

ab115125 – Histone H4 Total Acetylation Detection Fast Kit (Colorimetric)

Instructions for Use

For the measurement of total histone H4 acetylation in a fast format

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

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1. BACKGROUND

Acetylation of histones, including histone H4, have been involved in the regulation of chromatin structure and the recruitment of transcription factors to gene promoters. Histone acetyltransferases (HATs) and histone deacetylases (HDACs) play critical roles in controlling histone acetylation. Histone acetylation is tightly involved in cell cycle regulation, cell proliferation, and apoptosis. Reversible acetylation of nucleosomal histones H4 generally is believed to be correlated with potential transcriptional activity of eukaryotic chromatin domains. Histone H4 acetylation may be increased by inhibition of HDACs and decreased by HAT inhibition. The reversible lysine acetylation of histone H4 may play a vital role in the regulation of many cellular processes including chromatin dynamics and transcription, gene silencing, cell cycle progression, apoptosis, differentiation, DNA replication, DNA repair, nuclear import, and neuronal repression. Detecting if histone H4 is acetylated at its lysine residue would provide useful information for further characterizing the acetylation patterns or sites, thereby leading to a better understanding of epigenetic regulation of gene activation, and development of HAT or HDAC-targeted drugs.

The Histone H4 Total Acetylation Detection Fast Kit (Colorimetric) provides a tool that allows the user to detect if histone H4 is acetylated and quantify the amount of the acetylated histone H4.

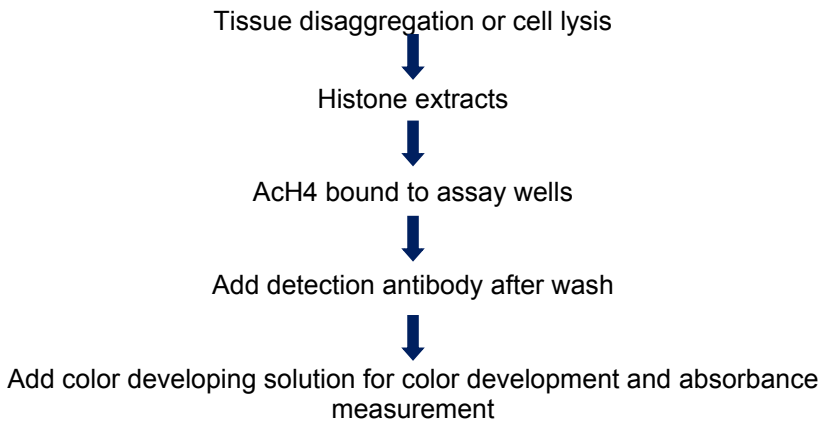
This kit has the following features:

- Quick and efficient procedure, which can be finished within 2.5 hours.
- Innovative colorimetric assay without the need for radioactivity, electrophoresis, or chromatography.
- Captures histone H4 acetylated at any lysine site with the detection limit as low as 2 ng/well and detection range from 5 ng-2 µg/well of histone extracts.
- The control is conveniently included for the quantification of the amount of acetylated histone H4.

- Strip microplate format makes the assay flexible: manual or high throughput.
- Simple, reliable, and consistent assay conditions.

The Histone H4 Total Acetylation Detection Fast Kit (Colorimetric) is designed for measuring total histone H4 acetylation in a fast format. In an assay with this kit, the acetyl histone H4 is captured to the strip wells coated with an anti-acetyl histone H4 antibody. The captured acetyl histone H4 can then be detected with a labeled detection antibody, followed by a color development reagent. The ratio of acetyl histone H4 is proportional to the intensity of absorbance. The absolute amount of acetyl histone H3 can be quantified by comparing to the standard control.

2. ASSAY SUMMARY



3. PRECAUTIONS

Please read these instructions carefully prior to beginning the assay.

All kit components have been formulated and quality control tested to function successfully as a kit. Modifications to the kit components or procedures may result in loss of performance.

4. STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store kit as given in the table upon receipt and away from light.

Observe the storage conditions for individual prepared components in sections 9 & 10.

For maximum recovery of the products, centrifuge the original vial prior to opening the cap.

Check if Wash and Antibody Buffers contain salt precipitates before use. If so, warm at room temperature or 37°C and shake the buffer until the salts are re-dissolved.

5. MATERIALS SUPPLIED

Item	Quantity (48 tests)	Quantity (96 tests)	Storage Condition (Before Preparation)
10X Wash Buffer	10 mL	20 mL	4°C
Antibody Buffer	6 mL	12 mL	4°C
Detection Antibody, 1 mg/mL*	5 µL	10 µL	-20°C
Color Developer	5 mL	10 mL	4°C
Stop Solution	3 mL	6 mL	4°C
Signal Report Solution*	5 µL	10 µL	4°C
Signal Enhancer*	120 µL	240 µL	4°C
Standard Control (100 µg/mL)*	10 µL	20 µL	-20°C
8-Well Assay Strip (with Frame)	4	9	4°C
8-Well Standard Control Strips**	2	3	4°C

*Spin the solution down to the bottom prior to use.

** These have a Green Rim around the wells to help with identification.

6. MATERIALS REQUIRED, NOT SUPPLIED

These materials are not included in the kit, but will be required to successfully utilize this assay:

- Orbital shaker
- Pipettes and pipette tips
- Reagent reservoir
- Microplate reader

7. LIMITATIONS

- Assay kit intended for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures
- Do not use kit or components if it has exceeded the expiration date on the kit labels
- Do not mix or substitute reagents or materials from other kit lots or vendors. Kits are QC tested as a set of components and performance cannot be guaranteed if utilized separately or substituted
- Any variation in operator, pipetting technique, washing technique, incubation time or temperature, and kit age can cause variation in binding

8. TECHNICAL HINTS

- Avoid foaming or bubbles when mixing or reconstituting components.
- Avoid cross contamination of samples or reagents by changing tips between sample, standard and reagent additions.
- Ensure plates are properly sealed or covered during incubation steps.
- Complete removal of all solutions and buffers during wash steps.
- **This kit is sold based on number of tests. A ‘test’ simply refers to a single assay well. The number of wells that contain sample, control or standard will vary by product. Review the protocol completely to confirm this kit meets your requirements. Please contact our Technical Support staff with any questions.**

9. REAGENT PREPARATION

Prepare fresh reagents immediately prior to use.

9.1 1X Wash Buffer

Dilute 10X Wash Buffer with distilled water (pH 7.2-7.5) at a 1:10 ratio (1 mL of 1X Wash Buffer + 9 mL of water) to make 1X Wash Buffer.

9.2 Detection Solution

Add 1 μL of Detection Antibody and 0.5 μL of Signal Report Solution to 10 μL of 1X Wash Buffer. Mix and incubate at room temperature for 10 min. Add 20 μL of Signal Enhancer. Mix and incubate at room temperature for 15 min. Add 970 μL of 1X Wash Buffer and mix.

Suggested Plate Configuration

- Strip 1-3 (for 96 assays) or strip 1-2 (for 48 assays) – standard wells (labeled as SC); the standard curve can be generated with 5-8 concentration points (includes blank)
- Example amount of standard control/well - A1: 100 ng; B1: 50 ng; C1: 25 ng; D1: 12 ng; E1: 6 ng; F1: 3 ng; G1: 1.5 ng; H1: 0 ng
- Strip 4-12 (for 96 assays) or strip 3-6 (for 48 assays) – sample wells (No label)
- Each sample or standard point can be assayed in duplicates or triplicates

10. SAMPLE PREPARATION

You may prepare histone extracts from cells/tissues treated or untreated by using your own successful method (acid extraction or high salt extraction). For your convenience and the best results, Abcam offers the Histone Extraction Kit (ab113476) optimized for use with this kit or alternatively, use the following protocol.

- 10.1 **For tissues (treated and untreated):** weigh the sample and cut the sample into small pieces (1-2 mm³) with a scalpel or scissors.
- 10.2 Transfer tissue pieces to a Dounce homogenizer.
- 10.3 Add TEB buffer (PBS containing 0.5% Triton X 100, 2 mM PMSF and 0.02% NaN₃) at 200 mg/mL, and disaggregate tissue pieces by 50-60 strokes.
- 10.4 Transfer homogenized mixture to a 15 mL conical tube and centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 5 minutes at 4°C. If total mixture volume is less than 2 mL, transfer mixture to a 2 mL vial and centrifuge at 10,000 rpm for 1 minute at 4°C.
- 10.5 Remove supernatant.

- 10.6 **For cells (treated and untreated):** harvest cells and pellet the cells by centrifugation at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes at 4°C.
- 10.7 Resuspend cells in TEB buffer at 10⁷ cells/mL and lyse cells on ice for 10 minutes with gentle stirring.
- 10.8 Centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 5 minutes at 4°C. If total volume is less than 2 mL, transfer cell lysates to a 2 mL vial and centrifuge at 10,000 rpm for 1 minute at 4°C.
- 10.9 Remove supernatant.

- 10.10 **For both tissue and cells:** Resuspend cell/tissue pellet in 3 volumes (approx. 200 µL/10⁷ cells or 200 mg tissues) of extraction buffer (0.5N HCl + 10% glycerol) and incubate on ice for 30 minutes.

ASSAY PREPARATION

- 10.11 Centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 5 minutes at 4°C and remove the supernatant fraction to a new vial.
- 10.12 Add 8 volumes (approx. 0.6 mL/10⁷ cells or 200 mg tissues) of acetone and leave at –20°C overnight.
- 10.13 Centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 5 minutes and air-dry the pellet. Dissolve the pellet in distilled water (30-50 µL/10⁷ cells or 200 mg tissues).
- 10.14 Quantify the protein concentration. Aliquot the extract and store the extract at –20°C or –80°C.

Histone extracts can be used immediately or stored at –80°C for future use.

11. ASSAY PROCEDURE

- 11.1 Determine the number of strip wells required. Leave these strips in the plate frame (remaining unused strips can be placed back in the bag. Seal the bag tightly and store at 4°C).
- 11.2 Add 50 μL of Antibody Buffer into each well. For the sample, add 1-2 μg of the histone extract into the sample wells. For the standard curve, dilute Standard Control with Antibody Buffer to 1-100 $\text{ng}/\mu\text{L}$ at 5-7 points (e.g., 1.5, 3, 6, 12, 25, 50, and 100 $\text{ng}/\mu\text{L}$). Add 1 μL of Standard Control at the different concentrations into the Standard Control Wells (marked with Green Rims). For the blank, do not add any nuclear extracts or standard control protein. Mix and cover the strip wells with Parafilm M and incubate at room temperature for 1-2 hours.
- 11.3 Aspirate and wash the wells with 150 μL of 1X Wash Buffer three times.
- 11.4 Add 50 μL of the prepared detection solution to each well and incubate at room temperature for 60 minutes on an orbital shaker (100 rpm).
- 11.5 Aspirate and wash the wells with 150 μL of 1X Wash Buffer six times.
- 11.6 Add 100 μL of Color Developer into the wells and incubate at room temperature for 2-10 minutes away from light. Monitor the color development in the sample and standard wells (blue).
- 11.7 Add 50 μL of Stop Solution to each well to stop enzyme reaction when the color in the standard wells containing the higher concentrations of standard control turns medium blue. The color should change to yellow and absorbance can be read on a microplate reader at 450 nm within 2-15 minutes.

12. ANALYSIS

Calculate % histone H4 acetylation:

$$\text{Acetylation \%} = \frac{\text{Treated (tested) sample OD} - \text{blank OD}}{\text{Untreated (control) sample OD} - \text{blank OD}} \times 100\%$$

For the amount quantification plot OD versus amount of Standard Control and determine the slope as delta OD/ng.

Calculate the amount of acetyl H4 using the following formula:

$$\text{Amount (ng/mg protein)} = \frac{\text{Sample OD} - \text{blank OD}}{\text{Protein } (\mu\text{g})^* \times \text{Slope}} \times 1000$$

*Histone extract amount added into the sample well at step 11.2.

13. TROUBLESHOOTING

Problem	Cause	Solution
No Signal for Both the Standard Control and the Samples	Reagents are added incorrectly.	Check if reagents are added in order and if some steps of the procedure are omitted by mistake.
	Incubation time and temperature is incorrect.	Ensure the incubation time and temperature described in the protocol is followed correctly.
No Signal or Very Weak Signal for Only the Standard Control	The amount of Standard control is not added into the “standard control wells or is added insufficiently.	Ensure a sufficient amount of control is added to the well.
No Signal for Only the Sample	The protein sample is not properly extracted.	Ensure the procedure and reagents are correct for the nuclear protein extraction.
	The protein amount is added into well insufficiently.	Ensure extract contains a sufficient amount of protein.
	Protein extracts are incorrectly stored.	Ensure the protein extracts are stored at -20°C or -80°C .
High Background Present for the Blank	The well is not washed sufficiently.	Check if wash at each step is performed according to the protocol.

RESOURCES

Problem	Cause	Solution
	Contaminated by the Standard control	Ensure the well is not contaminated from adding the control protein or by using control protein contaminated tips.
	Overdevelopment	Decrease development time in step 11.6

14. NOTES

UK, EU and ROW

Email: technical@abcam.com | Tel: +44-(0)1223-696000

Austria

Email: wissenschaftlicherdienst@abcam.com | Tel: 019-288-259

France

Email: supportscientifique@abcam.com | Tel: 01-46-94-62-96

Germany

Email: wissenschaftlicherdienst@abcam.com | Tel: 030-896-779-154

Spain

Email: soportecientifico@abcam.com | Tel: 911-146-554

Switzerland

Email: technical@abcam.com

Tel (Deutsch): 0435-016-424 | Tel (Français): 0615-000-530

US and Latin America

Email: us.technical@abcam.com | Tel: 888-77-ABCAM (22226)

Canada

Email: ca.technical@abcam.com | Tel: 877-749-8807

China and Asia Pacific

Email: hk.technical@abcam.com | Tel: 400 921 0189 / +86 21 2070 0500

Japan

Email: technical@abcam.co.jp | Tel: +81-(0)3-6231-0940

www.abcam.com | www.abcam.cn | www.abcam.co.jp