

EpiQuik™ Tri-Methyl-Histone H3-K9 ChIP Kit

Base Catalog # P-2006T

PLEASE READ THIS ENTIRE USER GUIDE BEFORE USE

The EpiQuik™ Tri-Methyl-Histone H3-K9 ChIP Kit is suitable for combining the specificity of immunoprecipitation with qualitative and quantitative PCR, MS-PCR, DNA sequencing, and southern blot, as well as DNA microarray.

KIT CONTENTS



Important Information: The amount of components supplied in this kit is designed for reaction count, not sample count, such as negative IgG controls and input DNA. Thus, experiments with samples to be paired with both IgG and input may require additional columns or components to be purchased separately. Please calculate the necessary volumes based on the below kit contents and protocol prior to starting the experiment.

Components	24 reactions P-2006T-24	48 reactions P-2006T-48
CP1 (Wash Buffer)	28 ml	2 x 28 ml
CP2 (Antibody Buffer)	15 ml	30 ml
CP3A (Pre-Lysis Buffer)	4 ml	8 ml
CP3B (Lysis Buffer)	4 ml	6 ml
CP4 (ChIP Dilution Buffer)	4 ml	6 ml
CP5 (DNA Release Buffer)	2 ml	2 x 2 ml
CP6 (Reverse Buffer)	2 ml	2 x 2 ml
CP7 (Binding Buffer)	5 ml	8 ml
CP8 (Elution Buffer)	0.6 ml	1.2 ml
Protease Inhibitor Cocktail (100X)*	25 μ l	40 μ l
Non-immune IgG (1 mg/ml)*	10 μ l	20 μ l
Proteinase K (10 mg/ml)*	25 μ l	50 μ l
Anti-Tri-Methyl-H3-K9 (1 mg/ml)*	25 μ l	50 μ l
8-Well Assay Strips (with Frame)	3	6
8-Well Strip Caps	3	6
F-Spin Column	30	50
F-Collection Tube	30	50

* Spin the solution down to the bottom before use.

SHIPPING & STORAGE

The kit is shipped in two parts: one part at ambient room temperature, and the second part on frozen ice packs at 4°C.

Upon receipt: (1) Store the following components at 4°C: **Protease Inhibitor Cocktail, Non-immune IgG, Anti-Tri-Methyl-H3-K9, Proteinase K** and **8-Well Assay Strips**. (2) Store **all other components** at room temperature.

The kit can be stable for up to 6 months from the shipment date, when stored properly.

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

- ☐ Variable temperature waterbath
- ☐ Vortex mixer
- ☐ Desktop centrifuge (up to 14,000 rpm)
- ☐ Sonicator
- ☐ Orbital shaker
- ☐ Pipettes and pipette tips
- ☐ 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tubes
- ☐ 15 ml conical tube
- ☐ 37% formaldehyde
- ☐ Glycine
- ☐ TE buffer (pH 8.0)
- ☐ Ethanol (96-100%)

GENERAL PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Updates: EpigenTek reserves the right to change or modify any product to enhance its performance and design.

Usage Limitation: The *EpiQuik*™ Tri-Methyl-Histone H3-K9 ChIP kit is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic or therapeutic application.

Intellectual Property: The *EpiQuik*™ ChIP kits and method of use contain proprietary technologies by EpigenTek. *EpiQuik*™ is a trademark of EpigenTek, Inc.

A BRIEF OVERVIEW

The position of the histone H3 at lysine 9 (H3-K9) is important for epigenetic regulation of the genes, as it can either be methylated or acetylated. It was well demonstrated that switching acetylation to methylation on H3-K9 leads to chromatin gene silencing in many organisms. Methylated H3-K9 has been involved in tumorigenesis through inactivation of tumor suppression genes. Tri-methylation of H3-K9 is a stable heterochromatin mark, which promotes the gene silencing. Thus, identification of genes silenced through H3-K9 tri-methylation is of particular significance for understanding and analyzing biological processes under the normal and pathological conditions.

Chromatin Immunoprecipitation (ChIP) is a powerful technique for studying protein-DNA interaction *in vivo*. ChIP also offers an advantageous tool that allows identification of silenced genes associated with methylated histone H3-K9. ChIP coupled with microarrays could be used further for profiling or mapping histone H3-K9 methylation patterns. There are several methods

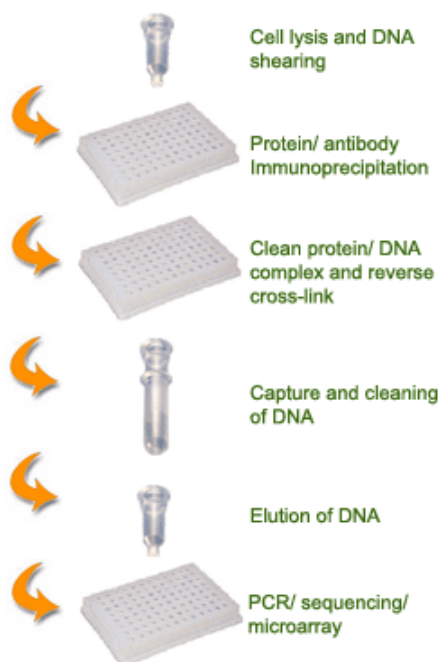
used for chromatin immunoprecipitation. However, most of these methods available so far are considerably time consuming and labor intensive, or have low throughput.

The *EpiQuik*™ Tri-Methyl-Histone H3-K9 ChIP Kit uses a proprietary and unique procedure and composition to investigate interactions of histone H3-K9 tri-methylation and DNA *in vivo* efficiently. The *EpiQuik*™ Tri-Methyl-Histone H3-K9 ChIP Kit has the following features:

- The fastest procedure available, which can be finished within 5 hours.
- Strip microplate format makes the assay flexible: manual or high throughput.
- Columns for DNA purification are included: save time and reduce labor.
- Compatible with all DNA amplification-based approaches.
- Simple, reliable, and consistent assay conditions.

PRINCIPLE & PROCEDURE

The *EpiQuik*™ Tri-Methyl-Histone H3-K9 ChIP Kit contains all reagents required for carrying out a successful chromatin immunoprecipitation for tri-methyl-histone H3-K9 from mammalian cells. Particularly, this kit includes a ChIP-grade tri-methyl-histone H3-K9 antibody and a negative control Non-immune IgG. Chromatin from the cells is extracted, sheared, and added into the micro-well immobilized with the antibody. DNA is released from the antibody-captured tri-methyl-histone H3-K9 protein-DNA complex, reversed, and purified through the specifically designed Fast-Spin Column. Eluted DNA can then be used for various down-stream applications.



Schematic Procedure for Using the *EpiQuik*™ Tri-Methyl-Histone H3-K9 ChIP Kit

PROTOCOL

Note: Always cap spin columns before placing them in the microcentrifuge.

Before starting, perform the following:

1. Prepare the following required solutions (not included): 90% Ethanol; 70% Ethanol; 1.25 M Glycine Solution; 1X TE Buffer (pH 8.0).
2. Ensure that all buffers are in clear solution. Shake or vortex if these buffers precipitate.

Antibody Binding to the Assay Plate

1. Determine the number of strip wells required. Leave these strips in the plate frame (remaining unused strips can be placed back in the bag. Seal the bag tightly and store at 4°C). Wash strip wells once with 150 μ l of **CP1**.
2. Add 100 μ l of **CP2** to each well and then add the antibodies: 1 μ l of **Non-immune IgG** as the negative control, and 1 μ l of **Anti-Tri-Methyl H3-K9** for the samples.
3. Cover the strip wells with Parafilm M and incubate at room temperature for 60-90 minutes. Meanwhile, prepare the cell extracts as described in the next steps.

Cell Collection and *In Vivo* Cross-Link

For Monolayer or Adherent Cells:

1. Cells (treated or untreated) are grown to 80%-90% confluency on a 100 mm plate about $2-4 \times 10^6$ cells (0.5×10^6 cells are required for each reaction), then trypsinized and collected into a 15 ml conical tube. Count cells in a hemacytometer.
2. Centrifuge the cells at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes and discard the supernatant. Wash cells with 10 ml of PBS once by centrifugation at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes. Discard the supernatant.
3. Add 9 ml fresh culture medium containing 1% formaldehyde (final concentration) to cells. Incubate at room temperature (20-25°C) for 10 minutes on an orbital shaker (50-100 rpm).

For Suspension Cells:

1. Collect cells (treated or untreated) into a 15 ml conical tube. ($1-2 \times 10^6$ cells are required for each reaction). Count cells in a hemacytometer.
2. Centrifuge the cells at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes and discard the supernatant. Wash cells with 10 ml of PBS once by centrifugation at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes. Discard the supernatant.
3. Add 9 ml fresh culture medium containing 1% formaldehyde (final concentration) to cells. Incubate at room temperature (20-25°C) for 10 minutes on a rocking platform (50-100 rpm).

Cell Lysis and DNA Shearing

1. Add 1 ml of 1.25 M Glycine solution; mix and centrifuge at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes. Remove medium and wash cells once with 10 ml of ice-cold PBS by centrifuging at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes.
2. Add **CP3A** to re-suspend the cell pellet (200 μ l/ 1×10^6 cells for adherent cells and 100 μ l/ 1×10^6 cells for suspension cells). Transfer cell suspension to a 1.5 ml vial and incubate 10 minutes on ice. Vortex vigorously for 10 seconds and centrifuge at 5000 rpm for 5 minutes.

3. Carefully remove supernatant. Add **CP3B** containing **Protease Inhibitor Cocktail (PIC)** (10 μ l of PIC to each 1 ml of **CP3B**) to re-suspend the nuclear pellet (50-100 μ l/1 x 10⁶ cells, 500 μ l maximum for each vial). Incubate the sample on ice for 10 minutes and vortex occasionally.
4. Shear DNA by sonication. Usually, sonicate 3 to 4 pulses of 10 to 12 seconds each at level 2 using a Branson Microtip probe, followed by 30 to 40 seconds rest on ice between each pulse. *(The conditions of cross-linked DNA shearing can be optimized based on cells and sonicator equipment. If desired, remove 5 μ l of sonicated cell lysate for agarose gel analysis. The length of sheared DNA should be between 200-1000 bp.)*
5. Pellet cell debris by centrifuging at 14,000 rpm for 10 minutes.

Protein/DNA Immunoprecipitation

1. Transfer clear supernatant to a new 1.5 ml vial (supernatant can be stored at -80°C at this step). Dilute required volume of supernatant with **CP4** at a 1:1 ratio (ex: add 100 μ l of **CP4** to 100 μ l of supernatant).
2. Remove 5 μ l of the *diluted supernatant* to a 0.5 ml vial. Label the vial as "input DNA" and place on ice.
3. Remove the incubated antibody solution and wash the strip wells three times with 150 μ l of **CP2** by pipetting in and out.
4. Transfer 100 μ l of the *diluted supernatant* to each strip well. Cover the strip wells with Parafilm M and incubate at room temperature (22-25°C) for 1 hour on a rocking platform (50-100 rpm).
5. Remove supernatant. Wash the wells six times with 150 μ l of **CP1**. Allow 2 minutes on a rocking platform (100 rpm) for each wash. Wash the wells once (for 2 minutes) with 150 μ l of 1X TE Buffer.

Cross-Linked DNA Reversal/DNA Purification

1. Add 1 μ l of **Proteinase K** to each 40 μ l of **CP5** and mix. Add 40 μ l of **CP5** containing **Proteinase K** to the samples (including the "input DNA" vial). Cover the sample wells with strip caps and incubate at 65°C in a waterbath for 15 minutes.
2. Add 40 μ l of **CP6** to the samples, mix, and re-cover the wells with strip caps and incubate at 65°C in a waterbath for 90 minutes. Also add 40 μ l of **CP6** to the vial containing supernatant as "input DNA". Mix and incubate at 65°C for 90 minutes.
3. Place a spin column into a 2 ml collection tube. Add 150 μ l of **CP7** to the samples and transfer mixed solution to the column. Centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 20 seconds.
4. Add 200 μ l of 70% ethanol to the column, centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 15 seconds. Remove the column from the collection tube and discard the flowthrough.
5. Replace column to the collection tube. Add 200 μ l of 90% ethanol to the column and centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 20 seconds.
6. Remove the column and discard the flowthrough. Replace column to the collection tube and wash the column again with 200 μ l of 90% ethanol at 12,000 rpm for 35 seconds.
7. Place the column in a new 1.5 ml vial. Add 10-20 μ l of **CP8** directly to the filter in the column and centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 20 seconds to elute purified DNA.

DNA is now ready for use or storage at -20°C.

Note: For conventional PCR, the number of PCR cycles may need to be optimized for better PCR results.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Little or No PCR Products

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| 1. Insufficient cells. | Increase tissue amount (ex: >0.5 million cells/per reaction). |
| 2. Insufficient or too much cross-linking. | Check if the appropriate cross-link step is carried out according to the protocol. |
| 3. Insufficient cell lysis. | Follow the guidelines in the protocol. Check the cell lysis by observing a 5 μ l portion of the tissue lysate under the microscope. |
| 4. Insufficient /too much sonication. | Follow the protocol instruction for obtaining the appropriate sized DNA. Keep the sample on ice during the sonication. |
| 5. Incorrect temperature/insufficient time for DNA release and reversal of cross-linking. | Follow the guidelines in the protocol for appropriate temperature and time. |
| 6. Incorrect PCR conditions. | Check if all PCR components are added.
Increase amount of DNA added to PCR reaction.
Increase the number of cycles for PCR reaction. |
| 7. Wrong or bad primers. | Ensure the designed primers are specific to the target sequence. |
| 8. The column is not washed with 90% ethanol. | Ensure that wash solution is 90% ethanol. |
| 9. DNA is not completely passed through the filter. | Increase centrifuge time to 1 minutes at protocol steps 3-7 of "Cross-Linked DNA Reversal/DNA Purification." |

Little or No Amplification Difference Between the Sample and the Negative Control

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| 1. Insufficient wash at each wash step. | Follow the protocol for appropriate wash procedure. |
| 2. Antibody is added into the well for the negative control by mistake. | Ensure antibody is added into the correct well. |

3. Too many PCR cycles.

If using conventional PCR, decrease the cycles to appropriate cycle number. Differences between quantities of starting DNA can be measured generally within the linear PCR amplification phase.

RELATED PRODUCTS

P-2002	EpiQuik™ Chromatin Immunoprecipitation (ChIP) Kit
P-2003	EpiQuik™ Tissue Chromatin Immunoprecipitation (ChIP) Kit
P-2006	EpiQuik™ Methyl-Histone H3-K9 ChIP Kit
P-2007	EpiQuik™ Methyl-Histone H3-K4 ChIP Kit
P-2008	EpiQuik™ Tissue Methyl-Histone H3-K9 ChIP Kit
P-2009	EpiQuik™ Tissue Methyl-Histone H3-K4 ChIP Kit
P-2010	EpiQuik™ Acetyl-Histone H3 ChIP Kit
P-2011	EpiQuik™ Acetyl-Histone H4 ChIP Kit
P-2015	EpiQuik™ Methyl-Histone H3-K27 ChIP Kit
P-2016	EpiQuik™ Tissue Methyl-Histone H3-K27 ChIP Kit
P-2017	EpiQuik™ Methyl-CpG Binding Domain Protein 2 ChIP Kit
P-2018	EpiQuik™ Tissue Methyl-CpG Binding Domain Protein 2 ChIP Kit