Supplementary information

Mitochondrial base editor DdCBE cause substantial DNA off-target editing in nuclear genome of embryos

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Contents Materials and Methods Supplementary figures and legends Supplementary Table S1 Supplementary Table S2 Supplementary sequence

Materials and Methods

Experimental design

The mixture of Cre and DdCBE mRNA was injected into one blastomere of a 2-cell embryo derived from mating Ai9 male mice with wild-type C57BL/6 female mice. The action of Cre is expected to generate a chimeric embryo with half of cells labeled with tdTomato (colored red). The tdTomato⁺ cells and tdTomato⁻ cells were isolated from the chimeric embryo at E14.5 by FACS for WGS. The off-target SNVs and indels were identified by comparing the tdTomato⁺ with tdTomato⁻ cells using three variant calling algorithms as indicated (Mutect2, Lofreq and Strelka for SNVs, and Mutect2, Scalpel and Strelka for indels). SNVs and indels were depicted as colored dots and crosses respectively in Fig. 1a.

Animals

Experiments involving mice were approved by the Biomedical Research Ethics Committee of Center for Excellence in Brain Science and Intelligence Technology/Institutes of Neuroscience, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Super ovulated C57BL/6 females (4 weeks old) were mated with heterozygous Ai9 males (full name B6.Cg-Gt (ROSA) 26Sortm9 (CAG-td-Tomato) Hze/J; JAX strain 007909), and females from the ICR strain were used as foster mothers. Mice were maintained in a specific pathogen-free facility under a 12-hour dark–light cycle, and constant temperature (20–26°C) and humidity (40–60%) maintenance.

In vitro transcription of DdCBE and Cre mRNA

The *ND5*-DdCBE (m.G12918A and m.C12336T) plasmids were obtained from Addgene deposited by Dr. Jin-Soo Kim lab¹ and protein sequences encoding DdCBE used in the study were provided in Supplementary sequence. The DdCBE plasmids were linearized and used as the template for *in vitro* transcription using the mMESSAGE mMACHINE T7 Ultra kit (Life Technologies). The DdCBE mRNA were purified using the MEGAclear kit (Life Technologies) and eluted in RNase-free water. *In vitro* transcribed RNAs were aliquoted and stored at -80°C until use. Prior to

microinjection, the DdCBE mRNA was prepared by centrifuge for 10 min at 14,000 rpm at 4°C and supernatant transferred to 0.2 mL fresh PCR tubes for injection. Cre mRNA was similarly prepared with the DdCBE mRNA as described here.

Microinjection of mouse 2-cell embryos with DdCBE mRNA

Super ovulated C57BL/6 females (4 weeks old) were mated with heterozygous Ai9 males (full name B6.Cg-Gt(ROSA)26Sortm9(CAG-td-Tomato)Hze/J; JAX strain 007909), and fertilized embryos were collected from oviducts 23 h post hCG injection. For 2-cell injection, the mixture of left TALE-DdCBE (100 ng/ μ L) and right TALE-DdCBE mRNA (100 ng/ μ L) was injected with Cre mRNA (5 ng/ μ L) into the cytoplasm of one blastomere of 2-cell embryo 48 h post hCG injection in a droplet of M2 medium containing 5 μ g/mL cytochalasin B (CB) using a FemtoJet microinjector (Eppendorf) with constant flow settings. The injected embryos were cultured in KSOM medium with amino acids at 37°C under 5% CO₂ in air for 2 hours and then transferred into oviducts of pseudo-pregnant ICR foster mothers at 0.5-d.p.c.

Fluorescence activated Cell Sorting (FACS)

To isolate tdTomato⁺ with tdTomato⁻ cells, the whole E14.5 embryos were dissected and dissociated enzymatically in 5 mL Trypsin-EDTA (0.05%) at 37°C for 30 min. The enzymatic dissociation was stopped by adding 5 mL of DMEM medium with 10% Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS). Fetal tissues were then homogenized by passing 30–40 times through a 1 mL pipette tips. The cell suspension was centrifuged for 6 min at 800 rpm, and the pellet was resuspended in DMEM medium with 10% FBS. Finally, the cell suspension was filtered through a 40-µm cell strainer, and tdtomato⁺/tdtomato⁻ cells were isolated by FACS. Samples for WGS analysis were found to be >95% pure when assessed with a second round of flow cytometry and fluorescence microscopy analysis.

Whole genome sequencing (WGS) and data analysis

WGS protocol for GOTI was described in the previous study². Briefly, genomic DNA was extracted from sorted tdTomato⁺ or tdTomato⁻ cells using the DNeasy blood and

tissue kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. WGS was performed at the mean coverage of 50× by Illumina NovaSeq 6000 platform. Trimmomatic (v0.39) was used to trim the low quality reads and adapter sequences in the FASTQ files. Qualified reads were mapped to the mouse reference genome (mm10) by BWA (v0.7.12) with mem -M and Picard-tools (v2.3.0) was used to reorder, sort, add read groups and mark duplicates of the aligned BAM files. Then, Strelka (v2.7.1), Lofreq (v2.1.2) and Mutect2 (v4.1.5) were used to identify the genome wide de novo variants with high confidence. In parallel, Mutect2 (v4.1.5), Scalpel (v0.5.3) and Strelka (v2.7.1) were run individually for the detection of whole genome *de novo* indels. Only SNVs or indels identified by all the three algorithms were used for the following analysis. The variants were identified in the mapped BAM file of tdTomato⁺ sample, with the tdTomato⁻ sample in the same embryo as control and only variants mutated in the tdTomato⁺ sample could be identified. For example, if the WT allele is G in a certain coordinate, the tdTomato⁺ cells carries A, and the tdTomato⁻ cells carries G, then the mutant A will be called as a *de novo* mutation. If tdTomato⁻ cells carries A, the mutant could not be identified. To further validate the off-target SNVs were exclusively identified in tdTomato⁺ samples, we also called variants in the tdTomato⁻ sample with the tdTomato⁺ sample in the same embryo as control, in which only variants mutated in the tdTomato⁻ cells but were WT in the tdTomato⁺ cells could be identified. To strictly control the quality of the variants, we removed variants overlapped with UCSC repeat regions and microsatellite sequences or reported in dbSNP151 database.

Genotyping analysis

The genotypes or off-target analysis of mutant E14.5 embryos were determined by PCR of genomic DNA extracted from tdTomato⁺ and tdTomato⁻ cells. Phanta Max Super-Fidelity DNA Polymerase (Vazyme Biotech Co., Ltd) was activated at 95°C for 5 min, and PCR was performed for 35 cycles at 95°C for 30 sec, 60°C for 30 sec, and 72°C for 30s, with a final extension at 72°C for 5 min. Subsequently, PCR products were subjected to Sanger or Targeted deep sequencing. PCR primers for genotype

analysis are indicated in Supplementary Table S2.

Targeted deep sequencing

Target sites were amplified by nested PCR from genomic DNA using Phanta Max Super-Fidelity DNA Polymerase (Vazyme Biotech Co., Ltd). The paired-end sequencing of PCR amplicons was performed by GENEWIZ Co., Ltd using NovaSeq 6000 platform. The sequencing data were subsequently demultiplexed using fastq-multx (v1.4.1) with the PCR primers. We next performed sequence alignment between the demultiplexed sequencing data with each of the on-target and off-target sites using CRISPResso2 (v2.0.32), and then generate mapping statistics using in-house scripts with Perl (v5.26.2) and R (v4.1.0).

Statistical analysis

All statistical values were presented as means \pm SEM. Differences between datasets were considered to be significant at *P* value less than 0.05. All statistical tests were conducted with the unpaired student's *t*-test (two-tailed), unless otherwise stated.

References

- Lee, H. et al. Mitochondrial DNA editing in mice with DddA-TALE fusion deaminases. *Nat. Commun.* 12, 1190 (2021).
- 2 Zuo, E. et al. GOTI, a method to identify genome-wide off-target effects of genome editing in mouse embryos. *Nat. Protoc.* **15**, 3009-3029 (2020).

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Mus musculus mitochondrial ND5 (G12918A)



Supplementary Fig. S1. DdCBE mediated on-target editing efficiency in E14.5 embryos. a. Schematic of DdCBE targeting *ND5* (m.G12918A) gene in mitochondrial genome. **b.** Representative Sanger sequencing chromatograms of low (upper), medium (middle) and high (lower) mutation loads in m.G12918A and m.C12336T E14.5 fetuses without FACS. **c.** Mutation loads of edited mice obtained through microinjection of DdCBE targeting G12918 (n=11) and C12336 (n=14).



Supplementary Fig. S2. Off-target profile of DdCBE for mitochondrial genome editing with GOTI. a. Mitochondrial genome-wide off-target loci identified from mouse embryos injected with *ND5*-DdCBE. There is no SNVs identified in control embryos injected with only Cre mRNA but without DdCBE (bottom panel) whereas several SNVs identified in embryos injected with both Cre and *ND5*-DdCBE mRNA due to the potential off-target editing (upper five panels). b. Sequence logos generated from sequences with off-target C·G to T·A conversions by *ND5*-DdCBE in mitochondrial DNA genome. Bits reflect sequence conservation at a given position.



Supplementary Fig. S3. Off-target profile of DdCBE for nuclear genome editing with GOTI. a. The distribution of mutation types in each embryo. The number in each cell indicated the proportion of a certain mutation type among all identified SNVs, and deeper colors represented higher proportions. **b.** Distribution of SNVs or INDELs in the mouse genome in Cre and *ND5*-DdCBE-treated samples. Genome-wide distribution SNVs or INDELs from outer circle to inner circle were identified from m.G12918A-1#, m.G12918A-2#, m.C12336T-1#, m.C12336T-3#, Cre-1#, Cre-2#, and Cre-3# embryos.



Supplementary Fig. S4. Off-target analysis of DdCBEs on nuclear DNA in mouse E14.5 fetuses. a. Left: the on-target editing sites on mtDNA and the corresponding nuclear DNA sequence with the greatest homology for are shown ND5-m.G12918A-DdCBE and ND5-m.C12336T-DdCBE. TALE binding sites begin at NO and are shown in blue. Target cytosines are in purple. Nucleotide mismatches between the mtDNA and nuclear mitochondrial DNA segments (NUMTs) are in red. Right: editing efficiencies are measured by next-generation sequencing. b. Overlap and efficiency bias analysis among SNVs detected by GOTI with predicted off-targets by Cas-OFF inder. Data are presented as means \pm SEM. *P* values were evaluated with the unpaired student's *t*-test (two-tailed).



Supplementary Fig. S5. Sanger sequencing chromatograms of SNVs detected by WGS in DdCBE-treated embryos. SNVs from the indicated samples were validated by Sanger sequencing. Green arrows indicate wild-type nucleotide, and red arrows indicate mutated nucleotide. Primers were listed in Supplementary Table S2.

Supplementary Table S1. Summary of the numbers of mouse Ai9×C57BL/6 embryos used and mutants obtained by injection of the DdCBEs.

Type of	Number of injected	Number of transferred	Total E14.5 pups	Number of edited	Mutation load
Mutagenesis	Ai9×C57 embryos	Ai9×C57 embryos	(%)	E14.5 pups (%)	(%)
ND5-m.G12918A	53	45	11 (24.4)	9 (81.8)	7.1-35.3
ND5-m.C12336T	50	45	14 (31.1)	11 (78.6)	8.4-46.1
Cre	35	30	9 (30.0)	0 (0)	NA

List of PCR primers used for Sanger sequencing of off-target sites				
Off-target				
sites	PCR primer	Sequence (5'-3')		
	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-1#-1F	ATGCTGGGTAATGGATGT		
Rbfox3	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-1#-1R	TTGGCTCTTTCTTAGGTGT		
	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-1#-2F	CACGGGTCACAAGGGTTT		
Tspan4	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-1#-2R	GGACGGAAGGCAGAACAA		
	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-1#-3F	TTAGCGATATGGAAAGGT		
Tenm3	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-1#-3R	TGAAATAATGACGGGACT		
	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-1#-4F	GTTCACCCTAAGCGATGT		
Gramd1b	Mus mito- <i>ND5</i> G12918A-1#-4R	CTGGTAATGCCCTGTTTT		
	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-1#-5F	AAATGGGAATGATTAGGG		
Negr1	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-1#-5R	TGAAGGGAAGCAGTAGAG		
	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-1#-6F	TACCAATGCCTTCCAGAC		
Gm30662	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-1#-6R	GCACAGGGATGAAGATGA		
	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-2#-1F	GTCCAGCTAGTCCTACAA		
Gm28269	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-2#-1R	ACAACAAGTACAAACCCT		
	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-2#-2F	GCAAATTGTATCTTGGCTAT		
Gm33605	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-2#-2R	TTTCTGGAGTCCACCTTC		
	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-2#-3F	TGTGGTCTGGAGGGTCAA		
Gm35900	Mus mito- <i>ND5</i> G12918A-2#-3R	ATCAGTGGAAACAGAGGC		
	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-2#-4F	ACAGAAGTGACTTGGCTCAA		
Phka1	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-2#-4R	GGTCCCATACCCAGTGTT		
	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-2#-5F	GAAGAAAGGAGGTAGAGG		
Gm6952	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-2#-5R	ATATTTGGCTGTGGGTAT		
	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-2#-6F	TCTGGGAATCCTGAGATA		
Atp2b3	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-2#-6R	CAGTGGGAACATAGCAAG		
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-1#-1F	AGGAGGGAAGTTGTTAGA		
Ptl4	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-1#-1R	TTCATTGGCATTACAGAG		
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-1#-2F	ACCCTTTCCCAATCTGTA		
Gm7485	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-1#-2R	TGACCTCAAGTTGCCCTA		
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-1#-3F	AGAGCCAACACTCAAACA		
Gm41	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-1#-3R	GGCAGTAGTCCCAAGATG		
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-1#-4F	CATCTCGTCCTGTTTGAC		
Btk	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-1#-4R	CTATGGTTATGTGGGTGC		
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-1#-5F	ACCTAGCCTGAGCAAATC		
Slx4ip	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-1#-5R	TCAGCCAGCTAAGGAGTT		
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-1#-6F	GGGTGATAGAGTTTCATAG		
Gm14576	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-1#-6R	TACAGAAGAGGGAGTAGAG		
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-2#-1F	GTGAACAGTATCCCAGTCG		
Gm10000	Mus mito- <i>ND5</i> C12336T-2#-1R	ACAGCCAAGGGTAGTAGAG		

Supplementary Table S2. The primers used in this study.

4930445E	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-2#-2F	CCAAGGTCCAGCTATCAA	
18Rik	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-2#-2R	GGAAGGAGGGCTTATTTT	
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-2#-3F	TGTCTGAGCGTGTACTTT	
		CCTAATCTTAGATACCCATAA	
Mtf2	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-2#-3R	С	
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-2#-4F	AGAAGGATGAGTGCCTAG	
Kcnk9	Mus mito- <i>ND5</i> C12336T-2#-4R	AGAAGGAGAAAGGGTATG	
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-2#-5F	TTCCAGCAAAGAAAGACC	
Olfr618	Mus mito- <i>ND5</i> C12336T-2#-5R	ATCCCATTCATTAAGTCC	
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-2#-6F	CTCTGCTTCTTGCCTTAC	
Gm29398	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-2#-6R	CTCATAATCCAGCCCATC	
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-3#-1F	GTCTGCGGTGTTAGGTGT	
Gm15033	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-3#-1R	AGTGCTGCTCAATGAAAT	
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-3#-2F	GCATTAGTTCTTGCCTCCAA	
Cypt13	Mus mito- <i>ND5</i> C12336T-3#-2R	TTCTGCCACCCTCCTCAC	
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-3#-3F	TTCCTCACCTCCACCTTA	
Dmd	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-3#-3R	GGACGTTCCCTACAGATA	
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-3#-4F	GCTCCCATTGTTGAAGAT	
Gm15294	Mus mito- <i>ND5</i> C12336T-3#-4R	TGCTGTAAAGAGGGTGTT	
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-3#-5F	CTTGCTGCTCTTGAAATA	
Amd-ps1	Mus mito- <i>ND5</i> C12336T-3#-5R	ATCAGACAGGAGGGTTAG	
	Mus mito-ND5 C12336T-3#-6F	TTGCCATAGTCCACATCC	
Gm14910	Mus mito- <i>ND5</i> C12336T-3#-6R	TCCAGTCCCATACACCAG	
Lis	t of PCR primers used for Sanger s	sequencing of on-target sites	
On-target			
sites	PCR primer	Sequence (5'-3')	
	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-F	GCCAACTAGGCCTGATAATAG	
G12918A	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-R	GGCGTTTGATTGGGTTTATG	
	Mus mito-ND5 C12366T-F	CACCTCAGCCAACAACAT	
C12336T	Mus mito-ND5 C12366T-R	TTGGGTGAGAGCACAAATAG	
List of	PCR primers used for Targeted de	eep sequencing of on-target sites	
On-target			
sites	PCR primer	Sequence (5'-3')	
		GTACNNNNNNNNTCATACCAT	
	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-F	TCACATCATCA	
G12918A	Mus mito-ND5 G12918A-R	CGCGGTTTTGTTATTGTTAC	
		GTACNNNNNNNCAGCCCTAC	
	Mus mito-ND5 C12366T-F	AAGCAATCCTC	
C12336T	Mus mito-ND5 C12366T-R	TGGAGGCCAAATTGTGCTGA	

Supplementary sequence:

DdCBE domains are annotated as: yellow for MTS, italics for linker, cyan for HA or FLAG tag, purple for N&C-terminal domain, underlined for RVD, red for half of DddAtox, green for UGI.

ND5-m.G12918A-DdCBE:

Left-<mark>SOD2</mark>

MTS-3×HA-mitoTALE-G1397-DddA_{tox}-C-1×UGI MALSRAVCGTSRQLAPVLGYLGSRQKHSLPDYPYDVPDYAGYPYDVPDYAG YPYDVPDYA<mark>GIRIQDLRTLGYSQQQQEKIKPKVRSTVAQHHEALVGHGFTHA</mark> HIVALSQHPAALGTVAVKYQDMIAALPEATHEAIVGVGKQWSGARALEALL TVAGELRGPPLQLDTGQLLKIAKRGGVTAVEAVHAWRNALTGAPLNLTPAQ VVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNNGGKQALETV QRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQ VVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQ RLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQV VAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQR LLPVLCQDHGLTPDQVVAIAS<u>NG</u>GGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVV AIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRL LPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVVAI ASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLL PVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPDQVVAIA SHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLP VLCODHGLTPEOVVAIASNGGGKQALESIVAQLSRPDPALAALTNDHLVALA CLGGRPALDAVKKGLGGSGSAIPVKRGATGETKVFTGNSNSPKSPTKGGCSG **GSTNLSDIIEKETGKQLVIQESILMLPEEVEEVIGNKPESDILVHTAYDESTDEN** VMLLTSDAPEYKPWALVIQDSNGENKIKML*

Right-COX8A ND5m.G12918A-DdCBE: MTS-3×FLAG-mitoTALE-G1397-DddA_{tox}-N-1×UGI MASVLTPLLLRGLTGSARRLPVPRAKIHSLDYKDHDGDYKDHDIDYKDDDD KGIRIQDLRTLGYSQQQQEKIKPKVRSTVAQHHEALVGHGFTHAHIVALSQHP AALGTVAVKYQDMIAALPEATHEAIVGVGKQWSGARALEALLTVAGELRGP PLQLDTGQLLKIAKRGGVTAVEAVHAWRNALTGAPLNLTPAQVVAIASNGG GKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQ AHGLTPEQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVVAIASNGGG KQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDH GLTPAQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVVAIASHDGGKQ ALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGL TPAQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNNGGKQA LETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLT PDQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVVAIASNGGGKQAL ETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTP DQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVVAIASNIGGKQALET

VQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIAS<u>HD</u>GGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDH<mark>GLTPEQ VVAIASNGGGKQALESIVAQLSRPDPALAALTNDHLVALACLGGRPALDAVK KGLGGSGSGSYALGPYQISAPQLPAYNGQTVGTFYYVNDAGGLESKVFSSGG PTPYPNYANAGHVEGQSALFMRDNGISEGLVFHNNPEGTCGFCVNMTETLLP ENAKMTVVPPEGSGSSTNLSDIIEKETGKQLVIQESILMLPEEVEEVIGNKPES DILVHTAYDESTDENVMLLTSDAPEYKPWALVIQDSNGENKIKML*</mark>

Left-SOD2 ND5m.C12336T m.G12341A-DdCBE: or MTS-3×HA-mitoTALE-G1333-DddA_{tox}-N-1×UGI MALSRAVCGTSRQLAPVLGYLGSRQKHSLPDYPYDVPDYAGYPYDVPDYAG YPYDVPDYA<mark>GIRIQDLRTLGYSQQQQEKIKPKVRSTVAQHHEALVGHGFTHA</mark> HIVALSQHPAALGTVAVKYQDMIAALPEATHEAIVGVGKQWSGARALEALL TVAGELRGPPLQLDTGQLLKIAKRGGVTAVEAVHAWRNALTGAPLNLTPAQ VVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASHDGGKQALETV **QRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQV** VAIAS<u>HD</u>GGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIAS<u>NG</u>GGKQALETVQ RLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPDQVV AIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLL PVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIA SNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPV LCQDHGLTPDQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPDQVVAIASNI GGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQ AHGLTPAQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNGG GKOALETVORLLPVLCODHGLTPEOVVAIASHDGGKOALETVORLLPVLCO AHGLTPAQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPEQVVAIASNGGG KQALESIVAQLSRPDPALAALTNDHLVALACLGGRPALDAVKKGLGGS<mark>GS</mark>GS YALGPYQISAPQLPAYNGQTVGTFYYVNDAGGLESKVFSSGG<mark>SGGS</mark>TNLSDII EKETGKQLVIQESILMLPEEVEEVIGNKPESDILVHTAYDESTDENVMLLTSDA PEYKPWALVIQDSNGENKIKML*

ND5m.C12336T m.G12341A-DdCBE: Right-COX8A or MTS-3×FLAG-mitoTALE-G1333-DddA_{tox}-C-1×UGI MASVLTPLLLRGLTGSARRLPVPRAKIHSLDYKDHDGDYKDHDIDYKDDDD <mark>K</mark>GIRIQDLRTLGYSQQQQEKIKPKVRSTVAQHHEALVGHGFTHAHIVALSQHP AALGTVAVKYQDMIAALPEATHEAIVGVGKQWSGARALEALLTVAGELRGP PLQLDTGQLLKIAKRGGVTAVEAVHAWRNALTGAPLNLTPAQVVAIAS<u>NG</u>G GKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQ AHGLTPAQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASNGG GKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQ AHGLTPAQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPEQVVAIASNGG GKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIAS<u>NN</u>GGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQ DHGLTPDQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNIGG

KQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIAS<u>NN</u>GGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQD HGLTPAQVVAIAS<u>NI</u>GGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVVAIAS<u>NI</u>GGKQ ALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIAS<u>NG</u>GGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHG LTPDQVVAIAS<u>NI</u>GGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAH<mark>GLTPEQVVAIASNGGGKQA LESIVAQLSRPDPALAALTNDHLVALACLGGRPALDAVKKGLGGS</mark>GSPTPYP NYANAGHVEGQSALFMRDNGISEGLVFHNNPEGTCGFCVNMTETLLPENAK MTVVPPEGAIPVKRGATGETKVFTGNSNSPKSPTKGGCSGSTNLSDIIEKETG KQLVIQESILMLPEEVEEVIGNKPESDILVHTAYDESTDENVMLLTSDAPEYKP WALVIQDSNGENKIKML^{*}