

Supplementary Material

1 Supplementary Figures and Tables

1.1 Supplementary Figures

>MdU6 promoter

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ACCCGCAAGGAATTTAAGTTAATATGGCCAATTCCTTGATGATGAGAATCATCATT
CCTGTAGCAGTGTTATTAAGAGAATAACCGATGAATTCCTTGCTAACTTATTGGGT
GCTAAGTATTATTGGATCGAGAACATGATTTGTGTTAGTTTTACATATATAAAATA
AATGGGTAAAGAGTTACCTGTTTATAATCACGGTTAATACCTATAACCGCCCATT
AAATTTTGCGGGTAAACGGTTATACCCATAACCGTTTATTTATCTAAACGGTTATCC
ATAACCGTAACCATTTAATTTAAATGGACGGGTAACCGCGGTTACCCATAACCAAT
GGGTATTTGCCCATCTTTATTTATGATTGAGGATACTCAGTCCACATAGGAAAGCC
CAAGGTGGGAAAAAAAGTTGACCATTAAGGACGGAAGCCAGCGTCCCACATCG
GCCAAAACAAGGTTTCTAAACGACTTTATATACTCTTACTTGAAGGTAATGCTT
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Figure S1. Sequence of the MdU6 promoter.

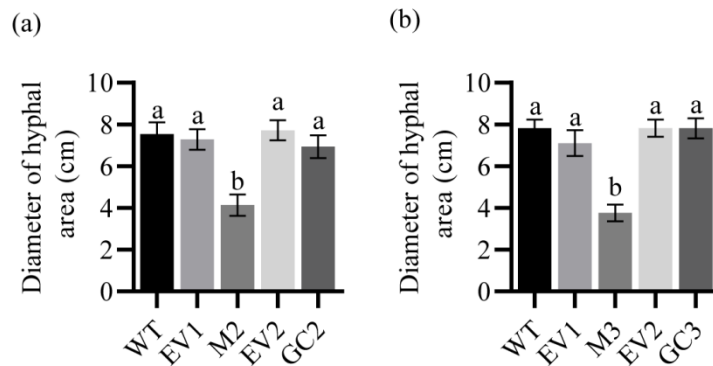


Figure S2. Quantitation of hyphal spread of *B. dothidea* on mutation callus. (a) The second line and (b) the third line of MdcNNGC2 mutation. Different letters indicate a significant difference ($p < 0.05$). Bars represents the mean \pm SD ($n = 5$). Statistical significance was determined using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's test. EV1, the callus transformed with pHDE-35S-Cas9-mCherry-UBQ, an empty vector used here for gene editing; M2, M3, apple callus with the mutant MdcNNGC2 gene; EV2, the callus transformed with pRI101, an empty vector for genetic complementation. GC2, GC3, the callus expressing the MdcNNGC2 gene with silent mutation at the PAM site and target sequences.

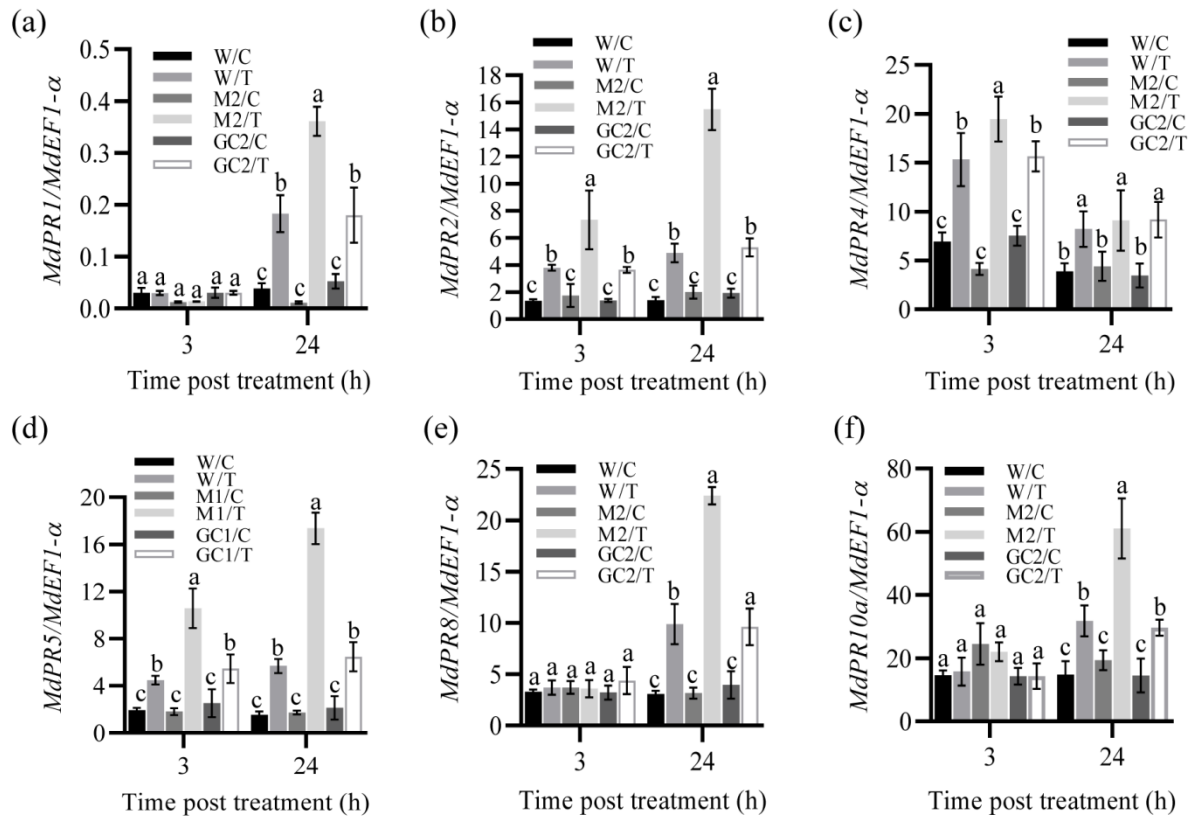


Figure S3. Effects of the second line of *MdCNGC2* mutation on the expression of defense-related genes. a-f show the relative expression of *MdPR1*, *MdPR2*, *MdPR4*, *MdPR5*, *MdPR8* and *MdPR10a*, respectively, in M2 line compared to WT and GC2. W/C, WT callus treated with $5 \times$ diluted PDB and used as a control. W/T, WT callus treated with BCF. M2/C, the second mutated callus line treated with $5 \times$ diluted PDB was used as a control. M2/T, the second mutated callus line treated with BCF. The expression of pathogenesis-related (PR) genes was determined using qRT-PCR. The *MdeF1-α* gene was used as an internal reference. GC2, the callus expressing the *MdCNGC2* gene with silent mutation at the PAM site and target sequences. The data are presented as the mean \pm SD ($n = 4$). Statistical significance was determined by two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post-hoc test. Different letters indicate a significant difference ($p < 0.05$).

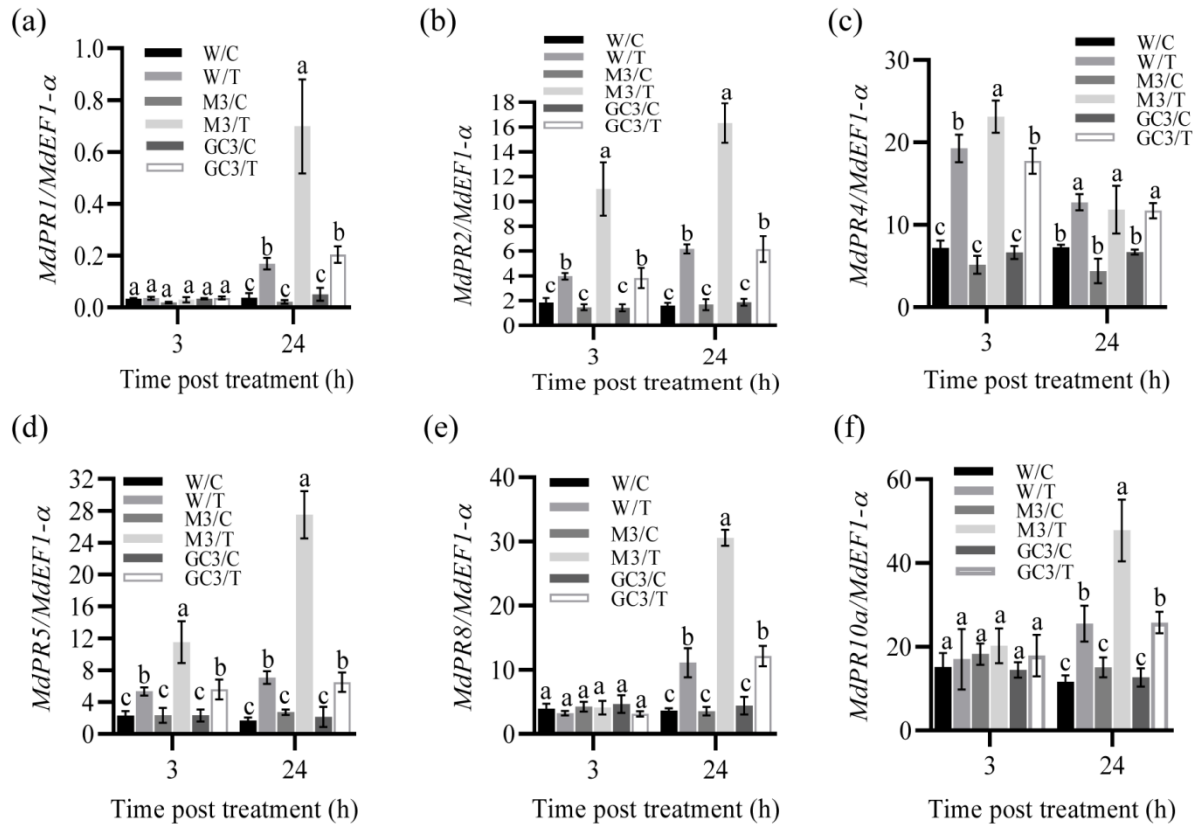


Figure S4. Effects of the third line of *MdCNGC2* mutation on the expression of defense-related genes. a-f show the relative expression of *MdPR1*, *MdPR2*, *MdPR4*, *MdPR5*, *MdPR8* and *MdPR10a*, respectively, in M3 line compared to WT and GC3. W/C, WT callus treated with 5 × diluted PDB and used as a control. W/T, WT callus treated with BCF. M3/C, the third mutated callus line treated with 5 × diluted PDB was used as a control. M3/T, the third mutated callus line treated with BCF. GC3, the callus expressing the *MdCNGC2* gene with silent mutation at the PAM site and target sequences. The expression of pathogenesis-related (PR) genes was determined using qRT-PCR. The *MdEF1-α* gene was used as an internal reference. The data are presented as the mean ± SD (n = 4). Statistical significance was determined by two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post-hoc test. Different letters indicate a significant difference ($p < 0.05$).

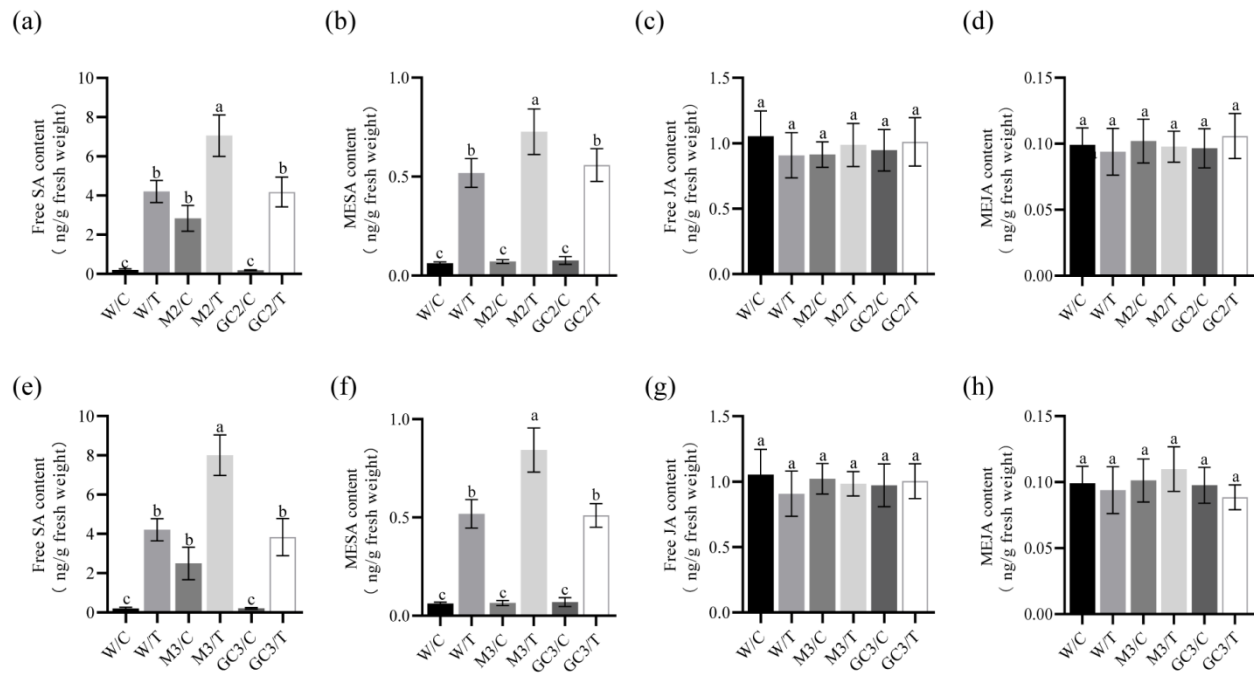


Figure S5. SA and JA contents in the second (a-d) and third (e-h) callus lines of *MdcNCGC2* mutation. W/C, WT treated with $5 \times$ diluted PDB and used as a control. The three mutation callus lines were compared to the same WT control. W/T, WT callus treated with BCF. M/C, mutated calli treated with $5 \times$ diluted PDB were used as a control. M/T, mutated callus treated with BCF. GC/C, GC callus treated with $5 \times$ diluted PDB. GC/T, GC callus treated with BCF. The data are presented as the mean \pm SD ($n = 5$). Statistical significance was determined by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post-hoc test. Different letters indicate a significant difference ($p < 0.05$).

1.2 Supplementary Figures and Tables

Table S1. The primers used in this study

Primer name	Primer sequence (5'→3')
The full-length cDNA primers	
FL-MdCCNGC2-F	ATGTCCTCCTCCCAGTTCTTCC
FL-MdCNGC2-R	TTATTCAAGGTGATCGTGTGGC
MdU6-F	ACCCGCAAGGAATTTAAGTTAA
MdU6-R	AAGCATTACCTTCAAGTAAGAG
Primers used for construction of gene editing vector	
mCNGC2-RG1-F1	CCACTCTGCCTGGATGTCAAGTTTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC
mCNGC2-RG1-F2	GGACGAAACGAGTAAGCTCGTCCCCTCTGCCTGGATGTCAA
mCNGC2-RG1-F3	GAGTGGCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACGAGTAAGCTCG
MdU6-pHDE-F	GTCAAACACTGATAGTTTAAACCCGCAAGGAATTTAAGTT
MdU6-pHDE-R	CCAAGCTTCACTTCACTAGTCACCTGAGTGCAGGCGTAGC
CNGC2T2-MdU6-R	CACCTGAGTGCAGGCGTAGCAAGCATTACCTTCAAGTAAGAG
CNGC2T2-U6ter-F	GCTACGCCTGCACTCAGGTGGTTTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC
U6ter-pHDE-R	TTGAGACCAAGCTTCACTTCCCATCAGAGGTGTAACGGAA
RGR-pHDE-F	TTTTTCTGATTAACAGCTCGGAGTGGCTGATGAGTCCGTG
RGR-pHDE-R	GCTAGCTTACTCAGTTAGGTGTCCCATTCGCCATGCCGAA
RGRs-R	GTCCCATTCCGCCATGCCGAA
Primer for detection of mutation in target sequence	
Crispr-CNGC2-Target1-F	AGAACTCCCAGAGCGACGACA
Crispr-CNGC2-Target1-R	TACGAACGTGAGGCGAGAAAA
Crispr-CNGC2-Target2-F	TCTTGCTCGGACGAAGTTTGC
Crispr-CNGC2-Target2-R	AACGGCGTGGAGAAATACCTG
Quantitative real-time PCR primers	
MdCNGC2-192-F	CATCTGCGACATTCACCTGC
MdCNGC2-192-R	ACCTGTAGCGACGCCAAGTA
MdEFa-F	CAAGGCAAGGTACGAGGAA
MdEFa-R	GAAGTGGAAGACGGAGGG
MdPR1-F	AGTAGGCGTTGGTCCCTT
MdPR1-R	ACTGTAGTCGGCTTTCTCC
MdPR2-F	TTGATAATGCGAGGACTT
MdPR2-R	GGGTATTTAGGCTGTTTG
MdPR4-F	CCACATACCACCTCTACAATC
MdPR4-R	AAAGGCAGTCCATCCATAT
MdPR5-F	AACTTGCCTATGTCTGTGCG
MdPR5-R	CCATCAGCCGCTTTCCT
MdPR8-F	CAACTCGGGCAACTACCA
MdPR8-R	GTTCTGATGTCGGCACTCT
MdPR10-F	AAACTACTCATACGCCTACAC
MdPR10-R	TTGATCTCAACATCACCTT
Primers for VIGS	
VIGS-MdCNGC2-F	CGGAATTCCCATCTTTTTGGGGTTTAA
VIGS-MdCNGC2-R	CGAGCTCTCCATCTCATCTTCTCCC
Primers for genetic complement	
MdCNGC2-mut-F1	GTTATGCATGTACCCAAGTCGGGGTCCCAGCCTTTCCTC
MdCNGC2-mut-R1	GACTTGGGTACATGCATAACATTCGACGGAGTTGGAGATG
MdCNGC2-mut-F2	CCGTTGTGTTTAGACGTAAATGGCACATTTAACTATGGAA

MdCNGC2-mut-R2
pRI101-*MdCNGC2*-mut-F
pRI101-*MdCNGC2*-mut-R

TTTACGTCTAAACACAACGGCGGCTTTCTCATCACGCTTG
CGGGATCCATGTCCTCCTCCCAGTTCTT
ATTCGAGCTCACTAGTGGATCCTCA

Table S2*. The genes used in the present study

Name	Species	Accession
<i>AtCNGC1</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At5G53130
<i>AtCNGC2</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At5g15410
<i>AtCNGC3</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At2g46430
<i>AtCNGC4</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At5g54250
<i>AtCNGC5</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At5g57940
<i>AtCNGC6</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At2g23980
<i>AtCNGC7</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At1g15990
<i>AtCNGC8</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At1g19780
<i>AtCNGC9</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At4g30560
<i>AtCNGC10</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At1g01340
<i>AtCNGC11</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At2g46440
<i>AtCNGC12</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At2g46450
<i>AtCNGC13</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At4g01010
<i>AtCNGC14</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At2g24610
<i>AtCNGC15</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At2g28260
<i>AtCNGC16</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At3g48010
<i>AtCNGC17</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At4g30360
<i>AtCNGC18</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At5g14870
<i>AtCNGC19</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At3g17690
<i>AtCNGC20</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	At3g17700
<i>OsCNGC2</i>	<i>O. sativa</i>	Os06g0527100
<i>OsCNGC4</i>	<i>O. sativa</i>	ABF97880
<i>OsCNGC7</i>	<i>O. sativa</i>	Os02g0627700
<i>OsCNGC14</i>	<i>O. sativa</i>	Os03g0758300
<i>OsCNGC15</i>	<i>O. sativa</i>	Os01g0782800
<i>OsCNGC16</i>	<i>O. sativa</i>	Os05g0502000
<i>MdCNGC2</i>	<i>Malus domestica</i>	MD17G1056400
<i>SICNGC5</i>	<i>S. lycopersicum</i>	Solyc06g051920
<i>SICNGC6</i>	<i>S. lycopersicum</i>	Solyc03g007260
<i>MdPR1a</i>	<i>Malus domestica</i>	MD05G1109100
<i>MdPR2</i>	<i>Malus domestica</i>	MD14G1080100
<i>MdPR4</i>	<i>Malus domestica</i>	MD04G1225400
<i>MdPR5</i>	<i>Malus domestica</i>	MD09G1256300
<i>MdPR8</i>	<i>Malus domestica</i>	MD01G1213300
<i>MdPR10</i>	<i>Malus domestica</i>	MD16G1160700

* The gene sequences of apple, Arabidopsis, rice and tomato were retrieved from genomic database of apple (<https://iris.angers.inra.fr/gddh13/>), Arabidopsis (<http://www.arabidopsis.org/>), rice (<http://www.ricedata.cn/gene/>), and tomato (<https://solgenomics.net/>), respectively.