**Supplementary Figure 1**

(a) qRT-PCR analysis of 7SK total RNA levels in two independent experiments where ES cells were nucleofected with ASOs targeting 7SK at a position near the 5' or 3' end of the RNA (7SK 5' or 3' ASO). Error bars represent SEM for qPCR technical replicates. (b) qRT-PCR analysis of Dll1 total RNA levels when ES cells were nucleofected with 7SK 5' and 3' ASOs. ES cells were replated after nucleofection and collected after 6h. Error bars represent SEM for qPCR technical replicates. (c) qRT-PCR analysis of 7SK,Dll1 7SK,Dll1 in ES cells upon switch to 2iLIF media for several passages. (d) qRT-PCR analysis of Pou5f1 mRNA in ES cells 6h after nucleofection with 7SK 3' ASO. ES cell were expanded in serum (Ser-Ser), 2iLIF media (2i-2i), or switched from 2iLIF to serum media after nucleofection (2i-Ser). Error bars represent SEM from 2 independent experiments. (e) qRT-PCR analysis of Pou5f1 nascent RNA in ES cells 6h after nucleofection with 7SK 3' ASO. Error bars represent SEM from 3 independent experiments. (f) Sample preparation workflow for directional RNA-Sequencing. Mouse ES cells were transfected with ASOs and total RNA was extracted after 6 hours. Two independent experimental sets were used. Total RNA samples were treated with DNAses and depleted for ribosomal RNAs, but not enriched for polyadenylated RNAs. Upon RNA fragmentation and 5' and 3' end polishing, adapters were ligated to the RNAs, according to the TruSeq Small RNA sample prep kit (Illumina). The amplified DNA was clustered and run in an Hi-Seq instrument to obtain single-end reads of 50 nts in length. Bioinformatic analysis was performed as described in the Material and Method. (g) Breakdown of number of sequenced reads per sample in the directional RNA-Sequencing, including number of reads mapped to the mouse genome.