

## CRISPR/Cas9 polyclonal antibody

**Other name:** Csn1

**Cat. No.** C15310258

**Type:** Polyclonal ChIP-grade

**Source:** Rabbit

**Lot #:** A2508-001

**Size:** 100 µl

**Concentration:** Not determined

**Specificity:** Streptococcus pyogenes

**Purity:** Whole antiserum from rabbit containing 0.05% azide.

**Storage:** Store at -20°C; for long storage, store at -80°C.  
Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles

**Precautions:** This product is for research use only.  
Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures

**Description:** Polyclonal antibody raised in rabbit against the N-terminus of the Cas9 nuclease (CRISPR-associated protein 9) using a recombinant protein.

### Applications

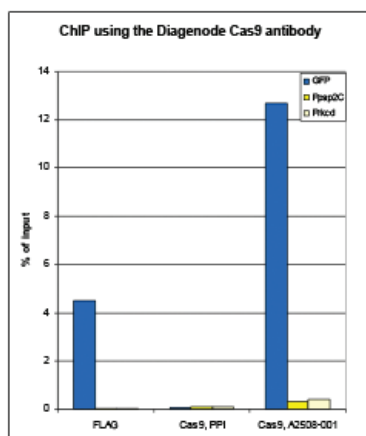
Applications	Suggested dilution	Results
ChIP*	2 µl/ChIP	Fig 1
Western blotting	1:5,000	Fig 2
IP	1 µl/IP	Fig 3
IF	1:1,000	Fig 4

\*Please note that the optimal antibody amount per IP should be determined by the end-user. We recommend testing 1-10 µl per IP\*

### Target description

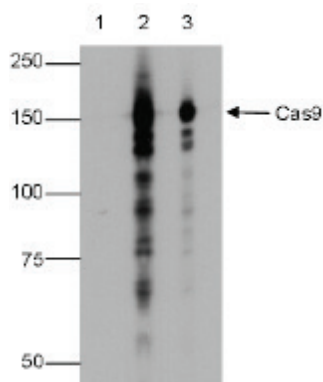
CRISPR systems are adaptable immune mechanisms which are present in many bacteria to protect themselves from foreign nucleic acids, such as viruses, transposable elements or plasmids. Recently, the CRISPR/Cas9 [CRISPR-associated protein 9 nuclease, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry Q99ZW2] system from *S. pyogenes* has been adapted for inducing sequence-specific double stranded breaks and targeted genome editing. This system is unique and flexible due to its dependence on RNA as the moiety that targets the nuclease to a desired DNA sequence and can be used induce indel mutations, specific sequence replacements or insertions and large deletions or genomic rearrangements at any desired location in the genome. In addition, Cas9 can also be used to mediate upregulation of specific endogenous genes or to alter histone modifications or DNA methylation.

### Results



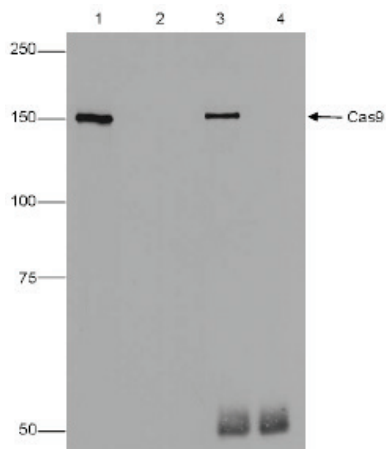
#### ChIP using the Diagenode antibody directed against Cas9

ChIP was performed on NIH3T3 cells stably expressing GFP-H2B, nuclease dead Cas9, and a GFP-targeting gRNA. 50µg chromatin was incubated overnight at 4°C with either 5 µg of an anti-FLAG antibody or 2 µl of the Diagenode antibody against Cas9 (cat. No. C15310258). The pre-immune serum (Cas9, PPI) was used as negative IP control. qPCR was performed with primers specific for the GFP gene, and for two non-targeted regions phosphatidic acid phosphatase type 2C (Ppap2c) and protein kinase C delta (Prkcd), used as negative controls. Figure 1 shows the recovery, expressed as a % of input (the relative amount of immunoprecipitated DNA compared to input DNA after qPCR analysis).



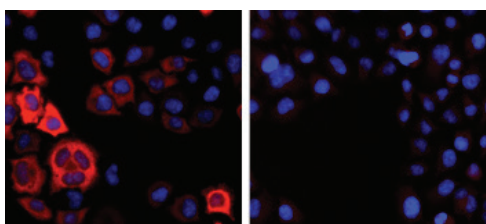
#### Western blot analysis using the Diagenode antibody directed against Cas9

Western blot was performed on protein extracts from HeLa cells transfected with Cas9 using the Diagenode antibody against CRISPR/Cas9 (cat. No. C15310258). The antibody was diluted 1:1,000 (lane 2) or 1:5,000 (lane 3). Lane 1 shows the result with the pre-immune serum. The marker is shown on the left, the position of the Cas9 protein is indicated on the right.



#### IP using the Diagenode monoclonal antibody directed against Cas9

IP was performed on whole cell extracts (500 µg) from HeLa cells transfected with a Cas9 expression vector (lane 1 and 3), or untransfected cells (lane 2 and 4) using 1 µl of the Diagenode antibody against Cas9 (cat. No. C15310258). The immunoprecipitated proteins were subsequently analysed by Western blot. Lane 3 and 4 show the result of the IP, the input (25 µg) is shown in lane 1 and 2.



#### Immunofluorescence using the Diagenode antibody directed against Cas9

HeLa cells expressing Cas9 under the control of the tight TRE promoter were fixed in methanol at -20°C, permeabilized with acetone at -20°C and blocked with PBS containing 2% BSA. The cells were stained with the Cas9 antibody (cat. No. C15310258) diluted 1:1000, followed by incubation with a goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody coupled to AF594. Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342. Figure 4 shows the result in the presence (left) or absence (right) of doxycycline.

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