

## Supplementary Information

Directed-evolution mutations enhance DNA-binding affinity and protein stability of the adenine base editor ABE8e

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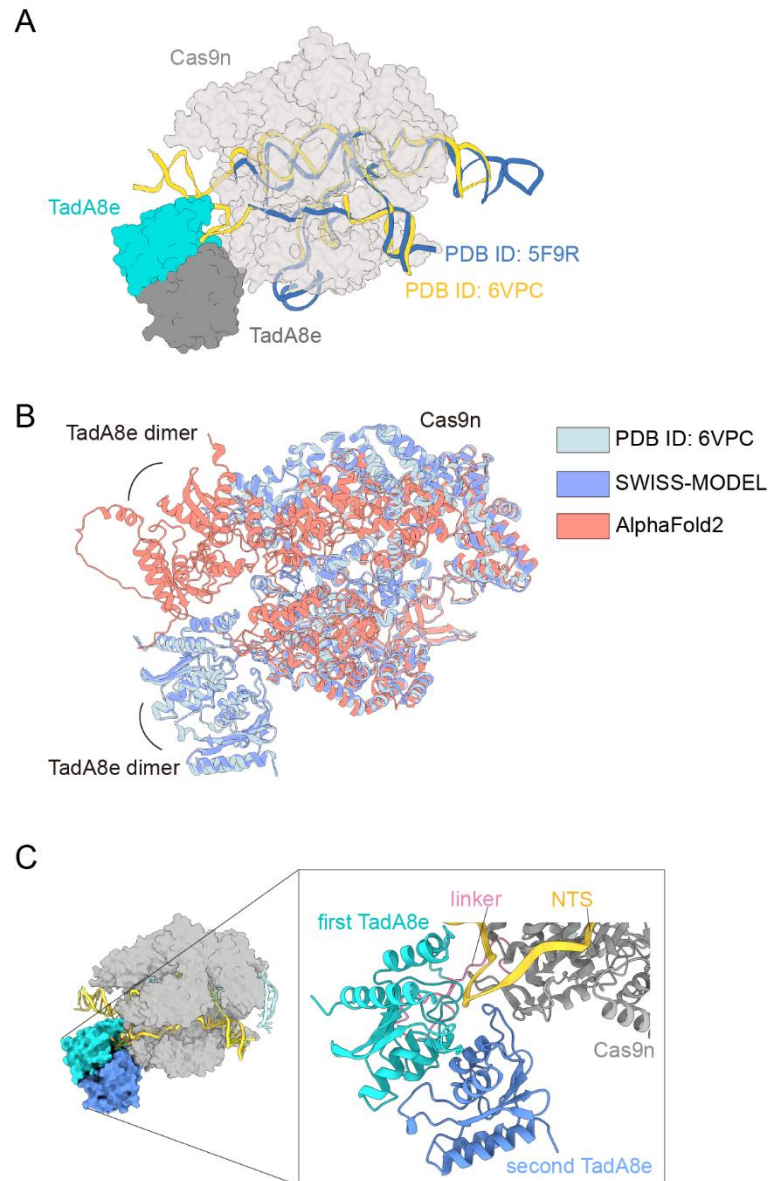
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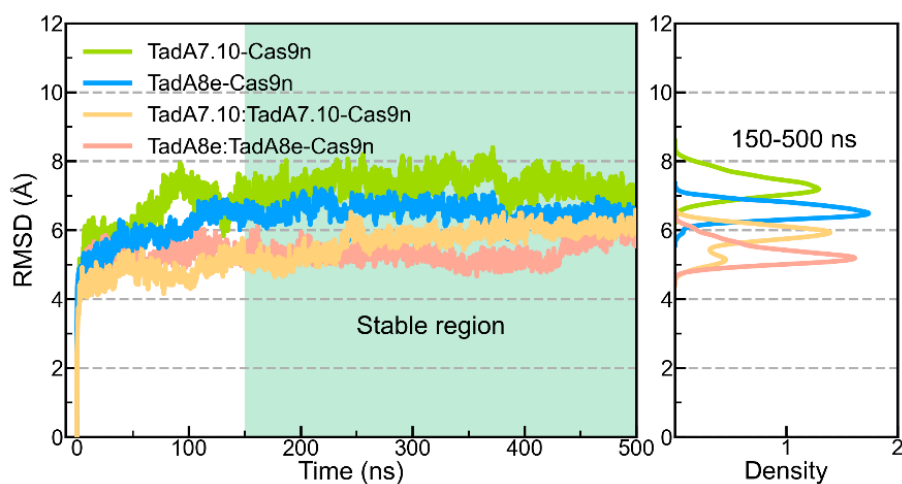
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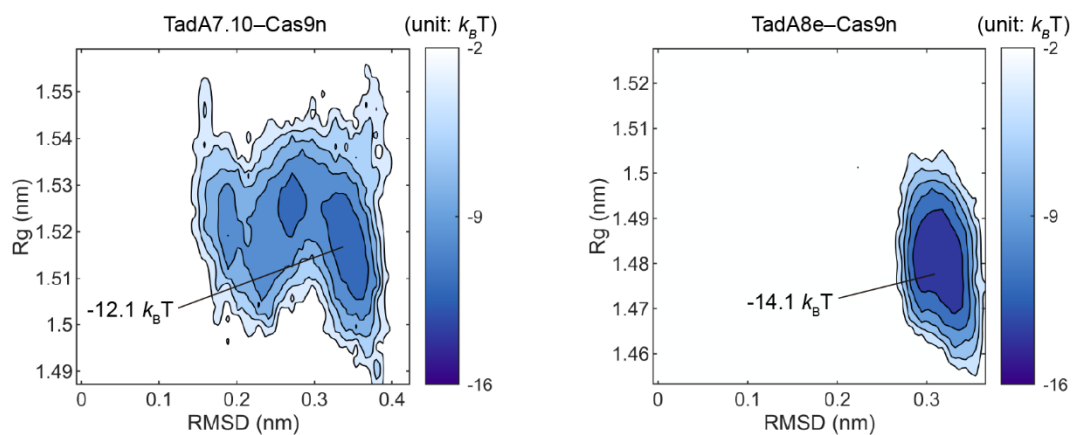
## Supplementary Figures



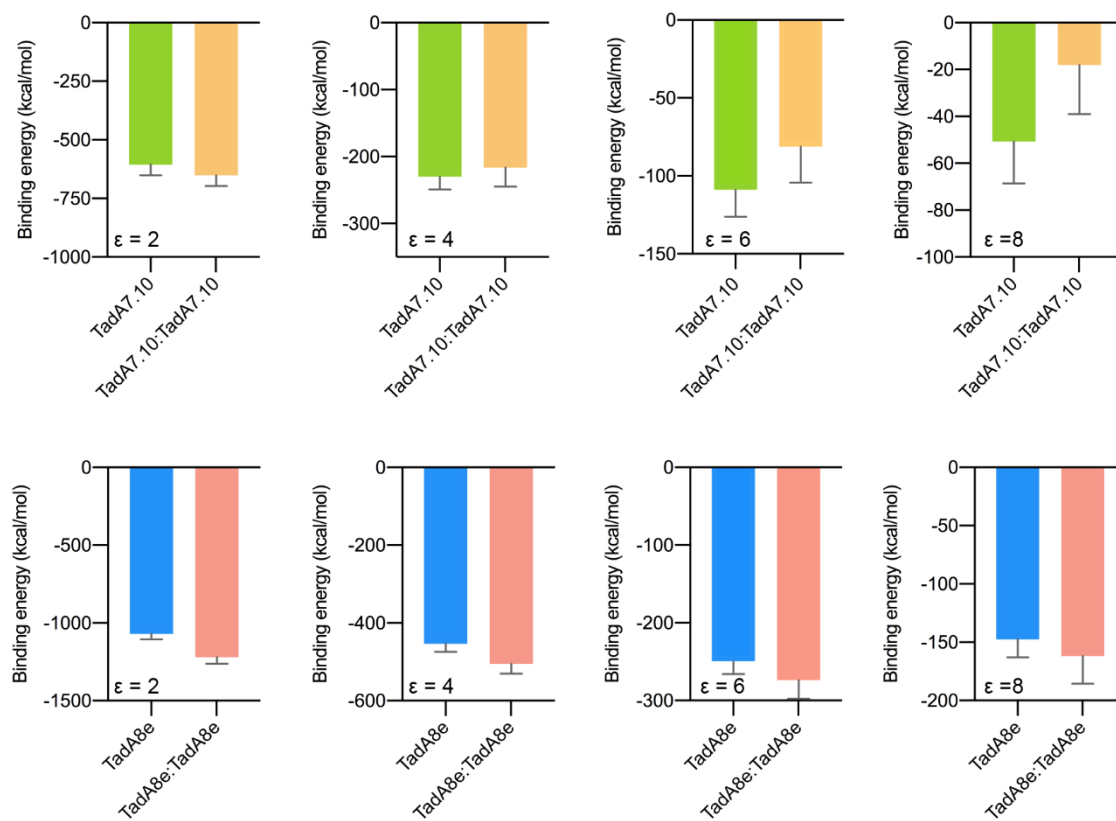
**Figure S1. The full-length ABE8e model.** (A) The sgRNA–DNA backbone superimposition of ABE8e structure (PDB ID: 6VPC, orange) onto the SpCas9 structure (PDB ID: 5F9R, dark blue). (B) Superposition of the SWISS-MODEL model (purple) and the AlphaFold2 model (red) of TadA8e:TadA8e–Cas9n onto PDB ID: 6VPC (cyan). (C) Domain architecture of ABE8e: SpCas9 (grey), RNA (cyan), NTS (yellow), linker (pink), and TadA8e dimer (light and dark blue).



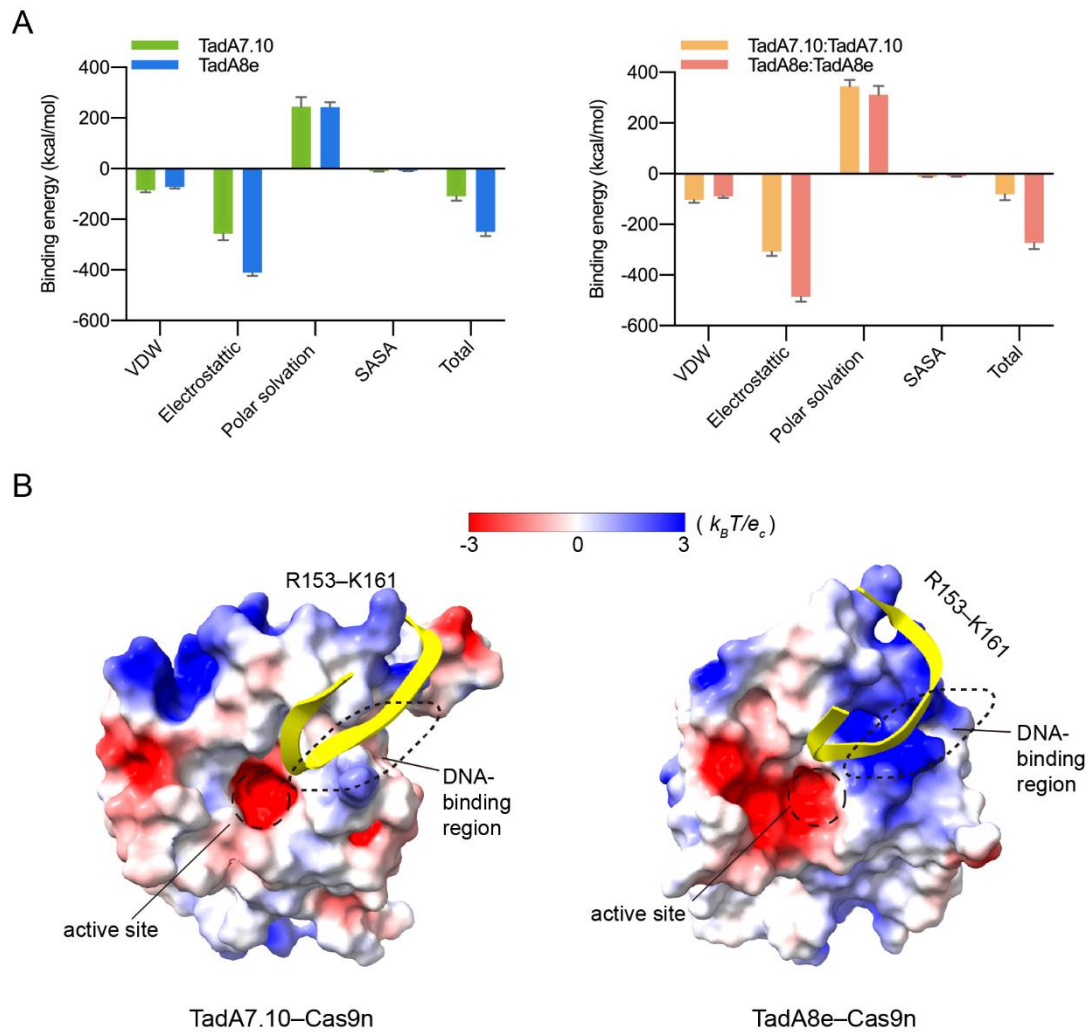
**Figure S2. Time-dependent RMSDs of the ABE structures in the MD simulations.** Four systems have been equilibrated after about 150-ns simulations.



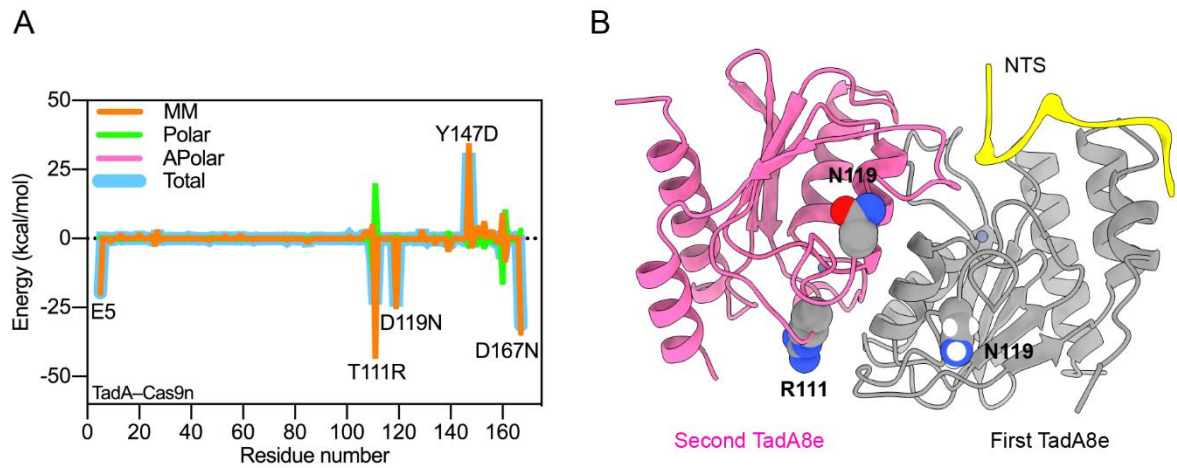
**Figure S3. The conformational stability of TadA7.10 and TadA8e.** Free energy landscapes of the TadAs projected onto the RMSD of the protein backbone atoms and the radius of gyration (Rg), where  $k_B$  is the Boltzmann constant and  $T$  is the simulation temperature (310 K).



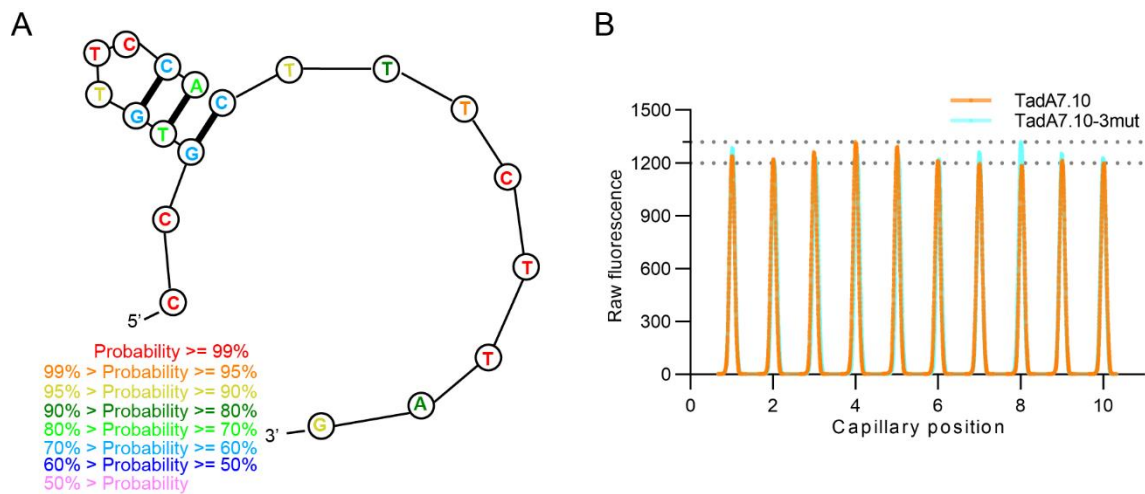
**Figure S4. The binding energies of TadA to DNA substrate.** The binding energies of TadA to the DNA substrate in four simulated systems at four different dielectric constants. Data are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SD.



**Figure S5. Energy terms and surface electrostatic potentials of TadA–DNA complexes.** (A) Binding energy terms of TadA with the DNA substrate at a dielectric constant of 6. Data are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SD. (B) The surface electrostatic potentials of TadA in simulated TadA–Cas9n systems, calculated by APBS on a scale from -3 to 3  $k_B T/e_c$ . Red represents negative potential, blue represents positive potential, and white is neutral.



**Figure S6. Energy contributions of mutations and their positions.** (A)  $\Delta\Delta G$  per residue between TadA8e and TadA7.10 in the TadA-Cas9n system. (B) The positions of N119 and R111 in ABE8e (PDB ID: 6VPC), R111 and N119 are shown as spheres.



**Figure S7. Sample and screening conditions for MST measurements.** (A) The secondary structure of the NTS in ABE8e (PDB ID: 6VPC) predicted by the RNAstructure website at <http://rna.urmc.rochester.edu/RNAstructureWeb/>. (B) The errors between the fluorescence intensities of all capillaries are within 10%, i.e., 1200-1320.

## Supplementary Tables

**Table S1.** Protospacer sequences for mammalian genomic sites.

Site	Protospacer	PAM
1	<u>G</u> <u>A</u> <u>C</u> <u>A</u> <u>A</u> <u>C</u> <u>C</u> <u>G</u> <u>A</u> <u>A</u> <u>G</u> <u>C</u> <u>C</u> <u>G</u> <u>C</u> <u>T</u> <u>C</u>	TGG
2	<u>G</u> <u>A</u> <u>A</u> <u>C</u> <u>A</u> <u>C</u> <u>A</u> <u>A</u> <u>G</u> <u>C</u> <u>A</u> <u>T</u> <u>A</u> <u>G</u> <u>A</u> <u>C</u> <u>T</u> <u>G</u> <u>C</u>	GGG
3	<u>G</u> <u>T</u> <u>C</u> <u>A</u> <u>T</u> <u>C</u> <u>T</u> <u>T</u> <u>A</u> <u>G</u> <u>T</u> <u>C</u> <u>A</u> <u>T</u> <u>T</u> <u>A</u> <u>C</u> <u>C</u> <u>T</u> <u>G</u>	AGG

**Table S2.** Primers used for amplification of genomic DNA of mammalian cells.

Site	Forward primer	Reverse primer
1	AGCCCTCTTTTTATTGGAAGTGTG	CCGACTGGTCCACTTACCTA
2	TGAATGGATTCCCTGGAAACAATGA	CCAGCCCCATCTGTCAAAC
3	AACGGAAGTCAACCATTAAGCA	CCAACATACAGAAGTCAGGAATGC

**Table S3.** Amplicons for Sanger sequencing analysis.

Site	Amplicon
1	CCGACTGGTCCACTTACCTATCACAATCACAAGTCAATATTACATAAATAGTCTGTTAGAGAAG GACAACTGAATCTGCAAATCAGTATCTTCTCAATGAGAGTACAAGGAGGCAATGGCTACATACGA TGGACAAACCAGAAGCCGCTCCTGGGCTATGTTTACTATTTACTTTTATGGTATAAAAATGTTCT CAGTCAAGCAGTTTCAACAATAGATACCACAGTTCCAATAAAAAGAGGGCT
2	TGAATGGATTCCCTGGAAACAATGATAACAAGACCTGGCTGAGCTAACTGTGACAGCATGTGGTA ATTTTCCAGCCCGCTGGCCCTGTAAAGGAACTGGAACACAAAGCATAGACTGCGGGGCGGGCCA GCCTGAATAGCTGCAAACAAGTGCAGAATATCTGATGATGTCATACGCAC AGTTTGACAGATGGGGCTGG
3	CCAACATACAGAAGTCAGGAATGCTTGAATATAAATTTATTATTACTCTATGTTCTATTTAAGTT TTCATGTTCTAAAAATGTATCCAGTTTACACGTCTCATATGCCCTTGGCAGTCATCTTAGTCA TTACCTGAGGTGTTTCGTTGTAACATATAAACTGAGTTCCCATGTTTTGCTTAATGGTTGAGTT CCGTT