

# Active Ribo-Seq with RiboLace

Product	Catalog no	Rxns.
RiboLace Ribo-Seq - Module 1	#RL001_mod1	9

Shipping: Dry ice and 4°C

Storage Conditions: store components according to this manual

Shelf Life: 12 months

<u>Description</u>: RiboLace Ribo-Seq kit module 1 is used for 1-day extraction of ribosome protected fragments (RPFs) from ribosomes in active translation. Suitable also for samples with low amounts of input material.

## Active Ribo-Seq with RiboLace

## List of components

Product (label)	Catalog no	Store Conditions	Quantity
RiboLace Technology (RiboLace Ribo-Seq kit)	#RL001_mod1	according to manual	1kit - 9 rxns
SDS 10%	#RL001-9	RT	1.9 mL
B-Buffer (BB)	#RL001-3	4°C	10 mL
W-buffer (WB)	#RL001-4	4°C	20 mL
RiboLace magnetic beads (RmB) v2.0	#RL001-25	4°C	0.95 mL
OH-buffer (OH)	#RL001-14	4°C	5 mL
Proteinase K (K)	#RL001-17	4°C	50 µL
Lysis buffer (LB)	#RL001-1	-20°C	4 mL
RiboLace smart probe (RsP)	#RL001-5	-20°C	60 µL
Nuclease (Nux)	#RL001-7	-20°C	15 µL
mPEG	#RL001-22	-20°C	30 µL
Stabilizing Nux Solution (SS)	#RL001-24	-20°C	5 µL
25-35 Marker (previous protocol versions name: RNA Control)	#RL001-26	-80°C	10 µL

Shelf life: 12 months from the delivery date.

## **Additional Materials Required:**

- Sodium deoxycholate 10% solution in DNase/RNase free water
- Cycloheximide (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog no. C4859-1ML)
- DNase I (Thermo Scientific catalog no. 89836)
- RiboLock RNase Inhibitor (Thermo Scientific catalog no. EO0381)
- SUPERaseIn (Invitrogen, catalog no. AM2696)
- RNAse free water and DEPC water
- Acid-phenol:chloroform (Ambion catalog no. AM9720)
- Nanodrop ND-1000 UV-VIS Spectrophotometer
- GlycoBlue (Ambion catalog no. AM9515)
- Isopropanol (Sigma catalog no. 278475)
- Microcentrifuge and nonstick RNase-free microfuge tubes (0.2 mL and 1.5 mL)
- Automatic wheel (rotator)
- Magnetic stand for 1.5mL tube
- Qubit Fluorometer
- Qubit™ microRNA Assay Kit or RNA HS Assay Kit

#### Work always in an RNase-free environment.

## Principle and Procedure



#### Before starting the experiment

**RiboLace smart probe dilution**<sup>(1)</sup>: add 250  $\mu$ L of B-buffer to the RiboLace smart probe vial previously thaw on ice. After use, it is suggested to aliquot the mix (3 x 100  $\mu$ L), and store the aliquots at -80°C to avoid more than two freeze-thaw cycles.

Preparation of the lysis buffer: keep the required optimal volume of lysis buffer on ice and add the following components: sodium deoxycholate (1% final concentration), 5 U/mL DNase I and 200 U/mL RiboLock RNase Inhibitor.

Example for a 10 cm dish					
Optimal final volume	Lysis buffer	Sodium deoxycholate (10%)	DNase I	RiboLock	
0.3 mL	267 µL	30 µL	1.5U	60 U	

Technical notes: (i) Step1 and Step2 can be performed in parallel. (ii) Pre-warm SDS 10% before starting the experiment. (iii) use a cut-tip 1 mL to recover gel debris after gel extractions.

### Day 1 (Step 1 and Step 2)

## Step 1. Cell Lysis - sample prep

### Step 2. Beads Functionalization

#### Cells lysis

- To block ribosomes on the mRNA and to reduce ribosome dissociation when the RiboLace binds, it is suggested to treat the cells with at least 10 µg/mL of cycloheximide for 5 min at 37°C before lysis. We recommend using cells at 70-80% confluence.
- o After incubation, place the cells on ice and wash them with cold PBS containing CHX (20  $\mu g/mL).$
- o Remove all residual PBS with a pipette.
- Perform the lysis directly adding the lysis buffer to each cell dish and scrape vigorously (a proper mechanical scraping is important for good lysis!).
- Collect the cell lysate in a 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tube and pellet the nuclei by centrifugation at 20000 g for 5 min.
- Transfer the supernatant to a new tube and keep it on ice for 20 min.
- With Nanodrop, check the absorbance of the cell lysate at 260 nm with lysis buffer as blank subtraction (using the "nucleic acid" function of the Nanodrop).

#### **Tissues lysis**

- Pulverize the tissue under liquid nitrogen with mortar and pestle.
- o Recover the powder in a 1.5 mL tube.
- Resuspend with 800 µL of tissues lysis buffer (not included- IMMAGINA catalog no. #RL001-2).
- Centrifuge at max speed (20000 g) for 2 min to remove tissue and membrane debris and collect the supernatant.
- Centrifuge again the supernatant for 5 min at max speed (20000 g) and collect the supernatant Keep on ice for 20 min.
- With Nanodrop, check the absorbance of the cell lysate at 260 nm with lysis buffer as blank subtraction (using the "nucleic acid" function of the Nanodrop).

• Remove the RiboLace magnetic beads from 4°C and place the tube at RT.

DO NOT LET THE BEADS DRY OUT AT ANY POINT!

- Vortex the RiboLace magnetic beads tube for > 30 sec.
- Put 90  $\mu$ L of beads in a new 1.5 mL tube. Final volume = 90  $\mu$ L x N (N = number of sample)
- Place the tube on the magnet to separate the beads. Remove supernatant.
- Remove the tube from the magnet and wash the beads for 5 min with an equal volume (90 μL x N) of OH-buffer, then remove the supernatant.
- o Wash with 900  $\mu L$  of nuclease-free water, place the tube on the magnet and remove the supernatant. If beads are binding to the plastic tube you can add 0.1% final Tx100.
- Wash the beads in a final volume (90 µL x N) of B-buffer, 3 min, two times in total. Place the tube on the magnet for at least 1 min and remove the supernatant. If beads are binding to the plastic tube you can add 0.1% final Tx100.
- Resuspend the beads in a volume (30  $\mu$ L x N) of RiboLace smart probe (previously prepared<sup>(1)</sup>, see above).
- o Incubate for 1h at RT in a shaker at 1400 rpm. Do not allow beads to sediment.
- After the incubation, place the tube on a magnet and take out 3 µL of the supernatant (unbound probe) for security point (page 3). Leave the rest in the vial.
- Collect 1 µL of RiboLace smart probe (previously prepared<sup>(1)</sup>, see above) for security point.
- Passivate with mPEG adding a volume of 3 µL x N to the tube, mix in a shaker at RT for 15 min. Do not allow the beads to precipitate.
- o Place the tube on a magnet for 2–3 min, discard the supernatant and wash with 500  $\mu\text{L}$  of nuclease-free water.
- o Wash the beads 2 times with 500 µL of W-buffer, resuspend them in 200 µL of W buffer and equally divide the functionalized beads in individual tubes according to the (N) number of samples. Do not dry the beads. Remove the buffer only before adding the cell lysate (see Step 5 on page 4).

#### Security Point: CHECK PROPER BEADS FUNCTIONALIZATION

Comparing the absorbance of the unbound probe at A 270 nm (Nanodrop ND-1000) to the 1 mM RiboLace smart probe starting solution allows an estimation of the binding efficiency (~ 10 % absorbance reduction is expected).

Examples of volumes (μL) to use				
Number of replicates	Beads	Diluted smart probe	Cell lysate in W-buffer	SS solution
1	90	30	150	0.3
3	270	90	450	0.9

Day 1 (Step	) 3-	4-5-6) Pull-down and active RPFs extraction
Step 3 - 4 RNase I & SUPERaseIN	0	Start with a total volume of lysate corresponding to 0.03 - 0.3 a.u (260 nm) diluted in W-buffer in a final volume of 150 $\mu$ L. Example: if A260 = 10 a.u/mL = 0.01 a.u/ $\mu$ L = 30 $\mu$ L needed.
treatments	0	Add 0.3 µL of SS solution.
	0	In a 0.2 mL vial, pipet 1.5 $\mu L$ of Nux and add 98.5 $\mu L$ W-buffer. Pipet up and down 5 times to mix well the diluted Nux solution.
	0	Digest the sample in a 1.5 mL tube for 45 min at 25 °C with the diluted nuclease prepared before using a volume according to the formula:
	-	Diluted Nux μL = A.U (0.3 - 0.03) x 5.
	-	Trash the remaining diluted Nux.
	0	Stop digestion with 0.5 $\mu L$ SUPERaseIn for 10 min on ice.
Step 5	0	Add the digested cell lysate to the beads (to avoid dilution, discard the supernatant
Add Ribol ace & washing		or the beaus before adding the cell lysale).
		The set the type from the wheel DO NOT CENTRE 10 ATE will down the band
		by gentle handle shaking. Place the tubes on ice and put them on a magnet at 4°C.
We strongly recommend to pull	0	Keep working on ice and separate the beads with a magnet. DO NOT REMOVE THE BEADS FROM THE MAGNET and NEVER TOUCH THE BEADS IN THE NEXT WASHING STEPS.
down the beads by gentle hand		Carefully wash the beads two times with 500 $\mu$ L of W-buffer.
Do not collect residual beads	0	Remove the beads from the magnet and resuspend them in W-buffer to a final

- Remove the beads from the magnet and resuspend them in W-buffer to a final volume of 200 µL. Transfer the suspension containing the beads to a new nucleasefree 1.5 mL tube.
- Add 20 µL SDS 10% (final 1%) and 5 µL of proteinase K, and incubate at 37 °C in 0 a waterbath for 75 min.
- o Extract RNA by acid-phenol:chloroform. Protocol example:
  - · Add an equal volume of acid phenol:chloroform:isoamyl alcohol.
  - Vortex and centrifugate at 14,000 x g for 5 min.
  - If there is no phase separation, add 20 µL of NaCl 2M (in DEPC water) and repeat the centrifugation.
  - · Keep the aqueous phase and transfer it into a new vial.
  - Add 500µL of isopropanol and 2 µL of GlycoBlue.
  - Mix and incubate a RT for 3 min, then store at -80°C for:
    - at least 2 hours (fast procedure)
    - overnight (safe procedure, recommended with total lysate input is < 0.1 a.u.)
  - Pellet the RNA by centrifugation (20000g) for 30 min at 4°C.
  - Resuspend the pellet in 5 µL of Nuclease-Free Water.

#### Step 6

Active RPFs extraction

on the cup of the tube

🔔 Warning: remember to add acid phenol:chloroform:isoamyl alcohol to the beads

It is important to use the ACID phenol:chloroform to avoid DNA contamination

o Size select the RPFs following the "RNA fragments PAGE Purification" protocol of the PAGExt kit (https://immaginabiotech.com/storage/2021/03/02/ afcda00b81e2c98e02a95000f8f60b1eaf4b497f.pdf). The yield depends on the translational state of the sample. It is typically between 4 and 10 ng of RPFs for each RiboLace pulldown.

## Related products

Product	Catalog no	Rxns.
RiboLace_Mod.2	#RL001_mod2	9
LACEseq	#LS-001	9
Tissue Lysis Buffer	#RL001_2	9 (20 mL)
PAGExt	#KGE-002	18

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Notes:

