

DFR2 (V2) .SEQ	.....	0
DFR2 (V4) .SEQ	GCTCTTTCAACTGGTGCTCCATCTCAAAGGCCCACTTACCCATCCCTTGAGACTAAGTTGTGTGAAGTACAGCTTGTTTG	880
DFR2 (V2) .SEQ	.....ATGCTCACATTTACCTGTATGAGCATCCTTAAACTAGAGG	39
DFR2 (V4) .SEQ	TGGATTTCTTCAAATGGATATGTGCAGTGCFCAGAGGGAAGATTATGGAAAGATGAAGACCTGGCTTCCAGACTACACC	960
DFR2 (V2) .SEQ	AACGCTACATTTGCTCTTCT...CATGATGCCACCAATTA...CGATCTAGCTGATTTAACAGGGGAAATACCTGAA	112
DFR2 (V4) .SEQ	GAAACAACAACCCGGTCTTCAGTACAAGGACTTACGACTGGGAAGCGGCCTCTACTGGAAATGACAGACCTGGTAAATGTT	1040
DFR2 (V2) .SEQ	TTACCAATGCCCTACTGAGTAAGAAATATCTTTCCCTCCAATAAAATTC...ATTATGTATAGAAATATAAAGGCTCTAA	191
DFR2 (V4) .SEQ	TTTCCAAATGCTCACATTTACCTGTATGAGCATCCAAAAGTAGAGGAACGGCTACATTTGCTCTTCTCAATGATGCCACCAATTT	1120
DFR2 (V2) .SEQ	AATGCTGATTTAGATTGAGTAAATGGTATGCTC...AACACAATG...AACAGTTCAACGACATGGTAGGAACCTG	262
DFR2 (V4) .SEQ	ACGATCTAGCTGATTTAACCCAGGGGGAATACCTGAATTACCATGTCCTACTGAGTTCAACGACATGGTAGGAACCTG	1200
DFR2 (V2) .SEQ	AAGGTTGTCTCTTCTCATCAAAGAAGTTGACAGACTTGGGGTTCCAATTCAGTATGGAGACATGCAAAAAGGAGCCAT	342
DFR2 (V4) .SEQ	AAGGTTGTCTCTTCTCATCAAAGAAGTTGACAGACTTGGGGTTCCAATTCAGTATGGAGACATGCAAAAAGGAGCCAT	1280
DFR2 (V2) .SEQ	TGAGACTTGCCGTGAGAAAAGAATTGATTCCTCTTTTATAGTGAAGGAGAAAACATGCATGCCAGTGGAGAGAACTAGAGG	422
DFR2 (V4) .SEQ	TGAGACTTGCCGTGAGAAAAGAATTGATTCCTCTTTTATAGTGAAGGAGAAAACATGCATGCCAGTGGAGAGAACTAGAGG	1360
DFR2 (V2) .SEQ	AAGAAATAAATGGATTGTCTATCTTAATTTCTATTTATTTTGGAAATAGTTGTATGGTGTGAAAGTTGCAATGGGTAC	502
DFR2 (V4) .SEQ	AAGAAATAAATGGATTGTCTATCTTAATTTCTATTTATTTTGGAAATAG.....	1410
DFR2 (V2) .SEQ	CTGCAGGATGAAAGTATGCAACTATAAGAGTATATTTTGTTCCAAACCTGTAGTCTGACTTTGTTTATAGCTAGTAAAA	582
DFR2 (V4) .SEQ	.....	1410
DFR2 (V2) .SEQ	CTATACAACCAACAAGTCTTCAATTTCTATAAAATTTTCTAGTGTTCCTC	632
DFR2 (V4) .SEQ	.....	1410

Fig. S1 Sequence alignment of the coding sequence of the *DFR2* gene in different genome annotations. The gene sequences from commonly used version 2 (V2) and newly annotated version 4 (V4) grape genomes were used for alignment.

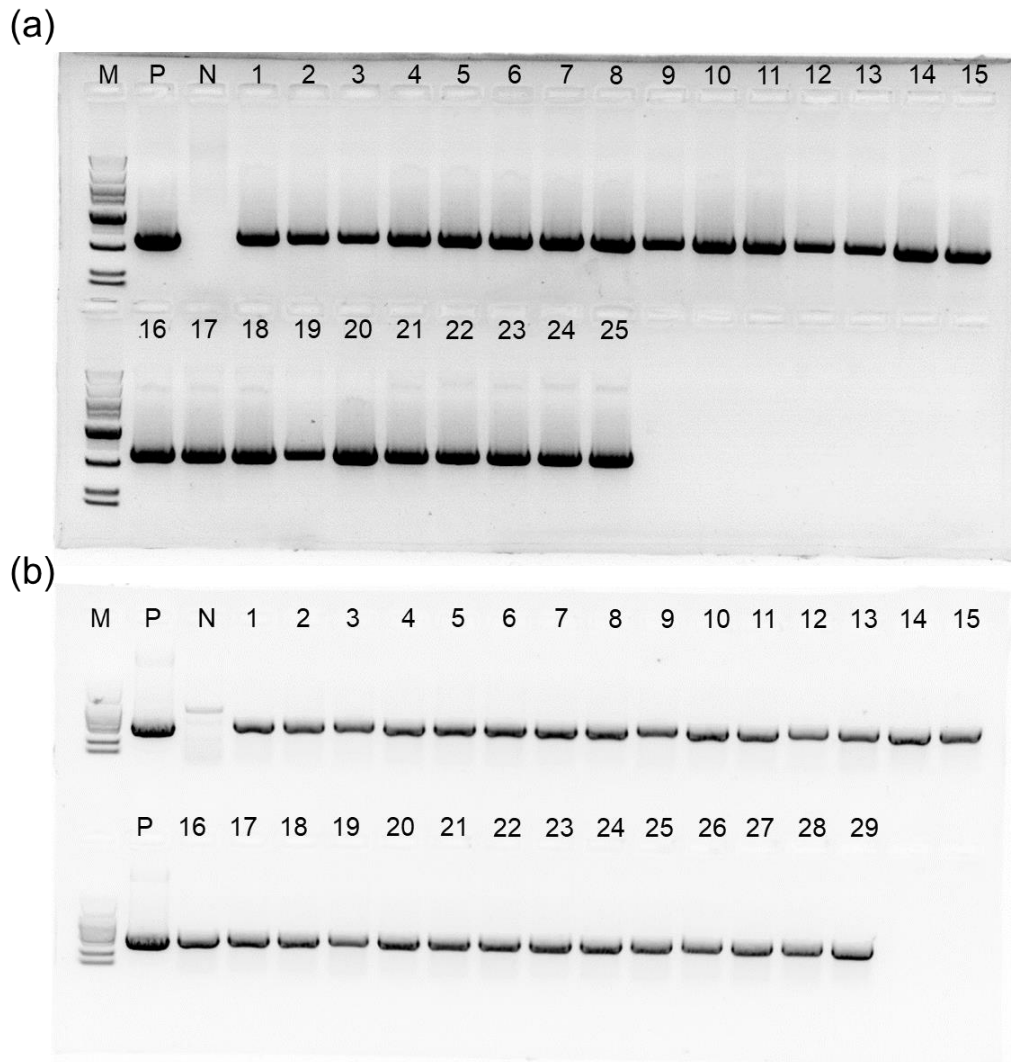


Fig. S2 PCR identification of transgenic plants regenerated from 41B embryogenic grape cells transformed with LbCas12a-TMT1 without (a) or with (b) heat treatment. The constructed plasmid and genomic DNA from wild-type plant were used as positive (P) and negative (N) controls, respectively. Lanes 1-25 in (a) and Lanes 1-29 in (b) represent independent regenerated plants.

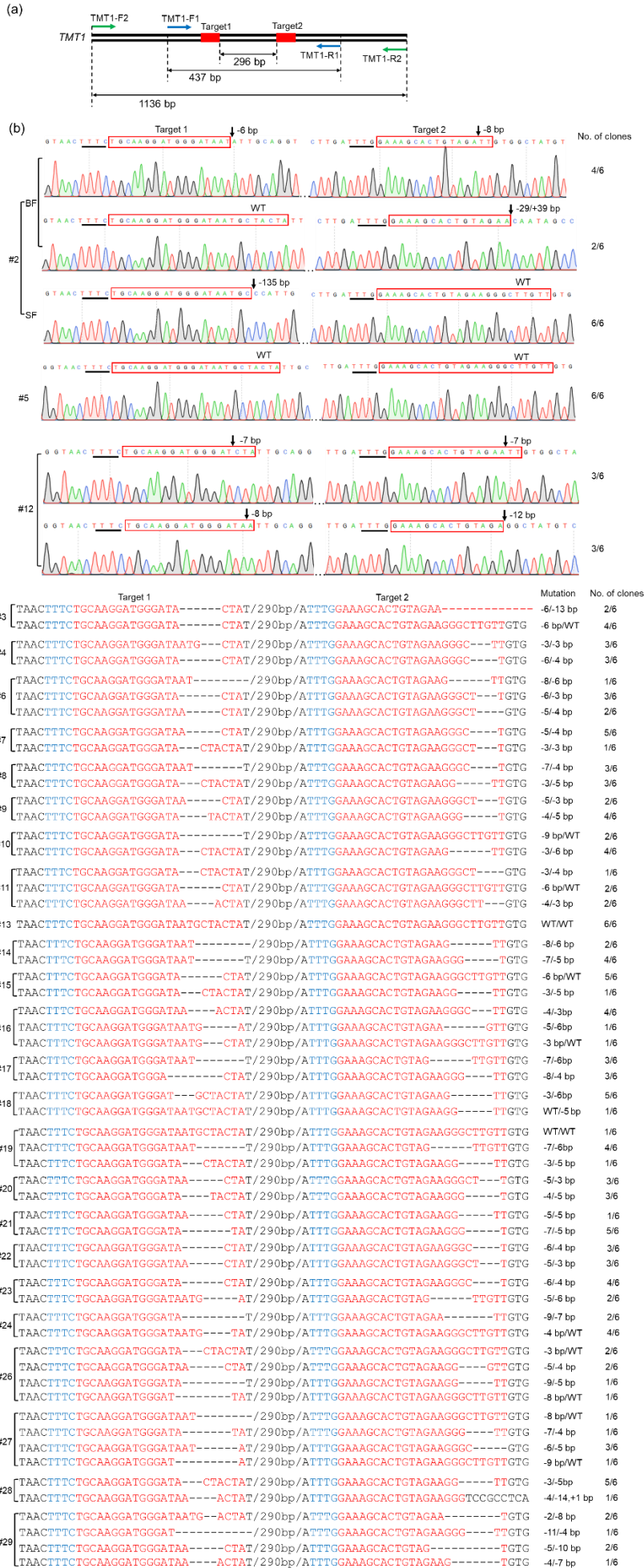


Fig. S3 Sequencing results of *TMT1* editing in LbCas12a-TMT1 grapevine plants. The results obtained with transgenic plants after HT are shown as examples. (a) Schematic illustration of primers design for amplification of target sequences of *TMT1* gene. (b) Sanger sequencing results of the two targets in grapevine plants. Representative sequencing chromatograms as well as identified sequences are shown. The PAM sequences are underlined and the targets are shown in red box in chromatograms. For each plant, 6 clones of amplicons were randomly selected and analyzed by Sanger sequencing. Mutation types and corresponding number of clones are shown on the right.

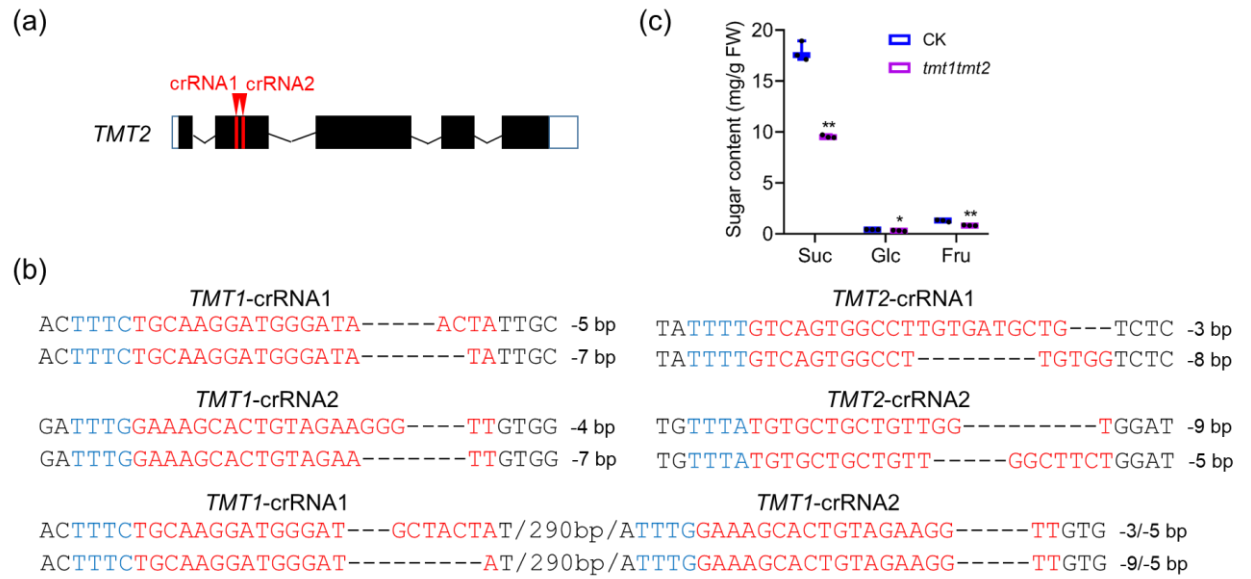


Fig. S4 Knockout of *TMT1* and *TMT2* genes in grape. (a) Schematic illustration of the targets design for *TMT2*. (b) Representative mutated sequences detected at the four targets in *TMT1* and *TMT2*. (c) Sugar content in *tmt1tmt2* cells. The cells transformed with empty vector were used as the control (CK). The significant differences are determined by Student's *t*-test. \*  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $P < 0.01$ . Suc, sucrose; Glc, glucose, Fru, fructose.

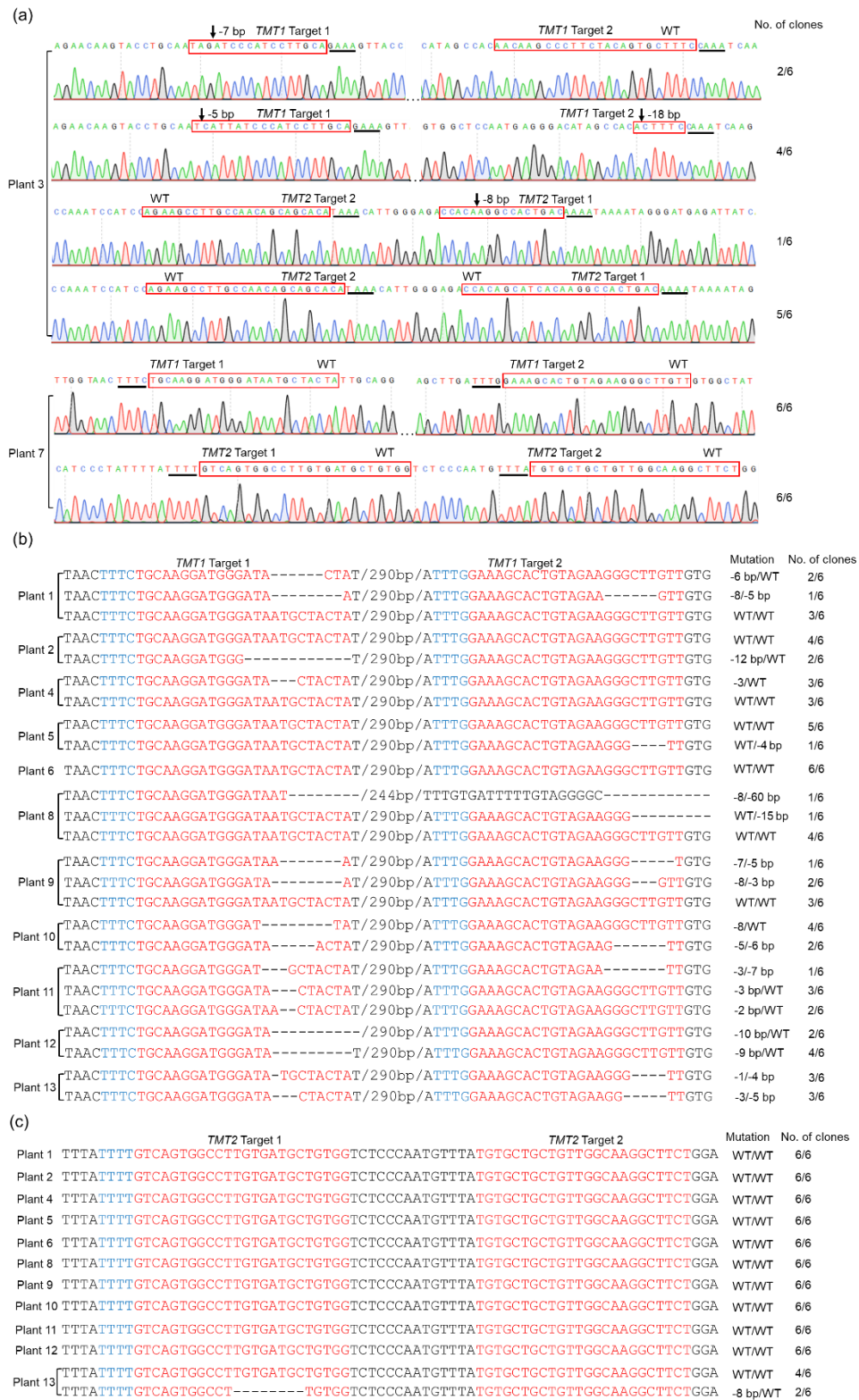


Fig. S5 Sequencing results of *TMT1* and *TMT2* editing in LbCas12a-TMTs plants. Representative sequencing chromatograms (a) and identified sequences for each plant (b and c) are shown. The PAM sequences are underlined and the targets are shown in red box in chromatograms. For each plant, 6 clones of amplicons were randomly selected and analyzed by Sanger sequencing. Mutation types and corresponding number of clones are shown on the right.



Fig. S6 Schematic illustration of the targets design for *PDS1*.

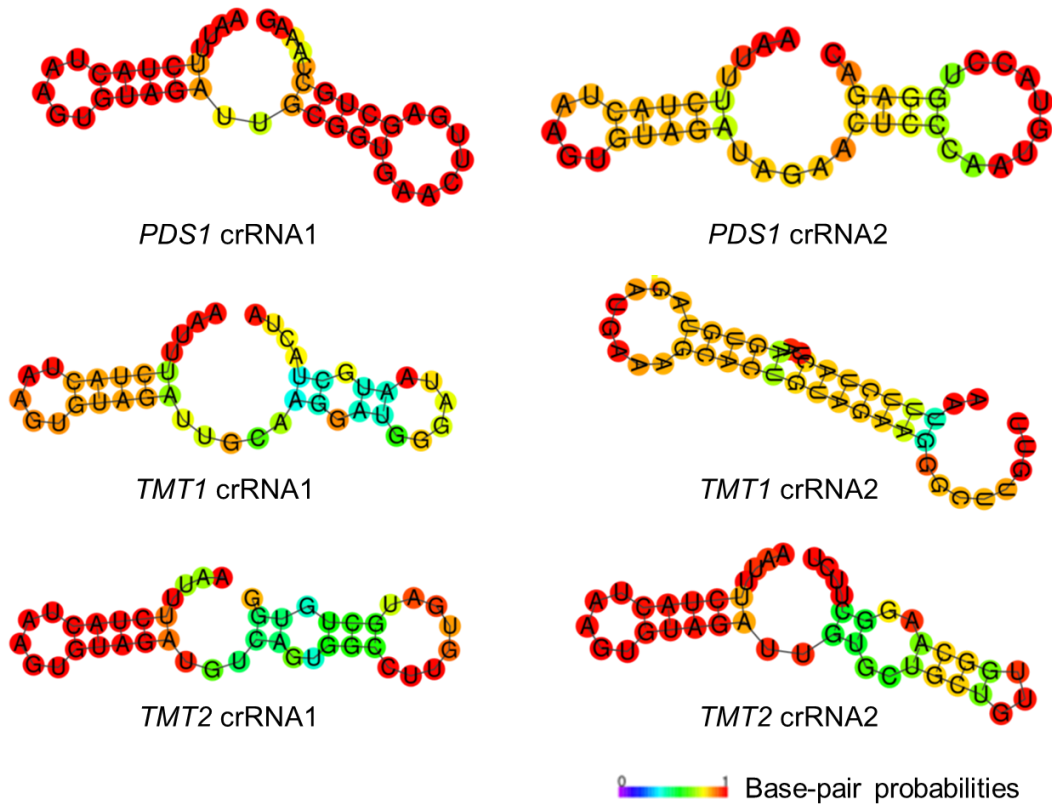


Fig. S7 Prediction of the secondary structures of *PDS1* and *TMTs* crRNAs. The RNA secondary structures were predicted using *RNAfold* web server (<http://rna.tbi.univie.ac.at/cgi-bin/RNAWebSuite/RNAfold.cgi>) with default parameters.



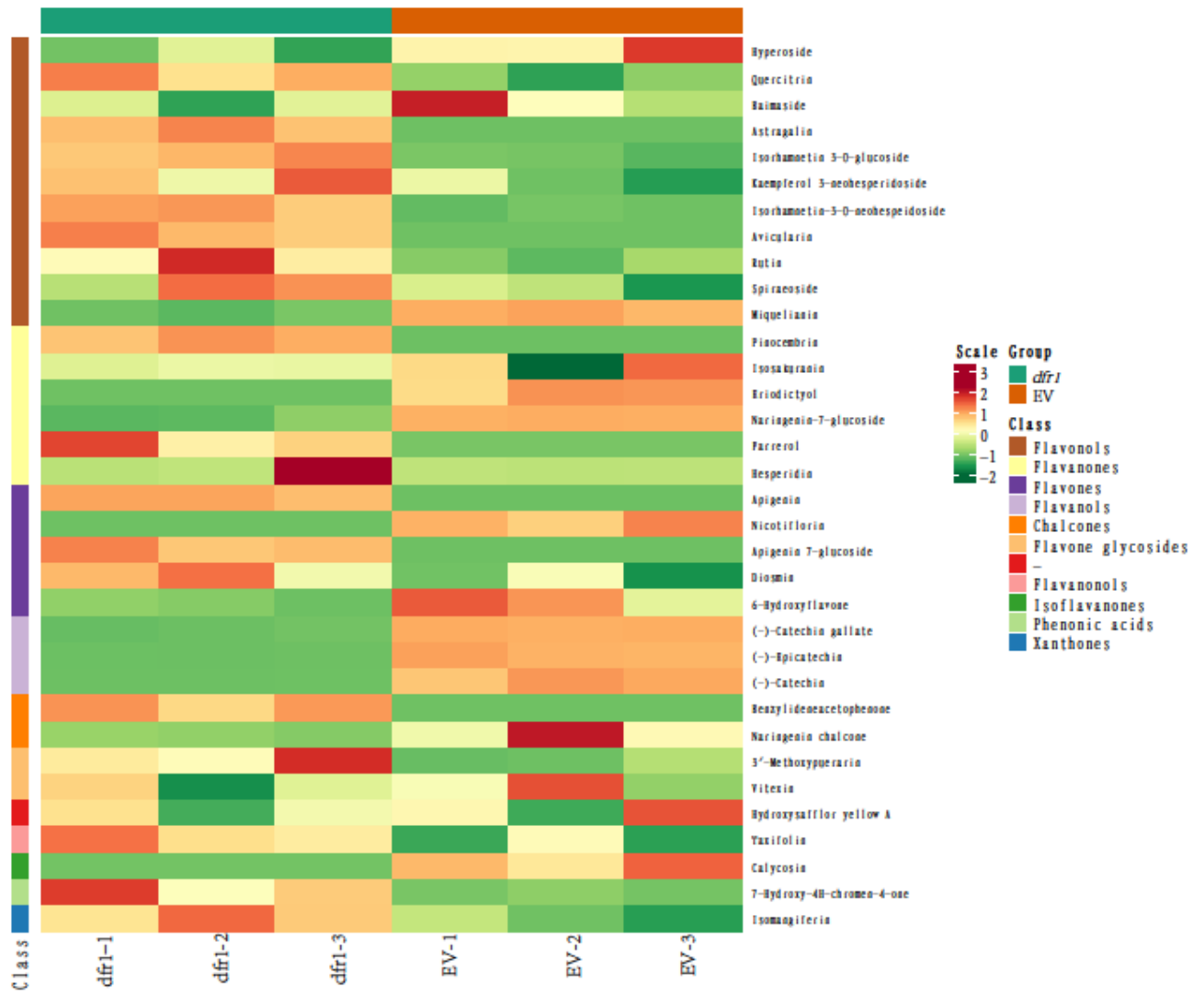


Fig. S8 Heatmap of the determined compounds in *dfr1* and EV cells. The log<sub>2</sub>-transformed values were visualized as the heatmap using *R*.

VvU3.1-*TMT1* crRNAs:

AAGCTTAGTACTTTCATAGGAATAGGTTTCAAATGAACCTTTGTGATACACTTCGATCCTGACTCTCTCTAAAAGCAAA  
AATCATTAAATATTTTTTCAATTATATTTTAAATTTTACAAATACTAACAAATATTAATAATTCTAATATCTTCTTGT  
TTGAAAAATAAAAGAAAAATAAATGTTTGGTATATCCGTATATATTTTAAATGAATCCAGAAGTTTCCAAGAA  
TTTCACTGGCAATCAATCGTGCATCAGCTGTCAATCGTTGTTCCAGGAAGGCTCATTGGAAGTCTATAACCAATGAGA  
ACACGCGGTGACTAGCCGTCCACATCGAAAATGCAGGAAACATTTAATAACTATATAACAAAGGATAGGAGATTCACA  
TGCCAAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATTGCAAGGATGGGATAATGCTACTAAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATGAAAGCACTGT  
AGAAGGGCTTGTTTTTTTAAAGCTT

VvU3.1-*TMTs* crRNAs:

AAGCTTAGTACTTTCATAGGAATAGGTTTCAAATGAACCTTTGTGATACACTTCGATCCTGACTCTCTCTAAAAGCAAA  
AATCATTAAATATTTTTTCAATTATATTTTAAATTTTACAAATACTAACAAATATTAATAATTCTAATATCTTCTTGT  
TTGAAAAATAAAAGAAAAATAAATGTTTGGTATATCCGTATATATTTTAAATGAATCCAGAAGTTTCCAAGAA  
TTTCACTGGCAATCAATCGTGCATCAGCTGTCAATCGTTGTTCCAGGAAGGCTCATTGGAAGTCTATAACCAATGAGA  
ACACGCGGTGACTAGCCGTCCACATCGAAAATGCAGGAAACATTTAATAACTATATAACAAAGGATAGGAGATTCACA  
TGCCAAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATTGCAAGGATGGGATAATGCTACTAAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATGAAAGCACTGT  
AGAAGGGCTTGTTAAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATTGTCAGTGGCCTTGTGATGCTGTGGAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATTG  
TGCTGCTGTTGGCAAGGCTTCTTTTTTAAAGCTT

The reverse *TMTs*-crRNAs:

AAGCTTAGTACTTTCATAGGAATAGGTTTCAAATGAACCTTTGTGATACACTTCGATCCTGACTCTCTCTAAAAGCAAA  
AATCATTAAATATTTTTTCAATTATATTTTAAATTTTACAAATACTAACAAATATTAATAATTCTAATATCTTCTTGT  
TTGAAAAATAAAAGAAAAATAAATGTTTGGTATATCCGTATATATTTTAAATGAATCCAGAAGTTTCCAAGAA  
TTTCACTGGCAATCAATCGTGCATCAGCTGTCAATCGTTGTTCCAGGAAGGCTCATTGGAAGTCTATAACCAATGAGA  
ACACGCGGTGACTAGCCGTCCACATCGAAAATGCAGGAAACATTTAATAACTATATAACAAAGGATAGGAGATTCACA  
TGCCAAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATTGTGCTGCTGTTGGCAAGGCTTCTAAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATTGTCAGTGGCCT  
TGTGATGCTGTGGAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATGAAAGCACTGTAGAAGGGCTTGTTAAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATTG  
CAAGGATGGGATAATGCTACTA  
TTTTTTAAAGCTT

The reverse *PDS1-TMTs*-crRNAs:

AAGCTTAGTACTTTCATAGGAATAGGTTTCAAATGAACCTTTGTGATACACTTCGATCCTGACTCTCTCTAAAAGCAAA  
AATCATTAAATATTTTTTCAATTATATTTTAAATTTTACAAATACTAACAAATATTAATAATTCTAATATCTTCTTGT  
TTGAAAAATAAAAGAAAAATAAATGTTTGGTATATCCGTATATATTTTAAATGAATCCAGAAGTTTCCAAGAA  
TTTCACTGGCAATCAATCGTGCATCAGCTGTCAATCGTTGTTCCAGGAAGGCTCATTGGAAGTCTATAACCAATGAGA  
ACACGCGGTGACTAGCCGTCCACATCGAAAATGCAGGAAACATTTAATAACTATATAACAAAGGATAGGAGATTCACA  
TGCCAAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATTGCGGTGAACCTTGAGCTGCCAAAGAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATAGAAGTCCCAA  
TGTACCTGGAGACAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATTGTGCTGCTGTTGGCAAGGCTTCTAAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATTG  
CAGTGGCCTTGTGATGCTGTGGAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATGAAAGCACTGTAGAAGGGCTTGTTAAATTTCTACTAAG  
TGTAGATTGCAAGGATGGGATAATGCTACTATTTTTTAAAGCTT

Fig. S9 Sequences of *TMT1*, *TMTs* (*TMT1* and *TMT2*), reverse *TMTs* and reverse *PDS1-TMTs* crRNAs expression cassettes. The VvU3.1 promoter is indicated in blue and DR sequences are denoted in red. The two designed *TMT1* crRNA targets are indicated in green and purple, and the two crRNA targets for *TMT2* are indicated in orange and light

blue, respectively. The two crRNA targets for *PDS1* are indicated in black and pink, respectively. The *Hind*III recognition sites are highlighted in yellow.

VvU3.1-*DFRI* crRNAs:

AAGCTTAGTACTTTCATAGGAATAGGTTTCAAATGAACCTTTGTGATACACTTCGATCCTGACTCTCTCTAAAAGCAAA  
AATCATTAAATATTTTTTCAATTATATTTAATTTTTACAAATACTAACAAATATTAATAATTCTAATATCTTCTTGTT  
TTGAAAAATAAAAGAAAAATAATAATGTTTGGTATATCCGTATATATTATTTAAATGAATCCAGAAGTTTCCAAGAA  
TTTCACTGGCAATCAATCGTGCATCAGCTGTCAATCGTTGTTCCAGGAAGGCTCATTGGAAGTCTATAACCAATGAGA  
ACACGCGGTGACTAGCCGTCCACATCGAAAATGCAGGAAACATTTAATAACTATATAACAAAGGATAGGAGATTCACA  
TGCCAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATTTGCTTCCTCGCCGATTCCAGGATAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGATATCGGTTTCATG  
GCTGGTCATGAGGTTTTTAAGCTT

Fig. S10 Sequence of *DFRI* crRNAs expression cassette. The VvU3.1 promoter is indicated in blue and DR sequences are denoted in red. The two designed crRNA targets for *DFRI* are underlined. The *Hind*III recognition sites are highlighted in yellow.