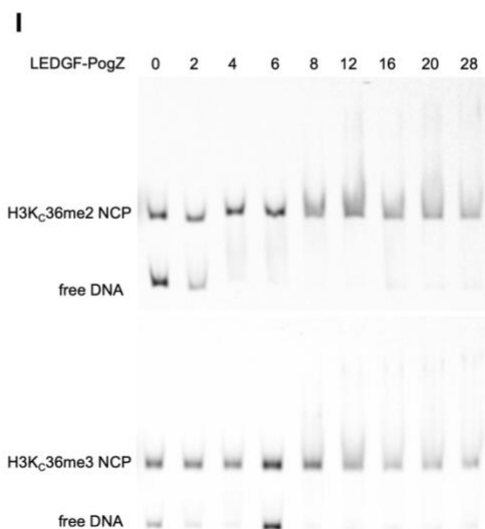
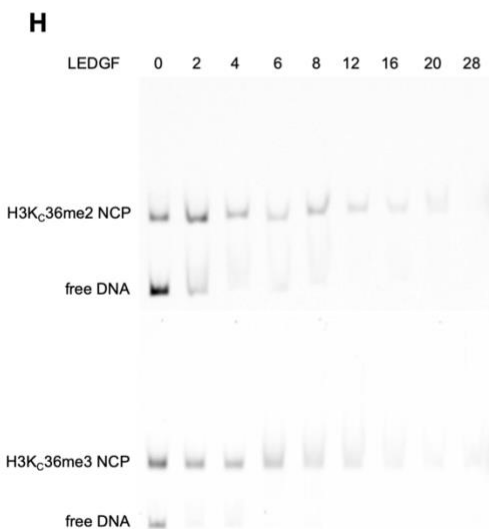
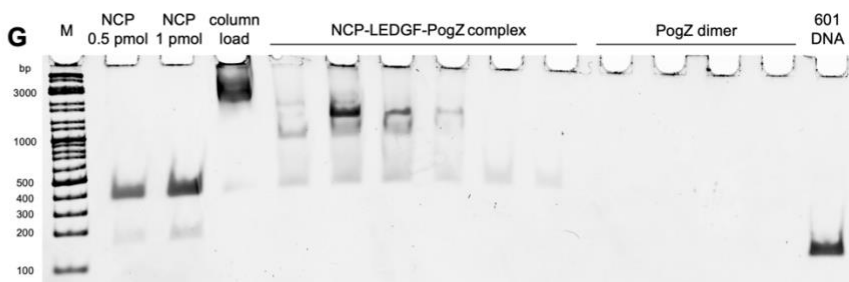
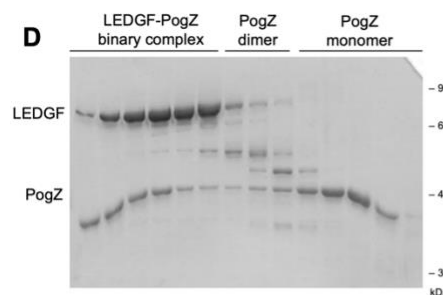
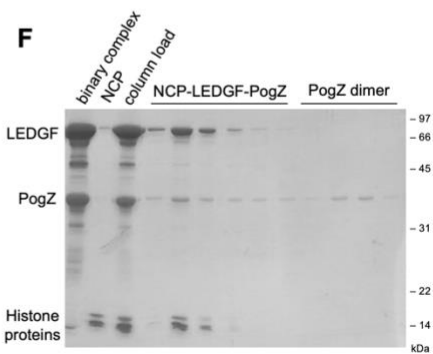
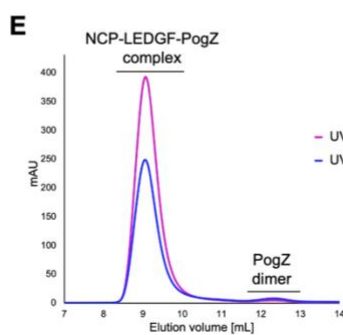
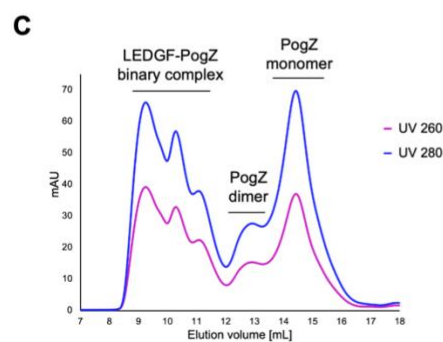
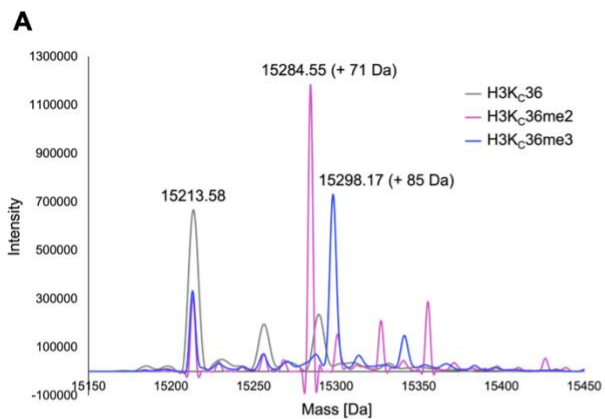
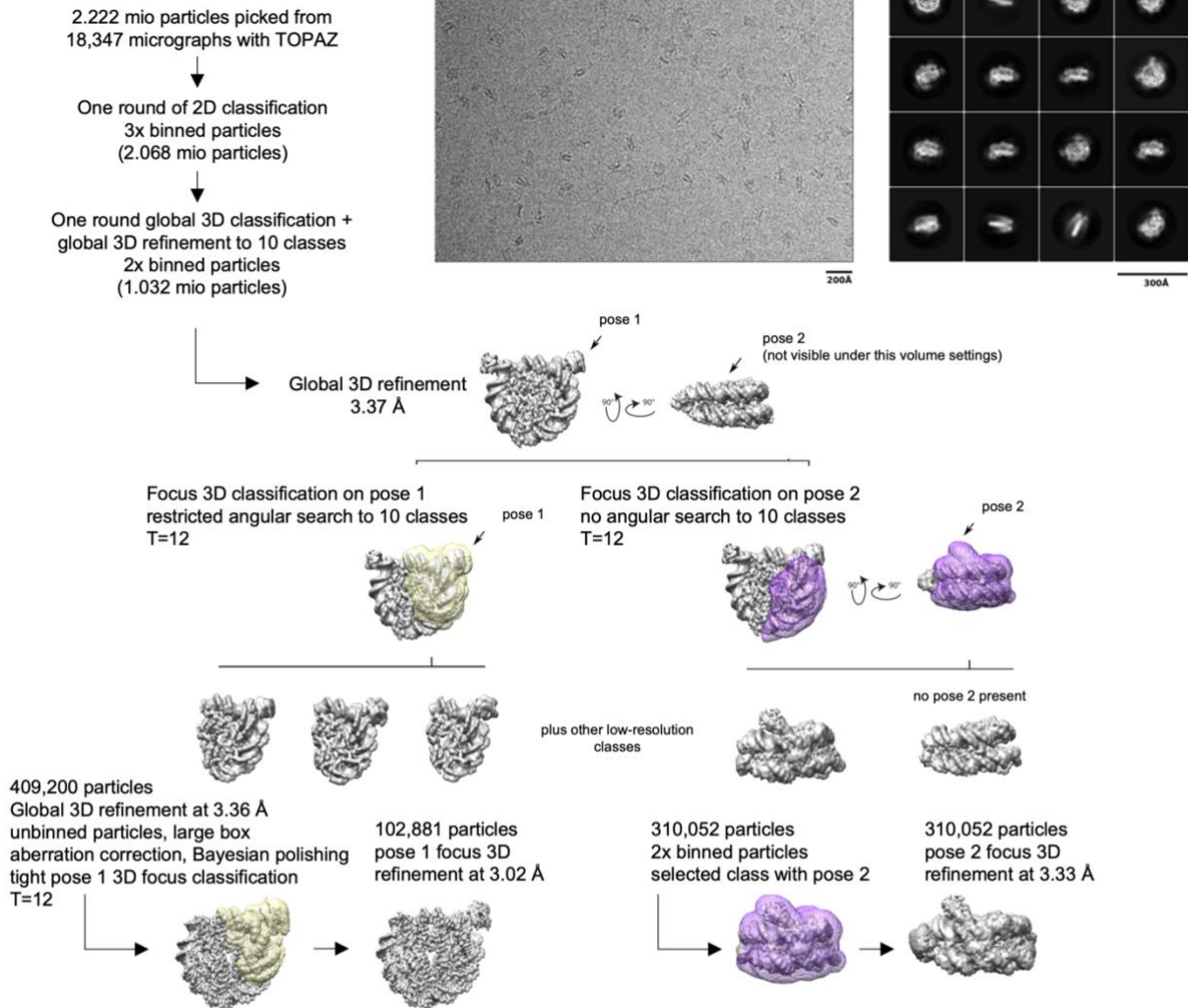
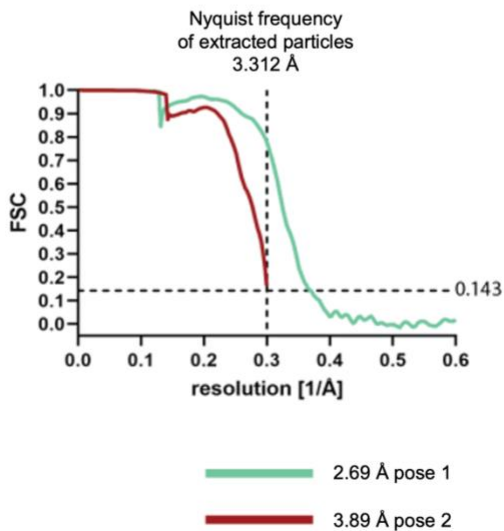
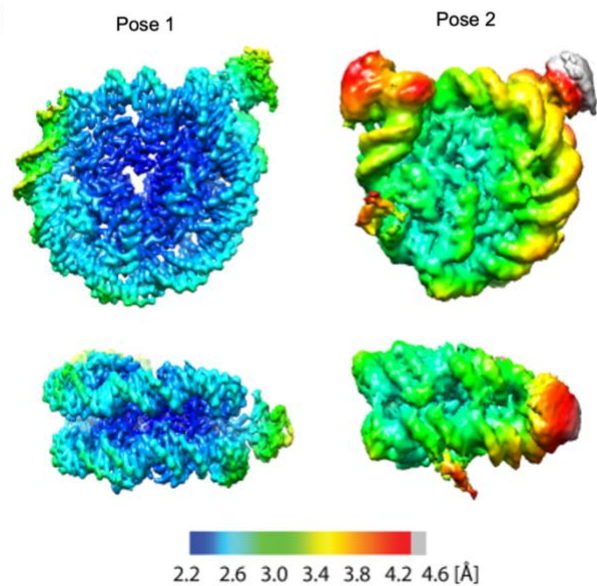


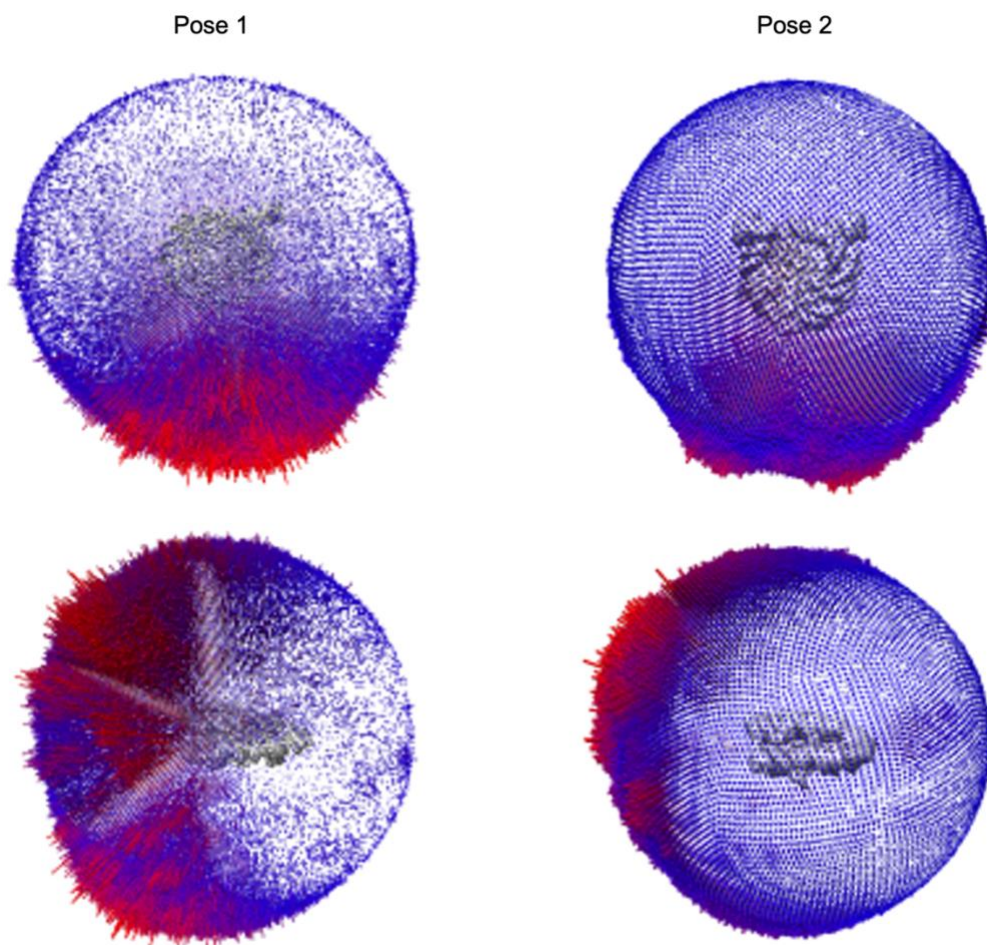
Supplementary figure 1: $^{15}\text{N}/^1\text{H}$ HSQC spectra capturing the chemical shifts upon LEDGF/p52 titration by H3K36me0-3 peptides. (A) SAPATGGVK_{me3}KPHRY (B) SAPATGGVK_{me2}KPHRY (C) SAPATGGVK_{me1}KPHRY (D) SAPATGGVKKPHRY



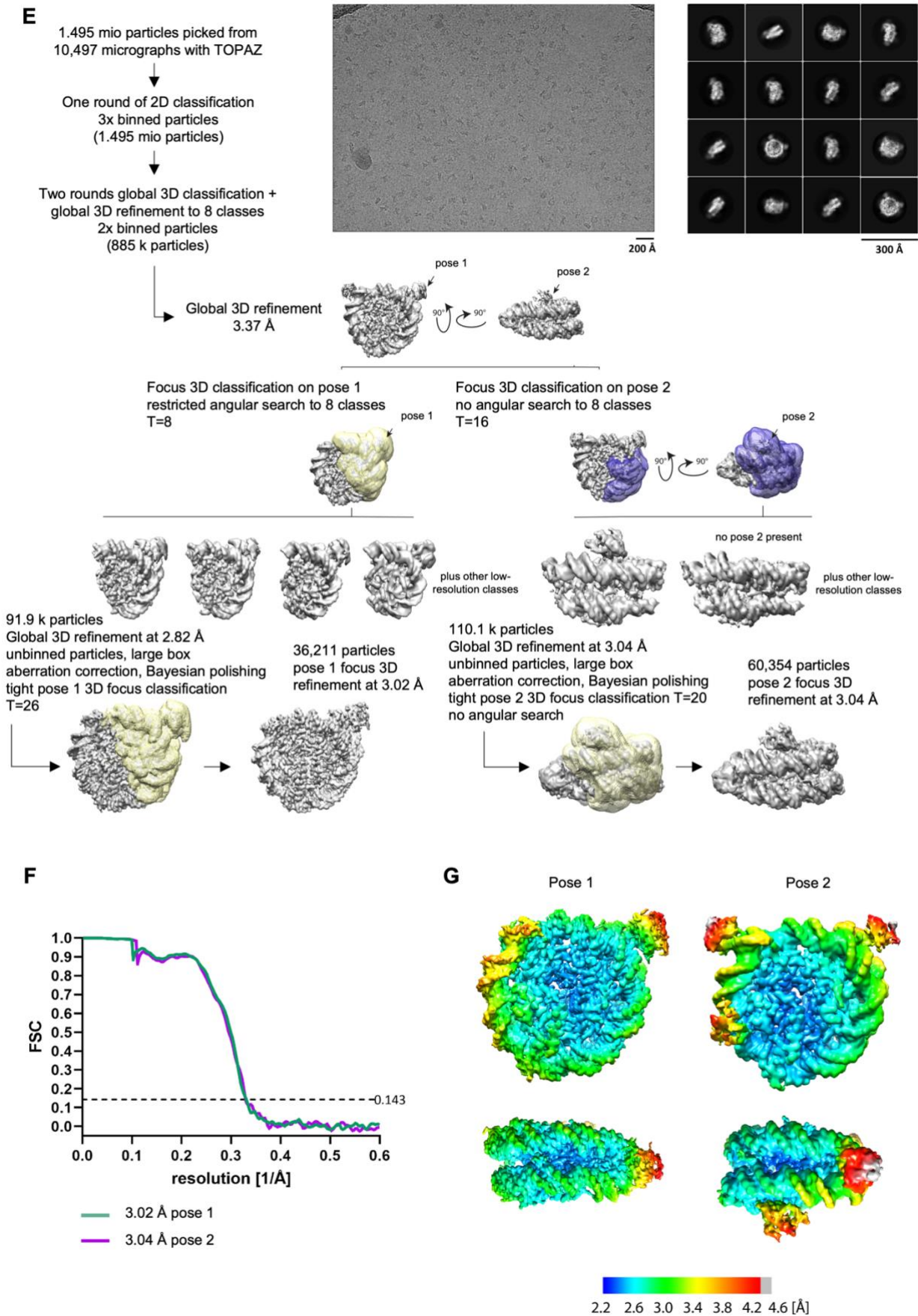
Supplementary figure 2: LEDGF/p75-PogZ₍₁₁₁₇₋₁₄₁₀₎ and H3K_C36me₂/me₃ nucleosome complex formation. (A) Mass spectrometry data documenting unmodified histone H3K_C36 and subsequent H3K_C36me₂ and H3K_C36me₃ modifications. (B) Canonical 147 bp DNA Widom sequence and its longer 166 bp variant used in nucleosome reconstitution for MST experiments. (C) Size-exclusion chromatography elution profile of LEDGF/p75-PogZ₍₁₁₁₇₋₁₄₁₀₎ binary complex. (D) SDS-PAGE of accordant fractions collected during SEC, Coomassie Brilliant Blue stained; the gel is distorted due to suboptimal current flow. (E) Size-exclusion chromatography elution profile of H3K_C36me₂ nucleosome complexed with LEDGF/p75-PogZ₍₁₁₁₇₋₁₄₁₀₎. (F) SDS-PAGE of accordant fractions collected during SEC, Coomassie Brilliant Blue stained. (G) Native PAGE of nucleosomes, 601 Widom DNA and collected SEC fractions, GelRed® stained. (H) Representative EMSA of both H3K_C36me₂ and H3K_C36me₃ Cy5 labeled 147 bp nucleosomes (indicated as 0) with LEDGF/p75. Molar ratio of LEDGF/p75 to NCP is indicated with numbers. (I) Representative EMSA of both H3K_C36me₂ and H3K_C36me₃ Cy5 labeled 147 bp nucleosomes (indicated as 0) with LEDGF/p75-PogZ₍₁₁₁₇₋₁₄₁₀₎ binary complex. Molar ratio of LEDGF/p75-PogZ₍₁₁₁₇₋₁₄₁₀₎ binary complex to NCP is indicated with numbers.

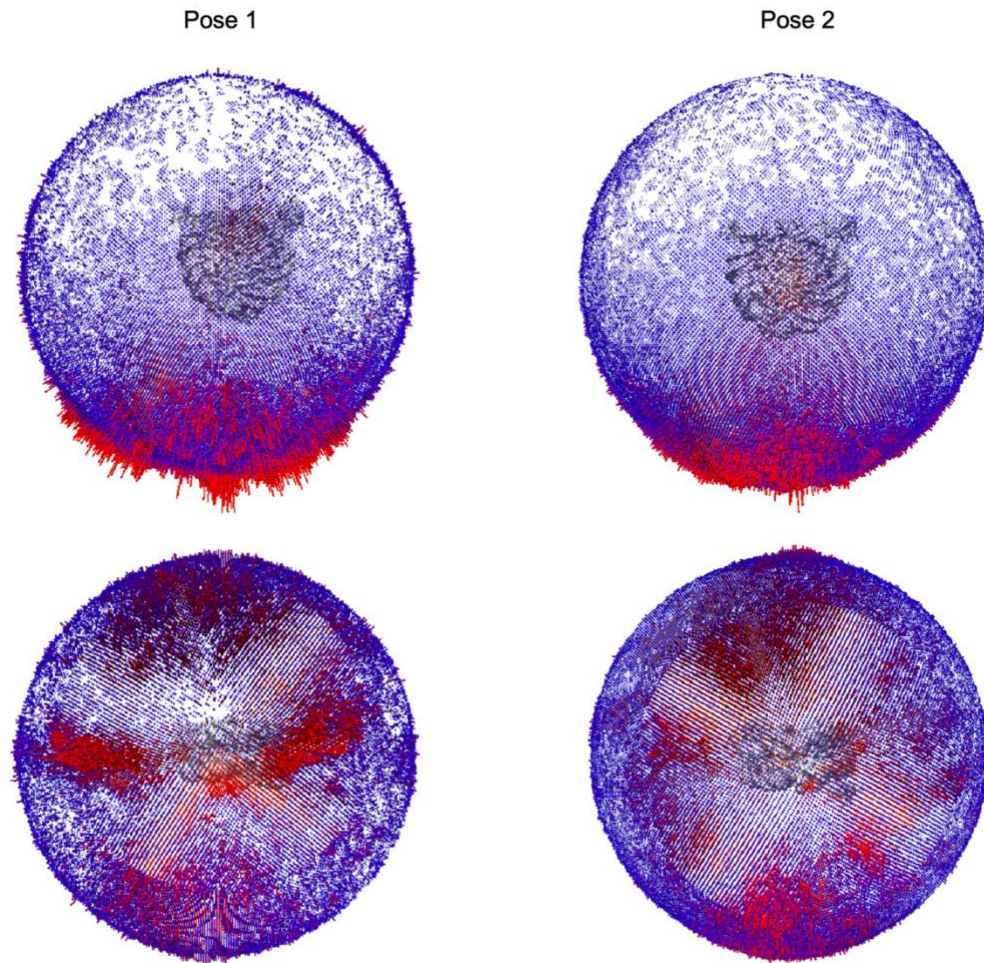
A**B****C**

D

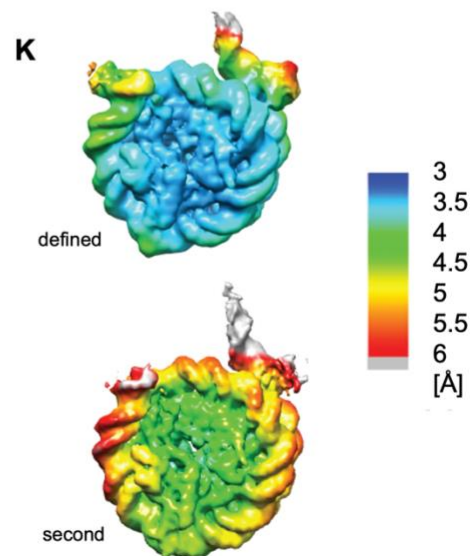
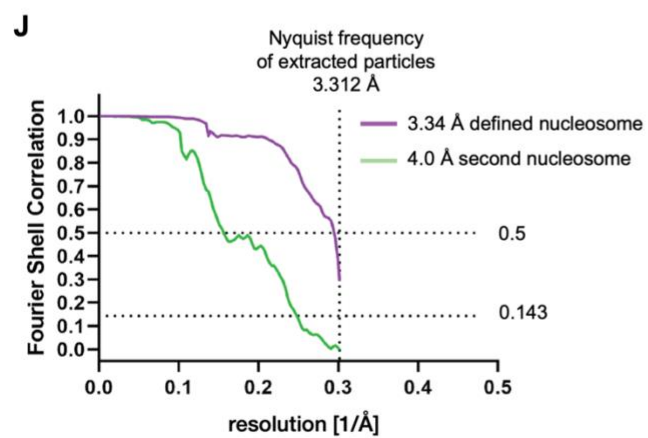
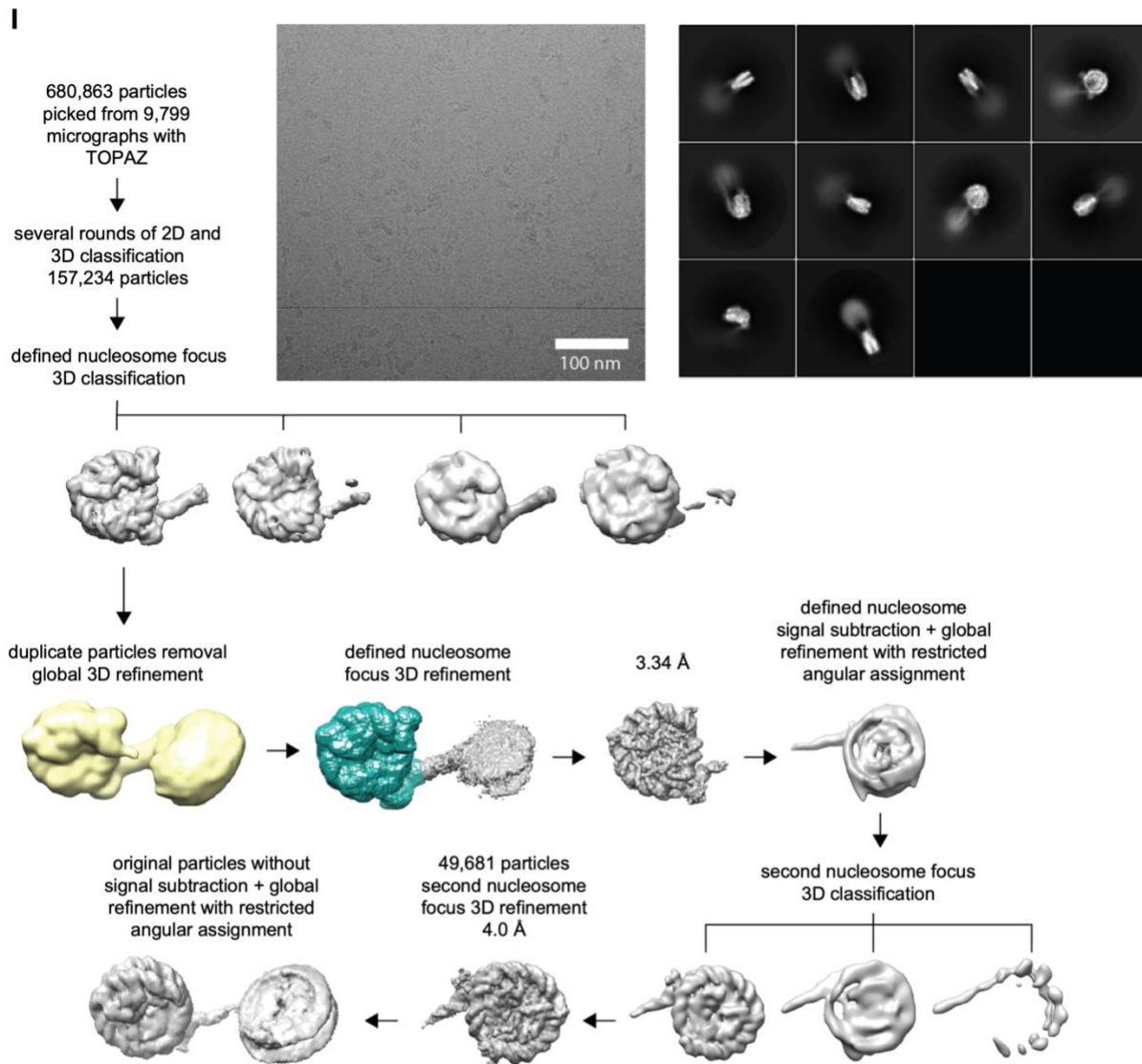


Supplementary figure 3: Cryo-EM data analysis and processing. (A) LEDGF/p75-PogZ₍₁₁₁₇₋₁₄₁₀₎-H3Kc36me2 nucleosome complex data analysis workflow including a representative micrograph in free standing ice, 2D-class averages and 3D classification and refinement scheme. (B) Fourier shell correlation (FSC) plot of the two independently refined maps for H3Kc36me2 complex in pose 1 (green) and pose 2 (red). The FSC is limited at 3.312 Å resolution which corresponds to the Nyquist frequency of the extracted particles. The overall resolution of the two maps is indicated by the gold standard FSC 0.143 cut-off criteria. (C) Surface representation of local resolution distribution of H3Kc36me2 complex in pose 1 and pose 2. The map is colored according to the local resolution (as indicated in the color bar) calculated within the RELION software package. (D) Angular distribution plots for the final obtained reconstructions of H3Kc36me2 complex in pose 1 and pose 2.



H

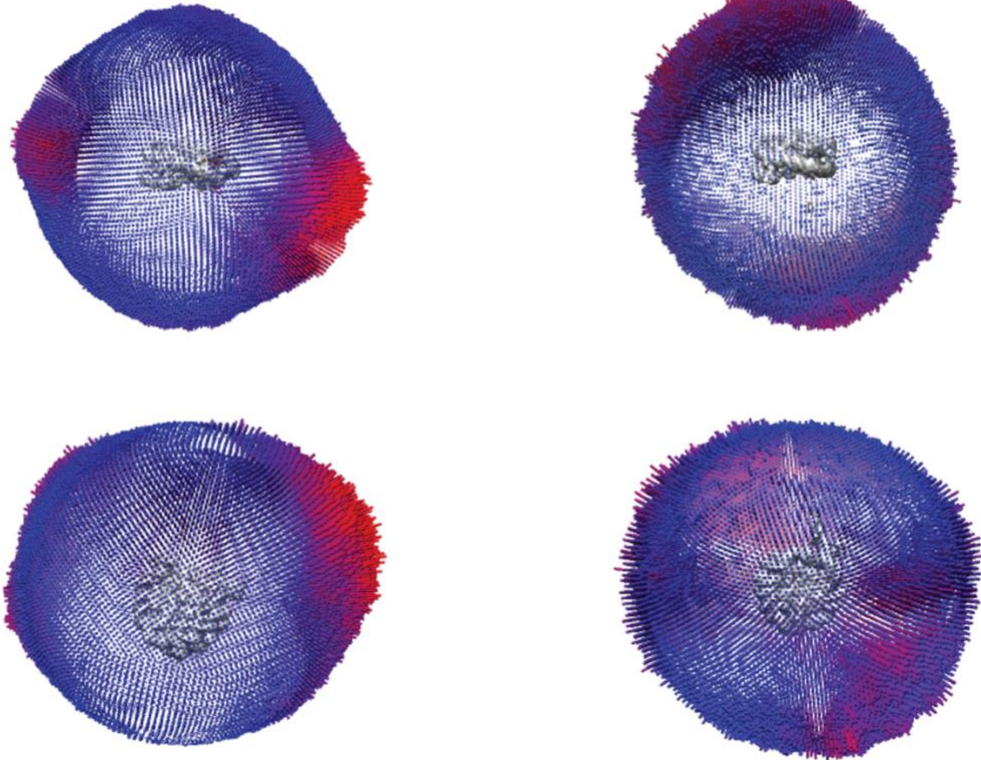
Supplementary figure 3: Cryo-EM data analysis and processing. (E) LEDGF/p75-PogZ₍₁₁₁₇₋₁₄₁₀₎-H3Kc36me3 nucleosome complex data analysis workflow including a representative micrograph in free standing ice, 2D-class averages and 3D classification and refinement scheme. (F) Fourier shell correlation (FSC) plot of the two independently refined maps for H3Kc36me3 complex in pose 1 (teal) and pose 2 (magenta). The overall resolution of the two maps is indicated by the gold standard FSC 0.143 cut-off criteria. (G) Surface representation of local resolution distribution of H3Kc36me3 complex in pose 1 and pose 2. The map is colored according to the local resolution (as indicated in the color bar) calculated within the RELION software package. (H) Angular distribution plots for the final obtained reconstructions of H3Kc36me3 complex in pose 1 and pose 2.



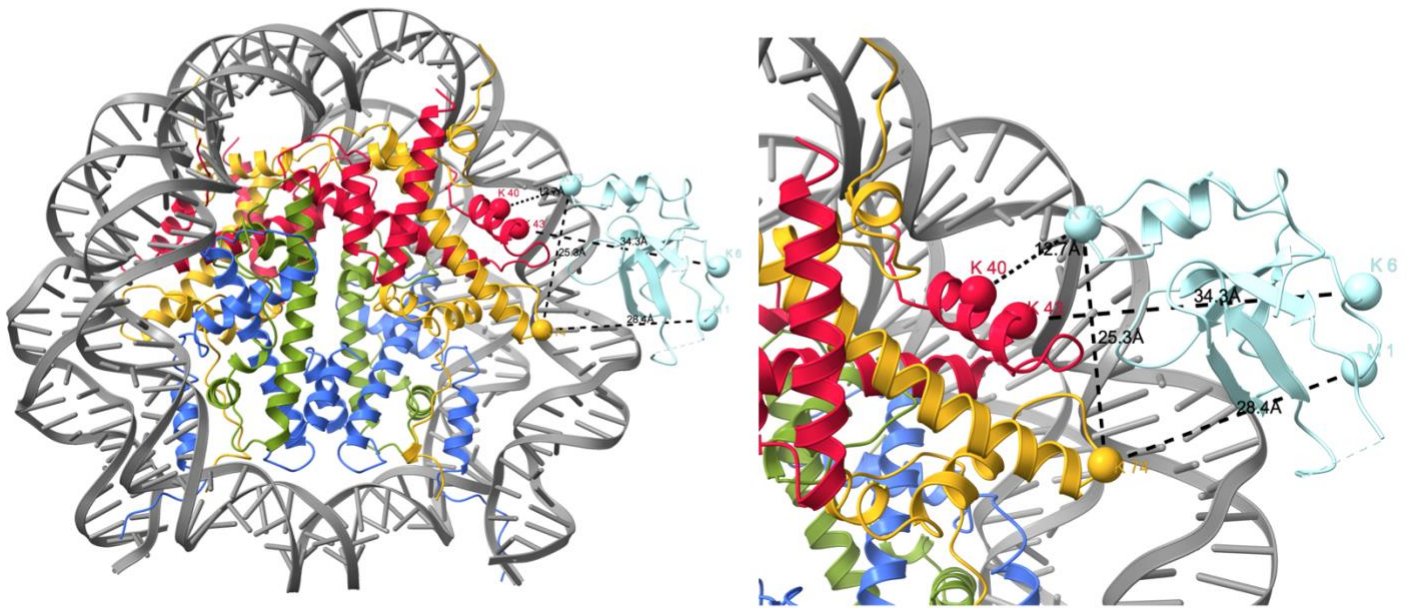
L

defined nucleosome

second nucleosome

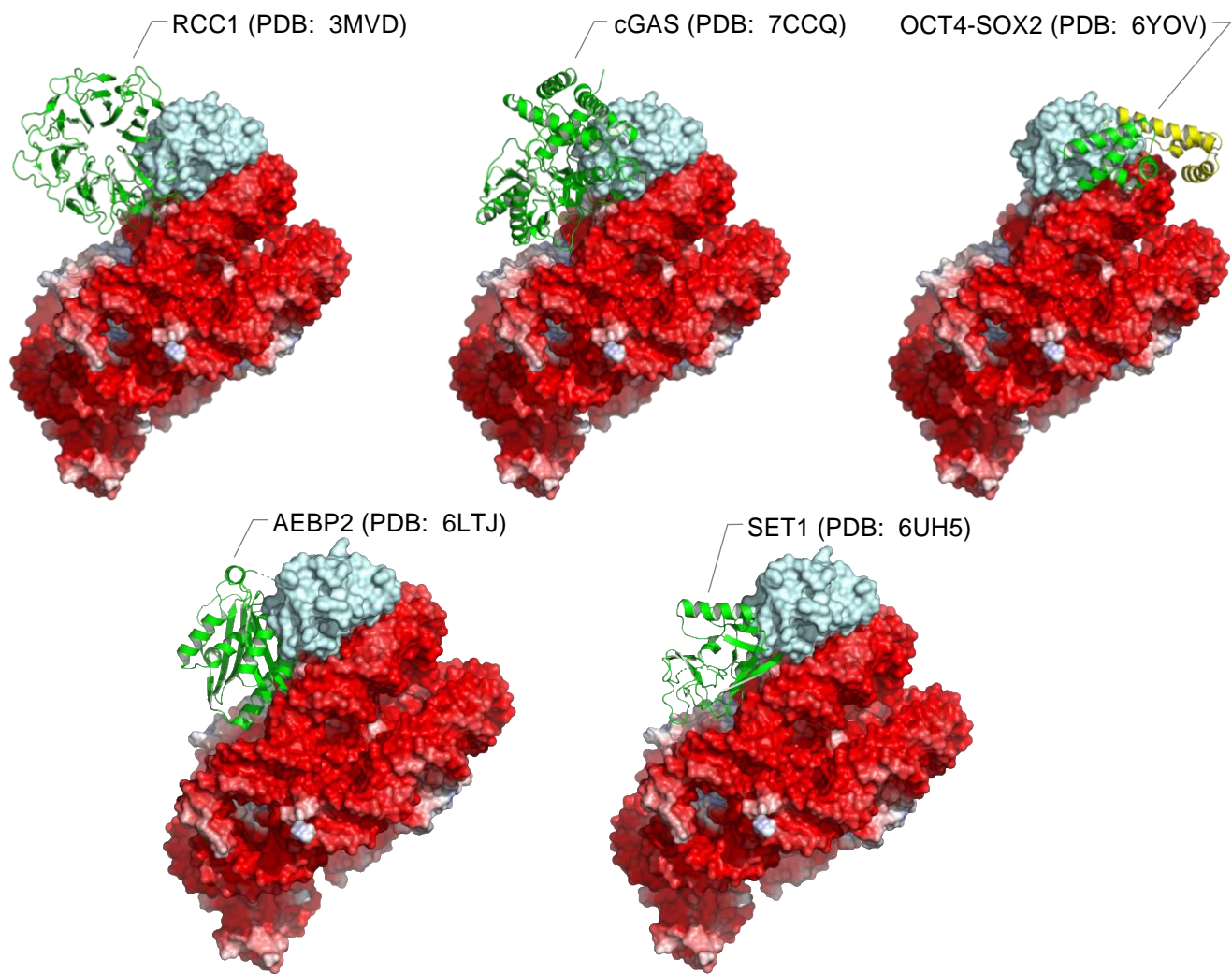


Supplementary figure 3: Cryo-EM data analysis and processing. (I) Data analysis workflow including a representative micrograph of LEDGF/p75-PogZ₍₁₁₁₇₋₁₄₁₀₎-H3Kc36me3 dinucleosome complex in free standing ice after MotionCor2 correction at defocus of $\sim 2.5 \mu\text{m}$, 2D-class averages, and 3D classification and refinement scheme. (J) FSC plot of the two independently refined maps for defined nucleosome (green) and for second nucleosome (purple). The FSC is limited at 3.34 Å resolution which corresponds to the Nyquist frequency of the extracted particles. (K) Surface representation of local resolution distribution of the defined and for second nucleosome. The map is colored according to the local resolution (as indicated in the color bar) calculated within the RELION software package. (L) Angular distribution plots for the final obtained reconstructions for defined and second nucleosome.

A**B**

Protein1	Protein2	AbsPos1	Residue	AbsPos2	Residue	Distance in model
>sp P06897 H2A_Xenopus	>sp O75475 LEDGF_Human	74	K	1	M	28.4
>sp P06897 H2A_Xenopus	>sp O75475 LEDGF_Human	74	K	73	K	25.3
>sp P02281 H2B_Xenopus	>sp O75475 LEDGF_Human	40	K	73	K	12.7
>sp P02281 H2B_Xenopus	>sp O75475 LEDGF_Human	43	K	6	K	34.3
>sp P06897 H2A_Xenopus	>sp O75475 LEDGF_Human	74	K	251	K	--

Supplementary figure 4: Crosslinks identified between the nucleosome and LEDGF/p75 in its alternative pose. (A) View of the whole nucleosome with PWWP domain (pale blue) in alternative pose and a close-up of this region. Protein chains are represented as cartoons, whereas $C\alpha$ of crosslinked amino acids are shown as balls. These specific residues and observed distances between $C\alpha$ are indicated. (B) Table summarizes all the observed crosslinks between the nucleosome and LEDGF/p75.



Supplementary figure 5: Minimal overlap between the non-canonical PWWP pose and other nucleosome interacting proteins. NPC is shown in surface representation with color-coded charge distribution. The PWWP domain pose 2 is in cyan and the other NPC-interaction domains in green.

A

5' **Cy5**-CTGGAGAATCCCGGTGCCGAG 3'

5' CTGGAGAATCCCGGTGCCGAGGCCGCTCAATTGGTCGTAGACAGCTCTAGC
ACCGCTTAAACGCACGTACGCGCTGTCCCCCGCGTTTTTAACCGCCAAGGGGA
T TACTCCCTAGTCTCCAGGCACGTGTCAGATATATACATCCTGT 3'

B

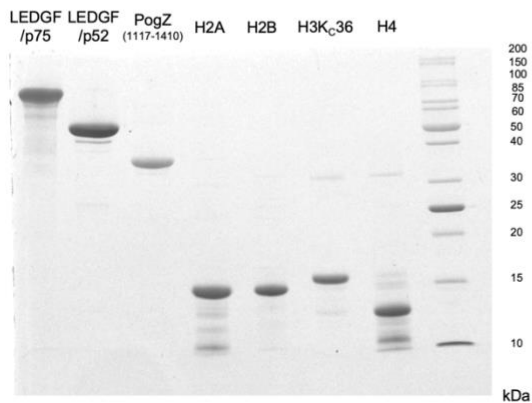
5' ATCGAGAATCCCGGTGCCGAGGCCGCTCAATTGGTCGTAGACAGCTCTAGC
ACCGCTTAAACGCACGTACGCGCTGTCCCCCGCGTTTTTAACCGCCAAGGGGA
T TACTCCCTAGTCTCCAGGCACGTGTCAGATATATACATCCGAT 3'

5' ATCGAGAATCCCGGTGCCGAGGCCGCTCAATTGGTCGTAGACAGCTCTAGC
ACCGCTTAAACGCACGTACGCGCTGTCCCCCGCGTTTTTAACCGCCAAGGGGA
T TACTCCCTAGTCTCCAGGCACGTGTCAGATATATACATCCTGTGCATGTATT
GAACAGCGAT 3'

C

5' ATCGAGAATCCCGGTGCCGAGGCCGCTCAATTGGTCGTAGACAGCTCTAGC
ACCGCTTAAACGCACGTACGCGCTGTCCCCCGCGTTTTTAACCGCCAAGGGGA
T TACTCCCTAGTCTCCAGGCACGTGTCAGATATATACATCCGATGCATGTAAG
TACTGGCCGCCATCGAGAATCCCGGTGCCGAGGCCGCTCAATTGGTCGTAGA
CAGCTCTAGCACCGCTTAAACGCACGTACGCGCTGTCCCCCGCGTTTTTAAC
GCCAAGGGGATTACTCCCTAGTCTCCAGGCACGTGTCAGATATATACATCCGA
T 3'

D



Supplementary figure 6: DNA sequences used for nucleosome and dinucleosome reconstitution and proteins used in this study. (A) The 5' Cy5-labeled primer and a respective 5' Cy5-labeled PCR-produced Widom 601 147 bp dsDNA used for EMSA. (B) Widom 601 147 bp and 166 bp dsDNA produced via restriction digest of high copy number plasmid and used for cryo-EM, MST, NMR and XL-MS experiments. This sequence variant is only different by containing half of EcoRV cleavage site at the beginning and the end, so it can be efficiently liberated from the plasmid. The production method was changed during the experimental process due to higher yield demand. (C) Widom 601-based 314 bp dsDNA produced via restriction digest of high copy number plasmid and used for dinucleosome reconstitution. The 20 bp linker sequence between the two Widom 601 sequences is underlined. (D) SDS-PAGE of individual proteins used in this study, Coomassie Brilliant Blue stained.

Name of structure	H3Kc36 me2 pose1	H3Kc36 me2 pose2	H3Kc36 me3 pose1	H3Kc36 me3 pose2	H3Kc36 dinuc. defined	H3Kc36 dinuc. second
PDB ID	8PEO	8PEP	8PC5	8PC6	8CBN*	8CBQ*
EMDB ID	EMD-17633	EMD-17634	EMD-17594	EMD-17595	EMD-16546	EMD-16549
Data collection and processing						
Microscope	FEI Titan Krios		FEI Titan Krios		FEI Titan Krios	
Voltage (kV)	300		300		300	
Camera	Gatan K3 BioQuantum		Gatan K3 BioQuantum		Gatan K2	
Magnification	165,000x		165,000x		165,000x	
Nominal defocus range (μm)	1.2-3.1		0.9-3.0		1.2-3.2	
Exposure time (s)	2s		2s		8s	
Electron exposure ($\text{e}^-/\text{\AA}^2$)	40		42		55	
Number of frames collected (no.)	40		40		40	
Number of frames processed (no.)	22		22		40	
Pixel size (\AA)	0.8336		0.8336		0.822	
Micrographs (no.)	18,347		10,497		9,799	
Total particle images (no.)	2,222,076		1,495,263		680,863	
Refinement						
Particles per class (no.)	102881	310052	36,211	60,354	154,229	49,681
Map resolution (\AA), 0.143 FSC	2.69	3.33	3.02	3.04	3.34	4.0
Model resolution (\AA), 0.5 FSC	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.2	NA	NA
Map sharpening B factor (\AA^2)	-40.28	-67.66	-59.44	-64.37	-80.53	-143.77
Map versus model cross-correlation (CCmask)	0.86	0.87	0.84	0.84	NA	NA
Model composition						
Non-hydrogen atoms	12,835	13,492	12,836	13,493	NA	NA
Protein residues	852	938	853	939	NA	NA
Nucleotide residues	294	294	294	294	NA	NA
Water	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Ligands	1	1	0	0	NA	NA
B factors (\AA^2)						
Protein	44.93	115.62	32.44	38.44	NA	NA
Nucleotide	83.41	115.71	83.71	79.58	NA	NA
Ligand	81.46	189.75	NA	NA	NA	NA
Water	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
R.M.S. deviations						
Bond lengths (\AA)	0.005	0.004	0.006	0.004	NA	NA
Bond angles ($^\circ$)	0.768	0.712	0.779	0.677	NA	NA
Validation						
MolProbity score	1.44	1.50	1.40	1.47	NA	NA
All-atom clashscore	8.08	9.42	7.30	7.87	NA	NA
Poor rotamers (%)	0.14	0.13	0.42	0.13	NA	NA
Ramachandran plot						
Favored (%)	98.07	98.14	98.07	97.81	NA	NA
Allowed (%)	1.93	1.86	1.93	2.19	NA	NA
Outliers (%)	0	0	0	0	NA	NA

Supplementary table 1: CryoEM structure determination and validation statistics. *PDB model 6S01 was used for rigid body docking into the EMD-16546 and EMD-16549 cryo-EM maps.