

Figure S1

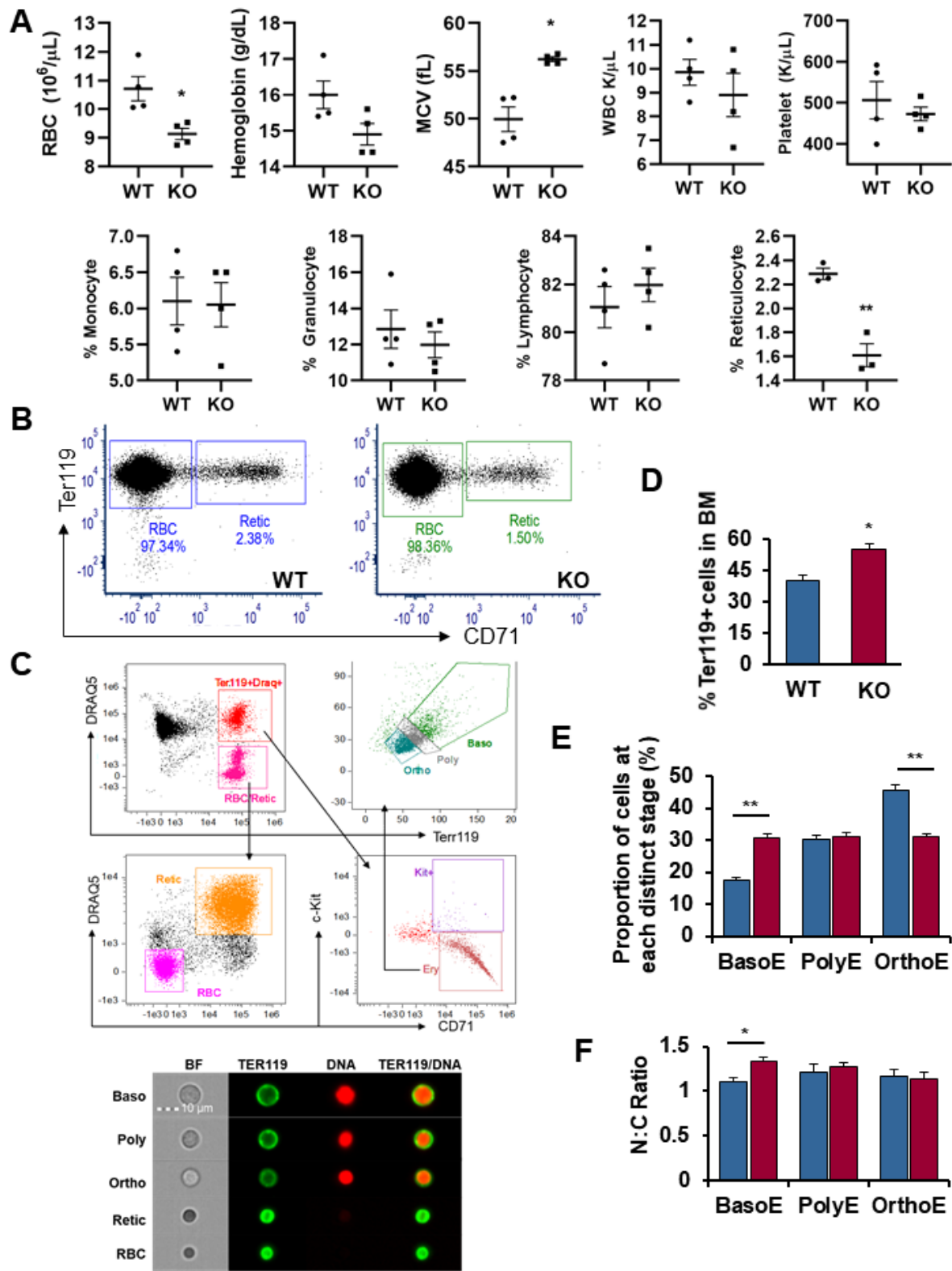


Figure S2

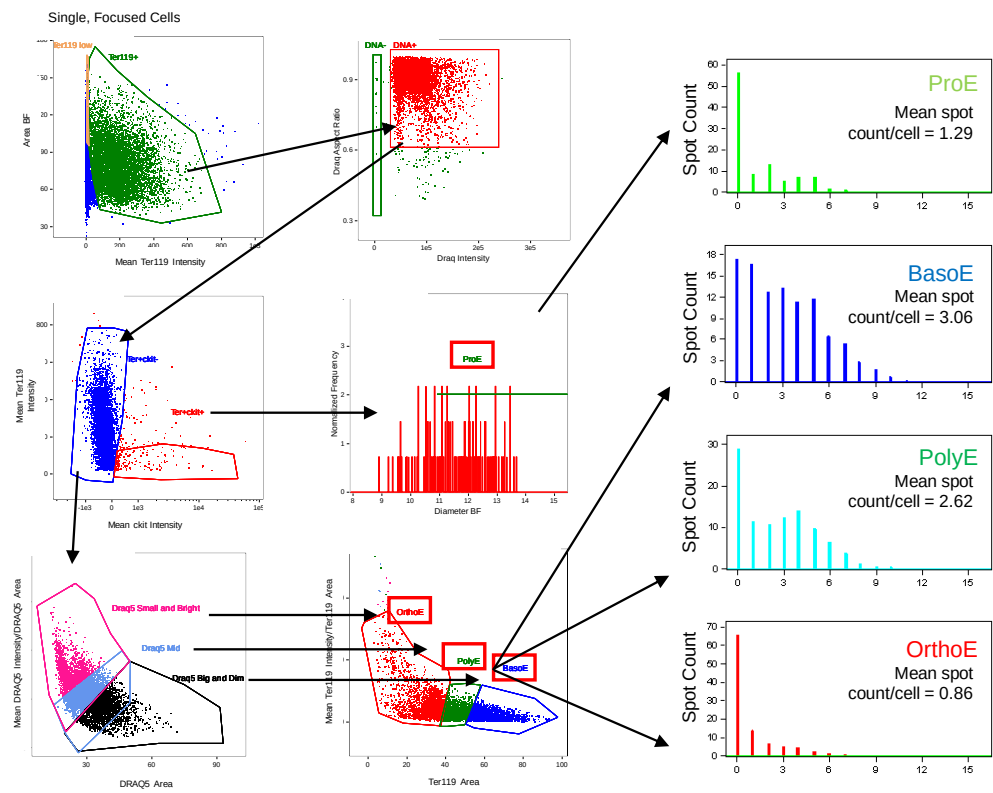


Figure S3

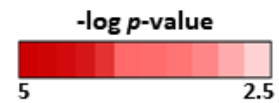
A

D0 Upregulated GO Terms

- Reg. of small GTPase mediated sig. transduction
- Protein phosphorylation
- Regulation of gene expression
- Hemopoiesis
- Plasma membrane tubulation
- Cellular protein modification process
- Plasma membrane organization
- Reg. of Ras protein signal transduction
- Phosphatidylinositol-mediated signaling
- Positive reg. of programmed cell death

D0 Downregulated GO Terms

- Negative reg. of cell cycle phase transition
- Gas transport
- Cellular response to osmotic stress
- Mitotic cell cycle arrest
- Pos. reg. of epithelial cell apoptotic process
- Porphyrin-cont. compound biosynthetic process
- Heme biosynthetic process
- Pos. regulation of p38MAPK cascade
- Negative regulation of mitotic cell cycle
- Mito. respiratory chain complex assembly



B

D6 Upregulated GO Terms

- Reg. of cell. macromolecule biosynthetic process
- Reg. of nucleic acid templated transcription
- Reg. of transcription, DNA-templated
- Protein phosphorylation
- Reg. of transcription from RNA Pol II promoter
- Reg. of gene expression
- Positive reg. of programmed cell death
- Positive reg. of transcription, DNA-templated
- Peptidyl-serine phosphorylation
- Reg. of megakaryocyte differentiation

D6 Downregulated GO Terms

- Positive reg. of protein localization to cell surface
- DNA replication-dependent nucleosome organization
- DNA replication-dependent nucleosome assembly
- Mito. respiratory chain complex assembly
- Response to interferon-beta
- NADH dehydrogenase complex assembly
- Mito. respiratory chain complex 1 biogenesis
- Mito. respiratory chain complex 1 assembly
- Negative reg. of oligodendrocyte differentiation
- Negative reg. of interleukin-8 secretion

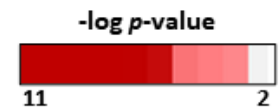


Figure S4

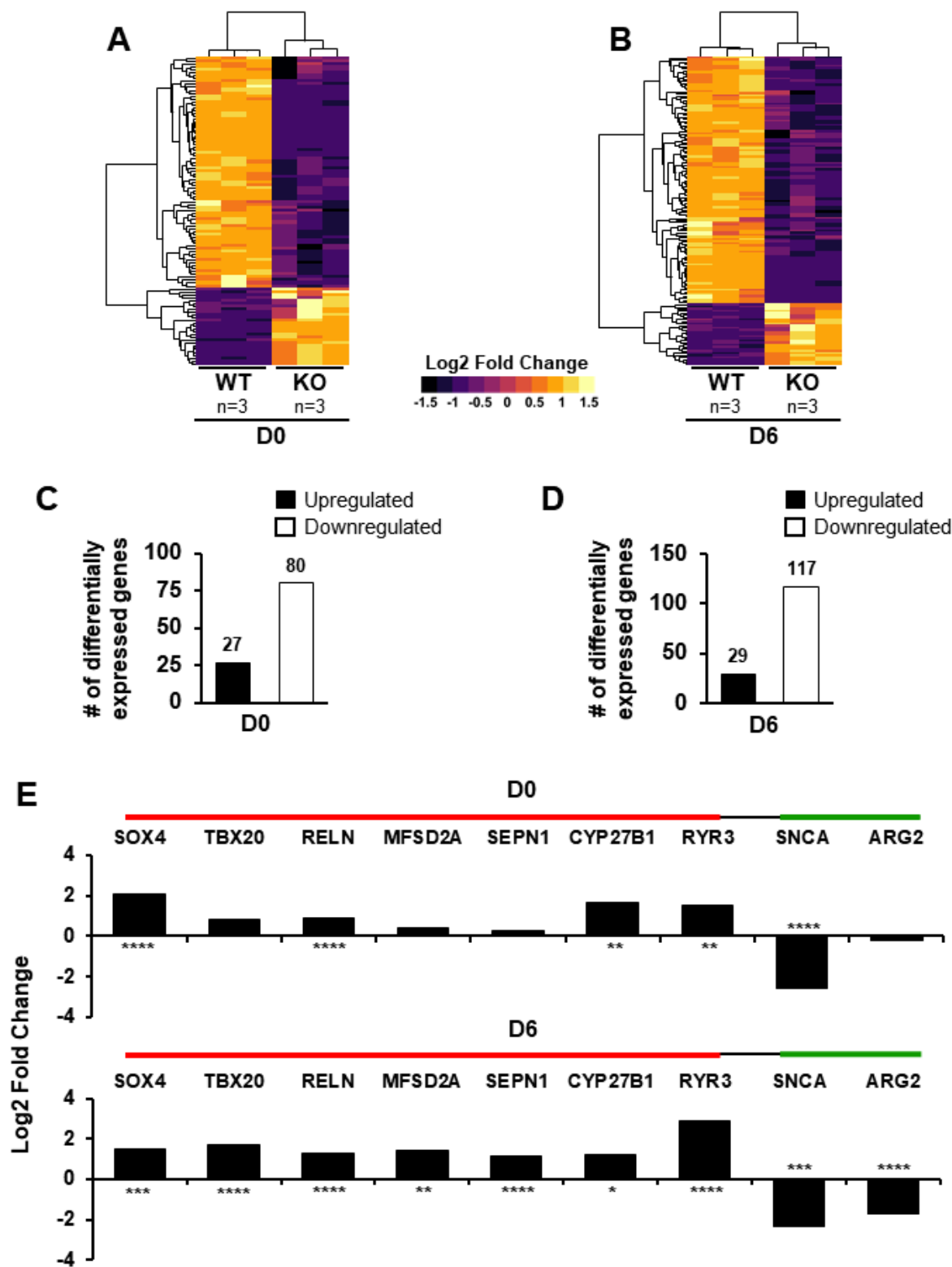


Figure S5

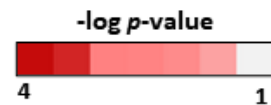
A

D0 Upregulated GO Terms

- Cellular response to hexose stimulus
- Cellular response to glucose stimulus
- Actin filament organization
- Cellular glucose homeostasis
- Response to glucose
- Spinal cord motor neuron differentiation
- Cardiac ventricle formation
- Lymphoid progenitor cell differentiation
- Cell differentiation in spinal cord
- Mitral valve development

D0 Downregulated GO Terms

- Negative reg. of exocytosis
- Reg. of response to oxidative stress
- Response to vitamin
- Negative reg. of oxidoreductase activity
- Response to iron ion
- Reg. of synaptic vesicle transport
- Negative reg. of transport
- Reg. of reactive oxygen species metabolic process
- Reg. of organelle organization
- Negative reg. of apoptotic process



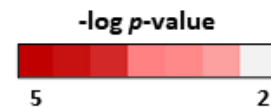
B

D6 Upregulated GO Terms

- Spinal cord motor neuron differentiation
- Atrial septum morphogenesis
- Cardiac right ventricle morphogenesis
- Reg. of receptor recycling
- Positive reg. of cellular protein catabolic process
- Positive reg. of cellular metabolic process
- Cellular response to hexose stimulus
- Cellular response to glucose stimulus
- Cellular glucose homeostasis
- Embryonic organ morphogenesis

D6 Downregulated GO Terms

- Peripheral nervous system neuron development
- Trigeminal nerve development
- Negative reg. of interleukin-8 secretion
- Reg. of chemokine biosynthetic process
- Response to epinephrine
- Negative reg. of exocytosis
- Arginine catabolic process
- Cellular response to epinephrine stimulus
- Reg. of cell adhesion mediated by integrin
- Reg. of fat cell differentiation



Supplemental Figure Legends

Figure S1: Characterization of blood parameters and late erythroid maturation in

H2A.X-null mice. (A) Complete blood counts performed on WT (C57BL/6) and H2A.X-null mice. Each dot is a single mouse (n = 4 for all except for reticulocyte count n = 3). RBC = red blood cell count; MCV = mean cell volume; WBC = white blood cell count.

(B) Schematic of flow cytometric analysis of CD71 and Ter119 levels in murine peripheral blood from WT and H2A.X-null mice to obtain reticulocyte count performed on FCS Express 7. Quantification was performed using IDEAS 4.0 following analysis on the ImageStream platform. **(C)** Flow cytometric analysis of WT (n = 3) and H2A.X KO (n = 3) murine bone marrow, gated as previously described^{25,50}, and resulting images of different stages of erythropoiesis obtained through gating. **(D)** Percentage of Ter119 positive cells in WT and H2A.X-null murine bone marrow. **(E)** Bar graphs of imaging flow cytometric analysis of the erythroid population utilizing Ter119 and DRAQ staining. **(F)** N:C ratio of erythroid cells of the indicated maturational stages. N:C ratio was calculated by dividing nuclear area of a cell by its cellular area. N:C for each cell then was averaged and graphed. Error bars represent standard error of the mean. Error bars represent $\pm$ SEM. Asterisks (*) indicate significance as follows: * $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.01$.

Figure S2: Gating and classification of erythroid cells and quantitation of γ -H2A.X

foci. (A) Quantitation was performed using IDEAS 4.0 following analysis on the ImageStream platform. Erythroid precursor populations (CFU-E, ProE, BasoE, PolyE, OrthoE) were gated as described previously^{25,50} and as above. To quantify γ -H2A.X

nuclear staining, a custom mask was created that combined a nuclear morphology mask with a minimum γ -H2A.X intensity of 100 with a spot mask (5:1 spot to background ratio with radius of 1). Spot count function was then utilized with this custom mask to specifically quantify the number of γ -H2A.X+ spots within individual erythroblasts.

Figure S3: H2A.X GO Terms for DEGs at D0 and D6 of maturation.

Gene ontology analysis was performed using Enrichr on both upregulated and downregulated differentially expressed genes (log2-fold change >1.5, and P-Value <0.001) at **(A)** D0 and **(B)** D6. Color scale indicates the $-\log(p\text{-value})$ of the p -value that Enrichr gave each term. Pos. = Positive, Reg. = Regulation, cell. = cellular, Mito. = Mitochondria.

Figure S4: Transcriptome Analysis of WT and BAZ1B KO HUDEP-2 Cell cultures.

Heat map depicting differentially expressed genes (log2-fold change >1.5 and P-Value <0.001) between WT (n = 3) and BAZ1B KO (n = 3) HUDEP-2 cell cultures at D0 **(A)** and D6 **(B)** of maturation. Bar graphs of the number of upregulated and downregulated genes in BAZ1B KO HUDEP-2 cell cultures at D0 **(C)** and D6 **(D)** of maturation. **(E)** Log2 values of fold-change for specific genes at D0 and D6 of maturation. Green bar represents genes that typically are upregulated during erythropoiesis and the red bar represents genes that are typically downregulated during erythropoiesis. Asterisks (*) represent significance as follows: * $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.01$; *** $p \leq 0.001$; **** $p \leq 0.0001$.

Figure S5: BAZ1B GO Terms for DEGs at D0 and D6 of maturation.

Gene ontology analysis was performed using Enrichr on both upregulated and downregulated differentially expressed genes (log2-fold change >1.5, and P-Value <0.001) at **(A)** D0 and **(B)** D6. Color scale indicates the $-\log(p\text{-value})$ of the p -value that Enrichr gave each term. Pos. = Positive, Reg. = Regulation, cell. = cellular, Mito. = Mitochondria

Table S2: post-translational marks associated with apoptosis

Histone PTMs	Function
H2A.X pS139	+: Signals for either DNA repair or apoptosis by recruiting either pro-repair or pro-apoptotic factors
H2A.X pY142	+: Recruits pro-apoptotic factors and inhibits recruitment of repair factors -: Loss results in repair factors being recruited due to presence of γ -H2A.X
H2B pS14	+: Promotes chromatin condensation; signal can be enhanced through Acinus activated PKC- δ activation
H2B K15Ac	+: Present on non-dying cells -: Loss of this mark is required for H2B S14 phosphorylation
H4 K16Ac	+: Promotes DNA damage induced cell death -: Loss or lack of this mark reduces DNA damage induced cell death

Table S3: CRISPR/Cas9 Primers

Primer	Sequence (5' to 3')	Notes
H2AX_5-Out_Fwd	GATGTCGGGCCGCGGCAAGAC	Targets before start codon
H2AX_5-Out_Rev	GTCTTGCCGCGGCCCGACATC	
H2AX_3-Out_Fwd	GCTTGCCCCGCGAGTCTGAAG	Targets after stop codon
H2AX_3-Out_Rev	CTTCAGACTGCGGGGCAAGC	
H2AX_Screen_Fwd	GTT AAC CGC AAC CAA CCG	WT amplicon size: 1053bp KO amplicon size: ~500bp
H2AX_Screen_Rev	GCC AAG TCT TCC AGA AGG TGC	
BAZ1B_5-Out_Fwd	GCC ATC GCG GCG GCG GCG GTG	Targets before start codon
BAZ1B_5-Out_Rev	CAC CGC CGC CGC CGC GAT GGC	
BAZ1B_3-Out_Fwd	GCC TTG AGG ACC CGA GAG GG	Targets intron between exon 1 and 2
BAZ1B_3-Out_Rev	CCC TCT CGG GTC CTC AAG GC	
BAZ1B_Screen_Fwd	CTG CTG AGG AGG AGT CGT G	WT amplicon size: 1027bp KO amplicon size: ~565bp
BAZ1B_Screen_Rev	CCA CAG GCA GTTTCCTTC	

Table S4: Antibodies & Reagents

Antibody	Company	Catalogue Number
Histone H2A.X	Abcam	Ab20669
H2A.X pS139	Cell Signaling	9718
H2A.X pY142	Thermo Fisher Scientific	PA5-40153
H2B pS14	Cell Signaling	6959
H2B K15Ac	Cell Signaling	9083
Histone H3	Cell Signaling	4499
H4 K16Ac	Abcam	Ab109463
Caspase-3	Cell Signaling	14220
BAZ1B/WSTF	Abcam	Ab51256
HSC70	Santa Cruz	SC7298
GAPDH	Cell Signaling	2118
CD117-Pacific Blue	BioLegend	105819
CD71-PE	BioLegend	113807
Ter119-AF488	BioLegend	116215
Ter119-PE	BD BioScience	553673
Ter119-PE/Cy7	BioLegend	116215
Annexin-V-FITC	BioLegend	640905
GR1-PerCP/Cy5.5	BioLegend	108427
Hoechest 33342	Invitrogen	H3570
DRAQ5	eBioscience	65-0880-92
7-AAD	BioLegend	420404
Annexin V Binding Buffer	BioLegend	422201