# **Expanded View Figures**

#### Figure EV1. Characterisation of RPE-1 CyclinB1-mEmerald<sup>+/+</sup> and APC8-mScarlet<sup>+/+</sup> cells.

(A) Representative fluorescence confocal image of RPE-1 CyclinB1-mEmerald+/+; APC8+/+ cells in interphase. The scale bar corresponds to 20 µm. (B) Representative fluorescence confocal images over time of a CyclinB1-mEmerald+/+; APC8+/+ cell progressing through mitosis. Time is expressed as mm:ss. The scale bar corresponds to 10 µm. (C) Dot plots of the mitotic timing of parental RPE-1, RPE-1 APC8-mScarlet<sup>+/+</sup>, RPE-1 CyclinB1-mEmerald<sup>+/+</sup> and APC8-mScarlet<sup>+/+</sup> cells, untreated (left) or treated with 100 nM paclitaxel (right). Each small dot represents one cell and large dots represent the median of independent experiments:  $n \ge 83$  cells per condition, N = 3independent experiments. Numbers on the graphs indicate the percentage of cells completing mitosis during the time of observation. Clones marked in red are the ones selected for all following experiments. (D) Top, growth curve of RPE-1 (black), RPE-1 APC8-mScarlet<sup>+/+</sup>(orange), RPE-1 CyclinB1-mEmerald<sup>+/+</sup> and APC8-mScarlet<sup>+/+</sup>(red), N = 3 experiment. Mean ± standard deviation are plotted. Bottom, dot plot of the chromosome number of parental RPE-1, RPE-1 APC8-mScarlet<sup>+/+</sup>, RPE-1 CyclinB1mEmerald<sup>+/+</sup> and APC8-mScarlet<sup>+/+</sup> cells. Each dot represents one chromosome spread:  $n \ge 34$  spreads per condition, N = 2. (E) Representative anti-APC8, anti-APC4 and β-Tubulin immunoblot of cell lysates from parental RPE-1, RPE-1 APC8-mScarlet<sup>+/+</sup>, RPE-1 CyclinB1-mEmerald<sup>+/+</sup> and APC8-mScarlet<sup>+/+</sup> cells before and after immunodepleting APC4, compared with control immunodepletion with IgG. (F) Bar graphs representing the quantification of the immunoblot in (panel E). N=2 independent experiments. Mean ± standard deviation are plotted. (G) Graph representing the autocorrelation function of APC8-mScarlet over time in the nucleus. (H) Quantification of normalised Cyclin B1 fluorescence levels over time measured by spinning-disk fluorescence microscopy in RPE-1 CyclinB1-mEmerald+/+ cells compared to RPE-1 CyclinB1-mEmerald<sup>+/+</sup>; RPE-1 APC8-mScarlet<sup>+/+</sup>, RPE-1 CyclinB1-mEmerald<sup>+/+</sup> cells.  $n \ge 9$  cells per condition, N = 3 independent experiments. Mean ± standard deviation are plotted. Figure EV1 - Supplementary text to determine whether APC8-mScarlet is properly incorporated into the APC/C, we reasoned that immunoprecipitating an APC/C subunit would result in a depletion of APC8 levels in the lysate. Measuring the levels of APC8 immunodepletion following immunoprecipitation of APC4 revealed no significant cgq RPE-1, RPE APC8-mScarlet+/+, and RPE APC8-mScarlet+/+; Cyclin B1-mEmerald+/+ cells, indicating that mScarlet does not interfere with APC8 incorporation into the APC/C.





#### Figure EV2. FCCS of Cyclin B1-mEmerald and APC8-mScarlet.

(A-C, E, G) Representative graphs of the autocorrelation function of mEmerald and mScarlet and the cross-correlation function between the two in RPE-1 CyclinB1mEmerald<sup>+/+</sup>; APC8-mScarlet<sup>+/+</sup> (A-C, E), and in RPE-1 APC8-mScarlet<sup>+/+</sup> cells ectopically expressing Cyclin B1<sup>R45AL45A</sup>-mEmerald (G). (D, F) Dot plots representing the K<sub>D</sub> between endogenous Cyclin B1-mEmerald and APC8-mScarlet in metaphase cells following MG132 treatment (D) or in untreated prometaphase cells (F).  $n \ge 18$  cells per condition, N = 3 independent experiments. (H) Fractions from a ResourceQ elution of the APC/C purification. Run on a 4-12% Bis-Tris SDS-PAGE gel.

![](_page_3_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_3_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_3_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_3_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_3_Figure_6.jpeg)

### Figure EV3. Cyclin B1 binding to nucleosomes.

(A) Representation of heteromeric crosslinks of the APC/C-CDC20-Cyclin  $B1^{NTD}$  complex with the NCP. (B) Representation of the self-crosslinks of individual APC/C subunits, CDC20, Cyclin  $B1^{NTD}$  and the four histones. (C) Representation of heteromeric crosslinks of the APC/C with the NCP. (D) Representation of self-crosslinks of individual APC/C subunits and histones. (E-H). EMSA of NCP147 with the indicated variant of Cyclin B1. N = 3 independent experiments.

![](_page_5_Figure_2.jpeg)

#### Figure EV4. Cryo-EM analysis of the nucleosome core particle in complex with APC3 loop<sup>177-446</sup>.

(A-C) Workflow showing a representative micrograph, the cryo-EM data collection parameters (A) and the single-particle analysis pipeline for the nucleosome core particle with the APC3 loop<sup>177-446</sup> (B, C). N. of particles at each classification step is indicated. (D) Fourier shell correlation (FSC) curves, angular distribution plot and plot of the directional FSC that represent a measure of directional resolution anisotropy for all the reconstructions are shown. Directional FSC and sphericity determination was performed with the 3DFSC software (Tan et al, 2017).

![](_page_7_Figure_2.jpeg)

## Figure EV5. Cryo-EM analysis of the nucleosome core particle in complex with Cyclin B1 N-terminus.

(A-C) Workflow showing a representative micrograph, the cryo-EM data collection parameters (A) and the single-particle analysis pipeline for the nucleosome core particle in complex with Cyclin B N-terminus (NCP<sup>CbNT</sup>) (B, C). N. of particles at each classification step is indicated. (D) Fourier shell correlation (FSC) curves, angular distribution plot and plot of the directional FSC that represent a measure of directional resolution anisotropy for all the reconstructions are shown. Directional FSC and sphericity determination was performed with the 3DFSC software.