



**Figure 2.** Duplicating chromatin in a cell-cycle-regulated manner. (A) In G<sub>2</sub>, following DNA replication in S phase, duplicated chromatin, for the most part, maintains its epigenetic marks (blue shading), and although the opportunity for changes may occur at S phase, manifests as differences in marks between duplicated chromatin at a locus or region (purple shading). (B) The three types of factors believed to be involved, at the replication fork, in ensuring the propagation of epigenetic marks are chromatin-modifying enzymes (modifiers), nucleosome remodelers, and histone chaperones.