

**Supplementary information**

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**Molecular basis for differential *Igk* versus *Igh*  
V(D)J joining mechanisms**

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In the format provided by the  
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## Supplementary Data 1 | *Cer*-bait 3C-HTGTS interaction peaks and underlying features in the $V_{\kappa}$ locus from RAG-deficient primary pre-B cells and *v-Ab1* cells.

Related to Fig.2m and Extended Data Fig.2b. Zoom-in profiles of *Cer*-bait 3C-HTGTS in RAG2-deficient primary pre-B cells (first lane, pink) and RAG2-deficient *v-Ab1* cells (second lane, blue) were shown along with annotated CBE motifs (third lane, red for rightward CBE, blue for leftward CBE), CTCF ChIP-seq (fourth lane, red), Rad21 ChIP-seq (fifth lane, blue), E2A ChIP-seq (sixth lane, purple) and GRO-seq (bottom lane, red for rightward transcription, blue for leftward transcription) within  $\pm 10$ kb region of all peaks called in either primary pre-B cells or *v-Ab1* cells. For each peak, underlying features within  $\pm 1$ kb are indicated, including rightward CBE (“C” in red), leftward CBE (“C” in blue), E2A binding sequence (“E”) and transcription (“T”). Peaks without any obvious underlying features are labeled as unknown (“U”).  $V_{\kappa}$  domains are indicated by blue (distal), gray (middle) and orange (proximal) shadows. CBE annotation, CTCF ChIP-seq, Rad21 ChIP-seq and GRO-seq were replotted from published data in RAG-deficient *v-Ab1* cells (Ba et al., Nature 2020). E2A ChIP-seq was replotted from published data in RAG-deficient primary pro-B cells (Lin et al., Nat. Immunol. 2010). See Methods for more details on 3C-HTGTS peak calling and underlying feature analysis. Data are presented as mean value from 2 biological repeats (3C-HTGTS) or as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. from 3 biological repeats (CTCF ChIP-seq, Rad21 ChIP-seq and GRO-seq).











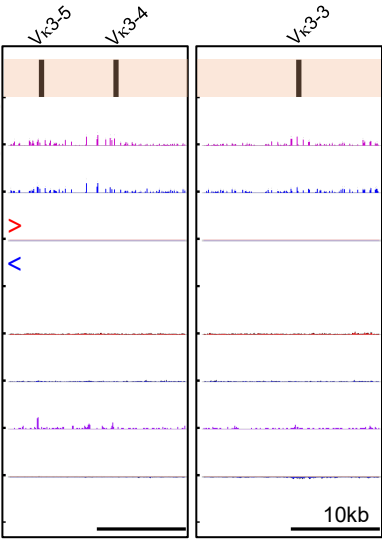




← Distal

Proximal →

Peak 109 (E)      Peak 110 (U)



chr6:70,609,958-70,629,962

chr6:70,626,391-70,646,395