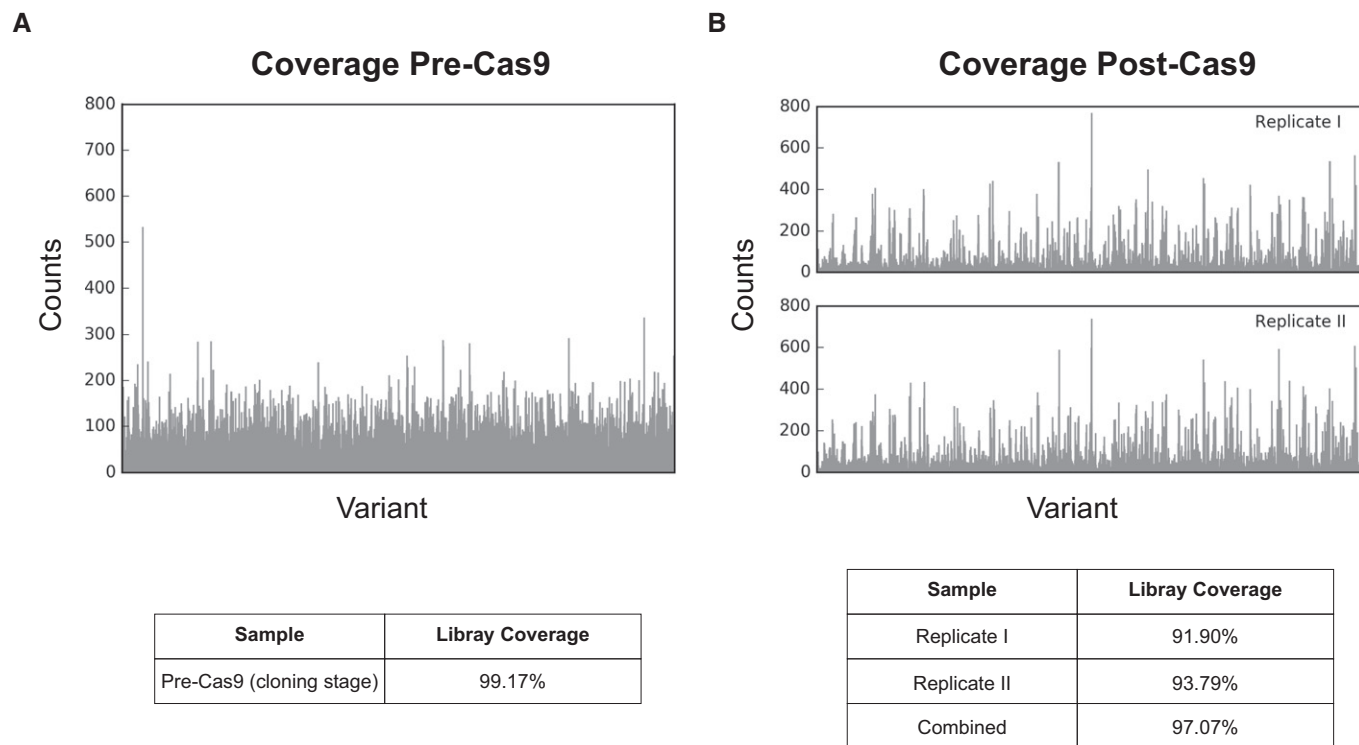


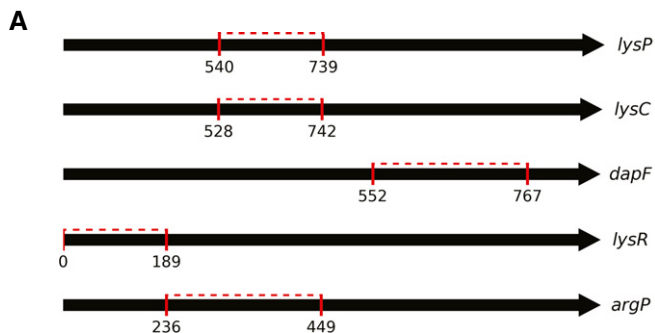
## Expanded View Figures



**Figure EV1. Plasmid library coverage assessed through deep sequencing of the plasmid barcode.**

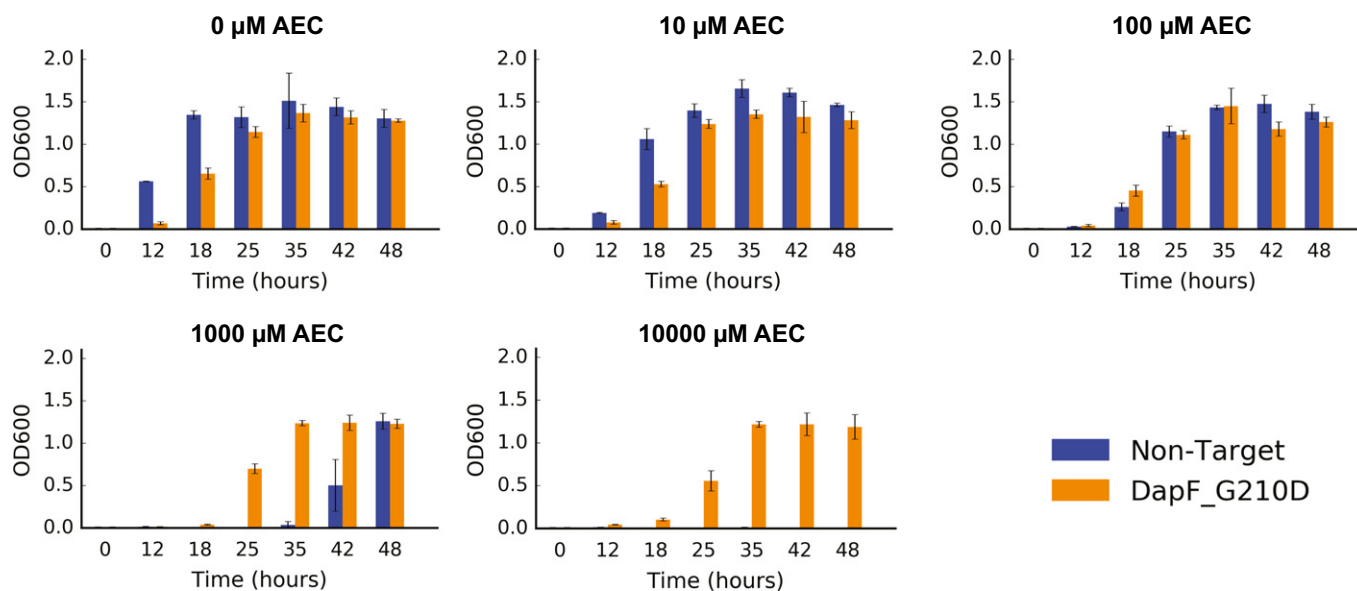
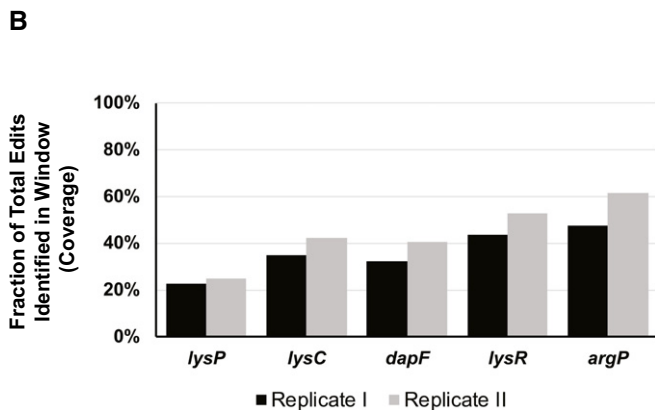
A Coverage of the plasmid library at the cloning stage, before exposure to Cas9.

B Coverage of the plasmid library after exposure to Cas9, in the edited strains. The reported coverage is for pre-selection samples, in the two biological replicates used in this study.



**Figure EV2. Deep sequencing of selected genomic regions.**

A Regions sequenced in the selected genes. The red marks denote the start position and end positions, with the dashed line highlighting the sequenced genomic region.  
 B Plot of fraction of designs that could be identified in the sequenced regions (coverage, y-axis) for each sequenced gene (x-axis).



**Figure EV3. Growth of the reconstructed DapF G210D mutant compared to wild-type cells transformed with a non-target gRNA (n = 3). Error bars show mean value ± SD.**

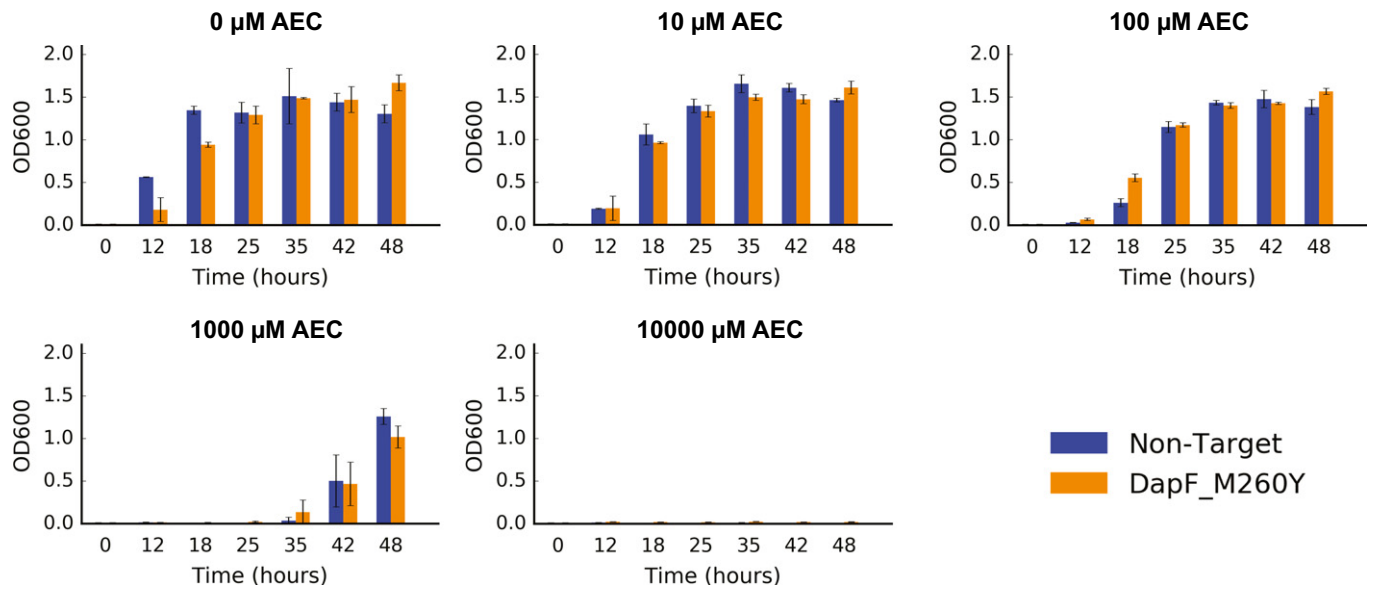


Figure EV4. Growth of the reconstructed DapF M260Y mutant compared to wild-type cells transformed with a non-target gRNA ( $n = 3$ ). Error bars show mean value  $\pm$  SD.

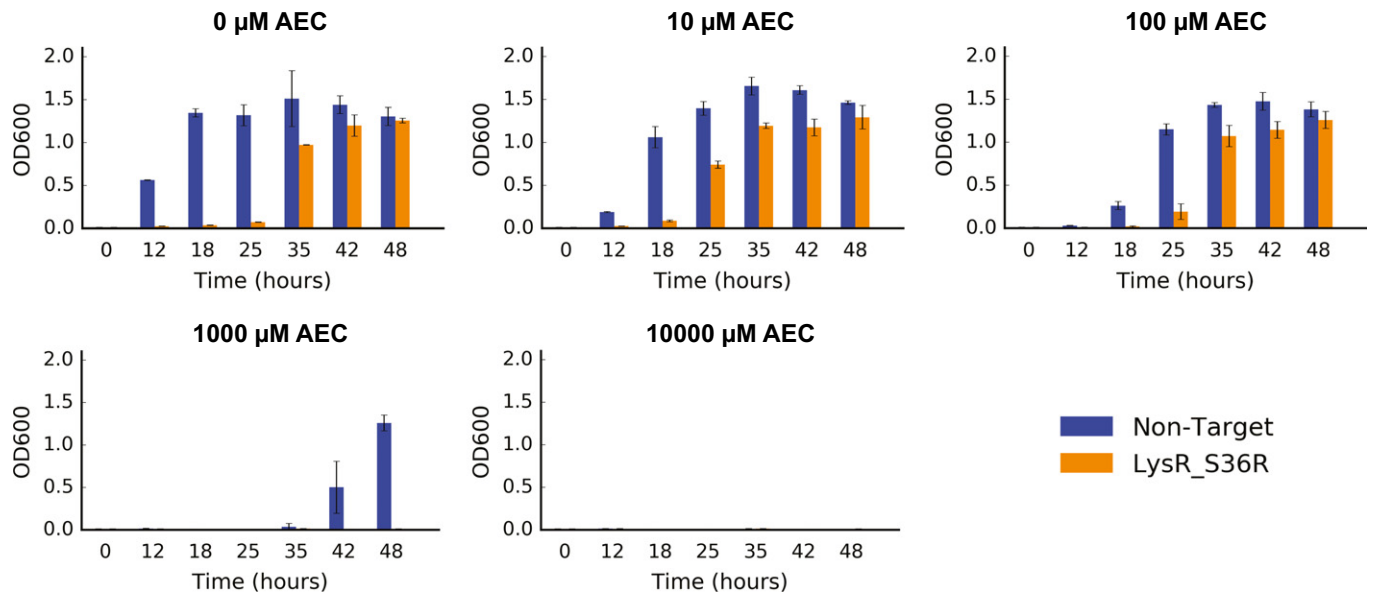


Figure EV5. Growth of the reconstructed LysR S36R mutant (orange) compared to wild-type cells (blue) transformed with a non-target gRNA ( $n = 3$ ). Error bars show mean value  $\pm$  SD.

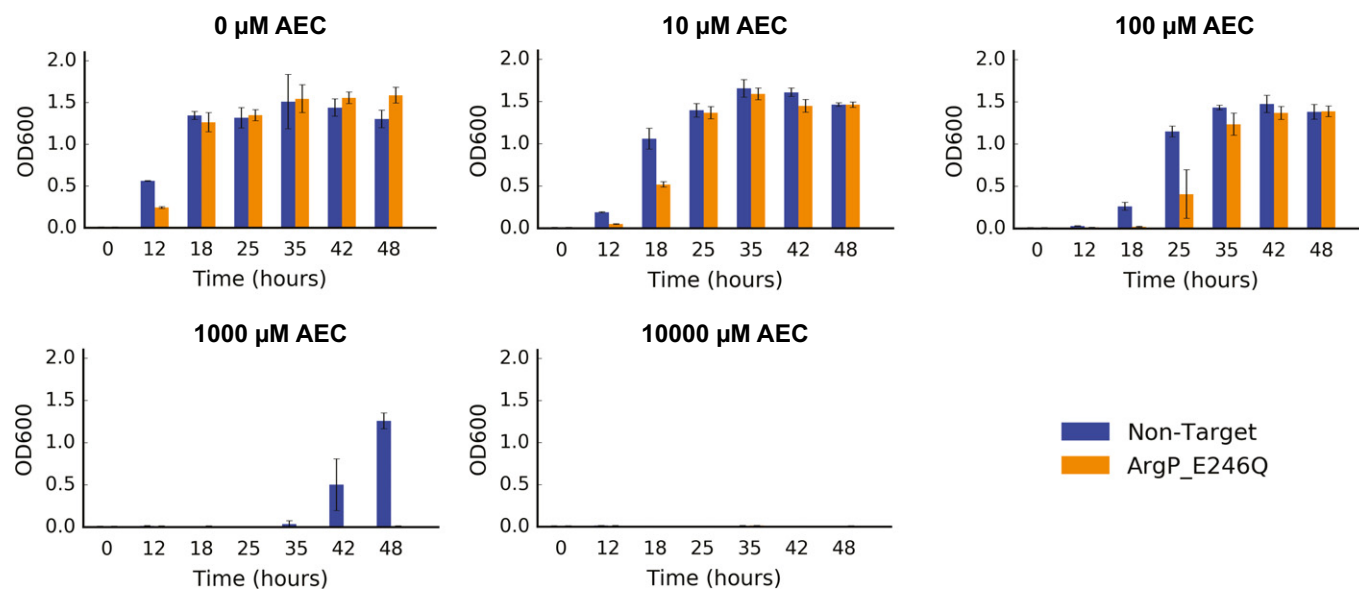


Figure EV6. Growth of the reconstructed ArgP E246Q mutant (orange) compared to wild-type cells (blue) transformed with a non-target gRNA ( $n = 3$ ). Error bars show mean value  $\pm$  SD.