Most methylation-susceptible DNA sequences in human embryonic stem cells change conformation or flexibility upon methylation

Yasutoshi Shimooka, Jun-ichi Nishikawa, and Takashi Ohyama

Supporting Information

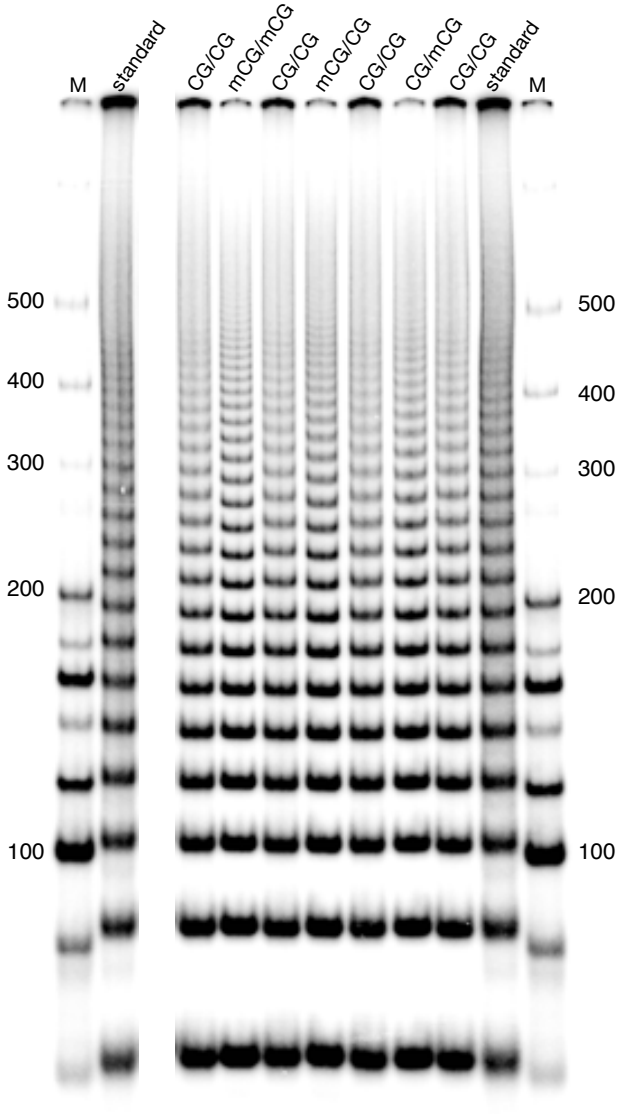

Figure S1. An example showing the result of electrophoresis of methylated and unmethylated CG/CG ligation products. Electrophoresis was carried out at 4℃ using a 9% non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel. "M" indicates a 20 bp ladder marker. "standard" indicates ligation products of the standard fragment (for the standard fragment sequence, see Table 1). All lanes shown were run on the same gel.

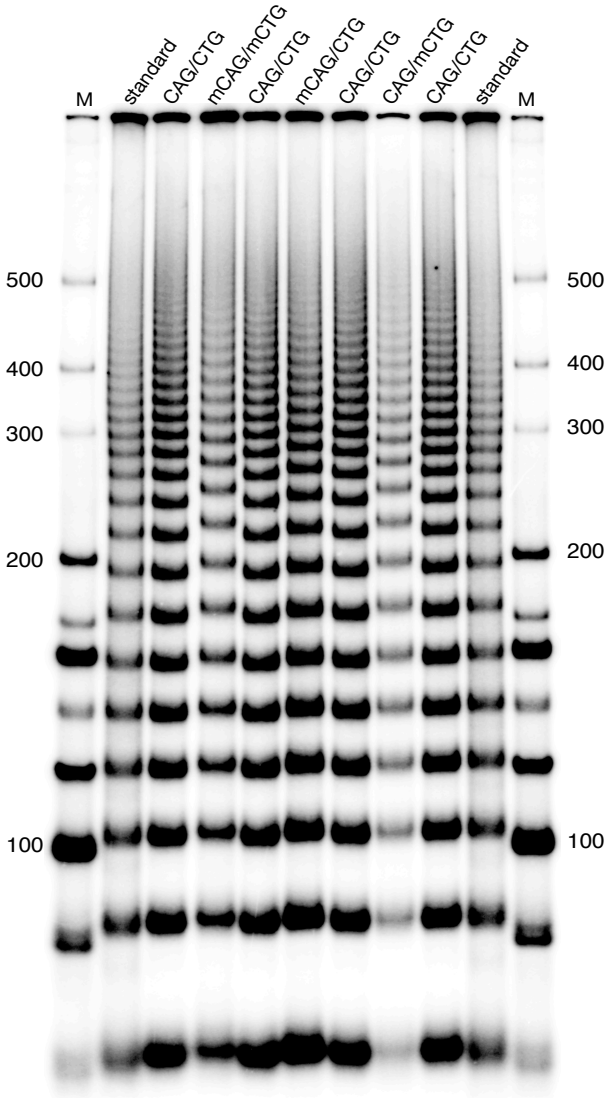

Figure S2. An example showing the result of electrophoresis of methylated and unmethylated CAG/CTG ligation products. Electrophoresis was carried out at 4℃ using a 12.5% non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel. “M” indicates a 20 bp ladder marker. “standard” indicates ligation products of the standard fragment.

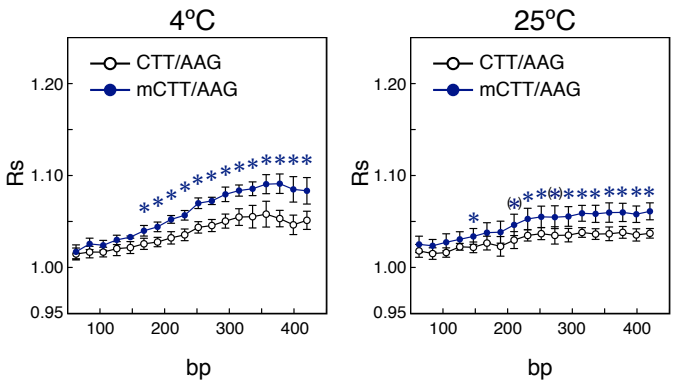

Figure S3. Electrophoretic behavior of methylated and unmethylated CTT/AAG multimers. The values represent the means ± SD of triplicate determinations. Using 9% non-denaturing polyacrylamide gels, electrophoreses were performed at 4ºC and 25ºC. The Rs value is the ratio of the apparent size of a fragment to its actual size.[27] Data points are indicated using the following colors: CTT/AAG, white; mCTT/AAG, blue. *P*-values were calculated between the methylated and corresponding unmethylated multimers, and are shown using the same colors as those indicating fragment species. $*P<0.05$, $^{(*)}P \geq 0.05$ to < 0.1.