

Development of a high-throughput CUT&RUN platform for epigenomic mapping of rare primary immune cells



Laiba Khan¹, Matthew R. Marunde¹, Allison R. Hickman¹, Carolina P. Lin Windham¹, Danielle N. Maryanski¹, Ellen N. Weinzapfel¹, Karlie N. Fedder-Semmes¹, Liz Albertorio-Saez¹, Dughan J. Ahimovic², Michael J. Bale², Juliana J. Lee³, Bryan J. Venters¹, Michael-Christopher Keogh¹, Immunological Genome Consortium

¹EpiCypher Inc., Durham, NC, USA; ²Weill Cornell Medicine, Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, New York, NY, USA; ³Harvard Medical School, Department of Immunology, Boston, MA, USA

Epigenetic regulation is central to cell and gene therapy, but has been challenging to study

- Many genomic strategies for cell & gene therapy focus on transcription; however, RNA-seq reveals the **outcomes** – not driving **mechanisms**
- Epigenomics is the solution:** Mapping the location of histone post-translational modifications (PTMs) and chromatin-associated proteins, such as transcription factors, provides molecular insights that are central to cell fate and function
- However, existing epigenomic technologies, such as **ChIP-seq**, are limited by high costs, poor sensitivity & reliability, and complicated sample prep
- These challenges have precluded epigenomic analysis for cell & gene therapy

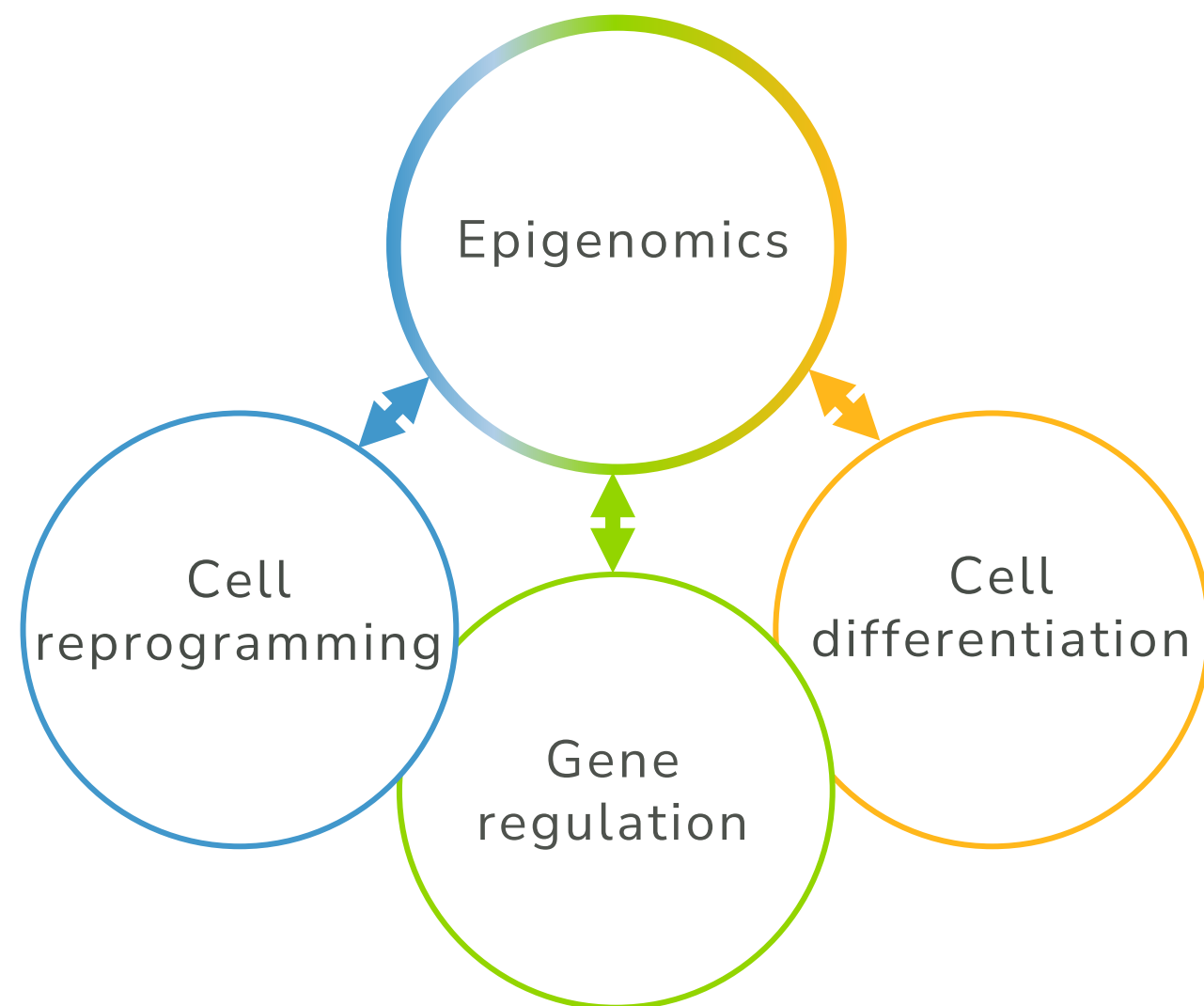


Figure 1: Understanding epigenetic regulation is critical to successful cell and gene therapy applications:

- iPSCs
- CAR T-cells
- T cell exhaustion
- dCas9/Cas9 targeting

CUTANA™ CUT&RUN is a novel workflow that enables streamlined epigenomic mapping

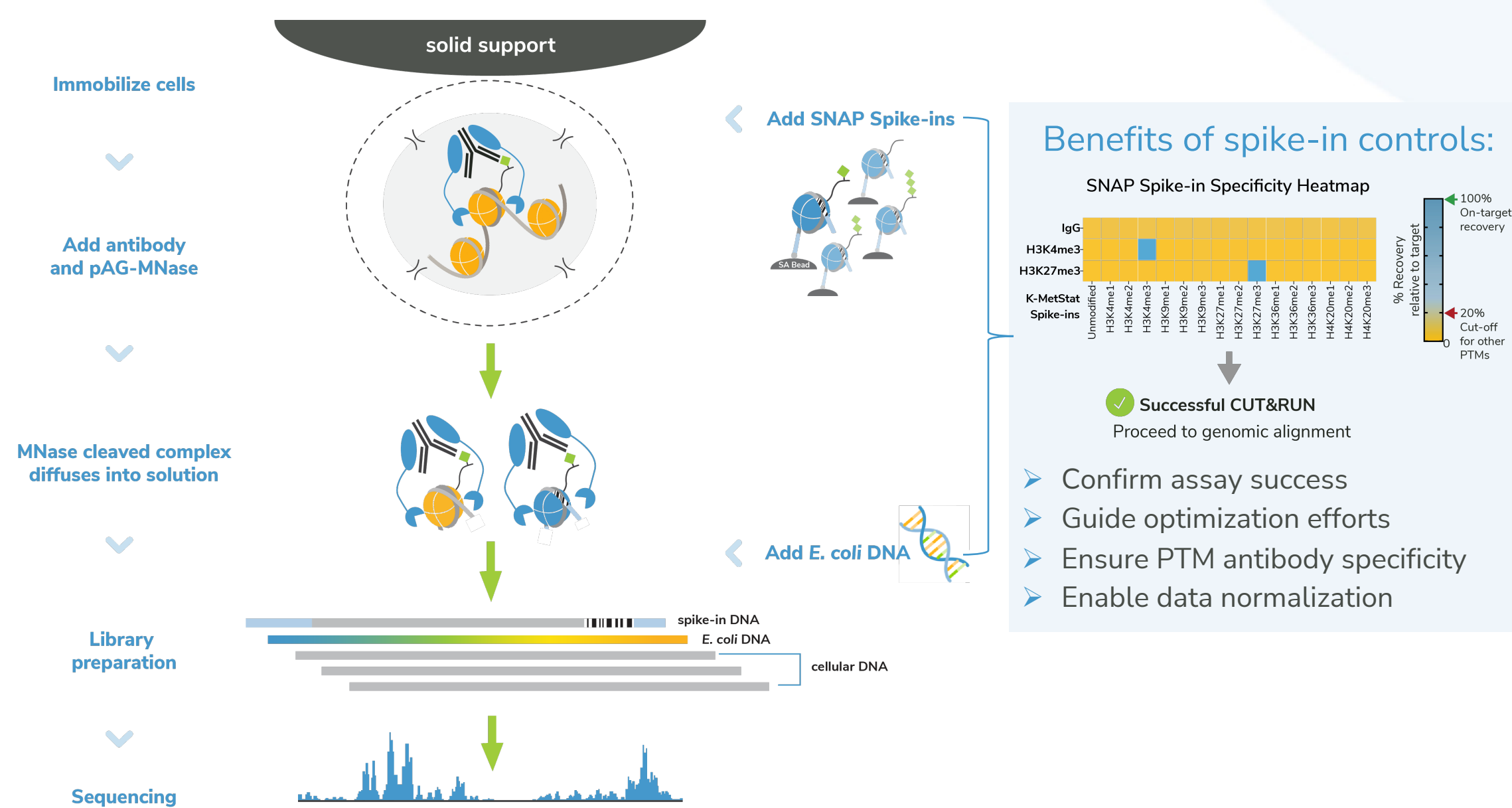


Figure 2: CUT&RUN uses a streamlined workflow to release antibody-bound chromatin into solution, leaving background in bead-immobilized cells. Compared to historical ChIP-seq assays, CUT&RUN generates **higher resolution data with >100-fold reduced cell inputs and >10-fold reduced sequencing depth**. Defined nucleosome controls (SNAP-CUTANA™ Spike-ins) enable assay standardization.

Defined nucleosome controls identify specific and efficient antibodies needed for reliable epigenomics

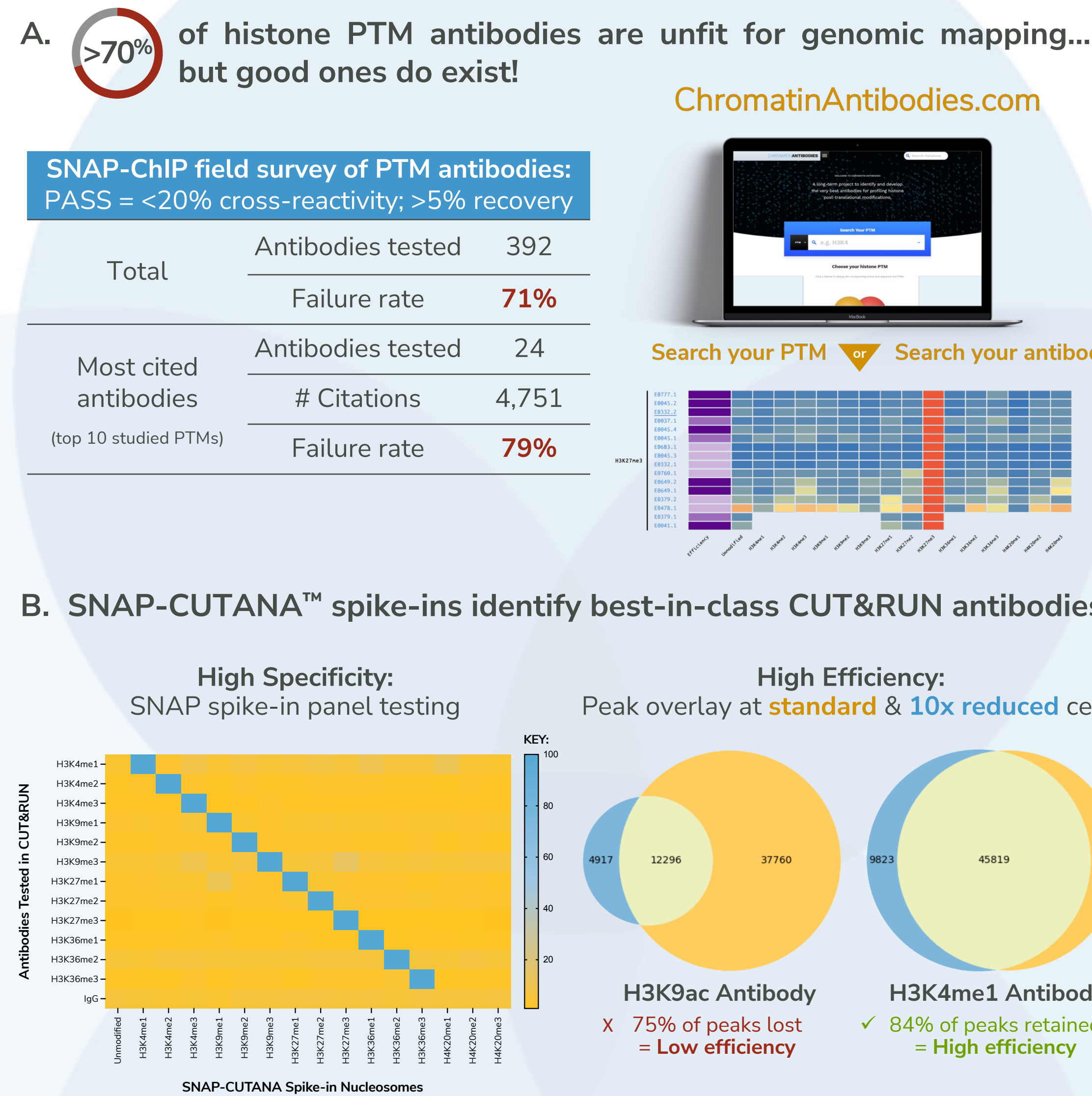


Figure 3: A field survey of histone PTM antibodies shows that the vast majority lack the specificity and efficiency required for reliable genomic mapping (A). As the field transitions to CUT&RUN, identifying reliable reagents is key to enable new insights (B).

Assembling the pieces for automation: Deploying epigenomics at unprecedented scale & sensitivity

ChIP-seq proved difficult to automate - CUT&RUN empowers epigenomics at scale.

Platform comparison	ChIP-seq	CUTANA™ CUT&RUN	Implications for automation
Sample input	Fragmented chromatin	Intact cells or nuclei	Streamlined workflow
Required cells	>1 million	500k - 5k	Take precious samples further
Defined controls	Uncommon	SNAP Spike-ins	Standardized protocols
Seq depth (reads)	>30 million	3-5 million	Greater multiplexing
Assay cost (per reaction)	~\$225	~\$72	70% cost savings
Signal-to-noise	Low	High	Better data quality
Experimental throughput	Low	High	Compatible with 96-well plates

Robust Assay, Validated Antibodies, Scalable Workflow, Defined Controls

autoCUT&RUN enables robust mapping of chromatin-associated proteins at low cell inputs

- A. Automation halves hands-on time and increases throughput >8X**
- End-to-end optimization for sample prep to library QC
 - Reduced variance and reaction volumes with 96-well liquid handling
 - Standardized workflow for native and cross-linked cells and nuclei
 - Buffer optimization for improved sample handling
- B. High signal-to-noise down to 5k cells**
- C. Reliable signal across inputs**

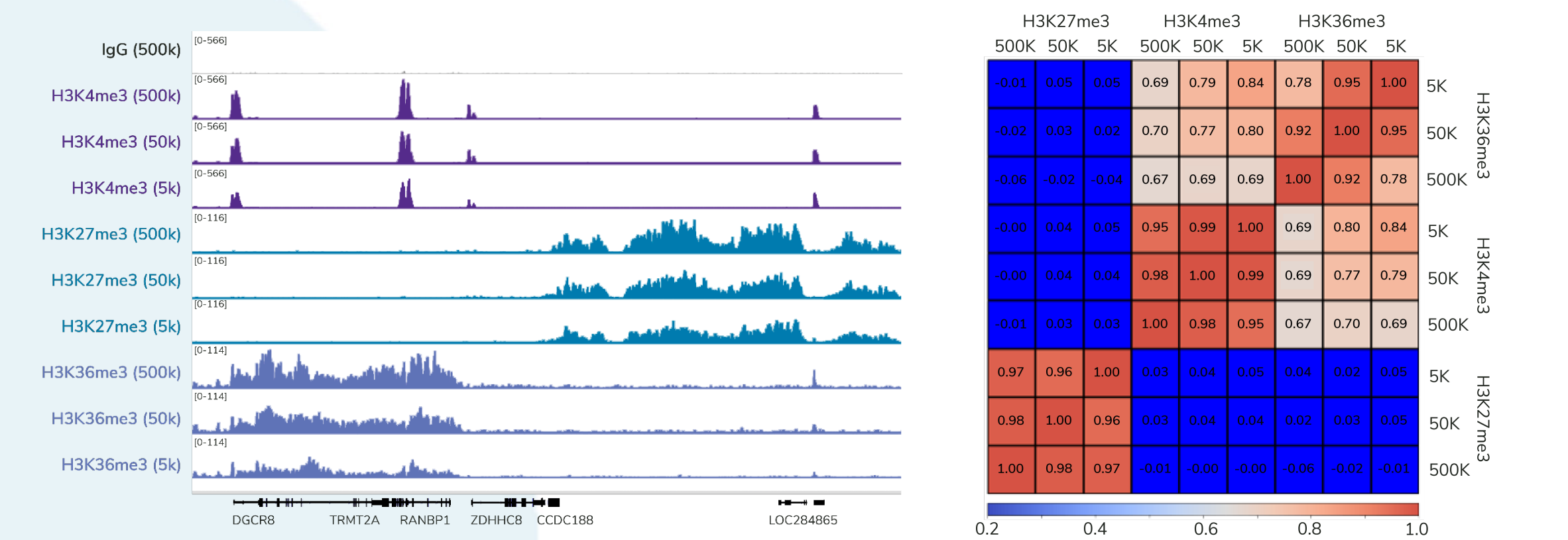
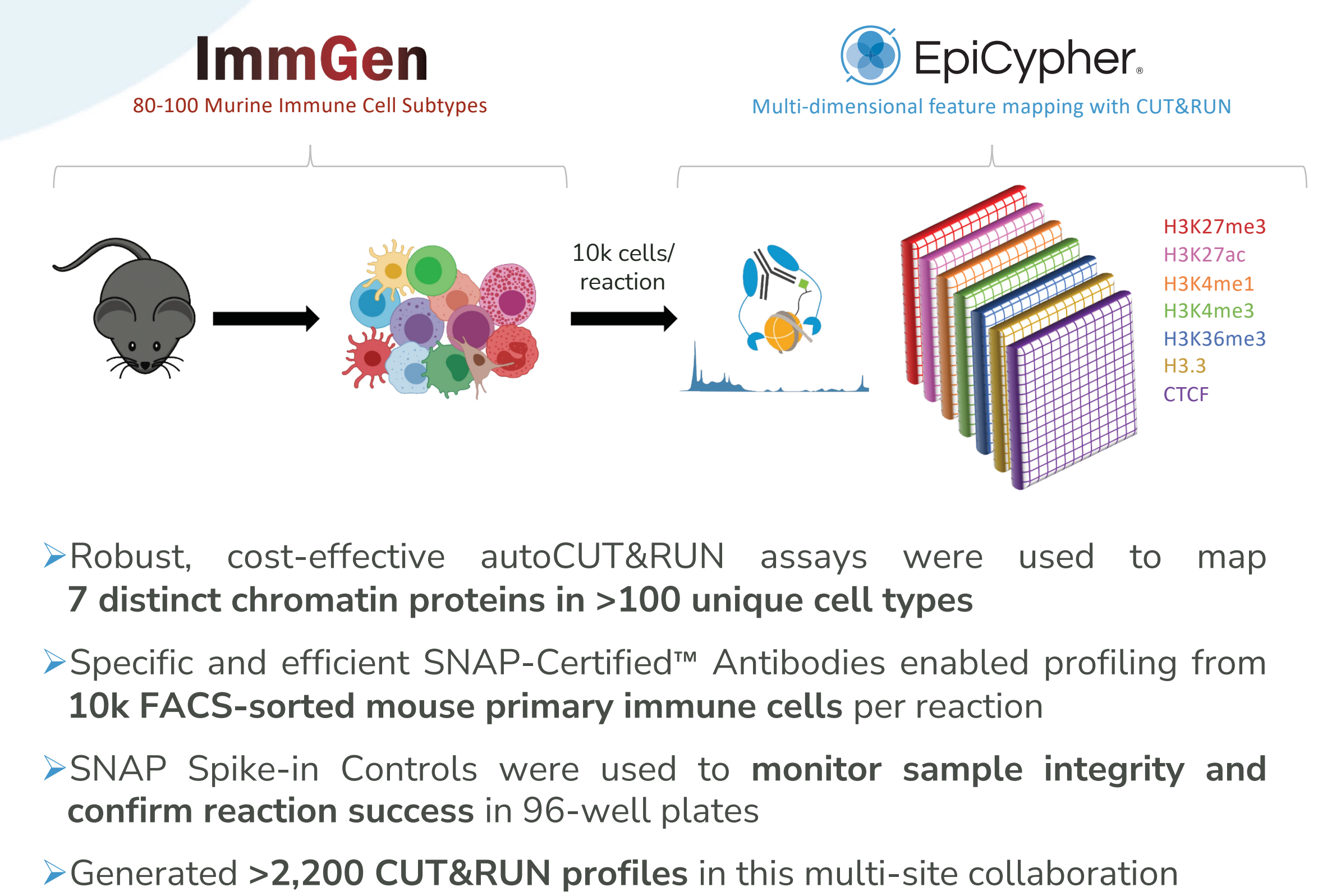


Figure 4: The optimized automated CUTANA™ CUT&RUN (autoCUT&RUN) protocol (A) generates comparable maps for various histone PTMs using decreasing amounts of K562 cells (B). A Pearson correlation matrix (C) shows high concordance across cell numbers for each target.

Application of autoCUT&RUN to generate reference epigenomic maps of the mouse immune system



autoCUT&RUN defines immune cell differentiation pathways for advanced cell & gene therapy research

Broad target profiling provides a detailed view of cell state

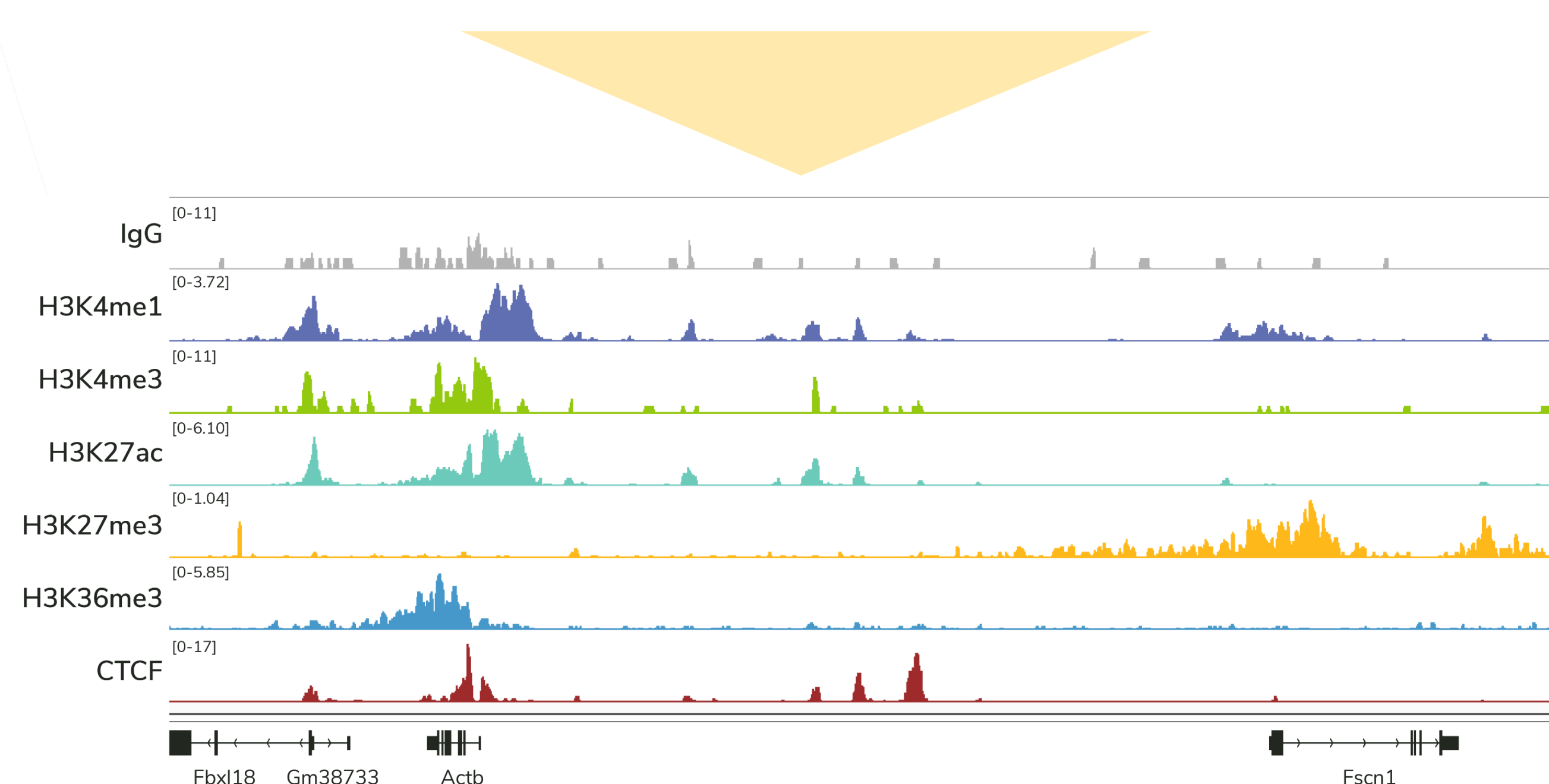


Figure 5: autoCUT&RUN profiling of FACS-sorted type 3 ILCs (10k cells/reaction) identifies unique chromatin features, including **poised/active enhancers** (H3K4me1/H3K27ac), **active promoters** (H3K4me3), **gene bodies** (H3K36me3), **repressed genes** (H3K27me3), and **transcription factor binding** (CTCF).

Scalable epigenomics enables cell type characterization

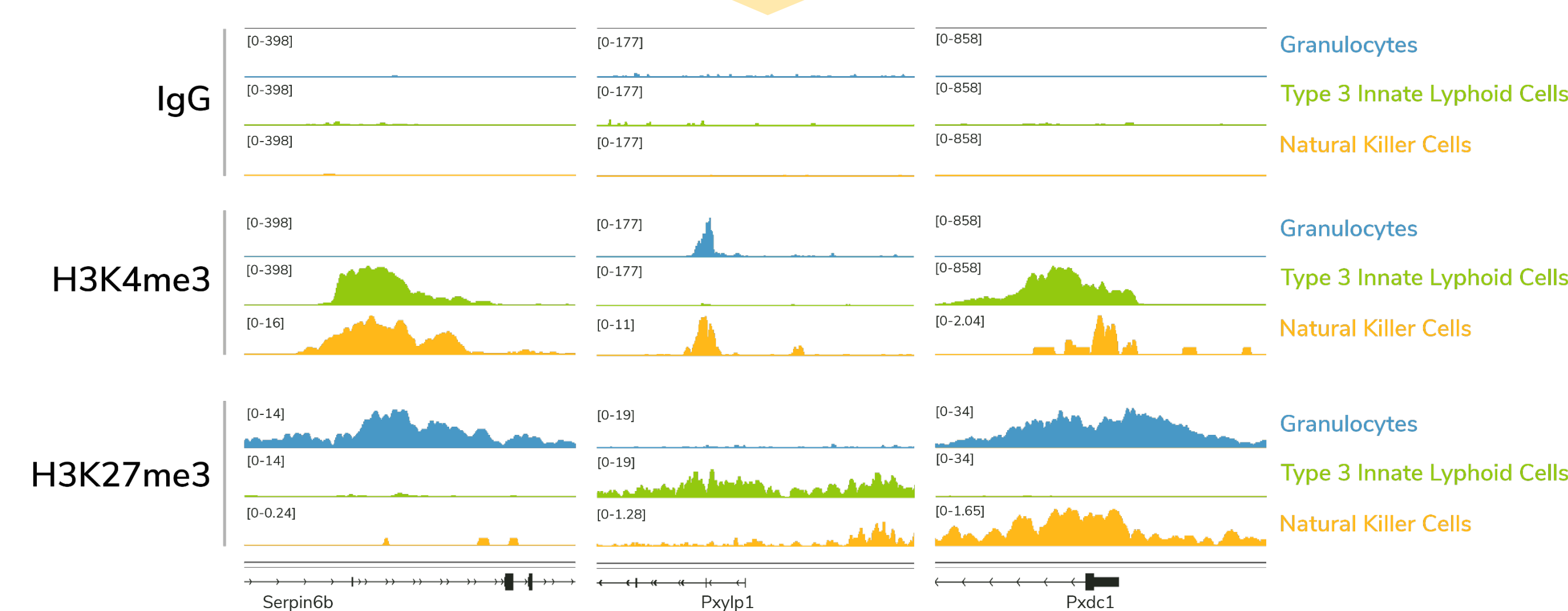


Figure 6: autoCUT&RUN reveals distinct H3K4me3 (active promoters) and H3K27me3 (repressed genes) profiles across FACS-sorted primary mouse granulocytes, type 3 ILCs, and NK cells (Ly49H+), provided by ImmGen consortium. 10k cells were used per autoCUT&RUN reaction.

CUTANA™ assays in cell & gene therapy research:

- iPSC profiling (PMID: [34352411](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34352411/))
- T-cell exhaustion (PMID: [35930654](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35930654/))
- CAR T-cell expansion (PMID: [36944333](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36944333/))
- dCas9/Cas9 targeting (PMID: [35849129](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35849129/))

