

**Expanded View Figures** 

Figure EV1. Slow growth phenotype and Tf2 element derepression in fft2 $\Delta$  fft3 $\Delta$  cells.

A WT (Hu0029), *fft2*Δ (Hu1955), *fft3*Δ (Hu1867), and *fft2*Δ*fft3*Δ (Hu2000) cells were grown to log phase, spotted on YES media in fivefold serial dilutions, and grown at 30°C.

B Fivefold dilutions of cells grown to log phase were spotted on nonselective (N/S), selective (minus uracil), or counterselective (FOA) media. Plates were incubated at 30°C for 3 days (N/S) or 8 days (minus uracil, FOA). Schematic shows the location of the *ura4+* insert, upstream of the *Tf2-11* translation start codon.

promoter and to WT.



## Figure EV2. Transcription-associated histone mark elevated in *fft2* and *fft3* mutants. Acetylation of H3K9 is elevated at Tf2 elements in *fft2* $\Delta$ , *fft3* $\Delta$ , and *fft2* $\Delta$ *fft3* $\Delta$ . Error bars represent the standard deviation of biological triplicate samples. Occupancy is relative to a control gene (SPAC1F8.07c)



**Figure EV3.** Genes with an upstream LTR are not repressed in WT cells. Transcripts with an upstream LTR are neither more nor less abundant than transcripts without an upstream LTR. Average signal intensity across genes of wild-type RNA hybridized to tiling array shown as box plot for each of the following categories: noncoding with LTR (n = 69)/without LTR (n = 1,665); protein coding with LTR (n = 246)/without LTR (n = 4,887); *Tf*2s (n = 13).



## Figure EV4. LTR nucleosome occupancy is reduced upon heat shock.

This reduction is more pronounced in WT cells than in  $fft2\Delta fft3\Delta$  cells. LTR nucleosome occupancy shown relative to occupancy of the Tf2 ORF + 1 nucleosome, measured by qPCR.

