



<u>properties</u>	<u>histone composition</u>	<u>chromatin modifications</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - silent - diploid - chromosome condensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H2A, H2B, H3, H4 - micH1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H3S10ph - micH1ph
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - active - polyploid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H2A, H2B, H3, H4 - mach1 - variants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hv1 (H2A.Z) hv2 (H3.3) 	<p><u>developing mac</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H3K4me - H3K9me, H3K27me - (H2A, H2B, H3, H4)ac
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H3K4me - (H2A, H2B, H3, H4)ac - (H2A, mach1)ph

Figure 4. Nuclear Dimorphism of Ciliates

The germ-line micronucleus, the developing macronucleus, 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.