

cccagcttgttgcctacttcctctctcaggggtctagcatgaatgc agtgggcaccccggaattattcgtatagcatacattatacgaagttat ctcctaggcaataacttcgtataggatactttatacgaagttattacagg agtggtactagaaggagggggcaggacctgccagtaacagta attagagtaacc

Supplementary Figure 1: Example of landing pad insertion into murine *Dnmt1* **intron 1.** (A) Schematic of DNA template for landing pad insertion, adapted from Quadros et al. (2015)³¹. Heterotypic *loxP* sites, JT15 and Lox2272, are separated by a short spacer sequence (*sp*) and flanked on each side by 60-bp of DNA that is homologous to the target genomic region. (B) Sample DNA template for landing pad insertion into the *Dnmt1* intron using the following sgRNA: CTAGTACCACTCCTGTACCG (which targets the reverse strand). The selected intronic region was bioinformatically informed by step 1.1, and the sgRNA was identified using CRISPOR²⁹. (C) Example of PCR primer design for assessing insertion of the landing pad. PCR primers were designed outside of the homology arms of the template to confirm integration into endogenous *Dnmt1*. The wildtype PCR amplicon is 213 bp; upon insertion, it becomes 291 bp. Please click here to view a larger version of this figure.