

## Reporting Summary

Nature Research wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Research policies, see [Authors & Referees](#) and the [Editorial Policy Checklist](#).

### Statistical parameters

When statistical analyses are reported, confirm that the following items are present in the relevant location (e.g. figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section).

n/a Confirmed

- The exact sample size ( $n$ ) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement
- An indication of whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly
- The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided  
*Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.*
- A description of all covariates tested
- A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons
- A full description of the statistics including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient) AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals)
- For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g.  $F$ ,  $t$ ,  $r$ ) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and  $P$  value noted  
*Give  $P$  values as exact values whenever suitable.*
- For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings
- For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes
- Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's  $d$ , Pearson's  $r$ ), indicating how they were calculated
- Clearly defined error bars  
*State explicitly what error bars represent (e.g. SD, SE, CI)*

Our web collection on [statistics for biologists](#) may be useful.

### Software and code

Policy information about [availability of computer code](#)

#### Data collection

The mitotic bound fractions were imaged using IN Cell Analyzer 2200 V7.1. FRAP and Hoechst-YPet colocalization were imaged using ZEN 2009 software. Single molecule image collection was performed as described in Clauß et al., 2017

#### Data analysis

Statistics were calculated using R Studio 1.0.153. R packages used are: GenomicRanges\_1.28.6, edgeR\_3.18.1, lima\_3.32.10, ggplot2\_3.0.0. The following software was used for ATAC-seq and ChIP-seq analysis: STAR 2.5.3a, SAMTools 1.4, picard 2.8.3, HOMER 4.7, deepTools 2.4.2, BEDTools 2.2.6.0., MACS 2.1.1.20160309. For protein sequence analysis and machine learning analysis, R studio 1.0.143 was used with the following R packages: glmnet 2.0-16, gridExtra 2.3, stringr 1.3.1, data.table 1.11.4, ggplot2 3.0.0, Hmisc 4.1-1, protr 1.5-1, scales 0.5.0. Disordered domains were identified using online ANCHOR software on 26.09.2018. FRAP data were analyzed using the Matlab standalone version of easyFRAP R2015b (9.0). Hoechst-YPet colocalization were analyzed using FIJI from ImageJ 2.0.0-rc-43. The mitotic bound fractions were quantified using a semi-automated pipeline on CellProfiler 2.1.1. Single molecule image analysis was performed using a self-written code in Matlab R2017b.

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors/reviewers upon request. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Research [guidelines for submitting code & software](#) for further information.

## Data

Policy information about [availability of data](#)

All manuscripts must include a [data availability statement](#). This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A list of figures that have associated raw data
- A description of any restrictions on data availability

ChIP-seq and ATAC-seq data that support the findings of this study have been deposited in GEO (Gene Expression Omnibus) with the accession code GSE119784 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE119784>, reviewer access token: "uxklyewcdbjdir"). This raw data is used in Figures 4a-e, Figures 5a-e, Supplementary Figure 3d-f, Supplementary Figures 4a-d/f-j, Supplementary Figures 5a-g.

## Field-specific reporting

Please select the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.

- Life sciences       Behavioural & social sciences       Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences

For a reference copy of the document with all sections, see [nature.com/authors/policies/ReportingSummary-flat.pdf](https://www.nature.com/authors/policies/ReportingSummary-flat.pdf)

## Life sciences study design

All studies must disclose on these points even when the disclosure is negative.

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Sample size     | No sample size calculation was performed. Due to fairly constant values of Mitotic Bound Fraction between cells per clone, we believe that the number of cells quantified and the achieved statistical significance support our conclusions.  |
| Data exclusions | The DNA binding domain families were excluded from the machine learning algorithm if present in less than 10 TFs for which we obtained a value of Mitotic Bound Fraction.   |
| Replication     | We replicated ChIP-seq experiments for 4 transcription factors, performing the same experiment on different samples extracted on different days, using the same protocol. Similarly, all ATAC-seq experiments were carried out in duplicates, except for the control (rtTA3G) for which four replicates were performed. |
| Randomization   | We used 100 randomly selected transcription factors to test the algorithm generated using machine learning. Those were picked randomly in the 501 quantified TFs, and we confirmed that the fraction of enriched transcription factors was the same in both training and testing data sets.                             |
| Blinding        | This doesn't apply to our study.  |

## Reporting for specific materials, systems and methods

### Materials & experimental systems

| n/a                                 | Involved in the study                                     |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Unique biological materials      |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Antibodies            |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eukaryotic cell lines |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Palaeontology                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Animals and other organisms      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Human research participants      |

### Methods

| n/a                                 | Involved in the study                           |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ChIP-seq    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Flow cytometry         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> MRI-based neuroimaging |

## Antibodies

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Antibodies used | Anti-HA.11 IgG antibody BioLegend, clone 16B12, Cat# 901501 lots B231607, B201938, and B242906. Anti-Histone H3K9me3 antibody Abcam Cat# ab8898 lot GR275911-6.  |
| Validation      | <a href="https://www.biolegend.com/en-us/products/purified-anti-ha-11-epitope-tag-antibody-11374">https://www.biolegend.com/en-us/products/purified-anti-ha-11-epitope-tag-antibody-11374</a><br><a href="https://www.abcam.com/histone-h3-tri-methyl-k9-antibody-chip-grade-ab8898.html">https://www.abcam.com/histone-h3-tri-methyl-k9-antibody-chip-grade-ab8898.html</a> |

## Eukaryotic cell lines

Policy information about [cell lines](#)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Cell line source(s)  | E14: gift from Didier Trono; (EPFL)<br>CGR8: ATCC<br>NIH-3T3: provided by Ueli Schibler (University of Geneva)<br>HEK-293T cells: ATCC |
| Authentication   | The E14 and NIH-3T3 cell lines were not authenticated.   |
| Mycoplasma contamination   | E14 and NIH-3T3 cells were confirmed to be mycoplasma negative.  |
| Commonly misidentified lines<br>(See <a href="#">ICLAC</a> register) | HEK-293T: these cells were used for lentiviral vector production   |

## ChIP-seq

Data deposition

- Confirm that both raw and final processed data have been deposited in a public database such as [GEO](#).
- Confirm that you have deposited or provided access to graph files (e.g. BED files) for the called peaks.

Data access links  
*May remain private before publication.*

GSE119784 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE119784>, reviewer access token: "uxklyewcdbjdir")

Files in database submission

SRA files for each replicate available in GEO. Additionally, processed files listed below:

GSM3383675\_ATAC\_3T3\_WT.bw  
GSM3383675\_ATAC\_3T3\_WT\_BAMPE\_peaks.narrowPeak.gz  
GSM3383706\_BHLHB8.bw  
GSM3383706\_BHLHB8\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383707\_BHLHB8\_2.bw  
GSM3383707\_BHLHB8\_2\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383708\_BRACHYURY.bw  
GSM3383708\_BRACHYURY\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383709\_CDX2.bw  
GSM3383709\_CDX2\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383710\_DLX1.bw  
GSM3383710\_DLX1\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383711\_DLX6.bw  
GSM3383711\_DLX6\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383712\_DUXBL.bw  
GSM3383712\_DUXBL\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383713\_EBF1.bw  
GSM3383713\_EBF1\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383714\_FOXA1.bw  
GSM3383714\_FOXA1\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383715\_FOXA1\_2.bw  
GSM3383715\_FOXA1\_2\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383716\_FOXA1\_RR.bw  
GSM3383716\_FOXA1\_RR\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383717\_FOXA1\_SW.bw  
GSM3383717\_FOXA1\_SW\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383718\_HLF.bw  
GSM3383718\_HLF\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383719\_MAX.bw  
GSM3383719\_MAX\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383720\_NANOG.bw  
GSM3383720\_NANOG\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383721\_POU5F1.bw  
GSM3383721\_POU5F1\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383722\_POU5F1\_2.bw  
GSM3383722\_POU5F1\_2\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383723\_PRR3.bw  
GSM3383723\_PRR3\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383724\_RHOX11.bw  
GSM3383724\_RHOX11\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383725\_SIX6.bw  
GSM3383725\_SIX6\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383726\_SOX15.bw  
GSM3383726\_SOX15\_filtered.bed.gz  
GSM3383727\_SOX2.bw

GSM3383727\_SOX2\_filtered.bed.gz  
 GSM3383728\_SOX2\_2.bw  
 GSM3383728\_SOX2\_2\_filtered.bed.gz  
 GSM3383729\_TEAD1.bw  
 GSM3383729\_TEAD1\_filtered.bed.gz  
 GSM3383730\_THAP4.bw  
 GSM3383730\_THAP4\_filtered.bed.gz  
 GSM3383731\_TOX3.bw  
 GSM3383731\_TOX3\_filtered.bed.gz  
 GSM3383732\_ZFP319.bw  
 GSM3383732\_ZFP319\_filtered.bed.gz  
 GSM3383733\_OCT4SOX2\_3T3.bw  
 GSM3383733\_OCT4SOX2\_3T3\_filtered.bed.gz  
 GSM3383734\_Input.bw

Genome browser session  
 (e.g. [UCSC](#))

[http://genome-euro.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgTracks?db=mm10&lastVirtModeType=default&lastVirtModeExtraState=&virtModeType=default&virtMode=0&nonVirtPosition=&position=chr19%3A1-61431566&hgsid=229112263\\_jev7513Ra2EexCkRQ0DyiwLlvHO](http://genome-euro.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgTracks?db=mm10&lastVirtModeType=default&lastVirtModeExtraState=&virtModeType=default&virtMode=0&nonVirtPosition=&position=chr19%3A1-61431566&hgsid=229112263_jev7513Ra2EexCkRQ0DyiwLlvHO)

## Methodology

Replicates

ChIP-seq: One replicate per sample, except for BHLHB8, FOXA1, OCT4, and SOX2, for which two biological replicates were used. ATAC-seq: Two replicates per sample except for the control (rtTA3G), for which four replicates were used.

Sequencing depth

All sequencing experiments were paired end 2x37 bp. Find sequencing stats below.

Sample Percent\_uniquely\_mapped Reads\_sequenced

ATAC\_3T3\_WT 79.61 70729740  
 ATAC\_BHLHB8\_1 72.29 41629556  
 ATAC\_BHLHB8\_2 72.89 43486495  
 ATAC\_BRACHYURY\_1 78.81 41595438  
 ATAC\_BRACHYURY\_2 70.17 46798948  
 ATAC\_CDX2\_1 75.63 62598907  
 ATAC\_CDX2\_2 77.1 35552350  
 ATAC\_DLX6\_1 72.09 35617981  
 ATAC\_DLX6\_2 73.49 41213171  
 ATAC\_DUXBL\_1 74.46 27887342  
 ATAC\_DUXBL\_2 77.83 42381189  
 ATAC\_FOXA1\_1 71.89 36966566  
 ATAC\_FOXA1\_2 73.16 40937165  
 ATAC\_HLF\_1 72.47 48515310  
 ATAC\_HLF\_2 71.29 43630428  
 ATAC\_NANOG\_1 71.48 49461276  
 ATAC\_NANOG\_2 71.6 37708170  
 ATAC\_POU5F1\_1 72.97 37526267  
 ATAC\_POU5F1\_2 73.79 44772082  
 ATAC\_RHOX11\_1 73.19 33719580  
 ATAC\_RHOX11\_2 72.44 40469280  
 ATAC\_rtTA3G\_1 70.76 29619317  
 ATAC\_rtTA3G\_2 73.06 41217656  
 ATAC\_rtTA3G\_3 72.68 46434873  
 ATAC\_rtTA3G\_4 70.85 45019358  
 ATAC\_SIX6\_1 74.88 38810515  
 ATAC\_SIX6\_2 70.09 46542507  
 ATAC\_SOX15\_1 76.39 23145498  
 ATAC\_SOX15\_2 75.19 24682706  
 ATAC\_SOX2\_1 72.74 32075913  
 ATAC\_SOX2\_2 78.4 31939738  
 ChIP\_BHLHB8\_1 79.97 67283687  
 ChIP\_BHLHB8\_2 81.91 29319297  
 ChIP\_BRACHYURY 77.14 59301719  
 ChIP\_CDX2 80.4 48158212  
 ChIP\_DLX1 79.2 57813678  
 ChIP\_DLX6 79.83 59073507  
 ChIP\_DUXBL 79.19 27246231  
 ChIP\_EBF1 78.76 46538811  
 ChIP\_FOXA1\_1 79.14 51312885  
 ChIP\_FOXA1\_2 78.74 36191428  
 ChIP\_FOXA1\_RR 79.67 31189726  
 ChIP\_FOXA1\_SW 79.29 33695200  
 ChIP\_HLF 78.78 54953520  
 ChIP\_Input 23.63 49609400  
 ChIP\_MAX 80.36 28517596  
 ChIP\_NANOG 78.35 54530643  
 ChIP\_OCT4SOX2\_3T3 75.76 27160167  
 ChIP\_OCT4\_1 79.21 29081679

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
|                         | <p>ChIP_OCT4_2 78.69 31654536<br/>ChIP_PRR3 79.31 29643879<br/>ChIP_RHOX11 79.66 55581986<br/>ChIP_SIX6 78.43 49916227<br/>ChIP_SOX15 79.72 36653492<br/>ChIP_SOX2_1 79.92 57384588<br/>ChIP_SOX2_2 79.69 32736581<br/>ChIP_SRCAP 79.03 32589106<br/>ChIP_Tead1 29.24 54722721<br/>ChIP_THAP4 78.29 28490191<br/>ChIP_TOX3 75.9 33175713<br/>ChIP_ZFP319 79.12 28058818</p>   |
| Antibodies              | <p>Anti-HA.11 IgG antibody BioLegend, clone 16B12, Cat# 901501 lots B231607, B201938, and B242906.</p>  |
| Peak calling parameters | <p>For each sample, peaks were called with MACS2 with settings '-f BAMPE -g mm'. Peaks overlapping peaks called for input (non-immunoprecipitated chromatin) from NIH-3T3 cells and ENCODE blacklisted peaks were discarded.</p>  |
| Data quality            | <p>All sequencing yielded 93-95 Q30% values. FastQC was used to check for good sequence quality (no samples were discarded). Duplicate reads were removed. All peaks called are FDR &gt; 5% (q-value 0.05 in MACS2). Our correlations were quality-assured by (i) downsampling reads to the same number of reads, (ii) using a stringent q-value threshold (0.01), and (iii) using the alternative peak caller HOMER.</p> |
| Software                | <p>STAR 2.5.3a, SAMTools 1.4, picard 2.8.3, HOMER 4.7, deepTools 2.4.2, BEDTools 2.2.6.0., MACS 2.1.1.20160309. R packages: GenomicRanges_1.28.6, edgeR_3.18.1, lima_3.32.10, ggplot2_3.0.0.</p>  |