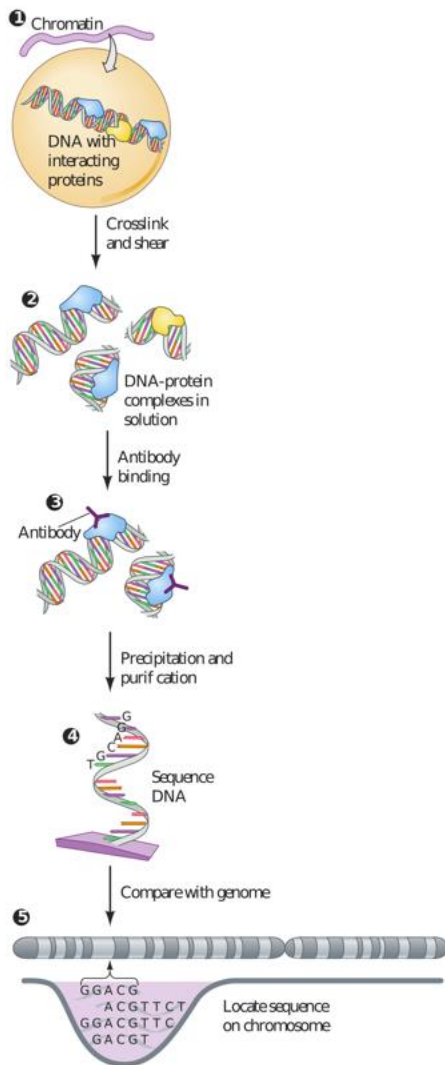


<Further Development 3.22>

Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Sequencing (ChIP-Seq)



Chromatin immunoprecipitation-sequencing (ChIP-Seq). Chromatin is isolated from the cell nuclei. The chromatin proteins are crosslinked to their DNA-binding sites, and the DNA, bound to its proteins, is fragmented into small pieces. Antibodies bind to specific chromatin proteins, and the antibodies—with whatever is bound to them—are precipitated out of solution. The DNA fragments associated with the precipitated complexes are purified from the proteins and sequenced. These sequences can be compared with the genome maps to discover the precise locations of the genes these proteins may be regulating. (After A. M. Szalkowski and C. D. Schmid 2011. *Brief Bioinform* 12: 626–633 and Chris Taplin/CC BY-SA 2.0.)

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