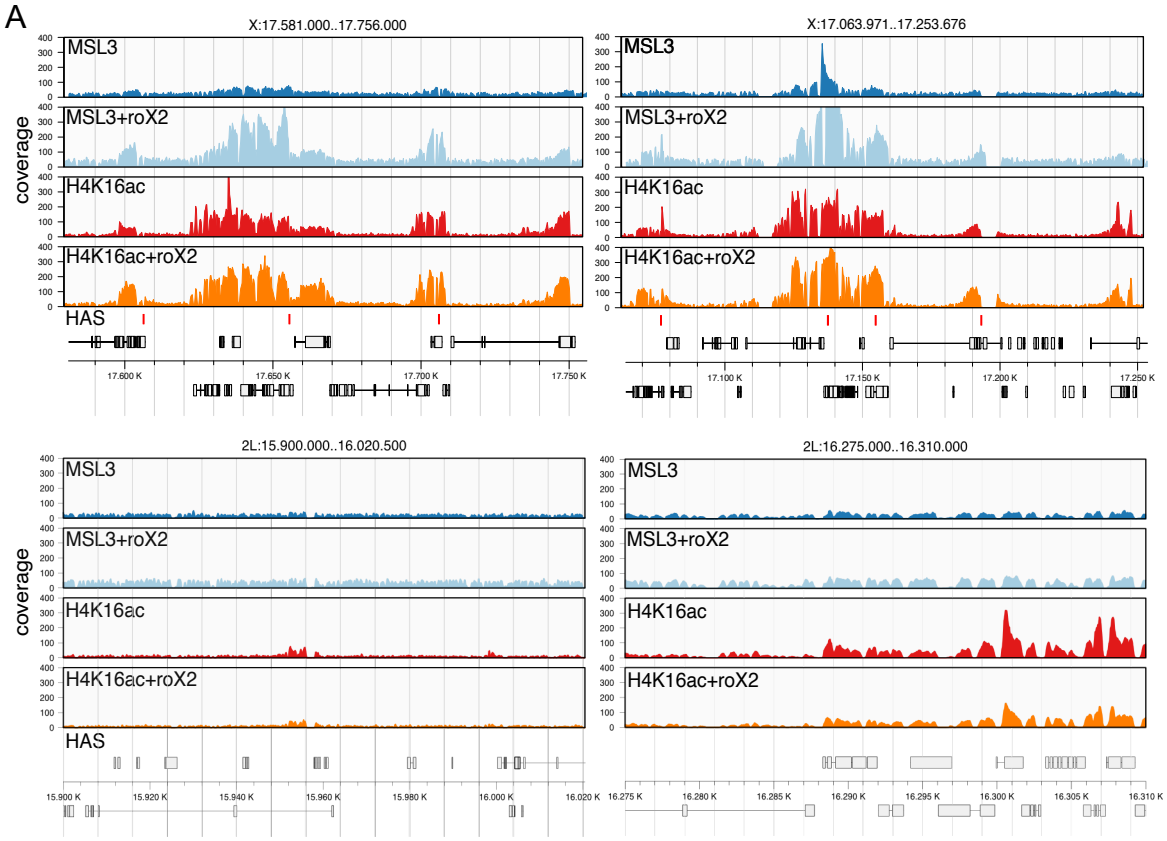
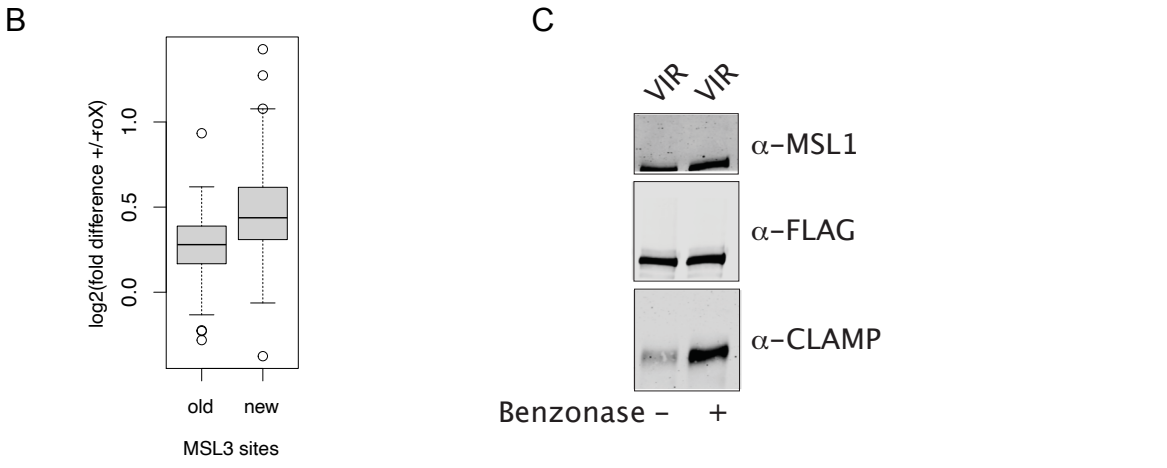
Suppl. Fig. 6


A
X:17.581.000..17.756.000
X:17.063.971..17.253.676
2L:15.900.000..16.020.500
2L:16.275.000..16.310.000
MSL3
MSL3+roX2
H4K16ac
H4K16ac+roX2
HAS
coverage


B
log2(fold difference +/-roX)
0.0
0.5
1.0
old
new
MSL3 sites
C
VIR
VIR
α-MSL1
α-FLAG
α-CLAMP
Benzonase -
+

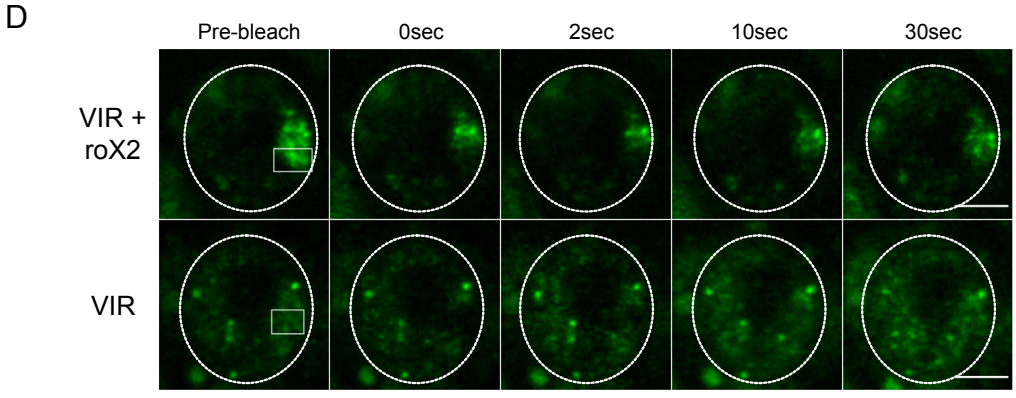

D
Pre-bleach
0sec
2sec
10sec
30sec
VIR +
roX2
VIR

Figure S6. The binding of MSL2^{vir} to DNA is tighter in presence of roX2.

(A) Representative ChIP profiles (MSL3 and H4K16ac) of female *D. melanogaster* cells expressing MSL2^{vir}-GFP -/+ roX2 illustrating two regions of the X chromosome (top panels) with HAS constitutively bound by MSL2^{vir} (left panel) or just bound in presence of roX2 (right panel) and two regions of the 2L chromosome (bottom panels). The MSL2^{mel} *in vivo* binding sites (HAS) are indicated at the bottom.

(B) Average signal changes measured in 4 independent H4K16ac ChIP experiments from *D. melanogaste*r female cells expressing MSL2^{vir}-GFP -/+ roX2 at HAS non-bound (new, 115) or bound (old, 48) without roX.

(C) Western-blot analyses of pull-down experiments using the recombinant MSL2^{vir}-FLAG (VIR) construct as bait in presence of extracts from male *D. melanogaster* cells untreated or treated with Benzonase.

(D) Examples of FRAP experiments. After pre-bleach scanning, a small portion of the MSL2^{vir}-GFP (VIR) signal -/+ roX2 was photobleached and followed by repeated scans at the indicated time. The bleached area is outlined by a white rectangle. Dotted circles indicate nuclei. Scale bar, 3µm.