Genome editing of *CCR5* by CRISPR-Cas9 in mauritian cynomolgus macaque embryos

Keywords: *in vitro* fertilization (IVF), preimplantation embryo, genome editing, CCR5, CRISPR/Cas9

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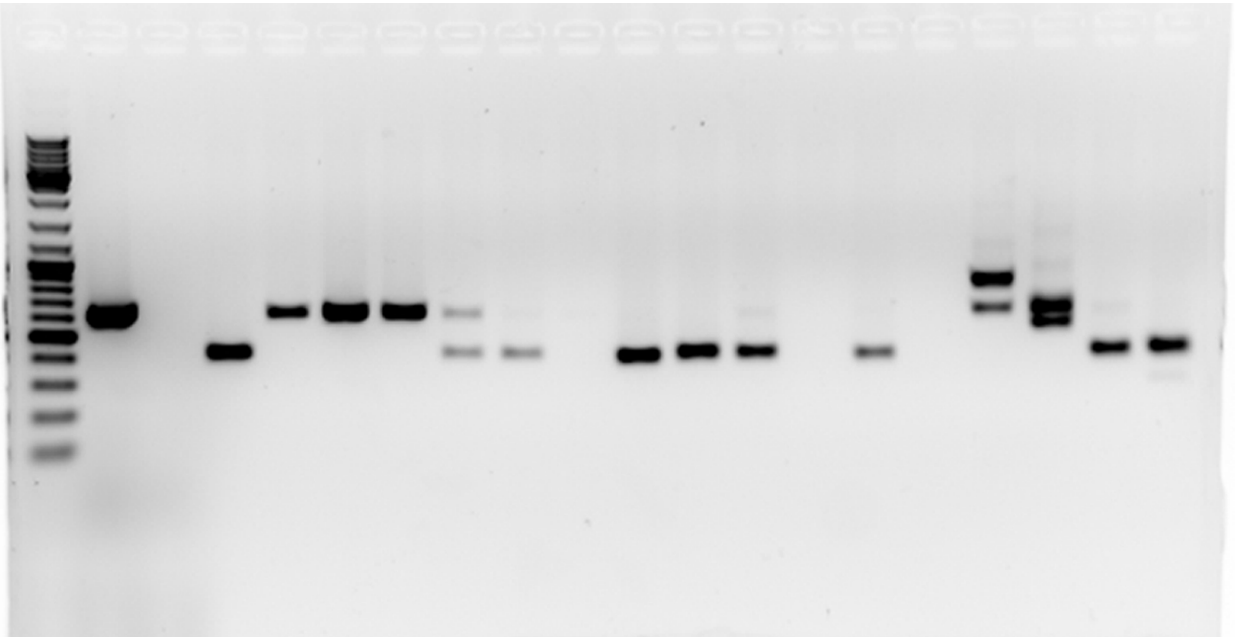
Supplemental Figure S1. Full length gel electrophoresis images of data shown in Figure 4B and 4C. Gel electrophoresis images of whole embryos (A) and single blastomeres (B).

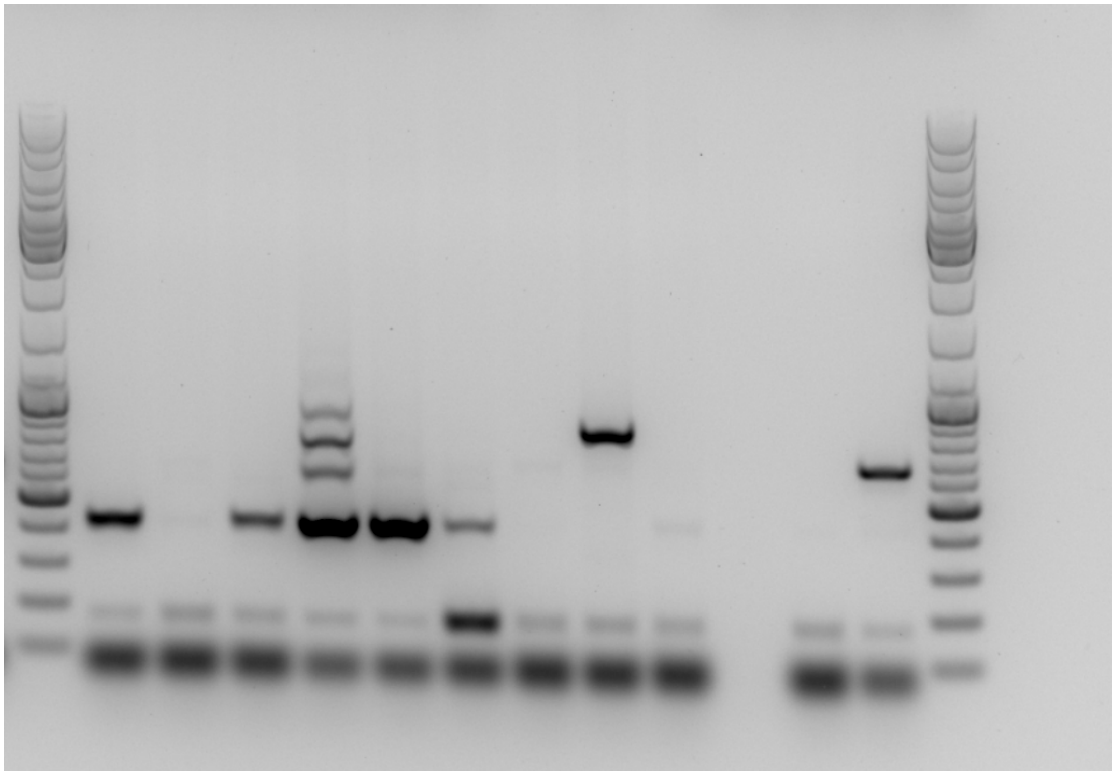
Supplemental Figure S2. Representative hormone profiles at differing stages within the ovarian cycle. Blood samples were collected between days 8-16 post the onset of menses and progesterone and estradiol-17beta levels were evaluated. In some cycles, LH levels were also assayed. A. LH confirmed ovulation on day 12 post-menses, B. ovulation on day 15 as determined by a decline in estrogen with a rise in progesterone, C. an anovulatory cycle, and D. an ovarian cycle within the luteal phase.

Supplemental Figure S1

A.

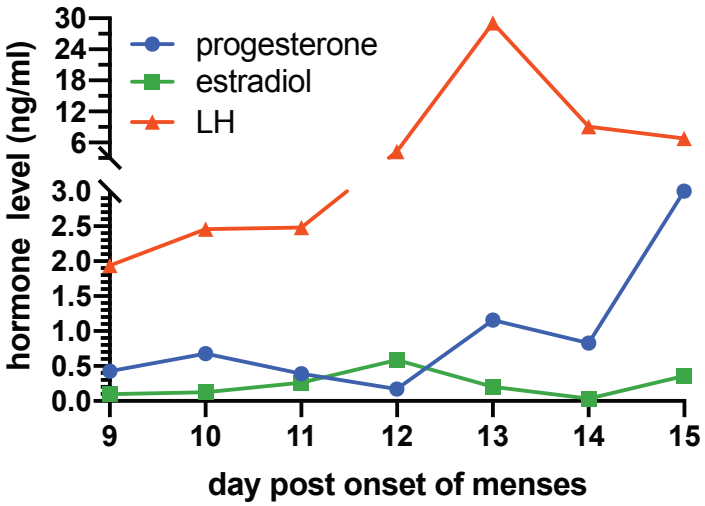


B.

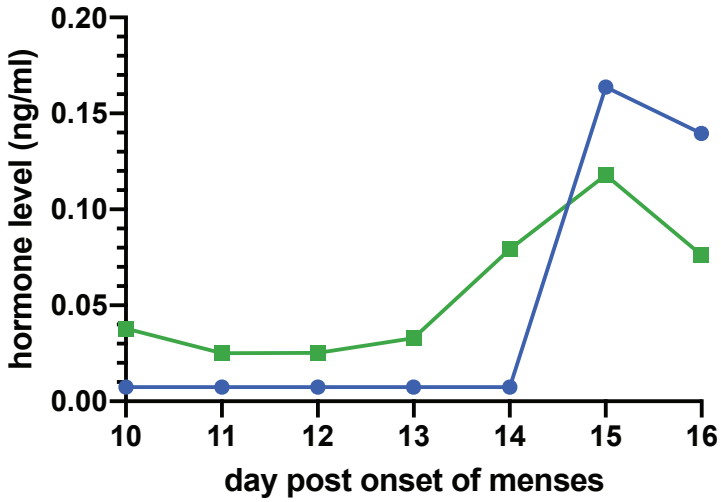


Supplemental Figure S2

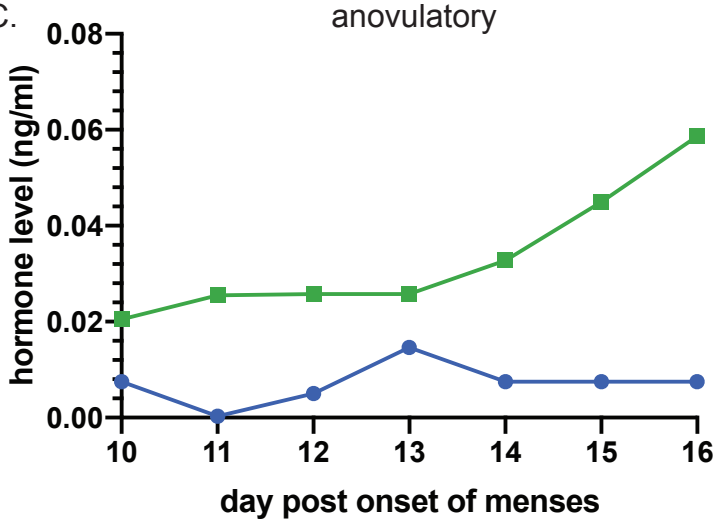
A. LH confirmed ovulation day 12



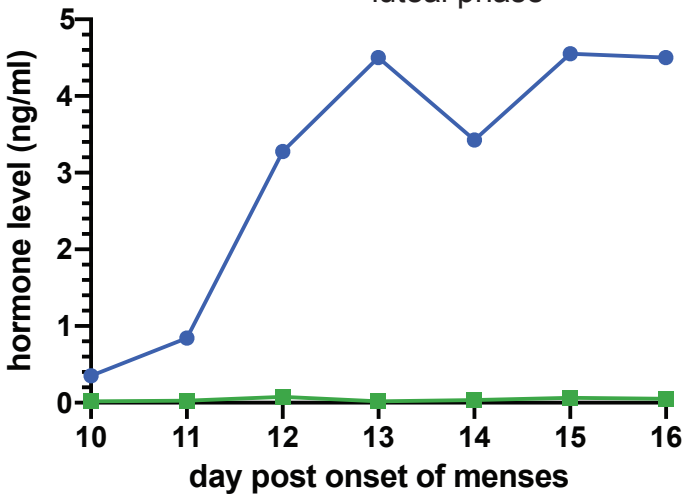
B. ovulation day 15



C. anovulatory



D. luteal phase



Supplemental Table S1. Summary of ovarian stimulation response in MCMs. A nonparametric Kruskal-wallis test with Dunn's correction for multiple comparisons was used for statistical analysis.

Stimulation	n	Total MII oocytes ± SD	Total oocytes ± SD
1	23	15.1 ± 18.3	30.0 ± 24.3
2	21	15.1 ± 14.2	22.5 ± 17.3
3	13	8.3 ± 11.9	16.3 ± 15.0
4	2	20.0 ± 22.6	31.0 ± 36.8
p-value		0.29	0.26

Supplemental Table S2. Summary of surgical and non-surgical embryo transfer attempts.

method	cannulation attempts	autologous transfers	successful cannulations	embryos transferred	transfers to confirmed cycle-matched recipients	embryos transferred to confirmed cycle-matched recipients
surgical	26	5	20	146	3	23
non-surgical	13	1	12	76	3	27