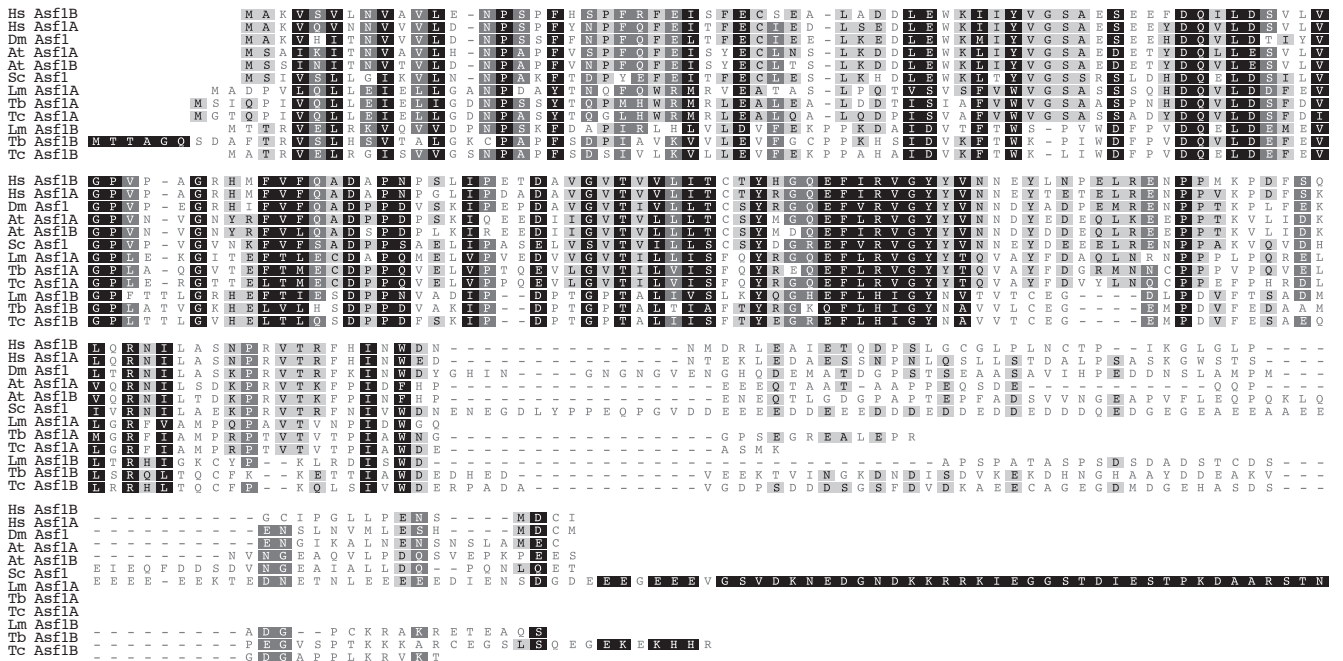
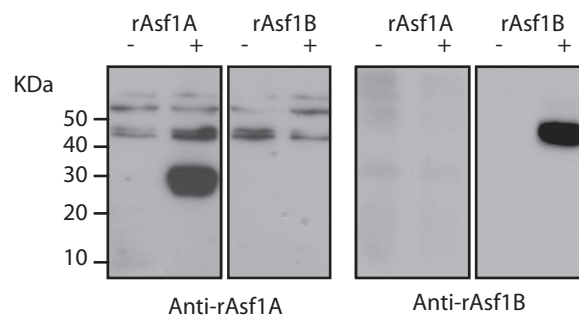


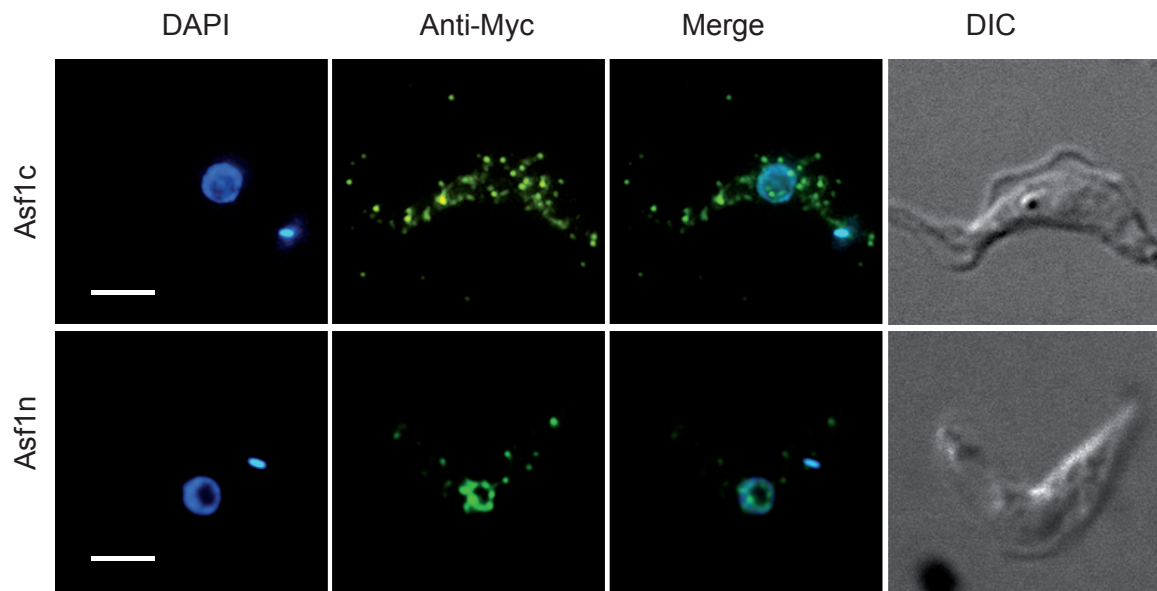
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL



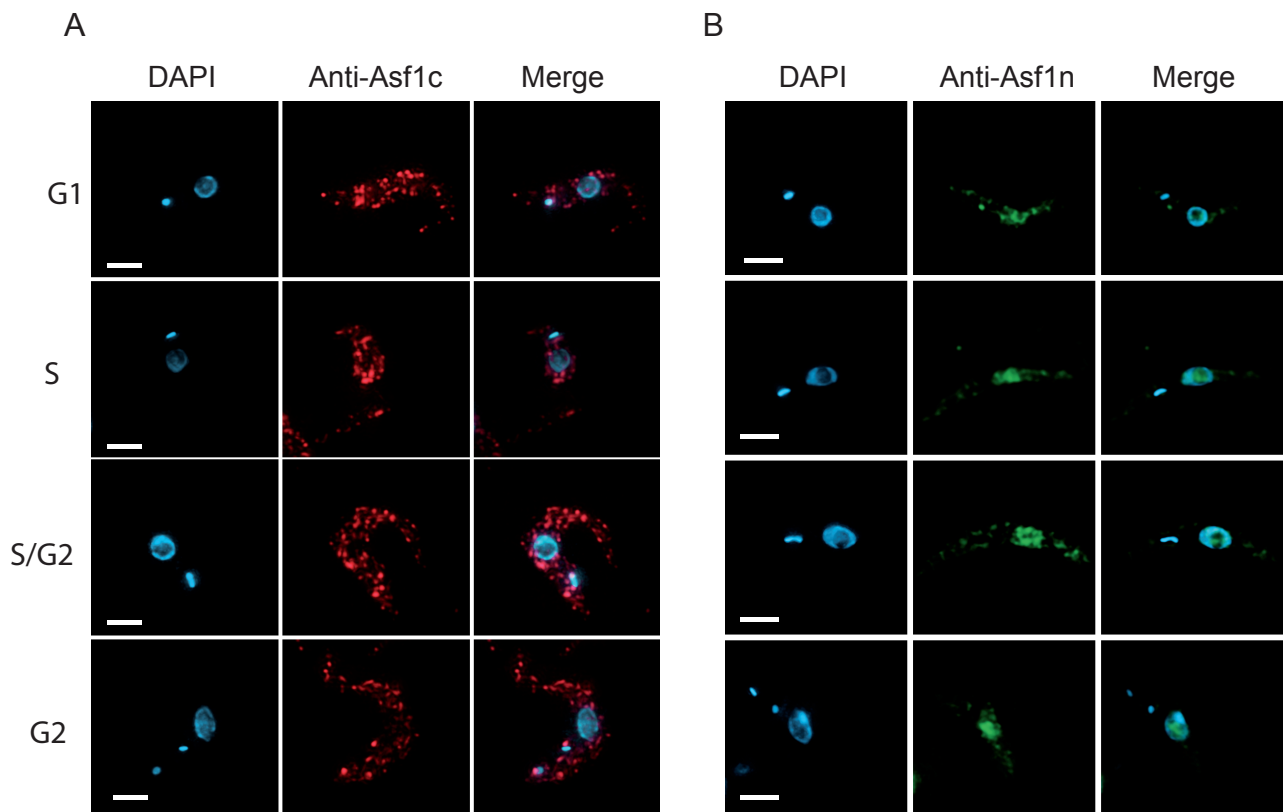
Supplementary Figure 1. Sequence alignment shows the divergent C-terminus, a known regulatory domain, of Asf1A and Asf1B of trypanosomes. The alignment includes sequences from *Homo sapiens* Asf1A (NP054753) and Asf1B (NP_060624), *Drosophila melanogaster* Asf1 (NP_524163), *Arabidopsis thaliana* Asf1a (BAC54103) and Asf1b (BAC54104), *S. cerevisiae* Asf1 (AAC37512), *T. brucei* Asf1c (A) (Tb927.1.630) and Asf1n (B) (Tb927.8.5890), *T. cruzi* Asf1A (EFZ24450) and Asf1B (EAN82461), and Asf1A (XP001682759) and Asf1B (XP001682078) from *Leishmania major*.



Supplementary Figure 2. Specificity of antibodies was confirmed by western blot analysis of extracts of bacteria expressing recombinant Asf1A (rAsf1A) or Asf1B (rAsf1B) not induced (-) or induced (+) with 1 mM IPTG.



Supplementary Figure 3. Endogenously 6xMyc–tagged Asf1c and Asf1n are located in the cytosol and nucleus, respectively. The figure shows IFA of cells containing the pNAT-6Myc constructs of Asf1A and Asf1B using anti-Myc monoclonal antibodies. Bars = 5 μ m.



Supplementary Figure S4. Cytosolic Asf1 relocation in S phase and increased expression of the nuclear Asf1 during cell cycle progression observed by using specific antibodies. The panels represent typical images of parasites at the indicated stages of the cell cycle stained with antibodies specific for Asf1c (A) and Asf1n (B) and DAPI. Bars = 3 μ m.