Supplemental figures

Figure S1 (A) Nucleosome disruption is independently observed in a strain deleted for *CHD1* by an alternative G418 resistance marker. (B) Box plot of correlation coefficients measured by shapeDiff showing nucleosome arrays are significantly disrupted at the gene bodies of highly transcribed genes in *chd1* Δ .

Figure S2 Our Chd1 occupancy data (bottom track in each panel) is consistent with published data from the study of Gkikopoulos T et al. (*Science* 2011, 333:1758-1760) (A) Wide view, (B) Close-up view of two example genes.

Figure S3 Myc-Chd1 was immunoprecipitated with anti-Myc conjugated agarose beads, then the purified protein complexes were probed with antibodies detecting RNAPII Ser 5-P and Ser 2-P, respectively.

Figure S4 (A) Average profiles of RNAPII Ser 5-P and Ser 2-P occupancy for the high TR genes. The shaded bands represent the 95% confidence interval of the data. The average peak shapes of RNAPII Ser 5-P show a small shift toward 5' end in *chd1* Δ relative to WT cells. (B) Average profiles of histone exchange rate for all genes in WT and *chd1* Δ , aligned by the 5' end and 3' end of introns. Histone exchange data were obtained from Smolle T et al (*Nat Struct Mol Biol* 2012, **19**:884-892).

Figure S5 (A) Chd1 ChIP-seq in WT and *set2*Δ. Lack of sequencing reads on the *SET2* genomic region confirms successful deletion of *SET2* in the strain used to generate Chd1 ChIP-seq data. (B) Deletion of *SET2* does not affect the expression levels of 13X-Myc-tagged Chd1, but significantly reduces H3K36me3 levels.

Figure S6 (A) Average nucleosome profile shows high similarity between replicate WT samples. The similarity between WT and $set2\Delta$ is comparable to independent replicate WT samples. (B) Peak shape comparison by shapeDiff

shows that nucleosome occupancy in $set2\Delta$ is quantitatively indistinguishable from replicates.









Figure S5



Α

