

Rapid Chromatin Preparation from Solid Mammalian Tissues for Low Cell ChIP Assays



Kyusung Park¹, Loni Pickle¹, Vasiliki Anest¹, Zhoutao Chen¹, George Marnellos¹, Dorothy Markowitz¹, Dan Krissinger¹, Nisha Mulakken², Darryl Leon², Rob Bennett¹, Life Technologies, Carlsbad¹, CA, 92008, Foster City², California 94040

For questions contact: Loni.Pickle@lifetech.com

ABSTRACT

In this presentation we demonstrate a novel, rapid, and low input per ChIP tissue collection protocol for researchers utilizing solid mammalian tissue to study protein-DNA interaction, via the MAGnify™ ChIP-Seq system. We also illustrate SOLiD™ ChIP-Seq assay feasibility with solid mammalian tissue by utilizing MAGnify™ ChIP DNA to generate fragment libraries for future use in massively parallel DNA sequencing. This simple, user-friendly protocol provides multiple benefits over the standard homobrew method for ChIP solid tissue collection. Thousands of dollars in up-front cost of specialized tissue equipment are eliminated and the once standard 50 cent assay is now reduced to less than 1 cent per reaction. The new protocol cuts processing time in half. It reduces reported homobrew amount of tissue from approximately 30mg to less than 1mg per ChIP reaction when paired with the powerful MAGnify™ ChIP system. We reduce anxiety associated with contamination by implementing only sterile, disposable items. This sterility is especially a concern now that ChIP DNA feeds directly into a highly sensitive, hypothesis-neutral approach to accurately characterize protein-DNA interactions at genome-wide scale via the SOLiD™ ChIP-Seq Kit.

INTRODUCTION

To date, the most widely used and powerful method to identify regions of the genome associated with specific proteins is the Chromatin Immunoprecipitation (ChIP) assay. Determining how proteins interact with DNA to regulate gene expression is essential to fully understand many biological processes, cancers and disease states. In a ChIP assay, protein-DNA complexes are crosslinked, immunoprecipitated and then purified. This material is then ready for downstream analyses using technologies/platforms/methods such as qPCR, genome-wide analyses using promoter-tiling arrays, or massively parallel sequencing. We developed the MAGnify™ ChIP system: a faster, optimized ChIP workflow, enabling lower starting cell numbers (10,000-300,000 cells), thus preserving precious samples such as primary cells and stem cells. In addition, we developed a sensitive SOLiD™ library construction procedure to produce complex libraries using as low as 1mg MAGnify™ ChIP DNA. Through SOLiD™ ChIP-Seq, we characterized transcriptionally permissive histone H3 modifications in breast cancer cell lines utilizing the SOLiD™ platform. From this, an exciting new customer-driven challenge emerged. Researchers wishing to attempt low input MAGnify™ ChIP assays on precious solid mammalian tissue samples but required a tissue collection protocol radically different from the standard homobrew method. Tissue ChIP profiles with pharmacologically relevant, organ specific targets were generated with less than 1mg tissue per ChIP. SOLiD™ ChIP-Seq libraries were produced from 1mg MAGnify™ tissue ChIP input DNA.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Three week old mouse brain, liver, heart and kidney were collected from male Nrc nude mice, weighed, and then minced. The plastic shavings was retained on a sieve and a sterile, disposable mortar and pestle when paired with a 50ml conical tube. A specific, optimized gradient of gauged needles effectively homogenized these tissues and fed directly into the MAGnify™ ChIP and SOLiD™ ChIP-Seq Kits.

A. Overview of SOLiD™ ChIP-Seq System. B. Comparison of workflow improvements in Chromatin Immunoprecipitation. C. SOLiD™ Chromatin Immunoprecipitation System provides a streamlined ChIP-Seq workflow. D. SOLiD™ ChIP-Seq System provides a streamlined ChIP-Seq workflow. E. SOLiD™ ChIP-Seq System provides a streamlined ChIP-Seq workflow.

B. MAGnify™ ChIP Workflow with ChIP-Seq Libraries Collection

