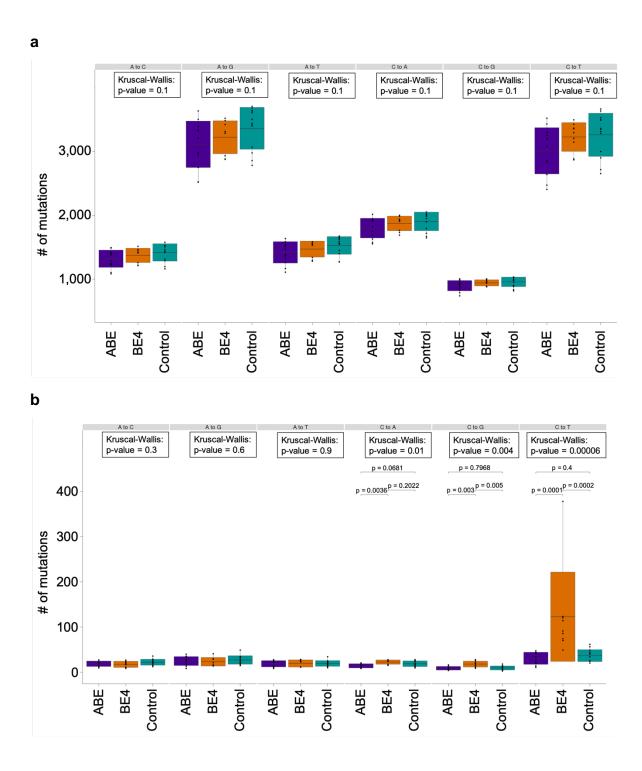
	-3	36 Frequency ((Q)
WT	_	CCCAGCAGGACATCTCTTCCTGCCCATGACACCCTTGGC A CAGTATGGGCCCTTCT GGG AAGTG	(0)
ABE	1		
			
ABE	2		
		GG	
ABE	3		
		. 	
ABE	4		
1122	•	G.G	
ABE	5	G.G. . G 57. 6	
7100	9		
ABE	6		
ABL	О	G.G. 28.2	
ABE	7		
ADE	,		
		GG.	
		^GCAC	
ABE	8	GG.	
		G	
ABE	9		
		G.G.	
ABE	10		
		G.G	
ABE	11	GG.	
ABE	12		
ABE	13	G.G.	
		GG	
-36		Frequency (%)	
WT		CCCAGCAGCACATCTCTTCCTGCCCATGACACCCTTGGCACAGTATGGGCCCTTCTGGGAAGTG	
BE4	1	T	
BE4	2	TT	
		G	
DE 4	2		
BE4	3		
DE 4	1		
BE4	4	T.T.	
BE4	5	T	
		T	
BE4	6		
		T	
BE4	7	T.T.	
		T	
BE4	8	T	
		42.0	
BE4	9		

Supplementary Fig. 1 Alignments of mutant sequences from founder mice carrying base-edited mutations. The sgRNA is underlined and the corresponding PAM sequence is shown in green. Within the editing window, the target nucleotides for base editing and nucleotides substituted by base editing are shown in bold black and blue, respectively. Bystanders are highlighted in red and deletions are indicated using a deletion symbol. WT, wild-type.



Supplementary Fig. 2 The frequencies of different types of total (a) and *de novo* SNVs (b) in individuals edited by the base editors and in the control group.