



Figure 13. Chromatin domain extension by KMT complexes. The molecular mechanism for establishing repressive chromatin domains is illustrated for the PRC2 and Suv39h/HP1 systems. In addition to a catalytic component (Ezh2; Suv39h), both complexes contain a modification-specific binder (Eed; HP1), which recognizes the respective enzymatic product (H3K27me3; H3K9me3) and thus allows the progressive extension of the histone mark into the adjacent chromatin regions.