



Figure 3-figure supplement 1. GapR full-length and truncation variant ChIP-seq.

- (A) Schematic and purification gel of full-length GapR and tetramerization-deficient GapR¹⁻⁷⁶.
- (B) Electrophoretic mobility shift assays of full-length and GapR¹⁻⁷⁶ binding to 210 bp DNA.
- (C) Analysis of ligation products from Fig. 3A with 2D-chloroquine electrophoresis. Migration of different plasmid forms are diagrammed (left): N, nicked; R, relaxed; L, linear; (-), negatively supercoiled; (+), positively supercoiled.
- (D) GapR¹⁻⁷⁶ ChIP-seq (green) and GapR ChIP-seq profiles in the absence (orange) and presence (pink) of the transcriptional inhibitor rifampicin (top). Transcription on the forward (green) and reverse (blue) strands with annotated genes indicated (bottom).
- (E) Mean GapR¹⁻⁷⁶ ChIP in the middle of gene bodies (black), divergently transcribed regions (blue), convergently transcribed regions (red), and where transcription is in the same orientation (purple).
- (F) GapR profiles as in (D) showing GapR accumulation at a representative region of convergent transcription.
- (G) GapR profiles as in (D) showing GapR de-enrichment at a representative region of divergent transcription.