

## Supplemental Figure Legends

**Figure S1. Nucleosome position is similar in biological replicates of wild-type and replication-inhibited stage 10 follicle cells.** (A) The distribution of MNase-Seq fragment sizes from Oregon-R stage 10 follicle cells for two biological replicates (OR\_s10.1 and OR\_s10.2) and follicle cells in which replication was inhibited by *dacapo* expression (dap\_s10). Variability in the distribution of paired-end length among replicates is caused by different extents of MNase digestion, but size filtering to enrich for mononucleosome-protected fragments resulting in highly reproducible genome mapping. (B,C) Comparison of nucleosome occupancy at DAFC-66D (B) and DAFC-7F (C) in two OR replicates and *dacapo*-expressing follicle cells.

**Figure S2. Nucleosome occupied regions at the minor amplicons in stage 10 follicle cells.** (A-D) Nucleosome occupancy during stage 10 is shown for the indicated amplicons. DAFC-22B (A) is not an active origin in the *OR<sup>modencode</sup>* strain that we used. Preferred initiation sites (hashed lines) were previously determined by nascent strand mapping or amplified DNA copy number. ORC occupied regions (red boxes) were determined by ORC ChIP-qPCR or ORC ChIP-array (1-3). All amplicons reside within a larger zone of histone acetylation and ORC binding (2,4).

**Figure S3. Nucleosome position at the minor amplicons is similar among follicle cells in different stages of oogenesis and in S2 cells.** (A-D) Nucleosome occupancy at the indicated amplicons in ovarian follicle cells during stages 1-8, stage 10, stage 12-13, and embryonic S2 cells.

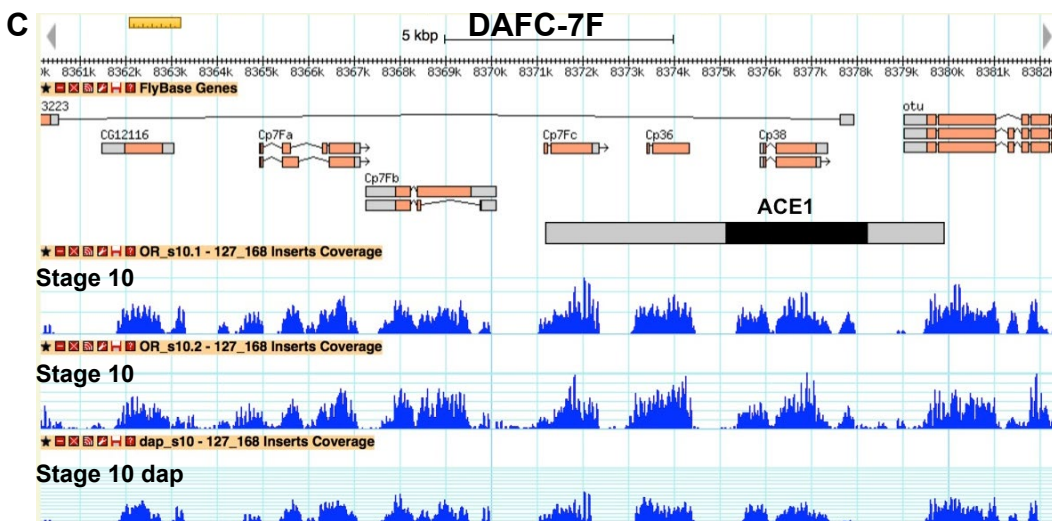
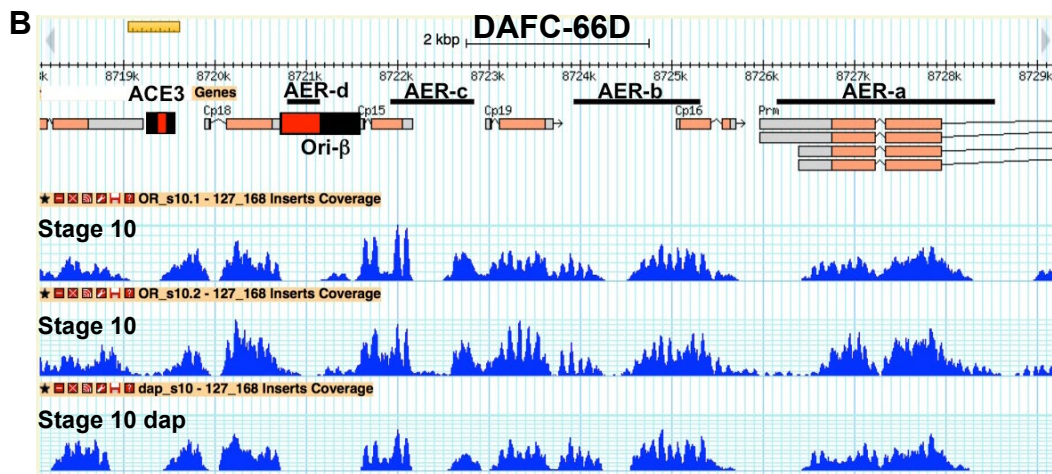
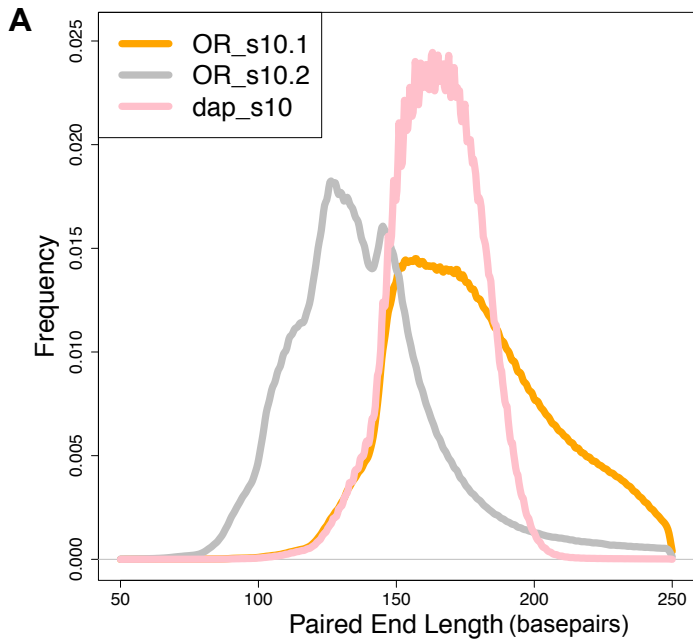
**Figure S4. Comparison of NDR sizes at ORC binding sites among different stages and cell types.** (A) ORC binding site NDR size distribution as defined by internucleosomal distance (x-axis) versus ORC binding score from modENCODE (y-axis) in follicle cells during stages 1-8 (blue dots) and stage10 (red dots)(5). (B) The size of ORC binding site NDRs in stage 10 (x-axis) versus stages 1-8 (y-axis). Each spot represents an individual ORC NDR. Those on the diagonal are a similar size in stages 10 and 1-8. (C) ORC binding site NDR size distribution (x-axis) versus ORC binding score (y-axis) in S2 cells in culture (blue dots) and follicle cells during

stage 10 (red dots). (D) The size of ORC binding site NDRs in stage 10 (x-axis) versus S2 cells (y-axis).

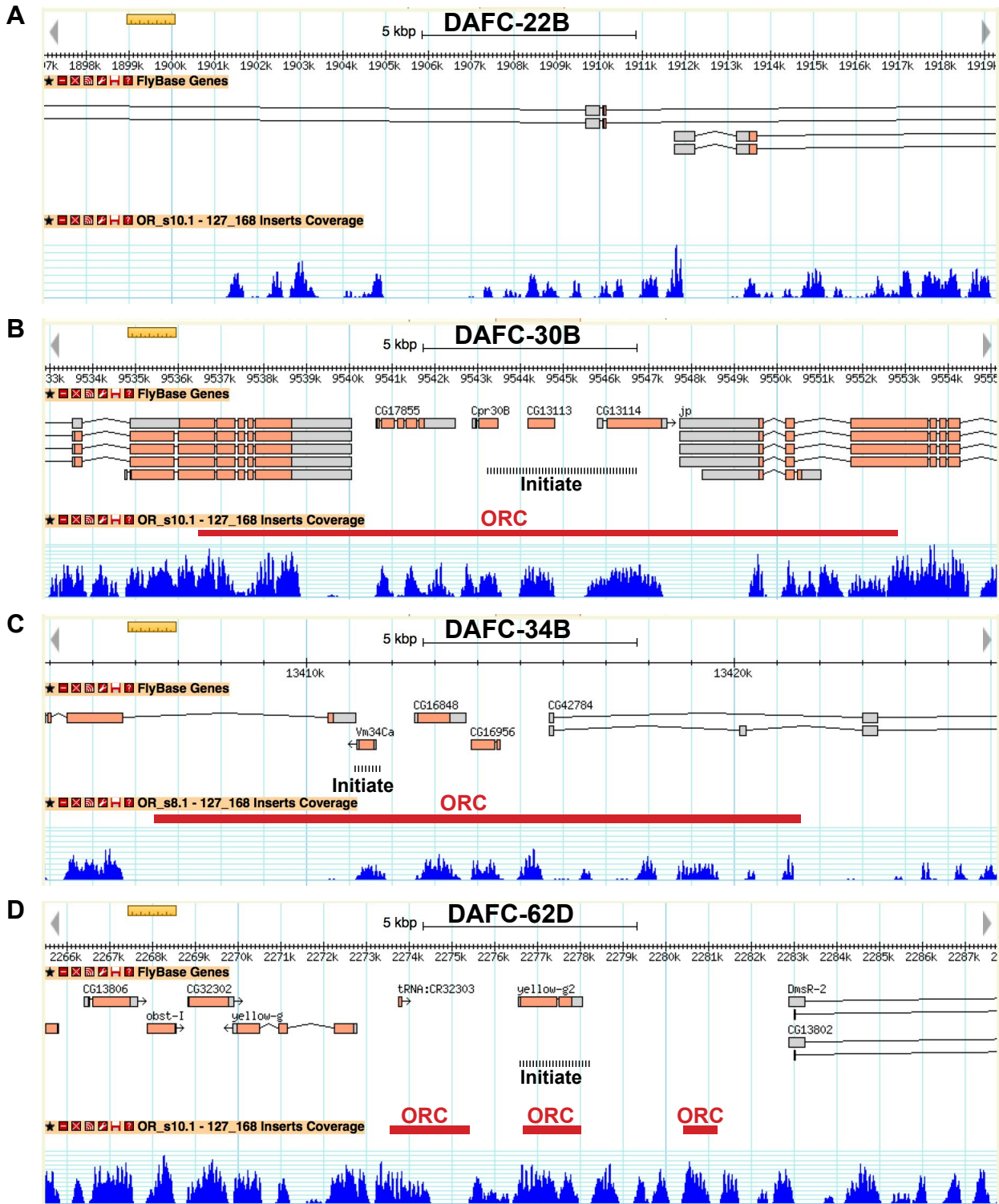
### Supplemental References

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2. Kim, J.C., Nordman, J., Xie, F., Kashevsky, H., Eng, T., Li, S., MacAlpine, D.M. and Orr-Weaver, T.L. (2011) Integrative analysis of gene amplification in *Drosophila* follicle cells: parameters of origin activation and repression. *Genes Dev*, **25**, 1384-1398.
3. Kim, J.C. and Orr-Weaver, T.L. (2011) Analysis of a *Drosophila* amplicon in follicle cells highlights the diversity of metazoan replication origins. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, **108**, 16681-16686.
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5. Roy, S., Ernst, J., Kharchenko, P.V., Kheradpour, P., Negre, N., Eaton, M.L., Landolin, J.M., Bristow, C.A., Ma, L., Lin, M.F. *et al.* (2010) Identification of functional elements and regulatory circuits by *Drosophila* modENCODE. *Science*, **330**, 1787-1797.

# Liu Fig S1



Liu Fig S2







Liu Fig S4

