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# Biotin-Labeling of Immunoprecipitated RNA (v2)

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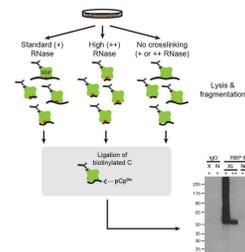
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**We use this protocol and it's working**

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**Keywords:** CLIP, RNA visualization, RNP visualization, biotin labeling, labelling of immunoprecipitated rna, rna complex, immunoprecipitated rna, immunoprecipitated rbp, binding rna, diverse array of rna processing step, sizing of immunoprecipitated rbp, rna, identification of rbp, rna processing step, rnas through sequence, binding protein, biotinylated nucleotide, ligation of biotinylated nucleotide, advantages of visualization, rbp, standard chemiluminescent imaging, protein, visualization, electrophoresi, transcriptome, many rbp

## Abstract

RNA binding proteins (RBPs) regulate a diverse array of RNA processing steps by binding RNAs through sequence and structural elements. The development of crosslinking and immunoprecipitation (CLIP) enabled identification of RBP targets transcriptome-wide in a robust manner. During CLIP, it is often desired to visualize RBP:RNA complexes after denaturing SDS-PAGE electrophoresis and transfer to nitrocellulose membranes. However, standard methods used radiolabeling of RNA followed by autoradiography, introducing significant challenges for usability and scaling experiments to profile many RBPs. Here we describe an alternative approach to visualize RBP:RNA complexes using ligation of biotinylated nucleotides, followed by standard chemiluminescent imaging. This approach retains the advantages of visualization while decreasing handling complexity, enabling large-scale experiments to verify the presence and sizing of immunoprecipitated RBP:RNA complexes.

## Guidelines

For best results, include the following experimental conditions:

1. UV-crosslinked cell lysate (4M cells worth), treated with 8U RNase I
2. UV-crosslinked cell lysate (4M cells worth), treated with 66.6U RNase I
3. Non-crosslinked cell lysate (4M cells worth), treated with 8U RNase I

## Materials

### MATERIALS

⊗ RNase Inhibitor, Murine - 15,000 units **New England Biolabs Catalog #M0314L**

⊗ T4 RNA Ligase 1 (ssRNA Ligase) (30,000 units/ml) - 5,000 units **Catalog #M0437M**

⊗ T4 Polynucleotide Kinase - 2,500 units **New England Biolabs Catalog #M0201L**

⊗ Dynabeads®; M-280 Sheep Anti-Mouse IgG **Thermo Fisher Catalog #11201D**

⊗ Dynabeads®; M-280 Sheep Anti-Rabbit IgG **Thermo Fisher Catalog #11204D**

⊗ Chemiluminescent Nucleic Acid Detection Module Kit **Thermo Fisher Catalog #89880**

⊗ TURBO®; DNase (2 U/μL) **Thermo Fisher Catalog #AM2239**

⊗ Ambion®; RNase I, cloned, 100 U/μL **Thermo Fisher Catalog #AM2295**

⊗ FastAP Thermosensitive Alkaline Phosphatase (1 U/μL) **Thermo Fisher Catalog #EF0652**

⊗ NuPAGE®; MOPS SDS Running Buffer (20X) **Thermo Fisher Catalog #NP000102**

⊗ NuPAGE®; Transfer Buffer (20X) **Thermo Fisher Catalog #NP00061**

⊗ NuPAGE®; LDS Sample Buffer (4X) **Thermo Fisher Catalog #NP0008**

⊗ NuPAGE®; 4-12% Bis-Tris Protein Gels, 1.0 mm, 12-well **Thermo Fisher Catalog #NP0322BOX**

⊗ pCp-Biotin **Jena Bioscience Catalog #NU-1706-BIO**

- **Lysis buffer:** 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 100 mM NaCl, 1% NP-40 (Igepal CA630), 0.1% SDS, 0.5% sodium deoxycholate (protect from light), (add fresh) 1:200 Protease Inhibitor Cocktail III, in RNase/DNase free H<sub>2</sub>O.
- **High salt wash buffer:** 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 1 M NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1% NP-40, 0.1% SDS, 0.5% sodium deoxycholate (protect from light), in RNase/DNase free H<sub>2</sub>O.
- **Wash buffer:** 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.2% Tween-20, in RNase/DNase free H<sub>2</sub>O.
- Protease Inhibitor Cocktail III EMD Millipore 539134
- 1M DTT

## Troubleshooting



## Conjugate Antibody to Beads

- 1 For each 4M cell lysate, aliquot 25  $\mu\text{L}$  of species-specific Dynabeads (e.g. ThermoFisher catalog # 11203D, 11202D, or equivalent)
- 2 Wash the beads twice in 500  $\mu\text{L}$  cold Lysis Buffer.
- 3 Resuspend in 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of Lysis Buffer.
- 4 Add 2  $\mu\text{g}$  of RBP-specific antibody to each tube.
- 5 Rotate at room temperature for 45 min. Proceed to step 7 (Cell Lysis) while rotating.
- 6 Wash twice with 500  $\mu\text{L}$  cold Lysis Buffer and reserve on ice until step 14.

## Cell Lysis

- 7 Lyse cells in cold eCLIP lysis buffer containing 1X protease inhibitor.
  - 5.5  $\mu\text{L}$  protease inhibitor cocktail III per 1 mL Lysis Buffer.
  - Lyse pellets at similar ratio to that used in CLIP experiments (200  $\mu\text{L}$  Lysis Buffer per 4M cells)
  - A typical experiment includes 2 (4 million cell) crosslinked samples and 1 (4 million cell) non-crosslinked sample
- 8 Lyse on ice for 15 min.
- 9 Sonicate on Low setting for 5 min, 30 sec on/30 sec off.
- 10 Make 2 dilutions of RNase I in PBS:
  1. 1:25 (4 U/ $\mu\text{L}$ )
  2. 1:3 (33.3 U/ $\mu\text{L}$ )
- 11 Add 1  $\mu\text{L}$  Turbo DNase to each 4M cell lysate.



- 12 Add diluted RNase to lysate:  
  
2  $\mu\text{L}$  of 1:25 dilution to the 1st crosslinked lysate = Crosslink Standard RNase  
2  $\mu\text{L}$  of 1:3 dilution to the 2nd crosslinked lysate = Crosslink High RNase  
2  $\mu\text{L}$  of 1:25 dilution to the non-crosslinked lysate = Non-crosslinked Standard RNase
- 13 Immediately incubate lysates in a Thermomixer set to 37°C, shaking at 1200 rpm, for 5 min.
- 14 Centrifuge at 15,000 x *g* for 10 min at 4°C. Transfer cleared lysate to washed beads.
- 15 Rotate at 4°C overnight.

## Post-IP Washes

- 16 For each sample, wash twice with 500  $\mu\text{L}$  cold High Salt Wash Buffer.
- 17 To each sample, add 500  $\mu\text{L}$  cold High Salt Wash Buffer, mix, add 500  $\mu\text{L}$  cold Wash Buffer.
- 18 For each sample, wash 3X with cold Wash Buffer, keep on ice after last wash.

## Dephosphorylation of IP Samples

- 19 Briefly spin tubes and remove residual wash buffer. Resuspend the beads in the following mix, volumes per sample:

A	B
COMPONENT	VOLUME
H <sub>2</sub> O	38.0 $\mu\text{L}$
10X FastAP Buffer	5.0 $\mu\text{L}$
Murine RNase Inhibitor	2.0 $\mu\text{L}$

A	B
Turbo DNase	2.0 $\mu$ L
FastAP Enzyme	3.0 $\mu$ L

20 Incubate the FastAP reaction in a Thermomixer at 37°C, mixing at 1200 rpm, for 10 min.

21 While incubating the FastAP reaction, prepare the following mix, volumes per sample:

A	B
COMPONENT	VOLUME
H2O	116.0 $\mu$ L
5X PNK pH 6.5 Buffer	30.0 $\mu$ L
T4 PNK Enzyme	4.0 $\mu$ L

22 Without removing the FastAP mix, add 150  $\mu$ L of the PNK mix to each sample and place back on Thermomixer, incubating at 37°C, 1200 rpm, for 20 min.

## Post-PNK Washes

23 To each sample, add 200  $\mu$ L High Salt Wash Buffer, mix, separate on magnet, and remove supernatant.

24 Add 500  $\mu$ L High Salt Wash Buffer, mix, then add 500  $\mu$ L Wash Buffer. Remove supernatant.

25 Wash 3X with 500  $\mu$ L Wash Buffer.

## Biotinylated Cytidine Ligation

26 In an RNase-free 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tube, mix the following mix, volumes per sample:



A	B	C
COMPONENT	VOLUME	FINAL CONCENTRATION
H <sub>2</sub> O	9.6 $\mu$ L	
10X RNA Ligase Buffer (no DTT)	3.0 $\mu$ L	1.1X
0.1 M ATP	0.3 $\mu$ L	1.1 $\mu$ M
100% DMSO	0.9 $\mu$ L	3.4%
1% Tween-20	0.6 $\mu$ L	0.022%
50% PEG 8000	9.0 $\mu$ L	17%
Murine RNase Inhibitor	0.4 $\mu$ L	0.8 U
RNA Ligase High Conc. Enzyme	2.4 $\mu$ L	72 U
Biotinylated Cytidine (Bis)phosphate (1mM)	0.5 $\mu$ L	18.7 $\mu$ M

- 27 Magnetically separate each IP sample, remove Wash Buffer, and resuspend the beads in 26  $\mu$ L of master mix.
- 28 Incubate samples at 16°C with gentle shaking for 2 hrs or overnight (recommended).

## Post-Ligation Cleanup

- 29 Add 500  $\mu$ L cold High Salt Wash Buffer, mix, magnetically separate, and remove supernatant.
- 30 Add 500  $\mu$ L cold High Salt Wash Buffer, move on magnet, add 500  $\mu$ L cold Wash Buffer, magnetically separate, remove supernatant.
- 31 Wash 3X with 500  $\mu$ L cold Wash Buffer.
- 32 Resuspend in 20  $\mu$ L Wash Buffer.



## Gel Electrophoresis & Transfer

- 33 Add 10.5  $\mu\text{L}$  of denaturing mix for SDS-PAGE (7.5  $\mu\text{L}$  4X LDS buffer, 3  $\mu\text{L}$  1M DTT)
- 34 Incubate at 70°C, mixing at 1200 rpm for 10 min.
- 35 Place tubes on ice for > 1 min.
- 36 Magnetically separate samples and load 15  $\mu\text{L}$  on gel, reserving the other half at -20°C as backup.
- 37 Run the gel at 150V for 75 min.
- 38 Transfer to nitrocellulose membrane at 30V overnight.

## Membrane Development

- 39 Develop membrane as follows using the Chemiluminescent Nucleic Acid Detection Module kit (cat. no. 89880)
  - 39.1 Slowly warm the Blocking Buffer and the 4X Wash Buffer to 37-50°C in a water bath until all particulates are dissolved.
  - 39.2 Block membrane by adding 10 mL Blocking Buffer and incubate for 15 min with gentle shaking at room temperature (all further steps done at room temperature).
  - 39.3 Prepare conjugate/blocking buffer solution by adding 31.25  $\mu\text{L}$  of the Stabilized Streptavidin-Horseradish Peroxidase Conjugate to 10mL Blocking Buffer.
  - 39.4 Decant blocking buffer from the membrane and add 10 mL to the conjugate/blocking solution. Incubate membrane in the conjugate/blocking buffer solution for 15 min with gentle shaking.
  - 39.5 Prepare 1X wash solution by adding 40 mL of 4X Wash Buffer to 120 mL water.



- 39.6 Transfer membrane to a new container and rinse briefly with 20 mL of 1X wash solution.
- 39.7 Wash membrane four times for 5 min each in 20 mL of 1X wash solution with gentle shaking.
- 39.8 Transfer membrane to a new container and add 30 mL of Substrate Equilibration Buffer. Incubate membrane for 5 min with gentle shaking.
- 39.9 Prepare Chemiluminescent Substrate Working Solution by adding 2 mL Luminol/Enhancer Solution to 6 mL Stable Peroxide Solution. Note: Working solution is susceptible damage via prolonged light exposure. Keep solution in an amber bottle or keep away from light.
- 39.10 Remove membrane from the Substrate Equilibration Buffer and remove excess buffer. Place membrane in a clean container or clean sheet of plastic wrap.
- 39.11 Pour the Substrate Working Solution onto the membrane so that it completely covers the surface. Incubate membrane in the substrate solution for 5 min without shaking.
- 39.12 Remove membrane from the Working Solution and remove excess buffer. Do not allow the membrane to dry out.
- 39.13 Wrap the membrane in plastic wrap, avoiding bubbles, and place in a film cassette. Obtain optimal signal by adjusting film exposure time or by exposing membrane to multiple films simultaneously.