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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 our Editorial Policies and the Editorial Policy Checklist.

For all statistical analyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.

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n/a	Confirmed					
	The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement					
	🕱 A statement on 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 statistical parameters 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. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i>) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted <i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i>					
×	For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings					
X	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 <i>d</i> , Pearson's <i>r</i>), indicating how they were calculated					
	ı	Our web collection on <u>statistics for biologists</u> contains articles on many of the points above.				
So	ftware an	d code				
Poli	cy information :	about <u>availability of computer code</u>				
Da	ita collection	Nikon elements for microscopy software, Simulations were done using the LAMMPS package (ver 3Mar20). Code is available at https://git.ecdf.ed.ac.uk/dmichiel/prc_ub_recoloring				
Da	ita analysis	All images were analysed using a combination of manual segmentation (ImageJ) and segmentation in Matlab (2017b).				

Data

Policy information about availability of data

All manuscripts must include a <u>data availability statement</u>. This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

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 and reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Research guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.

- 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

Source data is provided with this manuscript. Raw microscopy datasets available upon request.

Life scie	nces study design		
All studies must d	isclose on these points even when the disclosure is negative.		
Sample size	Sample sizes for live cell microscopy were chosen according to commonly used and accepted standards in the field. Three independent biological replicates obtained similar results and technical replicates assured statistical robustness.		
Data exclusions	Data was excluded if two independent observers disagreed on interpretation for collection of phase-diagrams.		
Replication	Three independent biological replicates obtained similar results and technical replicates assured statistical robustness.		
Randomization	Randomization was not feasible or necessary for this study as it involved live imaging of cells by a single investigator.		
Blinding	Image analysis for phase diagram construction was repeated by a second observer who was blind to sample identity. Blinding was not feasible for other parts as they were performed by a single investigator.		
We require informare system or method listerials & expansion of the control of th	Cocell lines X ChIP-seq Cocell lines X Flow cytometry Dlogy and archaeology MRI-based neuroimaging and other organisms Assearch participants		
<u>Antibodies</u>			
Antibodies used	Anti-H3K27Me3, rabbit Cell signal #9733 Anti-H2AK119Ub, rabbit Cell signal #8240 Anti-Bmi1, rabbit Cell signal #6964 Anti-Cbx2, rabbit Sigma Aldrich HPA023083 Anti-PHC1, rabbit Sigma Aldrich HPA006973 Anti-RNF2, rabbit Cell signal #5694 Anti-Rabbit IgG, Alexa fluor 647goat Thermo Fisher A-21245		

Anti-H3, rabbit Cell signal #4499

Peroxidase-AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG Jackson ImmunoResearch Europe Ltd. 111-035-144

Validation

Validation of the antibodies used in this study was done by the manufacturer and the details of these validation efforts are described on the manufacturer's website

Eukaryotic cell lines

Policy information about <u>cell lines</u>	
Cell line source(s)	ATCC: HEK293, HEK293T
Authentication	Seventeen short tandem repeat (STR) loci plus the gender determining locus, Amelogenin, were amplified using the commercially available PowerPlex® 18D Kit from Promega. The cell line sample was processed using the ABI Prism® 3500xl Genetic Analyzer. Data were analyzed using GeneMapper® ID-X v1.2 software (Applied Biosystems). Appropriate positive and negative controls were run and confirmed for each sample submitted
Mycoplasma contamination	Cells were tested negative for mycoplasma
Commonly misidentified lines (See <u>ICLAC</u> register)	NA