



Figure 7. trxG and PcG functions and interactions. Both trxG and PcG families include proteins that covalently modify histones and those that noncovalently modify chromatin. Covalent modifications on histones can promote or block the binding or activity of trxG complexes (e.g., SWI/SNF and KIS), PcG complexes (e.g., PRC1 and PRC2), or other factors involved in the maintenance of active or repressed states. Binding by these latter complexes has the potential to lead to further covalent modification, thus leading to iterative cycles of covalent modification and recognition of the covalent marks.