



Nov 02, 2017 Version 2

🌐 ATAC-seq on nuclei from frozen, sliced, *Drosophila melanogaster* embryo halves V.2

📖 [PLOS One](#)

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.kj5cuq6

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DOI: dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.kj5cuq6

External link: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/early/2017/09/27/195073>

Protocol Citation: Jenna Haines 2017. ATAC-seq on nuclei from frozen, sliced, *Drosophila melanogaster* embryo halves. [protocols.io](https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.kj5cuq6) <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.kj5cuq6>

Manuscript citation:

Haines 2017

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Protocol status: Working

Created: November 02, 2017

Last Modified: March 28, 2018

Protocol Integer ID: 8541

Abstract

Protocol for performing ATAC-seq on nuclei isolated from *Drosophila melanogaster* stage 5 embryos that were flash frozen and then cut in half along the anterior-posterior midline. Data from this protocol are presented in the following paper: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/early/2017/09/27/195073>.


This protocol is based adapted from the following sources:

<https://www.nature.com/nmeth/journal/v10/n12/full/nmeth.2688.html> and

<http://journals.plos.org/plosgenetics/article?>


Materials

STEP MATERIALS

 Shandon™ Straight Point Teasing Needles, Straight Point, Wooden Handle, 5.5 in. (14.0cm) **Thermo Scientific Catalog #19010**


 Fisherbrand™ High Precision #10 Style Scalpel Blade **Fisher Scientific Catalog #12-000-162**

 Pellet pestles **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #Z359947**

 Nextera DNA library preparation kit 24 samples **Catalog #FC-121-1030**


 MinElute Reaction Cleanup Kit **Qiagen Catalog #28204**

 Corning® CoolRack CF15, Holds 15 Cryovial or FACS Tubes (Product #432049) **Corning Catalog #432049**

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Safety warnings

- 
 - Always wear proper PPE
 - Be careful to not get frostbite when working with dry ice. Double glove when handling the chilled scalpel.

Solutions

1 Lysis Buffer NO detergent

- 10mM Tris-Hcl, pH 7.4
- 10mM NaCl
- 3mM MgCl₂

Store at 4dC- make fresh weekly

Lysis Buffer Freezing Media


- 10ml Lysis Buffer No Detergent
- 1ml of 50% glycerol
- 1ul of bromoblue dye


Lysis Buffer + Spermine

- 10ml Lysis Buffer No Detergent
- 0.15mM spermine


Embryo Collection

- 2 Put several hundred adult OregonR *Drosophila melanogaster* (<http://flybase.org/reports/FBsn0000276.html>) into a fly cage at 25°C for three days. Feed flies with standard molasses plates a spread of yeast paste. Collect embryos for 2 hours and then let them age at 25°C for an hour and thirty minutes. This should yield embryos between 2:00 and 3:30 hours old.

 02:00:00 Embryo collection

 01:30:00 Aging

- 3 Bleach embryos for 3 minutes in 30%-50% bleach to remove the chorion.

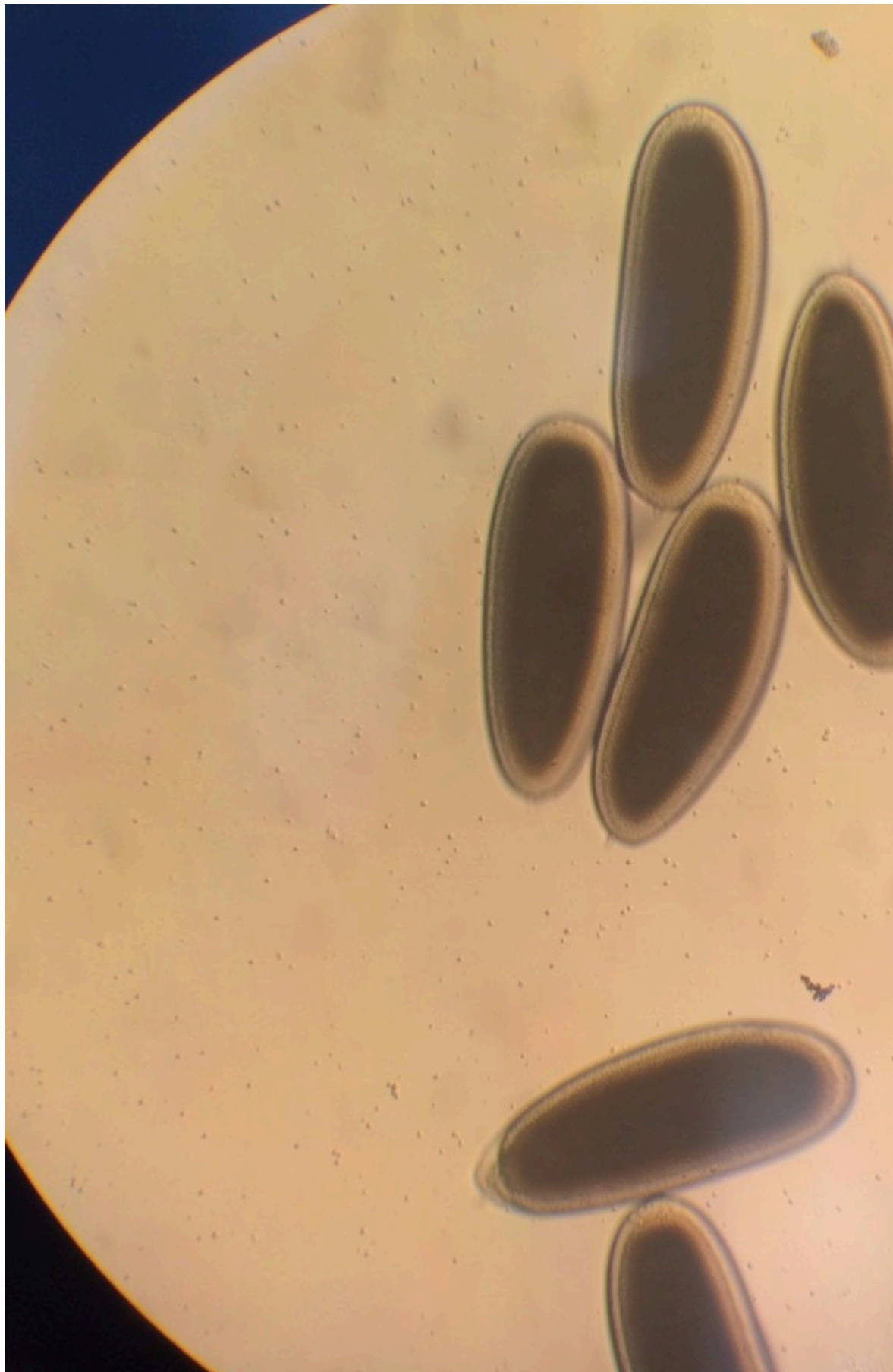
 00:03:00 Bleaching

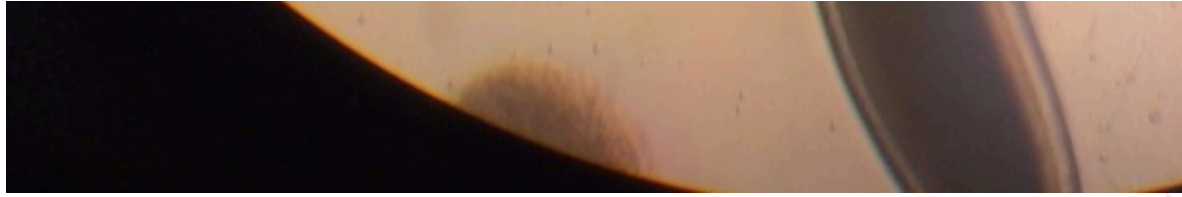
- 4 Rinse well with water. Pat dry on towel.

- 5 Rinse with 1xPBS + 0.5% Triton.

- 6 Brush embryos into an 1.5ml tube filled with 1xPBS + 0.5% Triton. Let embryos settle. Then use a pipette tip to transfer a drop of embryos to a slide.


- 7 Stage the embryos to the desired age. We usually go for Stage 5.






Freezing and Slicing embryos

- 8 Chill a cold block in the -80 for at least 30 minutes. Once it's cold, place in a box surrounded by dry ice to keep it cool while you slice


 Corning® CoolRack CF15, Holds 15 Cryovial or FACS Tubes (Product #432049) **Corning Catalog #432049**


 00:30:00 Freezing

Freezing and Slicing Embryos

- 9 Place staged embryos into ependorf tubes containing Lysis buffer freezing media.

- 10 Keep the slides, poker tool, and scalpel on dry ice to keep from melting.

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 Fisherbrand™ High Precision #10 Style Scalpel Blade **Fisher Scientific Catalog #12-000-162**

- 11 Underneath a dissection scope, space out staged embryos on the glass slide such that they are evenly separated and can be cut easily with the blade. I affix a grid pattern to the bottom side of the glass slide to offer contrast to the white embryos.

- 12 Once the embryos are lined up on a slide, gently place the slide on dry ice for 2-5 minutes while you prepare the next slide. The embryos will turn from clear to completely white when frozen. I usually line up 10 embryos / slide and slice 5-6 slides at a time.

 00:05:00 Placement on dry ice

- 13 Once embryos are frozen, immediately transfer the slide to a cold block that has been chilled. I surround the block with dry ice to keep it cool. Additionally, it is necessary to cool down the scalpel on dry ice before cutting. I leave the scalpel and 2 poker tools in dry ice while cutting to keep them cold. Be sure to wear gloves and keep the scalpel handle away from the dry ice to keep hands warm.

- 14 Cut embryos along the midline with the dry ice chilled blade or scalpel. Move each half to a 1.5ml tube filled with 50ul of ATAC Lysis buffer + Spermine with the chilled poker tool.



- The embryos will thaw and dissolve as soon as they are transferred. To reduce contamination, we use 2 poker tools, one to handle anterior halves and one to handle posterior halves. Additionally, we wash pokers in 70% EtOH between slices

🧪 50 μ L ATAC Lysis buffer + Spermine

- 15 Once your tube contains the desired number of embryo halves, move on to isolate the nuclei.

Embryo Lysing

- 16 Crush using a plastic pestle upwards of 20 times vigorously.

🔗 Pellet pestles **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #Z359947**

- 17 After homogenization, rinse the pestle with 50ul of lysis buffer to make sure not to lose any material. This will bring the total volume up to 100ul.

🧪 50 μ L Lysis buffer

- 18 Vortex slightly at low speed and spin down on a table top centrifuge.

- 19 Add 1ul of 10% IGEPAL CA-630 drop-wise to a final concentration of 0.1%. Mix well by flicking tube with a finger. **Let sit for about 10 minutes**

🧪 1 μ L 10% IGEPAL CA-630

⌚ 00:10:00 Wait

- 20 Spin in microcentrifuge at 800xg for 10 minutes at 4dC. Remove as much supernatant as possible to avoid nuclei loss.

⌚ 00:10:00 Centrifugation

- 21 Resuspend nuclei in enough DNase and RNase free water for the transposition reaction (below).

Tagmentation


- 22 Make sure the cell pellet is set on ice.

To make the transposition reaction mix, combine the following:

| Sample | 20 halves- 10 embryos |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 2x TD Buffer- | 25 |





| | |
|-------------------|------|
| Tn5 Enzyme | 7.5 |
| H2O/ DNA | 17.5 |
| Total | 50 |

 Nextera DNA library preparation kit 24 samples **Catalog #FC-121-1030**

23 Gently pipette to resuspend nuclei in the transposition reaction mix.

24 Incubate the transposition reaction at **37°C for 30 min**. Immediately following transposition, purify using a **Qiagen MinElute Kit**.

 00:30:00 Tagmentation

 MinElute Reaction Cleanup Kit **Qiagen Catalog #28204**

25 Purified DNA can be stored at -20°C

I quantify DNA at this point with the qubit.

PCR amplification

26 To amplify transposed DNA fragments, combine the following in a PCR tube:

- 10 µL Transposed DNA
- 5 ul 25uM Primer 1
- 5 ul 25uM Primer 2
- 25ul NebNext 2x Master Mix
- 5ul of PPC

50 µL Total

Run PCR as follows:

- (1) 72°C, 5 min
- (2) 98°C, 30 sec
- (3) 98°C, 10 sec
- (4) 63°C, 30 sec
- (5) 72°C, 1 min
- (6) Repeat steps 3-5, **5x**
- (7) Hold at 4°C

Optional - QPCR

27 You can stop at this point and run a small qPCR reaction to calculate the number of additional cycles to use to avoid overamplification.



Take out 5 ul of PCR reaction and run the qPCR reaction with the same conditions.

5 µL Transposed DNA
0.25 ul 25uM Primer 1
0.25 ul 25uM Primer 2
5ul NebNext 2x Master Mix
3.9 ul of H₂O
0.09 100x Sybr Green I Dye

15 µL Total

Put in the QPCR machine and run:

1 cycle: 30 sec 98° C
20 cycles: 10 sec 98° C
 30 sec 63° C
 1 min 72° C.

To calculate the additional number of cycles needed, plot linear Rn (fluorescence) versus cycle and determine the cycle number that corresponds to one-third of the maximum fluorescent intensity.


28 Once you decide how many additional cycles to run, run the rest of the PCR :

(2) 98°C, 30 sec
(3) 98°C, 10 sec
(4) **63°C**, 30 sec
(5) 72°C, 1 min **For X cycles**
(7) Hold at 4dC

Ampure (or Spri) bead Cleanup

29 Bring Beads to RT.

30 Add 1.25x Beads, Mix well, let stand for 5 minutes.

 00:05:00 Wait

31 Put on a magnet, let stand for 2 minutes.



00:02:00 Magnet

32 Wash with 70% EtOH. (1/2)

33 Wash with 70% EtOH. (2/2)

34 Let dry for 10 minutes.

00:10:00 Drying

35 Resuspend in 20ul H₂O. 20 µL H₂O

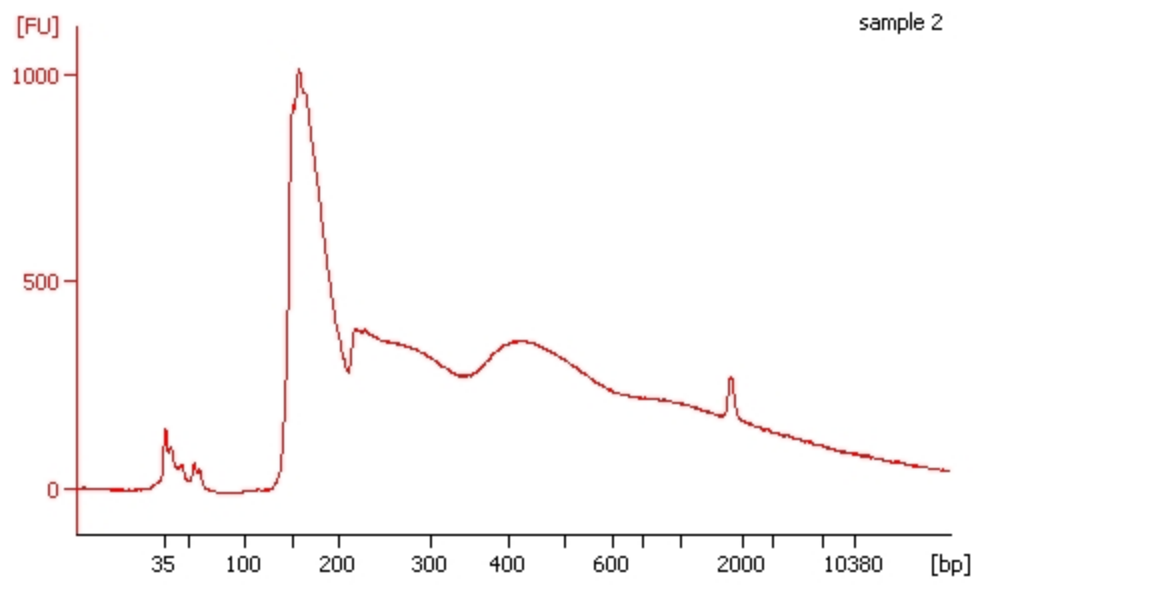
36 Let sit for one minute, put on magnet, take of super.

00:01:00 Wait

Library Validation

37 To validate your libraries, quantify them with qubit HS DNA and evaluate them with the Bioanalyzer High Sensitivity DNA assay.

Sometimes they look like this:



Sometimes they look like this: I usually see this when I am working with smaller amounts of embryos. Below is from one embryo half. I am not 100% sure what this means (whether it's actually undertagged or what) but when I sequenced this sample the data was comparable to my other samples. If you have any ideas let me know! I usually try not to sequence these samples but they could be perfectly fine.

