Supplemental material

Immunoglobulin enhancers increase RNA polymerase 2 stalling at somatic hypermutation target sequences

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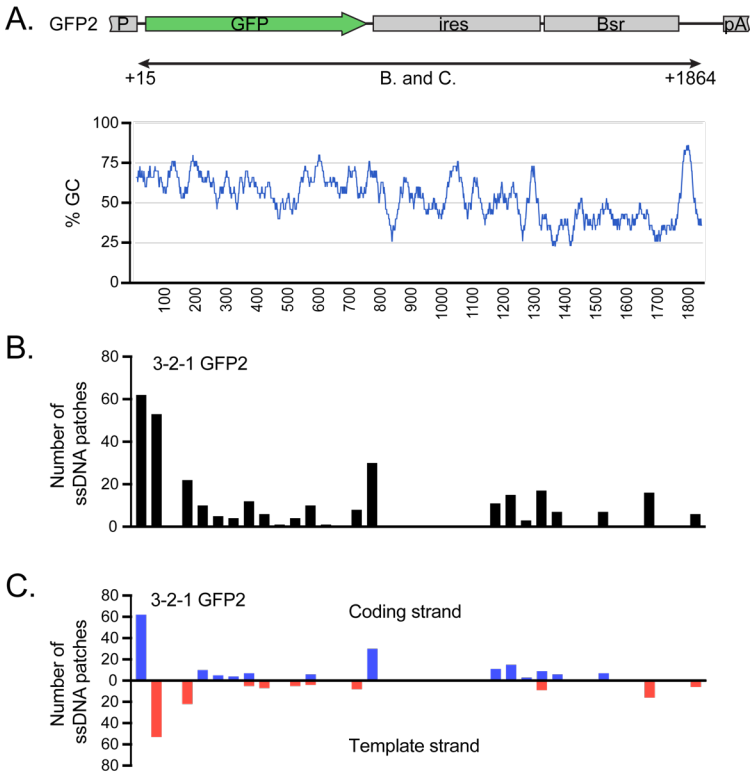

Figure S1. The effect of 3-2-1 DIVAC on ssDNA patch location

A. The location (upper panel) and GC content (bottom panel) of the region along the *GFP2* transcription unit in which the ssDNA was analyzed for B and C. The GC content is plotted with a 30 bp window.

B. Location of ssDNA patch centers in *3-2-1 GFP2* reporter plotted in bins of 50 bp.

C. The location of ssDNA patches on the coding strand (blue, above the x-axis) and template strand (red, below the x-axis) of the *3-2-1 GFP2* reporter. The locations are plotted in bins of 50 bp.

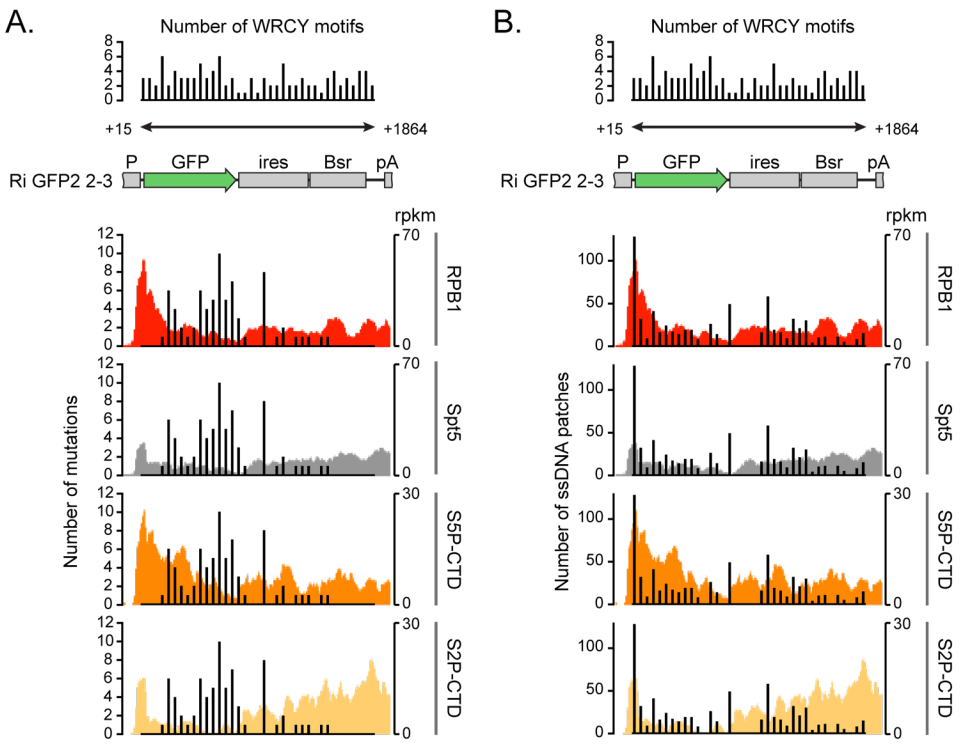

Figure S2. Colocation of Pol2, mutations and ssDNA patches

Comparison of the ChIP-seq signal (from Figure 5A, left y axes) with the location of AID-induced mutations (A) and the location of ssDNA patches (B) at the *Ri GFP2 2-3* reporter plotted in bins of 50 bp (y axes). The location of AID hotspot motifs WRCY/RGYW along the sequenced region (TSS +15 bp to +1,864 bp) is shown at the top.