

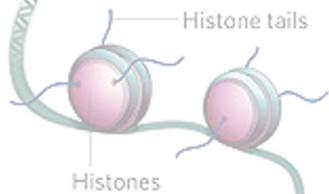
**ChIP**  
**Chromatin Immuno Precipitation**



**È un metodo in vivo per analizzare qualsiasi componente della cromatina nel suo contesto naturale**

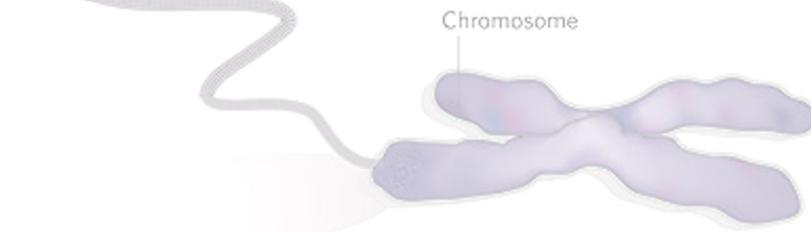
DNA methylation  
Methyl groups (Me) attached to DNA bases repress gene activity.

**E' uno strumento potente per ottenere "immagini ad alta risoluzione" di proteine nel contesto delle strutture cromosomiche**



Histone modification  
A combination of different molecules can attach to the 'tails' of proteins called histones. These alter the activity of the DNA.

**E' largamente utilizzata per studiare l'interazione di proteine e DNA genomico in vivo**

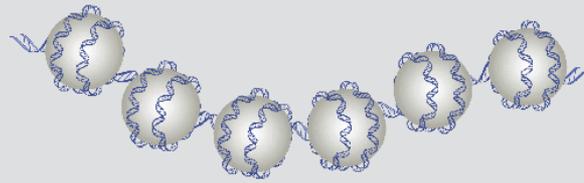




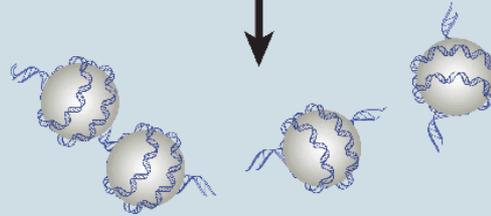
## **Il principio della ChIP:**

**arricchimento selettivo  
della frazione di cromatina  
contenente una specifica proteina**

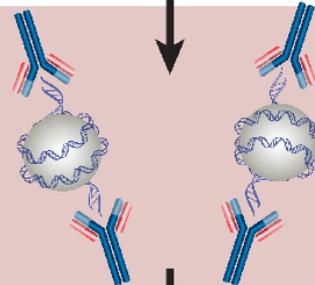
Crosslink



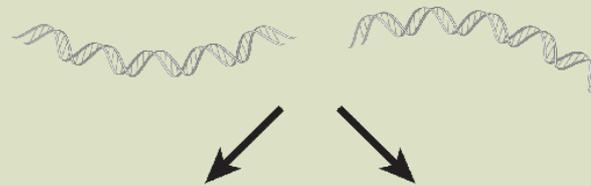
Chromatin Fragmentation



Immunoprecipitation

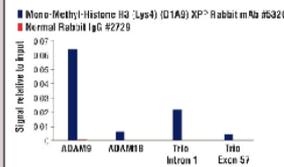


DNA Purification

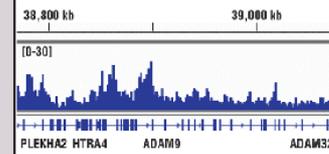


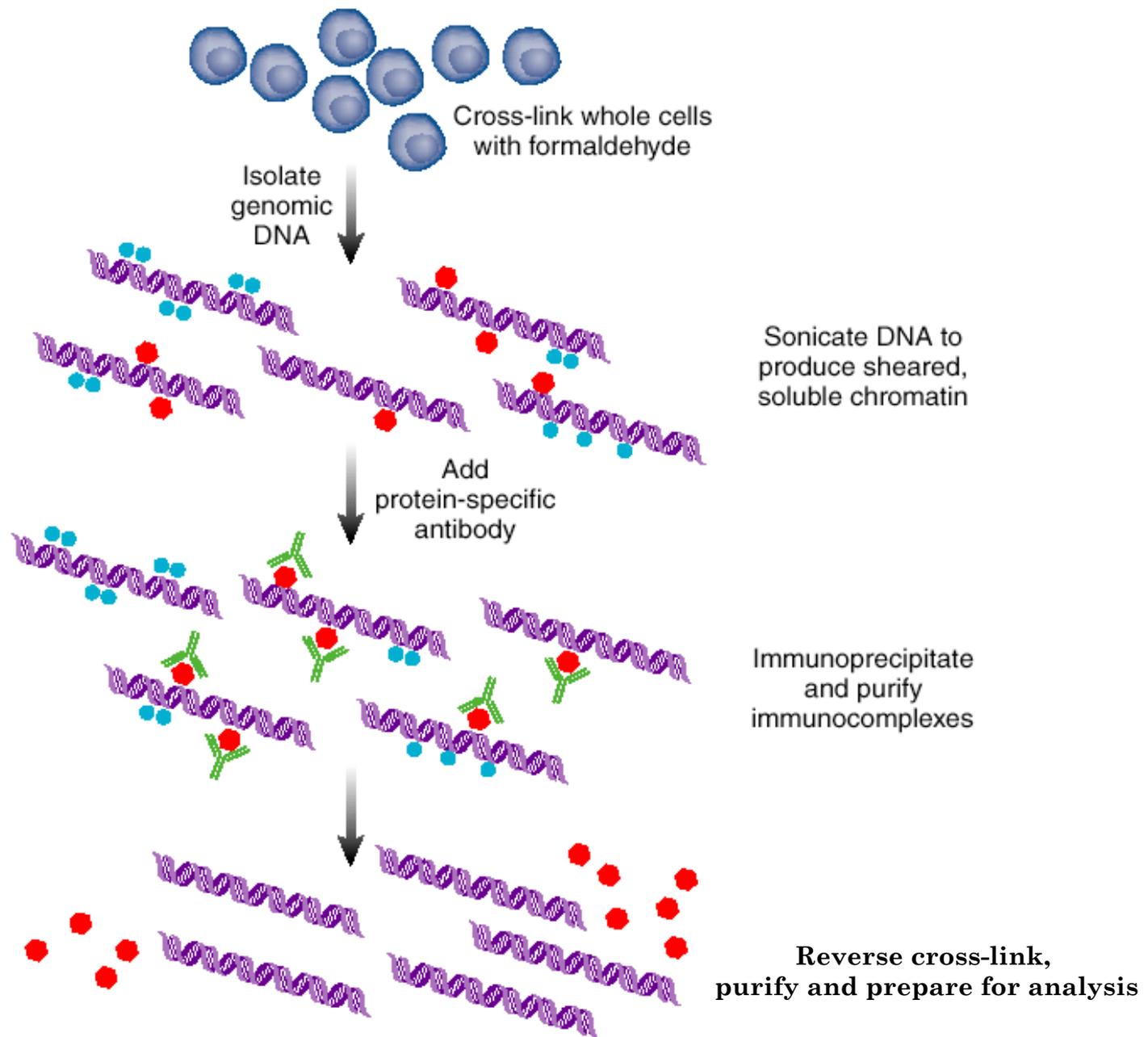
DNA Analysis

ChIP-qPCR

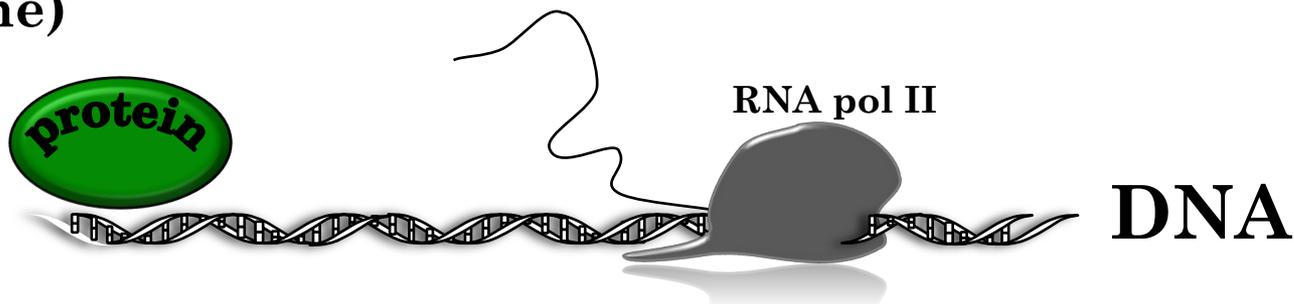


ChIP-seq





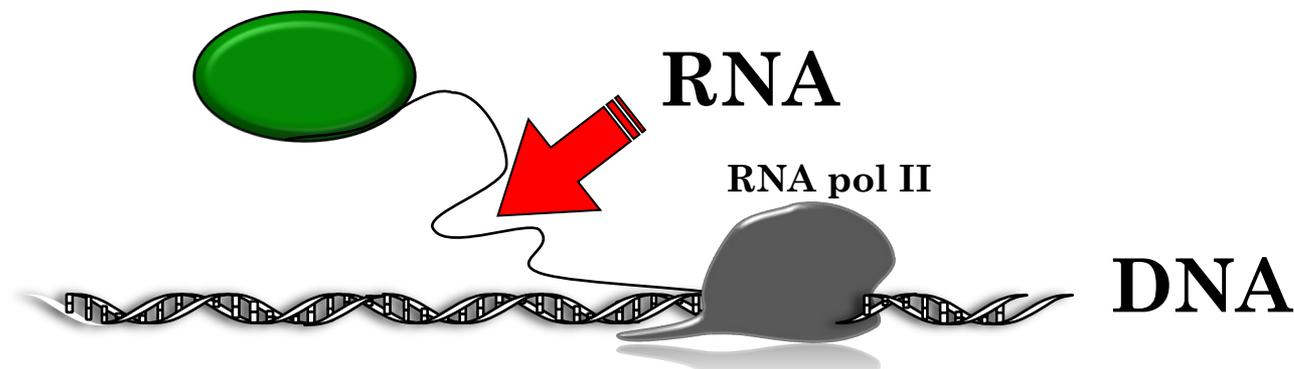
La ChIP è stata usata per mappare diversi fattori coinvolti in processi correlati con il DNA (replicazione, modificazione, trascrizione)



.....e per mappare altri fattori associati con i complessi di trascrizione, ma

**NON direttamente**

Associati con il DNA (enzimi di capping dell' mRNA, ed altri fattori coinvolti nella maturazione dell' RNA).

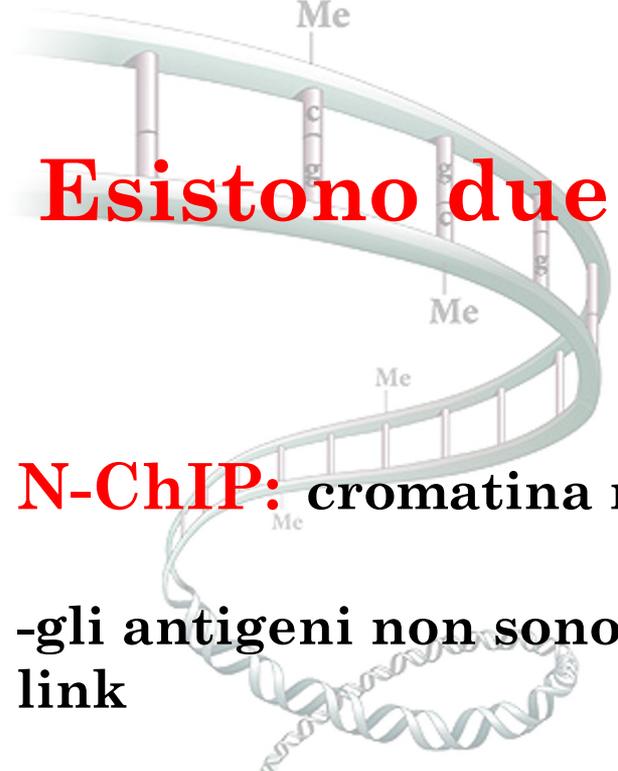


# ChIP

## Chromatin Immuno Precipitation

Ha arricchito notevolmente le  
nostre conoscenze su come i geni  
sono regolati nel loro contesto  
naturale



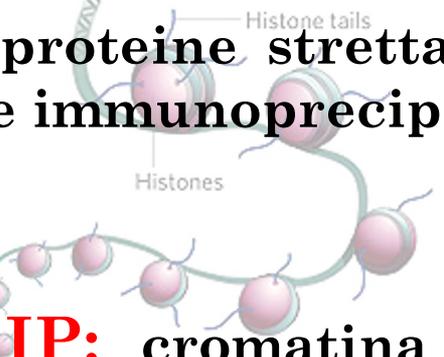


# Esistono due principali tecniche di ChIP

**N-ChIP:** cromatina nativa

-gli antigeni non sono sicuramente nascosti o modificati dal cross-link

-solo proteine strettamente associate con la cromatina possono essere immunoprecipitate



**X-ChIP:** cromatina cross-linked (sia chimicamente FA che con UV) come substrato

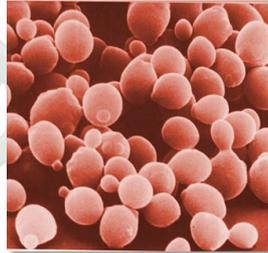


Quest' ultima è molto più usata dell' N-ChIP

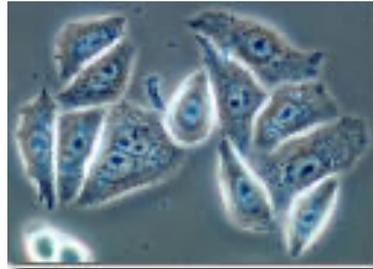
# Materiali di partenza: la cromatina

La cromatina estratta da diverse fonti/organismi è un substrato idoneo per la ChIP

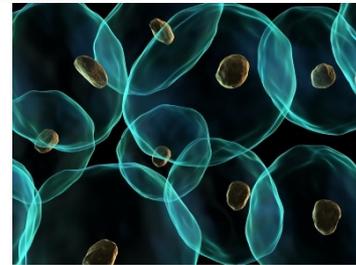
yeast



tissue culture cells



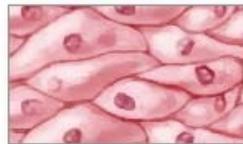
homogeneous cell suspension



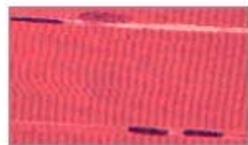
tissue



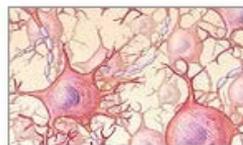
Connective tissue



Epithelial tissue



Muscle tissue

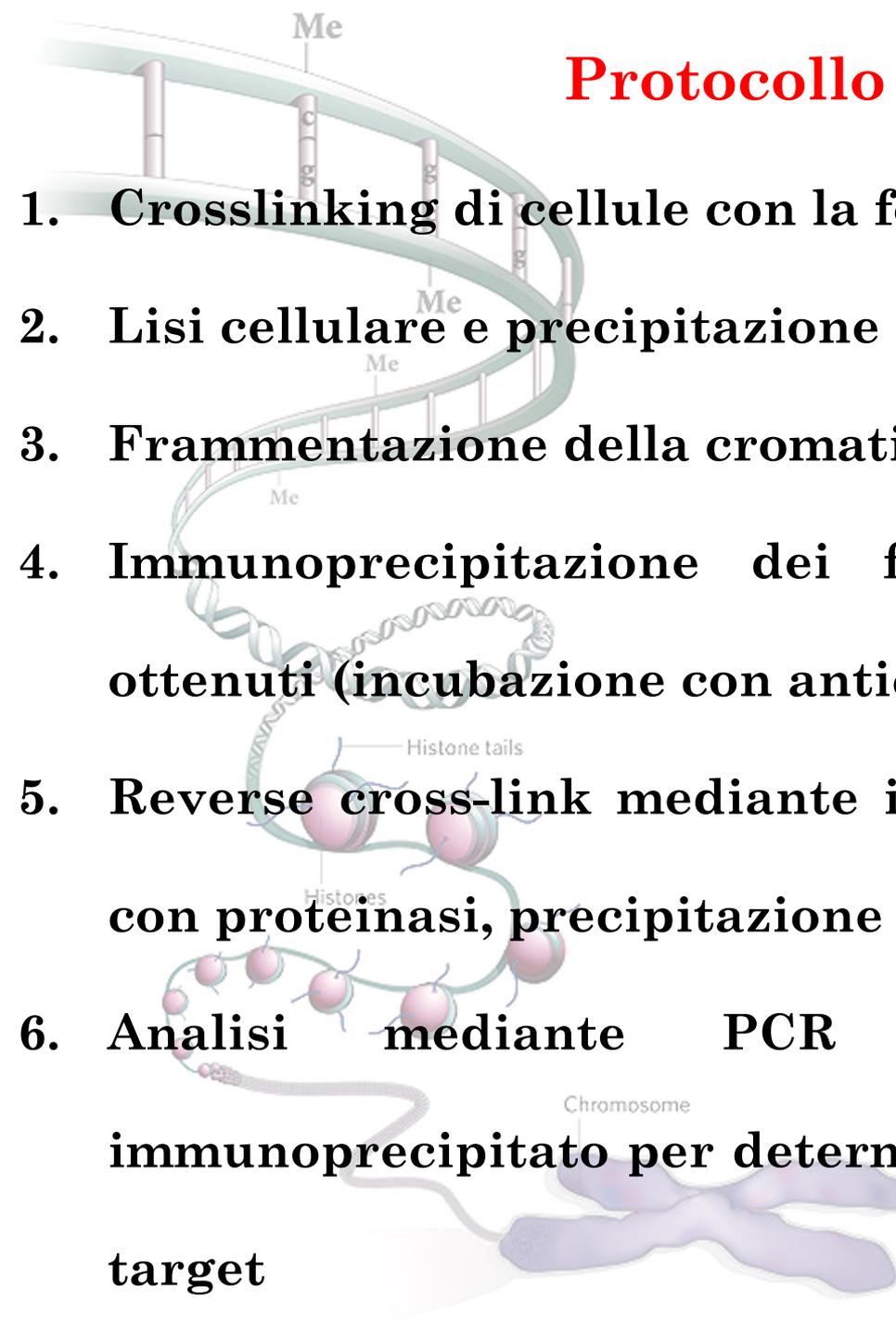


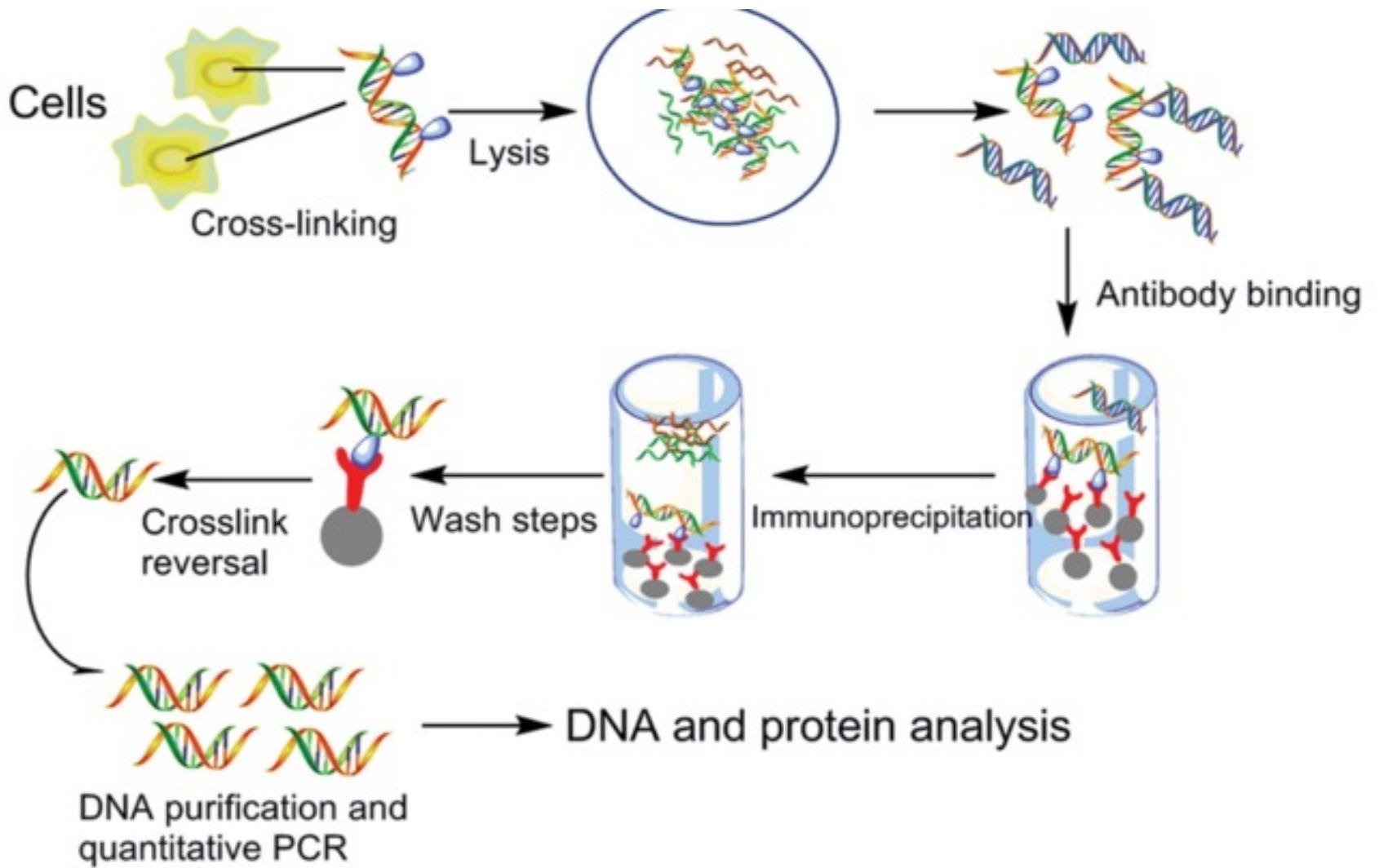
Nervous tissue

plants

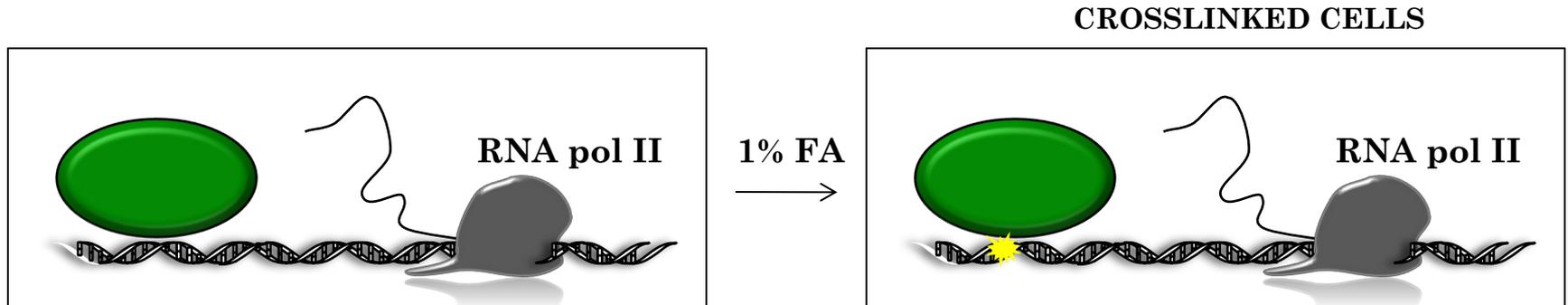


# Protocollo di XChIP

1. **Crosslinking di cellule con la formaldeide in vivo**
  2. **Lisi cellulare e precipitazione dell'intero estratto cellulare**
  3. **Frammentazione della cromatina mediante sonicazione**
  4. **Immunoprecipitazione dei frammenti di cromatina così ottenuti (incubazione con anticorpo)**
  5. **Reverse cross-link mediante incubazione a 65° C, digestione con proteinasi, precipitazione del DNA**
  6. **Analisi mediante PCR della frazione di DNA immunoprecipitato per determinare il livello di una sequenza target**
- 
- The diagram illustrates the XChIP protocol steps. The background shows a DNA double helix with methyl groups (Me) and histone tails. A chromosome is shown at the bottom.

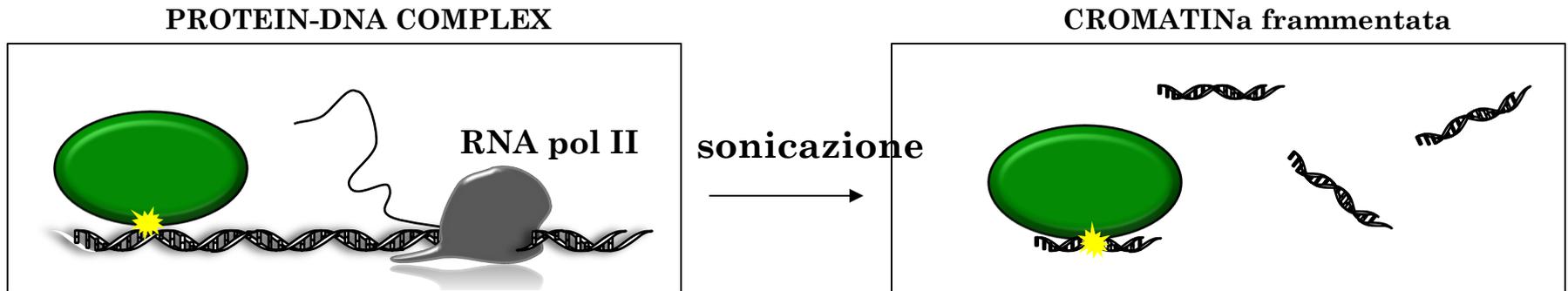


# 1- cross-linking con formaldeide



- FA si lega agli aminogruppi primari (ex: K in proteins, side chains of A,C,G in DNA)
- Cross link avviene sia dei legami DNA-proteina che proteina-proteina (distanza di circa 2A)
- è solubile in acqua, penetra facilmente le membrane biologiche
- il legame è reversibile a 65° C
- 1% FA è la concentrazione normalmente utilizzata
- la durata del trattamento va ottimizzata (normalmente 5-10 min a RT)
  - Tempi più lunghi: cross linking proteina-proteina più esteso
  - riduzione dell'efficienza della frammentazione della cromatina
  - masking/modifica degli epitopi
- blocco della reazione con glicina 0.125M che fornisce un eccesso di ammino gruppi

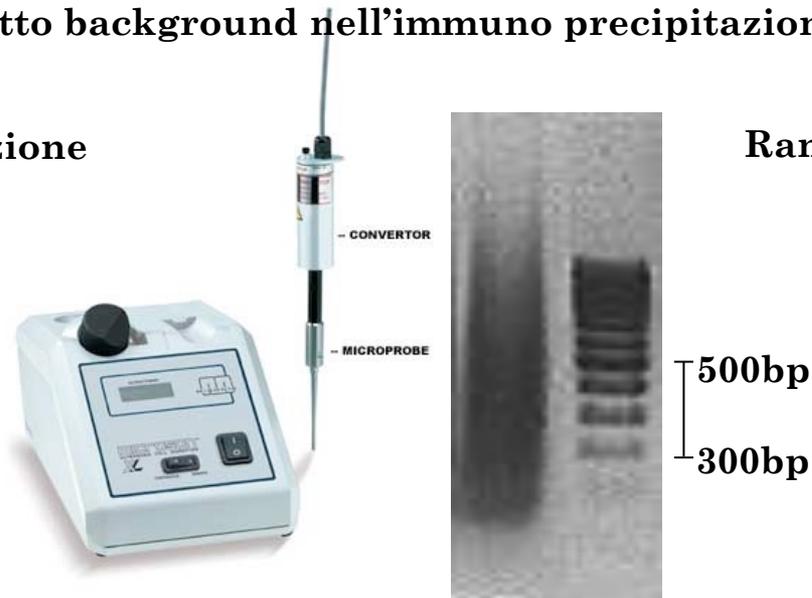
# Frammentazione della cromatina e purificazione



- dopo la lisi cellulare la cromatina viene isolata

- la frammentazione è necessaria perché frammenti più piccoli di DNA forniscono una maggior risoluzione per il mapping e ridotto background nell'immuno precipitazione

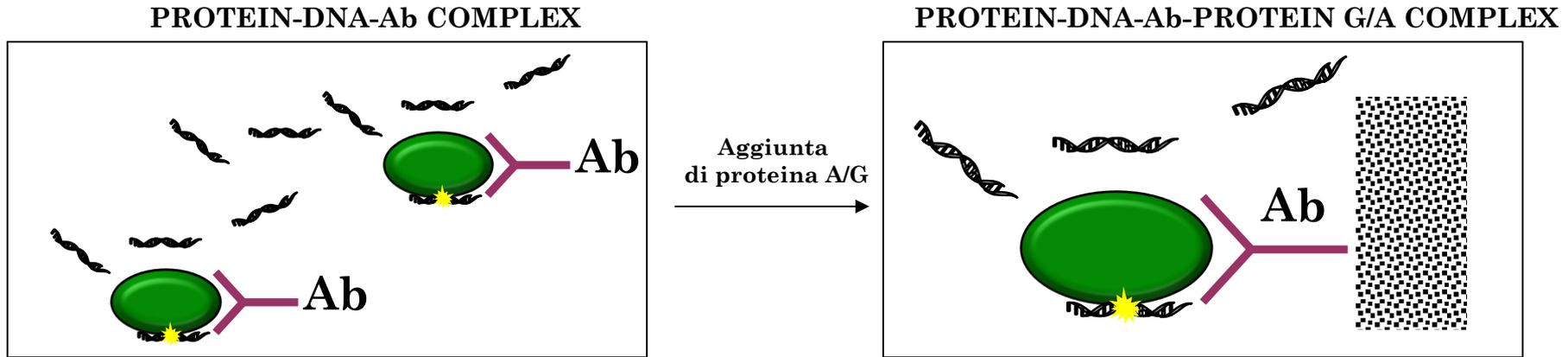
- la sonicazione è il metodo d'elezione



Range dei frammenti:  
0.5-1kB  
ctrl su gel!!

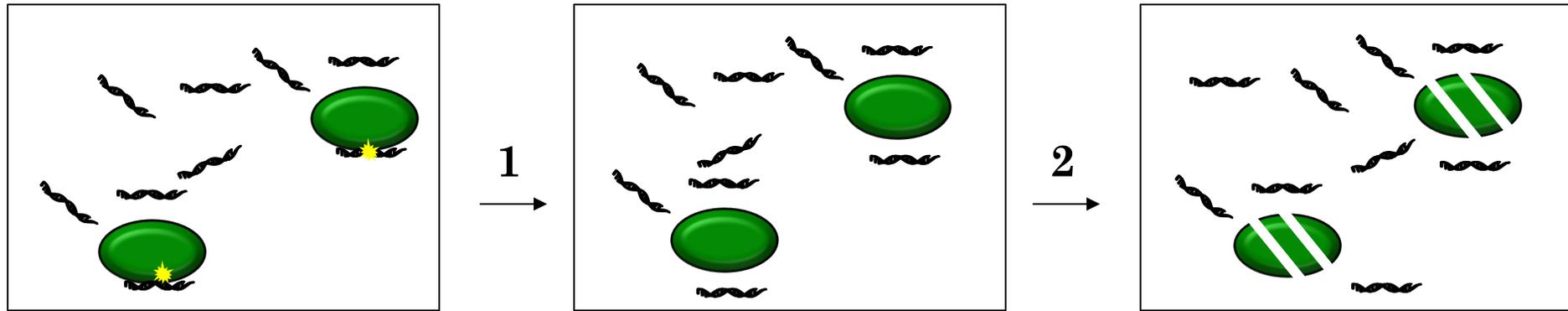
500bp  
300bp

# Immunoprecipitazione



- La qualità dell'anticorpo è fondamentale in questa fase
- Deve riconoscere la proteina legata al DNA
- Deve essere altamente specifico
- Necessaria una pre-taratura per ridurre il legame aspecifico
- Gli immunocomplessi sono poi precipitati con ProtG/A Sepharose (lega la regione Fc dell'anticorpo)
- lavaggi stringenti riducono il background

# Reverse Crosslink, proteolisi e isolamento del DNA



- 1) Reverse crosslinks

incubazione a 65°C

- 2) digestione RNA e proteine

RNAse A + ProteinaseK

- 3) purificazione DNA

Phenol/Chloroform

Affinity column

- 4) analisi della frazione immunoprecipitata

## **Nota bene.....**

**- quantità di materiale:**

**può essere critica, anche a seconda di come viene trattato**

**- qualità dell' anticorpo:**

**se è specifico è meglio purificato per affinità**

**- background DNA:**

**può dare percentuali anche elevate di falsi positivi**

# Cultura di lievito



Formaldehyde crosslinking



Glycine stop



Lisi cellulare con biglie di vetro



Sonicazione della cromatina



100µl aliquot  
(INPUT)

800µl aliquot

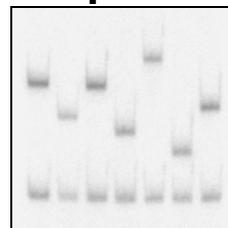
**INPUT**

Decrosslink



Precipitazione  
DNA

100µl INPUT



+Antibody-resin

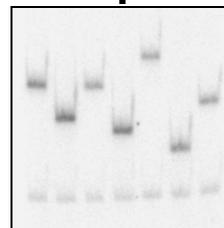
Immunoprecipitazione

Lavaggi

Decrosslink

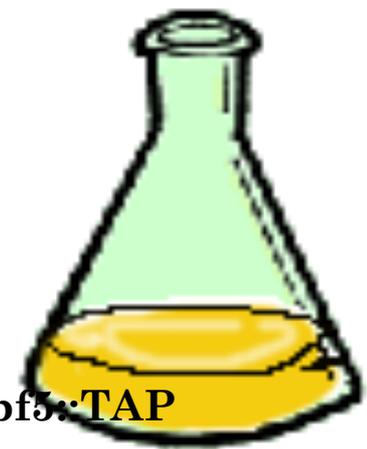


100µl IP

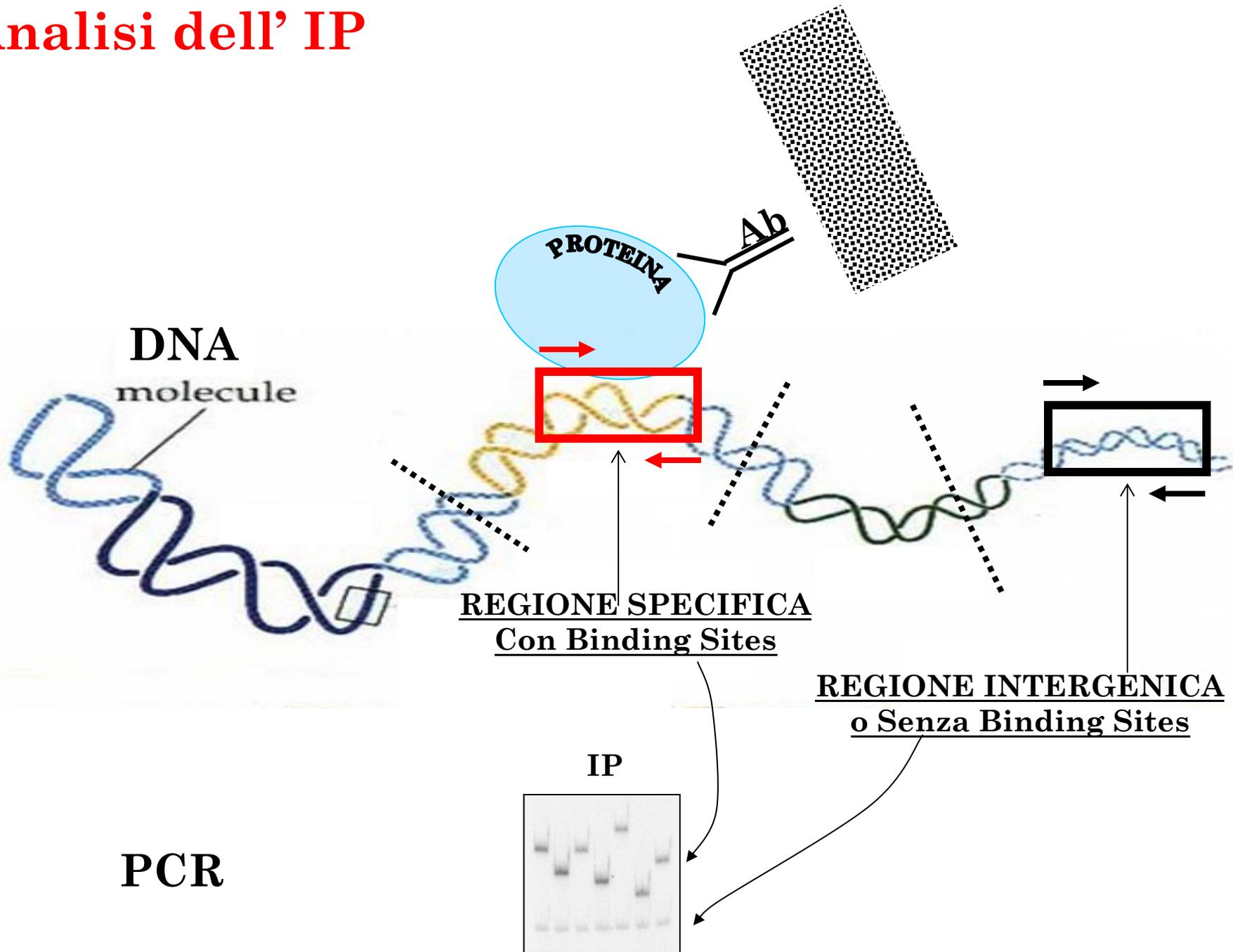


**PCR**

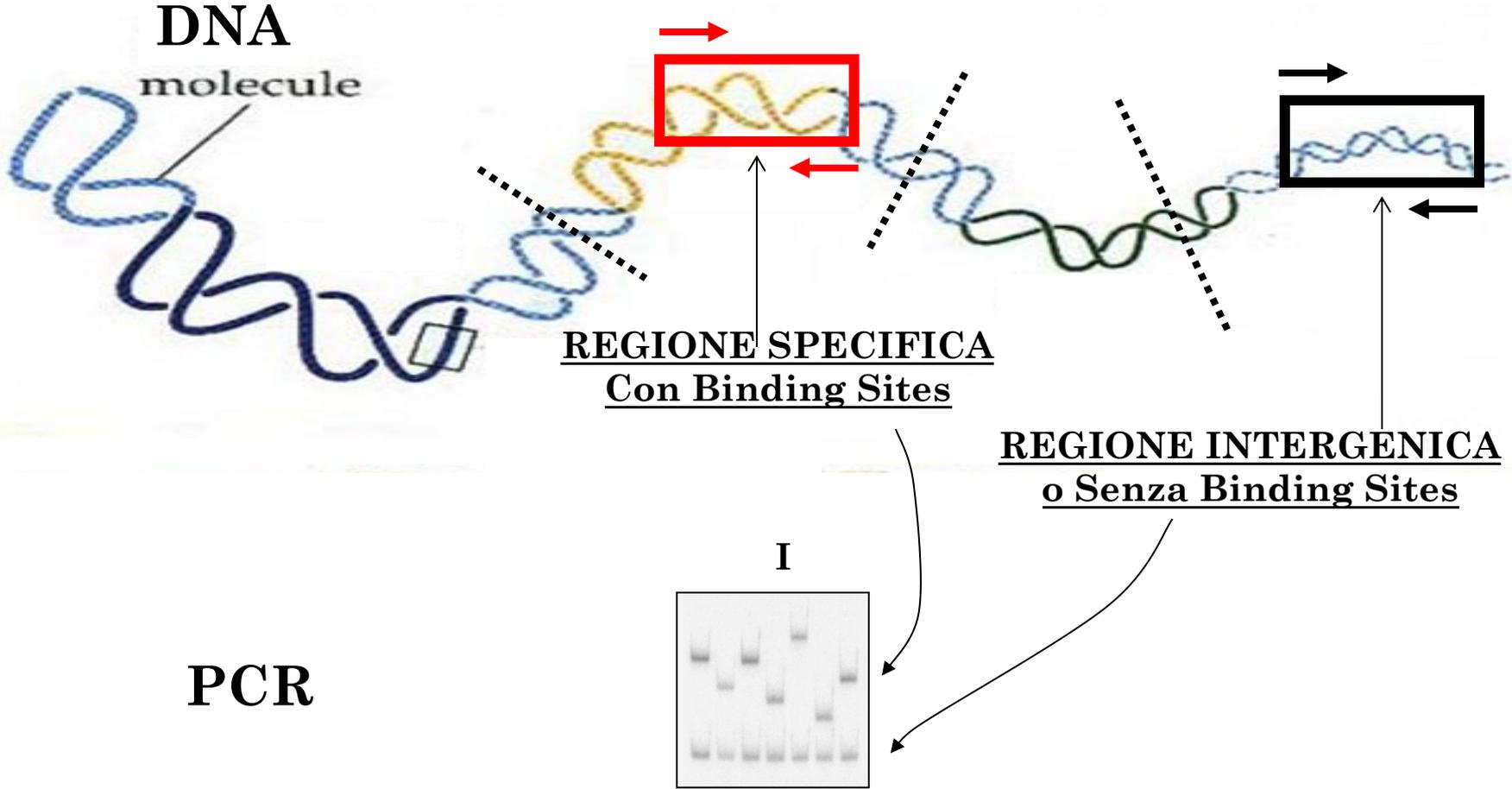
Cbf5:TAP



# Analisi dell' IP



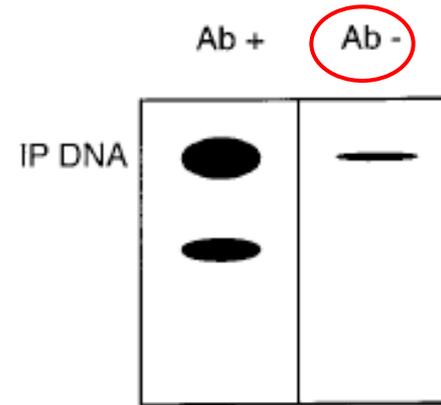
# Analisi dell' INPUT



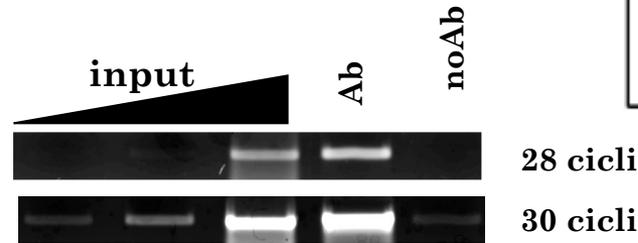
# Analisi dell'IP

Slot-Blot

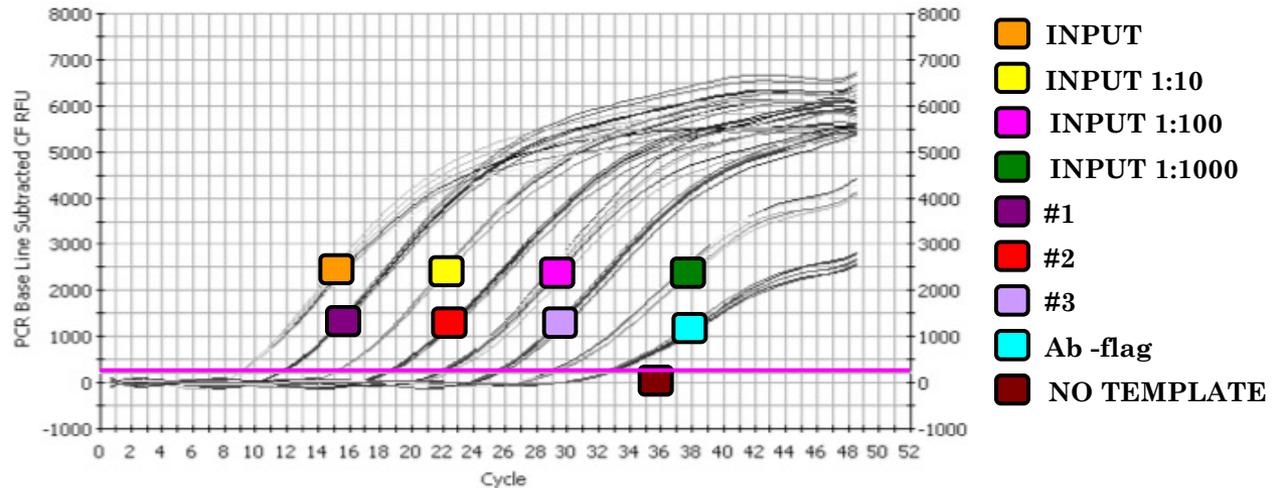
probe with known DNA sequences



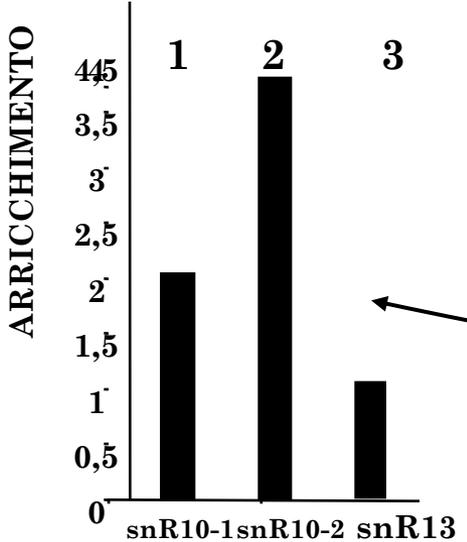
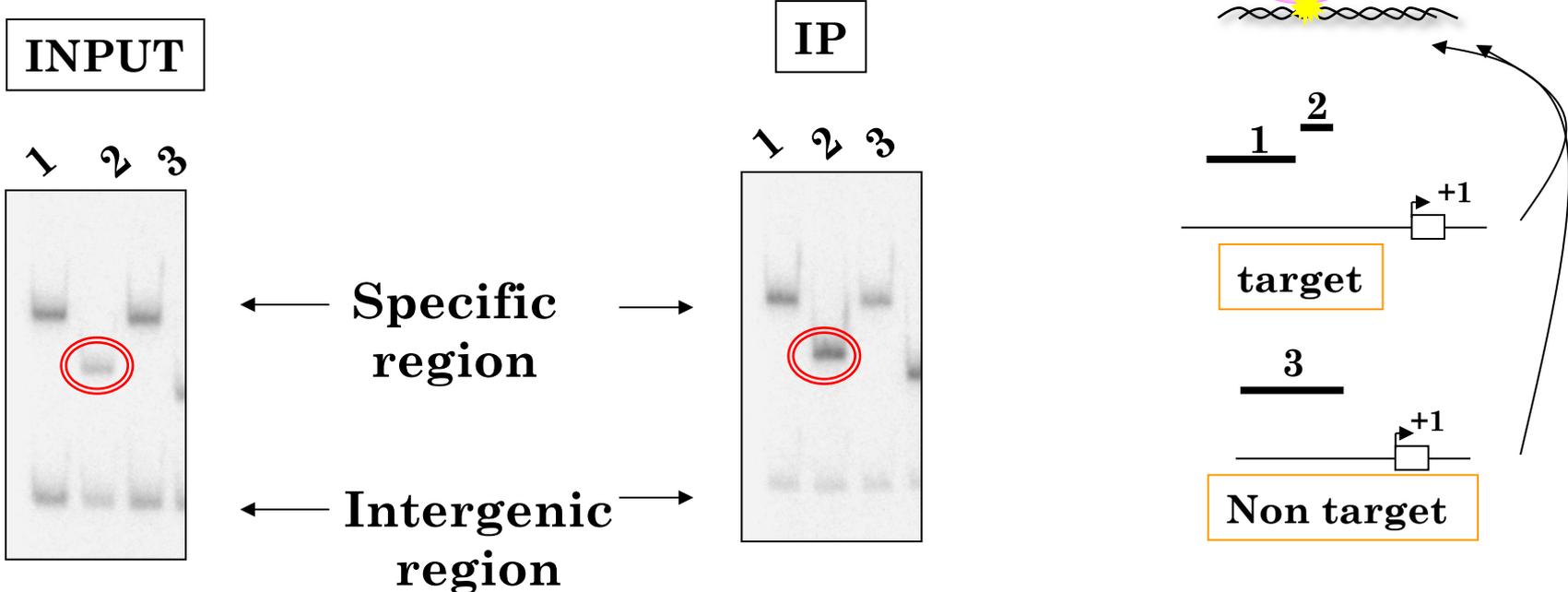
Semi quantitative PCR



q-PCR

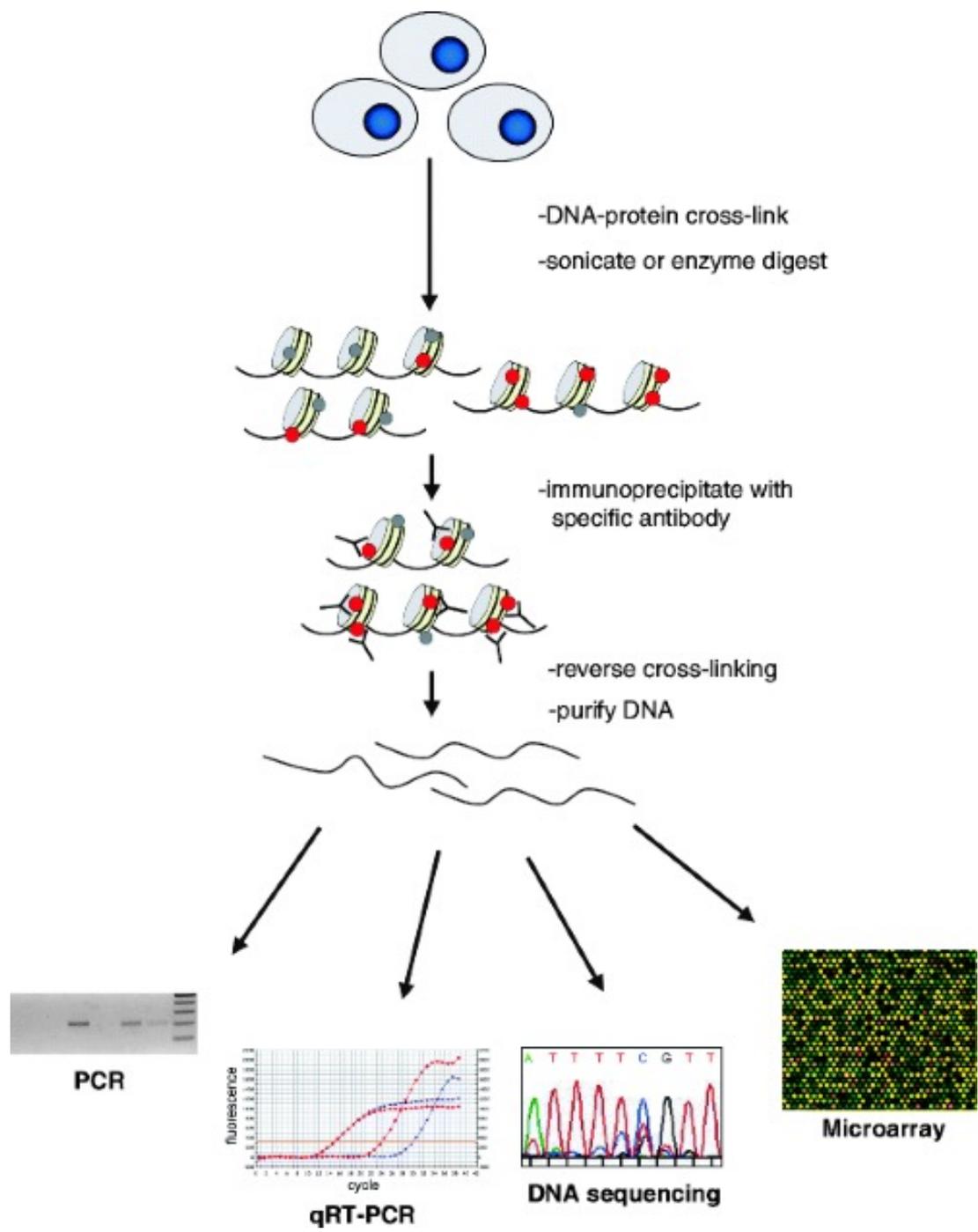


# Analisi per PCR della frazione immunoprecipitata per determinare il livello della sequenza target di DNA



**ARRICCHIMENTO:**  

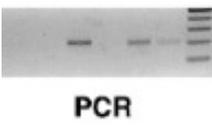
$$\frac{(\text{sp/int})^{\text{IP}}}{(\text{sp/int})^{\text{I}}}$$



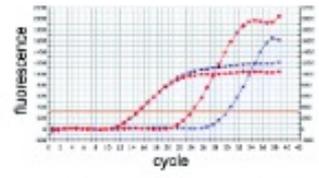
-DNA-protein cross-link  
-sonicate or enzyme digest

-immunoprecipitate with specific antibody

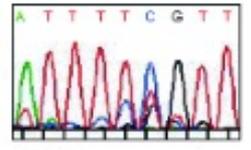
-reverse cross-linking  
-purify DNA



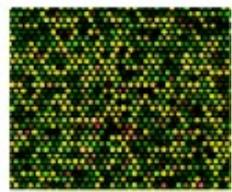
PCR



qRT-PCR



DNA sequencing

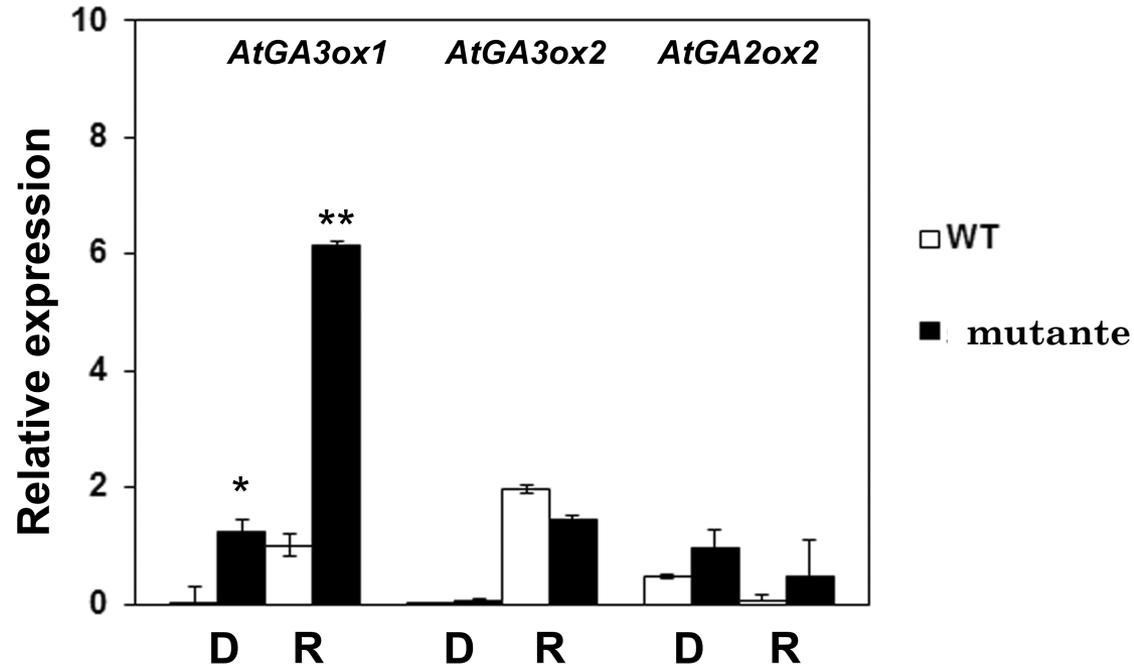


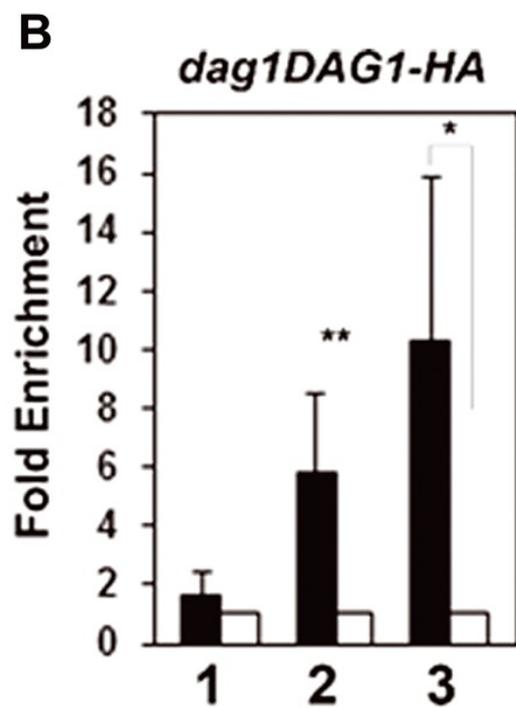
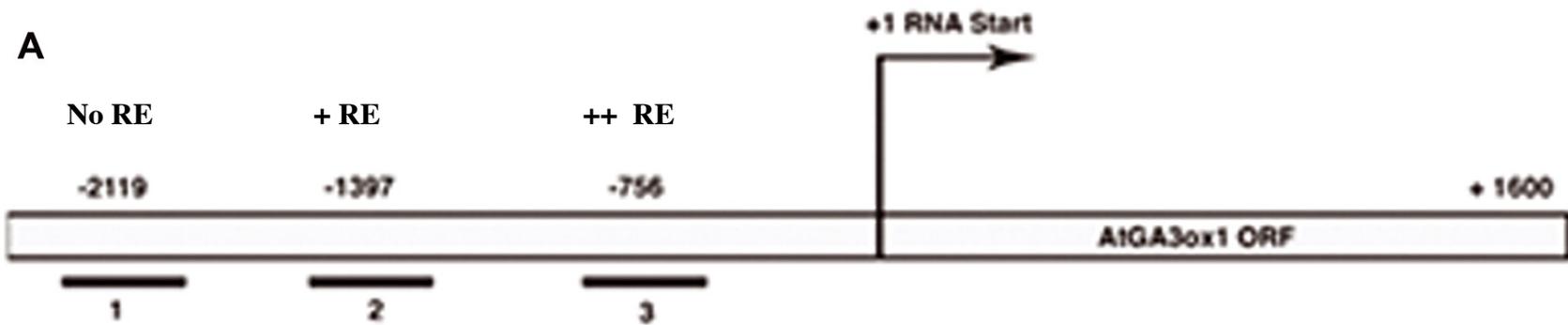
Microarray

# 1° caso: analisi di un potenziale target

già noto.....

analisi d'espressione tra mutante e wild type





**2° caso: identificazione genome- wide**

**Dei targets di un FT**

**ChIP-chip:** ibridazione di un chip genomico con il DNA IP/Input come sonda

**ChIP cloning:** digestione del DNA genomico con enzimi di restrizione per creare blunt ends e clonaggio dei frammenti precipitati con la ChIP in un plasmide.

**Dispendioso e alto numero di falsi positivi**

**ChIP-Seq:** sequenziamento mediante tecniche NGS del DNA dell'IP v/s Input

**DamID-chip:** usa DNA adenina metiltrasferasi per marcare le posizioni di interazione DNA-proteina, **e non richiede anticorpo**. Risoluzione inferiore rispetto alla ChIP-chip.

# Metodi basati sulla ChIP

## per studiare la localizzazione di fattori su scala genomica

Method <sup>a</sup>	ChIP processing	Readout assay	Comments
ChIP-chip	Ligate linkers, amplify and fluorescently label fragments	Microarray hybridization	Tiling improves the specificity and accuracy of binding sites detection. Bias introduced by amplification and inability to interrogate repeat-masked regions.
ChIP-DSL	Anneal selected oligos, amplify and fluorescently label fragments	Microarray hybridization	More sensitive, but less cost-efficient than ChIP-chip; Bias introduced by the size of the DSL oligo pool, amplification and the inability to interrogate repeat-masked regions.
ChIP-cloning	Ligate linkers and clone whole ChIP fragments	Sequencing	Unbiased, but large-scale sequencing is needed to distinguish truly enriched sequences from background. Not cost-efficient.
ChIP-SAGE	Ligate linkers, create DNA tags, concatenate and clone tags	Sequencing	Unbiased, interrogates repeat-masked regions, but has lower resolution than related methods and requires extensive sequencing.
ChIP-PET	Clone ChIP fragments, generate, concatenate and clone PETs	Sequencing	Unbiased, localizes binding sites more precisely, interrogates repeat-masked regions, but requires extensive sequencing.
ChIP-Seq	Ligate linkers, amplify and generate clusters	Sequencing	No cloning involved, interrogates repeat-masked regions and is more quantitative and cost-efficient than other sequencing-based methods.

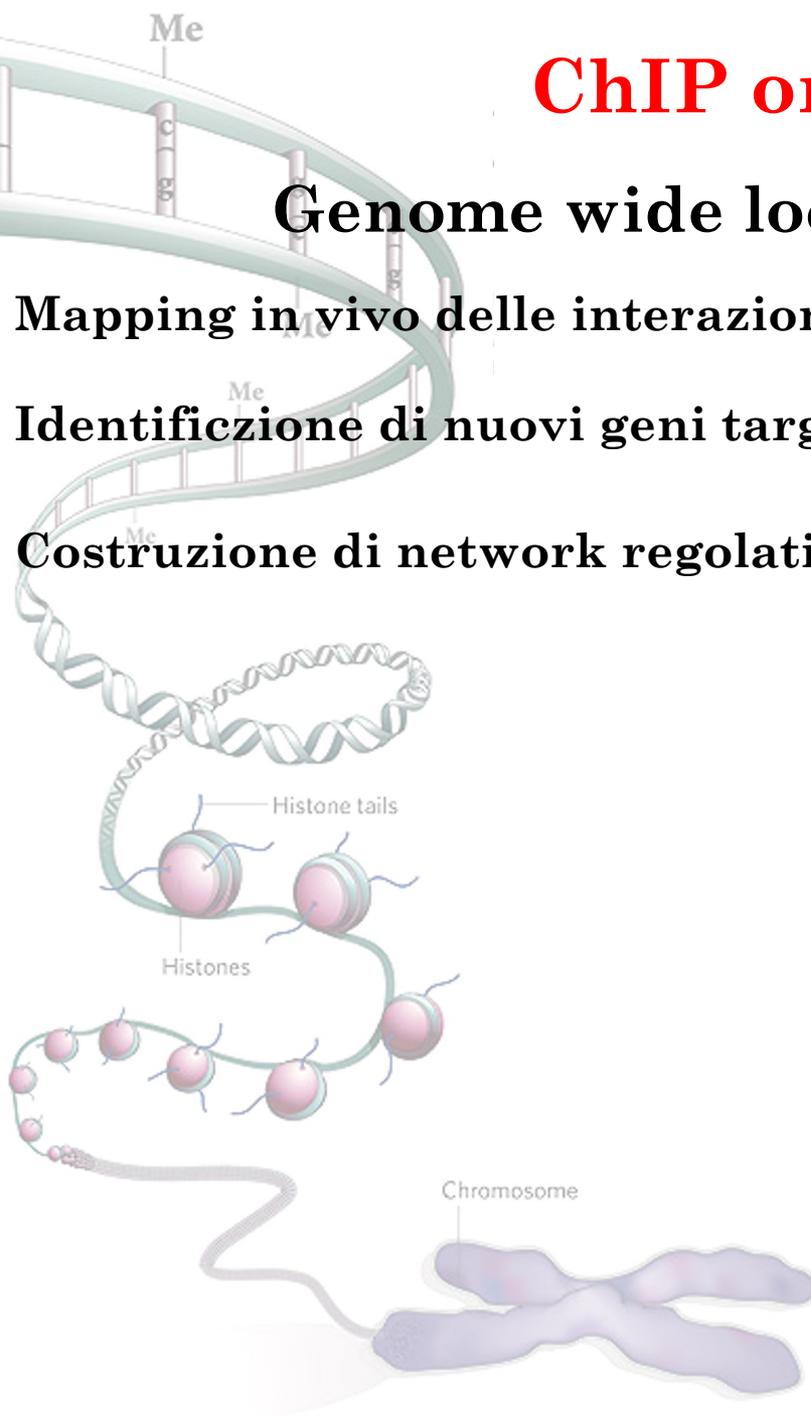
# ChIP on chip

## Genome wide location analysis

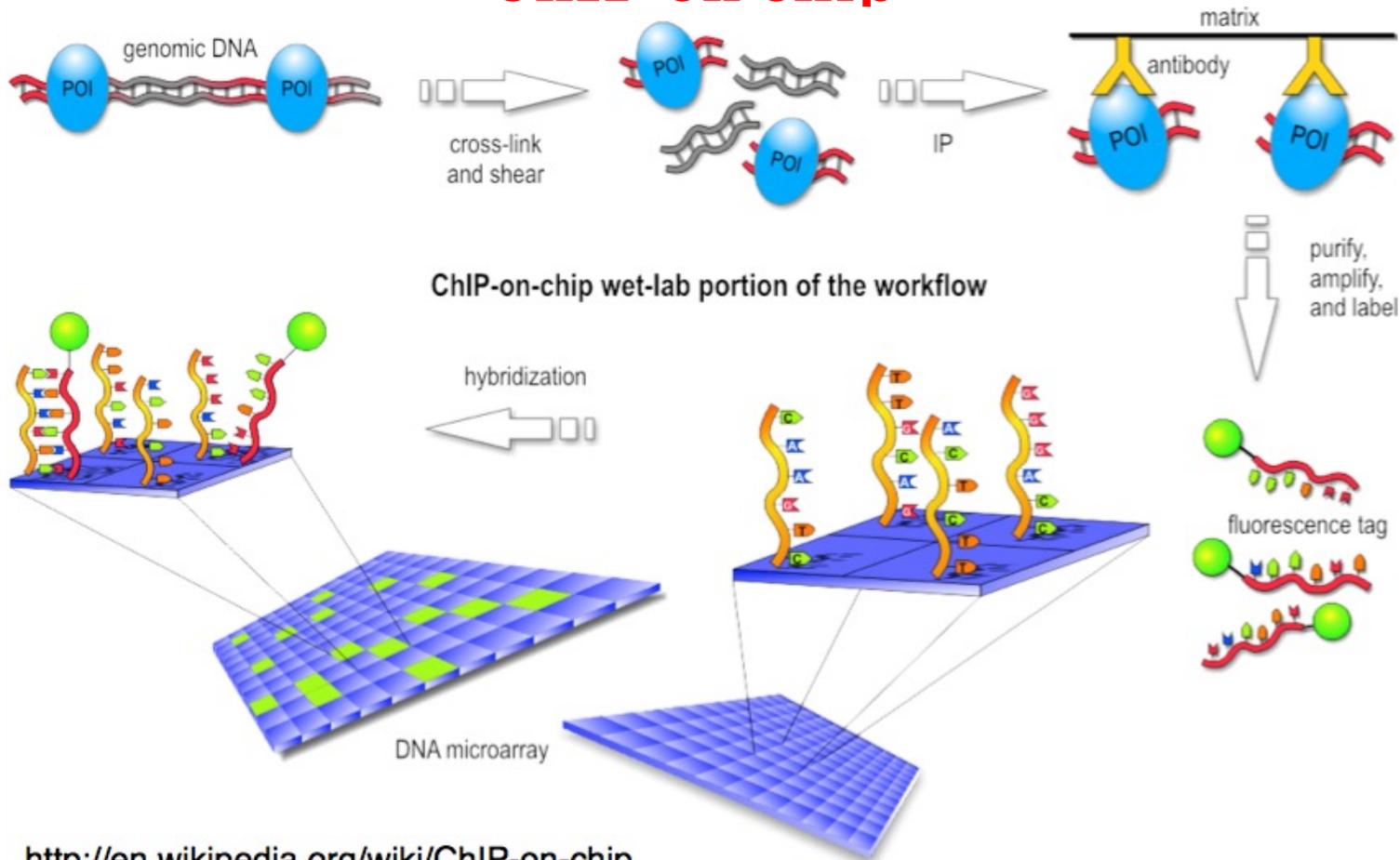
Mapping in vivo delle interazioni genoma-proteine

Identificazione di nuovi geni target

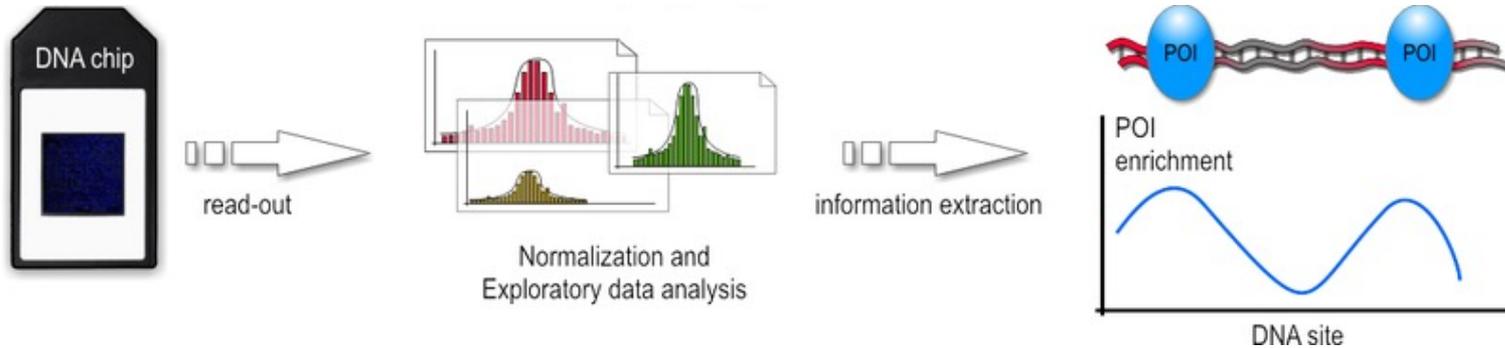
Costruzione di network regolativi trascrizionali



# ChIP on chip



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ChIP-on-chip>



- Necessità di molto materiale di partenza (IP e INPUT)
- In alternativà è possibile amplificare il materiale di partenza (possibile PCR bias specie in mammiferi, causa sequenze ripetute)
- DNA genomico come INPUT
- Necessarie almeno 3 repliche biologiche e diversi controlli sperimentali (transformed cell lines v/s empty vector cell lines)

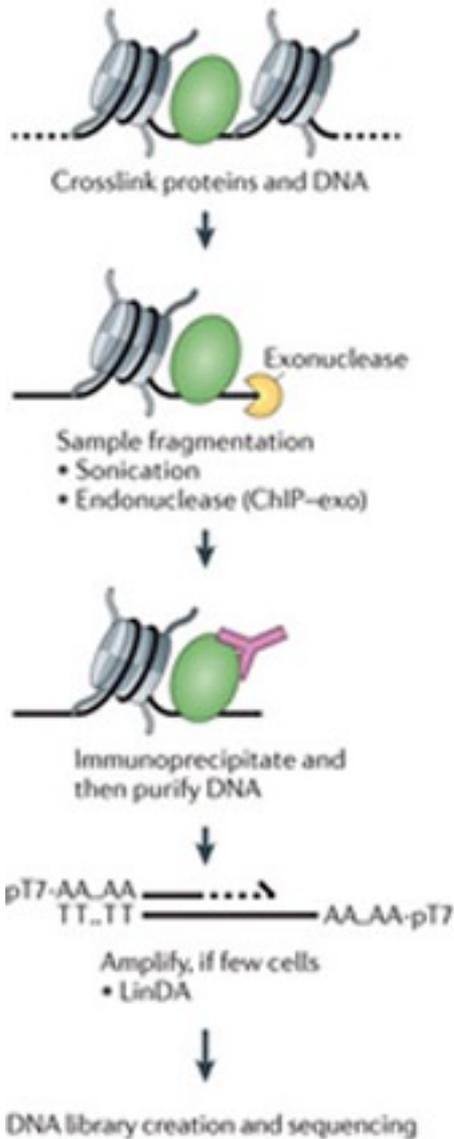
### **Genome-wide ChIP on ChIP**

**Per:**

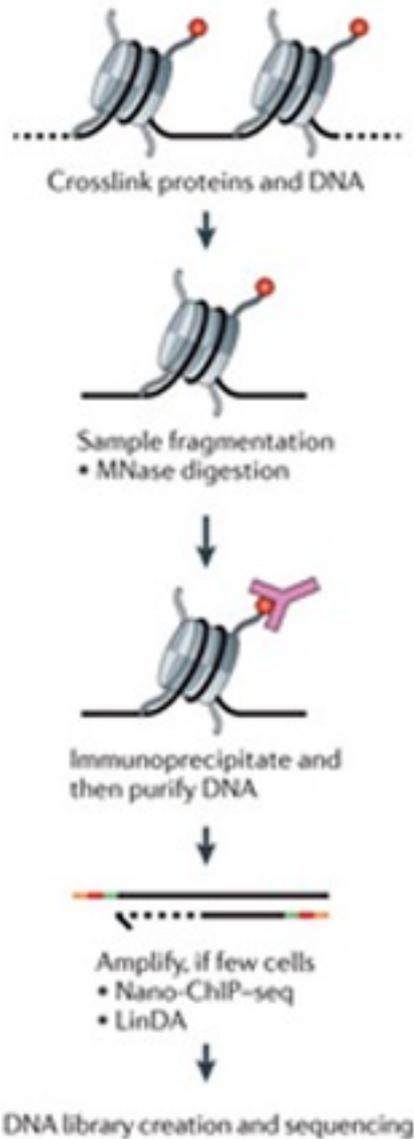
- Identificare la distribuzione delle modificazioni istoniche utilizzando Abs contro le diverse modificazioni
- Usare la ChIP on ChIP per mappare gli enzimi che effettuano queste modificazioni istoniche

# ChIP-seq e dintorni

**a** DNA-binding protein ChIP-seq



**b** Histone modification ChIP-seq



a) ChIP-seq standard, o con uso di endonucleasi al posto di sonicazione o esonucleasi. Utile per lo studio dei Binding Sites dei fattori di trascrizione

b) ChIP-seq per identificare le modificazioni istoniche, uso della nucleasi micrococcale (MNase)

## Esperimento di ChIP-seq

- i campioni: *dag1DAG1-HA*, *dag1* (controllo negativo)
- 3 repliche biologiche
- IP v/s Input

### Cosa facciamo con i risultati di una ChIP-seq??

- Verifica riproducibilità
- Analisi localizzazione cromosomica (promotore, introne, sequenza intergenica??)
- Analisi presenza dei RE (sequenza di legame del FT)
- Real time sul mutante v/s WT

Reference genes are an internal reaction control that have sequences different than the target

A reliable reference should:

**show expression level unaffected by experimental factors.**

**show minimal variability in its expression between tissues and physiological states of the organism.**

**show a similar threshold cycle with gene of interest.**

It seems that the perfect fulfillment of these conditions are the basic metabolism genes (called Housekeeping Genes–HKGs) which, by definition, being involved in processes essential for the survival of cells, must be expressed in a stable and non-regulated constant level and in fact they were first to be examined as reference genes

This was always questioned, even at the time of forming the assumption since **many of them participate not only in basic metabolic processes and what seems to be perfect in one experiment does not guarantee its functionality in another.**

Normalization is important in real-time qRT-PCR analysis because of the need to compensate for intra- and inter-kinetic RT-PCR variations. Such variations may be due, for example, to the **difference in amount of starting material between the samples, difference in RNA integrity, cDNA sample loading variation, or difference in RT efficiency.**

One of the most popular methods is normalizing a target gene expression to the ribosomal RNAs (rRNA) ARGHHHHHHH.

GAPDH is one of the most commonly used reference genes. The use of GAPDH in many studies brings good results, in others it is not recommended due to variability of expression caused by exhibition to the specified experimental factors. This casts into question its classification as a HKG, because this may suggest that it is involved not only in the fundamental processes of cells but might also be significantly influenced by other processes induced during the experiment.

GAPDH in plant studies sometimes GAPDH is chosen and with very good application in some species, and unreliable in others.

Under different environmental conditions, sometimes extreme, known as abiotic stress to which plant adapts in different ways and degrees, there are influence on the expression of certain genes, including ubiquitous GAPDH not directly associated with such response. In the case of *Lolium temulentum* where a set of stress factors was applied GAPDH expression level increased under treatment of heat stress, or when exposed to UV light. On the other hand, exposing tomato to light stress treatment had no significant effect on the expression of GAPDH, but low temperatures and lack of nitrogen were the source of such change.