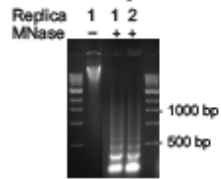
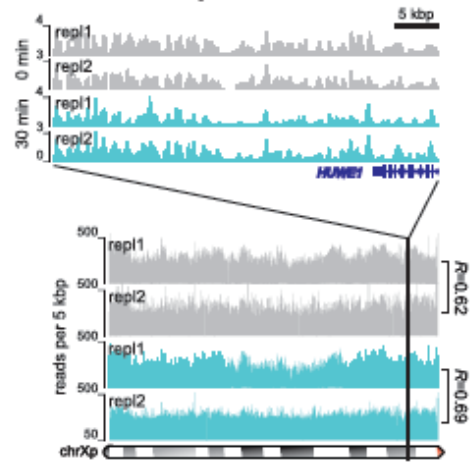


Additional File 1

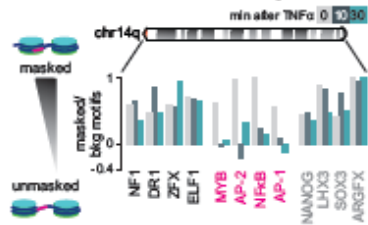
A MNase digestion



B MNase-seq biological replicates

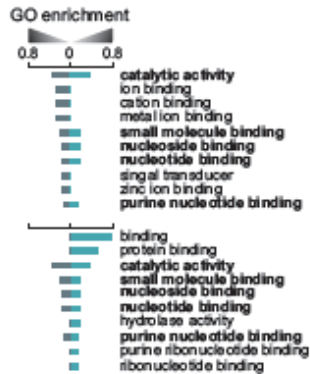


C TF motifs in unmasked segments

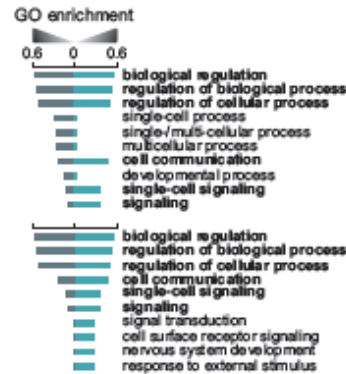


D GO term analysis of unmasked segments

(i) molecular function

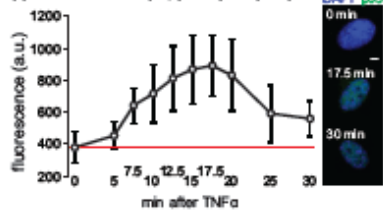


(ii) biological process

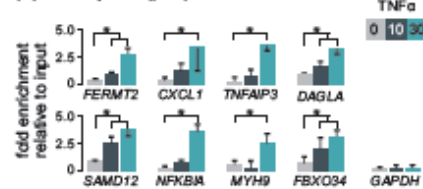


E NF- κ B nuclear translocation and binding

(i) translocation (IF, phospho-p65)



(ii) ChIP-qPCR (p65)



Additional File 1 | Reproducibility, motif/GO term analysis, and NF- κ B translocation. (A) Typical gel-electrophoresis profiles obtained with two biological replicates (1, 2) and treatments \pm MNase 30 min post-stimulation (molecular-weight markers, with the 1000- and 500-bp bands indicated, flank test samples). (B) Reproducibility of MNase-seq. Browser views of constitutively-expressed *HUWE1* (top) show similar MNase-seq profiles between replicates at 0 and 30 min (expressed in “reads per million”). This is exemplified using the long arm of chromosome X (*ideogram*), where the sum of raw MNase-seq reads in 5-kbp non-overlapping windows is shown. Spearman’s correlation values for each replicate pair are also presented. (C) Unmasked regions on the long arm of chromosome 14 (*ideogram*) encode motifs of transcription factors (TFs) involved in TNF α signaling. The top 4 motifs known to bind constitutively-expressed (*black*), TNF α -induced (*red*), or non-expressed TFs in HUVECs (*grey*) are presented. The observed frequency of a motif in nucleosome-covered regions relative to a control set of randomly-selected sequences (background: “bkg”) is expressed as a ratio (i.e. [nucleosome-masked motifs – random motifs]/nucleosome-masked motifs). Reduced ratios reflect motif unmasking (*cartoon*). (D) Gene Ontology (GO) terms associated with unmasked segments. Regions masked by a nucleosome only at 0 min were identified. Then, the ten top GO terms associated with (i) “molecular function” or (ii) “biological process” terms in regions unmasked at 10 (top) or 30 min (bottom) were selected, and enrichments in the 10- (*grey*) and 30-min (*green*) datasets plotted (scale gives enrichment over background, **and** GO terms shared between 10- and 30-min sets are shown in bold). (E) Features of NF- κ B translocation to the nucleus and binding. (i) Activated (phosphorylated at Serine 536 [18]) p65 was localized by immune-fluorescence 0-30 min post-stimulation, and total nuclear fluorescence levels (a.u.) recorded and presented as box plots; *red line*: 0-min levels. Typical images are shown; *bar*: 2 μ m. (ii) ChIP-qPCR was performed 0, 10, and 30 min post-stimulation using an antibody targeting p65 and amplicons carrying NF- κ B binding sites upstream the TSS of 8 responsive genes (*GAPDH* serves as a control). *: significantly different from 0 min; $P < 0.05$, two-tailed, unpaired Student’s *t*-test.