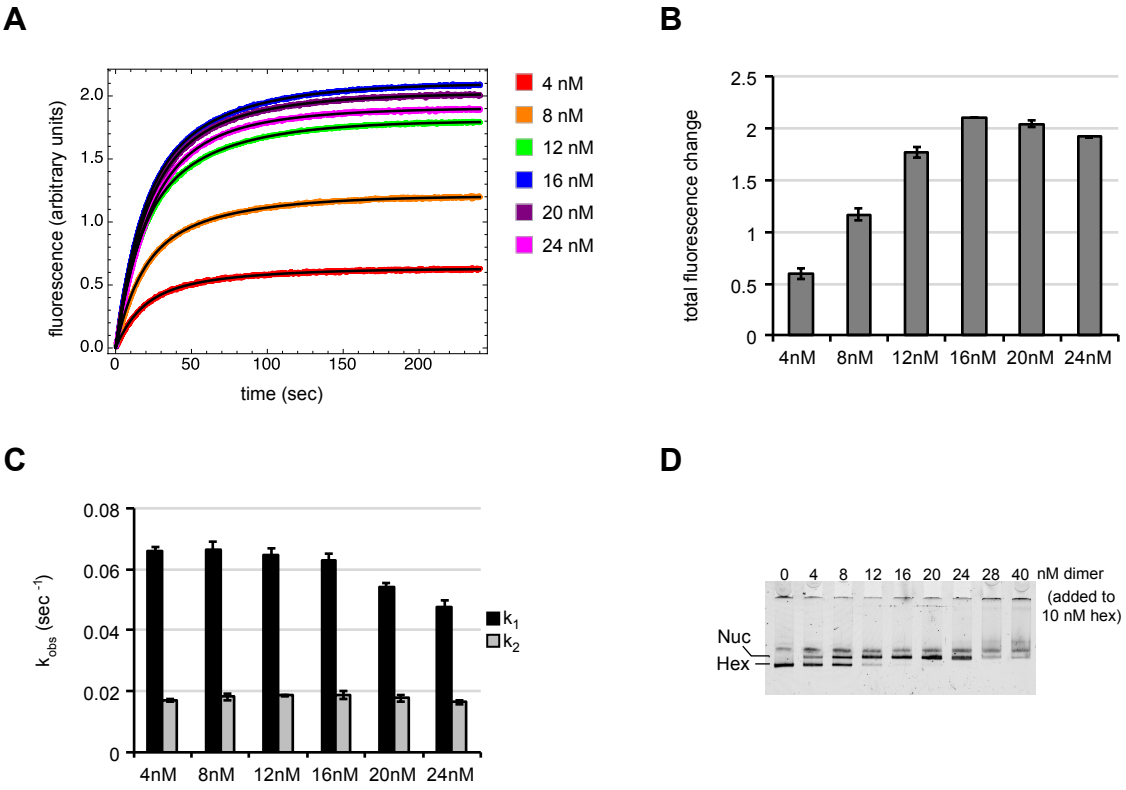

Figure 7 - Supplement 1.
With subsaturating H2A/H2B dimer addition, rates of nucleosome sliding by Chd1 are not sensitive to nucleosome:hexasome ratios.
(**A**) Nucleosome sliding monitored by Cy3-Cy3 fluorescence quenching on a stopped-flow fluorometer. The legend shows the amount of H2A/H2B dimer for each reaction, which contained 10 nM 0-601-80 hexasome, 50 nM Chd1, and 25 μM ATP. Each trace is an average of 4 or more injections from the same stopped flow experiment. The black curves show double exponential fits to the data.
(**B**) Graph of overall intensity changes at each H2A/H2B dimer concentration added to hexasomes, with higher intensity reflecting a greater proportion of nucleosomes that can be shifted. Error bars indicate the range from two independent sets of experiments.
(**C**) Graph of sliding rates for stopped flow H2A/H2B dimer addition. The observed rates (given as k_1 and k_2) were determined from double exponential fits to the data. Error bars indicate the range from two independent sets of experiments.
(**D**) Native PAGE visualization of nucleosomes generated by addition of H2A/H2B dimer to hexasomes. Shown is a representative of ten similar titrations performed using wild-type or modified H2A/H2B dimers.