

HCR 2°IHC protocol for sample in solution

This protocol has not been validated for all sample types and should only be used as a template.

Technical support

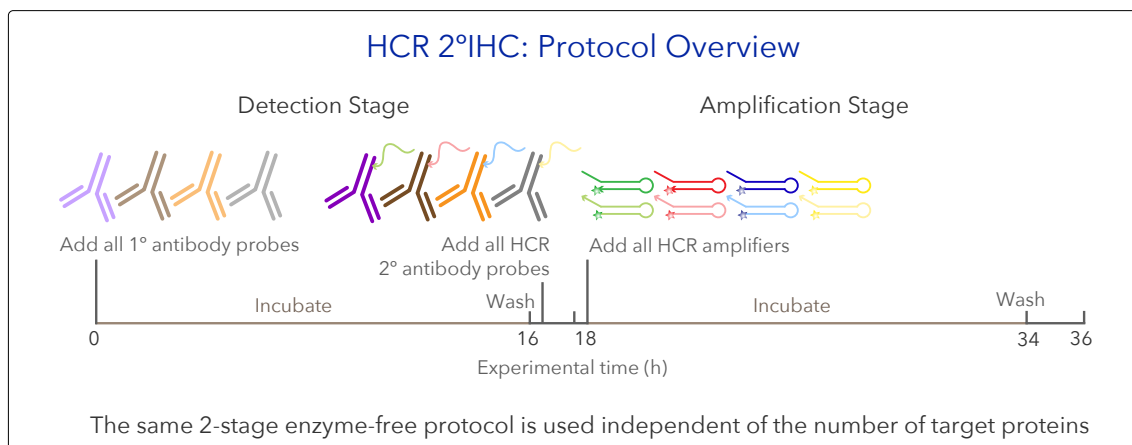
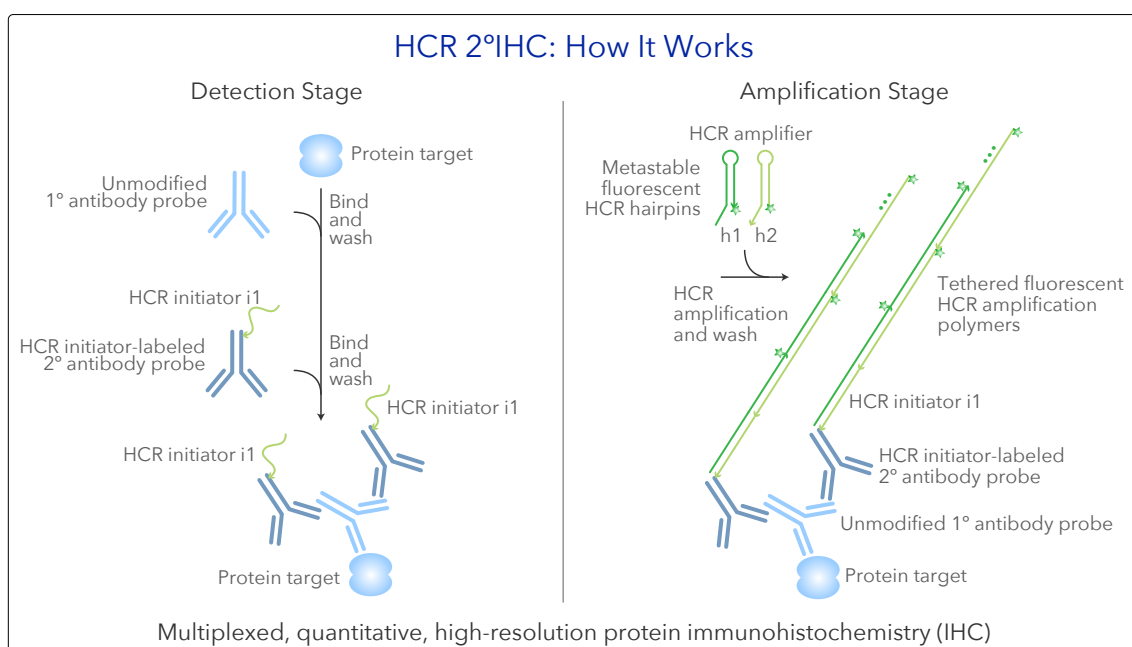
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HCR 2°IHC

Multiplexed, quantitative, high-resolution protein imaging

Multiplexed Experiment

- Order one HCR IHC bundle per target protein

Example 2-Plex Experiment

- HCR bundle for target Protein1
 - 1° Ab: Rabbit Anti-Protein1 (your own 1° antibody)
 - HCR 2° Ab probe: Donkey Anti-Rabbit for use with amplifier B1
 - HCR amplifier: B1-647
 - HCR IHC buffers: antibody buffer, amplification buffer (for use with all bundles)

- HCR bundle for target Protein2
 - 1° Ab: Mouse Anti-Protein2 (your own 1° antibody)
 - HCR 2° Ab probe: Donkey Anti-Mouse for use with amplifier B2
 - HCR amplifier: B2-488

Storage conditions

- Store HCR antibody probes and HCR amplifiers at -20 °C.
- Store HCR antibody buffer and HCR amplification buffer at 4 °C.
- On the bench top, keep stock solutions on ice.
- Make sure all solutions are well mixed before use.

Sample preparation

Samples should be prepared in the same manner as for a traditional immunohistochemistry, up to the primary antibody application step. This may include permeabilization and antigen retrieval. Then proceed with the protocol described below.

Multiplexed HCR 2°IHC protocol

Detection stage

1. Block samples with 250 μ L of antibody buffer for 4 h at 4 °C.
2. Prepare working concentration of primary antibodies in antibody buffer. Prepare 250 μ L per sample.
NOTE: follow manufacturer's guidelines for primary antibody working concentration.
3. Remove antibody buffer and add primary antibody solution to samples.
4. Incubate samples overnight (>12 h) at 4 °C with gentle rotation.
NOTE: Incubation may be optimized (e.g., 3 h at room temperature) depending on sample type and thickness.
5. Remove excess antibodies by washing 4 \times 30 min with 500 μ L of PBST at room temperature.
6. Prepare 1 μ g/mL working concentration of initiator-labeled secondary antibodies in antibody buffer. Prepare 250 μ L per sample.
NOTE: Concentration may be optimized depending on protein target and primary antibody.
7. Remove PBST and add secondary antibody solution to samples.
8. Incubate samples for 3 h at room temperature with gentle rotation.
9. Remove excess antibodies by washing 5 \times 5 min with 500 μ L of PBST at room temperature.
10. Wash 1 \times 5 min with 500 μ L of 5 \times SSCT at room temperature.

Amplification stage

1. Pre-amplify each sample with 250 μL of amplification buffer for 30 min at room temperature.
NOTE: equilibrate amplification buffer to room temperature before use.
2. Separately prepare 15 pmol of hairpin h1 and 15 pmol of hairpin h2 by snap cooling 5 μL of 3 μM stock (heat at 95 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 90 seconds and cool to room temperature in a dark drawer for 30 min).
NOTE: HCR hairpins h1 and h2 are provided in hairpin storage buffer ready for snap cooling. h1 and h2 should be snap cooled in separate tubes. This is the amount of hairpins needed for each target in a single sample using 250 μL of incubation volume.
3. Prepare a 60 nM hairpin solution by adding all snap-cooled h1 hairpins and snap-cooled h2 hairpins to 250 μL of amplification buffer at room temperature per sample.
4. Remove the pre-amplification solution and add the hairpin solution.
5. Incubate the samples overnight (>12 h) in the dark at room temperature.
6. Remove excess hairpins by washing with 500 μL of 5 \times SSCT at room temperature:
 - (a) 2 \times 5 min
 - (b) 2 \times 30 min
 - (c) 1 \times 5 min
7. Samples can be stored at 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ protected from light before microscopy.

Buffer recipes

1 \times PBST

1 \times phosphate buffered solution (PBS)
0.1% Tween 20

For 40 mL of solution

4 mL of 10 \times PBS
400 μL of 10% Tween 20
Fill up to 40 mL with ultrapure H₂O

5 \times SSCT

5 \times sodium chloride sodium citrate (SSC)
0.1% Tween 20

For 40 mL of solution

10 mL of 20 \times SSC
400 μL of 10% Tween 20
Fill up to 40 mL with ultrapure H₂O

NOTE: avoid using calcium chloride and magnesium chloride in PBT as this leads to increased autofluorescence in the samples.

HCR Technology Citation Notes

For citation, please select from the list below as appropriate for your application:

- **HCR IHC + HCR RNA-FISH**

[HCR IHC + HCR RNA-FISH](#) enables a unified approach to multiplexed, quantitative, high-resolution protein immunohistochemistry (IHC) and RNA fluorescence in situ hybridization (RNA-FISH), with quantitative 1-step enzyme-free HCR signal amplification performed for all protein and RNA targets simultaneously ([Schwarzkopf et al., 2021](#)).

- **HCR IHC**

[HCR IHC](#) enables multiplexed, quantitative, high-resolution protein immunohistochemistry (IHC) in highly autofluorescent samples (e.g., FFPE brain tissue sections) ([Schwarzkopf et al., 2021](#)).

- **HCR RNA-FISH (v3.0)**

Third-generation [HCR RNA-FISH \(v3.0\)](#) enables multiplexed, quantitative, high-resolution RNA fluorescence in situ hybridization (RNA-FISH) with [automatic background suppression throughout the protocol](#) for dramatically enhanced performance (signal-to-background, qHCR precision, dHCR fidelity) and ease-of-use (no probe set optimization for new targets and organisms) ([Choi et al., 2018](#)). Quantitative analysis modes:

- [qHCR RNA imaging](#): analog mRNA relative quantitation with subcellular resolution in the anatomical context of thick autofluorescent samples.
- [dHCR RNA imaging](#): digital mRNA absolute quantitation with single-molecule resolution in the anatomical context of thick autofluorescent samples.
- [qHCR RNA flow cytometry](#): analog mRNA relative quantitation for high-throughput expression profiling of mammalian cells and bacteria.

[Protocols for HCR RNA-FISH \(v3.0\)](#) in diverse organisms are adapted from the Zoo paper.

- **qHCR RNA imaging**

[qHCR RNA imaging](#) enables mRNA relative quantitation with subcellular resolution in the anatomical context of thick autofluorescent samples (e.g., whole-mount vertebrate embryos). The [read-out/read-in analysis framework](#) enables bidirectional quantitative discovery in an anatomical context ([Trivedi et al., 2018](#)).

- **Zoo paper**

Protocols for multiplexed mRNA imaging in diverse sample types ([Choi et al., 2016](#)):

- bacteria in suspension
- FFPE human tissue sections
- generic sample in solution
- generic sample on a slide
- mammalian cells on a slide
- mammalian cells in suspension
- whole-mount chicken embryos
- whole-mount fruit fly embryos
- whole-mount mouse embryos
- whole-mount nematode larvae
- whole-mount sea urchin embryos
- whole-mount zebrafish embryos and larvae

- **dHCR imaging**

[dHCR RNA imaging](#) enables RNA absolute quantitation with single-molecule resolution in the anatomical context of thick autofluorescent samples (e.g., 0.5 mm adult mouse brain sections) ([Shah et al., 2016](#)).

- **qHCR northern blots**

[qHCR northern blots](#) enable multiplexed quantification of RNA target size and abundance for up to 5 target RNAs ([Schwarzkopf & Pierce, 2016](#)).

- **HCR RNA-FISH (v2.0)**

Second-generation in situ HCR RNA-FISH technology (v2.0) using DNA HCR probes and DNA HCR probes and DNA HCR amplifiers: 10× increase in signal, 10× reduction in cost, dramatic increase in reagent durability ([Choi et al., 2014](#)).

- **HCR RNA-FISH (v1.0)**

First-generation HCR RNA-FISH technology (v1.0) using RNA HCR probes and RNA HCR amplifiers: multiplexed mRNA imaging in whole-mount vertebrate embryos with simultaneous signal amplification for up to 5 target mRNAs ([Choi et al., 2010](#)).

- **HCR mechanism**

The [hybridization chain reaction \(HCR\) mechanism](#) enables multiplexed, quantitative, 1-step, isothermal, enzyme-free signal amplification in diverse technological settings ([Dirks & Pierce, 2004](#)).

HCR Technology References

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