Supplementary information

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

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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 \textdegree 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 lab ¹ 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 study 2 . 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 $50\times$ 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⁻ e a contra a contra della contra
En la contra della 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

- 1 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).

a

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-2#, 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 are shown for *ND5*-m.G12918A-DdCBE and *ND5*-m.C12336T-DdCBE. TALE binding sites begin at N0 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-OFFinder. Data are presented as means ± 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.

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Supplementary Table S2. The primers used in this study.

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-SOD2

MTS-3×HA-mitoTALE-G1397-DddA_{tox}-C-1×UGI MALSRAVCGTSRQLAPVLGYLGSRQKHSLPDYPYDVPDYAGYPYDVPDYAG YPYDVPDYAGIRIQDLRTLGYSQQQQEKIKPKVRSTVAQHHEALVGHGFTHA HIVALSQHPAALGTVAVKYQDMIAALPEATHEAIVGVGKQWSGARALEALL TVAGELRGPPLQLDTGQLLKIAKRGGVTAVEAVHAWRNALTGAPLNLTPAQ VVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNNGGKQALETV QRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQ VVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQ RLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQV VAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQR LLPVLCQDHGLTPDQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVV AIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRL LPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVVAI ASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLL PVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPDQVVAIA SHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLP VLCQDHGLTPEQVVAIASNGGGKQALESIVAQLSRPDPALAALTNDHLVALA CLGGRPALDAVKKGLGGS*GS*AIPVKRGATGETKVFTGNSNSPKSPTKGGC*SG GS*TNLSDIIEKETGKQLVIQESILMLPEEVEEVIGNKPESDILVHTAYDESTDEN VMLLTSDAPEYKPWALVIQDSNGENKIKML*

ND5- m.G12918A-DdCBE: Right-COX8A $MTS-3\times FLAG-mito TALE-G1397-DddA_{tor}-N-1\times UGI$ MASVLTPLLLRGLTGSARRLPVPRAKIHSLDYKDHDGDYKDHDIDYKDDDD KGIRIQDLRTLGYSQQQQEKIKPKVRSTVAQHHEALVGHGFTHAHIVALSQHP AALGTVAVKYQDMIAALPEATHEAIVGVGKQWSGARALEALLTVAGELRGP PLQLDTGQLLKIAKRGGVTAVEAVHAWRNALTGAPLNLTPAQVVAIASNGG GKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQ AHGLTPEQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVVAIASNGGG KQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDH GLTPAQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVVAIASHDGGKQ ALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGL TPAQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNNGGKQA LETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLT PDQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVVAIASNGGGKQAL ETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTP DQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVVAIASNIGGKQALET

VQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPEQ VVAIASNGGGKQALESIVAQLSRPDPALAALTNDHLVALACLGGRPALDAVK KGLGGS*GS*GSYALGPYQISAPQLPAYNGQTVGTFYYVNDAGGLESKVFSSGG PTPYPNYANAGHVEGQSALFMRDNGISEGLVFHNNPEGTCGFCVNMTETLLP ENAKMTVVPPEG*SGGS*TNLSDIIEKETGKQLVIQESILMLPEEVEEVIGNKPES DILVHTAYDESTDENVMLLTSDAPEYKPWALVIQDSNGENKIKML*

ND5- m.C12336T or m.G12341A-DdCBE: Left-**SOD2** $MTS-3\times HA$ -mitoTALE-G1333-DddA_{tox}-N-1×UGI MALSRAVCGTSRQLAPVLGYLGSRQKHSLPDYPYDVPDYAGYPYDVPDYAG YPYDVPDYAGIRIQDLRTLGYSQQQQEKIKPKVRSTVAQHHEALVGHGFTHA HIVALSQHPAALGTVAVKYQDMIAALPEATHEAIVGVGKQWSGARALEALL TVAGELRGPPLQLDTGQLLKIAKRGGVTAVEAVHAWRNALTGAPLNLTPAQ VVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASHDGGKQALETV QRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQV VAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQ RLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPDQVV AIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLL PVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIA SNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPV LCQDHGLTPDQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPDQVVAIASNI GGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQ AHGLTPAQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNGG GKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPEQVVAIASHDGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQ AHGLTPAQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPEQVVAIASNGGG KQALESIVAQLSRPDPALAALTNDHLVALACLGGRPALDAVKKGLGGS*GS*GS YALGPYQISAPQLPAYNGQTVGTFYYVNDAGGLESKVFSSGG*SGGS*TNLSDII EKETGKQLVIQESILMLPEEVEEVIGNKPESDILVHTAYDESTDENVMLLTSDA PEYKPWALVIQDSNGENKIKML*

ND5- m.C12336T or m.G12341A-DdCBE: Right-COX8A $MTS-3\times FLAG-mitoTALE-G1333-DddA_{tor}-C-1\times UGI$ MASVLTPLLLRGLTGSARRLPVPRAKIHSLDYKDHDGDYKDHDIDYKDDDD KGIRIQDLRTLGYSQQQQEKIKPKVRSTVAQHHEALVGHGFTHAHIVALSQHP AALGTVAVKYQDMIAALPEATHEAIVGVGKQWSGARALEALLTVAGELRGP PLQLDTGQLLKIAKRGGVTAVEAVHAWRNALTGAPLNLTPAQVVAIASNGG GKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQ AHGLTPAQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASNGG GKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQ AHGLTPAQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPEQVVAIASNGG GKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPAQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQ DHGLTPDQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNIGG

KQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHGLTPAQVVAIASNNGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQD HGLTPAQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVVAIASNIGGKQ ALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPDQVVAIASNGGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQDHG LTPDQVVAIASNIGGKQALETVQRLLPVLCQAHGLTPEQVVAIASNGGGKQA LESIVAQLSRPDPALAALTNDHLVALACLGGRPALDAVKKGLGGS*GS*PTPYP NYANAGHVEGQSALFMRDNGISEGLVFHNNPEGTCGFCVNMTETLLPENAK MTVVPPEGAIPVKRGATGETKVFTGNSNSPKSPTKGGC*SGGS*TNLSDIIEKETG KQLVIQESILMLPEEVEEVIGNKPESDILVHTAYDESTDENVMLLTSDAPEYKP WALVIQDSNGENKIKML*