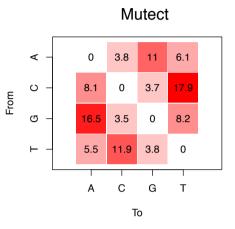
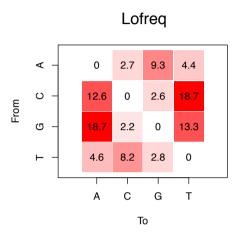
**Supplemental Figure 1: CRISPR-dependent mutations favor transitions over transversions.** Heat maps represent the percentage of specific point mutation nucleotide changes detected in CRISPR-treated animals. For both animals, most mutations were G to A and C to T mutations.

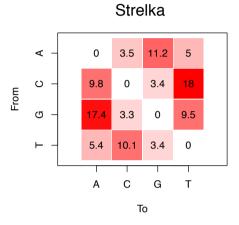
### a

F03



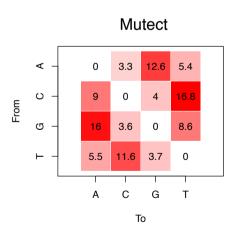


Variants by nucleotide

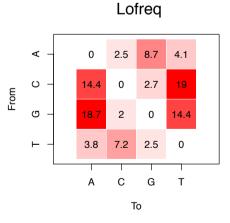


F05

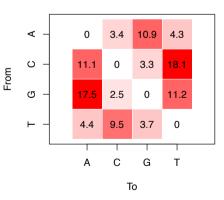
b



Variants by nucleotide

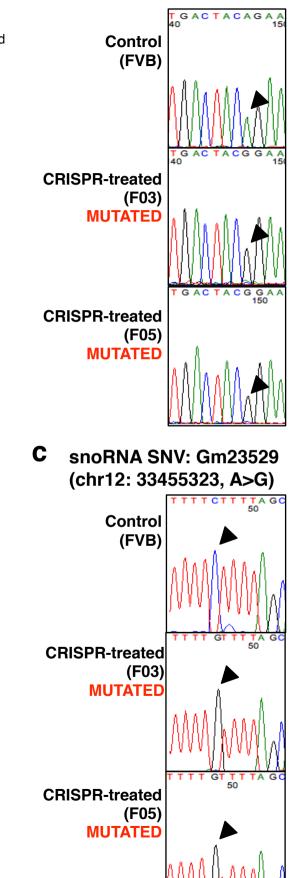


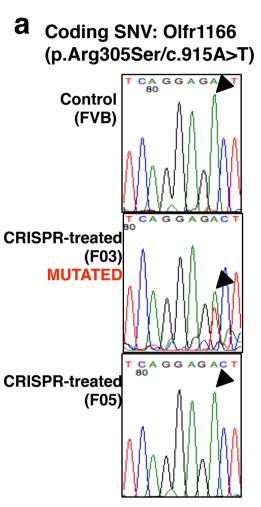
Strelka



Supplemental Figure 2. Sanger sequencing confirms CRISPRinduced mutants detected by WGS. a. Example of a coding SNV confirmed to be heterozygous in F03. F05 is wildtype as is reported in Supplemental Tables 1 and 2. b. Example of an intronic SNV confirmed in both mice as reported in Supplemental Table 5. c. Example of an SNV in a snoRNA confirmed in both mice as reported in Supplemental Table 5.

b Intronic SNV: 5530601H04RiK (chrX:105068204, A>G)





**Supplemental Figure 3: Sequence alignment of guide RNA to actual off-target regions does not show significant homology. a.** The top 10 predicted off-target regions predicted *in silico,* by Benchling, aligned to the gRNA. Sequences are 80-95% homologous to the gRNA. **b.** Regions surrounding 10 selected experimentally-observed SNVs in coding regions aligned to the gRNA. All regions were observed in both CRISPR-treated mice. Sequences are 15-45% homologous to the gRNA. **c.** Regions surrounding 10 selected experimentally-observed SNVs in non-coding region aligned to the gRNA. All regions were observed in both CRISPR-treated mice. Sequences are 5-65% homologous to the gRNA. **d.** Regions surrounding 10 selected experimentally observed indels in both coding and non-coding regions aligned to the gRNA. All regions were observed in both CRISPR-treated mice. Sequences are 25-65% homologous to the gRNA. (SNVs: single nucleotide variants, Indels: insertions/deletions)

# **a** Top 10-Predicted Off-Target Sites:

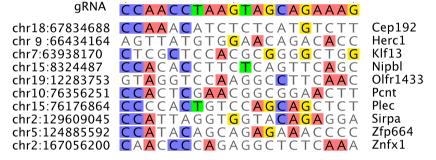
b

С

d



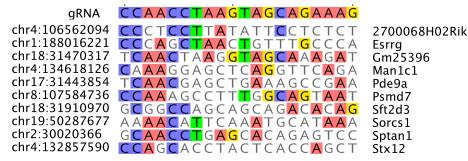
#### 10 True off-target site SNVs in Coding Regions



#### 10 True off-target site SNVs in Non-coding Regions

gRNA CCAACCTAAGTAGCAGAAAG **C**TTT**C**AGCCT**T**G<mark>G</mark>TCAG**A**GA chr1:190479227 Gm23153 (miscellaneous RNA) GTTT**C**A<mark>T</mark>GGTCC<mark>G</mark>TG<mark>G</mark>CAG<mark>G</mark> chr2:92591648 Mir7221 (miRNA) chr2:140439882 **C**TTT**C**TGCTAGT<mark>G</mark>TT<mark>G</mark>GTCC Gm23846 (snRNA) GA<mark>AAACT</mark>AAGATA<mark>CAGAAA</mark>T chr5:62132979 Gm22273 (snoRNA) ΤΤΤΤ<mark>Ϲ</mark>Τ<mark>Τ</mark>ΤΤΑ<mark>Τ</mark>G<mark>G</mark>ΤG<mark>G</mark>СТG<mark>G</mark> chr6:31721846 Gm13847 (lincRNA) **CCAA**TTCT**A**AG**A**AGG<mark>G</mark>GC**A**C Gm23375 (miRNA) chr6:133758061 ATGTTTGTACCCTTGTTGCC chr11:54214410 4933405E24Rik (lincRNA) chr11:83274656 **CCA**TAGCT<mark>A</mark>CG<mark>A</mark>A**C**CAC<mark>A</mark>GA Gm23444 (snRNA) chr11:112711337 **C**TCCAGAC**A**T**T**GAAT**GA**GCC BC006965 (processed transcript) chr18:54449411 CACACACAGAGAGAGAGAGAGA Redrum (lincRNA)

## 10 True off-target site Indels



Supplemental Figure 4: Off-target CRISPR mutations could cause unwanted phenotypes. Pie charts show the SNVs and indels detected in WGS of CRISPR-treated animals based on assigned biotype. Biotypes were assigned by SNPEff software (Cingolani P, et al. Fly, 2012.) Intragenic regions were not assigned a biotype.

## a



