Nuclei Isolation from Embryonic Mouse Brain for Single Cell Multiome ATAC + Gene Expression Sequencing

Overview

This protocol outlines how to isolate, wash, and count single nuclei from fresh, cryopreserved, and flash frozen mouse brain tissue samples for use with the Chromium Next GEM Single Cell Multiome ATAC + Gene Expression (GEX) protocol (CG000338). Tissue triturated into a nearly single cell suspension and subsequently frozen in media containing 10% DMSO produced metrics comparable to fresh tissue. High quality data can also be obtained using flash frozen tissue. Optimization of some protocol steps (e.g. homogenization, lysis reagent/time, centrifugation, and filtration steps) may be needed when working with mouse brain tissues from different sources.



For optimal assay performance, nuclei isolation should be performed using this protocol and not the protocols for nuclei isolation for ATAC or RNA sequencing only. The recommended buffer compositions, final nuclei suspension concentration, and the wash step guidelines presented in this protocol are critical for optimal Chromium Single Cell Multiome ATAC + GEX assay performance. Failure to adhere to these guidelines may result in suboptimal assay performance.

Additional Guidance

Consult Demonstrated Protocol Cell Preparation Guide (Document CG00053) for Tips & Best Practices.

Cells carry potentially hazardous pathogens. Follow material supplier recommendations and local laboratory procedures and regulations for the safe handling, storage and disposal of biological materials.

Cell Sourcing

E18 Mouse Combined Cortex Hippocampus & Ventricular Zone, Catalog number: C57EHCV from BrainBits, LLC (comes in NbActiv-1)

Preparation – Buffers

Prepare all buffers fresh and maintain at 4°C

Diluted Nuclei Buffer	Stock	Final	1 ml
Nuclei Buffer* (20X)	20X	1X	50 µl
DTT	1000 mM	1mM	1 µl
RNase inhibitor (check vendor- specific stock concentration)	40 U/µl	1 U/µl	25 µl
Nuclease-free Water	-	-	924 µl

*Included in the 10x Genomics Single Cell Multiome AT	ATAC Kit A
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Demonstrated Protocol – Nuclei from Embryonic Mouse Brain for Single Cell Multiome ATAC + GEX Sequencing • Rev A

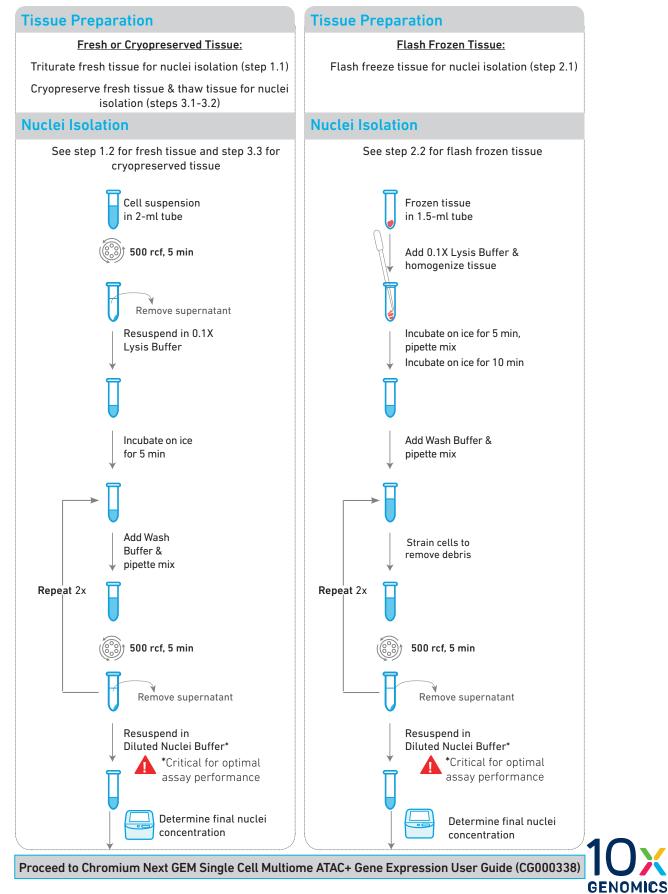
Wash Buffer	Stock	Final	4 ml
Tris-HCl (pH 7.4)	1 M	10 mM	40 µl
NaCl	5 M	10 mM	8 µl
MgCl ₂	1 M	3 mM	12 µl
BSA Tween-20	10% 10%	1% 0.1%	400 μl 40 μl
DTT	1000 mM	0.1% 1 mM	40 μι 4 μl
BNase inhibitor	40 U/µl	1 U/µl	100 µl
Nuclease-free Water	40 0/µt -	- 10/µt	3.40 ml
1X Lysis Buffer	Stock	Final	2 ml
Tris-HCl (pH 7.4)	1 M	10 mM	20 µl
NaCl	5 M	10 mM	4 µl
MgCl ₂	1 M	3 mM	6 µl
Tween-20	10%	0.1%	20 µl
Nonidet P40 Substitute	10%	0.1%	20 µl
(for Sigma 74385, prepare a 10% stock) Digitonin (incubate at 65°C to dissolve pre-	cipitato) E 0/	0.01%	6.01
BSA	10%	1%	4 μl 200 μl
DTT	1000 mM	1 mM	200 µl
RNase inhibitor	40 U/µl	1 U/µl	50 µl
Nuclease-free Water		- '	1.67 ml
Lysis Dilution Buffer	Stock	Final	2 ml
Tris-HCl (pH 7.4)	1 M	10 mM	20 µl
NaCl	5 M	10 mM	4 µl
MgCl ₂	1 M	3 mM	6 µl
BSA ⁻ DTT	10%	1%	200 µl
RNase inhibitor	1000 mM	1 mM	2 μl 50 μl
Nuclease-free Water	40 U/µl	1 U/µl	1.72 ml
0.1X Lysis Buffer (may be prepared ahea	ad) Stock	- Final	2 ml
1X Lysis Buffer			
Lysis Dilution Buffer	1X	0.1X	200 µl 1.8 ml
	-		1.0 ml
Additional Buffers: NbActiv-1; Nb	ACUV-1 + 10%		

Specific Reagents & Consumables

Vendor Thermo Fisher Scientific	Item Digitonin LIVE/DEAD Viability/Cytotoxicity Kit Tween 20 Surfact-Amps Detergent	Part Number BN2006 L3224 28320
VWR	Air-Tite All-Plastic Norm-Ject Syringes	53548-003
Miltenyi Biotec	MACS SmartStrainers (30 µm) MACS BSA Stock Solution	130-098-458 130-091-376
Sigma-Aldrich	Nonidet P40 (NP40) Substitute Trizma Hydrochloride Solution, pH 7.4 Sodium Chloride Solution, 5 M Magnesium Chloride Solution, 1 M Sigma Protector RNase inhibitor DTT	74385 T2194 59222C M1028 3335399001 646563
Fisher Scientific	RNase-Free Disposable Pellet Pestles	12-141-368
Bel-Art	Flowmi Cell Strainer, 40 µm Flowmi Cell Strainer, 70 µm	H13680-0040 H13680-0070



Protocol Overview



Protocol 1: Nuclei Isolation from Fresh Tissue

1.1 Tissue Preparation

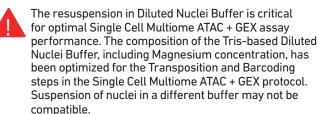
Triturate Tissue:

- a. Triturate the tissue in 1 ml NbActiv1 with a wide-bore pipette tip to break the tissue into small pieces. If using embryonic brain, triturate with a regular-bore pipette tip.
- **b.** Continue triturating with a regular-bore pipette tip until the tissue is completely broken up.
- c. Pass the triturated tissue through a 30 µm MACS SmartStrainer into a 15-ml conical tube.
- **d.** Use the back of a syringe to gently press the tissue through the strainer. DO NOT grind the tissue when passing through the strainer as this may disrupt the chromatin structure.
- e. Pass 1 ml NbActiv1through the strainer and collect the flowthrough in the same conical tube.
- f. Determine the concentration using a Countess II FL Automated Cell Counter (see Appendix).

1.2 Nuclei Isolation

Nuclei may be isolated from 100,000-1,000,000 cells using this protocol.

- a. Add cells to a 2-ml microcentrifuge tube and centrifuge at 500 rcf for 5 min at 4°C.
- b. Remove the supernatant without disrupting the cell pellet.
- c. Add 100 µl chilled 0.1X Lysis Buffer. Pipette mix 5x.
- d. Incubate for 5 min on ice.
- e. Add 1ml chilled Wash Buffer to the lysed cells. Pipette mix 5x.
- f. Centrifuge cells at 500 rcf for 5 min at 4°C.
- g. Remove the supernatant without disrupting the nuclei pellet.
- h. Repeat steps e-g two more times for a total of 3 washes.
- Based on the cell concentration at step 1.1f and assuming ~50% nuclei loss during cell lysis, resuspend in chilled Diluted Nuclei Buffer. See Nuclei Stock Concentration Table and Example Calculation in the User Guide. Maintain on ice.



- j. OPTIONAL If cell debris and large clumps are observed, pass through a cell strainer. For low volume, use a 40 μm Flowmi Cell Strainer to minimize volume loss.
- k. Determine the nuclei concentration using a Countess II FL Automated Cell Counter (see Appendix).
- Proceed immediately to Chromium Next GEM Single Cell Multiome ATAC + Gene Expression User Guide (CG000338).

Protocol 2: Nuclei Isolation from Flash Frozen Tissue

2.1 Tissue Preparation

Freeze Tissue:

- a. Cut the tissue into small pieces (size of rice grain).
- **b.** Flash freeze the tissue pieces in liquid nitrogen and transfer to a cryovial.
- **c.** Transfer the cryovials to vapor-phase nitrogen for long-term storage.

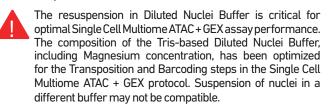
2.2 Nuclei Isolation

DO NOT thaw the tissue prior to lysis.

- a. Using forceps, transfer the frozen tissue to a 1.5-ml microcentrifuge tube.
- **b.** Add **500 µl** chilled 0.1X Lysis Buffer. **Immediately** homogenize 15x using a Pellet Pestle.
- c. Incubate for 5 min on ice.
- **d.** Pipette mix 10x with a wide-bore pipette tip (regular-bore pipette tip may be used if tissue disintegrates easily).
- e. Incubate for 10 min on ice.
- f. Using a regular-bore pipette tip, add **500 µl** chilled Wash Buffer to the lysed cells. Pipette mix 5x.
- g. Remove the supernatant without disrupting the nuclei pellet.
- h. Repeat steps e-g two more times for a total of 3 washes.
- i. Pass the suspension through a 70 μm Flowmi Cell Strainer into a 2-ml tube. Filter ~**300 μl** suspension at a time, each time through a new 70 μm strainer.
- j. Pass the collected flowthrough through a 40 µm Flowmi Cell Strainer.
- k. Determine the nuclei concentration using a Countess II FL Automated Cell Counter (see Appendix).
- l. Centrifuge at 500 rcf for 5 min at 4°C.

m.Remove the supernatant without disrupting the nuclei pellet.

 n. Based on the cell concentration at step 2.2k and assuming ~50% nuclei loss during cell lysis, resuspend in chilled Diluted Nuclei Buffer. See Nuclei Stock Concentration Table and Example Calculation in the User Guide. Maintain on ice.



- o. OPTIONAL If cell debris and large clumps are observed, pass through a cell strainer. For low volume, use a 40 μm Flowmi Cell Strainer to minimize volume loss.
- p. Determine the nuclei concentration using a Countess II FL Automated Cell Counter (see Appendix).
- q. Proceed immediately to Chromium Next GEM Single Cell Multiome ATAC + Gene Expression User Guide (CG000338).

Protocol 3: Nuclei Isolation from Cryopreserved Tissue

3.1 Tissue Freezing

- a. Triturate the tissue in at least 1 ml NbActiv1 with a widebore pipette tip to break the tissue into small pieces. If using embryonic brain, triturate with a regular-bore pipette tip.
- **b.** Continue triturating with a regular-bore pipette tip until the tissue is completely broken up.
- c. Centrifuge at 500 rcf for 5 min at 4°C.
- **d.** Remove the supernatant and resuspend the pellet in **1 ml** NbActiv1 media.
- e. Centrifuge at 500 rcf for 5 min at 4°C.
- f. Remove the supernatant and resuspend the pellet in 1 ml chilled NbActiv1 containing 10% DMSO.
- **g.** Dispense **1 ml** cell suspension into pre-cooled cryovials and place the cryovials inside a pre-cooled cell freezing container e.g., CoolCell FTS30.
- h. Place the cell freezing container in a -80° C freezer for ≥ 4 h. Transfer the cryovials to vapor-phase nitrogen for long-term storage.

3.2 Tissue Thawing

- a. Thaw the cryovial at a 37°C water bath for 1-2 min. Remove from the water bath when a tiny crystal remains in the cryovial.
- b. Add 1 ml warm NbActiv1. Pipette mix 3x.
- c. Transfer the suspension to a 15-ml conical tube containing 10 ml warm NbActiv1.
- d. Place a 30 μm MACS SmartStrainers over a new 15-ml conical and pass the entire suspension through it.
- e. Pass 1-2 ml NbActiv1through the strainer and collect the flowthrough in the same conical tube.
- f. Centrifuge at 500 rcf for 5 min.
- g. Resuspend in 1-2 ml NbActiv1.
- h. Determine the concentration using a Countess II FL Automated Cell Counter (see Appendix for Nuclei Count).

3.3 Nuclei Isolation

Nuclei may be isolated from 100,000-1,000,000 cells using this protocol.

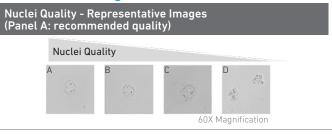
- a. Add cells to a 2-ml microcentrifuge tube and centrifuge at 500 rcf for 5 min at 4°C.
- **b.** Remove all the supernatant without disrupting the cell pellet.
- c. Add 100 µl chilled 0.1X Lysis Buffer. Pipette mix 5x.
- d. Incubate for 5 min on 4°C.
- e. Add 1 ml chilled Wash Buffer to the lysed cells. Pipette mix 5x.
- f. Centrifuge at 500 rcf for 5 min at 4°C.
- **g.** Remove the supernatant without disrupting the nuclei pellet.
- h. Repeat steps e-g two more times for a total of 3 washes.
- i. Based on the cell concentration at step 3.2h and assuming ~50% nuclei loss during cell lysis, resuspend in chilled Diluted Nuclei Buffer. See Nuclei Stock Concentration Table and Example Calculation in the User Guide. Maintain on ice.



The resuspension in Diluted Nuclei Buffer is critical for optimal Single Cell Multiome ATAC + GEX assay performance. The composition of the Tris-based Diluted Nuclei Buffer, including Magnesium concentration, has been optimized for the Transposition and Barcoding steps in the Single Cell Multiome ATAC + GEX protocol. Suspension of nuclei in a different buffer may not be compatible.

- j. OPTIONAL If cell debris and large clumps are observed, pass through a cell strainer. For low volume, use a 40 μm Flowmi Cell Strainer to minimize volume loss.
- k. Determine the nuclei concentration using a Countess II FL Automated Cell Counter (see Appendix for Nuclei Count).
- Proceed immediately to Chromium Next GEM Single Cell Multiome ATAC + Gene Expression User Guide (CG000338.

Troubleshooting



Appendix

Nuclei Count

This protocol provides instructions for counting nuclei using a fluorescent dye – Ethidium Homodimer-1 (part of LIVE/DEAD Viability/Cytotoxicity Kit) and the Countess II FL Automated Cell Counter (with RFP light cube) to enable accurate quantification even in the presence of sub-cellular debris. The optimal cell concentration for the Cell Counter is 1,000-4,000 cells/µl. Refer to manufacturer's instructions for details on operations.

- a. Vortex Ethidium Homodimer-1, centrifuge briefly, and dilute the concentrated stock as per manufacturer's instructions (~1:100 dilution) and aliquot 10 µl Nuclear Stain in each tube.
- b. Using a regular-bore pipette tip, gently mix the nuclei suspension. Immediately add 10 μl nuclei suspension to 10 μl Nuclear Stain aliquot. Gently pipette mix 10x.
- c. Transfer 10 µl stained nuclei to a Countess II Cell Counting Slide chamber.
- d. Insert the slide into the Countess II FL Cell Counter. Image the nuclei using the RFP setting for fluorescent illumination and filtering. Optimize focus and exposure settings. Confirm the absence of large clumps using the bright-field mode.

Note the RFP-positive concentration. Multiply by dilution factor 2 (from step b) to determine nuclei concentration.

Nuclei Stock Concentration Table

Based on the Targeted Nuclei Recovery, prepare the nuclei suspension in Diluted Nuclei Buffer to achieve the corresponding Nuclei Stock concentrations.

Targeted Nuclei Recovery	Nuclei Stock Concentration (nuclei/µl)
500	160-400
1,000	320-810
2,000	650-1,610
3,000	970-2,420
4,000	1,290-3,230
5,000	1,610-4,030
6,000	1,940-4,840
7,000	2,260-5,650
8,000	2,580-6,450
9,000	2,900-7,260
10,000	3,230-8,060

Example Calculation

Cell number for lysis in step 1.2a: 200,000

Estimated total nuclei recovered based on count at step 1.2j (assuming ~50\% loss): 100,000 $\,$

If targeting 5,000 Nuclei Recovery, nuclei pellet at step 1.2h may be resuspended in **30 µl** Diluted Nuclei Buffer for Nuclei Stock Concentration of 1,610-4,030 nuclei/µl (see Table above)

References

• Chromium Next GEM Single Cell Multiome ATAC + Gene Expression User Guide (CG000338)

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