



Supplemental Fig. 6. Loss of PRC1 and not Transcriptional Upregulation Results in the Loss of Chromatin Contacts. (A & B) Barplots representing candidate analysis of ChIP enrichment relative to input measured by quantitative PCR for H3K27me3 (A) and RING1B (B) in mESCs treated for DMSO or EPZ (two independent replicates are shown). (C) Heatmap representation of H3K27me3 and RING1B ChIP-seq signal distribution at refseq gene TSS (+/- 5 kb; enriched for their respective marks) in two independent sets of EPZ/DMSO treated mESCs. (D) Example browser track views of RNA-seq and 4SU-seq data from mESCs following 24 h of EPZ/DMSO treatment (2 independent replicates shown). The signal is coloured according to the transcribed strand (positive - blue and negative - grey). (E) Beeswarm plots illustrating the RNA-seq and 4SU-seq signal of genes proximal to *Skida1* / *Bmi1* in mESCs treated with either DMSO or EPZ for 24 h. Significant differential expression is indicated (* $p \leq 0.05$ & > 0.01 and ** $p \leq 0.01$; paired Wilcoxon Rank Sum test). (F) 3D FISH measurement for probes shown in (Fig. 4A) in mESCs treated with DMSO or EPZ for 24 h (Two independent replicate experiments are shown). The significance of a shift in inter-probe distance between a given pair of samples is indicated (* $p \leq 0.05$ & > 0.01 and ** $p \leq 0.01$; Mann Whitney test). Probes separated by less than 0.2 μm (dashed grey line) are considered to be co-localised. (G and H) Replicated experiments for those shown in Fig. 6G and H.