

Legends to Supplemental Figures for: Costantini et al., 2006, “An isochore map of human chromosomes.”

Supplemental Figure S1 | Compositional contrasts between adjacent isochores.

The diagram shows the average GC contrasts with preceding and following isochores in the four possible arrangements (representing 34.7% of the genome for the first, 42.9% for the second and 22.4% for the last two).

Supplemental Figure S2 | Size statistics of human isochores. Distributions of lengths (A, number distribution, mean 0.9 Mb, and B, weight distribution, mean 1.9 Mb) of isochores identified in this study. The length histograms were fitted by transforming to log-linear and log-log plots to identify the straight-line regimes in each (cf. Gutowitz, H., preprint; <http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/184087.html>). Shorter isochores are adequately modelled by an exponential curve (blue lines, $A e^{-rl}$ and $A r e^{-rl}$ for the number and weight distributions, respectively; $r = 2.058$), after which there is a power-law regime that allows many long isochores (dashed red lines, $B l^{-\alpha}$ and $B l^{-\alpha+1}$; $\alpha = 2.702$). To show the main region of interest, the size plots are truncated, but long isochores are found up to 14 Mb (in band 3p12.1; other isochores above 7 Mb were found in bands 4p15, 13q31, 4q13, 4q28, 5p14, and 21q21).