

Fig. S1 Identification of HEK293-EGFP cell line. (**a**) A diagram for Cas9-mediated knock-in of *EGFP* into the human *ROSA26* locus via HDR. SA, splice acceptor. (**b**) FACS analysis of HEK293-EGFP cell line. Left: HEK293 WT cell line, right: HEK293-EGFP cell line. (**c**) Knock-in pattern analysis of HEK293-EGFP cell line by PCR. 5F1+5R1 were used for detecting 5-ARM, and 3F2+3R2 detecting 3-ARM. (**d**) Fluorescence microscopy of HEK293-EGFP cell line. Scale bar, 20 μm.

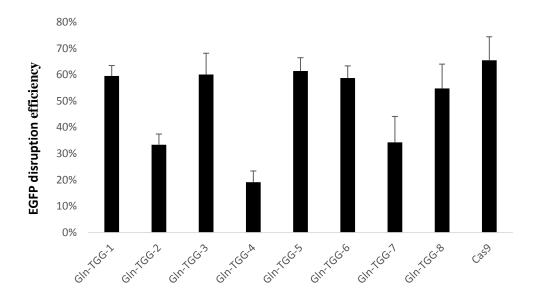


Fig. S2 The EGFP disruption efficiency of Cpf1-gRNA^{tRNA} with the same tRNA sequence but different 5' leader sequence were measured by FACS analysis. Error bars indicate s.e.m. (n = 3 independent experiments).

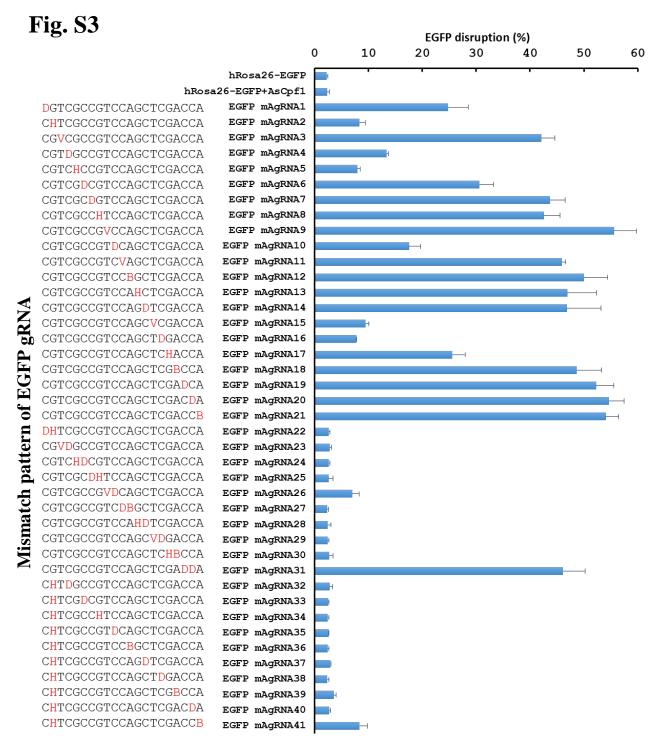


Fig. S3 The targeting efficiency of Cpf1-gRNA^{tRNA} for EGFP harboring single or two mismatches in positions 1 through 21 were measured by FACS analysis. Error bars indicate s.e.m. (n = 3 independent experiments).

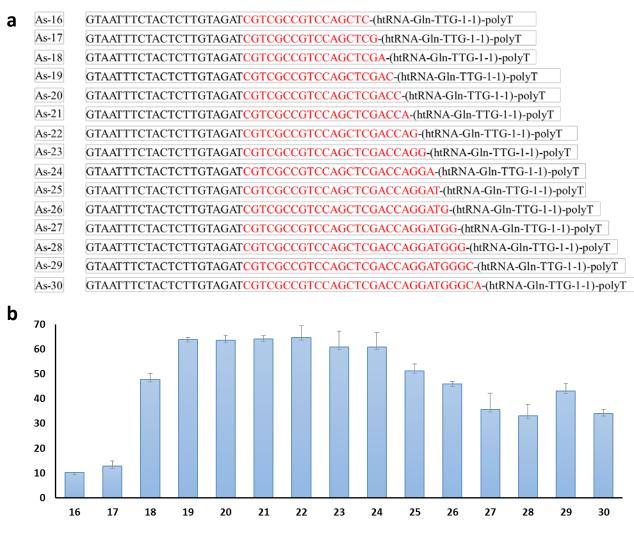
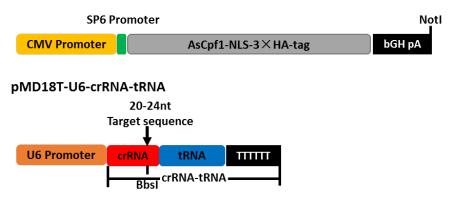


Fig. S4 Effect of EGFP spacer length on AsCpf1 cleavage activity. (a) EGFP space length from 16 bp to 30 bp. (b) EGFP disruption rate analysis by FACS.

а

pcDNA3.1-AsCpf1



Target gene	Target site	PAM	Target gene	Target site	PAM
hAAVS1-sg1	GCAGCCTGTGCTGACCCATCGA	TTTG	h <i>TET2</i> -sg1	ССАБАСАБААССТСТББСТАСААА	TTTG
hAAVS1-sg2	CGCTGCCCTCCTCTCGCCCCCGA	TTTG	h <i>TET2</i> -sg2	CACAAGAAAGTAGAGGGTATTCCA	TTTA
hAAVS1-sg3	TTAGGATGGCCTTCTCCGACGGA	TTTC	h <i>TET2</i> -sg3	GTAGCAGTGGAGAGCTACAGGACA	TTTG
hAAVS1-sg4	GGCAGCTCCCCTACCCCCCTTA	TTTG	h <i>TET2</i> -sg4	ACTAGACAAACCACTGCTGCAGAA	TTTG
hAAVS1-sg5	СТББАВССАТСТСТСССТТБССА	TTTC	p <i>ROSA26-</i> sg	TGACACAAACTCAAGACTGTGGGA	TTTG
h <i>TET1-</i> sg1	ТТТАСАТСТТССТТССТДАСТАА	TTTG	p <i>APP</i> -sg	GTGATGAACCTCATAGCCTGAA	TTTG
h <i>TET1-</i> sg2	GATAGGACTGAGGTTCTTTTCA	TTTG	p <i>GGTA1</i> -sg	GATGGCTTTCATCATGCCACTCG	TTTA
h <i>TET1-</i> sg3	GTGCTATCCCACATCAATGGGAA	TTTG	p <i>NLRP3</i> -sg	CATTCACTGTCGGGAGGTGAGCC	TTTA
h <i>TET1-</i> sg4	GGTATGGGTTGCATCCTGACATG	TTTG			

Fig. S5 Cpf1-gRNA^{tRNA} **system mediated efficiently genome editing in human cells and mammal embryos.** (a) Schematic depiction of the AsCpf1 and gRNA^{tRNA} transcription plasmid. (b) Target sequences of gRNAs used to target human and porcine endogenous gene in this study.

		GTGTACACTAAAGGGAAATCAAGTAGAGTTGCA-3'	
3'-CA	ACCCT'AAAC'I'G'I'ACCTTACCGGTGGT	CACATGTGATTTCCCTTTAGTTCATCTCAACGT-5'	
		E4-gRNA	
	Exon 6		
	$5' - \lambda C \lambda C A C C T C C \lambda C C T T$	CAATGGTCTGGTTAAGCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAA	ACA-31
		GTT <mark>ACCAGACCAATTCGTGGAGGATCCATTT</mark> GTCGAAGACTT	
	J ICICIODACCICODA		101 5
1	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTCAA TGGT	E6-gRNA CTGGTTAAGCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	WT
E-1#		GTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 23)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTCA	CCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ16)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTCAAT	TAAGCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 8)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTCAAT	AGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 20)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGC	ACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ19)
E-2#	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTCAATGG-	GTTAAGCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ4)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTC	CTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 21)
E-3#	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTCAA	GCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 12)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTC	TAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 22)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTC	CTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 21)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGC	ACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 19)
E-4#	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGC	ACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 19)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTC	CTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 21)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTCAAaa	AAGCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 10, +2)
	5' -AGAGACCTGGAGCCTCAATGGT	-TAGCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ6)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTCAAT	-TGGTTAAGCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(∆ 4)
E-5#	5' -AGAGACCTGGAGCCTCAATGGT	CAAGCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 5)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTCAA	GCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 30)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTCAAT	TAAGCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ8)
E-6#	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTga	GCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 15, +2)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTCAATGGT	CAAGCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 5)
		AGCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 11)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGC	ACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 19)
		CTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 21)
	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTCAA	AAGCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 10)
E-7#	5'-AGAGACCTGGAGCCTCca	GGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 24, +2)
		ACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ19)
		GTTAAGCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(∆ 4)
		TAAA CAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 22)
		CTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 21)
E-8#		ACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 19)
		GTTAAGCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(Δ 5)
		GGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(∆ 24, +2)
		GTTAAGCACCTCCTAGGTAAACAGCTTCTGAAAGA-3'	(∆4) (∆21)

Fig. S6 Genome editing of *WRN* **gene in rabbits embryos via the Cpf1- gRNA**^{tRNA} **system.** (a) Two target sites in the rabbit *WRN* locus at exons 4 and 6, respectively. The target sequence and PAM are indicated by red and green. (b) Genotype of rabbit blastocysts injection AsCpf1 mRNA and *WRN* Exon 4 gRNA^{tRNA}.

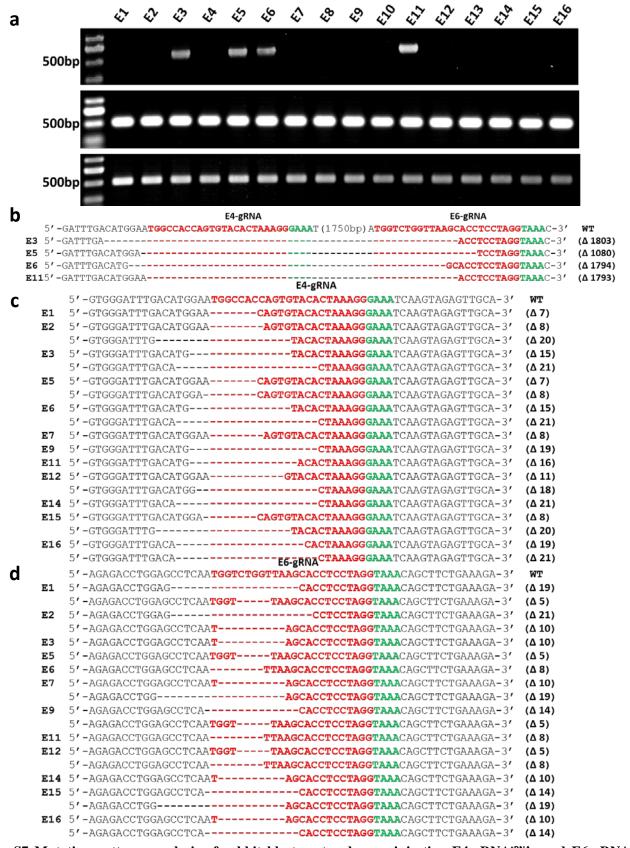


Fig. S7 Mutation patterns analysis of rabbit blastocysts when co-injection E4-gRNA^{tRNA} and E6-gRNA^{tRNA} with AsCpf1 mRNA. (a) Agarose gel electrophoresis assay were performed to identify *WRN* large fragment deletion in collected blastcysts. Embryos 3#, 5#, 6#, and 11# harbored large fragment deletion. (b) T-cloning and Sanger sequencing of deletion of *WRN* in 3#, 5#, 6#, and 11# embryos. PAM sites are highlighted in green; target sequences are red. (c) and (d) T-cloning and Sanger sequencing of the target site for each gRNA in injected embryos. PAM sites are labeled in green; target sequences are red.

Fig. S8

b

a Porcine DMD locus in chromosome X

\leftarrow	Exon60	Exon61	Exon62		
		AGTTCTGACCAGTGGAAGCGTCT ICAAGACTGGTCACCTTCGCAGA			
	TTAGGTCCCATTTGGA	AGCCAGTTCTGACCAGTGGAAGC	GTCTGCACCTCTCTCTCA	GGAACTTTTG	WT
DMD-E1:	TTAGGTCCCATTTGGA	AGCCAGTTCTG	CACCTCTCTCTCA	GGAACTTTTG	(Δ 17
DMD-E2:	TTAGGTCCCATTTGGAA	AGCCAGTTCTGACCAGTAGCO	STCTGCACCTCTCTCTCA	GGAACTTTTG	(∆ 3)
	TTAGGTCCCATTTGGA	AGCCAGTTCTGACCAGTGGAA	-TCTGCACCTCTCTCTCA	GGAACTTTTG	(∆3)
	TTAGGTCCCATTTGGA	AGCCAGTTCTGACCGCO	JTCTGCACCTCTCTCTCA	GGAACTTTTG	(∆ 7)
DMD-E3:	TTAGGTCCCATTTGGA#	AGCCAGTTCTG	CACCTCTCTCTCA	GGAACTTTTG	(Δ 17)
DMD-E4:	TTAGGTCCCATTTGGA	AGCCAGTTCTGAAGCO	STCTGCACCTCTCTCTCA	GGAACTTTTG	(Δ 8)
DMD-E5:	TTAGGTCCCATTTGGA	AGCCAGTTCTG	CACCTCTCTCTCA	GGAACTTTTG	(Δ 17)
DMD-E6:	TTAGGTCCCATTTGGA	AGCCAGTTCTGACC	-TCTGCACCTCTCTCTCA	GGAACTTTTG	(Δ 10)
DMD-E7:	TTAGGTCCCATTTGGA	AGCCAGTTCTG	CACCTCTCTCTCA	GGAACTTTTG	(Δ 17)

Porcine PLN locus in chromosome 1

PLN14R	
M D K V Q Y L T R S A I R R A S T I E M P Q Q 5'-ATGGATAAAGTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTATTAGA AGA GCTTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAG 3'-TACCTATTTCAGGTTATGGAGTGAGCGAGACG ATAATCTTCTCGAAGTTGGTAACTTT ACGGAGTTGTTC	
PLN-ssODN: TATCATGGATAAAGTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTATTAGAGC GTCGAC CATTGAAATGCCTCAACAA	CCACCTCA A A ACCTTCACA
IAICAIGGAIAAAGICCAAIACCICACICGCICIGCIAIIAGAGC <u>BICGAC</u> CAIIGAAAIGCCICAACAA	GCACGICAAAACCIICAGA
GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTATTAGA <mark>AGA</mark> GCTTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	Wild-type
PLN-E4: GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTATTAGAGCGTCGACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Point mutation) 20/20
PLN-E12: GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTATTAGAGCGTCGACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Point mutation) 12/20
${\tt GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTATaata-GAGCTTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC}$	(Δ 5, +4) 8/20
PLN-E16:GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTATTAGAGCGTCGACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Point mutation) 3/20
GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTAAGAGCTTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Δ5) 10/20
GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTGAGCTTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Δ7) 7/20
PLN-E22:GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTATTAGAGCGTCGACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Point mutation) 3/20
GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCAGCTTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Δ9) 14/20
GTCATGaTAcTAGAGCTTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Δ21,+2) 3/20
PLN-E40:GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTATTAGAGCGTCGACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Δ5, Point mutation) 18/20
PLN-E53:GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTATTAGAGCGTCGACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Point mutation) 4/20
GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTATTAGCTTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Δ5) 12/20
GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Δ12) 4/20
PLN-E55:GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTATTAGAGCGTCGACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Point mutation) 20/20
PLN-E58:GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTATTAGAGCGTCGACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Point mutation) 10/20
GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Δ18) 6/20
GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGAGCTTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Δ10) 4/20
PLN-E79:GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTATTAGAGCGTCGACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Point mutation) 4/20
GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Δ18) 10/20
GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Δ15) 6/20
PLN-E100:GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTATTAGAGCGTCGACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	C (Point mutation) 9/20
GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCTATTAGA-GAGCTTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Δ1) 4/20 19
GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Δ17) 5/20
GTCCAATACCTCACTCGCTCTGCAGCTTCAACCATTGAAATGCCTCAACAAGCACGTC	(Δ9) 2/20

Fig. S8 Genotype of PA porcine embryos injected with Cpf1-gRNA^{tRNA} system targeting porcine *DMD* and *PLN* loci.

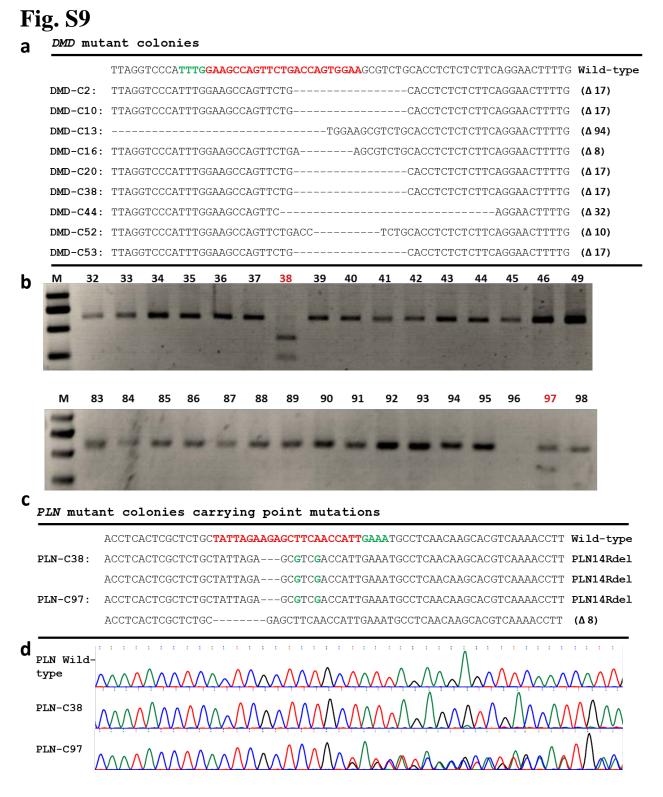


Fig. S9 Genotype analysis of selected PFF individual colonies. (**a**) Genotype of *DMD* mutant colonies. The WT sequence is shown at the top. The target sequence and PAM are indicated by red and green, respectively. (**b**) Identification of selected colonies by PCR-Sal I digestion. No.39 and 97 colony can be digested by Sal I restriction enzyme. (**c**) Genotype of *PLN*^{R14del} mutant colonies carrying point mutations. (**d**) Sanger sequencing of the target sites in the two *PLN*^{R14del} mutant colonies.

Fig.	. S1	0
a _w	т	Amman Amm
A283	3-1#	Amman
A455	5-1#	Amman Markan Mar
A455	5-2#	
		MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM
A455	5-4#	MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM
A462	2-1#	
A462	2-2#	MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM
A462	2-3#	MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM
b w	т	
A440)-1#	mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm
A449	9-1#	
A476	6-1#	MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM
A476	6-2#	MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM
A476	6-3#	

Fig. S10 Sanger sequencing of the target sites in all DMD KO (**a**) and *PLN^{R14del}* (**b**) cloned pigs.