



| Properties | Histone composition | Chromatin modifications |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - silent - diploid - mitosis - chromosome condensation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - core H2A, H2B, H3, H4 - linker micLH -variants Cna1 (CenpA) H2A.X | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - methylation H3K27 - phosphorylation H2AX, H3S10, micLH |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - active - polyploid - amitosis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - core H2A, H2B, H3, H4 - linker Hho1 -variants H2A.X H2A.Z (hv1) H3.3 (hv2) H3.4 | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>Developing mac</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - methylation H3K4, K9, K27 - acetylation H2A/B/A.X, H3,H4 </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - acetylation H2A/B/A.X/A.Z,H3,H4 - methylation H3K4, K27 - phosphorylation H2AX, Hho1 - H2AK15 ubiquitination |

Figure 2. Nuclear dimorphism of ciliates. The germline micronucleus (mic), the developing macronucleus (mac), and the somatic macronucleus contain different histone complements and modifications. Those known to occur specifically in each or in the developing somatic genome are listed.