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Reporting Summary

Nature Research wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Research policies, see our <u>Editorial Policies</u> and the <u>Editorial Policy Checklist</u>.

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For	all statistical analyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.
n/a	Confirmed
	The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement
	A statement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly
	The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.
	A description of all covariates tested
X	A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons
	A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals)
	For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i>) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted <i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i>
\times	For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings
\boxtimes	For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes
\boxtimes	Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's <i>d</i> , Pearson's <i>r</i>), indicating how they were calculated
	Our web collection on statistics for biologists contains articles on many of the points above.

Software and code

Policy information about <u>availability of computer code</u>

Data collection

Whole-genome sequencing data were collected using a fastqc (v0.11.8) for raw data QC, BWA-MEM (v0.7.17-r1188) for alignment, and Picard SortSam (v2.21.8) for alignment sorting installed in a DNBSEQ-T7 sequencing system (MGI). Deep sequencing data were collected using an iSeq Control software (v1.4.1.1700) installed in an iSeq 100 sequencer (Illumina). Quantitative RT-PCR data were collected using a QuantStudio Design & Analysis Software (v1.5.1).

Data analysis

SigmaPlot (v14.0), MAUND (available at https://github.com/ibs-cge/maund), Digenome-toolkit (available at https://github.com/chizksh/digenome-toolkit2). Excel (2016)

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Research guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.

Data

Policy information about availability of data

All manuscripts must include a data availability statement. This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A list of figures that have associated raw data
- A description of any restrictions on data availability

Whole genome sequencing data were deposited at the NCBI Sequence Read Archive (SRA, http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra). Raw data are provided in the Source Data file.

Field-spe	ecific reporting			
Please select the or	ne below that is the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.			
\times Life sciences	Behavioural & social sciences Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences			
For a reference copy of t	the document with all sections, see nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf			
Life scien	nces study design			
	close on these points even when the disclosure is negative.			
Sample size	No statistical analyses were performed to predetermine sample sizes, but our study contains a large-scale validation experiment with a			
	sample size of 88, which is the largest sample size among those reported until now for the efficiency assessment.			
Data exclusions	No data were excluded.			
Replication	All experiments were repeated at least three times. Critical experiments were confirmed for repeatability by 3 different testers.			
Randomization	Mammalian cells used in this study were grown under identical conditions; no randomization was used			
Blinding	Large-scale validations were performed by 3 different testers blinded to information with respect to the Cas type.			
Reportin	g for specific materials, systems and methods			
We require information from authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each material, system or method listed is relevant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a response.				
Materials & exp	perimental systems Methods			
n/a Involved in th	n/a Involved in the study			
Antibodies ChIP-seq				
Eukaryotic cell lines				
Palaeontology and archaeology MRI-based neuroimaging				
Animals and other organisms				
Human research participants				
Clinical data				
Dual use research of concern				
Eukaryotic cell lines				
Policy information	about <u>cell lines</u>			

Policy information about <u>cell lines</u>	
Cell line source(s)	HEK293T (Lenti-X 293T, Takara)
Authentication	Cells were authenticated by the supplier using STR analysis.
Mycoplasma contamination	Mycoplasma contamination was regularly tested and non-contaminated cells were only used in this study.
Commonly misidentified lines	Not used.
(See <u>ICLAC</u> register)	
Authentication Mycoplasma contamination Commonly misidentified lines	