

Supplementary data
for
**An easy and efficient inducible CRISPR/Cas9 platform with improved specificity
for multiple gene targeting**

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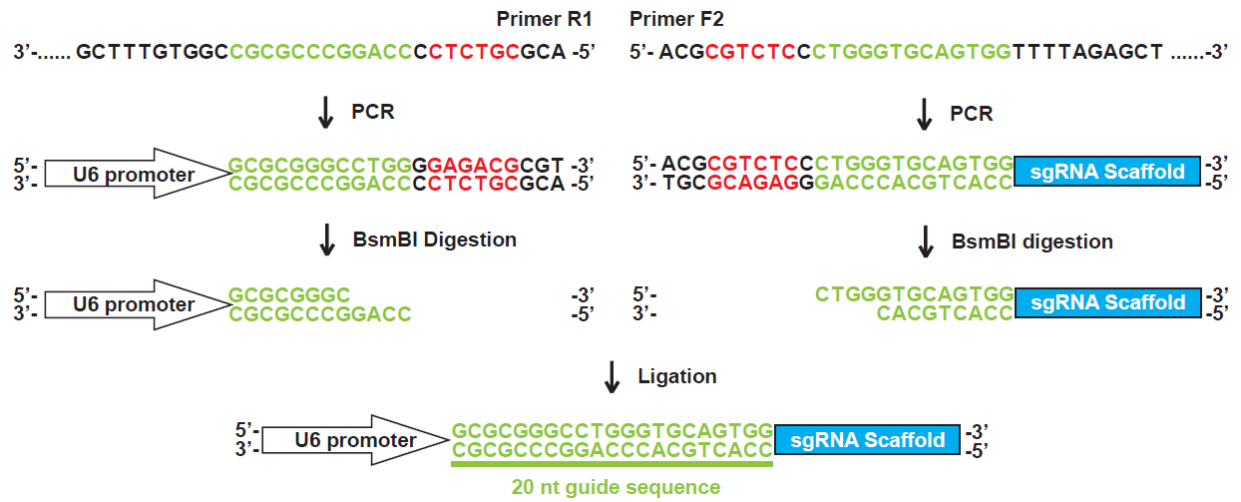


Figure S1. An example of assembly of guide sequence from two primers.

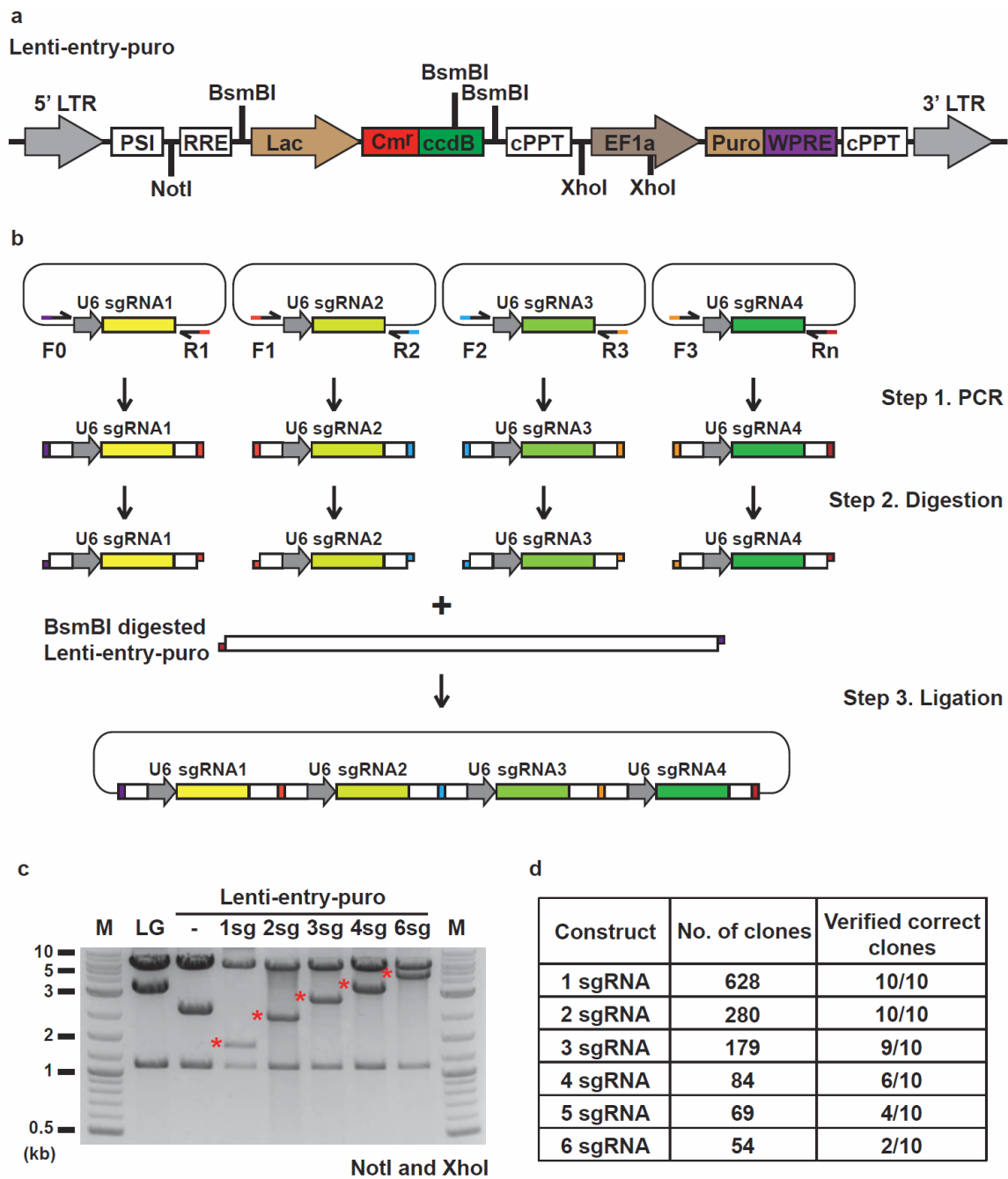


Figure S2. A one-step method to generate a multiple sgRNA delivery plasmid using sgRNA delivery plasmid as the template. (a) Schematic representation of the Lenti-entry-puro plasmid. LTR, long terminal repeat; PSI, retroviral Ψ packaging element; RRE, Rev response element; Lac, Lac promoter; Cm^r , Chloramphenicol resistance; *ccdB*, toxin *ccdB* gene; cPPT, central polypurine tract; EF1 α , EF1 α promoter; Puro, puromycin resistance; WPRE, Woodchuck hepatitis virus posttranscriptional regulatory element. (b) Overview of the cloning strategy. (c) NotI and XhoI digestion of indicated plasmids showing correct vector assembly of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6 sgRNA cassettes. LG, LentiGuide. M, Log-2 DNA ladder (NEB). Fragments carrying sgRNA cassettes are indicated by red stars (*). (d) A summary of the cloning efficiency for making the constructs with different numbers of sgRNAs. 10 clones were randomly picked and verified by the size of NotI and XhoI digested fragments.

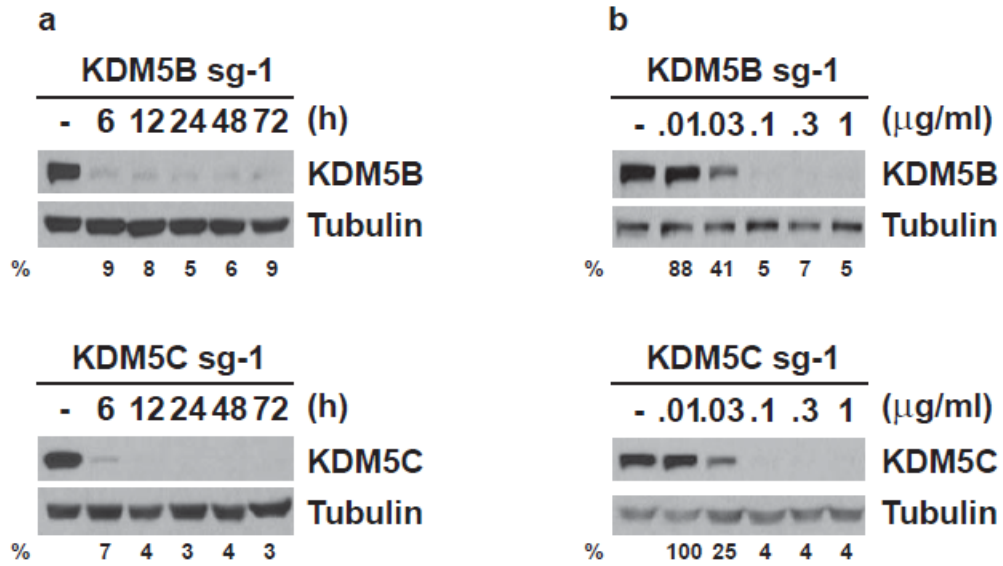


Figure S3. Optimization of induction conditions.

(a) HeLa/iCas9-c1 cells were transduced with KDM5B sg-1 or KDM5C sg-1, treated with 1 µg/ml doxycycline for the indicated time, after which doxycycline was withdrawn, and all cells were harvested after 72 hours for western blot analyses. (e) HeLa/iCas9-c1 were cells transduced with KDM5B sg-1 or KDM5C sg-1, treated with the indicated concentration of doxycycline for 48 hours, and harvested for western blot analyses.

Table S1. Stable inducible Cas9 cell lines.

iCas9 cell lines	Parental cell lines	Unsorted	Sorted
HeLa/iCas9	Human cervical adenocarcinoma cells	+	+
MCF7/iCas9	Human breast adenocarcinoma cells	+	+
SKBR3/iCas9	Human breast adenocarcinoma cells	+	+
BT474/iCas9	Human breast ductal carcinoma cells	+	+
MCF10A/iCas9	Human immortalized breast epithelial cells	+	+
PC9/iCas9	Human lung adenocarcinoma cells	+	
NT2/iCas9	Mouse breast tumor cells	+	

Table S2. Primers used for multiple sgRNA assembly (for Figure 2). BsmBI recognition sites are highlighted in green. sgRNA sequences (F1 and Rn) and splitted sgRNA sequences (R1 and F2, R2 and F3, R3 and F4, R4 and F5) are highlighted in blue. Overhang sequences are underlined. Overhang sequences for inserting into vectors are highlighted in red.

F1	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>ACACC</u> <u>GCTGCAAAATTCGGCCGCCCA</u> GTTTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGCAAGTT
R1	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>CCCAGGCCCGCGC</u> CGGTGTTTCGTCCTTTCCAC
F2	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>CCTGGGTGCAGTG</u> GTTTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC
R2	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>GAGCCGGGGTCCGAC</u> CGGTGTTTCGTCCTTTCCAC
F3	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>CGGCTCCATGG</u> GTTTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC
R3	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>TCACCGGAAATC</u> CGGTGTTTCGTCCTTTCCAC
F4	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>GGTGAAGGATGGGG</u> GTTTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC
R4	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>GCAGACTGGCAT</u> CGGTGTTTCGTCCTTTCCAC
F5	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>GCTGCTCGGCTA</u> GTTTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC
Rn	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>AAAC</u> <u>CCGTTCTACATTGGGAATCT</u> CGGTGTTTCGTCCTTTCCAC

Table S3. Primers used for multiple sgRNA assembly (for Figure S2). BsmBI recognition sites are highlighted in green. Overhang sequences are underlined. Overhang sequences for inserting into vectors are highlighted in red.

F1	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>AGATA</u> GGCAAGTTTGTGGAATTGGT
R1	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>AGGAC</u> TCTTTCCCCTGCACTGTACC
F2	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>AGTCC</u> GGCAAGTTTGTGGAATTGGT
R2	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>ACGAA</u> TCTTTCCCCTGCACTGTACC
F3	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>ATTCCG</u> GGCAAGTTTGTGGAATTGGT
R3	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>AGCAT</u> TCTTTCCCCTGCACTGTACC
F4	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>AATGC</u> GGCAAGTTTGTGGAATTGGT
R4	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>AAGCA</u> TCTTTCCCCTGCACTGTACC
F5	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>ATGCT</u> GGCAAGTTTGTGGAATTGGT
R5	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>ATCCG</u> TCTTTCCCCTGCACTGTACC
F6	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>ACGGA</u> GGCAAGTTTGTGGAATTGGT
R6	ACG <u>CGTCTC</u> <u>ATTGI</u> TCTTTCCCCTGCACTGTACC

Table S4. sgRNAs sequences used in the paper. Point mutations are labeled in red.

Control sg-1	GACCGGAACGATCTCGCGTA
KDM5A sg-1	CGTCTTTGAGCCGAGTTGGG
KDM5B sg-1	GATGCCAGTCTGCTCGGCTA
KDM5B sg-1 mutant	GATGCCAGTATGCTCGGCTA
KDM5C sg-1	GGTTTACCCCCGAATCCAG
KDM5C sg-1 mutant	GGTTTACCCACCGAATCCAG
KDM5C sg-2	GTCGGACCCCGGCTCCATGG
KDM5C sg-2 mutant	GTCGGACCCAGGCTCCATGG
KDM5C sg-3	AGATTCCAATGTAGAACGG
KDM5C sg-3 mutant	AGATTCCCACTGTAGAACGG
ARID2 sg-1	CTAATTTACTGCAAGTCGAG
mKDM5B sg-1	AGACTGGGATCTGTAAGGTG
EMX1 sg-1	GAGTCCGAGCAGAAGAAGAA
VEGFA sg-1	GACCCCTCCACCCCGCCTC

Table S5. Primer sequences for T7 endonuclease assays.

EMX1-on-target-F	CCATCCCCTTCTGTGAATGT
EMX1-on-target-R	GGAGATTGGAGACACGGAGA
EMX1-off-target-F	CCTCCTGAGTTTCTCATCTGTGC
EMX1-off-target-R	CATTGCTTGCCCTCTGTCAATG
VEGFA-on-target-F	TGAGTGACCTGCTTTTGGGG
VEGFA-on-target-R	GTTTATGGTTTCGGAGGCC
VEGFA-off-target-F	TACCCACCTCCCTATCCTCAA
VEGFA-off-target-R	CCTCGCTATTCAAGTGTTGGTG