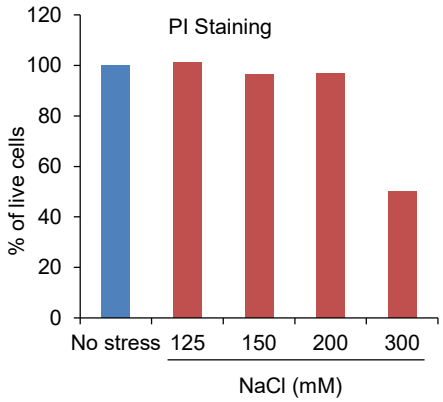
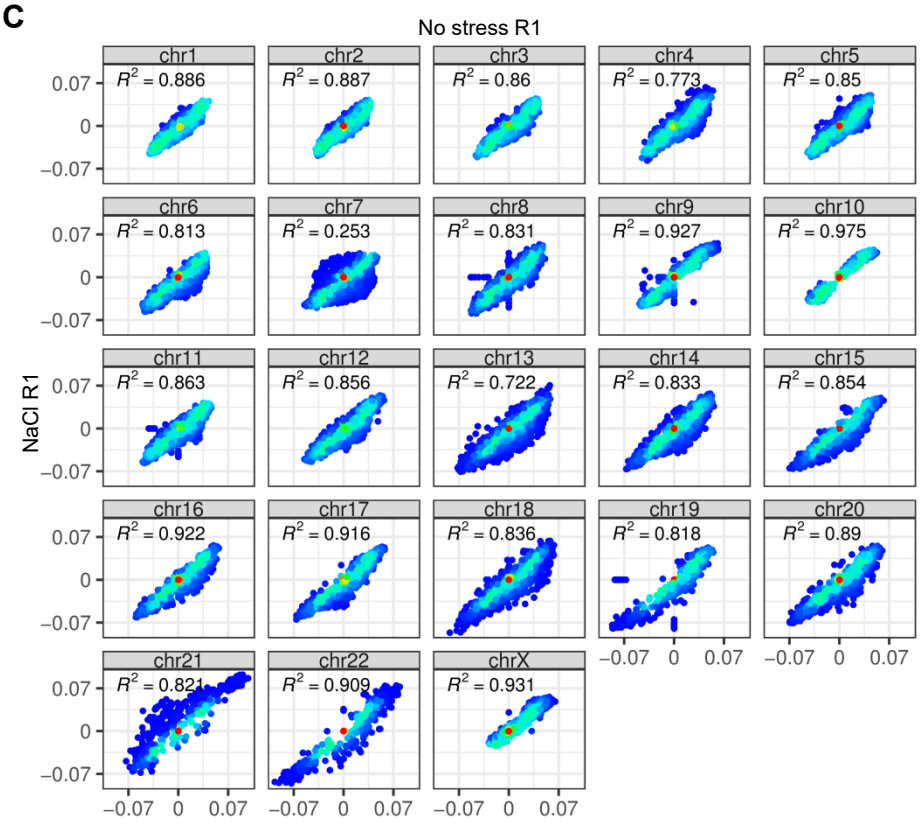
A



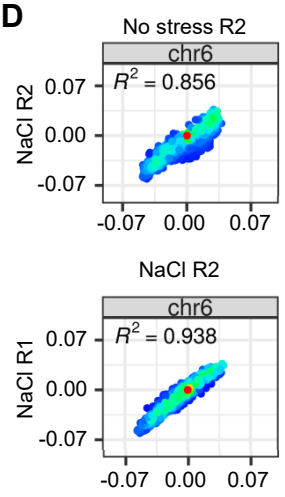
B

SAMPLE_NAME	valid_contacts
T47D no stress R1	111908315
T47D NaCl R1	157717203
T47D no stress R2	186909882
T47D NaCl R2	202511615
T47D No Stress (recovery set)	90884943
T47D Triptolide (recovery set)	114726218
T47D NaCl (recovery set)	134532040
T47D NaCl + Triptolide (recovery set)	119934380
T47D Recovery (recovery set)	108435127
T47D Recovery + Triptolide (recovery set)	124734293

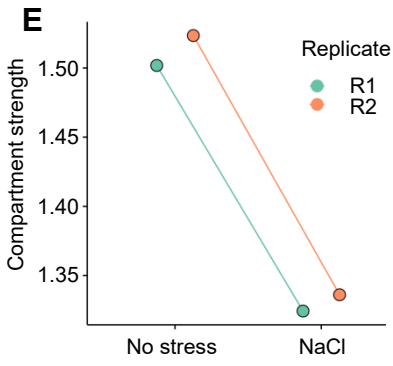
C



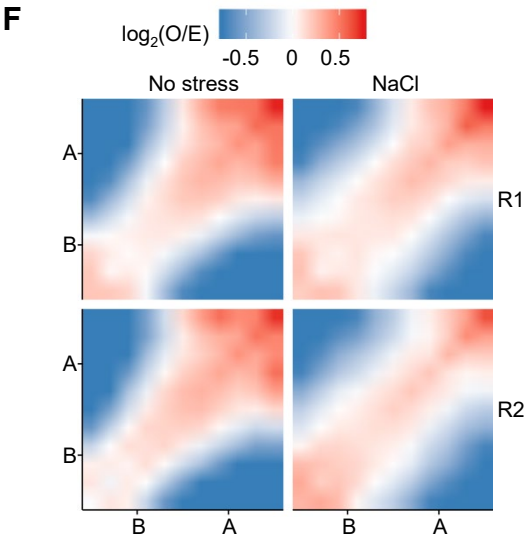
D



E



F



G

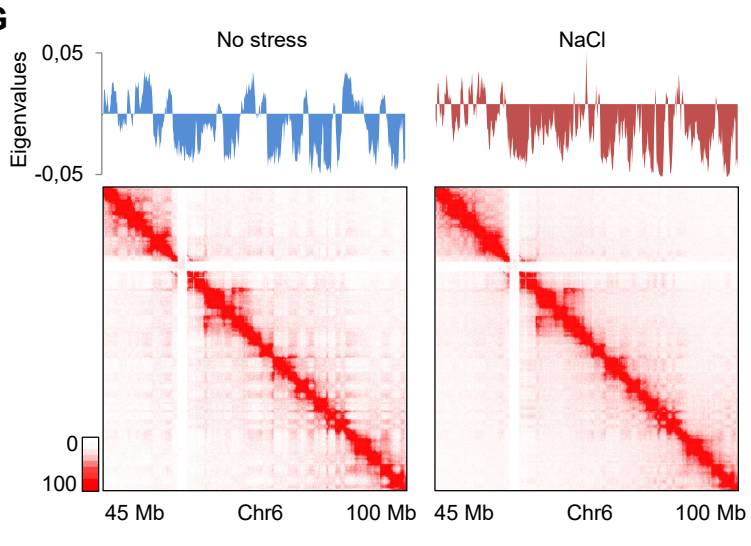


Figure S1. Hyper-osmotic stress has a strong impact on A/B compartment organization. The effect of osmotic stress was assayed using G0/1 arrested T47D cells as follows**.** A) Cell viability assays based on Propidium Iodide staining. The percentage of live cells is shown. B) Valid contacts obtained in the indicated HiC experiments. C) Correlation of eigenvalues for each individual chromosome obtained using HiC data, comparing non-stressed with NaCl-treated (110 mM for 60 min) cells. D) Correlation of eigenvalues obtained from HiC data, comparing the replicate samples of non-stressed with NaCl-treated cells, as well as comparing samples of NaCl-treated biological replicates. E) Compartment strength estimation with and without osmostress across replicates. F) Saddle plots showing the shift of interactions between compartments in control and stressed cells. Data are presented as the $\log_2$ ratio of observed and expected aggregated contacts between bins of discretized eigenvalues (50 categories, bin size = 100 kb). G) Eigenvalues and HiC maps of non-stressed and NaCl-treated cells from a region of chromosome 6.