

## ChIP FAQs

Discover solutions to problems with your ChIP experiment with our ChIP troubleshooting tips.

### 1. High background in non-specific antibody controls

#### Non-specific binding to Protein A or G beads

Include a pre-clearing step, whereby the lysed sample is mixed with beads alone for 1 hr and removed prior to adding the antibody.

#### The ChIP buffers may be contaminated

Briefly spin vial before opening; inspect for undissolved material after reconstituting.

#### Standard degraded

Prepare fresh lysis and wash solutions

#### Some Protein A or G beads give high background

Find a suitable supplier that provides the cleanest results with low background in the non-specific control.

### 2. Low resolution with high background across large regions

#### DNA fragment size may be too large

DNA fragmentation should be optimized when using different cell types. Both sonication times and enzyme incubation times can vary. We would suggest a DNA fragment size of no larger than 1.5 kbp. If chromatin is being digested using enzymes, mononucleosomes (175 bp) can be obtained.

### 3. Low signal

#### The chromatin size may be too small

Do not sonicate chromatin to a fragment size of less than 500 bp. Sonication to a smaller size can displace nucleosomes as intranucleosomal DNA becomes digested. If performing N-ChIP enzymatic digestion is generally sufficient to fragment chromatin.

#### If performing X-ChIP, the cells may have been cross-linked for too long

Cross-link with formaldehyde for 10-15 min and wash well with PBS. Cells may need to be treated with glycine to quench the formaldehyde. Excessive cross-linking can reduce the availability of epitopes and thus reduce antibody binding.

#### Not enough starting material

We would suggest using 25 µg of chromatin per immunoprecipitation.

#### Not enough antibody included in the immunoprecipitation

We would suggest using between 3-5 µg of antibody in the first instance. This could be increased to 10 µg if no signal is observed.

#### Specific antibody binding is being eliminated

Do not use higher than 500 mM NaCl in the wash buffers as this may be too stringent and remove specific antibody binding.

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**Cells are not effectively lysed**

We would suggest using RIPA buffer to lyse cells. The composition can be found in our X-ChIP protocol.

**No antibody enrichment at region of interest**

The epitope is not found at the region of interest. Be sure to include a positive control antibody to confirm the procedure is working well e.g. H3K4me3/H3K9me3 antibody at active/inactive promoters.

**N-ChIP is not suitable**

X-ChIP may be more suitable when analyzing proteins that have either a weaker DNA affinity or are a long way from DNA. Cross-linking may be required to stop proteins dissociating from the DNA. Histones are tightly associated therefore N-ChIP can be performed when studying histones.

**Monoclonal antibodies may not be suitable for X-ChIP**

The epitope may have become masked during cross-linking thus preventing epitope recognition. We would suggest using polyclonal antibodies that will recognize multiple epitopes as there is an increased chance of immunoprecipitating the protein of interest.

**The wrong antibody affinity beads were used**

Protein A and G are bacterial proteins that bind various classes of immunoglobulins with varying affinities. Use an affinity matrix that will bind your antibody of interest. We would suggest using a mix of Protein A and Protein G that have been coupled to sepharose.

**4. Problems with PCR amplification on immunoprecipitated DNA****High signal in all samples after PCR, including no template control**

Real-time PCR solutions may be contaminated, we suggest preparing new solutions from stocks.

**No DNA amplification in samples**

Be sure to include standard/input DNA to confirm that the primers are working well.

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