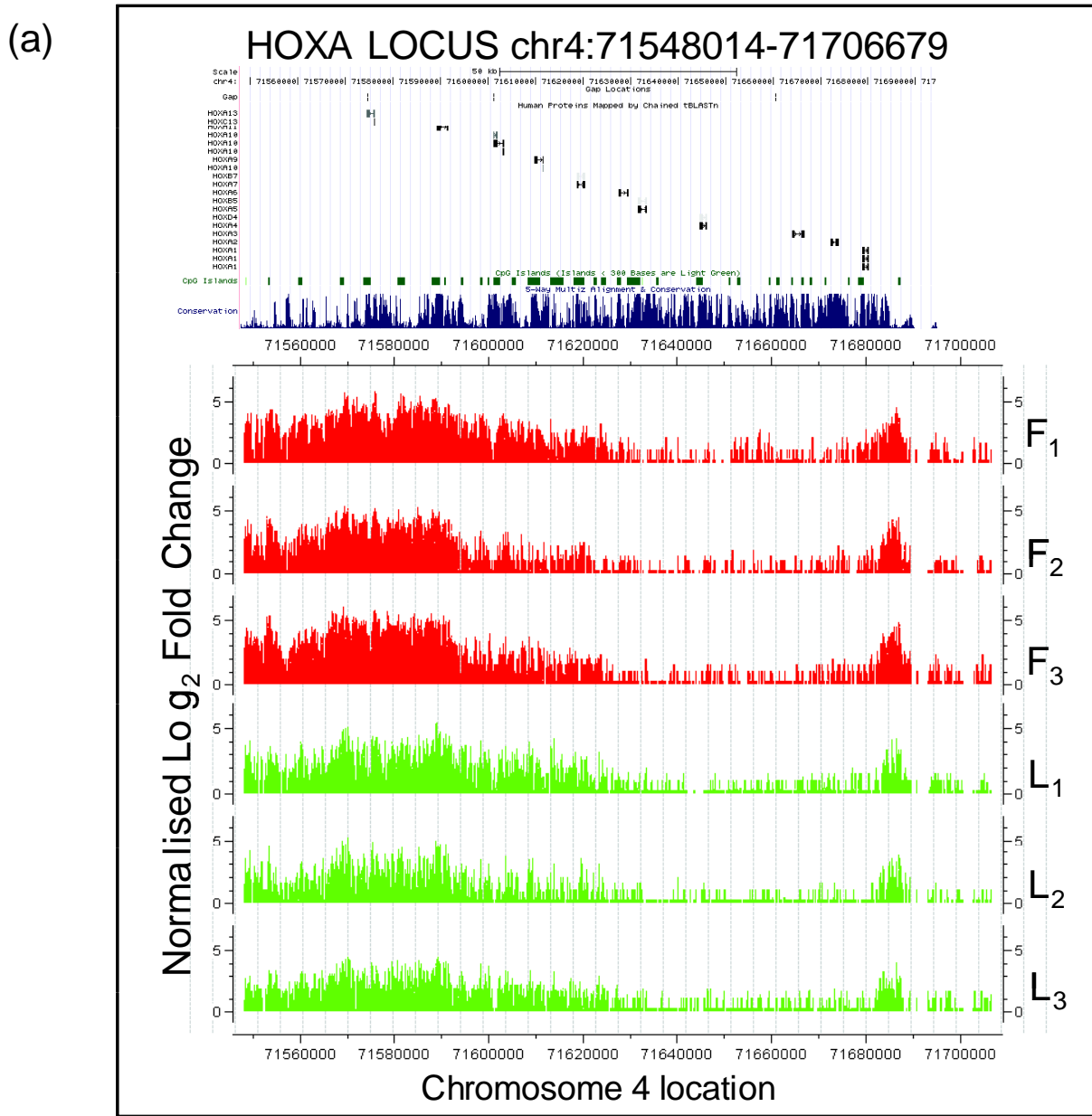
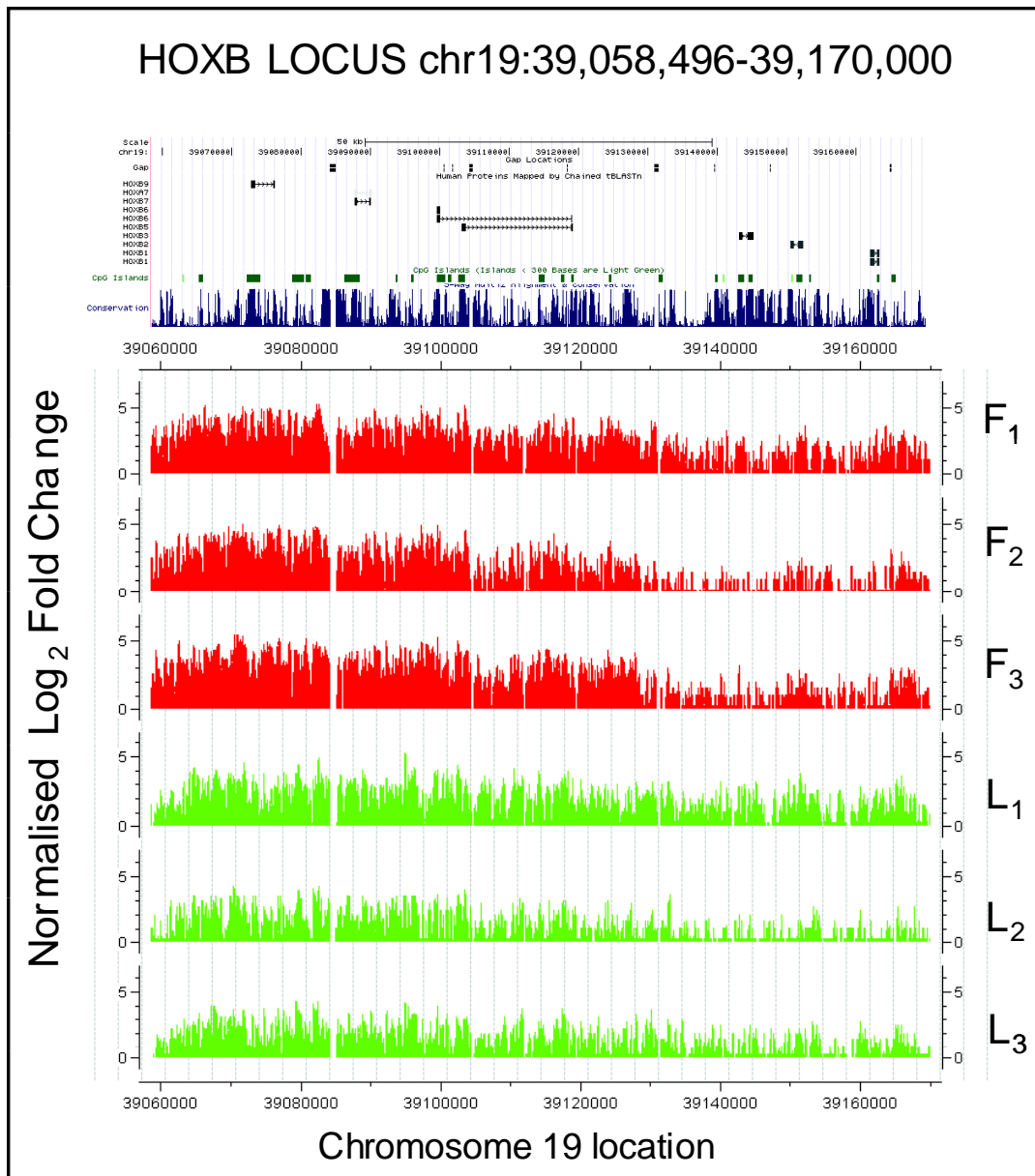


Figure S2. Regional H3K27me3 enrichment at four *HOX* gene loci

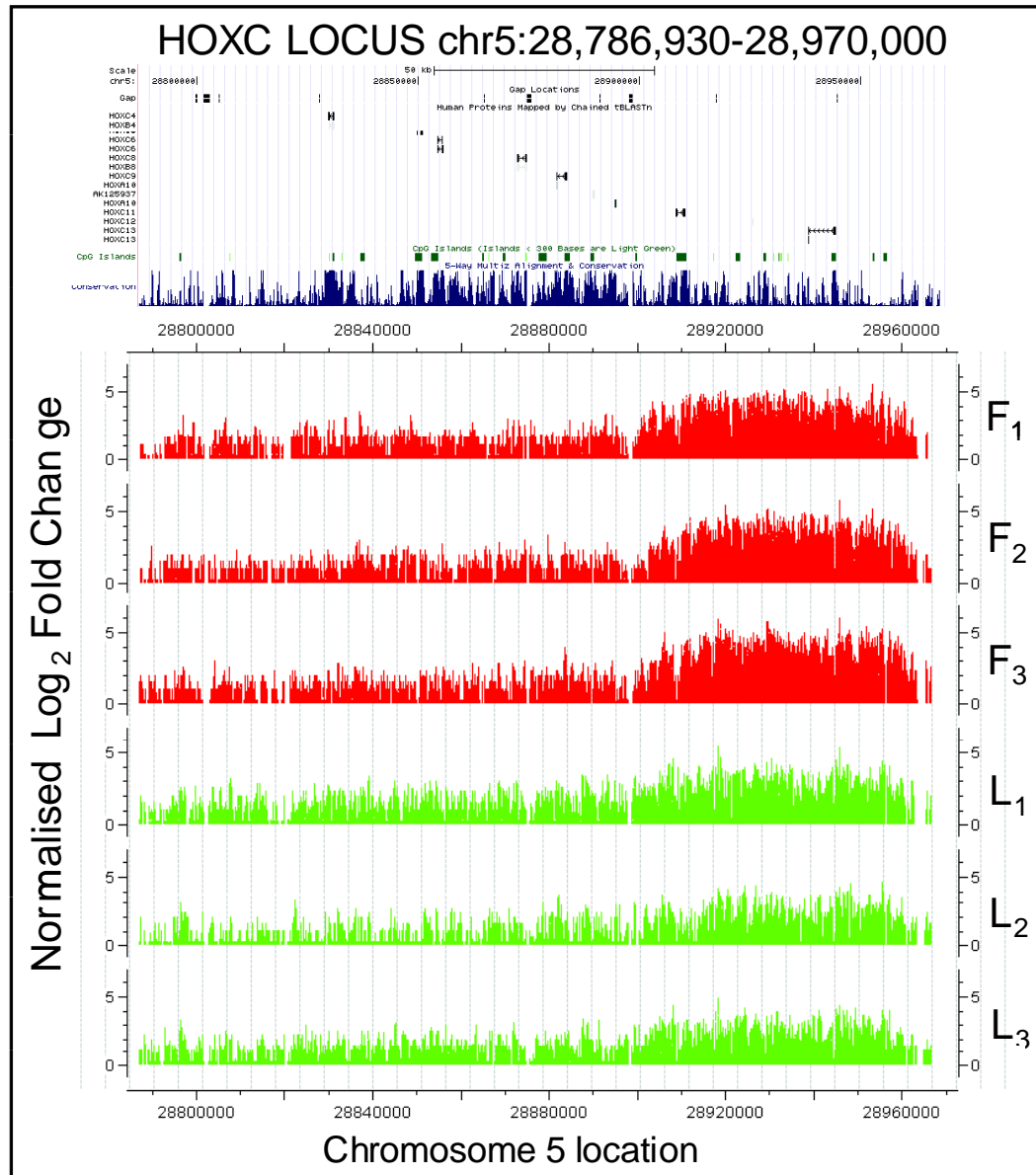
The UCSC Genome Browser was employed to highlight H3K27me3 regional enrichment at four *HOX* gene loci for the fetal and lamb samples. (a) *HOXA* locus (BTA4); (b) *HOXB* locus (BTA19); (c) *HOXC* locus (BTA5), and; (d) *HOXD* locus (BTA2:21373648-21541479). In each panel the top track shows RefSeq *HOX* genes and below are tracks for CpG islands (green bars) and UCSC evolutionary conservation. H3K27me3 nucleosome data are displayed for individual animals (fetal (F1-F3), red; lamb (L1-L3), green). The ordinate shows the log₂ normalised fold change for the uniquely mapped reads when the H3K27me3 nucleosomal data was compared to input nucleosomal DNA data using CisGenome (Ji *et al.* 2008). Panel (e) shows a summary of H3K27me3 read counts (normalised for library size and corrected for normalised input control) in the promoters of *HOX* genes in the four loci using pooled data for the lamb. *HOX* genes are presented in chromosomal order; some *HOX* genes are absent or unannotated in the bovine genome assembly. Promoters were defined as 2 kb 5' and 500 bp 3' of the first nucleotide of RefSeq genes. Very similar results were obtained using the fetal data.



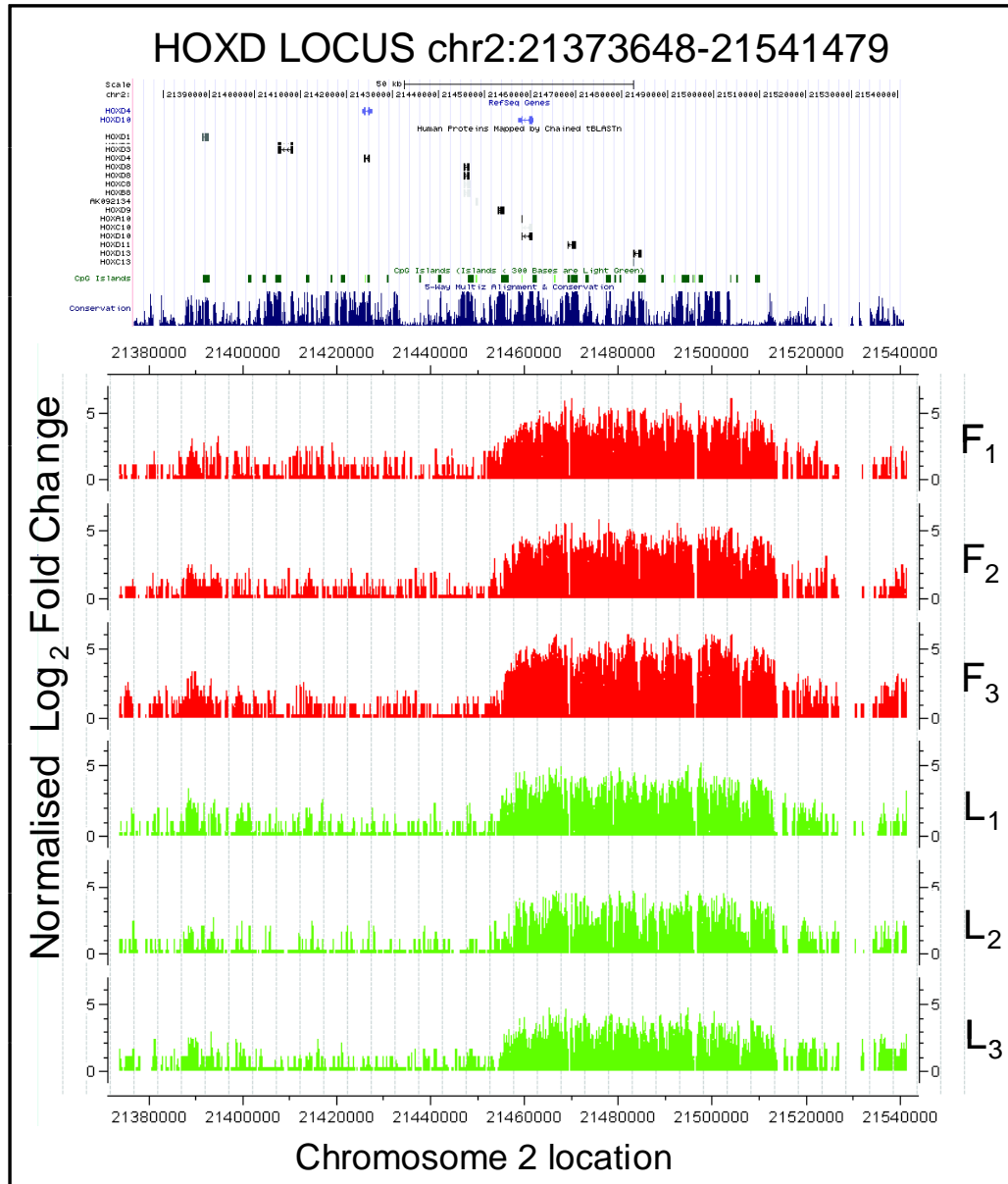
(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)

