
Certificate of Analysis

Acetyl-Histone H4 Immunoprecipitation (ChIP) Assay Kit

Catalog # 17-229

Lot # 21132

Kit Components

Anti Acetyl-Histone H4, ChIP Grade, Catalog # 06-866, Lot # 20667. One vial containing **200ml** of rabbit antiserum with 0.05% sodium azide. Frozen solution.

Salmon Sperm DNA/Protein A Agarose, Catalog # 16-157C, Lot # 21133. One vial containing **1.5ml** packed beads with **600mg** sonicated salmon sperm DNA, 1.5mg BSA, ~4.5mg recombinant protein A. Provided as a 50% gel slurry for a final volume of 3ml. Suspended in 10mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1mM EDTA, containing 0.05% sodium azide. Liquid suspension.

SDS Lysis Buffer, Catalog # 20-163. One vial containing **10ml** of 1% SDS, 10mM EDTA, 50mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.1.

ChIP Dilution Buffer, Catalog # 20-153. Two vials, each containing **25ml** of 0.01% SDS, 1.1% Triton X-100, 1.2mM EDTA, 16.7mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.1, 167mM NaCl.

Low Salt Immune Complex Wash Buffer, Catalog # 20-154. One vial containing **25ml** of 0.1% SDS, 1% Triton X-100, 2mM EDTA, 20mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.1, 150mM NaCl.

High Salt Immune Complex Wash Buffer, Catalog # 20-155. One vial containing **25ml** of 0.1% SDS, 1% Triton X-100, 2mM EDTA, 20mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.1, 500mM NaCl.

LiCl Immune Complex Wash Buffer, Catalog # 20-156. One vial containing **25ml** of 0.25M LiCl, 1% NP40, 1% deoxycholate, 1mM EDTA, 10mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.1.

1X TE Buffer, Catalog # 20-157. Two vials, each containing **25ml** of 10mM Tris-HCl, 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0.

5M NaCl, Catalog # 20-159. One vial containing **500ml** of 5M NaCl.

0.5M EDTA, Catalog # 20-158. One vial containing **250ml** of 0.5M EDTA, pH 8.0.

1M Tris-HCl, pH 6.5, Catalog # 20-160. One vial containing **500ml** of 1M Tris-HCl, pH 6.5.

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS**

Kit Description

Quantity: 20 chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) assays and 2 negative controls per kit.

Storage and Stability: Stable for 1 year at 4°C from date of shipment.

Use: The assay kit contains reagents optimized for immunoprecipitation of transcriptionally active chromatin from mammalian cells using anti-Acetyl-Histone H4, ChIP grade rabbit antiserum. Detection of the gene or promoter of interest in immunoprecipitated chromatin must be empirically determined by the researcher. Quantitative PCR or Southern slot-blot analysis, using promoter specific primers or probe, is recommended.

Technical Information for Kit Components

Anti-Acetyl-Histone H4, ChIP Grade (rabbit polyclonal antiserum)

Immunogen: KLH conjugated peptide corresponding to amino acids 2-19 [AGG_{Ac}KGG_{Ac}KGMG_{Ac}KVGA_{Ac}KRHS-C] of *Tetrahymena* histone H4.

Specificity: Recognizes acetylated histone H4, Mr ~10kDa. Cross-reacts with acetylated histone H2B from *Tetrahymena* and weakly cross-reacts with acetylated histone H2B from HeLa cells. May cross-react with other acetylated proteins.

Species Cross-reactivity: Human, mouse and *Tetrahymena*; broad species cross-reactivity is expected.

Storage and Stability: Stable for six months at 4°C or 2 years at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing).

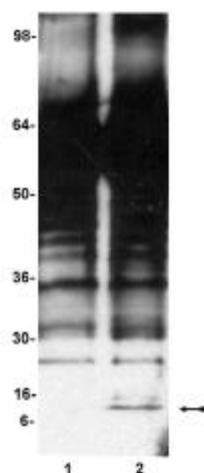
Background: The amino-terminal tails of core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4) are targets for post-translational modifications that include acetylation of the ε-amino group of specific lysine residues. Histone acetylation is believed to be a hallmark of transcriptionally active chromatin. Acetylation of basic histones may weaken the histone:DNA ionic interactions thereby facilitating access of the transcriptional machinery. Lysines 5, 8, 12 and 16 of human histone H4 are the targets of acetylation. The tri- and tetra-acetyl isoforms of histone H4 are typically found in transcriptionally active chromatin. This antibody can be used to immunoprecipitate transcriptionally active genes from a variety of cells in a chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) assay.

Application References:

1. Alberts, A. S., *et al.*, *Cell* **92**: 475-487, 1998.
2. Braunstein, M., *et al.*, *Genes & Devel.* **7**: 592-604, 1993.
3. Perry, C.A., *et al.*, *Biochem.* **32**: 13605-13614, 1993.
4. Lin, R., *et al.*, *J. Cell Biol.* **108**: 1577-1588, 1989.

Quality Control Testing

Chromatin Immunoprecipitation: 5-10μl of Anti-acetyl Histone H4, ChIP grade immunoprecipitated acetylated histone H4 as determined by subsequent immunoblot analysis using 1μg/ml anti-acetyl Histone H4 antibody (Catalog # 06-598) to detect histone from 1 X 10⁶ 3T3/A431 cells treated overnight with 5mM sodium butyrate.



Chromatin Immunoprecipitation

Representative blot from a previous lot. Anti-acetyl Histone H4, ChIP grade, was used to immunoprecipitate chromatin from lysates of quiescent 3T3/A31 cells (lane 1) or sodium butyrate treated 3T3/A31 cells (lane 2). The immunoprecipitates were resolved by electrophoresis, transferred to nitrocellulose and probed with 1μg/ml anti-acetyl Histone H4 (Catalog # 06-598). Proteins were visualized using a goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody conjugated to HRP and a chemiluminescence detection system. Arrow indicates acetylated H4.

Other components required but not included as part of kit are:

Reagents

- Cells, stimulated or treated as appropriate for the experimental system
- 37% Formaldehyde
- PBS
- Dry ice
- Elution buffer: 1% SDS, 0.1M NaHCO₃
- Molecular Biology grade Proteinase K
- Glycogen or tRNA
- 50% Phenol/50% Chloroform (containing 1% isoamyl alcohol)
- > 95% Ethanol
- 70% Ethanol

Equipment

- vortex mixer
- rotating wheel/platform
- shaking incubator
- timer
- variable volume (5-1000µl) pipettors + tips
- microfuge
- variable temperature water bath
- humidified 37°C incubator
- cell scraper
- sonicator

Safety Warnings and Precautions: Formaldehyde should be used in a certified fume hood. Culture dishes containing formaldehyde should be placed in a sealed bag if returned to a humidified 37°C incubator to prevent exposing other cells in the incubator to formaldehyde. Ear protection must be worn during sonication. All chemicals should be considered potentially hazardous and handled with the principles of good laboratory practice.

Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Protocol

Part A. Optimization of DNA Shearing

Establish optimal conditions required for shearing cross-linked DNA to 200-1000 base pairs in length by following steps 1- 9 below. Vary the power setting and/or the number of 10-second pulses during sonication of the samples. Be sure to keep the sample on ice at all times (the sonication generates heat which will denature the DNA). Check the size of sonicated DNA by gel electrophoresis after reversion of cross-links. Our experience shows DNA is sheared to the appropriate length with 3-4 sets of 10-second pulses using a Cole Parmer, High Intensity Ultrasonic Processor/Sonicator, 50-watt model equipped with a 2mm tip and set to 30% of maximum power. **Once sonication conditions have been optimized, keep cell number consistent for subsequent experiments. The protocol below for the optimization of DNA Shearing is for one Chip assay (~1 x 10⁶ cells per condition).**

Note: Steps 3- 7 should be done on ice.

1. Stimulate or treat 1 x 10⁶ cells on a 10cm dish as appropriate. (Cells should be treated under conditions for which transcriptional activation of the gene of interest has been demonstrated). Include one extra dish (1 X 10⁶ cells) to be used solely for estimation of cell number.
2. Cross link histones to DNA by adding formaldehyde directly to culture medium to a final concentration of 1% and incubate for 10 minutes at 37°C. (For example, add 100ul 37% formaldehyde into 10ml of growth medium on plate).
3. Aspirate medium, removing as much medium as possible. Wash cells twice using ice cold PBS containing protease inhibitors (1mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF), 1µg/ml aprotinin and 1µg/ml pepstatin A). **Note:** Add protease inhibitors to PBS just prior to use. PMSF has a half-life of approximately 30 minutes in aqueous solutions.
4. Scrape cells into conical tube.
5. Pellet cells for 4 minutes at 2000 rpm at 4°C. Warm **SDS Lysis Buffer (Catalog # 20-163)** to room temperature to dissolve precipitated SDS and add protease inhibitors (inhibitors: 1mM PMSF, 1µg/ml aprotinin and 1µg/ml pepstatin A).

6. Resuspend cell pellet in 200µl of **SDS Lysis Buffer (Catalog # 20-163)** and incubate for 10 minutes on ice. **Note:** The 200µl of SDS Lysis Buffer is per 1×10^6 cells; if more cells are used, the resuspended cell pellet should be divided into 200µl aliquots so that each 200µl aliquot contains $\sim 1 \times 10^6$ cells.
7. Sonicate lysate to shear DNA to lengths between 200 and 1000 basepairs being sure to keep samples ice cold (**Note:** Once sonication conditions have been optimized following steps 1 to 9, proceed to Part B, step 1 below).
8. Add 8µl **5M NaCl (Catalog # 20-159)** and reverse crosslinks at 65°C for 4 hours.
9. Recover DNA by phenol/chloroform extraction and run sample (example 5µl, 10µl and 20µl samples) in an agarose gel to visualize shearing efficiency.

Part B. Experimental protocol.

If sonication conditions have been optimized (Part A), complete steps 1 through 7 and continue with the protocol below. For a negative/background control, prepare a sample to use as a no-antibody immunoprecipitation control in step 5 below. Additionally, transcriptionally unactivated DNA samples should be prepared as controls for PCR in section II.

1. Centrifuge samples (part A, step 7) for 10 minutes at 13,000 rpm at 4°C, and add 200µl of the sonicated cell pellet suspension to a new 2ml-microcentrifuge tube.
2. Dilute the sonicated cell pellet suspension 10 fold in **ChIP Dilution Buffer (Catalog # 20-153)**, adding protease inhibitors as above. This is done by adding 1800µl ChIP Dilution Buffer to the 200µl sonicated cell pellet suspension for a final volume of 2ml in each immunoprecipitation condition. **Note:** *If proceeding to PCR a portion of the diluted cell pellet suspension 1% (~20µl) can be kept to quantitate the amount of DNA present in different samples at the PCR protocol, Part B, section II, step 6. This sample is considered to be your input/starting material and needs to have the Histone-DNA crosslinks reversed by heating at 65°C for 4 hours (see section II, step 3).*
3. To reduce nonspecific background, pre-clear the 2ml diluted cell pellet suspension with 80µl of **Salmon Sperm DNA/Protein A Agarose-50% Slurry (Catalog # 16-157)** for 30 minutes at 4°C with agitation.
4. Pellet agarose by brief centrifugation and collect the supernatant fraction.
5. Add the immunoprecipitating antibody (the amount will vary per antibody) to the 2ml supernatant fraction and incubate overnight at 4°C with rotation. *For a negative control, perform a no-antibody immunoprecipitation by incubating the supernatant fraction with 60µl of **Salmon Sperm DNA/Protein A Agarose- 50% Slurry (Catalog # 16-157)** for one hour at 4°C with rotation and proceed to step 7.*
6. Add 60µl of **Salmon Sperm DNA/Protein A Agarose Slurry (Catalog # 16-157)** for one hour at 4°C with rotation to collect the antibody/histone complex.
7. Pellet agarose by gentle centrifugation (700 to 1000 rpm at 4°C, ~1min). Carefully remove the supernatant that contains unbound, non-specific DNA. Wash the protein A agarose/antibody/histone complex for 3-5 minutes on a rotating platform with 1ml of each of the buffers listed in the order as given below:
 - a) Low Salt Immune Complex Wash Buffer (Catalog # 20-154), **one wash**
 - b) High Salt Immune Complex Wash Buffer (Catalog # 20-155), **one wash**
 - c) LiCl Immune Complex Wash Buffer (Catalog # 20-156), **one wash**
 - d) 1X TE (Catalog # 20-157), **two washes**

After step 7 above, the sample is now a protein A/antibody/histone/DNA complex ready for either an Immunoprecipitation/Immunoblot assay (Section I) or Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) assay (Section II):

Section I. Immunoprecipitation/Immunoblot protocol to detect histone.

- 1 Following washing of the beads in part B, step 7, immunoprecipitated histones can be analyzed by immunoblot analysis. Add 25µl of 1X Laemmli buffer per sample and boil for 10 minutes. Load 20µl per lane and perform immunoblot procedure as described per appropriate antibody.

Section II. PCR protocol to amplify DNA that is bound to the immunoprecipitated histone.

1. Freshly prepare elution buffer (1%SDS, 0.1M NaHCO₃).
2. Elute the histone complex from the antibody by adding 250µl elution buffer to the pelleted protein A agarose/antibody/histone complex from step 7d above. Vortex briefly to mix and incubate at room temperature for 15 minutes with rotation. Spin down agarose, and carefully transfer the supernatant fraction (eluate) to another tube and repeat elution. Combine eluates (total volume = ~500µl).
3. Add 20µl 5M NaCl (Catalog # 20-159) to the combined eluates (500µl) and reverse histone-DNA crosslinks by heating at 65°C for 4 hours. At this step the sample can be stored at -20°C and the protocol continued the next day.

Note: Include the input/starting material (*the sample saved from Part B, step 2, which has had the Histone-DNA crosslinks reversed*) as well as a transcriptionally-unactivated DNA sample as negative and background controls for the PCR reaction. *Previously, a 5µl sample has been used in a nested PCR reaction. However, the amount of sample used per reaction must be determined empirically (e.g., titrate the sample at this step by using 1, 2, 5, or 10µl per PCR reaction).* If PCR results are poor, complete steps 4, 5 and 6 below to purify the DNA sample. NOTE: Handle the samples carefully, some DNA may be lost during the purification steps.

4. Add 10µl of 0.5M EDTA (Catalog # 20-158), 20µl 1M Tris-HCl, pH 6.5 (Catalog # 20-160) and 2µl of 10mg/ml Proteinase K to the combined eluates and incubate for one hour at 45°C.
5. Recover DNA by phenol/chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation. Addition of an inert carrier, such as 20µg glycogen or yeast tRNA, helps visualize the DNA pellet. Wash pellets with 70% ethanol and air dry.
6. Resuspend pellets in an appropriate buffer for PCR or slot-blot reactions. PCR or slot-blot conditions must be determined empirically.