

Supplementary Information

Genetic switches designed for eukaryotic cells and controlled by serine integrases

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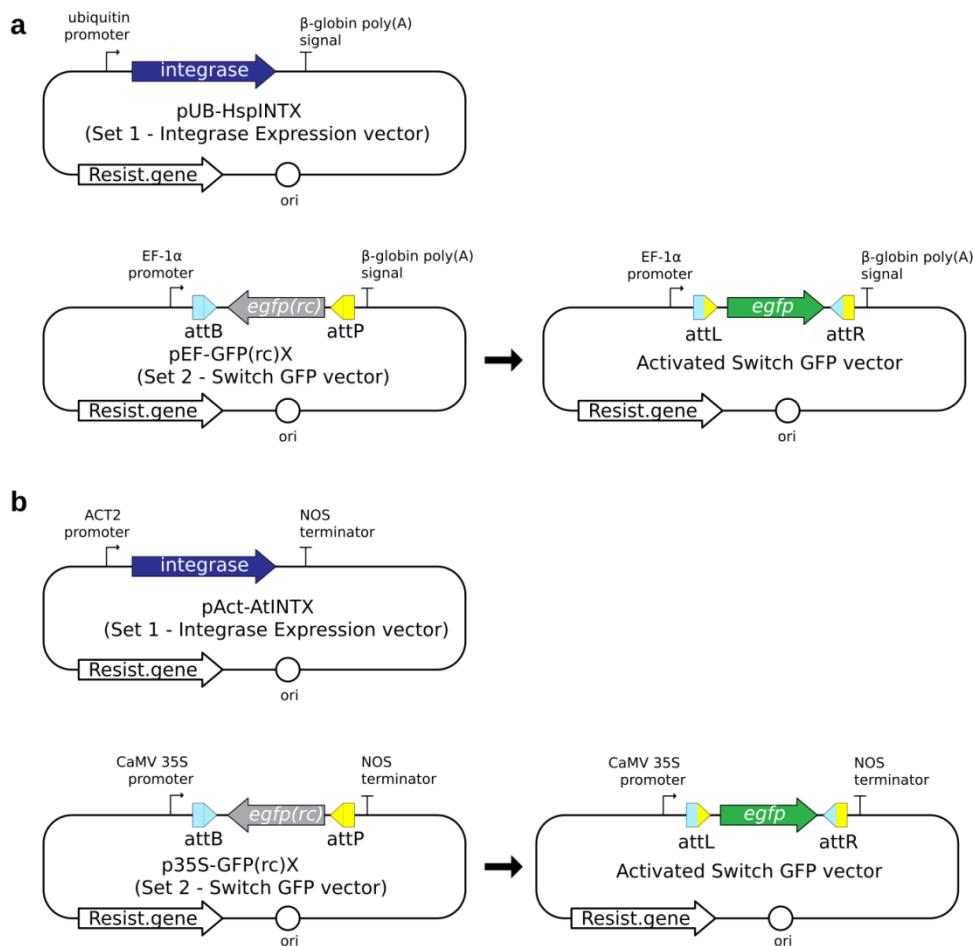
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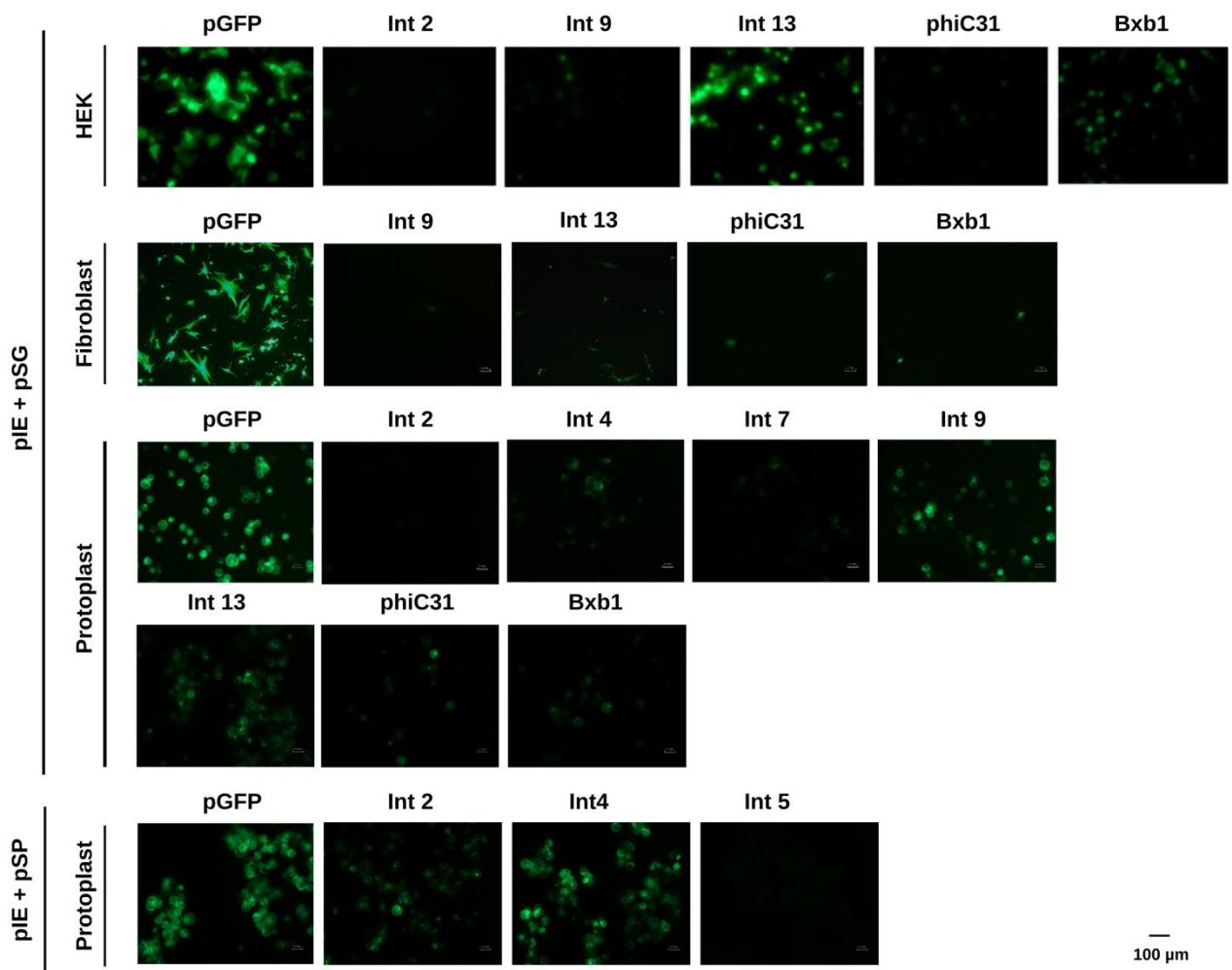
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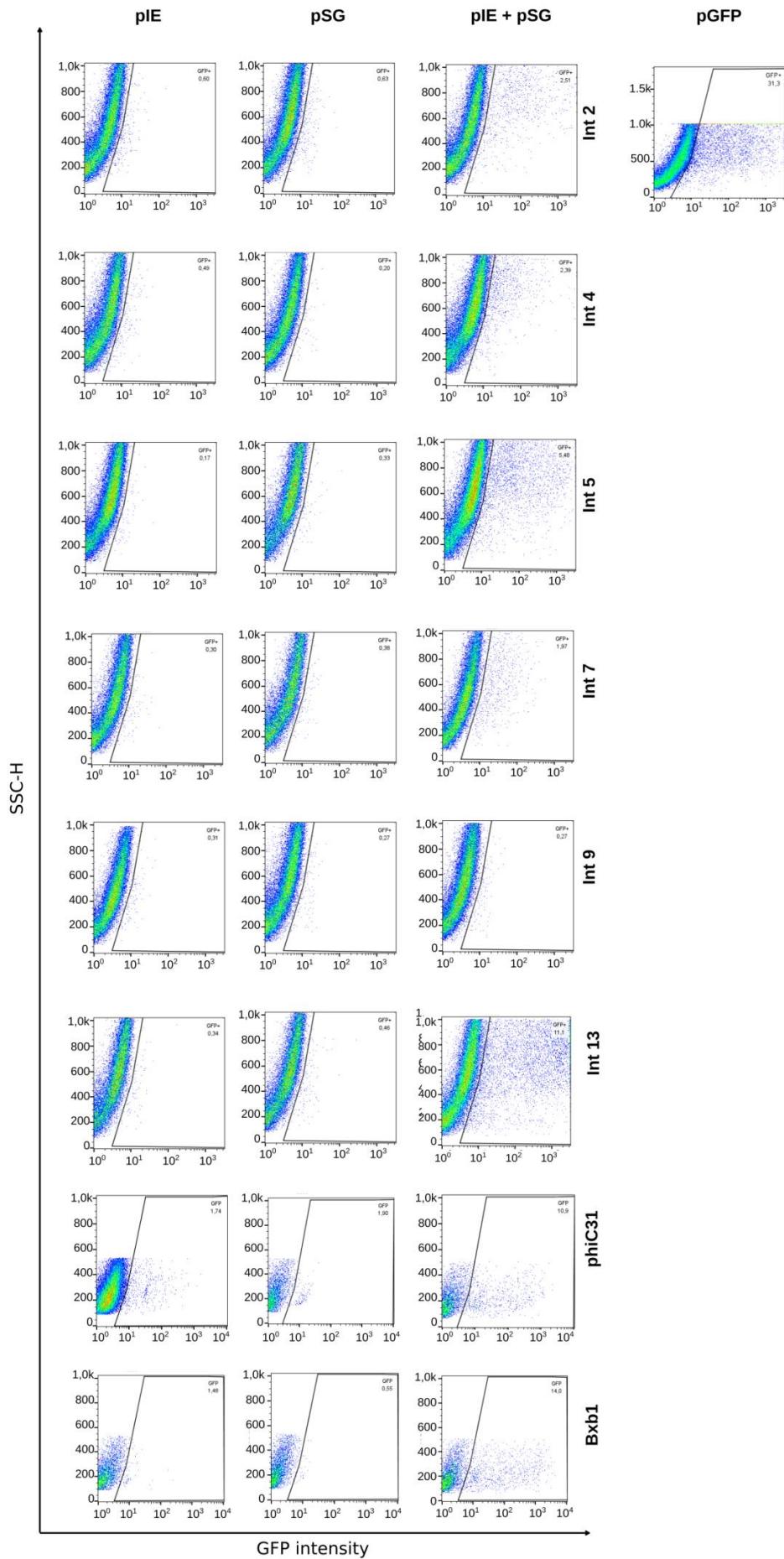
Supplementary Figure 1. Schematic representation of the vector sets synthesized for the eukaryotic genetic switches and the resulting activated vector. For human, bovine, and plant cells, two sets of plasmids were built to evaluate Int functionality. **a** For mammalian systems, one plasmid contains the human codon optimized sequence of Int X (X= 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, phiC31 or Bxb1) under the control of the ubiquitin promoter and β-globin poly(A) signal terminator; this set was named the integrase expression vector (pIE) set, composed of plasmids named pUB-HspINTX. The other plasmid is composed of the reporter egfp gene in the reverse complement (rc) orientation flanked by the recognition sites attB/attP of that particular Int, under the control of a different strong constitutive promoter, namely, the EF1 α promoter, and the same terminator; this set was named the switch GFP vector (pSG), with plasmids named pEF-GFP(rc)X. **b** For plant protoplasts, the pIE vectors set contains the *A. thaliana* codon optimized sequence of Int X under the actin2 promoter and the NOS terminator, plasmids named pAct-AtINTX. The pSG vectors set has the egfp sequence in the reverse complement orientation flanked by the recognition sites attB/attP of that particular Int, under the control of the CaMV 35S promoter and the same terminator, plasmids named p35S-GFP(rc)X (additional information on the plasmids is provided in Supplementary Table 1). Both plasmids of each set were used to cotransfect/cotransform the mammalian and plant systems. It was hypothesized that if a particular Int was functional, it would switch the egfp coding sequence to the forward orientation, leading to EGFP expression and formation of the attL/attR sites (activated switch GFP vector).

INTEGRASE	NLS
INT_02	¹⁵⁸ R <small>TTTRLN</small> A <small>KR</small> GGAHGPVPDGYKRRYPD ¹⁸⁴ [6.0]
INT_04	²⁶⁰ R <small>ERQR</small> RRRLGIEENHYTIPFQA <small>KYMLSKFLRC</small> ²⁹⁰ [5.9]
INT_05	
INT_07	¹³¹ R <small>ENLA</small> E <small>VK</small> FGIEQMIDEGKKPGGHSPYGYKFDKD ¹⁶⁵ [5.4]
INT_09	¹³ EQKEK <small>GHSIEE</small> QE <small>RKL</small> RAYSDINDW <small>KIH</small> KVY ⁴³ [5.3]
INT_13	²⁸³ V <small>NRFI</small> KRKDGTEYC ²⁹⁷ [8.5]
Bxb1	⁵² P <small>FDR</small> KR <small>R</small> PNL ⁶¹ [5.0]
PhiC31	²²¹ R <small>EIKTHKHLPF</small> KPGSQAAIHPGSITGLCKRMDAD ²⁵⁴ [4.8]

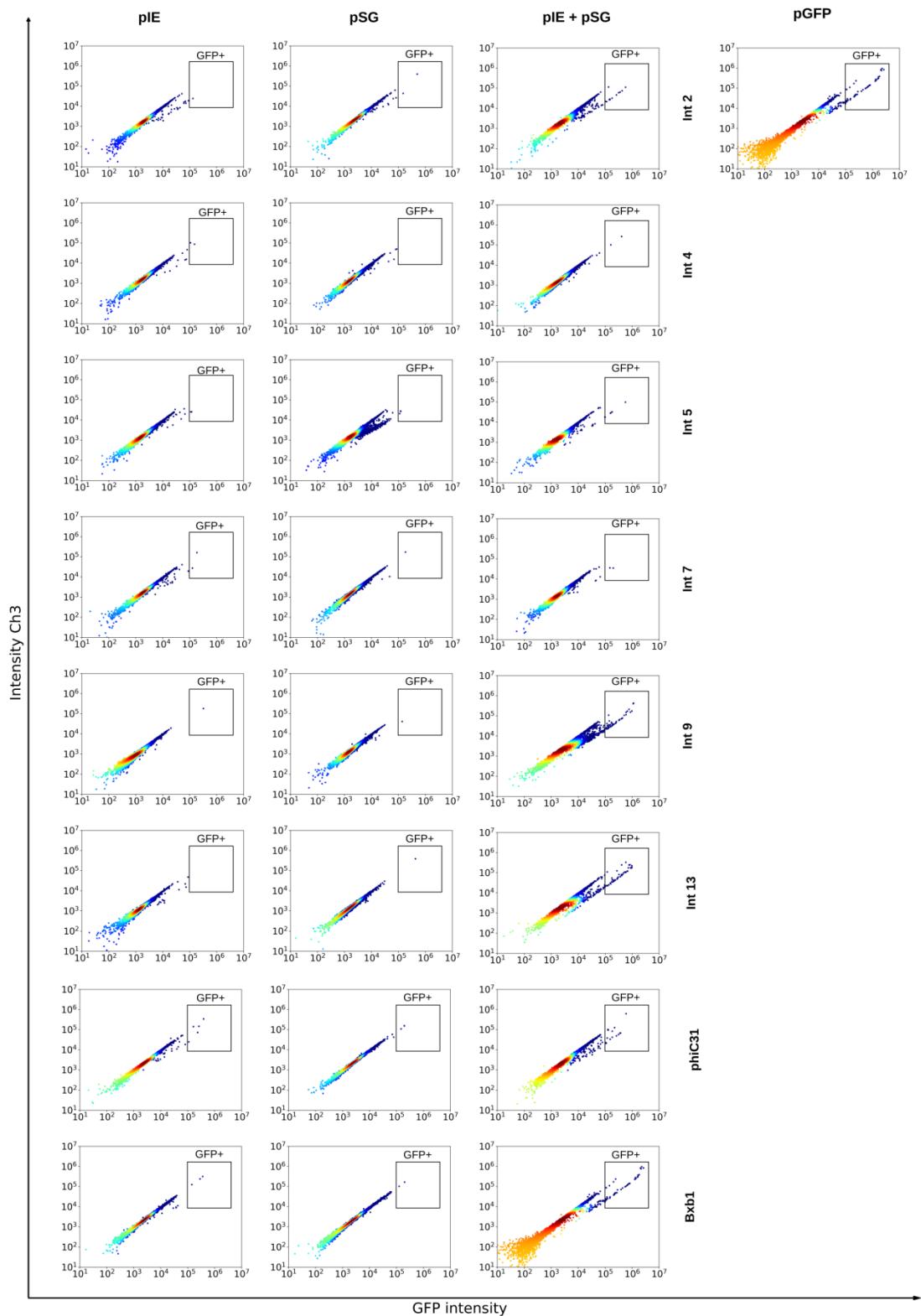
Supplementary Figure 2. *In silico* prediction of the nuclear localization signal (NLS) for the Int coding sequences. The NLS was predicted using NLS Mapper (available at http://nls-mapper.iab.keio.ac.jp/cgi-bin/NLS_Mapper_form.cgi, accessed in 10/08/2018) with an intermediate cut-off score (5.0). The positions of the first and last amino acids of the predicted NLS sequence are denoted as superscripted numbers. The basic amino acids arginine (R) and lysine (K) are highlighted in cyan. Scores are indicated in brackets.



Supplementary Figure 3. Representative EGFP fluorescence images of the three model eukaryotic cell systems cotransfected/cotransformed with integrase expression (pIE) and switch GFP or promoter (pSG or pSP) vectors. HEK 293T cells, bovine fibroblasts and plant protoplasts were observed using an Axiovert 135M (Carl Zeiss) fluorescence microscope. The images were acquired using an attached DS-Ri1 digital camera (Nikon) and the capture software Nikon Digital Sight DS-L3 (Nikon) under a UV light with filter set 15 (Carl Zeiss). Excitation: BP 546; beam splitter: FT 580; emission: LP 590. For each cell model, all images were acquired with the same acquisition setting.

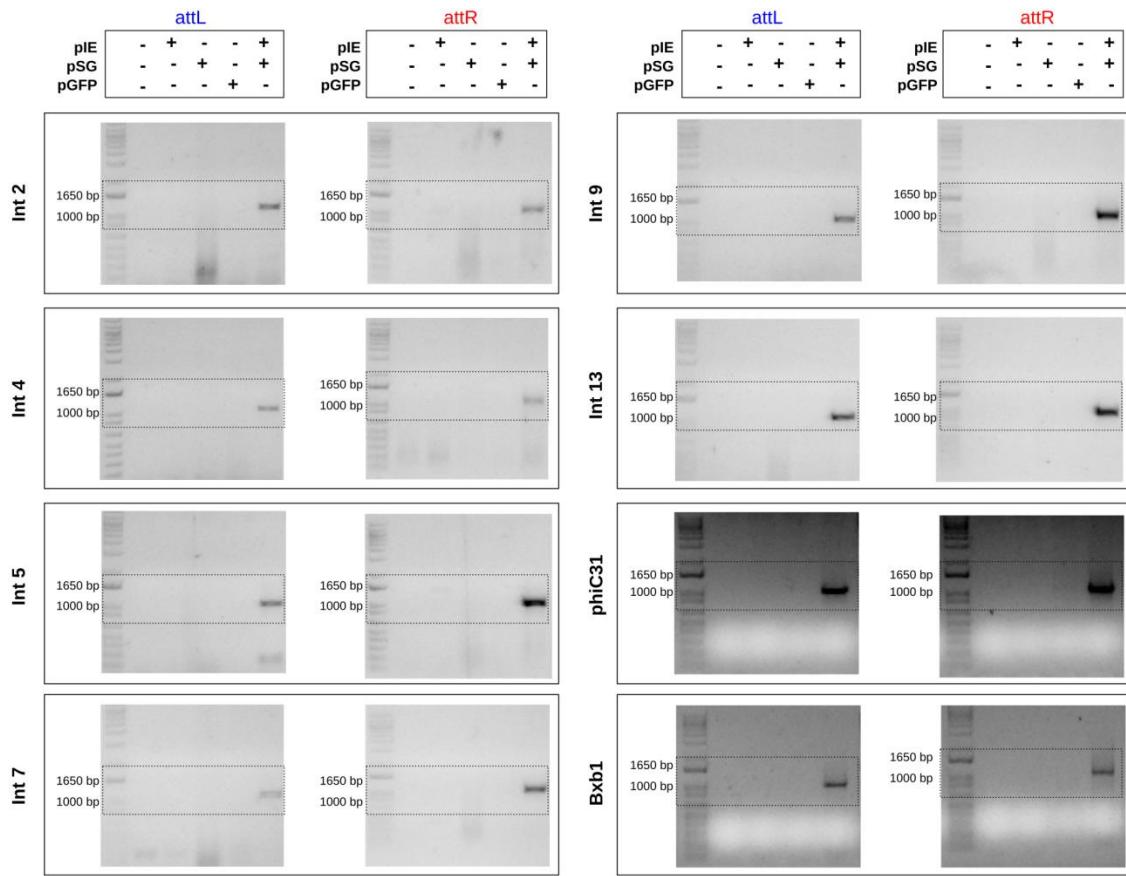


Supplementary Figure 4. EGFP fluorescence determined by flow cytometry analysis of HEK 293T cells. Representative scatter plots are shown indicating the EGFP fluorescence-emitting population in the gate. Experimental groups were analyzed after 48 h. The integrase expression vectors (pIE) of the Ints 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, phiC31, and Bxb1 or the switch GFP vectors (pSG) containing the *egfp* gene in reverse complement orientation flanked by *attB/attP* sites of the Ints 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, phiC31, and Bxb1 indicate negative controls. pIE + pSG indicates the cells cotransfected with integrase expression and switch GFP vectors (test condition). Positive control cells were transfected with the pT3-Neo-EF1 α -GFP plasmid containing the *egfp* sequence in the forward orientation (pGFP).

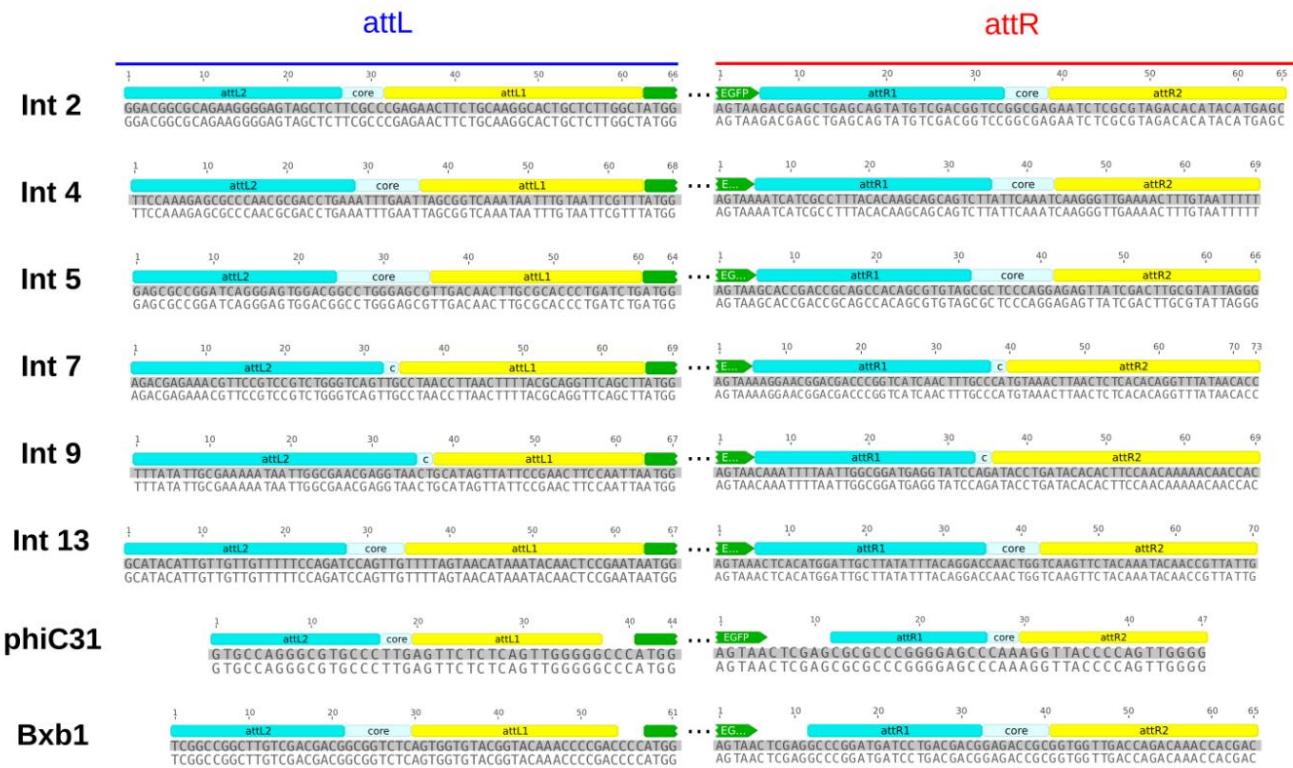


Supplementary Figure 5. EGFP fluorescence determined by flow cytometry analysis of bovine fibroblasts. Representative scatter plots are shown indicating the EGFP fluorescence-emitting population in the gate. Experimental groups were analyzed after 48 h. Negative control cells were cotransfected with one of the plasmids from the integrase expression vectors (pIE) of the Ints 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, phiC31, and Bxb1 or one of the switch GFP vectors (pSG) containing the *egfp* gene in reverse complement

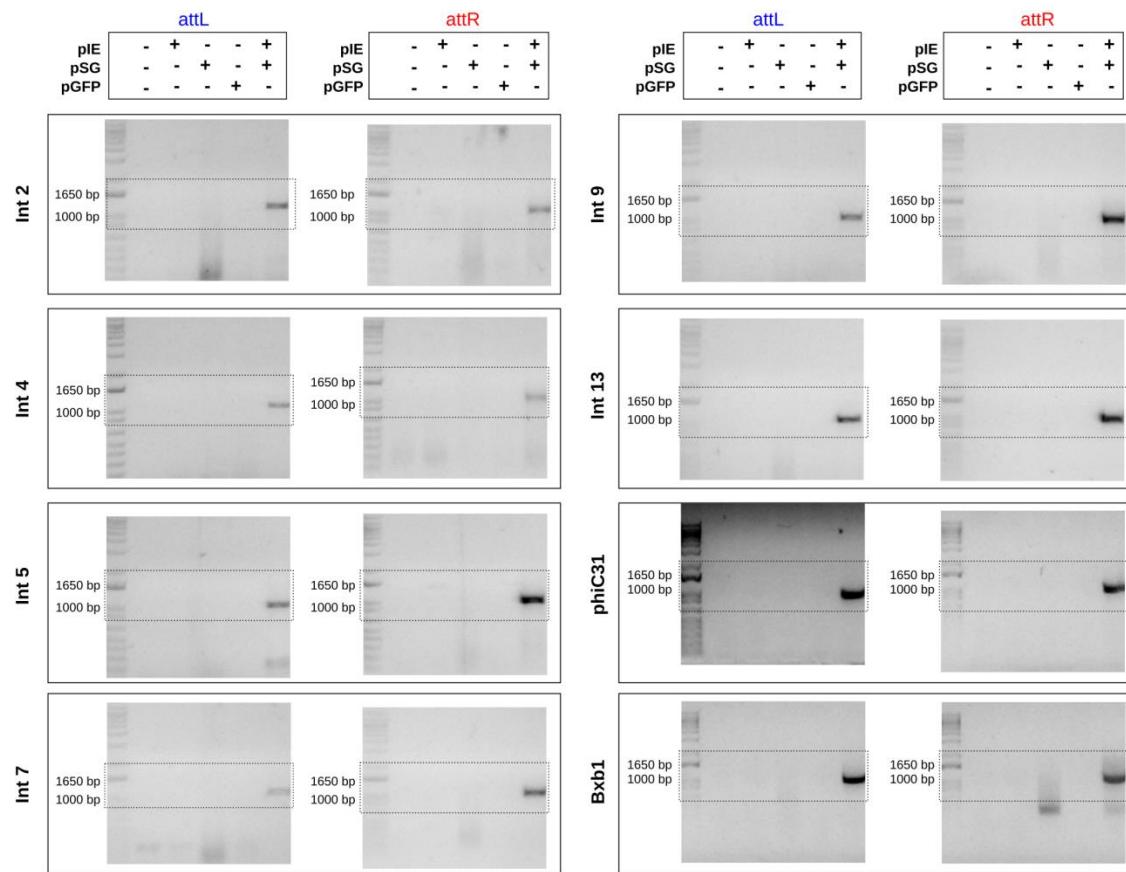
orientation flanked by *attB/attP* sites of the Ints 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, phiC31, and Bxb1 plus a mock plasmid. pIE + pSG indicates the cells cotransfected with integrase expression and switch GFP vectors (test condition). Positive control cells were cotransfected with the pEF-GFP plasmid containing the *egfp* sequence in the forward orientation (pGFP) plus a mock plasmid.



Supplementary Figure 6. HEK 293T cells uncropped PCR gel images. Amplicons obtained using two specific primer sets to verify *attL* (blue) and *attR* (red) formation after *egfp* flipping as shown in the main text Fig. 2c.



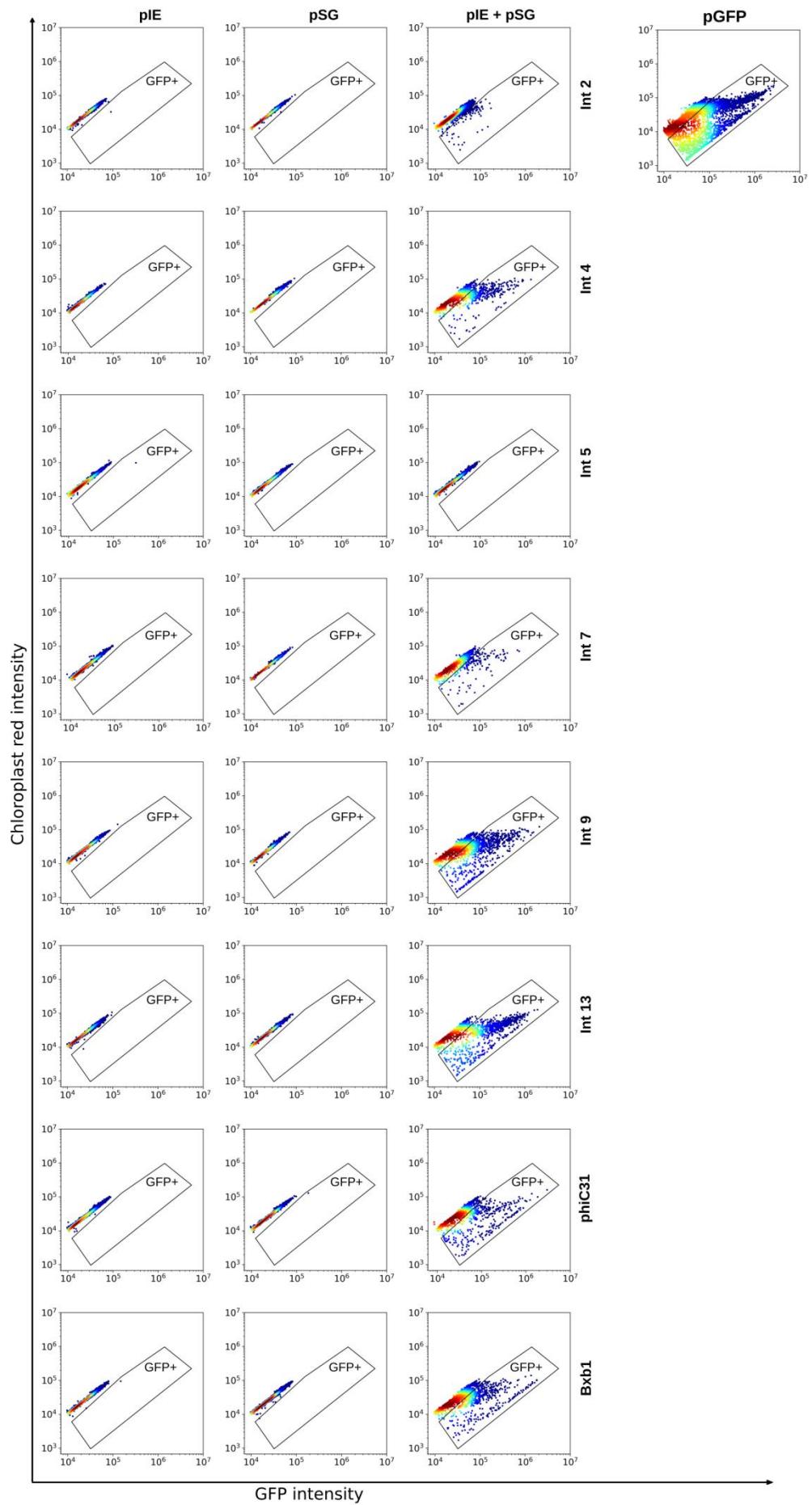
Supplementary Figure 7. Representative sequence reads showing the *attL* and *attR* sites obtained after Int activity in HEK 293T cells compared to the predicted sequences (grey highlighted). *attL1* and *attR1* correspond to the flipped *attP* and *attB* parts, respectively. *attL2* and *attR2* correspond to the previous *attB* and *attP* parts, respectively. Additional information in Supplementary Table 3 and Supplementary Data 1.



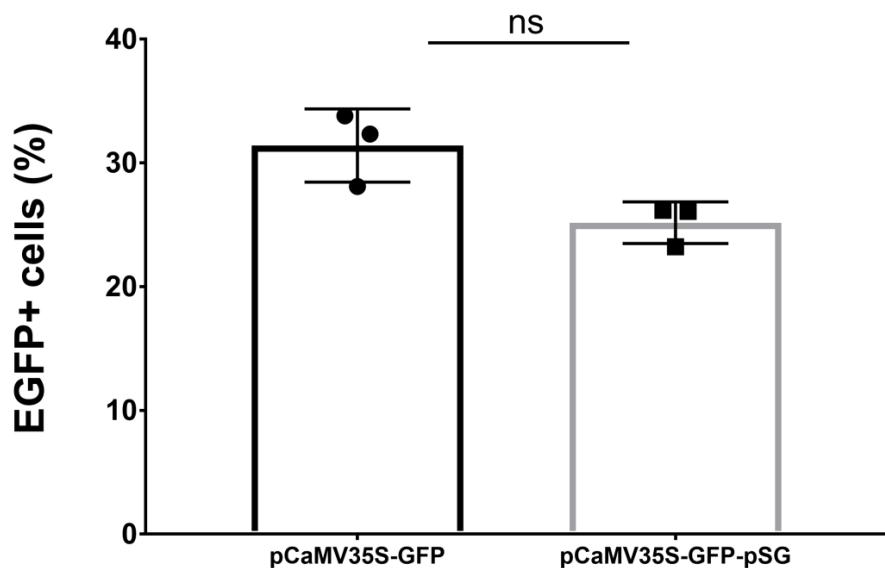
Supplementary Figure 8. Bovine fibroblasts uncropped PCR gel images. Amplicons obtained using two specific primer sets to verify *attL* (blue) and *attR* (red) formation after *egfp* flipping as shown in the main text Fig. 3c.



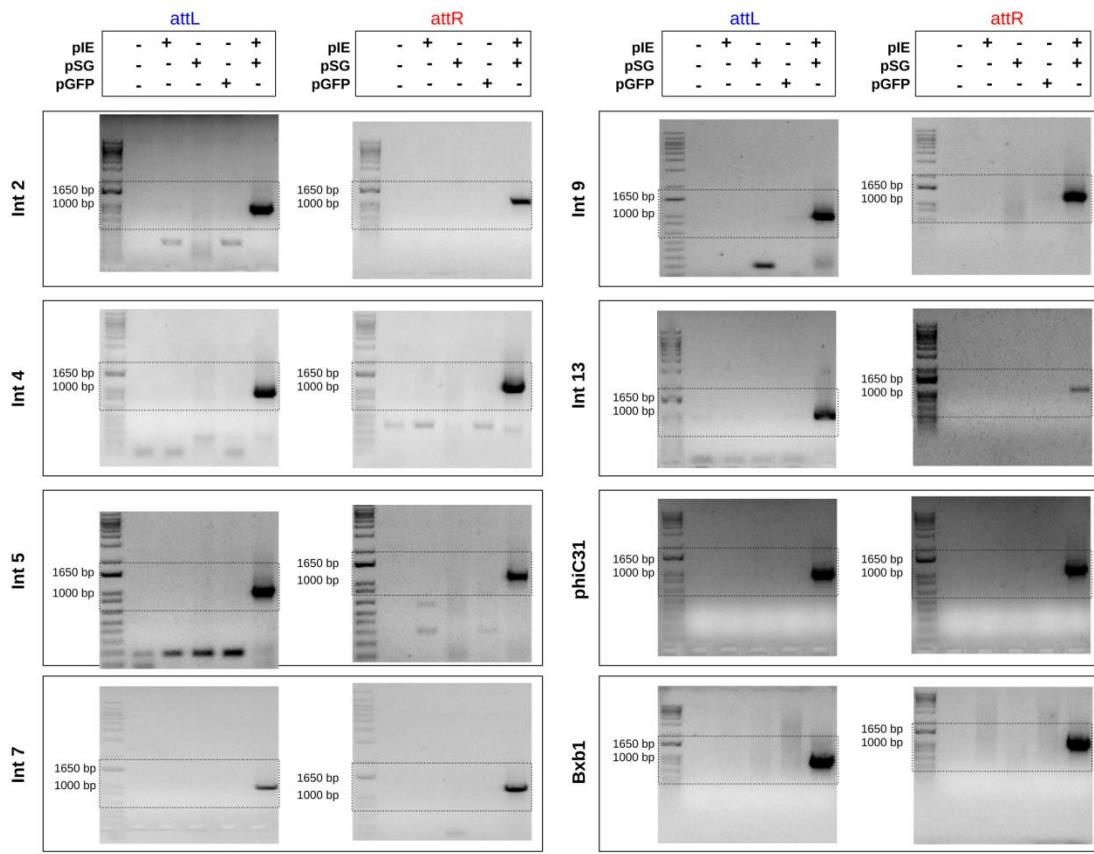
Supplementary Figure 9. Representative sequence reads showing the *attL* and *attR* sites obtained after Int activity in bovine fibroblasts compared to the predicted sequences (grey highlighted). *attL1* and *attR1* correspond to the flipped *attP* and *attB* parts, respectively. *attL2* and *attR2* correspond to the previous *attB* and *attP* parts, respectively. Additional information in Supplementary Table 3 and Supplementary Data 2.



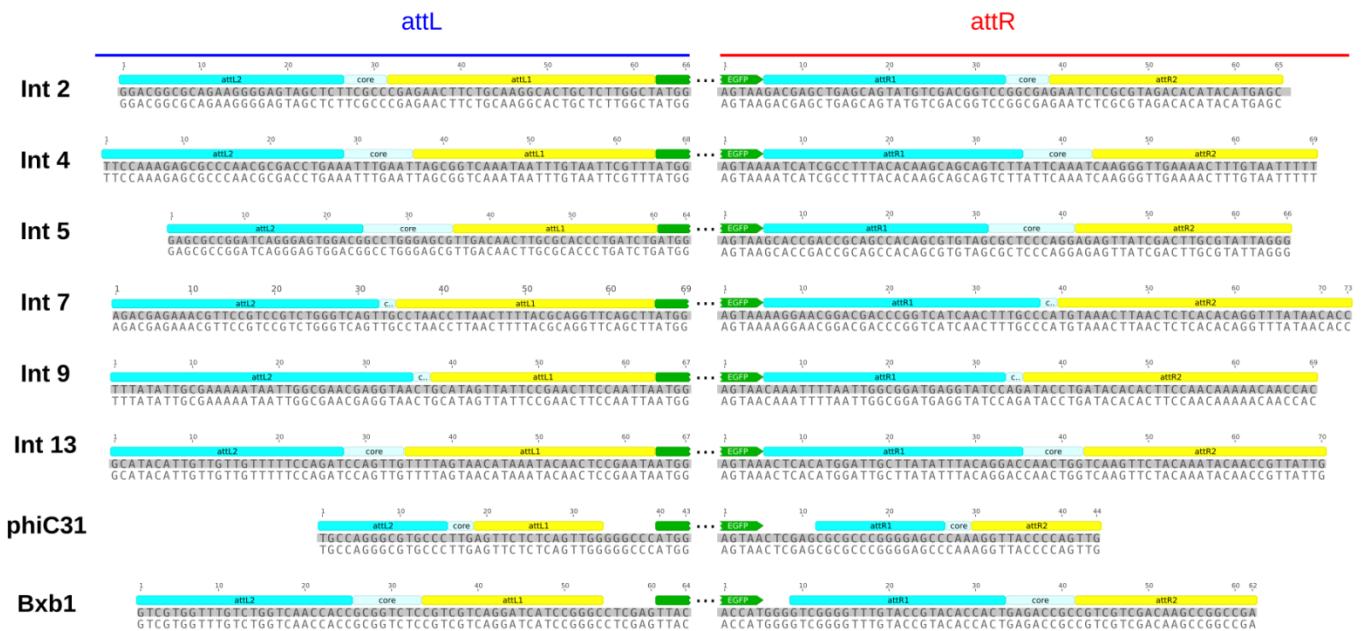
Supplementary Figure 10. EGFP fluorescence determined by flow cytometry analysis of *A. thaliana* protoplasts. Representative scatter plots are shown indicating the EGFP fluorescence-emitting population in the gate. Experimental groups were analyzed after 24 h. Negative control cells were cotransformed with one of the plasmids from the integrase expression vectors (pIE) of the Ints 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, phiC31, and Bxb1 or the switch GFP vectors (pSG) containing the *egfp* gene in reverse complement orientation flanked by *attB/attP* sites of the Ints 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, phiC31, and Bxb1 plus a mock plasmid. pIE+ pSG indicates the cells cotransformed with integrase expression and switch GFP vectors (test condition). Positive control cells were cotransformed with the pCaMV35S-GFP plasmid containing the *egfp* sequence in the forward orientation (pGFP) plus a mock plasmid.



Supplementary Figure 11. EGFP-expressing cell percentages of the positive control pCaMV35S-GFP vector and pCaMV35S-GFP-pSG vector. pCaMV35S-GFP (pGFP) has a CaMV 35S promoter with some SNPs compared with the CaMV 35S promoter used in the switch GFP vectors (pSG). Then, the CaMV 35S promoter from pSG was cloned, replacing the pCaMV35S-GFP promoter, resulting in the pCaMV35S-GFP-pSG plasmid. Protoplasts were transformed with both plasmids separately, and flow cytometry analysis showed that the percentage of EGFP-expressing cell populations obtained with the two constructs did not result in statistically significant differences. The statistical analysis was performed in GraphPad Prism 7, applying a paired T test. p value=0.1277. Assays were performed in five or six technical replicates and in three biologically independent experiments.



Supplementary Figure 12. *A. thaliana* protoplasts uncropped PCR gel images. Amplicons obtained using two specific primer sets to verify *attL* (blue) and *attR* (red) formation after *egfp* flipping as shown in the main text Fig. 4c.



Supplementary Figure 13. Representative sequence reads showing the *attL* and *attR* sites obtained after Int activity in *A. thaliana* protoplasts compared to the predicted sequences (grey highlighted). *attL1* and *attR1* correspond to the flipped *attP* and *attB* parts, respectively. *attL2* and *attR2* correspond to the previous *attB* and *attP* parts, respectively. Additional information in Supplementary Table 3 and Supplementary Data 3.

Original described

attB TTTATATTGCGAAAAATAATTGGCGAACG AGGTAA <u>CTGGATAACCTCATCCGCCAATTAAAATTG</u> AAATATAACGCTTTTATTAAACCGCTGGTCAT <u>TGACCATAGGAGTAGGCCTTAATTAAAC</u> attL TTTATATTGCGAAAAATAATTGGCGAACG AGGTAA <u>TCTGCATAGTTATTCCGAACCTCCAATT</u> AAATATAACGCTTTTATTAAACCGCTGCTCATT <u>GACGTATCAATAAGGCTGAAGGTTAAT</u> core	attP TAATTGGAAGGTCGGAATAACTATGCAGA <u>TACCTGATACACACTTCCAAACAAAAACACCAC</u> ATTAAACCTTCAGCCATTGATACGTC <u>ATGGA</u> TATGTGTAAGGTTTTTGTTGGTG attR CAAATTITAATTGGCGGATGAGGTATCCAGT <u>TACCTGATACACACTTCCAAACAAAAACACCAC</u> GTTTAAAATTAAACCGCTACTCCATAGGTCA <u>ATGGA</u> TATGTGTAAGGTTTTTGTTGGTG core
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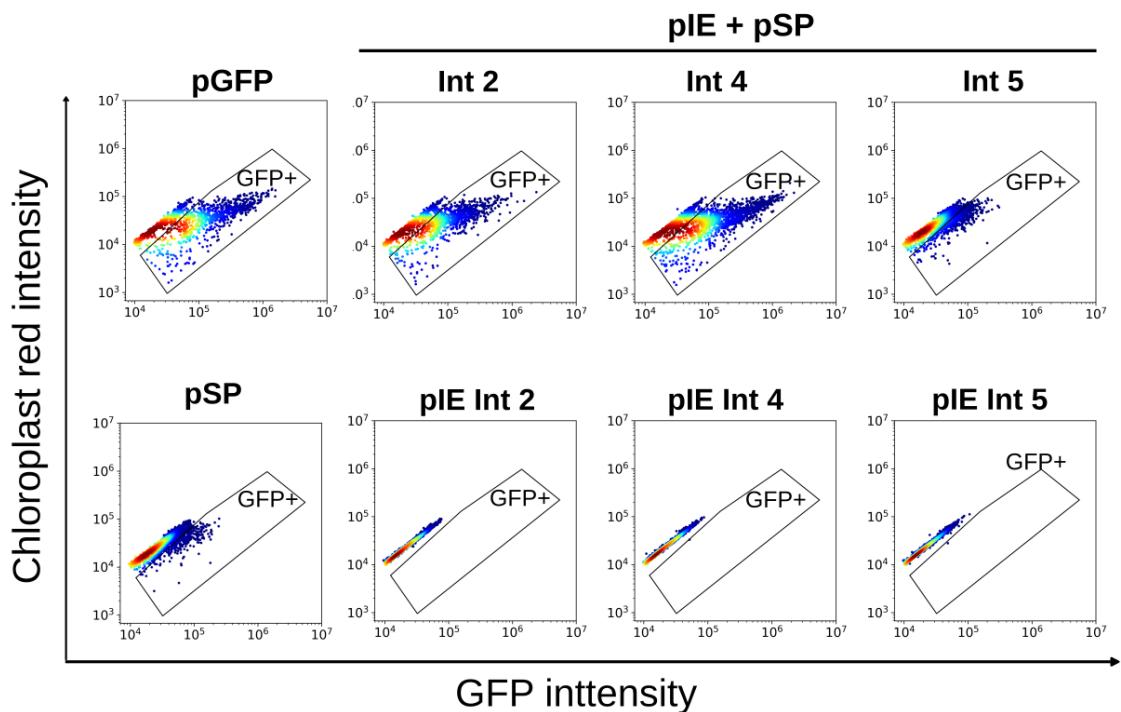
Identified after sequencing

attB TTTATATTGCGAAAAATAATTGGCGAACG AGGTAA <u>CTGGATAACCTCATCCGCCAATTAAAATTG</u> AAATATAACGCTTTTATTAAACCGCTGGTCAT <u>GACCATAGGAGTAGGCCTTAATTAAAC</u> attL TTTATATTGCGAAAAATAATTGGCGAACG AGGTAA <u>TCTGCATAGTTATTCCGAACCTCCAATT</u> AAATATAACGCTTTTATTAAACCGCTGCTCATT <u>GACGTATCAATAAGGCTGAAGGTTAAT</u> core	attP TAATTGGAAGGTCGGAATAACTATGCAGA <u>TACCTGATACACACTTCCAAACAAAAACACCAC</u> ATTAAACCTTCAGCCATTGATACGTC <u>ATGGA</u> TATGTGTAAGGTTTTTGTTGGTG attR CAAATTITAATTGGCGGATGAGGTATCCAGT <u>TACCTGATACACACTTCCAAACAAAAACACCAC</u> GTTTAAAATTAAACCGCTACTCCATAGGTCA <u>ATGGA</u> TATGTGTAAGGTTTTTGTTGGTG core
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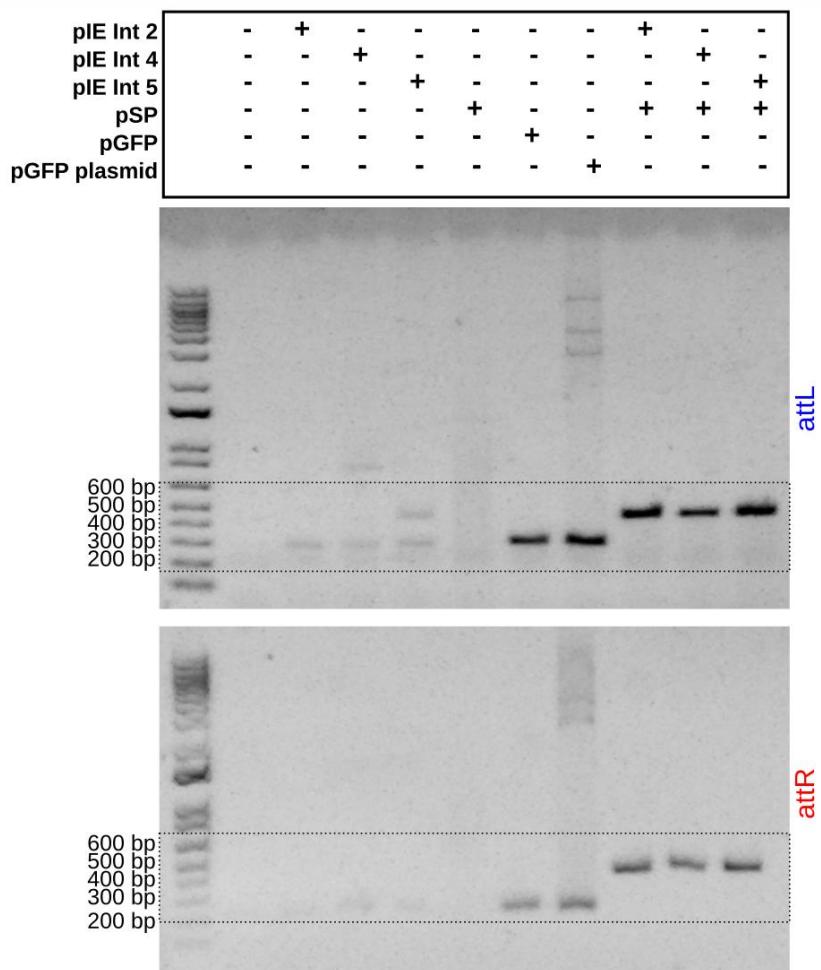
possible core-site dinucleotide identified

attB TTTATATTGCGAAAAATAATTGGCGAACGAGGTA <u>CTGGATAACCTCATCCGCCAATTAAAATTG</u> AAATATAACGCTTTTATTAAACCGCTGGTCAT <u>GACCATAGGAGTAGGCCTTAATTAAAC</u> attL TTTATATTGCGAAAAATAATTGGCGAACGAGGTA <u>CTGGATAACCTCATCCGCCAATTAAAATTG</u> AAATATAACGCTTTTATTAAACCGCTGGTCAT <u>GACGTATCAATAAGGCTGAAGGTTAAT</u> core	attP TAATTGGAAGGTCGGAATAACTATGCAGA <u>TACCTGATACACACTTCCAAACAAAAACACCAC</u> ATTAAACCTTCAGCCATTGATACGTC <u>ATGGA</u> TATGTGACTATGTGTAAGGTTTTTGTTGGTG attR CAAATTITAATTGGCGGATGAGGTATCCAGT <u>TACCTGATACACACTTCCAAACAAAAACACCAC</u> GTTTAAAATTAAACCGCTACTCCATAGGTCA <u>ATGGA</u> TATGTGACTATGTGTAAGGTTTTTGTTGGTG core
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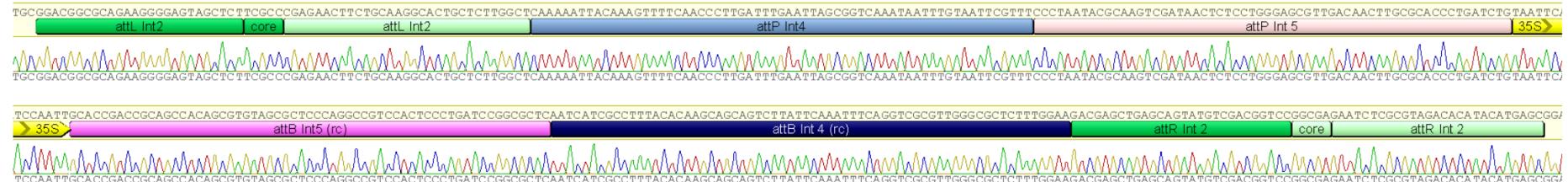
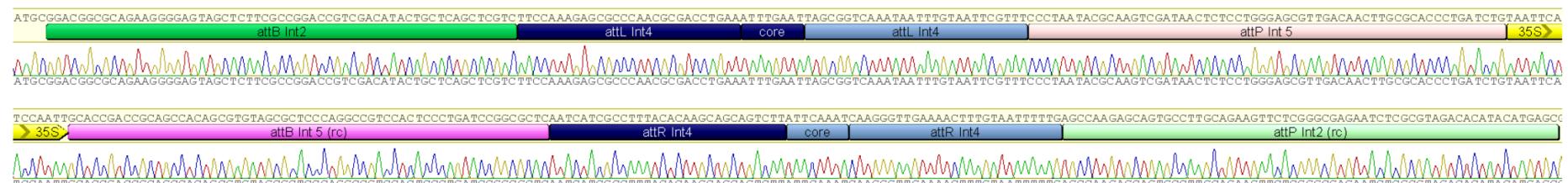
Supplementary Figure 14. Int 9 core-site differences compared to the original sequences described¹. The Int 9 sequence alignments indicated one additional nucleotide near to core-site (black arrow top). Considering the integrase functional mechanism that leads to a rotational and religation of half part of the recognition *attB/P* sites forming the *attL/attR* sites (green and red parts), a possible solution was to consider CT nucleotide as Int9 core-site.



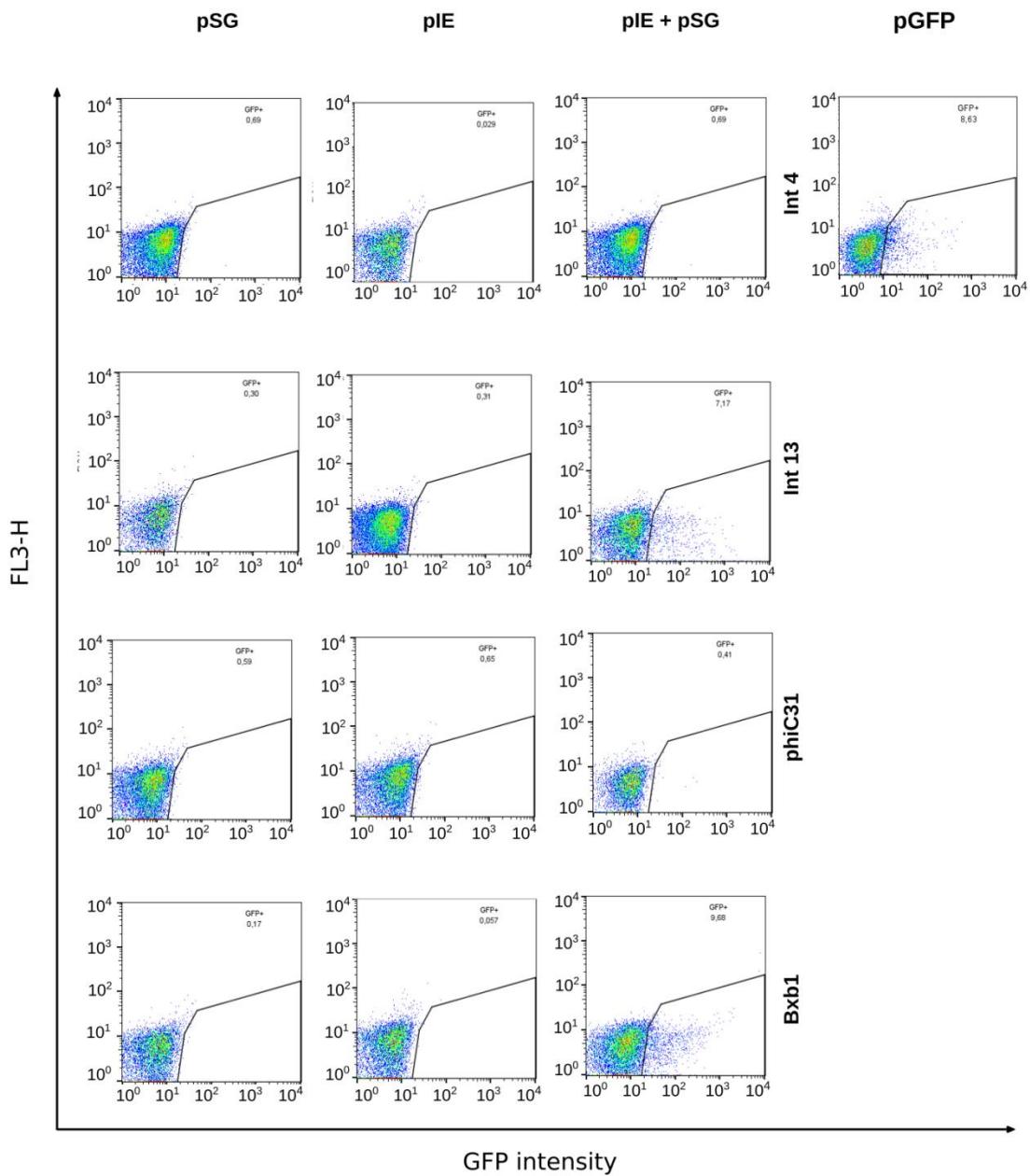
Supplementary Figure 15. EGFP fluorescence determined by flow cytometry analysis of *A. thaliana* protoplasts with the switch promoter system. Representative scatter plots are shown indicating the EGFP fluorescence-emitting population in the gate. Experimental groups were analyzed after 24 h. Negative control cells were cotransformed with one of the plasmids from the integrase expression vectors (pIE) of Ints 2, 4 and 5 or with the switch Promoter vector (pSP) containing the CaMV 35S promoter in reverse complement orientation flanked by *attB/attP* sites of Ints 2, 4 and 5 in tandem plus a mock plasmid. pIE+ pSP indicates the cells cotransformed with integrase expression vectors and the switch promoter vector (test condition). Positive control cells were cotransformed with the pCaMV35S-GFP plasmid containing the CaMV 35S promoter in the forward orientation (pGFP) plus a mock plasmid.



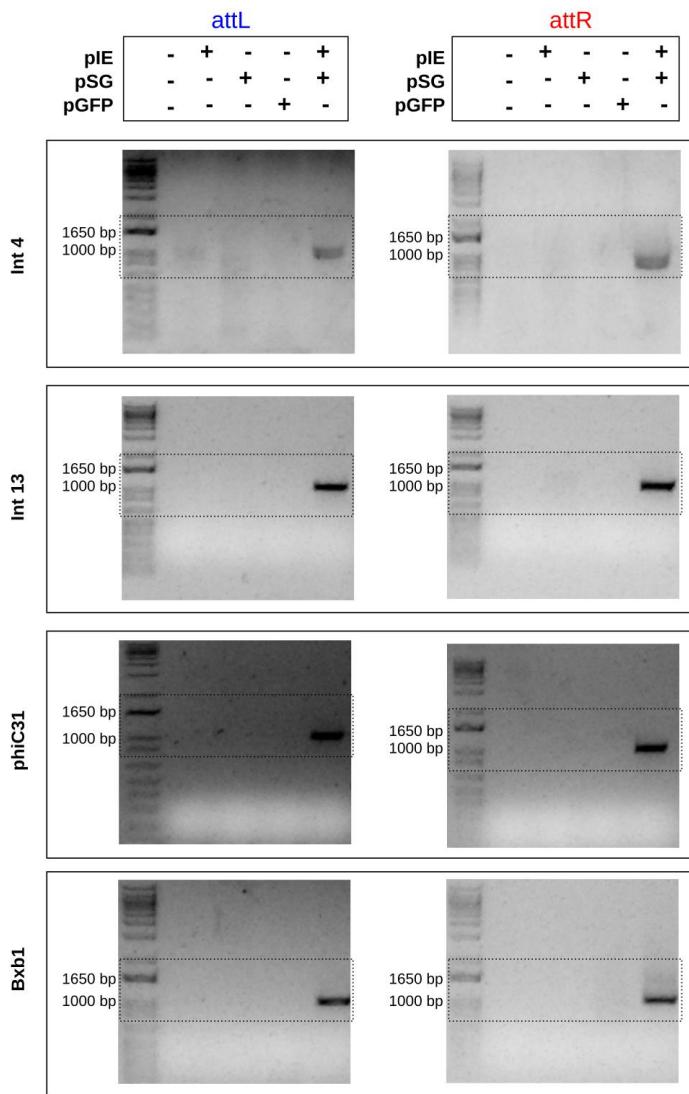
Supplementary Figure 16. *A. thaliana* protoplasts uncropped PCR gel images. Amplicons obtained using two specific primer sets to verify *attL* (blue) and *attR* (red) formation after CaMV 35S promoter flipping as shown in the main text Fig. 5d.

a**b****c**

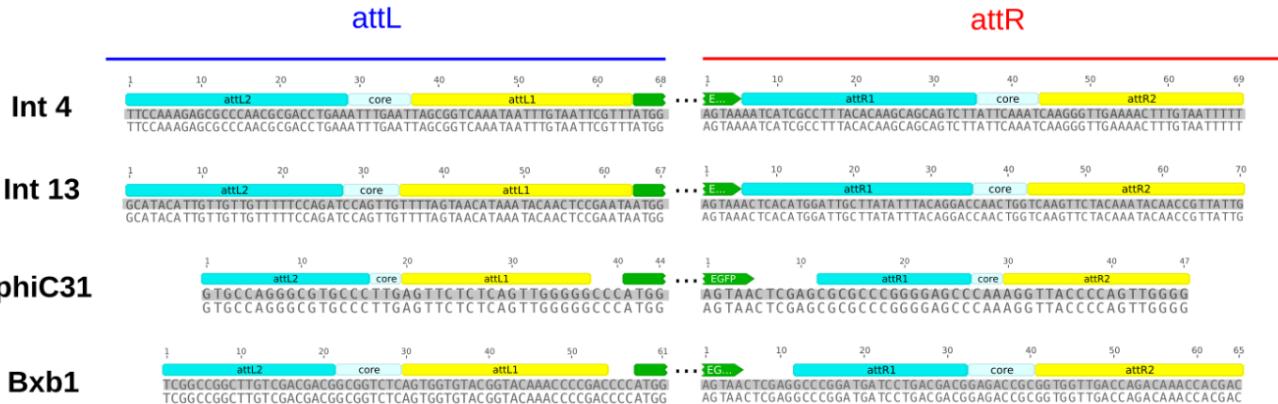
Supplementary Figure 17. Representative chromatograms showing the recognition site sequences obtained after Int activity in the switch promoter vector (pSP). **a** Recognition sites after Int 2 activity, resulting in *attL/attR* Int 2 sites and *attB/attP* Ints 4 and 5 sites in the expected positions. **b** Recognition sites after Int 4 activity, resulting in *attL/attR* Int 4 sites and *attB/attP* Ints 2 and 5 sites in the expected positions. **c** Recognition sites after Int 5 activity, resulting in *attL/attR* Int 5 sites and *attB/attP* Ints 2 and 4 sites in the expected positions. The core represents the region where cleavage occurred (crossover site). Additional information is provided in Supplementary Data 4.



Supplementary Figure 18. EGFP fluorescence determined by flow cytometry analysis of PBMCs. Representative scatter plots are shown, indicating the EGFP fluorescence-emitting population in the gate. Experimental groups were analyzed after 48 h. Cells electroporated with the integrase expression vectors (pIE) of the Ints 4, 13, phiC31 and Bxb1 or the switch GFP vectors (pSG) containing the *egfp* sequence in reverse complement orientation flanked by *attB/attP* sites of the Ints 4, 13, phiC31, and Bxb1 indicate negative controls. pIE + pSG indicates the cells coelectroporated with integrase expression and switch GFP vectors (test condition). Positive control cells were transfected with the pT3-Neo-EF1 α -GFP plasmid containing the *egfp* sequence in the forward orientation (pGFP).



Supplementary Figure 19. PBMCs uncropped PCR gel images. Amplicons obtained using two specific primer sets to verify *attL* (blue) and *attR* (red) formation after *egfp* flipping as shown in the main text Fig. 6c.



Supplementary Figure 20. Representative sequence reads showing the *attL* and *attR* sites obtained after Int activity in PBMCs compared to the predicted sequences (grey highlighted). *attL1* and *attR1* correspond to the flipped *attP* and *attB* parts, respectively. *attL2* and *attR2* correspond to the previous *attB* and *attP* parts, respectively. Additional information in Supplementary Table 6 and Supplementary Data 5.

Supplementary Table 1. Addgene accession numbers of all plasmids used in this study.

Vector set	Plasmid name	Addgene accession number
pSG	INCTbiosyn-pEF-GFP(rc)2	#127504
	INCTbiosyn-pEF-GFP(rc)4	#127505
	INCTbiosyn-pEF-GFP(rc)5	#127506
	INCTbiosyn-pEF-GFP(rc)7	#127507
	INCTbiosyn-pEF-GFP(rc)9	#127508
	INCTbiosyn-pEF-GFP(rc)13	#127509
	INCTbiosyn-pEF-GFP(rc)phiC31	#127510
	INCTbiosyn-pEF-GFP(rc)Bxb1	#127511
pIE	INCTbiosyn-pUB-HspINT2	#127512
	INCTbiosyn-pUB-HspINT4	#127513
	INCTbiosyn-pUB-HspINT5	#127514
	INCTbiosyn-pUB-HspINT7	#127515
	INCTbiosyn-pUB-HspINT9	#127516
	INCTbiosyn-pUB-HspINT13	#127517
	INCTbiosyn-pUB-HspINTphiC31	#127518
	INCTbiosyn-pUB-HspINTBxb1	#127519
pSP	INCTbiosyn-p35S(rc)2_4_5-GFP	#127520
pSG	INCTbiosyn-p35S-GFP(rc)2	#127521
	INCTbiosyn-p35S-GFP(rc)4	#127522
	INCTbiosyn-p35S-GFP(rc)5	#127523
	INCTbiosyn-p35S-GFP(rc)7	#127524
	INCTbiosyn-p35S-GFP(rc)9	#127525
	INCTbiosyn-p35S-GFP(rc)13	#127526
	INCTbiosyn-p35S-GFP(rc)phiC31	#127527
	INCTbiosyn-p35S-GFP(rc)Bxb1	#127528
pIE	INCTbiosyn-pAct-AtlNT2	#127529
	INCTbiosyn-pAct-AtlNT4	#127530
	INCTbiosyn-pAct-AtlNT5	#127531
	INCTbiosyn-pAct-AtlNT7	#127532
	INCTbiosyn-pAct-AtlNT9	#127533
	INCTbiosyn-pAct-AtlNT13	#127534
	INCTbiosyn-pAct-AtlNTphiC31	#127535
	INCTbiosyn-pAct-AtlNTBxb1	#127536

Supplementary Table 2. Summary of the statistical analysis of the EGFP-positive cell percentages obtained by flow cytometry assays with the switch GFP system in HEK 293T cells, bovine fibroblasts and plant protoplasts.

Cell type	Int	Mean ± sd				Assays Repetition (n)	Kruskal-Wallis statistics (χ^2)	df	p-value
		pGFP	pIE + pSG	pIE	pSG				
HEK 293T	Int 2	21.32 ± 11.84 ^a	1.29 ± 1.09 ^b	2.93 ± 3.44 ^b	0.33 ± 0.22 ^c	3	20.30	3	0.00015
	Int 4	21.32 ± 11.84 ^a	1.33 ± 1.27 ^b	0.36 ± 0.10 ^b	0.17 ± 0.08 ^c	3	24.94	3	1.59 × 10 ⁻⁵
	Int 5	21.32 ± 11.84 ^a	2.52 ± 3.29 ^b	0.35 ± 0.19 ^b	0.30 ± 0.14 ^b	3	17.51	3	0.00055
	Int 7	21.32 ± 11.84 ^a	0.93 ± 0.83 ^b	0.36 ± 0.18 ^b	0.47 ± 0.27 ^b	3	18.31	3	0.00038
	Int 9	21.32 ± 11.84 ^a	0.48 ± 0.24 ^b	0.21 ± 0.08 ^c	0.58 ± 0.41 ^b	3	21.82	3	7.13 × 10 ⁻⁵
	Int 13	21.32 ± 11.84 ^a	7.07 ± 5.31 ^b	0.44 ± 0.30 ^c	0.39 ± 0.32 ^c	3	24.79	3	1.71 × 10 ⁻⁵
	phiC31	21.32 ± 11.84 ^a	10.79 ± 3.72 ^a	2.36 ± 2.00 ^b	1.37 ± 1.22 ^b	3	20.96	3	0.00011
	Bxb1	21.32 ± 11.84 ^a	16.02 ± 7.25 ^a	1.82 ± 1.98 ^b	2.30 ± 2.74 ^b	3	20.29	3	0.00015
Bovine Fibroblast	Int 2	1.80 ± 0.49 ^a	0.12 ± 0.04 ^b	0.04 ± 0.03 ^c	0.02 ± 0.03 ^c	3	29.37	3	1.87 × 10 ⁻⁶
	Int 4	1.80 ± 0.49 ^a	0.03 ± 0.03 ^b	0.02 ± 0.02 ^{bc}	0.01 ± 0.01 ^c	3	23.04	3	3.97 × 10 ⁻⁵
	Int 5	1.44 ± 0.79 ^a	0.04 ± 0.02 ^b	0.01 ± 0.01 ^c	0.02 ± 0.03 ^c	3	23.57	3	3.08 × 10 ⁻⁵
	Int 7	1.44 ± 0.79 ^a	0.03 ± 0.02 ^b	0.02 ± 0.02 ^b	0.02 ± 0.01 ^b	3	20.95	3	0.00011
	Int 9	4.51 ± 3.99 ^a	0.28 ± 0.12 ^b	0.02 ± 0.02 ^c	0.01 ± 0.01 ^c	3	30.46	3	1.10 × 10 ⁻⁶
	Int 13	4.51 ± 3.99 ^a	0.74 ± 0.57 ^b	0.02 ± 0.02 ^c	0.01 ± 0.01 ^c	3	29.19	3	2.04 × 10 ⁻⁶
	phiC31	1.34 ± 0.48 ^a	0.13 ± 0.03 ^b	0.04 ± 0.04 ^c	0.02 ± 0.01 ^d	3	29.68	3	1.61 × 10 ⁻⁶
	Bxb1	1.34 ± 0.48 ^a	0.33 ± 0.12 ^b	0.03 ± 0.02 ^c	0.01 ± 0.01 ^d	3	30.84	3	9.18 × 10 ⁻⁷
Protoplast	Int 2	30.95 ± 8.79 ^a	2.71 ± 2.29 ^b	0.00 ± 0.01 ^d	0.02 ± 0.03 ^c	5	52.31	3	2.57 × 10 ⁻¹¹
	Int 4	30.57 ± 4.31 ^a	17.77 ± 3.70 ^b	0.00 ± 0.00 ^c	0.00 ± 0.00 ^c	3	33.76	3	2.22 × 10 ⁻⁷
	Int 5	23.08 ± 5.52 ^a	0.14 ± 0.13 ^b	0.00 ± 0.00 ^c	0.01 ± 0.02 ^c	3	28.96	3	2.28 × 10 ⁻⁶
	Int 7	27.91 ± 10.99 ^a	10.96 ± 3.92 ^b	0.01 ± 0.03 ^c	0.00 ± 0.00 ^c	4	43.01	3	2.45 × 10 ⁻⁹
	Int 9	28.44 ± 3.03 ^a	16.44 ± 7.59 ^b	0.01 ± 0.02 ^c	0.00 ± 0.01 ^c	3	31.33	3	7.24 × 10 ⁻⁷
	Int 13	21.40 ± 9.12 ^a	24.24 ± 9.98 ^a	0.01 ± 0.02 ^b	0.01 ± 0.02 ^b	4	38.70	3	2.01 × 10 ⁻⁸
	phiC31	25.84 ± 8.74 ^a	9.87 ± 3.14 ^b	0.01 ± 0.02 ^c	0.01 ± 0.02 ^c	3	30.15	3	1.28 × 10 ⁻⁶
	Bxb1	25.84 ± 8.74 ^a	10.47 ± 2.57 ^b	0.04 ± 0.10 ^c	0.01 ± 0.02 ^c	3	30.53	3	1.07 × 10 ⁻⁶

Different letters indicate significant differences among the data in each line obtained by the Kruskal-Wallis test at the 5% statistical probability level.

Supplementary Table 3. Number of PCR cloned sequences after Int activity on the switch GFP systems and observed covered mutations in HEK 293T, bovine fibroblast and plant protoplast cells.

Cell type	Sequence description	Int2	Int 4	Int 5	Int 7	Int 9	Int 13	phiC31	Bxb1
HEK 293T	Total sequenced clones	7	9	16	16	16	17	10	9
	Selected high quality sequences	11	16	31	31	31	31	20	18
	<i>attL</i> coverage mutations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>egfp</i> coverage mutations	2 SNPs	3 SNPs	6 SNPs	4 SNPs	7 SNPs 2 deletions	0	4 SNPs	5 SNPs
Bovine Fibroblast	<i>attR</i> coverage mutations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total sequenced clones	11	18	19	24	16	24	10	7
	Selected high quality sequences	16	32	33	48	32	44	20	14
	<i>attL</i> coverage mutations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protoplast	<i>egfp</i> coverage mutations	2 SNPs	5 SNPs	5 SNPs 1 deletion	4 SNPs 1 deletion	3 SNPs	1 SNP	9 SNPs	3 SNPs 1 deletion
	<i>attR</i> coverage mutations	0	1 SNP	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total sequenced clones	29	37	18	36	12	40	23	15
	Selected high quality sequences	50	66	32	72	23	74	33	28
	<i>attL</i> coverage mutations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>egfp</i> coverage mutations	2 SNPs 1 deletion	2 SNPs	3 SNPs	10 SNPs	0	5 SNPs	4 SNPs	8 SNPs
	<i>attR</i> coverage mutations	0	0	0	1 SNP	0	0	0	0

Supplementary Table 4. Summary of the statistical analysis of the EGFP-positive cell percentages obtained by flow cytometry assays with the switch promoter system in plant protoplasts.

Switch Promoter system - Protoplast	Mean ± sd	
pGFP	39.12 ± 12.30 ^a	
pIE Int2 + pSP	32.21 ± 5.88 ^b	
pIE Int4 + pSP	38.57 ± 10.60 ^{ab}	
pIE Int5 + pSP	12.55 ± 4.57 ^c	
pSP	7.35 ± 2.46 ^d	
pIE Int2	0.00 ± 0.00 ^e	
pIE Int4	0.01 ± 0.02 ^e	
pIE Int5	0.01 ± 0.02 ^e	
Assays Repetition (n)	3	
Kruskal-Wallis statistics (χ^2)	64.99	
df	7	
p-value	1.51 x 10 ⁻¹¹	

Different letters indicate significant differences among the data obtained by the Kruskal-Wallis test at the 5% statistical probability level.

Supplementary Table 5. Number of PCR cloned sequences after Int activity on the switch promoter system and observed covered mutations in protoplasts.

Switch Promoter system - Protoplast	Int2		Int 4		Int 5	
	Total sequenced clones	32	Total sequenced clones	28	Total sequenced clones	37
Selected high quality sequences	56		Selected high quality sequences	39	Selected high quality sequences	54
<i>attL</i> Int 2 coverage mutations	0		<i>attB</i> Int 2 coverage mutations	0	<i>attB</i> Int 2 coverage mutations	0
<i>attP</i> Int 4 coverage mutations	0		<i>attL</i> Int 4 coverage mutations	0	<i>attB</i> Int 4 coverage mutations	2 SNPs
<i>attP</i> Int 5 coverage mutations	0		<i>attP</i> Int 5 coverage mutations	0	<i>attL</i> Int 5 coverage mutations	1 deletion
5' end CaMV 35S promoter coverage mutations	0		5' end CaMV 35S promoter coverage mutations	0	5' end CaMV 35S promoter coverage mutations	1 SNP
3' end CaMV 35S promoter coverage mutations	0		3' end CaMV 35S promoter coverage mutations	0	3' end CaMV 35S promoter coverage mutations	0
<i>attB</i> Int 5 rc coverage mutations	0		<i>attB</i> Int 5 rc coverage mutations	0	<i>attR</i> Int 5 coverage mutations	0
<i>attB</i> Int 4 rc coverage mutations	3 SNPs		<i>attR</i> Int 4 coverage mutations	0	<i>attP</i> rc Int 4 coverage mutations	0
<i>attR</i> Int 2 coverage mutations	0		<i>attP</i> rc Int 2 coverage mutations	1 SNP	<i>attP</i> rc Int 2 coverage mutations	0
5' end <i>egfp</i> CDS coverage mutations	1 SNP		5' end <i>egfp</i> CDS coverage mutations	0	5' end <i>egfp</i> CDS coverage mutations	0

rc: reverse complement orientation

Supplementary Table 6. Number of PCR cloned sequences after Int activity on the switch GFP system and observed covered mutations in PBMCs.

Switch GFP system	Cell type	Sequence description	Int 4			Int 13			phiC31			Bxb1		
			Donor 1	Donor 2	Donor 3	Donor 1	Donor 2	Donor 3	Donor 1	Donor 2	Donor 3	Donor 1	Donor 2	Donor 3
PBMC	Total sequenced clones		10	8	8	11	9	11	9	9	11	9	10	12
	Selected high quality sequences		17	16	14	22	17	20	17	16	19	17	20	22
	<i>attL</i> coverage mutations		0	1 SNP	0	0	1 SNP	0	0	0	0	1 SNP	0	1 SNP
	<i>egfp</i> coverage mutations		3 SNPs	1 SNP	6 SNPs	10 SNPs	5 SNPs	7 SNPs	1 SNP	2 SNPs	3 SNPs	5 SNPs	3 SNPs	0
<i>attR</i> coverage mutations			0	0	0	0	0	1 SNP	0	0	0	2 SNPs	0	0

Supplementary Table 7. Identification, sequences and target systems of the primers used in this study to amplify *attL* and *attR* sites formed after Int activity in HEK 293T cells, bovine fibroblasts, plant protoplasts and PBMCs.

Primers to amplify <i>attL</i>		
Promoter	Forward primer (5' > 3')	Target System
EFa_966F	TTCTCGAGCTTTGGAGTACGTCGTCTTAGGTTG	Mammalian
35S_282F	ATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGACGTAAGGGATGACGCAC	Plant
<i>attR</i>	Reverse primer (5' > 3')	Target System
attR_Int2_R	GTTGCTACCGCGAGATTCTCGCCGGACCGTCGACATACTGC	General
attR_Int4_R	AGTTTCAACCCTTGATTGAATAAGACTGCTGCTTGTGT	General
attR_Int5_R	ATAACTCTCCTGGGAGCGCTACACGCTGTCGGCTG	General
attR_Int7_R	CTGTGTAGAGTTAACATGGGAAAGTTGATGAC	General
attR_Int9_R	TGGAAGTGTGTATCAGGTAACGGATACTGGACACCTCATC	General
attR_Int13_R	GTAGAACTTGACCAGTTGGCCTGTAAATATAAGCAATCC	General
attR_phiC_R2	CCAACCTGGGTAACCTTGGGCTCC	General
attR_Bxb1_R2	CTGGTCAACCACCGCGGTCTCCGTCGTCAGGATC	General
Primers to amplify <i>attR</i>		
<i>attL</i>	Forward primer (5' > 3')	Target System
attL_Int2_F	GGAGTAGCTCTCGCCCCGAGAACTTCTGCAAG	General
attL_Int4_F	CGACCTGAAATTGAATTAGCGGTCAAATAATTGTA	General
attL_Int5_F	GACGGCCTGGGAGCGTTGACAACCTGCGCACC	General
attL_Int7_F	GTCCGTCTGGGTCAAGTGCCTAACCTTAACCTTAC	General
attL_Int9_F	ATAATTGGCGAACGAGGTATCTGCATAGTTATCCGAAC	General
attL_Int13_F	TCCAGATCCAGTTGTTTAGTAACATAAATACA	General
attL_phiC_F	TGCCAGGGCGTGCCTTGAGTTCTCTCAGT	General
attL_Bxb1_F	TGTCGACGACGGCGGTCTCAGTGGTGTACGGT	General
Backbone	Reverse primer (5' > 3')	Target System
TermiAni_205R	AATGATTGCCCTCCCATATGTCCTCCGAGTG	Mammalian
NOST_283R	ATAACAATTTCACACAGGAAACAGCTATGACATGATTACG	Plant
BB_Termi_R*	GTAAAACGACGCCAGTGAATTGTAATACGACTC	Plant
Primers to amplify <i>attL</i>		
Backbone and Promoter	(5' > 3')	Target System
Pré_Ints_sitesAt_312F	GCGAAAGGGGGATGTGCT	Plant
35S_125R	TAGGAGGCCACCTCCCTTTCC	Plant
Primers to amplify <i>attR</i>		
Promoter and <i>egfp</i>	(5' > 3')	Target System
35S_64F	ATCCTTCGCAAGACCCTTCC	Plant
SGFP_150R	TGGTGCAGATGAACCTCAGG	Plant

*used only with attL_phiC_F and attL_Bxb1_F

attL Int 4

ttccaaagagcgccaacgcgacctgaa**attgaat**tagcggtaataattgttaattcgttt

attR Int 4

aatcatgccttacacaaggcagcagtctt**attcaat**caagggttaaaacttgtaatttt

attL Int 5

gagcgccggatcaggagtgacgg**cctggagcgttacaactgcgcaccctgatctg**

attR Int 5

gcaccgaccgcagccacagcgtgtag**cgctcccaggagagttatcgactgcgtattaggg**

attL Int 7

agacgagaaacgttccgtccgtctgggtcagttgcctaacccttaactttacgcaggttcagctt

attR Int 7

aaggaacggacgaccggcatcaacttgcc**cat**gtaaacttaactctcacacaggttataaacacc

attL Int 9

tttatattgcgaaaaataattggcgaacgaggtaactgcatagttattccgaacttccaatta

attR Int 9

caaatttaattggcgatgaggtatccagatacctgatacacacacttccaacaaaaacaaccac

attL Int 13

gcatacattgttgtttccagat**ccagttg**tttagtaacataaatacaactccgaata

attR Int 13

actcacatggattgcttatattacaggacc**aactgg**tcaagttctacaatacacaaccgttattg

attL phiC31

tgccaggcggtgcccttgagttctctcagttgg

attR phiC31

cgcgccccggggagcc**caa**aggttaccccagttg

attL Bxb1

tcggccggctgtcgacgacg**gcgg**tctcagtggtgtacggtacaaccggac
-1000

attR Bxb1

gccccggatgatcctgacgacg**gagaccgc**ggtgtttgaccagacaaaccacgac

Mammalian plasmid parts

Ubiquitin C promoter

EF1alpha promoter

gctccgggtccccgtcagtgggcagagcgcacatcgcccacagtcccccagaagttggggggagggggtcgccaattga
accgggtgcctagagaagggtggcgccccgtaaactggaaaagtgtatgcgttactggctccgcctttcccgagggtgg
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agccctcaagactgtgttgcgtatggcccttttgcgtatggatctggatctgttca

egfp reverse complement sequence

ttacttgtacagctcgccatgccgagagtgtatcccgccgcgtcacgaactccaggcaggaccatgtatcgcccttc
gttggggcttgctcaggcgactgggtctcaggtagtgtgtcggcagcagcacggccgtccatgggg
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β -globin poly(A) signal terminator

agcggccgcactccatcggtcaggctgcctatcagaagggtggctggtgccaatgcctggctcacaaatacc
actgagatctttccctcgccaaaaattatggggacatcatgaagccctgagcatctgacttctggctaataaaggaa
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cgtccctcttataqaaqatccctcqaccctqcaqcccaaqcttqqcqtaatcatq

Integrase 2 *H. sapiens* codon optimized sequence

actccgcccggacggaatgggcattgtcccttagtatagattcctggccggcttggaaaggccgaactttactccacagata
acaaggcgaggcaggagactcggtcttgacgtacccgtctctggagagaccctgtgggcaaaccgcgagctgttgt
gaccgcgcatttgcacgttgcacgttgcggccgaaatgatactgcgcatttttcactatccgccttca
aggcaggatctcgagggttacggggcatagagccaggcgtcaattaccctttagttatgtggagaaccaggatttaagcccc
ttggcggaaatcgagcaaaacagata

Integrase 4 *H. sapiens* codon optimized sequence

atgtatccccacgcgaaggggccatatacgccgcgtatctacgactaatcaagccgaagagggatattctatacagg
gccaatcgattcccttatcaagtactgcgaggctatgggtgatcatatatgaggaatatactgacgcagggtttcagg
cgcaaaattgtatcgccccccatgagtaagcttattactgtatgccaaacacaagagattcgataccattctggtgtaca
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aaaaatgtccgtggagctctctgttcagcgcgtcaaaagtgcacagagacaacatagacatcattggacgtttaa

Integrase 5 *H. sapiens* codon optimized sequence

Integrase 7 *H. sapiens* codon optimized sequence

atgaaggtagctatacgtccgcgtcaacagatgaacaaggtaaggaggattctccattccggcgagagag
aggctcagggcttttgccagtcaagggtggagatctgcagaataatcgaagagggctggagcgcaaaggac
cttgatccccacagatgcagcgattgctgaaggacataaaaaaagggAACATAGACATAGTGTGCTATAGGCTTG
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gttaggaggacaaagagccccgtcgaaagagaaaatgcaatgactgtccaaagatgatttaagcagcaattcgaa
caggcgaacgacttcacgaaaaaggaaatttttttagcatattgaaaaatcgtaatttataggggaaaaaggtaagct
gaagaagataactctggactacactctcaagtaa

Integrase 9 *H. sapiens* codon optimized sequence

Integrase 13 *H. sapiens* codon optimized sequence

atggcagtgcgaatttatattcgagtttagtacccaagaacaggcgtccgaaggccactctatagaatccaaaaaaaagaa
agctggccagctactgcgagattcagggatgggacgattatcgcttcatcgaggaaggatctccggaaaaacac
aatcgcccaaagtggaaactgctcatggAACATATTGAAAAGGGAAAGGATAATTCTCCTGTATATCGCCTGACCG
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cgcccgataaaatctaagacggggaaaggaaagcggagaaaagttatcataacggagggtgaggctatcagtaa

phiC31 *H. sapiens* codon optimized sequence

Bxb1 *H. sapiens* codon optimized sequence

atgcgggcacttgtgttaattaggctccagagttactgacgctacgaccgcccgtggcggaaagacctcgatgttccggcgttagatccctcgataggaagcggccccgaattggctcgatggctcgcttcgaagagcaaccattcgatgtgatcgttgccatcgagtcgacagggtgacaagaagtattcgccatctcaacaattggtcattggcagaagatcacaaaaattggttgtctccgtccgtggaaagcacactttgatacaactacaccgttgcagcagggtcatagctctgtatgggtaccgttgcacaaatggaaattggaaagctattaaagagcgaatcgagcgcgcgcactttaacatcagggcaggcaagtaccgcggcagtcctccaccctggggctacctgccactagagtggatggcgaatggcggtggccgcaccgggtccaaacggaaagaatcctgaatgttaccatcgagttgtggacaatcacgagcccttcacctggtagctcatgattgaatcgccggggagtttgagccgaaagattattcgcggcactgcaagggagggaaaccacagggtcgggagtggagtgctactgctctgaaaagatccatgat tagcgaagccatgctggatacgcacccctaacggcaaaaccgttagggacgatgacggagcgcggccctggccgtggccgaaccatctactcgcgagacaacttggaaagcactgcggctgagctggcaaaacatcacggctaaaccggcgttgagcacccaagttgtgtcccgatgttgcgccttggagagccagcatacaagttgcgggggtggagaaaacatccccgtatagatgcgcgagcatggctcccgaaacggtacagttagcgtatggctgagtggtgcatttcgcgaagaacaagtccgtacttgtggcgcacgcagaacgcctggaaaaggatggtagctgggtccgactccgtgtagaacttgcgtgaatcgcagaactggcgtatctcacatccctattggctcccgatgcgtaccgcagctgcgtcccccgaacgcgaggcactgtatgcgcagaatagcggcactgcggcgcagacagaagaggaattggaggggttggaaacttagacccctggatggaaatggagggaaacaggccagcgggtcgggatttgtggcgcgagcaagatactgcggcgaagaatacgtggcttaggagcatgaacgtccggctgacgttgcacgttagaggggggttaccaggactatcgatttcggagattgcaggagtagtgaacaacacttgaggctggtagtggagagactgcatacaggatgtcttag

Plant plasmid parts

Actin2 promoter

aacacatcatgaaagacacttcttcacggctgaattaattatgataacaattctaataaaaaacgaattaaattacgttgaaatgtgaaatctaataatgaaacaagccaaccacgcacgactaacgtgcctggattgactcggttaagtttaaccactaaaaaaacggagctgtcatgtAACACGCGGATCGAGCAGGTACAGTCATGAAGCCATCAAAGCAAAAGAACTAATCAGGGCTGAGATGATTAATTAGTTAAAATAGTTAACACGAGGGAAAAGGCTGTCAGGCCAGGTACCGTTATCTTACCTGTGGTCGAAATGATTCTGTGTCGATTAAATTATTTTGAAGGCCGAAAATAAAGTGTAAAGAGATAAACCGCCTATATAAATTCTATATTTCTCTCCGCTTGAATTGTCGTTGCCTCCCTACCTTCATCAGCCGTTGAATCTCCGGCGACTTGACAGAGAAGAACAGGAAGAAGAAGACTAAGAGAGAAAAGTAAGAGATAATCCAGGAGATTCAATTCTCCGTTGAATCTTCCTCATCTCTCCGCTTCTTCCAAGGTAATAGGAACCTTCGATCTACTTATTGTCGATCTGATCTGTTCTCATTTCTGAGATCTGGAATTCTGTTCAAGTGTGACGATCAGTCAAGTGTGACCAGTCGATTAGCTACCGAGAATTGGCTGACCTGATGGAGAGATCCATGTCATGTTACCTGGGAAATGATTGTATGTAATTGAAATCTGAACTGTGAAAGTAGATTGAACTCTGAACACTGTCAATGTTAGATTGAACTCTGAACACTGTGTTAAAGTTAGATGAAAGTTGTATAGATTCTCGAAACTTCTGAGATTGATGTCGATGTCAGTGAACAGAAAGCTATTCTGATTCAACTGGGTTATTGACTGTATTGAACTCTTGTGTTGCAAGCTATAAAA

CaMV 35S promoter

taattcatcaaattataactatataccctaatttcataatgagactttcaacaaaggtaatatccggaaacctcctcgat
tccatgcccgactatgtcacttttgtaagatagtggaaaaggaaagggtggctctacaaatgcctatgcataa
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atccccactatcctcgaagacccttccttatataaggaagttcattttggagaggactaactgtgccaattatctcc
aaactcctaattcaatt

egfp reverse complement sequence

ttacttgtacagctcgccatgccgagagtgtatccggcggcgtcacgaactccacgcaggaccatgtatcgcttct
gtggggcttgcagggcggactgggtgctcaggtagtggtgcggcagcagcacggggcgtcgccatgggg
gtgttctgtggtagtggtcggcagctgcacgcgtccctcgatgttgtggcggatctgaagttcacctgtatgcgttct
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tcgatgccttcagctcgatcggttaccagggtgtcgcctcgaaactcacctcgccgggtctgttagttgcgtcgtc
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gtagcggctgaagactgcacggctaggtaaggtaggtgcacgagggtggccagggcacggcagctgcgg
gtgcagatgaacttcagggtcagttgcgttaggtgcacgcggccatgcgcgtccctcgccggacacgcgtgaacttgtggcgtt
acgtgcgcgtccagctgcaccaggatggcaccacccggtaacagtcctgcgcgtcaccat

NOS terminator

gaatttccccgatcgtaaacaattggcaataaaaggatcttaagattgaatccgttgcggcttcgcatttatcatataatt
tctgtgaattacgtaagcatgtaatatttaacatgtaatgcacgttatttagatgggtttatgattagactccgcata
attatacatttaatacgcgatagaaaacaaaatcgcgcgcacattggataaaattatcgcgcgcgggtcatctatgag
qactaqatcq

Integrase 2 *A. thaliana* codon optimized sequence

atgccaatagcggccagaattctctcaactgtttatccaggtaagagtcccccgcgtaccttacggacgagctctaggg
atccgaaacgtaaaggaaagatctgtcaatctcaatttagacgaagggagagctacgtgtcgatgcagggtggccaatt
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agaatcaattacttggctqcgagtgtqaagcqgtqgtqcttgcgaqataatacagatgtqagqagaacqagaa

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Integrase 4 *A. thaliana* codon optimized sequence

atgattacgaccagaaaggcgctatacgttcgtcgtcgcactactaatcaggctgaggaagggtatagtattcaagg
caaatcgattcaactaataaaaactgcaagctatggcgatcatctatgaggaatatactgtatgccgggtcgtgg
gggaaaggattgataggcccgtatgagtaaattaatcacggatgcaaagcacaagagatttgatcgttctgtctataaa
cttgacagattaagttagtccgtcaggacacgttacccgtgaaggatgtttcaatcagaacaatatacttcgtga
gcctacaggaaaacatcgatacttcctcagcgtatggtaatctattctgacccttattcgcgtatcgttagttgagcga
gaacaaattacggagcgaatgcgtatggcaagattggcgagccaaatctgtaagacaatggctggacatataact
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caccgactattaaaggatgtccatcagaaaaattgttgcacaagctgaaataagatggattacaatgtaaaggattgc
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ggatggggctcgaaactggagacccctgtaagaaggaaaggtaaaaggtaaagaaataactattgtctgaattctagacc
taagaggacggctccgtgcacactccctatacgtatcgttagacacttgcgaaagattacgtgcgtcatgaaatgcca
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gacgcactgtataggcaggaaactattggcacttcctgcttacccgtatgtgtggacgtggactatgaggggccagaa
gtatgttgcgtttagtccagagagttaaagtggacaggataacatagatatactggacacccctttaa

Integrase 5 *A. thaliana* codon optimized sequence

atgcgcaggcatgcacgacagagacccggaccggcaccggcagggtaatacgaccgttctgttagaaaaagcaagctgt
caaatacttagggctaattggggcgggtcaaaggagaaaacaggaaattccatagcagcgcaggagacgcctcggag
gaaggtagccgcgtttaggaatgcagaactcaggcatgtatggaaaggaggttaggatctgccagcagattcagaaagg
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gatagatggatagaggggtgcagggtctatcctaagataatcgaaccggaggacggatgcctcgtcatttttt
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cagaagaggctcgaggaggcgaaaagcttagtgagaggtaagagataactaaagcgcataaagagaaaaac
ggaaatggtaaatctagggcgcgtacggactcagggtgtacttgtcacagtatccgtatcgaagaaggcgtatgaga
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acggttcagaccatgacacgcggcggaaaagcatctactctctggccgaatgcgtatgcgttgcggggctctgttca
tacagtggcaatggctatagatgtggagatctcagtcaaaaggcgttgcggcccccacgtatgcgcgaggaagtc
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caagaggcattaagcacacttcaggcggcggcggaaaatggatgttgcgttgcggcccccacgtatgcgc
tggatcgttagacagtagcgttgcgttgcggcccccacgtatgcgcgagggatgggtcggccgttgcgg
tgtatagatgagatgttgcgttgcggcccccacgtatgcgcgagggatgggtcggccgttgcgttgcgg
qcagcgcqgtacataa

Integrase 7 *A. thaliana* codon optimized sequence

atgaaggtagcgatctatgtccgtgtcaactgatgagcaggccaaggaaaggatttccatcccagcgacagagaaaa
gattaagggcatttgcctacaaggctggagatcgtagaggatatacgaaagaggggtggctgcgaaggatttg
gacagacctcagatcgagagactqctaaggatataaaaaaaggtaacatcgacattgtcctcqatacacagggtggata

ggctaacttagtccgttctggatctttatcgctcctgcaaacatttgcagaagtgatacactggctttcgtagtgctacggagg
tatacgatacgtaactgcaatggccgttattcattacccttagtggccgtctggcacaatgggagcgtaaaacctggc
agagaggtaaaatttggaatgaaacagatgattgacgagggcaagaagccggaggtcacagtccctacggttataa
atttgcataaggacttcaactgtactataatcgaggaggaagctgtatgtcgatgtatgtattacaggatgtactgcgtatggat
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gacttattaccgtgtactaaatgcaccgtatcacaacgagaagaacatactagagccacttgcacgagatacagg
gttaattacgagtaaagactttatgatgatgatggcgacagatacgtacaacaggagggttagacgtgagcgcgt
gactaaagaactggagaagataaagaggcagaaggagaagtggtagtgcattgtatatggacgatcgaaatccgatcc
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gaagaagataaagaacccgttagaagagaagtgataaccgtctccaaaatgatgtttaaacaacagttcgacaaa
gcaaatgatttcacaaaaaaggaaactttgtcttatcttcgaaaagattgtaatctatgagagaaaaggaaattaaag
aagatcacactagattatactttgaagttaa

Integrase 9 *A. thaliana* codon optimized sequence

atgaaggctcgctatacaccagagtaagcactctggagcaaaaggagaaaggcattctatagaagaacaggagaa
gaagctcagagcatactccgatataaacgattggaaaattcataaagtgtatacagacgccgctattccggggcgaag
aaagaccgaccagcactacaagagatgtgaacgaaatagataactcgattgtgcgttataagctgcaccgact
cactcgittgtcaaagacctacttgaattctcgagctatttgcgatcttcgcgaccgaagtcta
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gaaaggaccgcaatgggaaagacgtgccagtgccagaaaggctgcggaaaacggtaccccttctattatgcagg
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cttagagaaaataacaatcaaactgatcataacagcaagtacaaggccactcgaaaaattggcacaggccgtat
cgaaaaacgcactcacccacccatctgttagaggccatctgtatttgggacatttcgtggagaacactcagcaggcgat
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aggaagtgttgtattcaaagctatattctgcagtaactgtgatcataacgaaaaataagaatgtgtacattgacgaa
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cgaagatgtgggtatcgacattgagaagttgaggaaagagcgcagcgcgcgcgcgcgcgcgcgcgcgcgcgc
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aaaggaaaaacattcaattatgaaaaatcaagaacttaagtacgttctcaatgggtggactcatggaggatga
acttaagaccgagttcataaagatggcaataaaaatatacatttgcgatcttgcggatggactcatggaggatga
aaattcttgcgatcagggcatagaattttataa

Integrase 13 *A. thaliana* codon optimized sequence

atggctgtcggaaattacatacgcgatgtactcaggagcaggccagtgaggggcattccatagaaagccaaaagaa
aaaattggcgcttactcgagattcaggggggatgactatacggtttatattgaggagggaatatccgggaagaatac
aatcgccaaagcttaactccitatggagcatattgaaaaggtaaaattaatactactcgttaccgattagccgt
ctaacgaggtcagtaatcgattgcacaagttattgaatttcgcaggaacacgcgtgcgcctcaactccgcactgaaa
cttacgacacaaccaccgc当地有多个不同的文本块，每个文本块的长度和内容都不相同。为了确保所有文本块都被正确识别并转换为HTML，我将它们全部包含在单个

块中，每个文本块前添加一个

标签。

phiC31 *A. thaliana* codon optimized sequence

atggacacatacgccgggtcctatgacaggcagtcccgtaacgtaaaaatagtagtgcggccccccgcacgcag
cgttccgccaatgaggacaagcagcagaccccaacggaggttgagcgagatggggcaggttcaggtaggcagg
ccacttctctgaagcgcggcactccgcgttcggcaccgcggagagaccgcgatgtcgagcgtataactaaatgatgc
cgagcgggtcactcaacatgataattgtatgtacgttaggttccagactgaaaagtaatggatgcaataccaata
gtatcagagcttctagcctgggttacgtatgtgacccaggagggcgtatccgacaaggaaacgttatggatctt
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cagagggagctcgggggatcgtcgggggaaaagcccgatcggttgaacttgtcagtgaacaccagaaggagattacg
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ggttagtgcaccaagcaagcggcggaggatctatcaaggacagctacagggtcgttagacgtaaagtgtgaccctca
gcacctggccagcatgggtacgtcaatgtccatggcggcgttagacaagttgtggctgaacgtatattaaacaa
aattcgacatgcagaggcgcacggaggactctagcgttactatgggaagccgcgcgtcattggaaagttacgg
ggcgcctaaaaaaagcggagagagagactaatctgttagccgagcgtgtatgcactgaatgcgttagaggagctgt
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ctgcgtcagcaaggagccgaagagcgttactacggcgtcgaagccgcggcgttagtgcacaaacttccactcgatc
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gcgagcataacatggctaaaccacccatggcgcacgtgaagacgtcacaagatggaaactgaggacgtgcag
catag

Bxb1 *A. thaliana* codon optimized sequence

References

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