

Figure S1. The human EF1 α promoter driving expression of the eGFP reporter gene. (a) The array of four direct repeats of the 177 Widom601 nucleosome positioning sequence [1,2] in pW601-eGFP plasmid is shown in bold italics. The TATA box is in a solid box. The two untranslated exons (Exon 1 and Exon 2) separated by Intron-A of the EF1 α promoter are shown in dotted boxes. Binding sites for transcription factors (EFP1, EFP2, Sp1 and Ap1) are noted and underlined [3,4]. The transcription start site is shown by asterisk. The translation start site of eGFP is noted at the 3' end of the sequence (ATG in bold); (b) Sequence of the 100 bp fragment amplified from pUC19 DNA and cloned into the SbfI site between the Widom601 sequence and the EF1 α promoter in plasmid pW601-100b-eGFP.

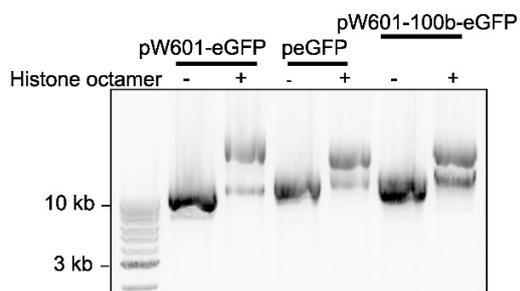


Figure S2. Representative analysis of unassembled plasmid DNA or plasmids pre-assembled with unmodified histone octamers. Samples containing 500 ng of plasmid DNA were evaluated on a 0.8% agarose gel in TBE buffer containing 89 mM Tris base, 89 mM Borate and 2 mM Na₂EDTA. All detectable plasmid DNA (~98%) had been assembled into chromatin, based on the ~10 ng limit of detection of DNA by ethidium bromide staining. Chromatin assembly was performed as described in our previous studies [5,6].

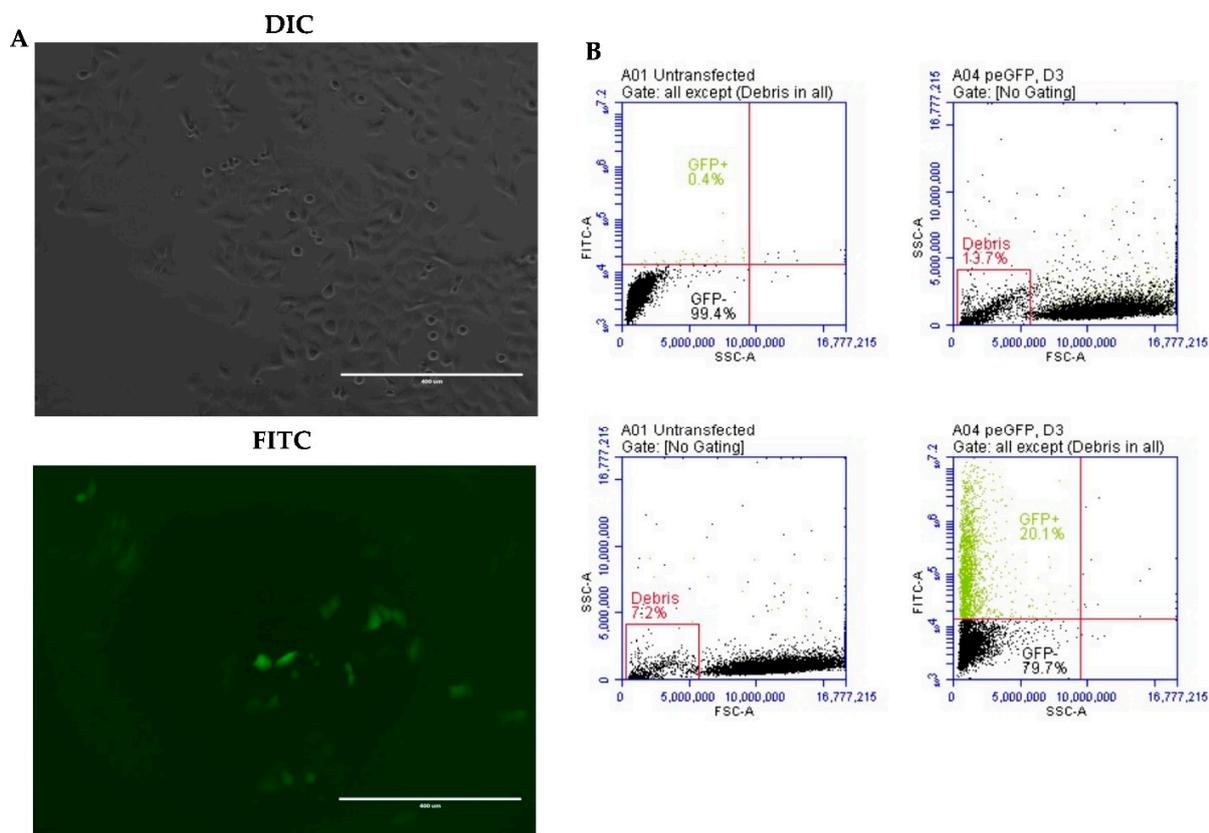


Figure S3. Representative fluorescence microscopy images and representative flow cytometry plots. (a) 143B cells transfected with unassembled peGFP were imaged at 72 h post-transfection under sterile live cell-imaging conditions using the EVOS FL inverted fluorescence microscope (Life Technologies). Images were taken at 10X magnification. Scale bar equals 400 μm ; (b) Untransfected 143B cells (left panels) or 143B cells transfected with unassembled peGFP (right panels) were analyzed by flow cytometry at 72 h post-transfection. Cells were trypsinized and 1×10^5 viable cells were isolated, washed in 1X PBS, and resuspended in 200 μl 1X PBS as described previously. Side scatter (SSC-A) and forward scatter (FSC-A) data were used to assess cell size and complexity. After thresholding to remove "Debris" (top panels) ten thousand events were analyzed, and eGFP+ cells were detected through the FL-1 488 nm channel (FITC-A) against the side scatter (SSC-A). Mean fluorescence intensity of 1×10^4 was set as the baseline for the FITC-A channel. Untransfected control cells had 0.4% eGFP+ cells above baseline, while those cells transfected with peGFP had a 20.1% eGFP+ cells at three days post-transfection. The fluorescence intensity of eGFP above baseline ranged from 1×10^4 to 1×10^7 (arbitrary units) (Figure S3B, bottom panels), and was used to calculate the mean intensity of fluorescence signal from the eGFP+ cells (see Materials and Methods).

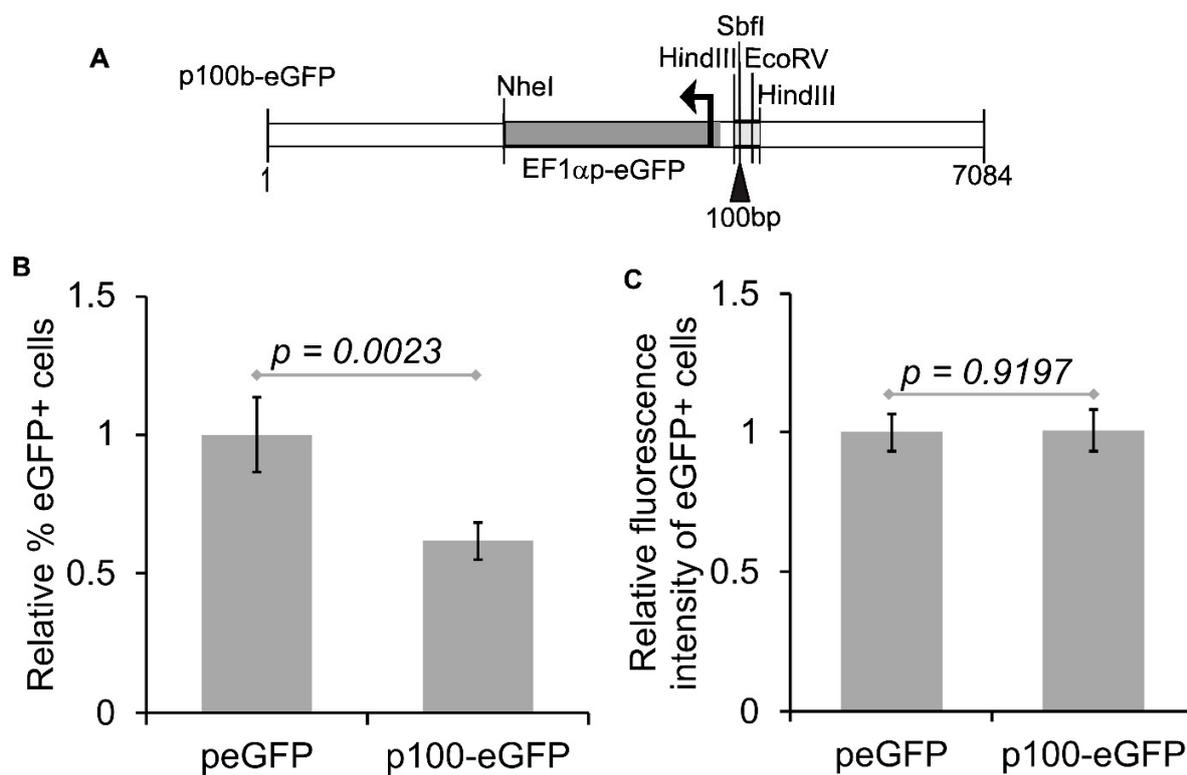


Figure S4: Impact of 100 bp spacer on transcription. (a) Map of p100-eGFP. (b) Percent eGFP+ cells at D3 were calculated for samples transfected with the indicated “naked” plasmids, and then normalized relative to percent eGFP+ cells at D3 from cells transfected with peGFP, which was set to 1 (Mean \pm STD, $n = 4$); (c) Mean fluorescence intensity of eGFP+ subpopulations in Figure S2B were calculated and then normalized relative to the mean fluorescence intensity at D3 of cells transfected with peGFP, which was set to 1 (Mean \pm STD, $n = 4$). Statistical significance was determined using One-way Anova [7] and p values are from TukeyHSD post-hoc test [8].

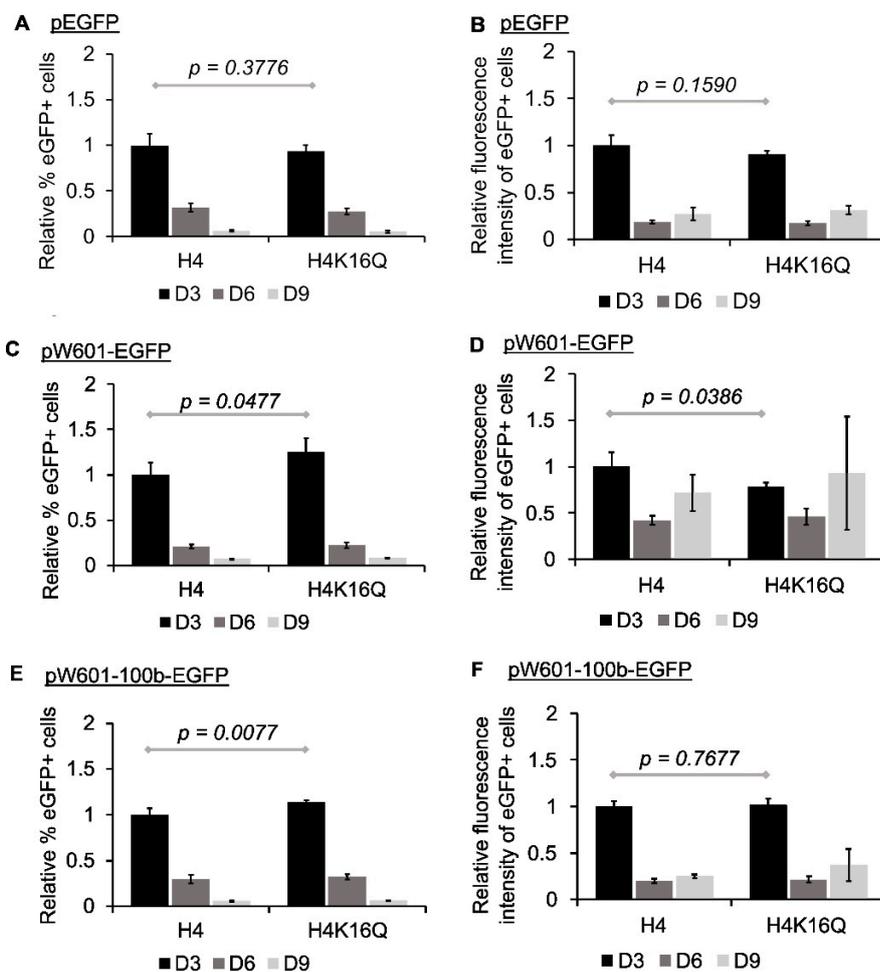


Figure S5: The impact of pre-assembled nucleosomes containing H4K16Q relative to unmodified histones (H4) within plasmid constructs. Re-analysis of data from experiment shown in Figure 4. (a,c&e) Percent eGFP+ cells from H4K16Q-containing chromatin normalized relative to percent eGFP+ cells from H4-containing chromatin on the indicated plasmids; (b,d&f) MFI of the eGFP+ subpopulation from H4K16Q-containing chromatin normalized relative to MFI of the eGFP+ subpopulation from H4-containing chromatin on the indicated plasmids. Statistical significance was determined as in Figure 2.

References

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