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Factors That Promote H3 Chromatin Integrity during Transcription Prevent Promiscuous Deposition of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> in Fission Yeast

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Abstract

Specialized chromatin containing CENP-A nucleosomes instead of H3 nucleosomes is found at all centromeres. However, the mechanisms that specify the locations at which CENP-A chromatin is assembled remain elusive in organisms with regional, epigenetically regulated centromeres. It is known that normal centromeric DNA is transcribed in several systems including the fission yeast, <i>Schizosaccharomyces pombe</i>. Here, we show that factors which preserve stable histone H3 chromatin during transcription also play a role in preventing promiscuous CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> deposition in fission yeast. Mutations in the histone chaperone FACT impair the maintenance of H3 chromatin on transcribed regions and promote widespread CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> incorporation at non-centromeric sites. FACT has little or no effect on CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> assembly at endogenous centromeres where CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> is normally assembled. In contrast, Clr6 complex II (Clr6-CII; equivalent to Rpd3S) histone deacetylase function has a more subtle impact on the stability of transcribed H3 chromatin and acts to prevent the ectopic accumulation of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> at specific loci, including subtelomeric regions, where CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> is preferentially assembled. Moreover, defective Clr6-CII function allows the de novo assembly of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> chromatin on centromeric DNA, bypassing the normal requirement for heterochromatin. Thus, our analyses show that alterations in the process of chromatin assembly during transcription can destabilize H3 nucleosomes and thereby allow CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> to assemble in its place. We propose that normal centromeres provide a specific chromatin context that limits reassembly of H3 chromatin during transcription and thereby promotes the establishment of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> chromatin and associated kinetochores. These findings have important implications for genetic and epigenetic processes involved in centromere specification.

Introduction

Centromere formation is influenced by both genetic and epigenetic processes (reviewed in [1,2,3,4,5,6]). The fundamental feature that defines active centromeres resides at the chromatin level; the presence of specialized chromatin in which histone H3 is replaced by the conserved H3 variant CENP-A (CenH3). CENP-A is highly enriched at active centromeres and is indispensable for centromere function. CENP-A chromatin provides a platform for recruiting kinetochore proteins which in turn direct CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> targeting and retention; thus CENP-A chromatin serves as an epigenetic mark allowing propagation of centromeres at specific loci [1,5,7].

Fission yeast (<i>Schizosaccharomyces pombe</i>) centromeres provide an excellent model for dissecting the mechanism of CENP-A chromatin assembly [0]. CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> chromatin assembles on 7-10 kb central domain regions which, as at mammalian centromeres, are surrounded by heterochromatin formed by methylation of histone H3 lysine 9 [5]. We previously showed that flanking heterochromatin is required to establish CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> on the central domain of native plasmid-based minichromosome DNA [9,10]. However, once established, CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> chromatin is propagated in the absence of the adjacent heterochromatin. The epigenetic nature of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> assembly in fission yeast is underscored by the findings that neocentromeres can form at subtelomeric regions and centromeres can be inactivated on dicentric chromosomes [11,12]. The assembly of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> chromatin at novel secondary sites could be beneficial for the rescue of acentric chromosomes but detrimental if activated on normal chromosomes. Dicentric chromosomes are highly unstable and thus mechanisms must operate to suppress assembly of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> chromatin at such secondary sites (reviewed in [6]). Related to this, CENP-A is overexpressed and more CENP-A is incorporated at centromeres in some tumor cells [13,14]. CENP-A overexpression can trigger
**Author Summary**

Centromeres are the chromosomal locations at which kinetochores, the machinery that directs chromosome segregation, are assembled. In most eukaryotes, centromere location is epigenetically determined, meaning that the underlying DNA sequence does not dictate where they are formed. The genome is packaged in particles called nucleosomes, composed of histone proteins. Centromere DNA is wrapped around unusual nucleosomes that differ from those elsewhere in the genome because the histone H3-like CENP-A replaces the normal histone H3 component. We used fission yeast to investigate where CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) nucleosomes are formed in cells containing excess CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) and how the formation of these non-centromeric CENP-A nucleosomes is controlled. H3 nucleosomes are disassembled and reassembled during transcription by RNA polymerase II (RNAPII). We show that the normal process of reassembling robust H3 chromatin on RNAPII genes is required to prevent CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) assembly in its place. Centromeres allow a low level of RNAPII transcription, and our analyses suggest that DNA sequences and chromatin contexts at centromeres may limit the activities required to stabilize and reassemble H3 chromatin during transcription in order to promote the establishment of CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) chromatin and associated kinetochores.

Here we investigate the contribution of factors that govern nucleosome dynamics during RNAPII transcription to CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) deposition. We find that defects in FACT and Clr6-CII, which normally restore H3 chromatin integrity during RNAPII transcription, cause increased CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) incorporation at non-centromeric loci when CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) levels are elevated. FACT mutants show a strong phenotype, severely disrupt H3 chromatin integrity on RNAPII genes and promote widespread misincorporation of CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\). In contrast, cells with defective Clr6-CII display a more subtle disturbance of H3 chromatin integrity and allow increased CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) incorporation at more specific locations, including subtelomeric regions. Remarkably, Clr6-CII mutants allow the de novo assembly of CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) and kinetochore proteins on plasmids carrying centromeric central domain DNA alone and thus circumvent the requirement for flanking heterochromatin in the establishment of CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) chromatin. We propose that CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) chromatin can assemble de novo on particular genomic regions when the integrity of H3 chromatin fails to be restored during transcription-induced chromatin reconfiguration. By extrapolation, at endogenous centromeres, specific chromatin contexts such as flanking heterochromatin (provided by repetitive elements) or pre-established centromeric chromatin may alter nucleosome dynamics during RNAPII transcription to facilitate the replacement of H3 by CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\).

**Results**

FACT mutants are hypersensitive to CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) overexpression

FACT is composed of two evolutionarily conserved subunits, Spt6 and Pob3 (SSRP1 in human) [34, 35]. In budding yeast both FACT subunits are essential, but fission yeast requires only Spt6 for survival [36]. Thus, Spt6 performs the major functions of FACT in fission yeast. To fully assess whether FACT modulates CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) deposition in fission yeast, we generated temperature sensitive (ts) alleles of spt16\(^{\text{ts}}\). Cells with a defect in mechanisms that prevent inappropriate CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) deposition in non-centromeric chromatin are expected to be sensitive to CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) overexpression. We noticed that elevated CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) levels (OE-CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\)) exacerbate the ts phenotype in spt16-ts cells (Figure 1A; for generation of spt16-ts alleles see Figure S1A). Since different spt16 alleles and pob3\(^{\text{ts}}\) also exhibit sensitivity, this phenotype is not allele or subunit specific (Figure 1B and 1C). The effect was greater when CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) was expressed from the stronger promoter nmt41 (nmt promoters are described in [37]). The nmt41 promoter produces 4- to 5-fold more GFP-CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) than the weaker nmt81 version (Figure 1D). The level of OE-CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) expressed from nmt41-GFP-capI\(^{\text{ts}}\) and nmt81-GFP-capI\(^{\text{ts}}\) is comparable in wild-type (wt) and spt16-ts cells (Figure 1D). This interaction is specific to CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) since spt16-ts cells are not sensitive to elevated expression of histone H3 (Figure 1A; see [38]).

Marker genes placed in the central domain of fission yeast centromeres are normally silenced and mutations affecting CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) deposition exhibit decreased silencing [39]. Silencing of ura4\(^{+}\) in the central domain (ent::ura4\(^{+}\)) is largely unaffected in pob3\(^{\text{ts}}\) cells and in spt16-ts alleles at the permissive temperature (25°C) (Figure S1B and S1C). Factors involved in CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) deposition at centromeres often show genetic interactions when combined with defects in CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) itself [39]. However, pob3\(^{\text{ts}}\) does not display reduced growth when combined with cnp1-ts87 which has a relatively weak mutation in CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) (Figure S1D). One explanation for the sensitivity of FACT mutants to
elevated CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> levels but the lack of an interaction with CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> mutants is that FACT is required to prevent the promiscuous incorporation of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> in place of H3 at non-centromeric locations and is not directly involved in maintaining CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> chromatin at centromeres. The mis-incorporation of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> at other locations in FACT mutants may cause cell lethality by interfering with normal chromatin-based processes such as transcription or possibly due to the induction of ectopic kinetochores.

Spt16 is required to maintain the integrity of H3 chromatin on RNAPII genes

It is well known that FACT is required for the RNAPII transcription-coupled reassembly of chromatin on transcription units in <i>S. cerevisiae</i> [40,41]. However, although the reassembly of chromatin on transcribed templates with recycled histones is defective in <i>spt16</i> mutants, the assembly of chromatin from the free histone pool remains active so that new histones can be incorporated. Indeed, the elevated loss of nucleosomes from transcription units in <i>spt16</i> mutants enhances their replenishment with new histones from the free pool [40]. Thus FACT normally prevents the incorporation of free histones by recycling pre-existing histones in template-associated nucleosomes during transcription. Our previous analyses indicate that CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> and H3 can compete for incorporation into chromatin at centromeres [38]. If FACT mutants cause elevated turnover of H3 nucleosomes on RNAPII-transcribed templates in <i>S. pombe</i> then this might provide the opportunity for CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> to replace H3 in non-centromeric transcribed chromatin.

We first tested if, as in <i>S. cerevisiae</i>, FACT is also required for the reassembly of chromatin on genes transcribed by RNAPII in <i>S. pombe</i>. The detection of shorter sense and antisense transcripts initiated from within open reading frames (ORFs) is a hallmark of defective RNAPII transcription-coupled chromatin reassembly [28,31,32]. Clr6-CII is the <i>S. pombe</i> equivalent of Rpd3S in <i>S. cerevisiae</i> and microarray expression profiling previously indicated the presence of antisense transcripts from a set of genes in <i>S. pombe</i> cells with defective Clr6-CII [33]. We reasoned that the same genes may display a similar defect in FACT mutants and selected three genes (<i>SPBC197.11</i>, <i>pot1</i><sup>+</sup> and <i>msh1</i> <sup>+</sup>) for northern analyses in wild-type (wt), <i>spt16-18</i> and <i>pst2</i> (Pst2; Sin3-related Clr6-CII subunit) cells (Figure 2A). Probes complementary to 3' region of these genes detect short, abnormal transcripts in cells with defective Spt16 or Pst2 (Figure 2B and 2C) and the transcript sizes suggest that they originate from within the ORFs. Clr6-CII preferentially targets transcribed regions to suppress aberrant transcription initiation, whereas Clr6 complex I (Clr6-CI) acts at promoters [33]. Consistent with this, spurious intragenic transcripts are detected in cells lacking other Clr6-CII subunits (<i>phli1Δ</i>, <i>alp13A</i>) but not in mutants that specifically affect Clr6-CI (<i>pot1</i>Δ; Figure 2C).

To directly determine if chromatin integrity is compromised in <i>S. pombe</i> cells with defective FACT we measured the levels of H3

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**Figure 1. Overexpression of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> causes toxicity in FACT mutants.** (A) Viability of wild-type (wt) and <i>spt16-18</i> cells expressing additional CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> or H3 at low (nmt81-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup>), nmt81-H3) or medium (nmt41-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup>, nmt41-H3) levels compared to empty vector. Cells were grown at 27°C which is semi-permissive for <i>spt16-18</i>. Phloxine B plates stain dead cells red. (B) Viability of wt, <i>pob3Δ</i> and <i>spt16-17</i> cells expressing additional CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> at low (nmt81-
Figure 2. Spt16 is required to suppress cryptic transcription initiation and nucleosome loss at RNAPII genes. (A) Schematic of genes and positions of RNA probes (arrow) used in Northern analysis. (B) Northern analyses of transcripts from SPBC19C7.11, pot1+ and msh1+ genes. RNA was extracted from cells grown at 25°C (wt, spt16-18), 32°C (wt, pst2Δ) or 36°C (wt, spt16-18) after shift from 25°C. Arrow indicates full-length transcripts. (C) Northern analysis of transcripts from SPBC19C7.11. Cells were grown at 36°C for 2 h after shift from 25°C (wt, spt16-ts) or at 32°C for 6 h after shift from 25°C (wt, pst2Δ, Cph1Δ, Alp13Δ, pst1-1), as indicated. (D) ChIP analysis of H3 levels at act1+ and pot1+ in wt and spt16-18 cells grown at 36°C for 1 h after shift from 25°C (top). ChIP analysis of H2B levels at act1+ and pot1+ in wt and spt16-18 cells expressing H2B-FLAG or untagged H2B (bottom). Enrichment is reported as % IP. Error bar indicates S.D. from 3 biological replicates. (E) Genome browser view showing ChIP-chip occupancy profiles for H3 in wt (blue) and spt16-18 cells (red). The relative ratio (spt16-18/wt) is indicated in black. Data on the Y-axis are presented in log2 scale and the X-axis shows genome positions in base pairs. Open reading frames (ORFs) are displayed as boxes and colored according to transcription levels (highly transcribed genes in red, medium transcribed genes in green and low transcribed genes in blue). (F) Average gene analysis for the ratio of H3 occupancy in spt16-18 mutants versus wt. Genes are aligned at transcription start site and divided into four groups dependent of their transcription levels. Data on the Y-axis are presented in log2 scale and the X-axis shows position relative to start (bp). Values for gene expression were calculated using Podbat based on the RNA data from a previous study [61,62]. The gene expression value ranged between 5 and 15, and genes were assigned into categories based on this value. Five categories were made: very high (>14) (n = 37), high (12–14) (n = 591), medium (10–12) (n = 1726), low (8–10) (n = 1904) and very low (<8) (n = 815). n = number of genes in each group. Error bars represent 99% confidence intervals.

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and H2B on the act1+ gene where aberrant intragenic transcripts were readily detected in spt16-18 cells. We also analyzed the act1+ gene, which is highly transcribed and thus associated nucleosomes are likely to be more dynamic. ChIP analyses indicated that the levels of histones are dramatically reduced on act1+ in spt16-18 cells compared to wild-type cells (Figure 2D). A modest reduction of histone levels is also observed on pot1+ in spt16-18 cells. This suggests that Spt16 is required to maintain H3 nucleosomes on act1+ and pot1+. To further assess loss of chromatin integrity from RNAPII genes in spt16-18 cells, we performed genome-wide analyses of H3 association in wt and spt16-18 cells. We observed a widespread decrease in the relative levels of H3 on RNAPII genes in spt16-18 cells (Figure 2E). The reduction of H3 levels on RNAPII genes in spt16-18 cells is correlated with their level of transcription (Figure 2F). Thus, as in S. cerevisiae, FACT is required to maintain canonical H3 nucleosomes on genes during transcription by RNAPII.

CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} accumulates at non-centromeric locations in cells with defective FACT

Normally, cells express low levels of CENP-A and this together with robust and specific mechanisms involving centromere assembly factors maintains CENP-A exclusively at centromeres. In order to determine if defective FACT function allows the incorporation of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} at non-centromeric locations, we compared the levels of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} on act1+ and pot1+ genes in wild-type and spt16-18 cells expressing additional CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1}. CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} incorporation into the chromatin covering pot1+, but not act1, was substantially increased in spt16-18 relative to wild-type cells expressing excess CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} (mut411-cnp1+; Figure 3A). The spt16-18 mutation alone or OE-CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} in wild-type cells does not significantly affect the levels of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} on pot1+. The increased accumulation of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} on pot1+ compared to act1+ in spt16-18 cells is intriguing since H3 occupancy is more severely reduced on act1+ (Figure 2D). The act1+ gene is very highly expressed and even in wild-type cells it retains a relatively low level of H3. We surmise that, like H3, CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} cannot stably assemble on highly transcribed genes such as act1+ in spt16-18 cells due to its continual removal. But on genes such as pot1+ that are transcribed at intermediate levels, H3 or CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} can be stably incorporated from the free histone pool.

It is well established that CENP-A chromatin serves as a platform for assembly of kinetochore proteins at centromeres [42]. The expression of additional CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} in FACT defective spt16-18 cells results in a modest but reproducible reduction in the association of the CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} kinetochore protein with centromeres (Figure 3B). One explanation is that the pool of endogenous CENP-C\textsuperscript{Cnp1} is limited and the promiscuous incorporation of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} at many non-centromeric locations leads to the redistribution of this CENP-C\textsuperscript{Cnp1}. However, CENP-C\textsuperscript{Cnp1} levels were not observed to increase on act1+ or pot1+ in spt16-18 expressing additional CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} (mut411-cnp1+; Figure 3B). Other regions in the genome may accumulate higher levels of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} allowing them to attract CENP-C\textsuperscript{Cnp1} away from centromeres. To explore this possibility, we compared the genome-wide distribution of overexpressed CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} in wild-type and spt16-18 cells. The absolute levels of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} association were quantified across the genome using ChIP-chip. In spt16-18 cells expressing excess CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} (mut411-cnp1+), a 1.7 fold global increase in chromosomal levels of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} occurs. The most notable accumulation relative to wild-type cells is observed on the euchromatic regions adjacent to centromeric heterochromatin (Figure 3C and Figure S2; also see Table S1 for CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} and H3 enrichment at selected genes). To further evaluate this, we conducted a genome-wide data-driven search for regions of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1}-chromatin association. Regions of at least 1 kb in length and with more than 2-fold increase in CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} signal above genome-wide average were selected. 166 regions were identified, and 56 of these were within 100 kb of centromeres (Red boxes; Figure 3G, i.e. 57% of regions found in 4.8% of the genome. This was found to be highly significant (p<10^{-4}, hypergeometric distribution). ChIP-qPCR analyses confirm that high levels of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} accumulate on pmr1+ (high expression class) and tpb41+ (very low expression class) which are proximal to cen1 and cen3, respectively (Figure 3D). Increased association of CENP-C\textsuperscript{Cnp1} is detected on tpb41+ in spt16-18 OE-CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} cells, indicating that other kinetochore proteins can be recruited to some non-centromeric sites (Figure 3D). Only genes with internal cryptic transcriptional start sites will generate short aberrant intragenic transcripts. Indeed, short cryptic transcripts are not readily detected from pmr1+ and tpb41+ in spt16-18 cells and pot2Δ cells (Figure S3A). Also, short cryptic transcripts were not evident from act1+ (Figure S3B). Thus, it is unlikely that cryptic transcription itself is the primary cause of H3 loss or CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} incorporation in FACT mutants. ChIP-chip analyses show that the levels of H3 and CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} are lowest on transcribed genes with high levels of expression and this decreases further in spt16-18 cells compared to wild-type cells (Figure S4). Even within centromere proximal regions where overexpressed CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} is preferentially assembled in spt16-18 cells, very highly transcribed genes do not allow CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} accumulation (Figure 3E and 3F). This supports the conclusion that genes with low to intermediate levels of RNAPII transcription permit more stable incorporation of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} in the absence of FACT function.

Centromere activity is required for the incorporation of excess CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} in centromere proximal regions

The preferential accumulation of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} close to centromeres in FACT defective spt16-18 cells overexpressing CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} may be dependent on centromeric heterochromatin or on the presence of an active centromere. Centromeric heterochromatin is completely dependent on chlor4+, encoding the only H3K9 methyltransferase in S. pombe, which is non-essential. We have previously shown that heterochromatin is required for the de novo assembly of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} on nearby centromeric DNA. However, increased CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} association was still detected on pmr1+ in spt16-18 cells overexpressing CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} that lack Ctr4 (chlorA; Figure 3G). Therefore to determine if the accumulation of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} is directed by the presence of an active centromere, we used cdho cells in which the normal cen1 was deleted and a neocentromere formed in the tel1R subtelomeric region [12]. In these cells, enrichment of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} on pmr1+ (∼20 kb away from the cen1 deletion) is significantly reduced in spt16-18 cells overexpressing CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} but the association of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} with the non-centromeric pot1+ gene is unaffected (Figure 3G). The 40 kb deletion in cdho cells, completely removes both the central CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1}/kinetochore and heterochromatin domains from cen1. This indicates that it is the pre-assembled centromere/kinetochore, rather than heterochromatin, that promotes the assembly of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} over adjacent euchromatin in FACT defective spt16-18 cells. Pre-assembled centromeres must attract excess CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} and deposition factors which aid the assembly of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} chromatin over nearby euchromatin when it becomes permissive for CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} incorporation in cells with compromised FACT function.
Figure 3. Spt16 prevents promiscuous incorporation of CENP-A^{Cnp1}. (A) ChIP analysis of CENP-A^{Cnp1} levels at endogenous centromeres (cc1/3), act1^+ and pot1^+ in wt and spt16-18 cells in the absence or presence of OE-CENP-A^{Cnp1} (nmt41-cnp1^+; pREP41-cnp1^+ integrated at ars1 locus). Cells
Cells with defective Spt6 are sensitive to CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) overexpression

If RNAPII transcription-coupled nucleosome reassembly acts to exclude CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) from incorporation at non-centromeric regions, then other mutants affecting this process should also allow mis-incorporation of CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\). In S. cerevisiae, the Spt6 chaperone also acts to reassemble nucleosomes within ORFs following transcription [28]. Our analyses demonstrate that S. pombe cells bearing the \(spt6-1\) mutation [43] are also sensitive to elevated CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) levels (Figure S2A). In addition, \(spt6-1\) also allows this CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) to accumulate at non-centromeric regions (Figure S5B). Thus both the FACT and Spt6 chaperones, which are required to maintain chromatin integrity on genes following transcription by RNApol II, are implicated in preventing the misincorporation of CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) when it is expressed at elevated levels.

FACT is required for the preferential incorporation of CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) at specific locations

Neocentromeres can form at subtelomeric regions in S. pombe following removal of the normal centromere [12]. The expression of additional CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) in wild-type cells also allows its accumulation over these telomere adjacent regions (Castillo et al in preparation; see Figure S6A). This suggests that subtelomeric regions possess particular features that make them favorable substrates for CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) assembly. Interestingly, our ChIP-chip analyses reveal that CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) does not accumulate over subtelomeric regions in FACT defective \(spt16-18\) cells expressing additional CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\), even though they are normally preferred sites for the accumulation of additional CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) in wild-type cells (Figure 3C - subtelomeric CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) accumulation does not increase in \(spt16-18\) relative to wild-type cells). This suggests that FACT is not normally active, or is unable to prevent CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) deposition, at wild-type subtelomeric regions.

To explore the relationship between FACT and CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) permissive regions further we examined the effect of defective FACT function on the association of CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) with centromeric DNA in both its normal context and at an ectopic location. CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) normally assembles on the central domain regions of centromeres due to kinetochore-mediated CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) recruitment and/or maintenance mechanisms. Centromeric heterochromatin also aids the assembly of CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) chromatin at centromeres [9, 10]. However, in addition to these intrinsic influences, central domain DNA itself may possess intrinsic sequence-driven features that promote CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) assembly. To examine this, we constructed a strain in which the entire 8.6 kb from the central domain of \(cent1\) was inserted at the euchromatic \(ura4\) locus (\(ura4^{-}\)-int-cc2). This separates central domain DNA on which CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) chromatin normally assembles from flanking heterochromatin (Figure S6B). In cells expressing additional CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) we detected substantially greater levels of CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) over \(ura4^{-}\)-int-cc2 than on the non-centromeric act1 and \(pot1\) loci (Figure S6C). This indicates that even when central domain DNA is placed outside the context of a normal centromere it has an innate ability to attract CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\). We conclude that central domain DNA must possess particular features that promote CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) incorporation. However, in FACT defective \(spt16-18\) cells the central domain loses its ability to preferentially attract CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) so that it is drawn away and accumulates on \(pot1\) and \(ura4^{-}\)-int-cc2 at similar levels (Figure S6D). This implies that when FACT function is compromised some genes present the same features as those presented by the central domain regions so that they become equivalently competent in attracting excess CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\). The central domain and subtelomeric regions must share specific features that attract CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) and both lose this exclusivity when FACT is defective.

To further examine the role of FACT in restricting the sequences on which CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) is normally incorporated, we used strains with small (1.7 kb; \(cnt1:ura4^{-}\)) or large (4.7 kb; \(cnt1:bigura4^{-}\)) gene insertions of non-centromeric DNA in the central domain of \(cent1\) (Figure 4A) [38]. In wild-type cells expressing normal levels of CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\), CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) was highly enriched on the small \(ura4^{-}\)gene (\(cnt1:ura4^{-}\); Figure 4B), whilst four-fold less CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) was detected over \(ura4^{-}\) in \(cnt1:bigura4^{-}\). Thus, the large non-centromeric DNA insertion is a relatively poor substrate for CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) deposition even though it is placed in an environment conducive for CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) assembly. However, in FACT defective cells increased CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) assembles on \(cnt1:bigura4^{-}\), similar to the levels detected on the smaller \(cnt1:ura4^{-}\)insertion or the endogenous \(cent1\) central domain (\(cc2\)). The relative enrichment of CENP-C\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) on \(ura4^{-}\) and \(cc2\) is essentially identical to that of CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) in all cases (Figure 4C). RT-PCR analysis shows that transcription of \(ura4^{-}\) from \(cnt1:ura4^{-}\) or \(cnt1:bigura4^{-}\) is not significantly affected in \(spt16-18\) cells (Figure S7). This suggests that altered nucleosome dynamics rather than transcriptional activity causes increased CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) incorporation on \(bigura4^{-}\) in FACT mutants. These analyses demonstrate that FACT usually acts to prevent the incorporation of CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) on non-centromeric DNA such as RNAPII genes and in its absence the sequence specificity for the assembly of CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) on central domain DNA and subtelomeric regions is abolished. The observation that FACT does not prevent CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) incorporation at endogenous \(cent1\) central domain suggests that FACT activity is normally inhibited or limited at native centromeres to favor CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) deposition within centromeric DNA. Similarly FACT activity must be excluded from, or counteracted in, subtelomeric regions to allow CENP-A\(^{\text{Cnp1}}\) incorporation.
Stable maintenance of CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} chromatin at centromeres requires functional FACT

Our above analyses indicate that FACT activity blocks the deposition of CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} at non-centromeric locations. However, CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} remains at centromeres in FACT defective cells and is not dispersed across the genome unless additional CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} is expressed (Figure 3A and 3D). Thus, a strong propagation mechanism must remain operational at centromeres to maintain CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} and prevent the redistribution of this limited CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} pool when FACT function is compromised. The Mis6 and Mis18 kinetochore proteins have been shown to be required to replenish CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} at centromeres [44,45]. Mutations in Mis6 (mis6-302) or Mis18 (mis18-262) exhibited synthetic lethality when combined with a deletion of the gene encoding the small subunit FACT (pob3 \textsuperscript{D}) at semi-permissive temperatures (Figure 5A). In contrast, defective Mis12 (mis12-357), an essential kinetochore protein not involved in CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} maintenance [45], does not genetically interact with pob3 \textsuperscript{D}. In addition, mutations in CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} (cnpl-87) or its chaperone Scm3 (shm3-15) do not exhibit synergistic phenotypes in combination with pob3 \textsuperscript{D} since they must impair the deposition of CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} regardless of the genomic location [38,46,47]. We also found that deletion of the gene encoding Sim3 (shs3 \textsuperscript{D}), the NAB1/NAB2-related CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} chaperone [48], relieves the lethal effect of CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} overexpression in FACT defective pob3 \textsuperscript{D} cells (Figure 5B). This implies that Sim3 participates in the promiscuous deposition of CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} in FACT defective cells. Since Pob3 is also involved in heterochromatin integrity, the synergistic phenotype of pob3 \textsuperscript{D} mis6-302 and pob3 \textsuperscript{D} mis18-262 double mutants could be due to defective heterochromatin rather than altered CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} deposition [36]. However, this possibility is excluded because mis6-302 does not display synergistic phenotypes when combined with shs3 \textsuperscript{D} which abolishes heterochromatin (Figure 5B).

Consistent with the observed genetic interaction between Mis6 and Pob3 mutants, the levels of CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} and CENP-C \textsuperscript{Cnp3} at centromeres were found to be significantly reduced in pob3 \textsuperscript{D} mis6-302 cells compared to the pob3 \textsuperscript{D} or mis6-302 single mutants (Figure 5C and 5D). Thus, when the mechanism for CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} maintenance at centromeres is compromised, CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} is released and the lack of FACT function allows its redistribution to non-centromeric sites. However, in pob3 \textsuperscript{D} mis6-302 cells, the association of CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} with non-centromeric genes such as poa1 \textsuperscript{u} and pmel1 \textsuperscript{u} is not elevated, probably because the redistribution and dilution of the limited endogenous pool of CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} over many non-centromeric sites is below the level of detectability. A low level of additional CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} (nmt81-CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1}) partially rescues the lethality of pob3 \textsuperscript{D} mis6-302 cell at 32°C (Figure S9; Note: additional CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} reduces pob3 \textsuperscript{D} viability). This reinforces the conclusion that the observed synthetic lethality of the pob3 \textsuperscript{D} mis6-302 double mutant cells results from reduced levels of CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} at centromeres.

Accumulation of CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} at non-centromeric regions was not detectable in FACT defective spt16-18 cells expressing normal CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} levels after short-term inactivation (1 h at 37°C; Figure 3D). The redistribution of CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} in spt16-18 cells may require a longer time period or cell cycle progression. To test this possibility, we examined the CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} redistribution in spt16-18 cells expressing normal CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} levels after prolonged incubation at a semi-permissive temperature (24 h at 27°C). Under these conditions we detect reduced levels of CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} and CENP-C \textsuperscript{Cnp3} at centromeres and an increased association of both proteins with the cen1 proximal gene pmel1 \textsuperscript{u} (Figure 5E and 5F). Thus endogenous CENP-A \textsuperscript{Cnp1} can be
Figure 5. Pob3 genetically interacts with Mis6 and Mis18 and is required to maintain CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} at endogenous centromeres in mis6-302 cells. (A) Viability of cells bearing pob3Δ combined with mutants affecting centromere function (cnp1-87, scm3-15, mis6-302 and mis12-537) relative to wt cells and single mutants. Cells were spotted on plates containing Phloxine B at indicated temperatures. (B) Viability of wt and mutant cells bearing a combination of mutations in Pob3, Mis6 and Clr4 (pob3\Delta, mis6-302, clr4Δ, pob3Δ mis6-302, pob3Δ clr4Δ, clr4Δ mis6-302 and pob3Δ clr4Δ mis6-302). (C) ChIP analysis of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} at endogenous centromeres (cc1/3), pot1\textsuperscript{+} and prmt1\textsuperscript{+} in the indicated strains. Cells were grown at 25 °C, shifted to 30 °C for 17 h after shift from 25 °C. (D) ChIP analysis of CENP-C\textsuperscript{Cnp3} in the same samples. (E) ChIP analysis of CENP-A\textsuperscript{Cnp1} levels at endogenous centromeres (cc1/3) and prmt1\textsuperscript{+} in wt and spt16-18 cells grown at 27 °C (semi-permissive for spt16-18) for 24 h. (F) ChIP analysis of CENP-C\textsuperscript{Cnp3} in the same samples. Enrichment is reported as % IP. Error bars indicate S.D. from 3 biological replicates.

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Fact box: FACT Is Required to Define CENP-A Assembly Sites

CENP-A
cop1
incorporation at non-centromeric locations when CENP-A
cop1
is overexpressed alters the requirements for de novo CENP-A
cop1
assembly on centromeric DNA in the absence of CENP-A
cop1
overexpression. Plasmids bearing only central domain DNA with no heterochromatin forming repeat sequences are usually unable to assemble CENP-A
cop1
upon introduction into wild-type cells (pcc2; Figure 6D) [10]. Surprisingly, CENP-A
cop1
and the kinetochore proteins CENP-C
cop3
and CENP-RC
cop4
were readily detected over the central domain of pcc2 following its transformation into pcc2Δ cells (Figure 6E, 6F, 6G). This effect is specific for centromeric central domain DNA since CENP-A
cop1
and CENP-C
cop3
were not significantly enriched on the plasmid borne ura4
+ gene (Figure 6E and 6F). It is also specific to Crl6-CII mutants since CENP-A
cop1
and CENP-C
cop3
assemble on the central domain of pcc2 in cells lacking subunits of Crl6-CII/Rpd3S (pcc2Δ and cph1Δ), but not Crl6-CI (pset1-1; Figure S10C). Defects in FACT/Spt16 or Spt6 function did not permit the assembly of CENP-A
cop1
on pcc2 (Figure S10D and S10E). Importantly, ChIP analysis shows that pcc2 does not induce H3K9 methylation on the pcc2 plasmid, indicating that the de novo CENP-A
cop1
chromatin assembly pcc2 in pcc2Δ cells is not induced by aberrant heterochromatin formation (Figure S11).

The distinct impact of mutations in Crl6-CII compared to FACT or Spt6 in the pcc2 de novo assembly assay is indicative of competition between the distinct genomic loci affected by these mutations for the limited pool of endogenous CENP-A
cop1
. Defective FACT function results in widespread loss of H3 chromatin and this renders a large fraction of the genome receptive for CENP-A
cop1
incorporation. Under these circumstances the normal limited pool of free CENP-A
cop1
is broadly distributed and CENP-A
cop1
cannot be specifically recruited and assembled de novo on the newly introduced pcc2 (Figure 7A and 7B). In contrast, cells with defective Crl6-CII function have a more subtle alteration in H3 chromatin integrity and this allows CENP-A
cop1
to be incorporated into particular regions that possess intrinsic properties which favor CENP-A
cop1
deposition, such as pcc2 and subtelomeric regions (Figure 7C). We conclude that the defect in restoring H3 chromatin integrity after RNAPII transcription that results from loss of Crl6-CII function removes an impediment to the efficient CENP-A
cop1
assembly onto its preferred substrate, central domain DNA, and this bypasses the need for flanking heterochromatin. It follows that flanking centromeric heterochromatin may impose particular constraints on chromatin disassembly/reassembly events associated with central domain transcription in order to reduce H3 nucleosome stability and promote CENP-A
cop1
assembly in its place.

Discussion

In most eukaryotic organisms, centromere identity is determined epigenetically. However, certain DNA elements such as human α-satellite repeats are the sites where endogenous centromeres are normally located [1,5]. Moreover, the introduction of α-satellite repeat DNA allows the de novo assembly of functional centromeres [50]. Thus these repeat elements represent preferred substrates, suggesting that their underlying DNA sequence plays some role in specifying the location of centromeres [6]. Previously, we demonstrated that central domain DNA at normal centromeres in fission yeast is transcribed by RNAPII [24]. Here, we show that factors such as FACT and Crl6-CII, which actively promote the integrity of H3 chromatin during RNAPII transcription, suppress the incorporation of excess CENP-A
cop1
. Importantly, we find that FACT blocks the incorporation of CENP-A
cop1
over large portions of the genome. However this

CENP-A
cop1
incorporation from centromeres in cells not overexpressing CENP-A
cop1
when FACT function is impaired for a sustained period. We conclude that FACT contributes to the stable maintenance of CENP-A
cop1
chromatin at centromeres by preventing the aberrant deposition of CENP-A
cop1
at non-centromeric locations.

Loss of Crl6 complex II (Rpd3S) allows limited redistribution of CENP-A
cop1

Our analyses indicate that both FACT and Crl6-CII are required to maintain chromatin integrity on transcribed genes, as indicated by the appearance of short aberrant intragenic transcripts, when their function is compromised (Figure 2B and 2C). To determine if Crl6-CII is also required to maintain H3 chromatin and prevent CENP-A
cop1
mis-incorporation ChIP analysis was performed on cells lacking Crl6-CII subunits (pset2Δ and cph1Δ). Unlike FACT defective spt16-13 cells, no reduction in H3 occupancy was observed on highly transcribed genes in pset2Δ cells compared to wild-type cells (Figure 6A and Figure S10A). Loss of Crl6-CII function may only affect H3 chromatin accessibility and not nucleosome occupancy. In S. cerevisiae lack of Rpd3S HDAC has also been found to affect chromatin integrity but not histone occupancy [31,49]. Thus Crl6-CII and Rpd3S have a more subtle impact on the integrity of chromatin associated with RNAPII transcribed genes in both yeasts. Consistent with this, S. pombe pcc2Δ cells are not hypersensitive to the expression of excess CENP-A
cop1
(Figure 6B). Thus defective Crl6-CII may not induce the widespread mis-incorporation of CENP-A
cop1
with associated loss of viability. Indeed in pcc2Δ cells expressing additional CENP-A
cop1
levels of CENP-A
cop1
and CENP-C
cop3
were detected on tpi1
A
, but not on the pti1
+ or pmr1
+ genes (Figure 6C). Furthermore, analysis of the genome-wide distribution of CENP-A
cop1
in pcc2Δ versus wild-type cells overexpressing CENP-A
cop1
revealed that the mis-incorporation of CENP-A
cop1
is far less prevalent in pcc2Δ than spt16-13 cells (Figure S10B). However, as with FACT defective spt16-13 cells, the most notable accumulation of CENP-A
cop1
in pcc2Δ Crl6-CII deficient cells was observed over the euchromatic regions proximal to centromeres. Interestingly, a low but consistent increase in CENP-A
cop1
levels was observed over the euchromatic regions proximal to centromeres. In most eukaryotic organisms, centromere identity is determined epigenetically. However, certain DNA elements such as human α-satellite repeats are the sites where endogenous centromeres are normally located [1,5]. Moreover, the introduction of α-satellite repeat DNA allows the de novo assembly of functional centromeres [50]. Thus these repeat elements represent preferred substrates, suggesting that their underlying DNA sequence plays some role in specifying the location of centromeres [6]. Previously, we demonstrated that central domain DNA at normal centromeres in fission yeast is transcribed by RNAPII [24]. Here, we show that factors such as FACT and Crl6-CII, which actively promote the integrity of H3 chromatin during RNAPII transcription, suppress the incorporation of excess CENP-A
cop1
. Importantly, we find that FACT blocks the incorporation of CENP-A
cop1
over large portions of the genome. However this

CENP-A
cop1
incorporation from centromeres in cells not overexpressing CENP-A
cop1
when FACT function is impaired for a sustained period. We conclude that FACT contributes to the stable maintenance of CENP-A
cop1
chromatin at centromeres by preventing the aberrant deposition of CENP-A
cop1
at non-centromeric locations.

Discussion

In most eukaryotic organisms, centromere identity is determined epigenetically. However, certain DNA elements such as human α-satellite repeats are the sites where endogenous centromeres are normally located [1,5]. Moreover, the introduction of α-satellite repeat DNA allows the de novo assembly of functional centromeres [50]. Thus these repeat elements represent preferred substrates, suggesting that their underlying DNA sequence plays some role in specifying the location of centromeres [6]. Previously, we demonstrated that central domain DNA at normal centromeres in fission yeast is transcribed by RNAPII [24]. Here, we show that factors such as FACT and Crl6-CII, which actively promote the integrity of H3 chromatin during RNAPII transcription, suppress the incorporation of excess CENP-A
cop1
. Importantly, we find that FACT blocks the incorporation of CENP-A
cop1
over large portions of the genome. However this
Figure 6. Loss of Clr6-CII function promotes assembly of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> chromatin at specific loci. (A) ChIP analysis of H3 levels at act1<sup>T</sup> in the indicated strains grown at 32°C. Note: spt16-17 (but not spt16-18) cells are viable at 32°C and thus are grown in parallel with other mutants as a positive control in this experiment. (B) Viability of wt and pst2Δ cells expressing additional CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> at low (nmt81-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup>) or medium (nmt41-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup>) levels compared to empty vector at 32°C and 36°C. (C) ChIP analyses of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> and CENP-C<sup>Cnp3</sup> levels in wt and pst2Δ cells at pot1<sup>T</sup>, prmt1<sup>T</sup>, tip41<sup>T</sup> and endogenous centromeres (cc1/3). Cells were grown at 32°C. (D) Schematic of pcc2 plasmid. pcc2 plasmid contains 8.6 kb cen2 central domain (cc2), ura4<sup>T</sup> and sup3-5. (E) ChIP analysis of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> levels at cc2 in pcc2 plasmid and at endogenous centromere (cc1/3) in wt and pst2Δ cells carrying pcc2. The relative enrichment of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> at cc2 compared to endogenous centromere (cc1/3) is presented (cc2 relative to cc1/3). Enrichment of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> at ura4<sup>T</sup> in pcc2 is also measured. (F) ChIP analysis of CENP-C<sup>Cnp3</sup> levels in the same samples. (G) ChIP analysis of Sim4 levels in the same samples. ChIP was performed after 30 and 50 cell doublings at 32°C from the introduction of pcc2. Enrichment is reported as % IP. Error bars indicate S.D. from at least 3 biological replicates. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1002985.g006
Figure 7. Summary on the role of factors that promote the integrity of H3 chromatin during transcription in preventing promiscuous CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> deposition. (A) In wild-type cells, a limited amount of free CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> is available to accumulate outside endogenous centromeres at which kinetochore proteins act to attract CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup>. This limited pool of free CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> can be preferentially deposited to specific sites such as centromeric central domain (CC) and subtelomeric regions (ST). Intensity of red color on the chromosome and the plasmid represents relative “receptiveness” of the locus for CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> incorporation. Bold arrow indicates regions where CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> incorporation normally occurs without overexpression (i.e. centromeres). Dashed arrows indicate regions where de novo assembly of CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> is expected under conditions where CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> deposition is stimulated (e.g. when CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> is overexpressed or flanking heterochromatin is provided). (B) In cells with defective FACT, non-centromeric regions become permissive to CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> (indicated by red color all over the chromosome and the plasmid). Endogenous centromeres drive CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> assembly at proximal euchromatic regions when they become permissive to CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> assembly (indicated by dark red color at centromere-proximal regions). CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> incorporation when overexpressed is not significantly elevated at CC and ST in FACT mutants compared to wild-type cells, suggesting that FACT action may be already limited at these sites. Without CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> overexpression, the limited pool of free CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> is distributed to non-centromeric regions and cannot accumulate at normally preferred sites such as CC and ST. (C) In cells with defective Clr6-CII, only specific regions such as centromere-proximal euchromatic regions, CC and ST become permissive to CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup>. Clr6-CII has a weaker impact on H3 chromatin compared to FACT and thus loss of Clr6-CII function promotes CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> incorporation only at regions where CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> assembly is predisposed (centromere-proximal regions) or FACT action is limited (CC and ST). In Clr6-CII mutants, limited pool of free CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> is not distributed and can accumulate at preferred sites, allowing de novo assembly of CENP-A<sup>Crep</sup> chromatin on a plasmid bearing CC in the absence of flanking heterochromatin.

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restraint does not operate in genomic regions where CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> assembly is normally favored i.e centromeres and subtelomeric regions. These regions accumulate higher levels of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> in Clr6-CII mutants, suggesting a role for transcription-coupled processes in CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> assembly at these sites. We propose a model in which certain DNA sequences and chromatin contexts have the ability to restrict FACT activity during transcription and consequently represent hotspots for CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> assembly (summarized in Figure 7).

**Competition between CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> and H3 for incorporation into chromatin**

CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> competes with histone H3 for incorporation into centromeric chromatin [36]. At centromeres, mechanisms which ensure the maintenance of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> act to prevent incorporation of H3. Similarly, we find that at non-centromeric regions, mechanisms that maintain H3 nucleosomes during the intrinsically disruptive process of transcription act to prevent incorporation of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup>. FACT is involved in several chromatin-based processes in addition to transcription, and thus it is possible that promiscuous CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> incorporation in FACT mutants is caused by defects in other processes rather than transcription-coupled nucleosome reassembly [31]. Although this possibility cannot be ruled out completely, we have observed similar CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> phenotypes in cells with defective Spt6p (Figure S5A and S5B). This supports a direct connection between defective H3 chromatin assembly during RNAPII transcription and promiscuous CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> incorporation. We propose that CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> is opportunistic in nature and its assembly into chromatin is strongly affected by its availability relative to histone H3 and processes that promote transcription-coupled recycling of H3 nucleosomes. When excess free CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> is available and transcription-coupled H3 nucleosome assembly is defective, CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> gains access to regions from which it is normally excluded. In this context it should be noted that the N-terminal tail of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> is distinct from that of H3; it lacks the key lysine residues, K4, K9, K14, K18, K23, K27, and K36. Thus, CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> is undoubtedly managed differently than H3 with respect to transcription.

What gives CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> a selective advantage for incorporation into non-centromeric regions in FACT defective (<i>spt16-18</i>) cells? Our observation that H3 occupancy decreases in <i>spt16-18</i> cells in proportion to transcription rates suggests that H3 incorporation from the free histone pool is not sufficiently effective to maintain a steady-state level of H3 on transcribed chromatin templates in <i>spt16-18</i> cells (Figure 2F). Thus, the maintenance of H3 chromatin within transcribed regions must be largely dependent on replication-coupled assembly in S phase and histone chaperone-mediated reassembly during transcription. It is known that CENP-A incorporation at centromeres is uncoupled from replication in human cells and in fission yeast CENP-A incorporation can occur in S phase or in G2 phase independently of replication [48,52]. It therefore seems likely that transcription-coupled loss of H3 nucleosomes in <i>spt16-18</i> cells may favor the incorporation of CENP-A. Given the differences between CENP-A and H3, CENP-A nucleosomes are likely to react differently to transcription and persist in situations that cause H3 nucleosomes to disassemble during transcription. The HDAC Clr6-CII preferentially targets RNAPII-transcribed regions [33]. In cells that are defective in Clr6-CII function (<i>psz2A</i>, <i>php2A</i>), the persistence of transcription-associated histone acetylation destabilizes H3 nucleosomes (as indicated by the exposure of cryptic transcription initiation sites) and thereby enhances their replacement with CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> nucleosomes. The distinct N-terminal tail of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> presumably provides CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> nucleosomes with greater stability than H3 nucleosomes during transcription in Clr6-CII mutant cells. It is also possible that once assembled, CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> nucleosomes repress transcription and that this reduces nucleosome turnover and consequently stabilizes CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> chromatin. Further analyses are required to reveal exactly how CENP-A replaces H3 and is stabilized on transcription units.

**Genetic and epigenetic processes influencing CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> chromatin assembly**

The data that we present suggest that defective FACT function diminishes the distinction between centromeric and non-centromeric regions, allowing widespread incorporation of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> into transcribed DNA when CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> is overexpressed. The central domains from centromeres (ectopically placed α2 DNA; Figure S6C) and potential sites of neocentromeres in subtelomeric regions (Figure S6A) clearly have an innate ability to incorporate CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> in wild-type cells that express additional CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup>. However, in FACT mutants, many other genomic locations become permissive for CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> incorporation, therefore the pool of additional free CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> is distributed over many chromosomal regions so that preferential incorporation at normal secondary sites such as ectopic α2 or subtelomeric regions is reduced (Figure 3C and Figure S6D). We conclude that central domain and subtelomeric regions, which naturally favor CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> deposition, possess features that reduce the H3 stability and thereby facilitate FACT action so that H3 is more readily replaced by CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup>. Consistent with a role for cis-acting elements, FACT does not suppress CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> assembly on the central domain DNA at endogenous centromeres while it does prevent efficient CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> assembly on a large non-centromeric reporter gene insertion at the endogenous centromere (Figure 4A, 4B, 4C).

Genetic interactions exhibited between Pob5 and Mis6 or Mis18, along with ChIP analyses, demonstrate that FACT operates to retain CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> at centromeres when the CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> maintenance mechanism is weakened because it prevents CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> incorporation elsewhere (Figure 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D). However, even in the presence of an intact CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> maintenance mechanism, prolonged attenuation of FACT/Spt16 function causes redistribution of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> and CENP-C<sup>Cnp1</sup> (Figure 5E and 5F). Thus, the CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> maintenance mechanism operated by the kinetocore is not sufficient to allow CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> maintenance at centromeres when FACT function is impaired for long periods; under these conditions, the sequence-driven preference for CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> assembly at centromeres is compromised.

**Perspective**

Human FACT has been shown to interact with CENP-A nucleosomes [42]. In chicken DT40 cells FACT has been shown to be required for the deposition of newly synthesized CENP-A, but not for the maintenance of pre-existing CENP-A, at centromeres [53]. Although we cannot exclude a direct role for FACT in CENP-A chromatin assembly at centromeres, our analyses in S. pombe suggests that defective FACT function indirectly affects CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> deposition at centromeres by allowing CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> misincorporation at non-centromeric locations. This raises the possibility that the depletion of FACT in vertebrate cells may result in newly synthesized CENP-A being dispersed throughout the genome so that its incorporation at centromeres is reduced. In this regard, we predict that factors such as FACT, which are involved in transcription-coupled chromatin reassembly, will have a conserved role in preventing the mis-incorporation of CENP-A at non-centromeric locations in higher eukaryotes. It is possible that at centromeres CENP-A sequesters/hibits FACT to reduce its
activity in recycling H3 nucleosomes during RNAPII transcription through centromeric chromatin. Spt16 is known to directly bind the N-terminal tails and globular core domain of H3 [54]; it will be interesting to determine if CENP-A-Cnp1 competes with H3 for binding to Spt16.

In C. elegans, CENP-A and centromere activity is distributed along chromosomes. Recent analyses show that transcription in the germline acts to exclude CENP-A incorporation in progeny [55]. In contrast, RNAPII/transcription has been found to be essential for the efficient binding of CENP-C and normal mitotic kinetochore function in human cells [56]. Our analyses in S. pombe suggest a model that reconciles these apparently disparate findings; RNAPII transcription may normally prevent CENP-A deposition at genes through the action of H3 nucleosome reassembly machineries such as FACT, however, when FACT function is defective, RNAPII transcription may promote CENP-A deposition. Thus, RNAPII transcription may act either positively or negatively on CENP-A deposition depending on the functionality of FACT. In monocentric organisms, it is possible that the function of FACT or other H3 nucleosome reassembly pathways is limited at centromeres so that RNAPII transcription at centromeres promotes CENP-A deposition.

Neocentromeres are rare in most systems, but they can form at novel locations in both natural and experimental situations [4,12,57]. Given the link between transcription-coupled nucleosome dynamics and CENP-A-Cnp1 assembly highlighted here, it is possible that neocentromeres tend to arise at locations where H3 nucleosomes are less robustly maintained, so that CENP-A and other histones are more frequently incorporated from the free pool, rather than being recycled. Telomeric chromatin may affect the dynamics of H3 nucleosomes on sub-telomeric transcription units so that they are particularly prone to replacement with CENP-A. Likewise, at centromeres heterochromatin may impose constraints on H3 nucleosomes stability during transcription to promote its replacement with CENP-A. The elevated levels of CENP-A, caused by loss of regulation in cancer cells, may increase the frequency at which CENP-A chromatin is established, inducing additional neocentromere formation with resulting in genome instability [14,17].

Materials and Methods

Cell growth and manipulation

Standard genetic and molecular techniques were followed. Fission yeast methods were as described [58]. For the strains used in the experiments, see Table S2. The cent1::higama' strain contains the wsa'f' embedded within additional DNA consisting of ade6° sequences inserted within the central domain of cent1 [30]. Note: The sequence of the ade6° and wsa'f' genes is 61% A/T which is close to the average A/T content of 64% for the S. pombe genome.

ChIP

ChIP was performed as described using anti-H3 antibody (ab1791, Abcam), anti-FLAG M2 affinity gel (F2426, Sigma), anti-CENP-A-Cnp1 antibody, anti-CENP-C-Cnp1 antibody and anti-H3/K9me2 antibody and subsequently analyzed by quantitative PCR (qPCR) [59]. For primers used in qPCR, see Table S3.

Growth of cells overexpressing CENP-A-Cnp1 for ChIP analyses

Cells expressing additional CENP-A-Cnp1 from integrated pREP41-cnp1 (nmt41-CENP-A-Cnp1) or cells with integrated empty vector were initially grown in rich medium which contains thiamine to repress the expression of additional CENP-A-Cnp1. The cells were then streaked on minimal (PMG) plates which lack thiamine to allow expression of nmt41-CENP-A-Cnp1. Subsequently, cells were grown in PMG liquid medium (without thiamine) at 25°C and shifted to 36°C for 1 h to inactivate Spt16 function before ChIP analyses.

Plasmid-based assay for assembly of CENP-A-Cnp1 chromatin

A plasmid (pcc2) carrying central domain sequence (62 but not outer repeat sequence (6) is introduced into wild-type, pst2Δ, cph1Δ, pst1Δ, pst1-1, spf16-6 or spf1-1 cells by electroporation. Transformants were selected on PMG-ura plates supplemented with low adenine (1/50th) at 32°C which allow to distinguish cells with episomal plasmids from those containing integrated plasmids by the colony color (cells with integrated plasmids form white colonies whereas those with episomal plasmids form light pink colonies). The resulting transformants were grown in PMG-ura liquid medium and analyzed by ChIP-qPCR. To confirm that cells maintain episomal plasmids and do not accumulate integrated plasmids, a plasmid stability test was performed at the time of fixation. Cells (200~2000) were plated onto PMG-ura supplemented with low adenine (1/50th) and allowed to form colonies. Samples exhibiting less than 2% of integrations (i.e. white colonies) were used for ChIP. To extend the number of cell doublings (to 50 doublings) in wild-type or pst2Δ cells carrying pcc2 without increasing the proportion of cells with integrated plasmid, the cells grown in PMG-ura liquid medium (30 doublings after transformation) were plated onto PMG-ura supplemented with low adenine (1/50th). Colonies with light pink color which maintain episomal plasmids without integration were selected and pooled together (~200 colonies in total) in PMG-ura liquid medium. Cells were grown for additional 8 h (50 doublings after transformation) and subject to ChIP analyses. To confirm that cells maintain episomal plasmids and do not accumulate integrated plasmids, a plasmid stability test was performed at the time of fixation as described above.

Generation of temperature sensitive alleles of spf16+

To screen spf16-ts alleles, DNA fragment containing either 5' or 3' half of spf16° ORF was mutagenized in vitro using Gene Morph II random mutagenesis kit (Stratagene). Each end of the mutagenized fragments was fused with a kanMX6 marker gene or the upstream (for 5' half; spf16-1 to spf16-12) or downstream sequences (for 3' half; spf16-13 to spf16-25) of spf16° ORF by fusion PCR. The resulting fusion PCR products were further amplified using nested primers and introduced into wild-type cells by electroporation. Transformants were selected on plates containing G418 and temperature sensitive (ts) mutations, see Table S4. Moreover, DNA fragment containing either 5' or 3' half of spf16° ORF was mutagenized in vitro using Gene Morph II random mutagenesis kit (Stratagene). Each end of the mutagenized fragments was fused with a kanMX6 marker gene or the upstream (for 5' half; spf16-1 to spf16-12) or downstream sequences (for 3' half; spf16-13 to spf16-25) of spf16° ORF by fusion PCR. The resulting fusion PCR products were further amplified using nested primers and introduced into wild-type cells by electroporation. Transformants were selected on plates containing G418 and temperature sensitive (ts) mutations, see Table S4. To confirm that the temperature sensitivity is caused by mutations in spf16°, a plasmid rescue experiment was performed. Mutants whose ts phenotypes are rescued by plasmid expressing wild-type spf16° were selected for further analyses and the causative mutations were identified by sequencing. For detailed information on the spf16-ts alleles, see Table S4.

Northern analysis

Northern analysis was performed as described previously in vitro transcribed RNA probes [24]. For details on the primers used to create the probes, see Table S3.
Western analysis

Western analysis was performed as described previously using anti-GFP antibody (gift from Kevin Hardwick) and anti-TAT-1 antibody (alpha-tubulin - gift from Keith Gull) [47]. The intensities of GFP and TAT-1 signals were quantified using LICOry Odyssey Infrared Imaging System software (LI-COR Bioscience).

ChIP–chip

DNA was immunoprecipitated as described earlier using 10 μl of anti-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> and 1.5 μg of anti-H3 (ab1791, abcam) antibody per 100 μl chromatin extract [60]. For microarrays with spiked-in controls Affymetrix GeneChip Eukaryotic Poly-A RNA Control Kit was used. RNA from the kit was transcribed into cDNA using SuperScript II Reverse Transcriptase (invitrogen) and oligo(dT) primers (invitrogen). The cDNA was diluted 10,000 times and added to the immunoprecipitated samples before round A and B amplification. Fragmentation, labeling and hybridization to the Affymetrix GeneChip S. pombe Tiling 1.0FR was performed by Affymetrix core facility at Novum (BEA) according to Affymetrix standard protocols. Raw data from Affymetrix (.CEL format) were normalized with Affymetrix Tiling Analysis Software (TAS) v1.1 and analyzed and visualized using Podbat [61].

RT–PCR analysis

RT–PCR using total RNAs prepared with RNeasy mini kit (Qiagen) was performed as described [24].

Supporting Information

Figure S1 FACT is not required for central core silencing and does not show genetic interaction with CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup>. (A) Schematic of targeted random mutationogenesis in 5′ or 3′ regions within <i>spit6</i>. See additional details in Materials and Methods. (B) Viability of wt, <i>cnp1-87</i> and <i>spit6-156</i> cells with <i>cnt1:ura4</i> on N/S (non-selective), -Ura (uracil lacking) and FOA (counterselective drug for <i>ura4</i>) plates at 36°C. (C) Viability of wt, <i>poh3Δ</i> and <i>cnp1-87</i> cells with <i>cnt1:ura4</i> on N/S (non-selective), -Ura and FOA plates at 32°C. (D) Viability of wt, <i>poh3Δ, cnp1-87</i> and <i>poh3Δ cnp1-87</i> cells at indicated temperatures. (TIF)

Figure S2 CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> accumulates preferentially at centromere proximal regions in <i>spit6-16</i> cells with overexpression of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup>. ChIP-chip analyses of relative levels of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> in <i>spit6-16</i> cells compared to wt in the presence of OE-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> (<i>nmt41-cnp1</i>) at centromere proximal regions. ORFs are displayed as grey boxes. Regions of at least 1 kb in length and with >2-fold increase in CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> signal above genomewide average are depicted with red boxes. Data on the Y-axis are presented in linear scale. Blue: running average signal/100 probes. Grey: signal for individual probes. (TIF)

Figure S3 Detection of cryptic shorter transcripts from <i>prm1</i><sup>+</sup>, <i>tip41</i><sup>+</sup> and <i>act1</i><sup>+</sup>. (A) Northern analyses of transcripts from <i>prm1</i><sup>+</sup> and <i>tip41</i><sup>+</sup> gene. RNA was extracted from cells grown at 25°C (wt, <i>spit6-16</i>, 32°C for 6 h (wt, <i>pst2Δ</i>) or 36°C for 1 h (wt, <i>spit6-16</i>) after shift from 25°C. Arrow indicates full-length transcripts. (TIF)

Figure S4 H3 and CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> are preferentially incorporated in genes expressed at low to intermediate levels in <i>spit6-16</i> cells. Moving average plots (window size = 100, step size = 1) of H3 (upper panel) and CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> (lower panel) plotted as a function of RNA expression in WT (arbitrary units a.u.), H3/CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> association in <i>spit6-16</i> cells (red) and WT (black) at 36°C. (TIF)

Figure S5 Effects of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> overexpression in cells with defective Spt6. (A) Viability of wt, <i>spit6-1</i> and <i>spit6-20</i> cells expressing additional CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> at low (<i>nmt81-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup></i>) and medium (<i>nmt41-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup></i>) levels compared to empty vector at 32°C. Note: <i>spit6-20</i> cells have a semi-permissive temperature similar to that of <i>spit6-1</i> and thus are used as a positive control in this experiment. (B) ChIP analysis of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> levels at <i>pmt1</i><sup>+</sup>, <i>tip41</i><sup>+</sup> and endogenous centromeres (<i>ec173</i>) in wt and <i>spit6-1</i> cells in the absence or presence of OE-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> (<i>nmt41-cnp1</i>). Cells were grown at 36°C for 1 h after shift from 25°C. (TIF)

Figure S6 CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> preferentially accumulates at subtelomeric regions and ectopically placed central domain DNA when overexpressed. (A) ChIP-chip analyses of relative levels of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> in wt cells with OE-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> (<i>nmt41-cnp1</i>) compared to wt cells without OE-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup>. Cells were grown at 36°C for 1 h after shift from 25°C. Data on the Y-axis are presented in log2 scale. (B) Schematic of ectopic c<sub>2</sub> inserted at <i>ura4</i> locus (<i>ura4-int-e2</i>). (C) ChIP analysis of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> levels at <i>act1</i><sup>+</sup>, <i>pot1</i><sup>+</sup> and <i>ura4-int-e2</i> in wt cells in the absence or presence of OE-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> (<i>nmt41-cnp1</i>) grown at indicated temperatures. (D) ChIP analysis of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> levels at <i>act1</i><sup>+</sup>, <i>pot1</i><sup>+</sup> and <i>ura4-int-e2</i> in wt and <i>spit6-16</i> cells in the absence or presence of OE-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> (<i>nmt41-cnp1</i>). Cells were grown at 36°C for 1 h after shift from 25°C. (TIF)

Figure S7 Expression of <i>ura4</i> from <i>cnt1:ura4</i> or <i>cnt1:bigural4</i> is not significantly affected in <i>spit6-16</i> cells. qRT-PCR analyses to measure the levels of <i>ura4</i> transcripts from <i>cnt1:ura4</i> or <i>cnt1:bigural4</i> in wild-type and <i>spit6-16</i> cells. Cells were grown at 36°C for 1 h after shift from 25°C. The relative expression levels were calculated as the value of <i>ura4</i> expression relative to <i>act1</i><sup>+</sup>. These values (<i>ura4/act1</i>) were further normalized to those of respective wild-type (relative to wt). Error bars indicate S.D. from 2 biological replicates. (TIF)

Figure S8 Loss of Sim3 relieves the toxic effects of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> overexpression in <i>poh3Δ</i> cells. Viability of wt, <i>poh3Δ, sim3A</i> and <i>poh3Δ sim3A</i> cells expressing additional CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> at low (<i>nmt81-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup></i>) or medium (<i>nmt41-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup></i>) levels compared to empty vector. Cells were grown at 25°C, 32°C or 36°C. Phloxine B plates stain dead cells red. (TIF)

Figure S9 Low level overexpression of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> partially rescues the lethality of <i>poh3Δ mis6-302</i> cells. Viability of wt, <i>poh3Δ, mis6-302, poh3Δ mis6-302 and capl-1</i> strains expressing additional CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> at medium (<i>nmt41-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup></i>) or low (<i>nmt81-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup></i>) levels compared to empty vector at 25°C or 32°C. (TIF)

Figure S10 Defective function of Chr6-CII allows assembly of CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> chromatin at specific locations. (A) Average gene analysis for the ratio of H3 occupancy in <i>pst2Δ</i> mutants versus wt. Genes are aligned at transcription start site and divided into four groups dependent of their transcription levels. n = number of genes in each group. Error bars represent 99% confidence intervals. (B) ChIP-chip analyses of relative CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> levels in <i>pst2Δ</i> cells compared to wt in the presence of OE-CENP-A<sup>Cnp1</sup> (<i>nmt41-cnp1</i>). ORFs are displayed as grey boxes. Regions of at least 1 kb in
length and with >2-fold increase in CENP-A<sup>G5</sup> signal above genome-wide average are colored red. Data on the Y-axis are presented in linear scale. Blue: running average signal/100 probes. Grey: signal for individual probes. (C) ChIP analyses of CENP-A<sup>G5</sup> and CENP-C<sup>G5</sup> levels at pot1<sup>+</sup> and cc2 in pcc2 plasmid compared to endogenous centromere (cc1/3) in wt, pot1Δ, spk1<Δ> and pot1-1 cells carrying pcc2. Cells were collected after 30 cell doublings at 32°C from the introduction of pcc2. Error bar indicates standard deviation from 3-4 independent biological experiments. (D) ChIP analyses of CENP-A<sup>G5</sup> and CENP-C<sup>G5</sup> levels at pot1<sup>+</sup> and cc2 in pcc2 plasmid compared to endogenous centromere (cc1/3) in wt and spk1-6 cells carrying pcc2. Error bar indicates standard deviation from 3 independent biological experiments. (Note: we find that most of spk1-6 alleles including spk1-19 do not allow efficient propagation of pcc2 plasmid and thus a specific allele (spk1-6) which allows propagation of pcc2 is used in this particular assay.) (E) ChIP analyses of CENP-A<sup>G5</sup> and CENP-C<sup>G5</sup> levels at pot1<sup>+</sup> and cc2 in pcc2 plasmid compared to endogenous centromere (cc1/3) in wt and spk1-6 cells carrying pcc2. Error bar indicates standard deviation from 3 independent biological experiments.

(TIF)

**Figure S11** Loss of Clr6-CII function does not induce H3K9 methylation on pcc2 plasmid. (A) Schematic of pcc2 plasmid. Regions amplified by primer pairs used in ChIP-qPCR (cc2, ura4<sup>+<sup> and vector - a region on the plasmid backbone) are indicated as short black bars. (B) ChIP analyses of H3K9 methylation (H3K9me2/3) levels at cc2, ura4<sup>+</sup> and vector in pcc2 in wt and puc2A cells carrying pcc2. (C) ChIP analyses of H3K9me2 levels at chromosomal act1<sup>+</sup> and dg in the same samples. dg represents a part of heterochromatic centromere outer repeats and thus serves as a positive control for H3K9me2 ChIP. ChIP was performed after 30 and 50 cell doublings at 32°C from the introduction of pcc2. Enrichment is reported as % IP. Error bars indicate S.D. from 4 biological replicates.

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<th>Relative enrichment of CENP-A&lt;sup&gt;G5&lt;/sup&gt; and H3 in spk1-18 versus wild-type cells (at 36°C) at selected genes from ChIP-chip data and their relative RNA expression levels (at 30°C; transcription levels were categorized as in Figure 2F).</th>
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**Author Contributions**

Conceived and designed the experiments: ESC AGC ALP KE RCA. Performed the experiments: ESC AS AGC JPS. Analyzed the data: ESC AS SC AGC JPS ALP KE RCA. Wrote the paper: ESC RCA.

**References**


