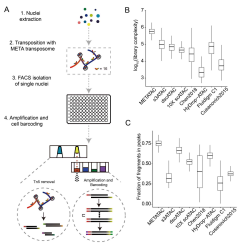
Sep 30, 2022 Version 2

METATAC V.1 V.2



DOI
dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.kqdg36×51g25/v2

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DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.kqdg36x51g25/v2

External link: https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2206450119

Protocol Citation: Honggui Wu, Xiang Li, Fanchong Jian, Ayijiang Yisimayi, X. Sunney Xie 2022. METATAC V.1. **protocols.io https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.kqdg36x51g25/v2**Version created by **Honggui Wu**

Protocol status: Working
We use this protocol and it's working

Created: September 30, 2022

Last Modified: September 30, 2022

Protocol Integer ID: 70695

Keywords: scATAC-seq, chromatin accessibility, single-cell epigenomics, meta transposome, cell chromatin accessibility analysis, accessible chromatin, chromatin accessibility analysis, maximum dna recovery, tn5 from bound dna, cell atac, metatac, nextera transposome, bound dna, meta chemistry, dna, meta sequence, atac protocol, extensive biochemical modification, tagging amplification,

Funders Acknowledgements:
the Beijing Municipal Commission of Science and Technology
Grant ID: Z201100005320015

Abstract

Abstract
Here we describe a protocol for multiplexed end-tagging amplification of transposase accessible chromatin (METATAC), a high-sensitivity single-cell ATAC-seq technique with the help of META chemistry and extensive biochemical modifications. We improved the protocol from three aspects, first, we used Omni-ATAC protocol to permeabilize cells, which greatly reduced mitochondrial reads to less than 0.5%. Second, we used sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) to release Tn5 from bound DNA, which enabled maximum DNA recovery. Third, we use META transposome instead Nextera transposome used in other protocols, which avoids half loss due to self-looping during amplification, thus further increasing library size. Specifically, META sequences also serve as a barcode to fragment decontamination, which provides high-sensitivity and precise single-cell chromatin accessibility analysis.

Protocol materials

- IGEPAL CA-630 **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #**I8896-50ML
- Tween 20 **Bio-Rad Laboratories Catalog #**170-6606-MSDS
- Digitonin, 40ul **Promega Catalog #**G9441
- NN-Dimethylformamide anhydrous **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #**D4551-250ML

Troubleshooting

REAGENT SETUP

1h 30m

1 Prepare METATAC Reagents

1h 30m

1.1 5 mL **ATAC resuspension buffer (ATAC-RSB)**

Mix 50 µL 1 M Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 10 µL 5 M NaCl, 15 µL 1 M MgCl2, and bring the final volume to 5 mL with nuclease-free H2O. Store the buffer at -20 °C for up to several months.

	A	B	C
	Reagents	5 mL	Final conc.
	1 M Tris-HCl pH 7.5	50 µL	10 mM
	5 M NaCl	10 µL	10 mM
	1 M MgCl2	15 µL	3 mM
	Nuclease-free H2O	4925 µL	
	Total	5 mL	

1.2 200 µL **Omni-ATAC lysis buffer**

50 µL for each reaction, mix 200 µL ATAC-RSB with 2 µL 10% IGEPAL CA630 IGEPAL CA-630 **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #**I8896-50ML , 2 µL 10 Tween 20 Tween 20 **Bio-Rad Laboratories Catalog #**170-6606-MSDS , 2 µL 1% digitonin Digitonin, 40ul **Promega Catalog #**G9441 . Freshly prepare before use.

	A	B	C
	Reagents	200 µL	Final conc.
	ATAC RSB	200 µL	
	10% IGEPAL CA630	2 µL	0.1%
	10 % Tween 20	2 µL	0.1%
	1% Digitonin	2 µL	0.01%

1.3 600 µL **Omni-ATAC wash buffer**

150 µL for each reaction, mix 600 µL ATAC-RSB with 6 µL 10% Tween 20. Freshly prepare before use.

	A	B	C
	Reagents	600 µL	Final conc.
	ATAC RSB	600 µL	
	20% Tween 20	6 µL	0.1%

1.4 1 mL **2 x TD buffer**

mix 20 µL 1 M TAPS pH 8.5, 10 µL 1 M MgCl2, 200 µL DMF

NN-Dimethylformamide anhydrous **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #**D4551-250ML

, and bring the final volume to 1 mL with nuclease-free H2O. Store the buffer at -20 °C for up to several months.

	A	B	C
	Reagents	1 mL	Final conc.
	1 M TAPS pH 8.5	20 µL	20 mM

	A	B	C
	1 M MgCl2	10 µL	10 mM
	DMF	200 µL	20%
	Nuclease-free H2O	770 µL	

1.5 1 mL **2 x STOP buffer**

mix 80 µL 0.5 M EDTA, 10 µL 1 M Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 10 µL 0.1M spermidine, and bring the final volume to 1 mL with nuclease-free H2O. Freshly prepare before use.

	A	B	C
	Reagents	1 mL	Final conc.
	0.5 M EDTA	80 µL	40 mM
	1 M Tris-HCl pH 8.0	10 µL	10 mM
	0.1 M spermidine	10 µL	1 mM
	Total	1 mL	

1.6 50 µL **Assemble META16 transposome** METATAC_Primer_v.1.xlsx

1) **Anneal META16 transposon**

	A	B
	Oligos	Sequence
	META16-1	GGCACCGAAAA
	META16-2	CTCGGCGATAAA
	META16-3	GGTGGAGCATAA
	META16-4	CGAGCGCATTAA

	A	B
	META16-5	AGCCCGGTTATA
	META16-6	TCGGCACCAATA
	META16-7	GCCTGTGGATTA
	META16-8	GCGACCCTTTTA
	META16-9	GCATGCGGTAAT
	META16-10	GCGTTGCCATAT
	META16-11	GGCCGCATTTAT
	META16-12	ACCGCCTCTATT
	META16-13	CCGTGCCAAAAT
	META16-14	TCTCCGGGAATT
	META16-15	CCGCGCTTATTT
	META16-16	CTGAGCTCGTTTT
	19 bp ME	5'-/phos/-CTGTCTCTTATACACATCT-3'
	META Tranposon	5'-[META sequence]-AGATGTGTATAAGAGACAG-3'

	A	B	C
	Reagents	Per 50 µL	Final conc.
	10 x Annealing Buffer	5 µL	1x
	50 µM META16 Transposon	5 µL	5 µM
	50 µM 19 bp ME	5 µL	5 µM
	H2O	35 µL	

Mix thoroughly, then run the annealing program (95 °C, 1 min, gradual cooling, -0.1 °C /3s, 700 cycles to 25 °C, hold at 4 °C)
Recipe for 10x annealing buffer (500 mM NaCl, 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 10 mM EDTA)
2) **Assemble METAT16 transposome**

Mix 25 µL 5 µM Tn5 transposase and 25 µL 5 µM annealed META16 transposon, incubate at 21-24 °C for 30 min, protected from light.

Note

Assembled transposome can be stored at -80 °C for up to six months. Tn5 transposase was expressed in-house from the plasmid pTXB1-Tn5 or purchased from Vazyme (s111-01).

Assembled META16 transposome at a final concentration of 1.25 µM dimer.

Bulk Transposition

1h 30m

2 Harvest fresh culture in a conical centrifuge tube (15 ml or 50 ml) at room temperature, centrifuge at 500 x g for 5 min at room temperature, then wash twice with 1x PBS pH 7.4, count cell number, stain with Trypan blue, and ensure viability >90%. then aliquot 50, 000 cells to a 200 µL PCR tube.

20m

Note

In order to have enough nuclei for FACS, we recommend preparing 2-3 replicates, which is enough for 50-60 96-well plates.

Note

Our protocol also works well for cryopreserved samples and nuclei. For the cryopreserved sample, quickly thaw one tube of the cell at 37 °C water bath, then wash once with ice-cold PBS, count cell number, aliquot 50,000 each.

3 Pellet 50,000 viable cells at 500 x g at 4°C for 5 min in a swing bucket centrifuge, and remove supernatant carefully without disturbing the pellet.

6m

4 Add 50 µL ice-cold **Omni-ATAC lysis buffer** (step 1.2), pipette up and down 10 times, then incubate on ice for 3 min. 4m

Note

The incubation time depends on cell type, 3 min works well for most samples, but we found for the digestive system sample, incubation needs to extend to 5-10 min to get the periodic nucleosomal pattern.

5 Wash out lysis with 150 µL of ice-cold **Omni-ATAC wash buffer (step 1.3)** and invert the tube 3 times to mix. 2m

6 Pellet nuclei at 500 x g for 10 min at 4°C in a swing bucket centrifuge. 11m

7 Then wash one time with 50ul ice-cold Omni-ATAC wash buffer. Pellet nuclei at 500 x g at 4°C for 5min. 8m

8 **Transposition in Bulk** 50m

8.1 Prepare Transposition mix

	A	B	C	D
	Reagents	3 Rxn	Per Rxn	Final conc.
	2 x TD buffer	37.5 µL	12.5 µL	
	META 16 Transposome	6 µL	2 µL	100 nM
	1 x PBS	28.5 µL	9.5 µL	
	1% Digitonin	0.75 µL	0.25 µL	0.01%
	10% Tween 20	0.75 µL	0.25 µL	0. 1%

8.2 Aspirate all supernatant, and avoid disrupting the visible pellet. Then resuspend the cell pellet in 25 µL of transposition mixture by pipetting up and down 10 times, then transfer to a 1.5 mL Lo-bind tube.

8.3 Incubate the reaction at 37°C for 30 minutes in a thermomixer with 1000 RPM mixing.

8.4 Add 25 µL 2x Stop buffer to stop transposition and incubate on ice for 10 min.

FACS single nuclei

1h

9 Add 50 µL 0.5% BSA (by dissolving 0.25 g BSA in 50 mL 1x PBS pH 7.4), then add 5 µL 7-AAD to stain nuclei.

10 FACS sort single 7-AAD positive nuclei to a 96-well PCR plate, containing 1 µL nuclei lysis buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA pH 8.0, 15 mM DTT, 0.1% SDS, 60 µg/mL QIAGEN protease).

Note

If not proceed immediately, seal the plate with Aluminum Sealing Film (Axygen, PCR-AS-600), and store at -80°C for several months without lysis.

Note

All liquid transfer steps can be done with a multichannel pipette or with an automated liquid handler system (e.g., Beckman Biomek FXP liquid handler, Echo 525 acoustic liquid handler system). Here, we use Echo 525 to handle all the liquid transfer steps, which process 20 plates each time.

For cell lysis buffer, we use Echo 525 to aliquot with 384PP_AQ_BP calibration, 45 s/plate.

Amplification

3h 30m

11 Seal the plate with PCR sealing film (bio-rad, MSB1001), lysis was done by incubating at 65 °C for 15 min.

30m

12 After lysis, add 1 µL 3% Triton X-100 to quench SDS. Spin down in a plate centrifuge, vortex to mix. 20m

Note

For 3% Triton X-100, we use Echo 525 to aliquot with 384PP_AQ_SPHigh calibration. 45 s/plate.

13 **Amplification** 2h

13.1 Prepare preamplification mix 20m

	A	B	C	D
	Reagents	120 Rxn	Per rxn	Final conc.
	2 x High fidelity Q5 master mix	360	3	1x
	50 µM META16 primer mix	23.04	0.192	100 nM each
	100 mM MgCl2	6	0.05	
	Nuclease-free H2O	90.96	0.758	
	Cell lysate	NA	2	NA

	A	B
	Oligos	Sequence
	META 16 Primer	5'-[META sequence]-AGATGTGTATAAG-3'

Note

META16 primer sequences see above .

13.2 Aliquot 4 µL above preamplification mix to each well, Spin down in a plate centrifuge, vortex to mix. 45m

Note

For the preamplification mix, we use Echo 525 to aliquot with 384PP_AQ_BP calibration, 2 min/plate.

13.3 Preamplification was incubated as 50m
72°C, 5 min
98°C, 30 s
16 Cycles [98°C , 10 s; 62°C, 30 s; 72°C, 1 min]
72°C, 5 min
4°C hold.

14 **Cell barcoding** 40m

Note

Cell barcoding was realized using a 12 x 8 barcode combination. Premix 12 META16-ADP1 barcodes and 8 META16-ADP2 barcodes into 96 barcode combinations. Detailed sequences see below table.

	A	B
	Oligos	Sequence
	META16-ADP1	5'-CTTTCCCTACACGACGCTCTTCCGATCT-[CB1]-[META sequence]-AGATGTGTATAAG-3'
	META16-ADP2	5'-GAGTTCAGACGTGTGCTCTTCCGATCT-[CB2]-[META sequence]-AGATGTGTATAAG-3'
	CB1-1	GATATG

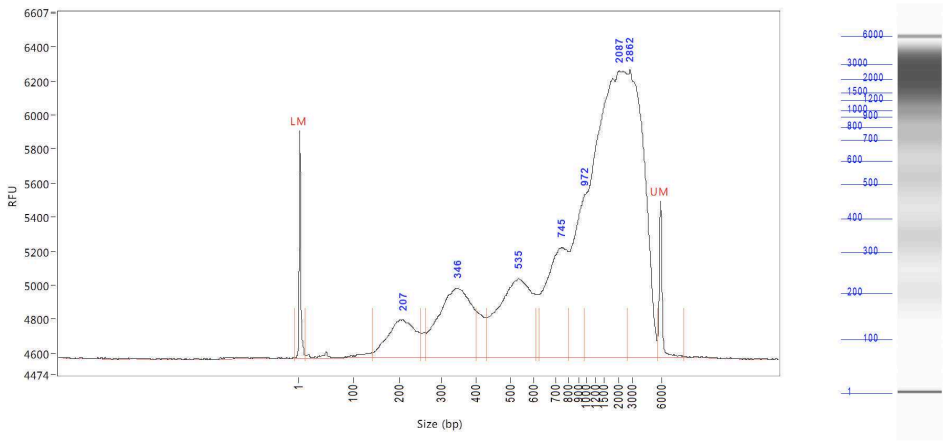
	A	B
	CB1-2	ATACG
	CB1-3	CCGTCTG
	CB1-4	TGCG
	CB1-5	GAACTCG
	CB1-6	ATGTAG
	CB1-7	CCCG
	CB1-8	TATGT
	CB1-9	GAGTAAG
	CB1-10	ATCG
	CB1-11	CCTAG
	CB1-12	TGACCG
	CB2-1	ACTCTA
	CB2-2	AGAGCAT
	CB2-3	GGTATG
	CB2-4	TCGATGC
	CB2-5	CTACTAG
	CB2-6	TATGCA
	CB2-7	CACACGA
	CB2-8	GTCGAT

Add 0.45 µL of one of 96 barcode mixes to each well.
Incubate as
98°C, 30 s,
5 cycles [98°C, 10 s, 62°C, 30 s, 72°C, 1 min]
72°C, 5 min

Note

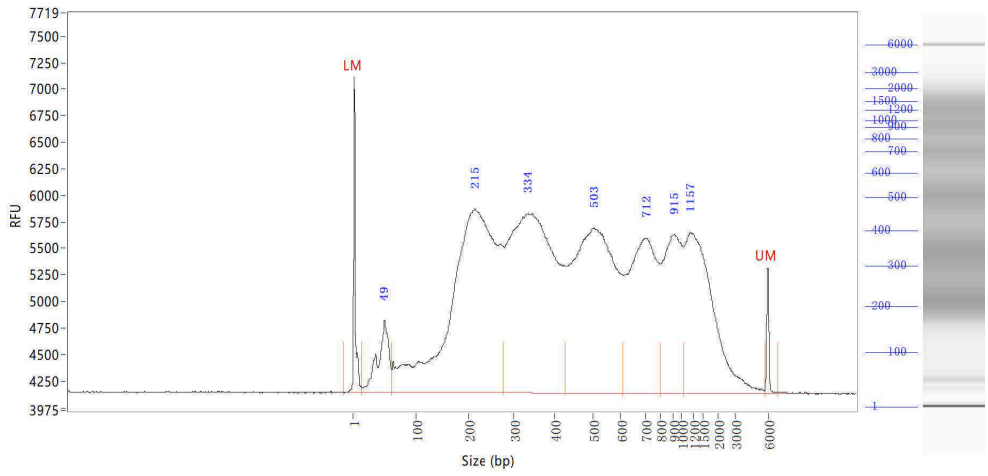
For the cell barcode, we use Echo 525 to aliquot with 384PP_AQ_BP calibration, 30 s/plate.

15 Pool a whole plate for purification, typical 200 µL/plate for purification. DNA was extracted with ZYMO DCC5. 1h 30m

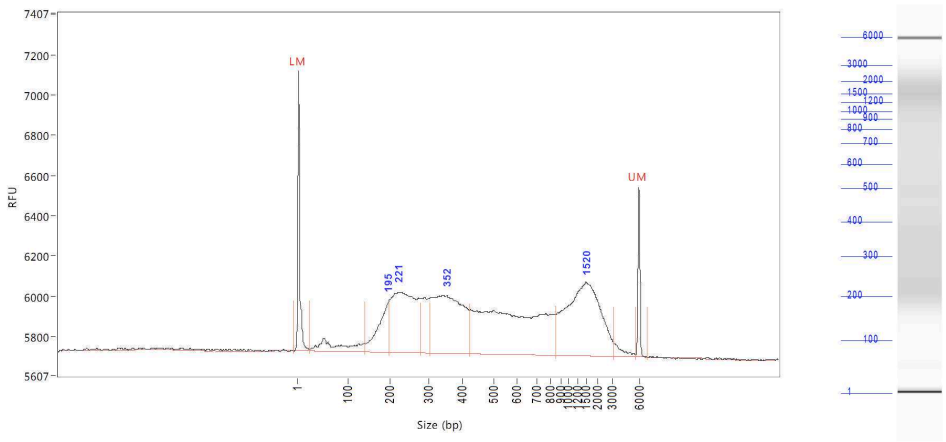


It's a typical amplicon of GM12878 cells, but the fragment size distribution varies according to different cell types.

16 For fragment analysis, we use Agilent Fragment analyzer DNF474 kit, only samples with clear periodic nucleosome patterns are used for sequencing.



Wxamplified library showed good periodic nucleosome pattern.



Examplified library showed poor periodic nucleosome pattern.

Library preparation

17 **Library Preparation** 1h 30m

17.1 Prepare Library prep mix

	A	B	C	D
	Reagents	40 Rxn	Per rxn	Final conc.
	2x Q5 master mix	600	15	1x
	NEB universal primer(10 µM)	20	2	0.67 µM
	Neb i7 Index primer(10 µM)		2	0.67 µM
	100 mM MgCl2	1	0.1	
	Template		10.9	
	Total		30	

17.2 Library preparation was done by incubating as
98°C, 30 s
2 cycle [98°C, 10 s, 68°C, 30 s, 72°C, 1 min]
72°C, 5 min

Note

2 cycles of amplification are critical to avoid residual cell barcode primers in purified amplicons causing cell-to-cell contamination.

17.3 Purify with ZYMO DCC5, then purify with 1.1 x SPRI beads to remove primer dimers.

18

METATAC Library schematic diagram

Sequencing

19 For sequencing, we sequenced our sample on Illumina Hiseq 4000 or NovaSeq sequencer with 9 Gb/plate.

20 **Raw read processing.**
Raw Read Preprocessing. For both read 1 and read 2, the first 4 to 7 bases and the following 11 to 13 bases are paired cell barcodes and META sequence, respectively (step 1.6 attachment). We used a custom Python script to parse barcodes and split reads into individual fastq files for each cell, allowing up to one mismatch. Meanwhile, META sequences were annotated to read the name, allowing up to two mismatches. Then we used cutadapt to trim adapter sequences from both ends according to the 19-bp mosaic end (ME) sequence, with parameters -e 0.22 -a CTGTCTCTTATACACATCT and -e 0.22 -g AGATGTGTATAAGAGACAG for both read 1 and read 2. Processed reads were mapped to reference genome with bowtie2 -X 2000 –local –mm –no-discordant –no-mixed. hg38 (GRCh38, v26) reference genome was used for human cells, and mm10 (GRCm38, vM19) reference genome was used for mouse cells. Reads with mapping quality of less than 30 were filtered out from the further analysis. PCR duplicates were identified and removed

with a custom script, according to their positions on the genome and META tags. Paired-end reads were converted to fragments with Tn5 insertion centering correction (R1 start +4 and R2 end 5). Finally, for each cell, contaminated fragments from other cells were removed based on the aligned coordinates, META sequences, and read frequency.