

# Arraystar R-loop CUT&Tag Library Prep Kit

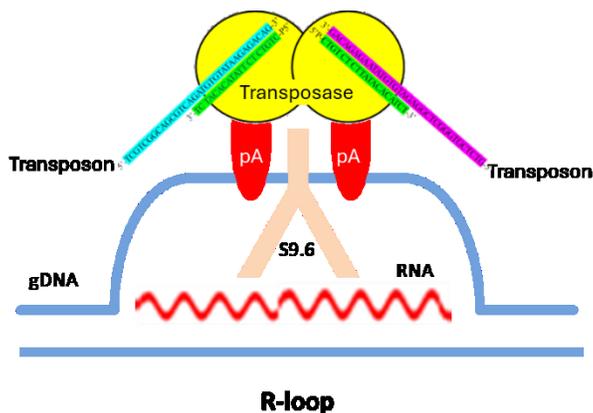
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## Instruction Manual version 1.0

For research use only. Not for diagnostic procedures.

### Background

R-loops are special RNA:DNA:DNA three-stranded structures that widely exist in the genome. R-loops participate in many biological processes and play important roles in regulating genome stability. Traditional R-loop detection by DRIP-seq is based on immunoprecipitation of ultrasound or enzyme fragmented genomic DNA containing R-loops. Greatly improved upon traditional methods, Arraystar R-loop CUT&Tag Library Prep Kit uses pre-assembled transposomes containing hyperactive Tn5 transposase fusion with protein-A and transposons to target S9.6 antibody bound R-loops and tagment the R-loop sites (CUT&Tag, Cleavage Under Targets and Tagmentation)(Fig. 1). This powerful method vastly simplifies the R-loop sequencing library prep, allowing low sample inputs, easy lab procedures, fast and better results.



**Fig.1.** Arraystar R-loop CUT&Tag Library Prep Kit uses transposase/protein A fusion to target and tagment R-loops via S9.6 antibody.

### Components

Component	Volume	Storage	Bag
Wash Buffer	1.5 mL	4°C	Bag 1
Antibody Buffer	1.5 mL		
Dig-150 Buffer (10x)	2 mL		
Dig-300 Buffer (10x)	1.5 mL		
Tagmentation Buffer	20 uL		
Stop Buffer	80 uL		
Neutralize Buffer	20 uL		
60 mM Spermidine	300 uL		
1% NP40	400 uL		
DNA Beads	2 mL		
Antibody 1	14 uL	-80°C	Bag 2
Assembled pA-Tn5 Transposome	25 uL	-20°C	
Antibody 2	14 uL		
P5/P7 PCR Primers (20 uM)	6 x 12 uL		
PCR Mix (2x)	280 uL		
1% Digitonin	1.8 mL		

**Note:** Store Antibody 1 separately at -80°C upon receipt. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles for 1% Digitonin.

### Additional Materials

- Nuclease-free ddH<sub>2</sub>O
- 80% ethanol
- BSA dry powder
- Vortexer
- Magnetic plate rack
- Centrifuge
- Orbital shaker
- Water bath or incubator
- Thermal cycler
- Analytical balance

## Important Notes

- This kit is suitable for cultured cells or cells isolated from tissue samples. The recommended cell viability is > 85%.
- To avoid cell loss during wash processes, leave 3 ~ 5 uL liquid when removing the supernatant. A Horizontal centrifuge is easier for cell collection.

## R-loop CUT&Tag Assay Protocol

The entire protocol takes 3 days to complete.

### DAY 1

Prepare fresh buffers according to the tables below. Keep the buffers on ice.

10% BSA	
Component	Amount per sample
BSA dry power	50 mg
Nuclease-free ddH <sub>2</sub> O	500 uL

**Note:** Store the freshly prepared BSA at 4°C. It will be used for buffer prep on Day 1 and Day 2.

Complete Wash Buffer	
Component	Amount per sample
Wash Buffer	100 uL
60 mM Spermidine	0.8 uL

Complete Antibody Buffer	
Component	Amount per sample
Antibody Buffer	83 uL
1% Digitonin	5 uL
1 % NP40	1 uL
60 mM Spermidine	0.8 uL
10% BSA	10 uL

### 1. Incubate Antibody 1

1.1. Count cells and check the cell viability (> 85%) by Trypan Blue staining. Aliquot 200,000 cells to a 1.5 mL tube per sample.

1.2. Centrifuge the cells at 600 x g at 4°C for 3 minutes. Remove and discard the supernatant.

1.3. Resuspend the cells in 100 uL Complete Wash Buffer. Centrifuge the cells at 600 x g at 4°C for 3 minutes. Remove and discard the supernatant.

1.4. Resuspend cells with 99 uL of Complete Antibody

Buffer and 1 uL of Antibody 1. Incubate the tube on an orbital shaker at 20 RPM overnight at 4°C.

### DAY 2

Prepare fresh buffers according to the tables below. Keep the buffers on ice.

Complete Dig-150 Buffer	
Component	Amount per sample
Dig-150 Buffer (10x)	150 uL
1% Digitonin	75 uL
60 mM Spermidine	12 uL
10% BSA (from Day 1)	150 uL
1 % NP40	15 uL
Nuclease-free ddH <sub>2</sub> O	1098 uL

Complete Dig-300 Buffer	
Component	Amount per sample
Dig-300 Buffer (10x)	110 uL
1% Digitonin	55 uL
60 mM Spermidine	9.2 uL
1 % NP40	11 uL
10% BSA (from Day 1)	110 uL
Nuclease-free ddH <sub>2</sub> O	805 uL

### 2. Incubate Antibody 2

2.1. Centrifuge the cells at 600 x g for 5 minutes at 4°C. Remove and discard the supernatant. Avoid disturbing the cell pellet.

2.2. Resuspend the cells with 200 uL Complete Dig-150 Buffer by gentle pipetting. Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature, gently mixing the cells once with a pipette at the 5-minute mark.

2.3. Repeat wash steps 2.1 and 2.2 twice (three washes in total).

2.4. Resuspend the cells with 99 uL Complete Dig-150 Buffer and 1 uL Antibody 2 by gentle pipetting. Transfer to a new 1.5 mL tube. Incubate the tube on an orbital shaker at 20 RPM for 1 hour at room temperature.

### 3. Incubate pA-Tn5 transposome

3.1. Repeat wash steps 2.1 - 2.2 three times in total.

3.2. Resuspend the cells with 98 uL Complete Dig-300 Buffer and 2 uL Assembled pA-Tn5 Transposome by gentle pipetting. Transfer to a new 1.5 mL tube. Incubate the tube on an orbital shaker at speed of 20 RPM for 1 hour at room

temperature.

1X	4°C	Hold
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#### 4. Tagmentation of target DNA

4.1. Centrifuge cells at 600 x g for 5 minutes at 4°C. Remove and discard the supernatant. Avoid disturbing the cell pellet.

4.2. Resuspend the cells with 300 uL Complete Dig-300 Buffer by gentle pipetting. Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature, gently mixing the cells once with a pipette at the 5-minute mark.

4.3. Repeat wash steps 4.1 - 4.2 twice (three washes in total).

4.4. Resuspend the cells with 49.5 uL Complete Dig-300 Buffer and 0.5 uL Tagmentation Buffer by gentle pipetting. Transfer to a new 1.5 mL tube. Incubate at 37°C for 1 hour, with gentle mixing of the cells once using a pipette at the 30-minute time point.

#### 5. Release of DNA

5.1. Mix Stop Buffer just before use. Add 6 uL Stop Buffer and 1 uL of Neutralize Buffer by gentle pipetting. Incubate at 55°C for 1 hour, gently mixing the cells with a pipette at the 20- and 40-minute time points.

5.2. Add 110 uL DNA Beads and mix with a vortexer. Incubate at room temperature for 10 minutes.

5.3. Place the tube on a magnetic rack for 4 minutes to separate the beads. Remove and discard the supernatant.

5.4. Keep the tube on the magnetic rack, add 350 µL of 80% ethanol without disturbing the beads. After 1 minute, remove and discard the supernatant. Repeat this step once for a total of two washes.

5.5. Air dry at 37°C for 3 min to remove the residual ethanol completely. Resuspend the beads with 20 uL Nuclease-free ddH<sub>2</sub>O. Transfer the beads to a new PCR tube.

#### 6. Library amplification

6.1. Add 1 uL P5 PCR Primer (20 uM), 1 uL P7 PCR Primer (20 uM), and 22 uL of PCR Mix (2x) to the PCR tube by gentle pipetting.

6.2. PCR Amplification using the following PCR program:

Cycle number	Temperature	Time
1X (initial heating)	72°C	5 minutes
1X (Denaturation)	98°C	30 seconds
15 ~ 17X	98°C	10 seconds
	60°C	20 seconds
	72°C	30 seconds
1X	72°C	5 minutes

#### DAY 3

#### 7. Enrichment of library fragments

7.1. Resuspend and transfer the DNA beads to a new 1.5 mL tube. Add an extra 27 uL DNA Beads to the PCR product. Mix thoroughly and incubate at room temperature for 10 minutes.

7.2. Place the sample on a magnetic rack for 4 minutes to separate the beads. Transfer the supernatant to a new 1.5 mL tube. Add 17 uL DNA Beads to the supernatant. Mix and incubate at room temperature for 10 minutes.

7.3. Place the tube on a magnetic rack for 4 minutes to separate the beads. Remove and discard the supernatant.

7.4. Keep the tube on the magnetic rack, add 350 µL of 80% ethanol without disturbing the beads. After 1 minute, remove and discard the supernatant. Repeat this step once for a total of two washes.

7.5. Allow the DNA beads to air dry completely. Add 10-20 uL Nuclease-free ddH<sub>2</sub>O to resuspend the beads and elute the DNA.

7.6. Use the magnetic rack to separate the beads. Transfer the supernatant (library) into a fresh tube.

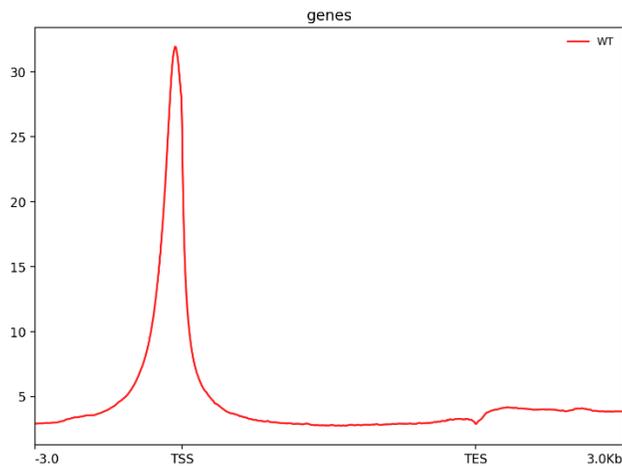
#### 8. Library quantification

8.1. Take 1 uL library for DNA concentration measurement with a Qubit™ Fluorometer.

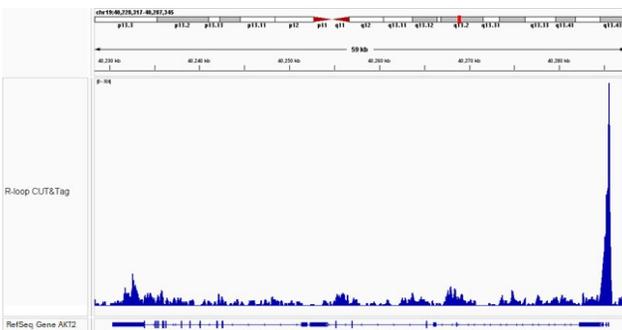
- If the total DNA amount is > 20 ng, the library is ready for sequencing.
- If the total DNA amount is < 20 ng, PCR amplify by 2-4 more cycles in step 6.

#### Kit performance

200,000 HEK293T cells were used to prepare R-loop CUT&Tag sequencing library using this kit according to the kit protocol. The R-loop profiling results were obtained as below (Fig.2, 3).



**Fig.2.** The distribution of R-loop peaks in the genome, showing characteristic enrichment at TSS.



**Fig.3.** The IGV visualization of R-loop CUT&Tag tracks on the AKT2 gene.

## Troubleshooting

Problems	Possible reasons	Solutions
Low signal-to-background ratios in low-depth sequencing	Often caused by unhealthy cells or otherwise non-ideal input material.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre-treat cells with DNase or using flow cytometry to sort viable cells.</li> <li>2. Sequence more deeply.</li> </ol>
Low library amplification efficiency	Residual ethanol may inhibit the enzyme activity in step 5.3.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase the PCR cycle number.</li> <li>2. Ensure ethanol is completely evaporated before DNA elution.</li> </ol>

## Appendices

### 1. P5 and P7 PCR primer sequences (5'→3')

P5, Index 1	AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACAC <b>TATCCTCTT</b> CGTCGGCAGCGTC
P5, Index 2	AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACAC <b>GTAAGGA</b> <b>G</b> TCGTCGGCAGCGTC
P5, Index 3	AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACAC <b>ACTGCATA</b> TCGTCGGCAGCGTC
P7, Index 1	CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATACGAGAT <b>CTAGTACG</b> GTCTC GTGGGCTCGG
P7, Index 2	CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATACGAGAT <b>TTCTGCCT</b> GTCTC GTGGGCTCGG
P7, Index 3	CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATACGAGAT <b>GCTCAGG</b> AGTCT CGTGGGCTCGG

**Note:** The sample multiplexing indexes are yellow highlighted and marked in green and red. A P5 PCR primer can be paired with a P7 PCR primer in any index combination for sample multiplexing in sequencer.

### 2. Library fragment schematic sequence:

5'-  
AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACAC **|||||||**TCGTCGGCAGCGTC  
AGATGTGTATAAGAGACAG-**NNNNNN**-  
CTGTCTCTTATACATCTCCGAGCCACGAGAC **|||||||**ATCTCGTATG  
CCGTCTTCTGCTTG-3'

**|||||||**: P5, Index, 8 bases

**|||||||**: P7, Index, 8 bases

**NNNNNN**: Target DNA sequence