

Date: 03/01/14  
Antibody code; 29 cat.# 7-449

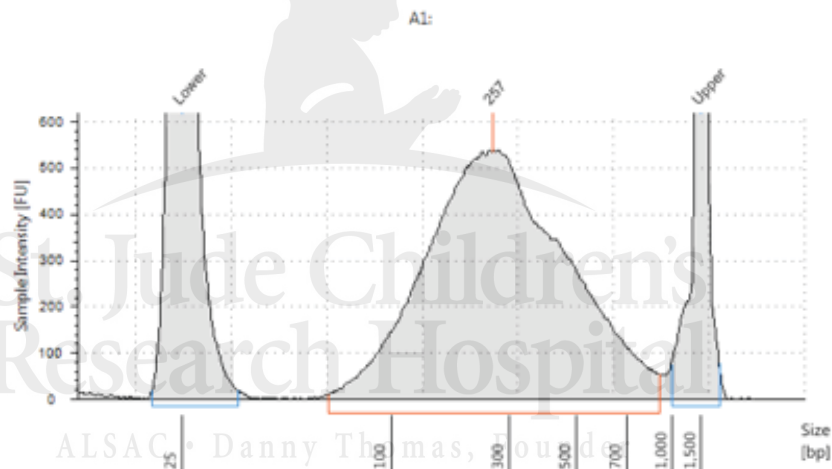
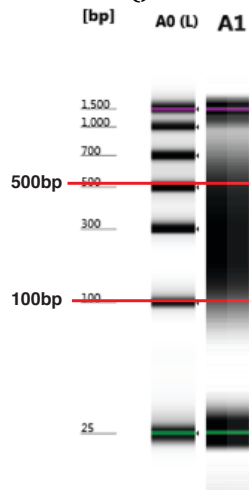
Experiment #: ID.1.14.23

## H3K27me3

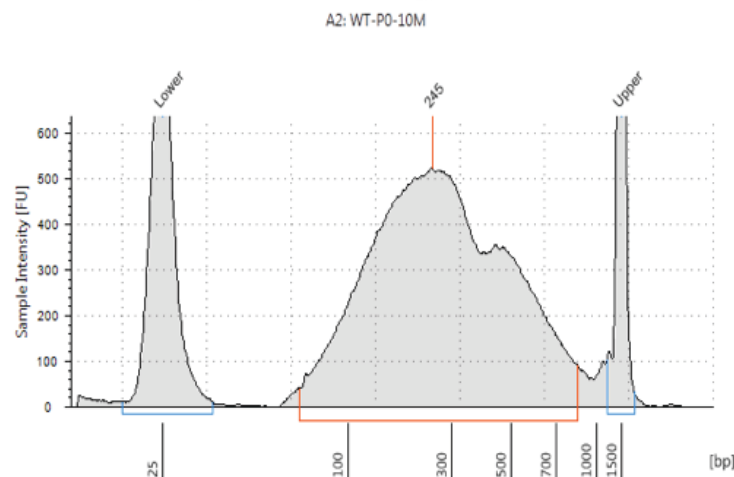
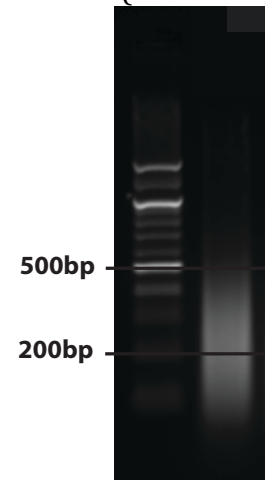
Antibody cat #:	07-449
Lot #:	2318778
Company:	Millipore
Host species:	Rabbit
Date validated:	03/01/2014
Validated by Dyer lab member:	Issam Al Diri
ChIP validated by other:	

Dilution for immunoblot:	1:2000
Antibody/# of cells for ChIP:	2.5ug/0.25x10 <sup>6</sup> human cells and 5ug/1x10 <sup>6</sup> mouse cells
Chromatin prep protocol #:	JM12.14.109 (human); ID.1.13.131 (mouse)
Quant-it for human chromatin:	103ng/ $\mu$ l
Quant-it for mouse chromatin:	77ng/ $\mu$ l
Protein concentration-human:	n/a
Protein concentration-mouse:	0.3 $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l

### HUMAN (JM12.14.109)



### MOUSE (ID.1.13.131)



## Level 1: Western Optimization

### **Purpose:**

To test the efficiency and specificity of the antibody in human and mouse cells. This antibody will be used for future IP validation and /or ChIP experiments.

### **Experiment summary:**

5-10 ug of chromatin from human and mouse will be run on a western and immunblotted using the antibody being tested. On the same gel, run the same samples to be immunoblotted for total histone. This will be used for later quantitation.

### **Procedure: 1-2 days**

- 1) Dilute 28µl of chromatin with 7µl of 5X sample buffer (must add in beta-mercaptoethanol to buffer first) .
- 2) Heat sample to 95°C for 10 minutes
- 3) Prepare running buffer and pour into electrophoresis chamber. Place precast gradient gels into the chamber (Biorad TGX 15-well 4-20% (456-1096)). \* Remember to remove green strip on the bottom of the gel.
- 4) Remove comb and rinse out the wells with running buffer.
- 5) Load 15ul of sample per well. \*\*Remember to run enough lanes to immunoblot for total H3 or total H4.
- 6) Run gel at 200V (constant volts) for 25 minutes. At this point watch the blue running dye. Continue to let the gel run until the blue dye has reached the bottom. Stop and remove the gel once the blue dye has reached the bottom.
- 7) Separate the plates and manually remove the blue dye with a razor blade.
- 8) Place the gel in transfer buffer for 5-10 minutes to equilibrate.
- 9) Transfer the protein onto 0.2µm nitrocellulose membrane at 100V (constant volts) for one hour.
- 10) Remove the membrane from transfer apparatus directly into 5mls of Odyssey blocking buffer.
- 11) Block for one hour. At this point make antibody dilutions using Odyssey blocking buffer. \*\*Remember to immunoblot for total H3 or total H4 for each western. This is important to relatively quantitate each of the H3 marks.
- 12) Transfer membrane to antibody dilutions and rock over night at 4°C.

- 13) Wash membrane for 5min with 1% TBST (can find recipe in Dyer lab protocol book). Repeat wash two more times.
- 14) Transfer membrane to secondary antibody (infrared fluorescent secondary antibody diluted 1:10,000 in Odyssey blocker).
- 15) Incubate the membrane for 1 hour (covered with foil) at room temperature on the Belly Dancer.
- 16) Wash membrane for 5min with 1% TBST (can find recipe in Dyer lab protocol book). Repeat wash two more times.
- 17) Scan membranes on the Odyssey LiCor.
- 18) Determine the signal for each band using LiCor (please ask Lyra or Justina if you need help).
- 19) Determine relative amounts of the protein by normalizing to total H3 or H4.

**Recipes and antibody dilutions:**

RUNNING BUFFER (1 liter)

25mM Tris            3.03g  
 192mM glycine    14.4g  
 0.1% SDS           5mls (20%)  
 Up to 1 L with H2O

TRANSFER BUFFER (1 liter)

25mM Tris            3.03g  
 192mM glycine    14.4g  
 methanol            200mls  
 Up to 1 L with H2O

Primary Antibody	Cat. #	Species	Dilution or micrograms	µl to add to 5mls of Odyssey blocker
H3K27me3	7-449	Rabbit	1:2000	2.5
Total H3	Ab10799	Mouse	1:1000	5
Secondary Antibody	Cat. #	Species	Dilution or micrograms	µl to add to 5mls of Odyssey blocker
IRDYE680	926-68071	Rabbit	1:10,000	0.5µl
IRDYE800CW	926-32210	Mouse	1:5000	1µl

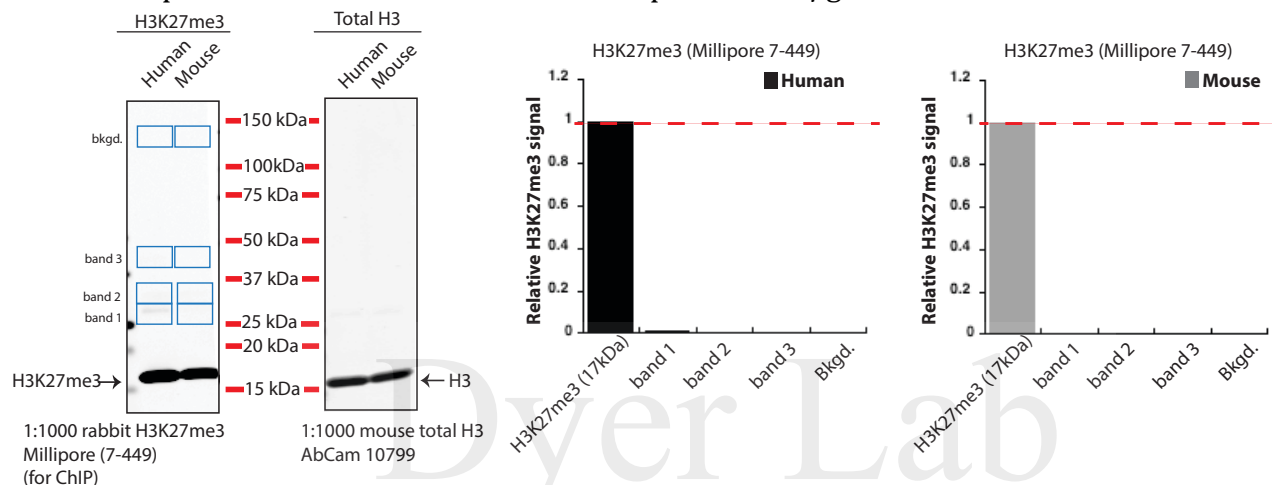
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**Results:**

Total protein of human chromatin loaded per lane: 3µg

Total protein of mouse chromatin loaded per lane: 3µg



Species	Band	Relative to H3K27me3
<i>Human</i>	H3K27me3 (17 kDa)	1.000
	Band 1	0.013
	Band 2	0.006
	Band 3	0.002
	Bkgd.	-0.001
<i>Mouse</i>	H3K27me3 (17 kDa )	1.000
	Band 1	0.004
	Band 2	0.004
	Band 3	0.000
	Bkgd.	-0.001

**Conclusions: (provide yes or no answer)**

The background for this antibody in human is acceptable for use in ChIP: **YES**

Antibody passes validation for the level 1 for **human**: **YES**

The background for this antibody in mouse is acceptable for use in ChIP: **YES**

Antibody passes validation for the level 1 for **mouse**: **YES**

**Additional notes:**

The major proportion (>98%) of H3K27me3 is at the predicted size of 17kda. This is an acceptable signal for expected band according to ENCODE guidelines where it is recommended that the primary reactive band represents >50% of the signal.



## Level 2: ChIP Validation

(proceed if antibody passes level 1)

### Purpose:

To determine the optimal chromatin:antibody ratio for ChIP.

### Experiment summary:

Test 3 two-fold serial dilutions of human and mouse chromatin starting with 1 million cells per ChIP. Two antibody concentrations will be tested for each chromatin dilution. All ChIPs will be done in triplicate in order to quantitate the amount of protein bound to protein-A beads and to quantitate the amount of chromatin pulled down. IgG negative control will be included in this part of the study. This is a total of 14 IPs per species.

Total number of IPs for level 2 validation for both mouse and human: 14 (double up on ChIP reagents to split for protein bound and DNA purification)

Total amount of chromatin needed per species: 1100 $\mu$ l

Antibody concentration #1 to test: 5 $\mu$ l  
Antibody concentration #2 to test: 2.5 $\mu$ l

Mouse chromatin ID: ID.1.13.131  
Human chromatin ID: JM.12.14.109

### Procedure using Diagen0de iDeal ChIP-seq kit (C01010050):

#### **Protein A Magnetic immunoprecipitation: Day 1 (about 2 hours)**

\*\*use siliconized 1.5ml eppendorf tubes and filter tips for each step\*\*

1. Take the required amount of DiaMag Protein A-coated magnetic beads (20  $\mu$ l/IP). You will need 600 $\mu$ l.
2. Make a 5,600 $\mu$ l 1x ChIP buffer iC1:  
Dilute 1120 $\mu$ l of 5X iC1 buffer with 4,480 $\mu$ l of ChIP grade water in a 15ml conical tube  
Place the diluted ChIP buffer iC1 on ice.
3. Wash the beads 4 times 1,200  $\mu$ l of ice-cold 1x ChIP buffer iC1. For each wash, resuspend the beads by pipetting up and down several times and place the tubes in the 1.5 ml magnetic rack. Wait for one minute to allow the beads to be captured by the magnet and remove the supernatant. Repeat this 3 times.
4. After the last wash, resuspend the beads in 600 $\mu$ l 1x ChIP buffer iC1.
5. Prepare the ChIP reaction mix for 28 ChIPs + extra for error in a 15ml conical tube:

# of IP's	5% BSA ( $\mu$ l)	200x Protease inhibitor cocktail ( $\mu$ l)	5x buffer iC1 ( $\mu$ l)	Protein A Magnetic beads ( $\mu$ l)	ChIP-seq grade water ( $\mu$ l)
30	180	45	1680	600	3495

- IMPORTANT\*** Remove 820µl and place in a separate tube. This is for IgG.
- Aliquot the remaining ChIP working mix into two 15ml conical tubes, one for each antibody concentration being tested. This should be 2,590µl per tube. Next, add in antibody and mix:

Abs. concentration #1: 5 µl per reaction x 12.5 = 26.5 µl total to ChIP mix  
Abs. concentration #2: 2.5 µl per reaction x 12.5 = 31.25 µl total to ChIP mix

IgG: 2µl per reaction x 4 = 8µl

- Aliquot 400µl of each antibody working mix into 6 tubes (12 tubes total).
- Aliquot 400µl of IgG working mix into 2 tubes.
- Prepare chromatin dilutions. To the starting chromatin, please add 1x Covaris shearing buffer to bring the volume up to 1100µl.

1X Covaris shearing buffer (2mls)

Add 200µl of 10X Covaris shearing buffer (D3) from kit (PN 520075) to 1780µl of cold diH2O plus 20µl of 100X protease inhibitors.

Add 250 ul of D3 to each of the chromatin tubes. Mix thoroughly.

<b>HUMAN</b>	Chromatin (10x10e6 cells/ml)	1X Covaris Shearing buffer	Total volume
1 million cells	700µl	0	700µl
0.5 million cells	250µl	250µl	500µl
0.25 million cells	125µl	375µl	500µl

<b>Mouse</b>	Chromatin (10x10e6 cells/ml)	1X Covaris Shearing buffer	Total volume
1 million cells	700µl	0	700µl
0.5 million cells	250µl	250µl	500µl
0.25 million cells	125µl	375µl	500µl

**11. Add HUMAN chromatin to the appropriate tubes:**

**\*\*keep leftover chromatin for input samples\*\***

- To **1** tube of abs. conc. #1 5 µl/µg, add 200µl of chromatin from **1 million cells**.
- To **1** tube of abs. conc. #1 5 µl/µg, add 200µl of chromatin from **0.5 million cells**.
- To **1** tube of abs. conc. #1 5 µl/µg, add 200µl of chromatin from **0.25 million cells**.
  
- To **1** tube of abs. conc. #2 2.5 µl/µg, add 200µl of chromatin from **1 million cells**.
- To **1** tube of abs. conc. #2 2.5 µl/µg, add 200µl of chromatin from **0.5 million cells**.
- To **1** tube of abs. conc. #2 2.5 µl/µg, add 200µl of chromatin from **0.25 million cells**.

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To **1** tube of IgG, add 200µl of chromatin from **1 million cells**.

Total volume per tube should be 600µl

12. Add *MOUSE* chromatin to the appropriate tubes:

**\*\*keep leftover chromatin for input samples\*\***

To **1** tube of abs. conc. #1 5 µg, add 200µl of chromatin from **1 million cells**.

To **1** tube of abs. conc. #1 5 µg, add 200µl of chromatin from **0.5 million cells**.

To **1** tube of abs. conc. #1 5 µg, add 200µl of chromatin from **0.25 million cells**.

To **1** tube of abs. conc. #2 2.5 µg, add 200µl of chromatin from **1 million cells**.

To **1** tube of abs. conc. #2 2.5 µg, add 200µl of chromatin from **0.5 million cells**.

To **1** tube of abs. conc. #2 2.5 µg, add 200µl of chromatin from **0.25 million cells**.

To **1** tube of IgG, add 200µl of chromatin from **1 million cells**.

13. Incubate the tubes overnight at 4°C under constant rotation.

14. Remove 20µl of the remaining chromatin at each dilution and transfer to a new tube. These will be used as the input samples. Place them at 4 degrees overnight. Freeze leftover chromatin in case we need to repeat any input samples.

### **Elution and Reverse Crosslinking: Day 2 (about 4hours)**

15. The next morning, after the overnight incubation, briefly spin the tubes at 1300RPM and place them in the magnetic rack. Wait for one minute and remove the supernatant. Wash the beads with Wash buffer iW1. To wash the beads, add 700 µl of iW1, gently shake the tubes to resuspend the beads and incubate for 5 minutes on a rotating wheel at 4°C.

16. Repeat the wash as described above once with Wash buffer iW2, iW3 and iW4 using the same buffer volume, respectively.

17. While beads are in iW4, remove 350µl from each tube and transfer to new tubes. These will be the duplicate samples that will go on for DNA purification at step 21. Set these aside. Then proceed to step 18 with the remaining samples.

\*\*\*\*\*Stop\*\*\*\*\*

**For protein bound to beads:**

18. Remove the last wash from the duplicate samples (7 human and 7 mouse) and add 65µl of 2X sample buffer and vortex.

19. Prepare the input sample. For 5% input, take 5µl of each input sample and add 60µl of 2X sample buffer and vortex.

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20. Incubate at 95C for 10 minutes.

21. Store in -20C until ready to run western.

\*\*\*\*\*Continue with ChIP protocol for the remaining 7 human and 7 mouse ChIPs\*\*\*\*\*

22. Make the reverse crosslinking mix:

-Add 8.4ml of iE1 buffer

-168ul of Proteinase K (20mg/ml - Invitrogen)

23. After removing the last wash buffer, add 400µl of reverse crosslinking mix to the beads.

**\*\*Input samples\*\***

Add 390µl of reverse crosslinking mix to 10µl of chromatin for each dilution (a total of 6 inputs –human and mouse).

24. Incubate for 30 minutes at 55C in the thermomixer at 1000RPM.

25. Briefly spin the tubes and add 16 µl of iE2 buffer. Wrap parafilm around the lids of the tubes to seal and minimize evaporation. Incubate overnight in a thermomixer at 900rpm at 65°C.

*If in a rush, it is possible to incubate at 4 hours and still get a good yield.*

**DNA Purification: Day 3 (about 4hours)**

**The following protocol is the DNA Purification protocol that was used to establish this validated antibody. A separate protocol that is the current working Dyer protocol for ChIP has been added in the next section.**

26. Briefly spin the tubes and place on the magnetic rack. Transfer sample to a new siliconized tube. This step does not include the input samples as they do not have beads.

Steps 27-29 in the original protocol have been replaced with the following:

Make a master mix containing:

2 x 22 = 44 ul of Carrier

400 x 22 = 8800 ul of isopropanol

15 x 22 = 330 ul of DNA magnetic beads

27. Add 417 ul of master mix to each tube including input samples.

28. Incubate IP and input samples for 1 hour at room temperature on a rotating wheel .

29. Briefly spin the tubes, place in the magnet rack, wait 1 minute and discard the buffer. Keep the captured beads and add per tube, 100 µl Wash buffer 1. Close the tubes and incubate for 5 minutes at room temperature on a rotating wheel.

- Do not disturb the captured beads attached to the tube wall.

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30. Briefly spin the tubes, place in the magnet rack, wait 1 minute and discard the buffer. Keep the captured beads and add per tube, 100  $\mu$ l Wash buffer 2. Close the tubes and incubate for 5 minutes at room temperature on a rotating wheel.

- Do not disturb the captured beads attached to the tube wall.

31. Briefly spin the tubes, place in the magnet rack, wait 1 minute and discard the buffer. Keep the captured beads and add 45  $\mu$ l of buffer C (water).

32. Incubate at 55C for 30 minutes in the thermomixer at 1400RPM.

33. Briefly spin the tubes, place in the magnet rack, wait 1 minute and transfer the supernatant to a new 1.5ml siliconized tube. This is your DNA. Quantitate using Quantit or equivalent.

**DNA Purification with QIAGEN MinElute PCR Purification kit:  
Day 3 (about 3 hours).**

**This protocol is the current working Dyer protocol for DNA Purification after ChIP. This is not the protocol that was used to validate this antibody, but is recommended for future ChIPs.**

34. In a separate conical tube, mix PB buffer and 3M NaOAc for samples: you will need 1.75 mL PB buffer and 20  $\mu$ l 3 M NaOAc per sample. Aliquot 1.75 mL per IP, IgG, and input sample.

35. Add the reverse crosslinked material to the tube and vortex briefly.

36. Transfer the sample to a Qiagen min-elute column and spin at 1000 x g for 1min. Repeat until all sample has been added, discarding flow-through after each spin.

37. Add 750 $\mu$ l of PE buffer and spin at 1000 x g for 1 min.

38. Remove flow-through and spin at 13,000RPM for 1 min to dry column.

39. Transfer column to a new labeled 1.5 ml tube and add 55  $\mu$ l of buffer C (from Diagenode kit).

40. Let the samples sit at RT for 5 min and spin at 13,000RPM for 1 min. This is your DNA.

**Quantitative Real Time PCR: Day 3 or4 (about 1 hour)**

Positive target primers: human ZNF333; mouse Myoglobin  
 Negative target primers: human GAPDH; mouse Gapdh

41. Set up the following quantitative real-time PCR reaction for each primer set:

	1X Mix (µl)	20 X mix human positive	20 X mix human negative	20 X mix mouse positive	20 X mix mouse negative
Sybr green (Select master)	10	220	220	220	220
Primers (10µM)	*1 or 2	22 or 44	22 or 44	22 or 44	22 or 44
Water	4	88	88	88	88

\*\*If using Active Motif primers, use 2ul instead of 1ul)\*\*

42. Load 15µl of PCR reaction mix into at 96 well dish.

43. Add 5µl of reverse crosslinked DNA to each well.

44. Select the “Enrichment PCR” assay on the qPCR:

-5 min at 95C

-40cycles of:  
 30 sec at 95C  
 30 sec at 60C  
 30 sec at 72C

-Add in a melting curve step.

45. Save file as ID.1.14.23\_abs29\_qpcr

**Tapestation: Day 3 or 4 (about 20 minutes)**

46. Add 3 $\mu$ l of D1K buffer to 1 $\mu$ l of ChIP DNA into a separate 0.2ml tube
47. Vortex for 5 sec and spin briefly
48. Load the tapestation tape, tubes and tips and run samples according to the manual instructions.
49. Click on the “electrograph” icon and “scale to sample” icon. Then click on edit peaks and select the major peak on the electrograph. Finally, click EPG snapshot. Repeat this step for all samples.
50. Under the file menu, click “create report” and then click “add EPG thumbnails”
51. Save file as ID.1.14.23\_abs29\_TS
52. If there are some samples where the traces can not be made, please try the HS D1000 reagents for these samples only. Add 2ul of HS D1000 reagent and 2ul of ChIP DNA into a separate 0.2ml tube. Follow the remaining steps. Save file as ID.1.14.23\_abs29\_HS\_TS

**Broad Range Quant-it assay: Day 3 or 4 (about 20 minutes)**

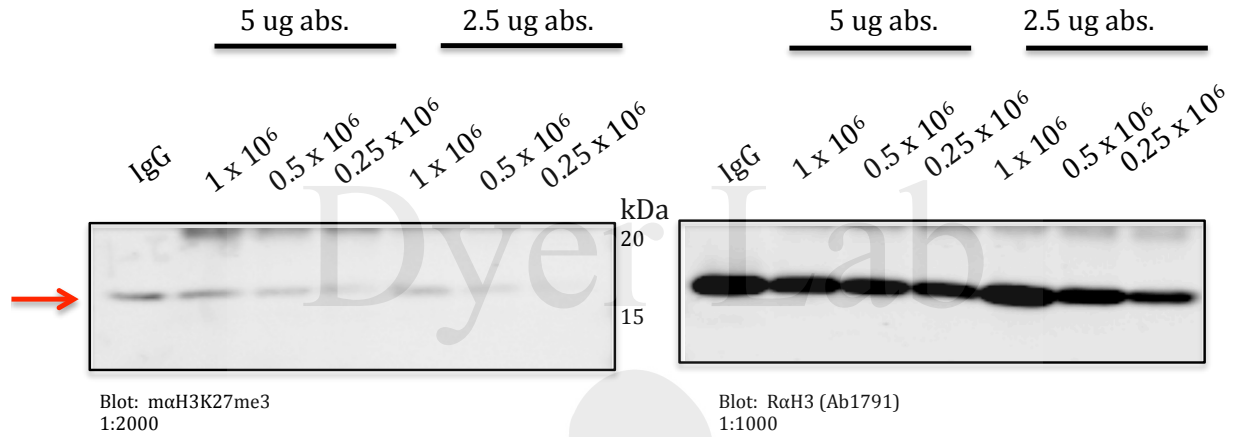
53. Make a working solution:  
6,965ul of HS buffer  
35ul of HS reagent
54. Add 190ul of working solution to 29 wells of a 96-well black plate.
55. Add 10ul of standard to each well. This should come out to 0ng, 5ng, 10ng, 20ng, 40ng, 60ng, 80ng, 100ng.
56. Add 5ul of sample to each well.
57. Mix all wells by pipetting.
58. Run on plate reader. Choose protocol “picogreen”. While on the plate layout, go to template editor and assign the standards and the unknowns (undiluted).
59. Save file as ID.1.14.23\_abs29\_quantit

**Results:**

**Please copy and paste results. Do not type data into tables**

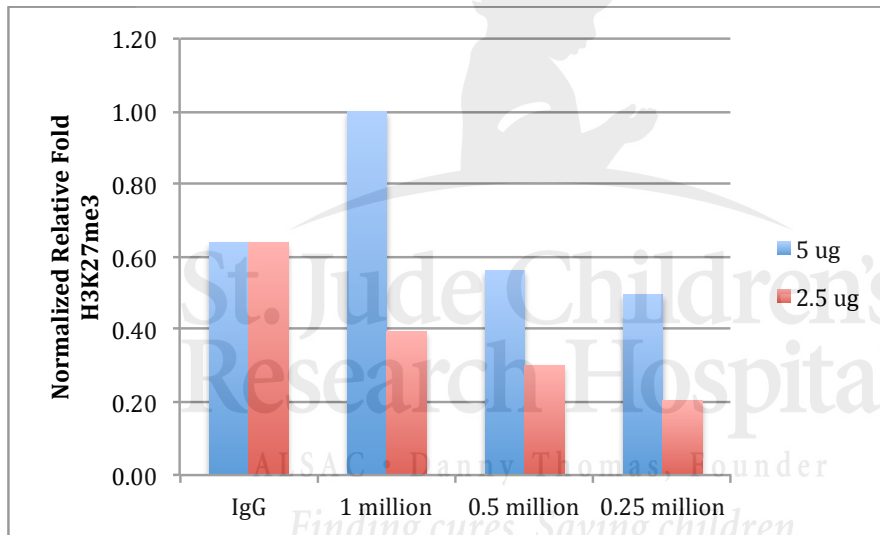
**Protein bound to beads:**

Human  
ChIP: H3K27me3 (Millipore 2318778)



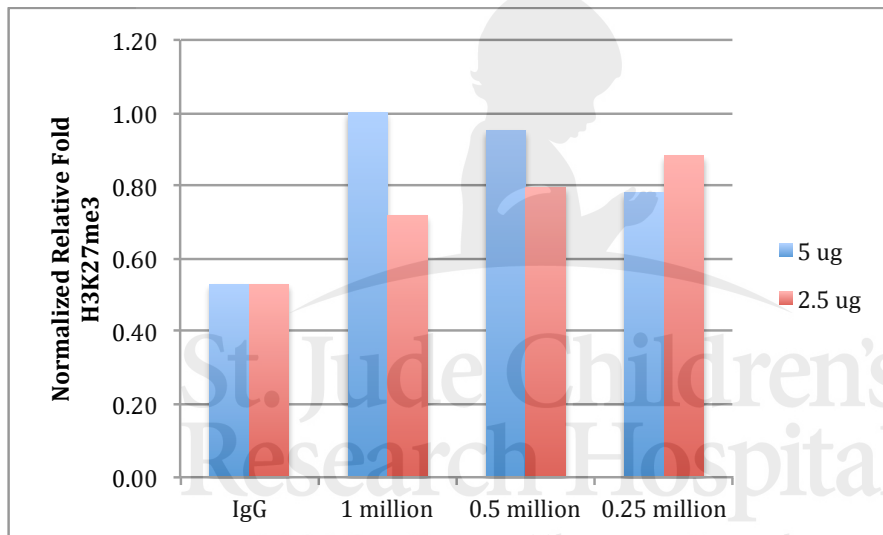
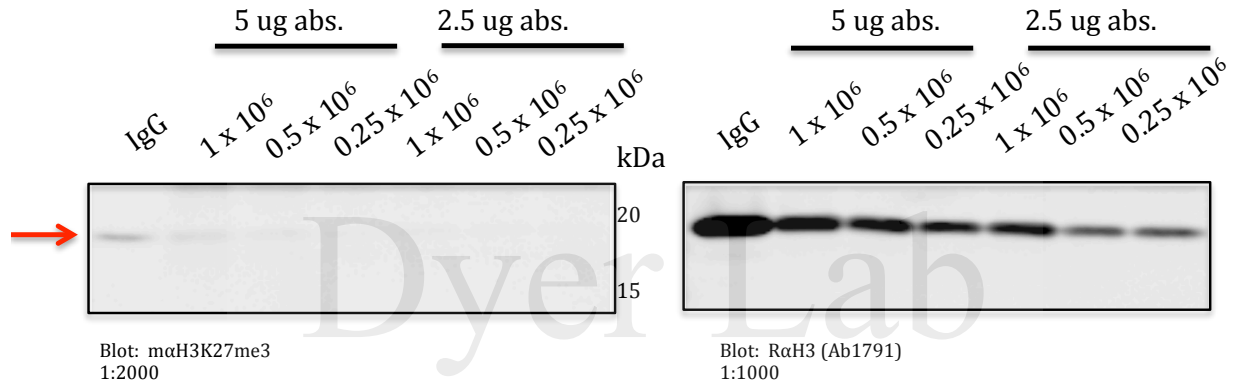
Blot: mαH3K27me3  
1:2000

Blot: RαH3 (Ab1791)  
1:1000





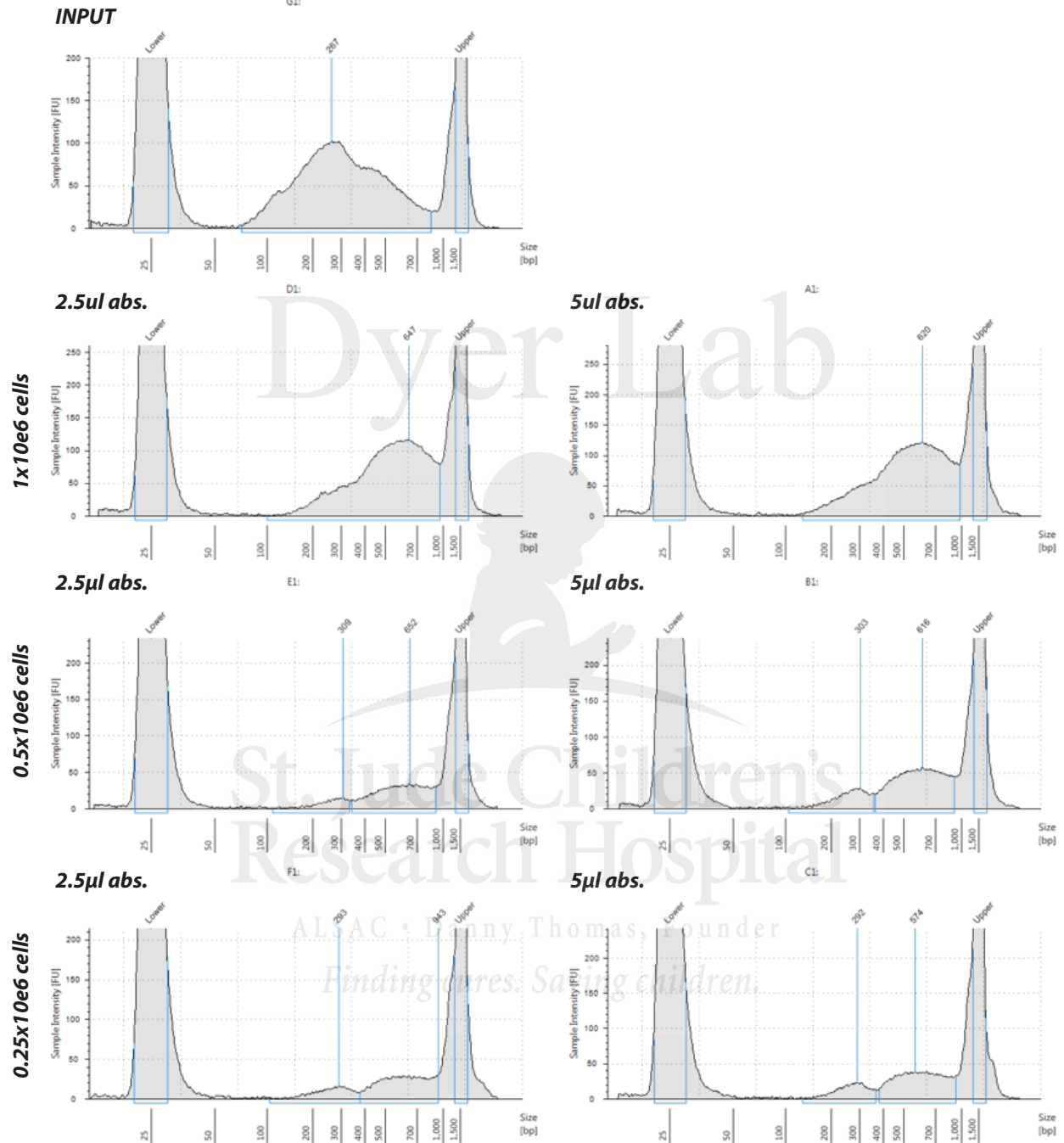
Mouse  
ChIP: H3K27me3 (Millipore 2318778)



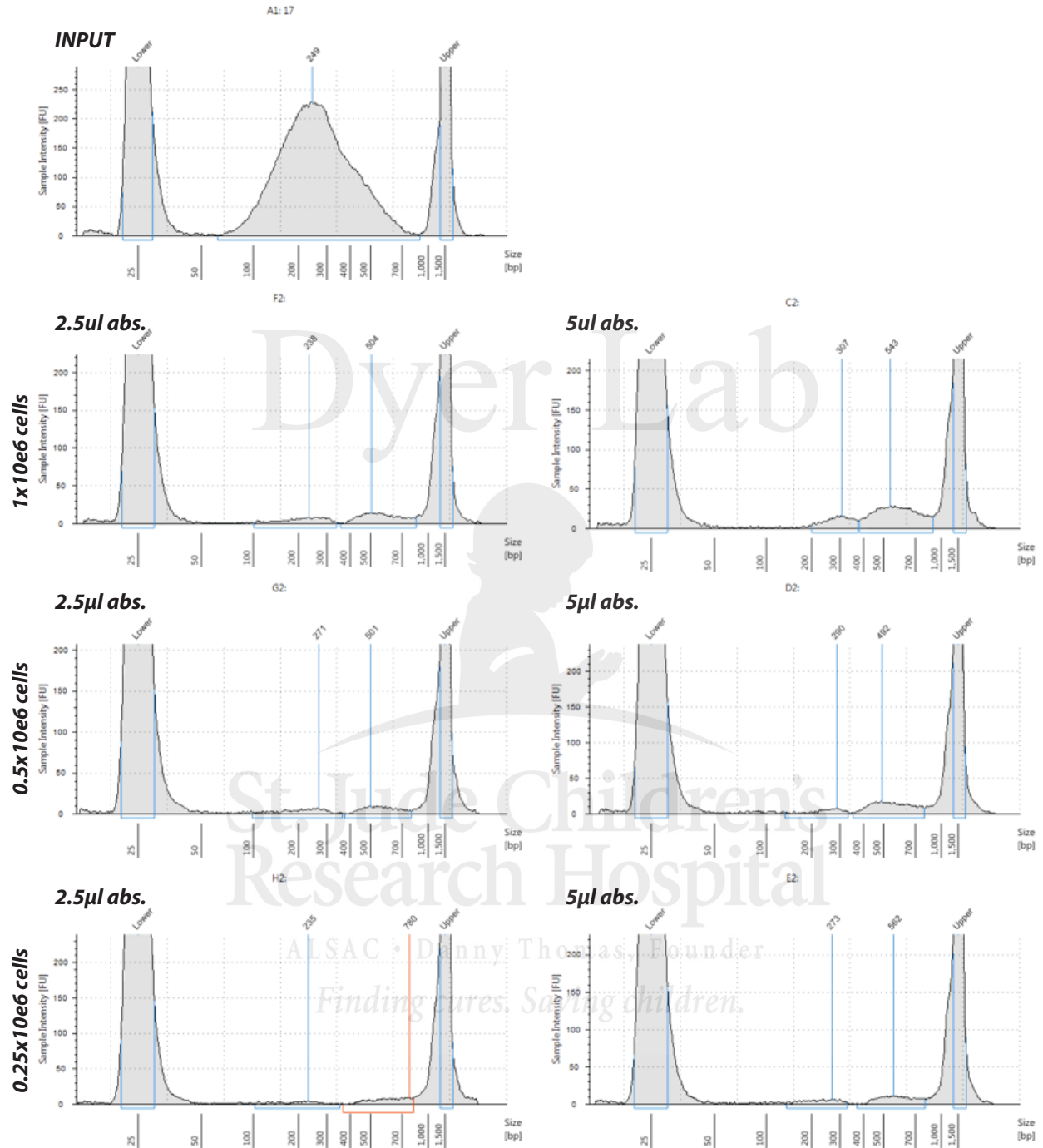
ALSAC • Danny Thomas, Founder

*Finding cures. Saving children.*

**HUMAN**



**MOUSE**



**Quant-it**

<b>HUMAN</b>	<b>5µg abs.</b> (ng/µl)	<b>Total ng</b>	<b>2.5µg abs.</b> (ng/µl)	<b>Total ng</b>	<b>Input</b> (ng/µl)	<b>Total ng</b>	<b>IgG</b> (ng/µl)
1 million cells	3.22	145.04	3.42	153.81	3.33	149.63	-0.02
0.5 million cells	1.78	80.19	1.20	54.11	1.55	69.62	
0.25 million cells	1.08	48.38	0.79	35.48	0.81	36.53	
<b>MOUSE</b>	<b>5µg abs.</b> (ng/µl)	<b>Total ng</b>	<b>2.5µg abs.</b> (ng/µl)	<b>Total ng</b>	<b>Input</b> (ng/µl)	<b>Total ng</b>	<b>IgG</b>
1 million cells	0.75	33.75	0.08	3.76	5.53	249.04	0.02
0.5 million cells	0.53	23.77	0.00	-0.12	2.11	94.97	
0.25 million cells	0.14	6.16	-0.06	-2.66	0.80	35.93	

### Quantitative PCR

Positive target primers: **ZNF333**

Negative target primers: **GAPDH**

#### HUMAN

		<b>Positive</b>	<b>Adjusted CT</b>	<b>% of input</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Adjusted CT</b>	<b>% of input</b>
5µg	1x10e6 cells	25.87	25.82	11.70	31.90	31.96	0.26
5µg		25.77			32.01		
5µg	.5x10e6 cells	26.47	26.48	17.08	32.71	32.78	0.28
5µg		26.48			32.84		
5µg	.25x10e6 cells	26.84	26.80	21.39	32.93	33.04	0.45
5µg		26.76			33.15		
		<b>Positive</b>	<b>Adjusted CT</b>	<b>% of input</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Adjusted CT</b>	<b>% of input</b>
2.5µg	1x10e6 cells	26.19	26.26	8.66	31.58	31.65	0.32
2.5µg		26.32			31.71		
2.5µg	.5x10e6 cells	27.72	27.72	7.23	34.00	34.06	0.11
2.5µg		27.71			34.11		
2.5µg	.25x10e6 cells	27.21	27.22	15.99	33.82	34.02	0.23
2.5µg		27.23			34.22		
		<b>Positive</b>	<b>Adjusted CT</b>	<b>% of input</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Adjusted CT</b>	<b>% of input</b>
2ug	IgG 1x10e6	33.36	33.31	0.07	34.30	34.26	0.05
2ug		33.26			34.21		
		<b>Positive</b>	<b>Adjusted CT</b>	<b>Avg. Input</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Adjusted CT</b>	<b>Avg. Input</b>
	Input 1x10e6	26.03	22.71	22.73	26.74	23.42	23.37
		26.06	22.74		26.64	23.32	
	Input 0.5x10e6	27.26	23.94	23.93	27.67	24.35	24.29
		27.23	23.91		27.55	24.23	
	Input 0.25x10e6	27.84	24.52	24.58	28.53	25.21	25.25
		27.95	24.63		28.60	25.28	

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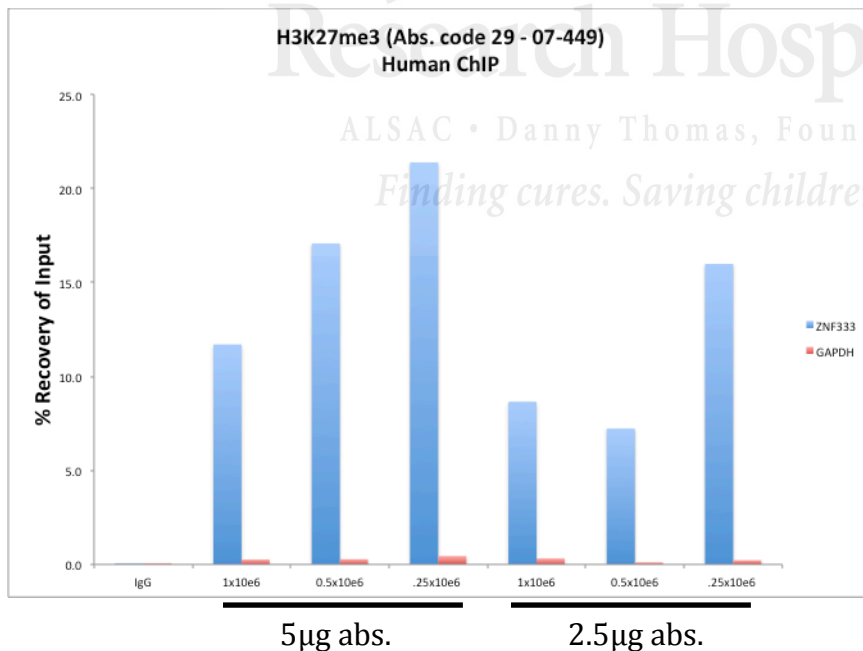
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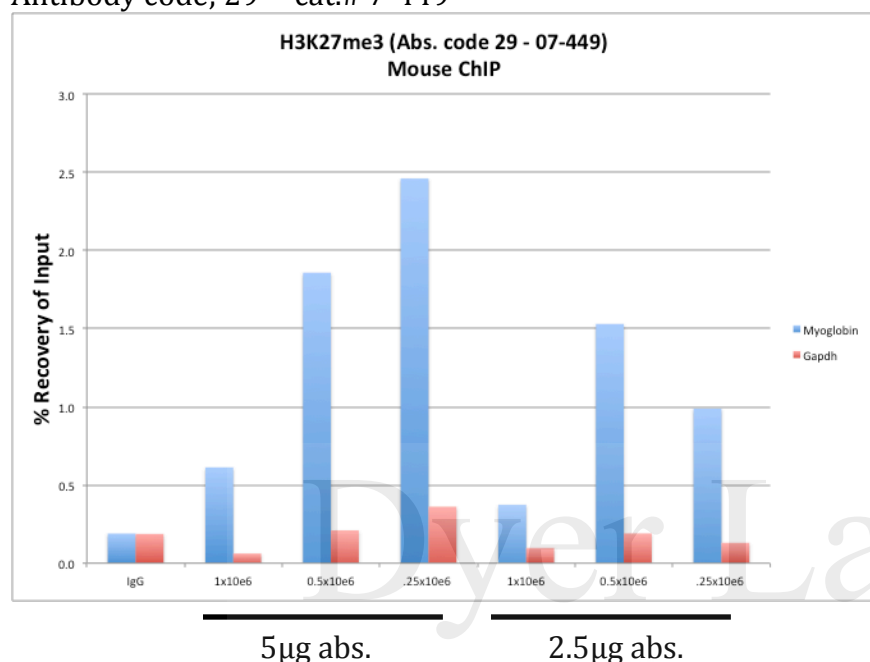
Positive target primers: Myoglobin (11)

Negative target primers: Gapdh (10)

**MOUSE**

		<u>Positive</u>	<u>Adjusted CT</u>	<u>% of input</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Adjusted CT</u>	<u>% of input</u>
5µg	1x10e6 cells	28.96	28.97	0.61	32.59	32.65	0.06
5µg		28.98			32.70		
5µg	.5x10e6 cells	29.27	29.23	1.86	32.35	32.72	0.21
5µg		29.18			33.09		
5µg	.25x10e6 cells	29.70	29.74	2.46	32.66	32.76	0.36
5µg		29.78			32.86		
		<u>Positive</u>	<u>Adjusted CT</u>	<u>% of input</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Adjusted CT</u>	<u>% of input</u>
2.5µg	1x10e6 cells	29.66	29.69	0.37	31.98	31.99	0.10
2.5µg		29.71			32.00		
2.5µg	.5x10e6 cells	29.47	29.51	1.53	32.91	32.86	0.19
2.5µg		29.54			32.81		
2.5µg	.25x10e6 cells	31.07	31.06	0.99	34.29	34.23	0.13
2.5µg		31.04			34.17		
		<u>Positive</u>	<u>Adjusted CT</u>	<u>% of input</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Adjusted CT</u>	<u>% of input</u>
2ug	IgG 1x10e6	30.65	30.66	0.19	31.23	31.06	0.19
2ug		30.67			30.88		
		<u>Positive</u>	<u>Adjusted CT</u>	<u>Avg. Input</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Adjusted CT</u>	<u>Avg. Input</u>
	Input 1x10e6	24.99	21.67	21.62	25.28	21.96	22.00
		24.89	21.57		25.35	22.03	
	Input 0.5x10e6	26.76	23.44	23.48	27.18	23.86	23.83
		26.83	23.51		27.11	23.79	
	Input 0.25x10e6	27.63	24.31	24.40	28.00	24.68	24.65
		27.80	24.48		27.94	24.62	





**Conclusions: (provide yes or no answer)**

**Human Tissue**

The ratio of the positive versus negative control targets is 5 or higher: **YES**

Antibody passes validation for level 2: **YES**

I recommend using a range of 0.25x10<sup>6</sup> cells and 2.5µg of antibody based on qPCR and quant-it results.

**Mouse Tissue**

The ratio of the positive versus negative control targets is 5 or higher: **YES**

Antibody passes validation for level 2: **YES**

I recommend using a range of 1x10<sup>6</sup> cells and 5µg of antibody based on qPCR and quant-it results.

**Additional notes:**

This antibody is recommended for use in ChIP-seq experiments for human and mouse tissue. I also recommend using 2-3 positive and negative target genes for qPCR.

I would recommend scaling up the ChIP reaction to get at least 10-15ng total DNA for submission to PCGP for ChIP-seq library prep. Scaling up will be especially important for mouse ChIPs since DNA yield is below detectable levels.