

Chromatin Immunoprecipitation (ChIP) Assay Protocol

Can be prepared in advance and stored at -80°

Wash Staph A Cells:

1. Resuspend 1 gram of lyophilized Staph A cells (Pansorbin®, Calbiochem Cat#507862) in 10 mL of 1X Dialysis Buffer without sarkosyl (DB – srk) (difficult to resuspend, try using a P1000 pipetman w/several mL, then after resuspension add remaining volume OR allow 30 minutes to rehydrate to ease resuspension)
2. Transfer to a 15 mL tube and centrifuge at 6,000 rpm for 5' at 4°C, pour off supernatant
3. Resuspend pellet in 10 mL 1X DB – srk
4. Centrifuge at 6,000 rpm for 5' at 4°C, pour off supernatant
5. Resuspend in 3 mL of PBS, 3% SDS, 10% BME (2.25 mL 1X PBS, 450 µL 20% SDS, 300 µL BME) in fume hood
6. Boil for 30' in fume hood
7. Centrifuge at 6,000 rpm for 5' at RT, pour off supernatant into chemical waste
8. Wash with 10 mL of 1X DB – srk
9. Centrifuge at 6,000 rpm for 5' at RT, pour off supernatant
10. Repeat 7, 8 and 9
11. Resuspend in 4 mL of 1X DB – srk
12. Divide into 100 µL aliquots (40x 0.5 mL tubes), snap freeze and store at -80 (or liquid N2) for indefinite time

**Must be prepared within two weeks of beginning experiment and stored at +4°
(Prepare 100 µL Staph A for every 5×10^7 cells, will use half Day 1 and half Day 2)**

Blocking Staph A Cells:

1. Thaw 1 tube (100 µL each) of Staph A Cells for approximately every 5×10^7 cells or one tube for four IPs to be used for ChIP analysis.
2. Add 10 µL of 10mg/mL salmon sperm DNA and 10 µL of 10mg/mL BSA for each 100 µL Staph A aliquot and mix by pipette
3. **For best results, incubate on rotating platform overnight at 4°C, or at 4°C for several (≥ 3 hrs) hours, (or 2 hrs at RT if time constraint)**
4. Transfer to 1.5 mL tube and microfuge at 14,000 rpm for 3' at 4°C and remove supernatant
5. Wash pellet by resuspending in 1 mL 1X DB – srk
6. Microcentrifuge at 14,000 rpm for 3' at 4°C and remove supernatant
7. Repeat 5 and 6
8. Resuspend the pellet in 100 µL of 1X DB – srk w/ 1mM PMSF (use 1 µL of 100mM PMSF)
9. Washed and blocked Staph A Cells can be stored at 4°C for up to 2 weeks

DAY 0:

A: Preparation of Cross-Linked Cells:

1. Wipe down bench and pipettes with Alconox
2. Cell cultures should be healthy and not density arrested prior to cross-linking, generally use 1×10^7 cells per antibody per ChIP (fewer cells, as low as 2×10^6 cells, can be used but may result in lower signal to noise ratio)
3. In fume hood, add formaldehyde (37% stock) directly to tissue culture media to a final concentration of 1%
4. In fume hood, incubate adherent cells on a shaking platform and suspension cells on a stir plate for 10' at RT (cross-linking for longer periods of $\geq 30'$ may cause cells to form aggregates that do not sonicate efficiently)
5. In fume hood, stop the cross-linking reaction by adding glycine to a final concentration of 0.125M continuing to rock/spin for 5' at RT (for adherent cells use 10X (1.25M) soln and for suspension cells add powdered glycine directly to flask)
6. Wash cells with 1X PBS (for adherent cells, pour off media and rinse plates twice with 1X PBS, after second rinse, stand plate up and let PBS run down and then dump again; for suspension cells, wash twice by centrifuging and resuspend in 1X PBS)
7. Optional: For adherent cultures add an appropriate volume of tissue culture trypsin (e.g. 10 mL per 500 cm² dish) to coat monolayer and incubate for 10' at 37°C (this step is useful for cells that are difficult to swell)
8. Scrape adherent cells from culture dish to 50 mL tube
9. Rinse the adherent cells culture dish with 30 mL PBS, add the remaining cells to the 50 mL tube and mix
10. Centrifuge adherent cells at 1000 rpm for 10' at 4°C
11. Carefully aspirate supernatant so as to not lose cells
12. Wash cells by resuspending pellet in 50 mL of 1X PBS (thoroughly resuspend and take a small aliquot for a cell count)
13. Pellet again and aspirate the supernatant
14. Cells can be used immediately for ChIP assay or snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored in liquid nitrogen or -80°C freezer indefinitely

The following steps will take you through a control ChIP experiment. We recommend that the first ChIP experiment that you do be a comparison of an antibody to PolII vs. an IgG control (ordering info at the end of protocol). We also recommend using the promoter of the gene for the large subunit of RNA polII for the positive control primer set (since this promoter is active in all cells) and the 3' UTR of the DHFR gene as a negative control primer set (primer sequences at end of protocol). All buffer & solution recipes also found at the end of protocol.

DAY 1:

DATE: _____
TIME: _____

*****Washed/Blocked Staph A cells must be ready at this point*****

B. Preparation of Cross-Linked Chromatin and Antibody Incubation

Prepare everything on ice

- ☆ 1. Prepare Swelling Solution.
Use 1 mL per 5×10^7 cells.

Prepare from 10X Stock Autoclaved solutions on ice:

- a. Add appropriate amount of Mol. Bio. Grade H₂O
- b. Use 10 x (1M) Tris pH 7.6 to make 1X (0.1M) Tris
- c. Use 10X (100mM) KOAc & (150mM) MgOAc to make 1X (10mM) KOAc & (15mM) MgOAc
- d. protease inhibitors final concentration:
 - i. 1mM PMSF
 - ii. 0.01mg/mL aprotinin (use aliquot for one day – do not refreeze)
 - iii. 0.01mg/mL leupeptin

2. Prepare Nuclei Lysis Buffer.
Use 1 mL per 1×10^8 cells

Prepare Nuclei Lysis Buffer from Stock solutions on ice:

- a. Add appropriate amount of Mol. Bio. Grade H₂O
- b. Use 1M Tris-Cl pH 8.0 to make 50mM Tris-Cl
- c. Use 500mM EDTA pH 8.0 to make 10mM EDTA
- d. Use 20% SDS to make 1% SDS
- e. protease inhibitors final concentration:
 - i. 1mM PMSF
 - ii. 0.01mg/mL aprotinin (use aliquot for one day – do not refreeze)
 - iii. 0.01mg/mL leupeptin

3. Resuspend cells with 1 mL per 5×10^7 cells of prepared Swelling Buffer

- ☆ 4. Incubate on ice for 20' and flick occasionally to resuspend
- ☆ 5. Dounce cells on ice using a 2 mL B Dounce with 15 strokes to release nuclei & disperse cell clumps (If using larger volume, dounce only 1 mL at a time or use larger dounce)
6. Transfer sample to 1.5 mL tubes

Cells: _____
Swelling Buffer volume to Prepare: _____ mL
H ₂ O: _____ μL
10X (1M) Tris pH 7.6: _____ μL
10X (100mM) KOAc & (150mM) MgOAc: _____ μL
100mM PMSF: _____ μL
10mg/mL Aprotinin: _____ μL
10mg/mL Leupeptin: _____ μL
Cells: _____
Nuclei Lysis Buffer volume: _____ mL
DEPC H ₂ O: _____ μL
1M Tris-Cl pH 8.0: _____ μL
500mM EDTA pH 8.0: _____ μL
20% SDS: _____ μL
100mM PMSF: _____ μL
10mg/mL Aprotinin: _____ μL
10mg/mL Leupeptin: _____ μL
Volume Swelling Buffer: _____ mL

ChIP Protocol

7. Microfuge at 2,500 x g for 5' at 4°C to pellet nuclei, pour off supernatant

8. Resuspend nuclei in 1 mL per 1×10^8 cells of prepared Nuclei Lysis Solution (If sample was split into two tubes for douncing, use 1 mL to resuspend the first pellet, then transfer to second pellet and resuspend)

Volume Nuclei Lysis Buffer Solution: <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">_____ mL</div>
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9. Incubate on ice for 10'

10. Transfer samples to appropriate tubes for sonication – 15mL polystyrene tube are best (may split samples to avoid going over max volume for tubes to be sonicated)

Type of tube: <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">_____ mL polystyrene tube</div> Volume of samples: <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">_____</div>
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(See below for tube ranges)

11. Sonicate:

- a. We use a Diagenode BioRuptor™ Sonicator kept in a cold room
- b. Prepare samples with following volume range:
 - i. 1.5 mL Tube (polystyrene recommended): 100 - 300 μ L
 - ii. 15 mL Tube (polystyrene!): 500 μ L - 2 mL
- c. Wear ear protection and post signs on doorways stating “sonication is in progress and ear protection is required”
- d. Remove tube holder and check that water level is at blue “water level” mark
- e. Use appropriate tube holder and accessories (check Quick Reference Sheet) for your samples and rinse with ethanol before use
- f. Balance tubes in sonicator (similar to centrifuge)
- g. Input sonication settings: the pulse duration, intensity and number will vary depending on the extent of cross-linking and cell type, you must optimize for your expt. Ideally the least amount of input energy that gives satisfactory fragmentation should be used. We use as starting conditions: 4 pulses for 15 sec with 1 min rest interval = timer 5 min



- i. LMH dial should be set to High
- ii. Set Interval by adjusting red needle (sonication time, usually 15 sec) and the green needle (rest interval, 1 min standard to allow cooling)
- iii. Then set the Timer (only allows “On” = cycle, 5', 10' or 15', so keeping track with a stopwatch might be necessary for times in between)

LMH Dial: _____ <u>H</u>
Sonicaton Time: <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">_____ x 15 sec</div>
Rest Interval: <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">_____ min</div>
Timer: _____ min _____ sec

- h. Rinse off used tube holder and accessories with water and then ethanol when finished
- i. Run a gel to check sonication
 - i. Use 10 μ L sample and add 40 μ L H₂O
 - ii. Reverse cross-link by adding 2 μ L of 5 M NaCl (0.2M NaCl)
 - iii. Boil for 15'
 - iv. After returning to RT, add 1 μ L of 10 mg/mL RNase A at 37° for 10'
 - v. Clean with QiaQuick PCR Purification Kit
 - a. Add 250 μ L PBI buffer to each sample
 - b. Add 5 μ L of 3M NaOAc pH ~5.0, light vortex
 - c. Transfer to Qiagen column (purple)

ChIP Protocol

- d. Centrifuge at max speed for 1' and discard flow through
 - e. Place column back in catch tube and add 750 μ L PE buffer to each tube
 - f. Centrifuge at max speed for 1' and discard flow through
 - g. Reinsert column into catch tube and spin at max for 1' more
 - h. Label tube
 - i. Place column into a clean/labeled 1.5 mL tube, discard catch tube
 - j. Add 30 μ L of EB to column membrane, let sit 2'
 - k. Centrifuge at max speed for 1' and discard column
 - vi. Load gel with 1 & 4 μ L of sonicated sample
12. If using 15 mL tubes, transfer sonicated chromatin to 1.5 mL tubes
 13. Microfuge samples (hinge facing outside) at 14,000 rpm for 10' at 4°C
 14. Transfer supernatant to new 1.5 mL tube. (This sonicated chromatin can be frozen and used at a later time.)

Sample storage info: Location = _____ Tube Label = _____
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C. Immunoprecipitation of Cross-Linked Chromatin

1. Freshly add ~1 μ L of 100mM PMSF per ~100 uL of blocked/washed Staph A cells prepared earlier
2. Preclear chromatin by adding blocked/washed Staph A cells w/PMSF (10 μ L per 1×10^7 cells)

Volume B/W Staph A cells in aliquot: _____ μ L 100mM PMSF: _____ μ L
Volume B/W Staph A w/PMSF added to each tube: _____ μ L

Do NOT throw out remaining Staph A Cells, you will need them for Day 2, Step D2

3. Incubate on rotating platform for no longer than 15' at 4°C
4. Microfuge at 14,000 rpm for 5' at 4°C
5. Transfer supernatant to new tube and measure volume
6. Divide volume equally into 2 mL screw-cap tubes representing $\sim 1 \times 10^7$ cells for each immunoprecipitation. Include an IgG negative control sample along with your experimental antibodies

Volume measured: _____

Tube Names, volumes & # cells:



ChIP Protocol

7. Make double the total sample volumes of IP Dilution Buffer:

(_____ sample volume) x 2 x (2 # Samples) = _____
with protease inhibitors, by adding:

- a. 10 μ L/mL PMSF
- b. 1 μ L per 1 mL of solution - aprotinin (use aliquot for one day – do not refreeze)
- c. 1 μ L per 1 mL of solution - leupeptin

8. Add double the sample volume of prepared IP Dilution Solution to each sample

9. Add 1-2 μ g of primary antibody to each sample (although the optimal amount for each antibody will need to be determined experimentally, 1 μ g is a good starting point for most antibodies)

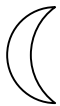
****Record lot number of antibodies for future reference!****

Tube names & 1^o Ab info and 1^o Ab amount:



IP Dilution Buffer volume to prepare:

100mM PMSF: _____ μ L
10mg/mL Aprotinin: _____ μ L
10mg/mL Leupeptin: _____ μ L
_____ μ L
IP Dilution Solution volume added to each sample:



10. Incubate on rotating platform at 4°C overnight



Steps that may vary with cell type

DAY 2:

DATE:
TIME:

D. Washing and Cross-Link Reversal

****Use 1.5 mL tubes for washing steps****

1. If you are using monoclonal antibodies or a polyclonal antibody from a species other than rabbit, add an appropriate amount (typically 1-4 μg) of secondary antibody (e.g. rabbit antimouse for mouse monoclonals or rabbit antigoat for goat polyclonals). Staph A binds rabbit IgG Abs efficiently, therefore a secondary Ab is typically not required if using a rabbit polyclonal.

Tube names & 2° Ab info:

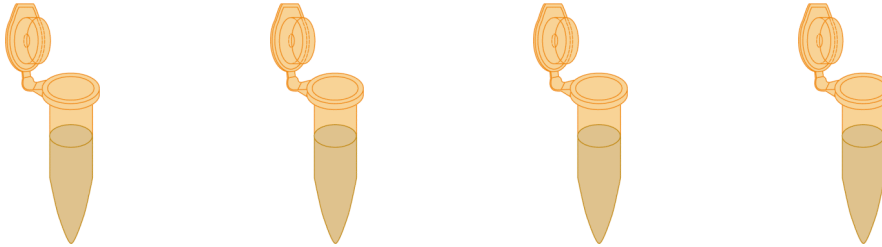


2. Incubate on rotating platform at 4°C for 1 hour.
3. Freshly add ~1 μL of 100mM PMSF per 100 uL of blocked/washed Staph A cells prepared earlier
4. Add blocked/washed Staph A cells w/PMSF (10 μL per 1×10^7 cells)

Volume B/W Staph A cells in aliquot: _____ μL
100mM PMSF: _____ μL
Volume B/W Staph A w/PMSF added to each tube: _____ μL

5. Incubate on rotating platform for no longer than 15' at RT
6. Transfer to new 1.5 mL tube

Tube names:



7. Microfuge samples at 14,000 rpm for 4' at 4°C
8. Save all of supernatant from IgG IP for "Input", and use later in reversing cross-links step D27

<u>Input Info</u>
Location:
Tube Label:

9. Pour off supernatant in other samples

ChIP Protocol

****Be sure to use appropriate monoclonal or polyclonal dialysis and wash buffers****

10. Wash pellets with 1 mL of 1X Dialysis Buffer (Add 10 μ L of 100mM PMSF per 1 mL of buffer, does NOT contain aprotinin/leupeptin)
 (1 mL x 2 washes) x (____ # samples) = _____ mL

Total volume 1X Dialysis Buffer prepared: _____ mL
100 mM PMSF: _____ μ L

11. Invert tube 20 times by hand at RT
 12. Microfuge at 14,000 rpm for 3' at 4°C, pour off supernatant in labeled waste container
 13. Repeat 9, 10 and 11 once more

14. Wash pellets with 1 mL of IP Wash Buffer (Add 10 μ L of 100mM PMSF per 1 mL of buffer, does NOT contain aprotinin/leupeptin)
 (1 mL x 4 washes) x (____ # samples) = _____ mL

Total volume IP Wash Buffer prepared: _____ mL
100 mM PMSF: _____ μ L

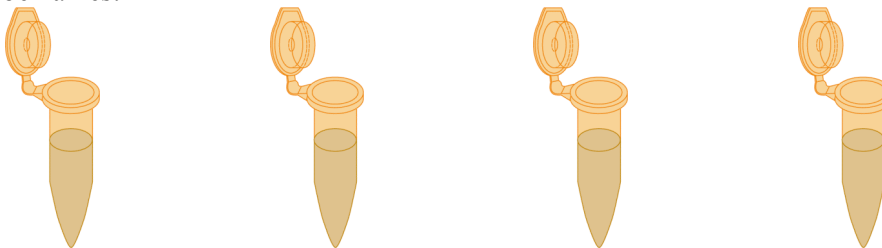
15. Invert tube 20 times by hand at RT
 16. Microfuge at 14,000 rpm for 3' at 4°C
 17. Repeat 13, 14 and 15 three more times, pour off supernatant in labeled waste container
 18. Microfuge the pellet again orienting the pellet on outside and aspirate the last traces of buffer

19. Prepare IP Elution Buffer at RT (no inhibitors). Need 100 μ L for each IP sample plus 100 μ L for the "10% Input" sample:
 (50 μ L x 2) x (____ # samples) + 100 μ L = _____ μ L

Total volume IP EB (1% SDS and 50 mM NaHCO ₃) to prepare: _____ μ L
dH ₂ O: _____ μ L
20% SDS: _____ μ L
1M NaHCO ₃ : _____ μ L

20. Elute antibody/protein/DNA complexes by adding 50 μ L of IP Elution Buffer at RT (no inhibitors)
 21. Shake on vortexer for 15' at setting 3 at RT
 22. Microfuge at 14,000 rpm for 3' at RT
 23. Remove supernatant to a new 1.5 mL tube

Tube names:



24. Repeat 19-22 on same pellet, combining supernatant in same new tube (100 μ L total)
 25. Microfuge samples again at 14,000 rpm from 5' to remove any traces of Staph A cells

ChIP Protocol

26. Transfer supernatant to new 0.5 mL tube

Tube names:



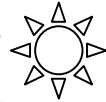
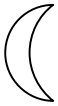
27. Add 4 μL of 5M NaCl (0.2M NaCl final) to each IP sample tube.

28. For "10% Input" use IgG supernatant saved earlier in step D7 & measure the volume. Take 10% of this volume and put in a properly labeled "10% Input" 0.5 mL tube. Bring the volume up to 100 μL with IP Elution Buffer.

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mu\text{L is 10\%} \\ + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mu\text{L IP EB} \\ = 100 \mu\text{L of 0.1\%} \end{array}$$

29. Add 4 μL of 5M NaCl (0.2M NaCl final) to this 100 μL sample of 10% Input.

30. Incubate all samples at 67°C for 4 hrs to overnight to reverse formaldehyde cross-links (recommended) or boil for 15' if time constraint and then freeze



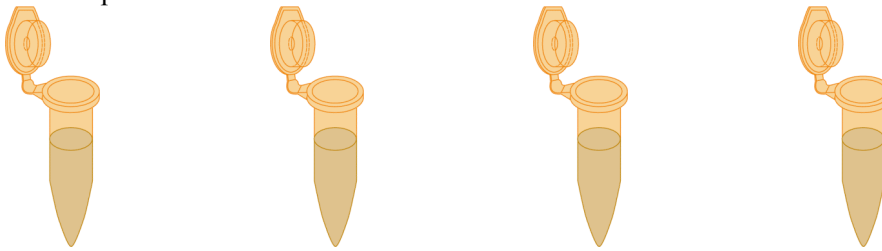
DAY 3:

DATE:
TIME:

E. Column Purification and PCR Analysis

1. Add 1 μL of 10mg/mL RNase A to each sample (including your “10% Input”) and incubate for 30’ at 37°C
2. Column purify each sample using Qiagen Qiaquick PCR purification Kit
 - a. Transfer samples to labeled 1.5 mL tubes
 - b. Add 500 μL PBI buffer to each sample
 - c. Add 10 μL of 3M NaOAc pH 5-5.2 to make solution less basic, light vortex
 - d. Transfer to Qiagen column (purple)
 - e. Centrifuge at max speed for 1’ and discard flow through
 - f. Place column back in catch tube and add 750 μL PE buffer to each tube
 - g. Centrifuge at max speed for 1’ and discard flow through
 - h. Reinsert column into catch tube and spin at max for 1’ more
 - i. Label 1.5 mL tubes
 - j. Place column into a clean/labeled 1.5 mL tube, discard catch tube
 - k. Add 50 μL of EB to column membrane, let sit 2’
 - l. Centrifuge at max speed for 1’ and discard column

Eluted sample names:



3. Use 1 μL of each ChIP sample for PCR reaction. Make 1:50 and 1:10 dilutions of 10% Input in Qiagen EB and use 1 μL for PCR analysis, as well as, 1 μL of undiluted (UD) 10% Input.

PCR Info for 20 (μL) RXNs:

- + Control = Pol2 Promoter
- Control = DHFR3’ UTR

#	DNA (Ab specific) 1 μL Each	Primer F/R (10 μM)	Volume Primer (μL)	Mol. Bio. Grade H ₂ O (μL)	10X Buffer (15mM MgCl ₂)	BSA (μL)	4 mM dNTPs (μL)	Applied Biosystems Amplitaq (μL)
1	Pol2	+ Control	1	13.75	2	1	1	0.25
2	IgG	+ Control	1	13.75	2	1	1	0.25
3	(1:50) Input	+ Control	1	13.75	2	1	1	0.25
4	(1:10) Input	+ Control	1	13.75	2	1	1	0.25
5	UD Input	+ Control	1	13.75	2	1	1	0.25
6	Pol2	- Control	1	13.75	2	1	1	0.25
7	IgG	- Control	1	13.75	2	1	1	0.25
8	(1:50) Input	- Control	1	13.75	2	1	1	0.25
9	(1:10) Input	- Control	1	13.75	2	1	1	0.25
10	UD Input	- Control	1	13.75	2	1	1	0.25

PCR Cycling Conditions:

- 95° 3’
 - 95° 30’’
 - 60° 30’’
 - 72° 1’
 - 10° ∞
- } x33

$$151.25 \mu\text{L} + 22 \mu\text{L} + 11 \mu\text{L} + 11 \mu\text{L} + 2.75 \mu\text{L} = 189 \mu\text{L}$$

→ 18 μL for each sample

ChIP Protocol

SOLUTIONS:

Dialysis Buffer

2 mM EDTA
50 mM Tris-Cl pH 8.0
0.2% Sarkosyl (omit for monoclonal antibodies)

Swelling Buffer (used in this protocol) Made 10X Tris and 10X KOAc/MgOAc and Autoclaved

0.1 M Tris pH 7.6
10 mM KOAc
15 mM MgOAc
Before use, add protease inhibitors

Swelling Buffer (alternative) 5 mM PIPES pH 8.0

85 mM KCl
Before use, add 1% NP40 and protease inhibitors

Nuclei Lysis Buffer

50 mM Tris-Cl pH 8.0
10 mM EDTA
1% SDS
Before use add protease inhibitors

IP Dilution Buffer

0.01% SDS
1.1% Triton X 100
1.2 mM EDTA
16.7 mM Tris-Cl pH 8.0
167 mM NaCl
Before use add PMSF

IP Wash Buffer

(use stated Deoxycholic Acid, Sodium Salt; this product from other companies can have a hard time going into solution)

100 mM Tris-Cl pH 9.0 (8.0 for monoclonal antibodies)
500 mM LiCl
1% Igepal (aka NP40)
1% Deoxycholic Acid, Sodium Salt (Fisher Scientific MW 414.5 Cat. # BP349-100)
Before use add PMSF

IP Elution Buffer – Made fresh from 1M NaHCO₃ and 20% SDS

50 mM NaHCO₃
1% SDS

ChIP Protocol

Protease Inhibitors – PREPARE WITH CAUTION

100 mM PMSF in ethanol, use at 1:100, use mask when weighing out or use fume hood (prepared 100 μ L aliquots)

10 mg/mL aprotinin in 0.01 M HEPES pH 8.0, use at 1:1000 (prepared 5 μ L aliquots)

10 mg/mL leupeptin in water, use at 1:1000 (prepared 5 μ L aliquots)

Primers Info

+ Control Pol2 F 5' AGATGAAACCGTTGTCCAAACT 3'

+ Control Pol2 R 5' AGGTTACGGCAGTTTGTCTCTC 3'

- Control DHFR3' UTR F 5' CTGATGTCCAGGAGGAGAAAGG 3'

- Control DHFR3' UTR R 5' AGCCCGACAATGTCAAGGACTG 3'

Antibodies Info

IgG from Rabbit Serum, Sigma Cat#15006-10MG

Rabbit Anti-Mouse IgG, MP Biomedical Cat#55436

RNA Polymerase II 8WG16 Monoclonal Antibody, Covance Cat#MMS-126R

EQUIPMENT/MATERIALS

Knotes Dounce Tissue Grinder 2 mL Capacity, VWR# KT885300-0002

Refrigerated Microcentrifuge/Centrifuge with 1.5/2.0 mL Tube Rotor

Rotator

PCR Machine

