#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

# Bivalent complexes of PRC1 with orthologs of BRD4 and MOZ/MORF target developmental genes in *Drosophila*

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#### Supplemental\_Table\_S1.

Name	Primer set names	Sequences (5' to 3')				
C1	J312	CAATCAGCAGATTCTCCGGCT				
	J313	AGCCGCACTCGCGCTTCTAC				
C2	J318	GGACCTGTGCAGTTCCTCC				
	J319	CCGTTATTTCTGTATCGCTGTG				
R1	J473	AAAGCCAGCCACGAGGAA				
	J474	CGACTGGGCAGCAGGAAT				
R2	J479	CGGATGGGATGCTGAATG				
	J480	GAACTGGGCACCGGGAAT				
20	J455	CCATAAGAAATGCCACTTTGC				
R3	J456	CTCTCACTCTCTCACTGTGAT				
D4	J459	TTTACTCCCAAAGCAACC				
R4	J460	TCGGCTTCTTATTCATCT				
R5	J467	TTAGGCCGAGTCGAGTGA				
	J468	AACAATAATGCCGCTGAT				
R6	J461	AGAAAGGACGTAACAAGC				
	J462	CATCTATGGATTCGGTTTT				
R7	J315	ACGGCCATTACGAACGACA				
	J328	GGGCTATTCCAAGTCTGACG				
R8	J471	ATCTAGCGGCATGTGGACG				
	J472	GCAGATAGGCAGGTTTCGTG				

#### List of PCR primers used for qPCR analysis

C1 amplifies PKa-C1(CG4379) region, C2 amplifies Antp (CG1028) region, and R1-R8 amplify Ubx (CG10388) regions

#### Supplemental Figure S1. Validation of Br140 and dBRD4 BioTAP tagged protein

**expression in S2 cells and transgenic flies.** (A) Western blot analysis of nuclear extracts from S2 cells (left panel) and embryos (right panel) expressing BioTAP-N-Br140. Fusion proteins were detected by Peroxidase Anti-peroxidase (PAP) antibody. (B) Left panel: representation of short (dBRD4 S) and long isoforms (dBRD L) of dBRD4. BD1: bromodomain 1; BD2: bromodomain 2; NET: N-terminal ET (extraterminal) domain; CTD: C-terminal domain. Right panel: western blot analysis of nuclear extracts from S2 cells expressing BioTAP-N-dBRD4 or dBRD4-C-BioTAP. Fusion proteins were detected by PAP antibody. (C) Viability rescue tests of Br140 mutants by BioTAP-N-Br140 indicates functionality of the transgenic construct.

**Supplemental Figure S2. Comparison of peptide counts from BioTAP-XL pull-downs.** Total peptide counts from pull-downs of Pc, and E(z) (Kang et al. 2015), and dBRD4 and Br140 (this report) compared to input chromatin proteins from S2 cells and *Drosophila* embryos. Proteins are color-coded by protein complex. See Datafile S1 for complete results.

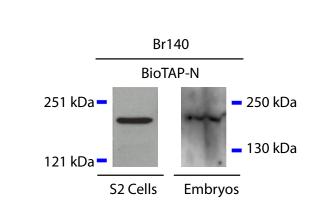
Supplemental Figure S3. Most genes with strong occupancy by Pc are co-bound by Br140. (A) Heatmap as in Fig. 4, but showing all bound genes rather than just co-bound loci from embryo ChIP-seq enrichment patterns for BioTAP-tagged Pc, Br140, dBRD4 and indicated histone H3 modifications within ± 10 kb of TSSs of Pc-only, Br140-only, or co-bound genes. (B) Venn diagram of overlap between Pc- and Br140-bound genes in embryos using a higher threshold for Pc peak calling. (C) Heatmaps of embryo co-bound and Pc-only ChIP-seq enrichment patterns using a stringent threshold, showing that practically all strong Pc bound genes are also enriched for Br140. (D) Gene expression variability plots show higher variability in Cluster 1 (top) and Cluster 2 (bottom) co-bound genes when compared to globally expressed, or constitutive, genes. Upper, middle, and lower lines in the boxes represent upper, median, and lower quartiles, respectively. *P*-values were determined using Wilcoxon rank-sum test.

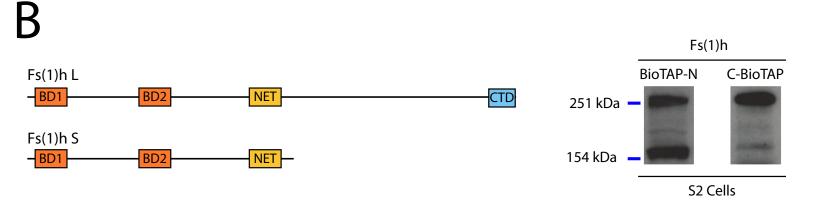
Supplemental Figure S4. Post-translational modifications on histone tails enriched in Br140- and Pc-BioTAP-XL affinity pull-downs. (A) Schematic of experimental procedure for recovery of DNA and protein samples from BioTAP-XL affinity pull-downs. Samples intended for PTM analysis (purple arrows) were separated and underwent additional anhydride derivatization steps prior to LC-MS. (B) Relative abundance of methylation at H4K20 (specifically the 20-23 H4 peptide NH<sub>3</sub>-K<sub>20</sub>VLR-COOH) in total histones and histones enriched by BioTAP-tagged Br140 and Pc. (C) Relative abundance of combinatorial acetylation patterns at H3K18 and K23 (specifically the 18-26 H3 peptide NH<sub>3</sub>-K<sub>18</sub>QLATK<sub>23</sub>AAR-COOH) in total histones and histones enriched by BioTAP-tagged Br140 and Pc. (D) Relative abundance of combinatorial modification patterns at H3K9 and K14 (specifically the 9-17 H3 peptide NH<sub>3</sub>-K<sub>9</sub>STGGK<sub>14</sub>APR-COOH) in total histones and histones enriched by BioTAP-tagged Br140 and Pc. (E) Relative abundance of H4 acetylation levels (specifically the 4-17 H4 peptide NH<sub>3</sub>-GK<sub>5</sub>GGK<sub>8</sub>GLGK<sub>12</sub>GGAK<sub>16</sub>R-COOH) in total histones and histones enriched by BioTAP-tagged Br140 and Pc. For clarity of the figure, only the number of acetyl groups (0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 acetyls) is plotted rather than the specific position where the acetyl group is localized. (F) Relative abundance of combinatorial modification patterns on H3K27 and K36 (specifically the 27-40 canonical H3 peptide NH<sub>3</sub>-K<sub>27</sub>SAPATGGVK<sub>36</sub>KPHR-COOH) in total histones and histones enriched by BioTAP-tagged Br140 and Pc.

#### Supplemental Figure S5. Co-bound genes in HUES64 cells are enriched for developmental

**GO terms.** Bubble plot showing significantly enriched GO terms from the PANTHER database for BRD1-only and co-bound genes. Significantly enriched terms after Bonferroni correction (adjusted p-value <0.01) were plotted in R. Bubble fill represents adjusted p-value and bubble size represents gene percentage in each category. The bubbles are ranked according to descending fold enrichment (observed/total number of genes per category).

### Supplemental\_Fig\_S1.



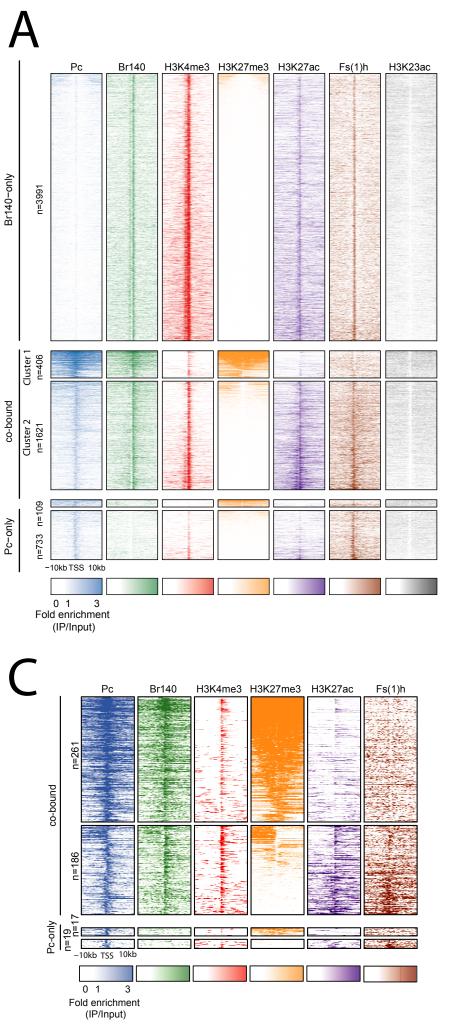


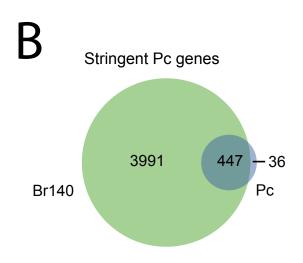
Experimental cross	Counted total # of viable F1	Genotype	Viable F1 with this genotype	Observed proportior (Expected mendelian proportion)	
yw ; Br140 <sup>s203</sup> /CyO ; P{BioTAP-N-Br140}/+	281	yw ; Br140 <sup>5203</sup> /Br140 <sup>5781</sup> ; +/+	0	0 (0.2)	
х yw ; Br140 <sup>s781</sup> /СуО ; +/+	201	yw ; Br140 <sup>5203</sup> /Br140 <sup>5781</sup> ; P{BioTAP-N-Br140}/+	57	0.202 (0.2)	
yw ; Br140 <sup>s203</sup> /CyO ; P{BioTAP-N-Br140}/+ X	139	yw ;	0	0 (0.2)	
^ <i>yw</i> ; Df(2R)BSC263/СуО ; +/+	132	yw ;	38	0.273 (0.2)	

## Supplemental\_Fig\_S2.

	Symbol	M.W. (kDa)	Рс	E(z)	Fs(1)h		Br140		Input	
Complex			Embryo	Embryo	S2 Cell		S2 Cell	Embryo	S2 Cell	Embryo
					Long + Short	Long	32 Cell	ЕШЛУО	SZ CEII	ЕШЛУО
dMOZ/MORF	Br140	157.02	40	0	7	2	210	27	0	5
	enok	254.52	34	0	6	7	130	28	1	4
	Eaf6	24.39	5	0	3	1	18	3	1	0
	Ing5	32.06	4	0	2	1	11	3	0	0
dMOZ/MORF interactor	elg1	129.29	1	0	0	1	32	16	0	5
TryC	ash1	246.11	3	0	2	1	10	3	0	0
TrxG	Fs(1)h	205.93	61	2	476	284	9	6	7	12
	Psc	169.73	92	5	14	7	1	5	0	2
	Su(z)2	149.48	72	0	13	3	5	2	0	0
PRC1	Sce	47.23	49	2	5	3	3	1	1	2
PACI	Рс	43.95	21	6	5	3	4	1	1	1
	ph (p+d)	167.18	66	1	6	2	2	2	0	0
	Scm	93.49	12	18	4	0	1	1	2	3
	Su(z)12	100.04	3	83	0	3	0	1	0	1
PRC2	E(z)	87.44	0	23	0	0	0	0	1	1
	esc/escl	47.96	1	42	2	0	0	0	1	1
	Pcl	114.57	1	33	0	0	1	0	0	0
	jing	181.09	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jarid2	252.37	4	33	7	3	4	1	0	8
	Caf1-55	48.6	3	32	7	6	7	2	6	8

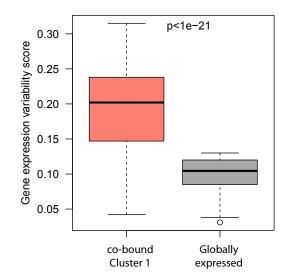
### Supplemental\_Fig\_S3.

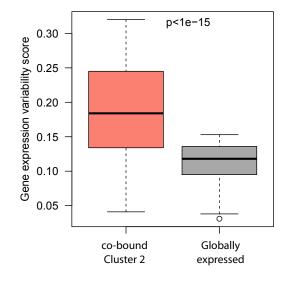




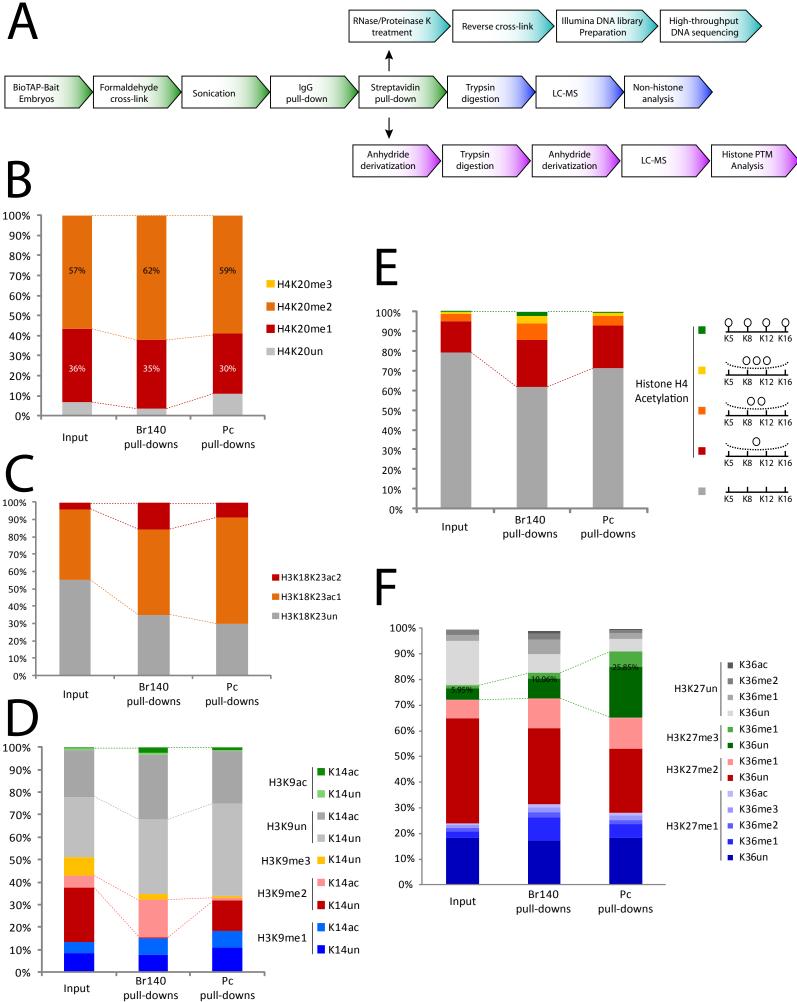
D

Expression variability





#### Supplemental\_Fig\_S4.



Input pull-downs

### Supplemental\_Fig\_S 5.

