



Figure 2. Central Role of Transcription Factors in Epigenetic Gene Control

Transcription factors (TF), which are frequently regulated in response to extracellular signals, are responsible for gene activation, transcriptional repression, gene relocation within nuclear compartments, and chromatin architecture of gene loci. The transcription factors fulfill these diverse functions by interacting with coactivators (including histone acetyltransferases [HATs]), corepressors (including histone deacetylases [HDACs]), chromatin-remodeling machines, and Polycomb protein complexes.