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

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ABSTRACT

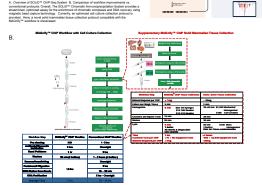
In this presentation we demonstrate a novel, rapid, and low input per ChIP tissue collection protocol for researchers utilizing solid mammalian tissue to study protein-DNA interaction via the MAGnify™ ChIP System. We also illustrate SOLID™ ChIP-Seq assay feasibility with solid mammalian tissue by utilizing 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 homebrew 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 homebrew 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 cross-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-Sea 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 oPCR, 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 1 ng 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 wished to attempt low input MAGnify™ ChIP assays on precious solid mammalian tissue samples but required a tissue collection protocol radically different from the standard homebrew 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 1ng MAGnify™ tissue ChIP input DNA.

SOLE™ Seq MATERIALS AND METHODS 2----E Three week old mouse brain liver heart and kidney were collected from male Nor nude mice weighed, and then minced. The plastic sheath was ---retained on a needle and used as a sterile, disposable mortar and pestle when paired with a 50ml conical tube. A specific, optimized gradient of gauge needles effectively homogenized these tissues and fed directly into the MAGnify™ ChIP and SOI iD™ ChIP-Son Kite A. Overview of SOLID® CNR-Sen System. B. Commerison of workflow improvements vs.



RESULTS Figure 1. Cancer Cell Line ChIP-qPCR Control



Figure 2. SOLiD™ ChIP-Seq Workflow

Figure 2. Flow Chart of ChIP-Seg workflow for Cancer Cell Line Run. Sample preparation begins with ChIP DNA prepared according to MAGnify¹⁰ protocol us 100,000 cells per ChIP using the H3-K27Me3 artibody. Subsequently the ChIP DNA enters library construction where libraries were made between 1-10ng, including input, and sequenced on a SOLID¹⁶ (V3) platform in quad chambers Templated bead generation for each library was performed according to SQLiD® quistant of the silies at a target based density of 60,000–70,000 baseds per panel. We generated the silies and processed them similarly to assess the reproducibility of the system. High-throughput sequencing was performed using the SCLID** System and a similar of 50-bp reads was carried out. This short sequence reads from this SCLID** System are mapped against genomic sequences using the SCLID** System sale manual segments to solve available through the Applied Biosystems

Figure 4. SOLiD™ ChIP-Seg of Histone H3-K27Me3

UCSC Genome Browser on Human Mar, 2006 Assembly (hg18)

professionarch (NVIS 16.723.155-83.615.762 [unit steam per 66.692,600 bp. cardigue)

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Figure 4. Illustrated in the UCSC Genome Browser is H3-K27Me3 ChIP

Figure 6. Histone H3 Methylation ChIP from

Mammalian Solid Tissue ChIP

< 1mg Solid Mammalian Tissue

enrichment over control input on chromosome 15 from 1ng input libraries.

eters (part a gas at 100 miles)

Cancer Cell Line Enrichment

Figure 3. SOLiD™ ChIP-Seq of Histone H3-K27Me3 Cancer Cell Line Enrichment at RGMA

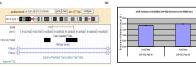


Figure 3. A. UCSC Genome Browser view of a chromosome/ bous near the RGMA gene. SOLID** reads from MAGnify** H3-K27Me3 ChIP were apped and normalized against the input control. B. Validation of the ChIP-Seq peak enrichment of H3-K27Me3 at the RGMA gene was observed by CNR-APCR Consistent with the CNR-Son results, we observed enrichment of HS-K27MaS by APCR SYRR APCR primare terration the two nac

Figure 5, SOLiD™ ChIP-Seq Cancer Cell Line Mapping Statistics

System	Library (ChiPDNA Amount)	Total # of Beads	# of Unique M ap ped	% of Uniquely Mapp od
SOLID™ 3	Chromatin input (fing) ChIPIP H3-K27Me3 (1ng	82,777,712) 86,001,613	29,972,094 26,033,473	36.2% 30.3%
SOLID™ 4	Chromatin input (5ng)	109,954,420	66,212,482	60.2%
	ChiPIP H3-K27Me3 (1ng	107,174,859	49,322,428	46.0%

Figure 3. Sprillorat improvement on SCLO** 4 spates.

COPT PNA prepared accepting brokeling* improved using 100,000 cells par CNP for SOLD **3 or \$0,000 cells par CNP for 4.0 Sing legal CNP CNA acceptance on the CNP for 4.0 Sing legal CNP collection for the CNP collection fo

Figure 7. Polymerase II ChIP from < 1mg Solid Mammalian Tissue

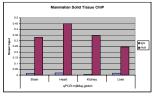


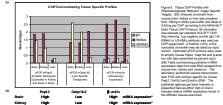
Figure 7. Polymerase II ChIP from < 1mg Solid Mammalian Tissue (~50,000 cells). Sheared chromatin from micuse brain, heart, kichey and liver was prepared from 150mg in 450ul lysis buffer and ditute to 0.85mg per ChIP according to the MACRHS^{NS} Solid Tissua ChIP Protocol. All chromatin was shared per standard SOLID^{NS} ChIP-Ses sharings, type of log registre cortrol artibody or 3µl RNA Pel II artibody were used per ChIP experiment. A fraction (10%) of the sonicated chromatin was set aside as input control. Optimized nPC9 nrimars were used to amnify the mouse RMajurinhin ration and data resented as necest innu

kidney and liver was prepared from 15 mg in 4504 lysis buffer and dilute to 0.83mg per ChIP according to the MAGnity¹⁶ Solid Tissue ChIP
Protocol. All chromatin was sheared per standard SOLID¹⁶ ChIP-Sec shearing. Su was used per CHIP experiment. A fraction (10%) of the somicialed chromatin was ast aside as injust control. Optimized of PCR primers were used to amplify the mouse GAPOH promoter. Percent input was calculated by 100 x 2*(C1 adjusted input — C1 erriched). Input DNA C1 was adouted from 15 to 100% equivalent by subtraction 6.64 Cts.

oPCR mGAPDH Promoter

Figure 6. Historie H3 Methyletion ChIP from < Ting Solid Mammellen Tissue (~50,000 cells). Sheared chromatin from mouse brein, hear

Figure 8. Tissue ChIP Profiles with Pharmacologically Relevant, Organ Specific Targets.

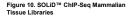


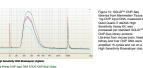
Low

Figure 9. Tissue Chromatin Shearing for ChIP-ready Libraries



Figure 9. Tissue Chromatin Shearing for ChtP-ready libraries. Chilf-ready libraries. All samples are collected using the MAGnity™ solid tissue protocot, crosslinked with 1% formaldehyde for 10 minutes, and processed per standard SOLID™ Chilf-Seq shearing. 0.5µ mouse brain, heart, liver and kidney crosslinked chromatin (50mp per 150µt Lysis Buffer) was ran on a 2% EX-Gall with 150mb. 1644. with 100bo DNA ladder





High Sensitivity DNA Biganalyzer (Aglient) ing Kidney ChiP Input DNA SOLID ChiP-Seq Libra ing Heart ChiP Input DNA SOLID ChiP-Sep Library

CONCLUSIONS

We currently offer the MAGnify™ and SOLiD™ ChIP-Seq kits, providing a faster and more reproducible solution for lower input cell ChIP and ChIP-

Reduce cell number per ChIP (10,000-300,000 cells recommended) and reduce protocol time

Combined with the ChIP-Seq workflow optimized on the SOLiD™ system, fingerprints of protein-DNA interactions can be systematically revealed and compared

Improve reproducibility due to optimized magnetic DNA purification (avoid columns and phenol/chloroform steps)

Easily increase throughput with small volumes, magnetic protocol and magnet compatible with multi-channel pipetting

Increase confidence in results due to optimized and reproducible components, and antibodies qualified in chromatin immunoprecipitation Reduce experimental error with novel Dynabeads® Protein A/G Mix - worry less about antibody compatibility and non-specificity

We now offer a novel, rapid chromatin preparation solution for solid mammalian tissues compatible with low cell MAGnify™ ChIP assays and able to produce libraries utilizing the SOLiD™ ChIP-Seg kit.

Eliminates greater than \$2,400 in up-front tissue equipment cost

A 50 ¢ assay is reduced to less than 1 ¢ per tissue ChIP preparation

Reduces tissue processing time by greater than half

Reduces homebrew amount of tissue from approximately 30mg to less than 1mg (50,000 cells) per ChIP reaction when paired with the powerful MAGnify™ ChIP system

Lessens anxiety by implementing only sterile, disposable items. Cross-contamination is especially a concern now researchers require ChIP DNA to feed massively parallel DNA sequencing

SOLID™ ChIP-Seq libraries from 1ng ChIP tissue input DNA for future analysis on the SOLID™ platform

In summary, this method reduces time, cost, and sample per assay, while providing an innovative, user-friendly approach to processing mammalian tissue for MAGnify™ ChIP. This novel protocol capitalizes on existing MAGnify™ ChIP and SOLiD™ ChIP-Seg system advantages to produce pharmacologically relevant ChIP-qPCR profiles and ChIP-sequencing libraries from low amounts of starting mammalian tissue. By utilizing less tissue per assay, studying protein-DNA interaction through ChIP and ChIP-seg is opened to researchers examining abundant as well as precious cancer disease animal-model and biopsy solid mammalian tissues

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ORDERING INFORMATION

Product † SOLiD™ ChIP-Sea Kit 4449640 SOLiD™ ChIP-Seq Kit with ChIP Magnet* 4449638 DvnaMag™-PCR* 402025 MAGnify ™ ChIP Kit 492024

*The magnet (DynaMag™-PCR Magnet) needs to be ordered only once

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