

# Supplementary Material

## Mechanics of CRISPR-Cas12a and engineered variants on $\lambda$ -DNA

Bijoya Paul<sup>1</sup>, Loïc Chaubet<sup>2</sup>, Dideke Emma Verver<sup>2</sup> & Guillermo Montoya<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Structural Molecular Biology Group, Novo Nordisk Foundation Centre for Protein Research, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences University of Copenhagen, Blegdamsvej 3-B, Copenhagen, 2200, Denmark.

<sup>2</sup>LUMICKS, Pilotenstraat 41, 1059 CH, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

\*To whom correspondence should be addressed Email: [guillermo.montoya@cpr.ku.dk](mailto:guillermo.montoya@cpr.ku.dk)

## Supplementary Figure Legends

**Supplementary Fig. 1.- Cleavage assays on different  $\lambda$ -DNA target sites.** Five different sites were selected on the  $\lambda$ -DNA and the cleavage activity of the endonuclease was tested with the corresponding crRNAs. The site targeted by crRNA1 on  $\lambda$ -DNA displayed the best activity and it was selected for further analysis (Supplementary Table 1).

**Supplementary Fig. 2.- Controls for single molecule experiments, mapping of binding profiles to A-T density along  $\lambda$ -DNA and mapping of binding profile to base pairs along  $\lambda$ -DNA.** **a)** 3 kymographs of a single DNA tether which was exposed to 2nM crRNA-1-Cy5/Cas12a (top), then 2nM crRNA-1-Cy5 crRNA only (middle) and finally back into 2nM crRNA-1-Cy5/Cas12a (bottom), all at 50 pN. The binding observed in the top and bottom kymographs is specific to Cas12, as the labelled crRNA alone does not yield any binding. **b)** Representative kymograph illustrating the bead center, which is marked by a dot in the blue channel. This reference was used for localization. **c)** An intensity profile was generated along the entire length of the scanned  $\lambda$ -DNA.

**Supplementary Fig. 3.- Sequence analysis for predicted binding locations.** **a)** Binding profile of Cas12a showing sequence matches without any PAM considerations on NT-strand ( $5' \rightarrow 3'$ , green lines) and on T-strand ( $5' \rightarrow 3'$ , grey lines). **b)** Binding profile of Cas12a showing sequence matches TTN-PAM on NT-strand ( $5' \rightarrow 3'$ , green lines) and on T-strand ( $5' \rightarrow 3'$ , grey lines). **c)** Scheme showing example search for a sequence match along  $\lambda$ -DNA.

**Supplementary Fig. 4.- Bulk activity of Cas12a variants with crRNA-1 and binding of Cas12a variants to  $\lambda$ -DNA.** **a)** Left panel displays 15% urea gel showing enzymatic activity of Cas12a variants with crRNA-6 (See Supplementary Table 1) with the annealed dsDNA formed by TS-6-long and NTS-6-long (See Supplementary table 1 and Materials and Methods). Right panel displays 15% urea gel showing indiscriminate ssDNA activity of Cas12a variants using crRNA-1 and activated by  $\lambda$ -activator (See Supplementary Table 1), with Unspecific ssDNA (See Supplementary Table 1) as the substrate. **b)** The top panel shows representative 120s kymographs of Cas12a variants with increasing forces (n=5). The bottom panel shows the binding profiles of Cas12a variants at increasing forces binned at 120s (n=5). **c)** Binding profiles of wtCas12a and its variants binned at 120s plotted alongside A-T density profile of the  $\lambda$ -DNA. **d)** Top panel in green shows Cas12a\_M3 binding to  $\lambda$ -DNA with gradual ramp up in force from 0 to 60 pN. The  $\lambda$ -DNA was co-stained with Sytox orange as a dsDNA marker, and the middle panel in red shows the signal obtained from staining with Sytox orange. Bottom panel shows superimposition of signals from labelled Cas12a-crRNA-1 complex and Sytox orange. The force applied on the  $\lambda$ -DNA vs time is denoted below the figure, as is the distance between the beads vs time (which results in the force applied on the DNA tether).

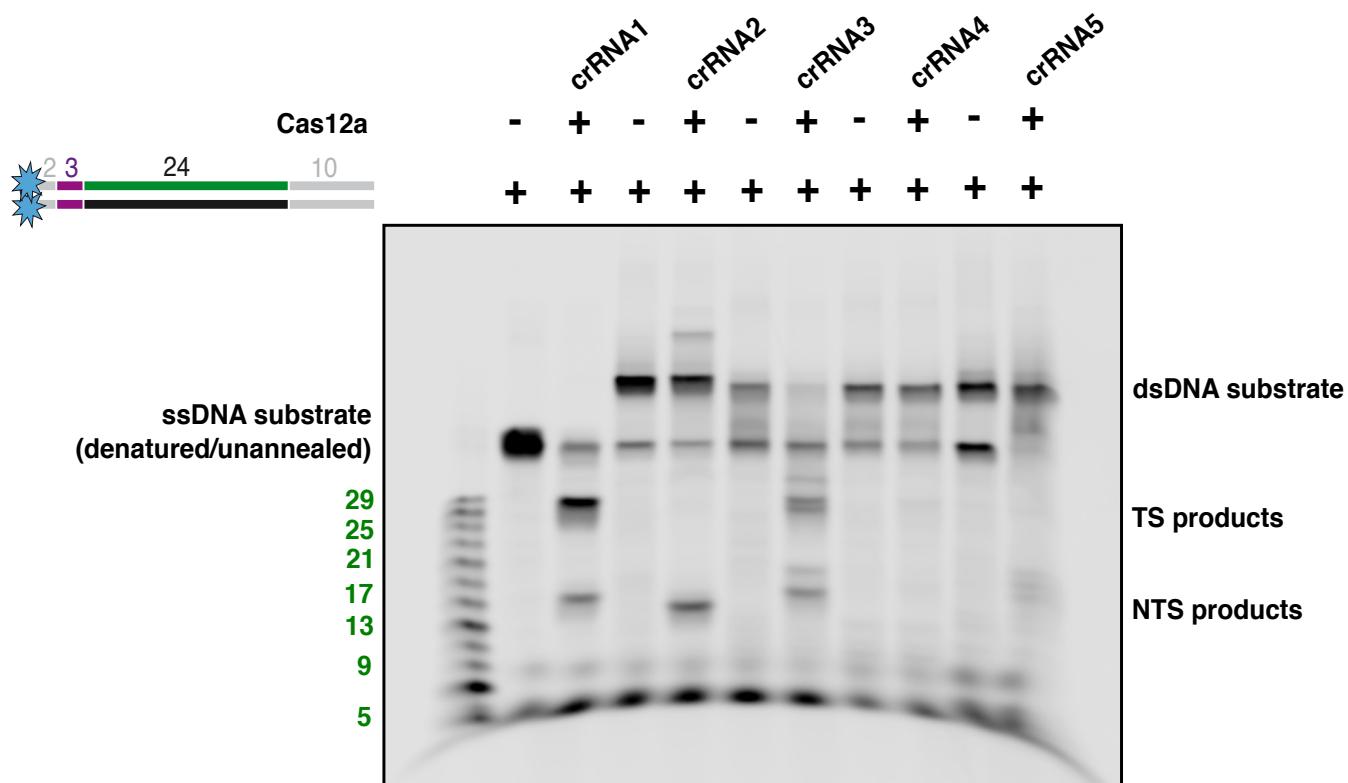
**Supplementary Fig. 5.- Kinetics of Cas12a\_M2 cleavage on T-strand and NT-strand.** **a)** 15% urea gel showing the time-course cleavage assay of the T-strand and NT-strand (n=3). **b)** Quantification and apparent rates of product formation of the T-strand (grey) and NT-strand (green). The experiment was repeated 3 times. The error bars show the SD of each measurement.

**Supplementary Table 1: DNA sequences and oligos**

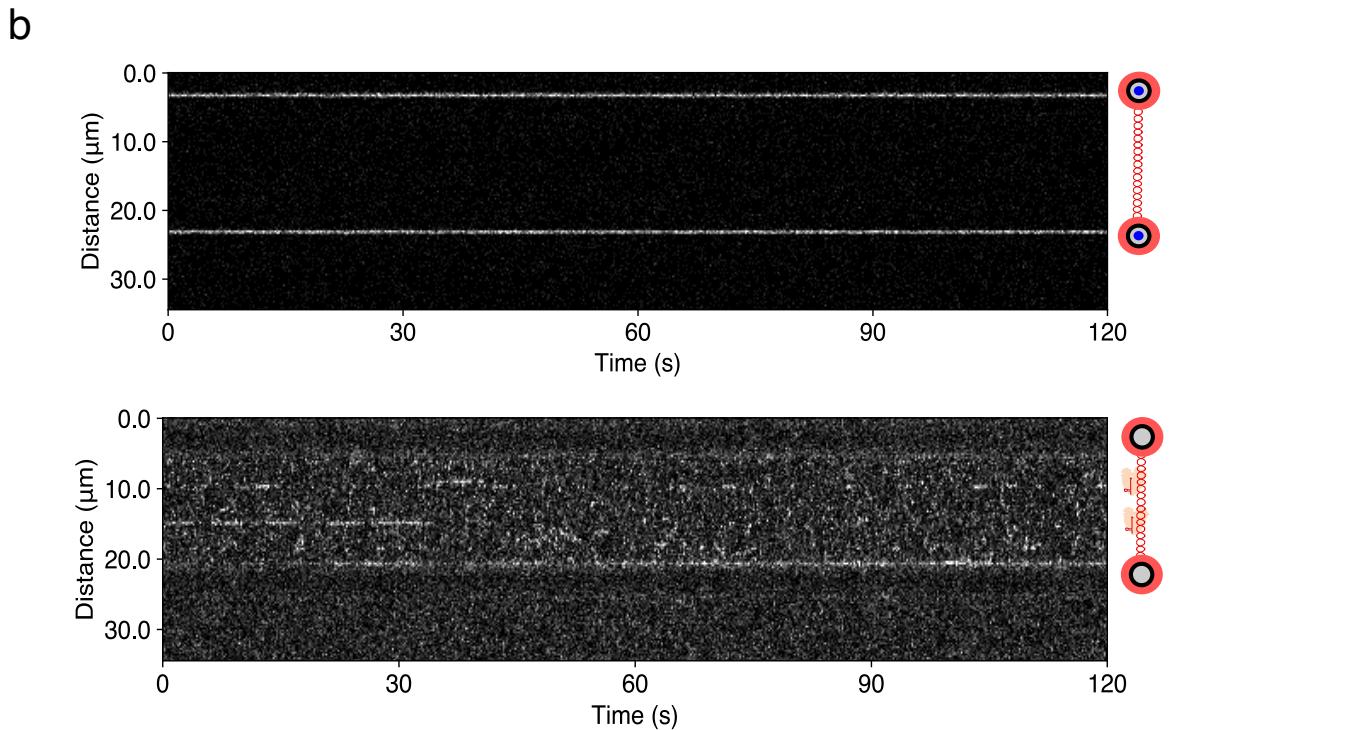
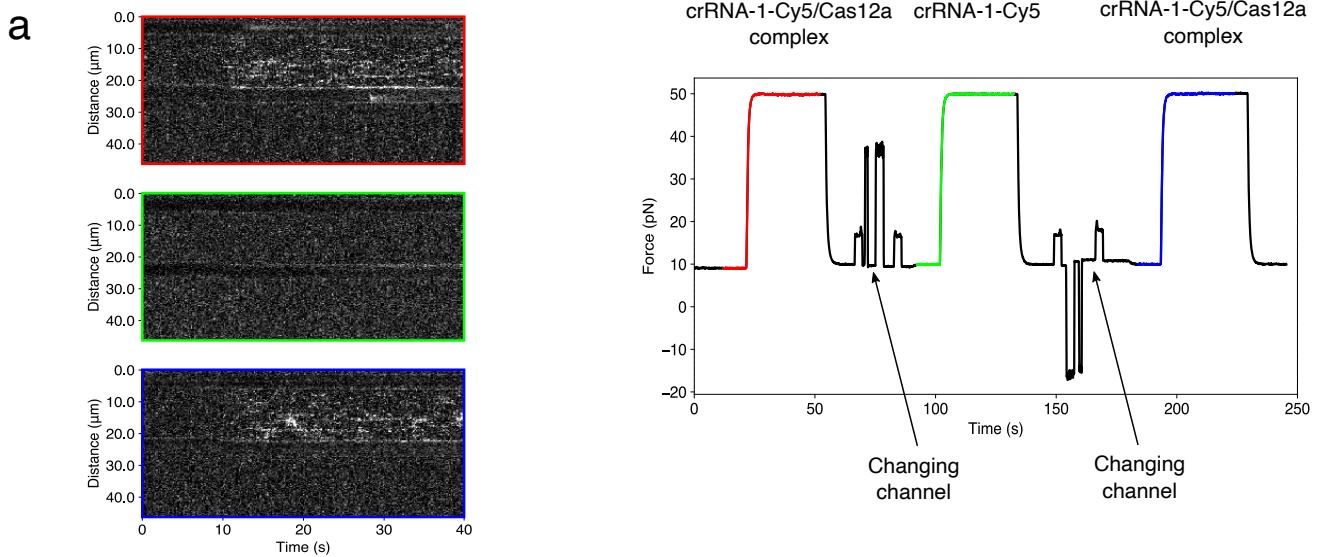
No	Name	Sequence
1	3'-Cy5-labeled crRNA-1	rArArUrUrCrUrArCrUrGrUrUrGrUrArGrArUrUrGrUrArArArGrArArArCrArGrUrArArGrArUrArArU/3Cy5Sp/
2	crRNA-1	rArArUrUrCrUrArCrUrGrUrUrGrUrArGrArUrUrGrUrArArArGrArArCrArGrUrArArGrArUrA
3	crRNA-2	rArArUrUrCrUrArCrUrGrUrUrGrUrArGrArUrUrGrUrCrGrCrGrGrUrArUrGrCrCrUrCrArGrArU
4	crRNA-3	rArArUrUrCrUrArCrUrGrUrUrGrUrArGrArUrUrGrArCrCrGrGrCrArArCrGrArUrGrArA
5	crRNA-4	rArArUrUrCrUrArCrUrGrUrUrGrUrArGrArUrUrCrGrUrArCrArGrUrUrCrA
6	crRNA-5	rArArUrUrCrUrArCrUrGrUrUrGrUrArGrArUrUrCrArArUrUrGrUrCrA
7	TS-1	ATCGGGTTGAGTATTATCTTACTGTTCTTACATAAAC/36-FAM/
8	NTS-1	/56-FAM/GTTTATGTAAAGAACAGTAAGATAATACTCAACC CGAT
9	TS-2	CGTGTCCCTCATGCTGAGGCCAATACCGCGACATAATG/36-FAM/
10	NTS-2	/56-FAM/CATTATGTCGCGGGTATTGGCCTCAGCATGGAGGAC ACG
11	TS-3	AAACATCGCGTTTCATTCCCGTTGCCGGTCAATAAA/36-FAM/
12	NTS-3	/56-FAM/TTTATTGACCCGGCAAACGGGAATGAAACGCCGAT GTTT
13	TS-4	CTCAGTAATGTGACGATAGCTGAAAAGTGTACGATAAAC/36-FAM/
14	NTS-4	/56-FAM/GTTTATCGTACAGTTTCAGCTATCGTCACATTACT GAG
15	TS-5	GACTGATAGTGACCTGTTGCAACAAATTGATAAGC/36-FAM/
16	NTS-5	/56-FAM/GCTTATCAATTGTTGCAACGAACAGGTCACTATCA GTC
17	TS-1-long	CGTACTCAAACATCGGGTTGAGTATTATCTTACTGTTCTTACATAAAC/36-FAM
18	NTS-1-long	/56-FAM/GTTTATGTAAAGAACAGTAAGATAATACTCAACC CGATGTTGAGTACG
19	$\lambda$ -activator	CATCGGGTTGAGTATTATCTTACTGTTCTTACATAAAC
20	Unspecific ssDNA	CGATGCATGACCAGTCTTATCCCCCAGGTCCCTCAAAC/36-FAM/
21	crRNA-6	rArArUrUrCrUrArCrUrGrUrUrGrUrArGrArUrGrArArGrUrCrArUrUrArArUrArArGrGrCrCrArCrU
22	TS-6	CGATGCATGCAGTGGCCTTATTAAATGACTTCTCTAACG/36-FAM/
23	NTS-6	/56-FAM/CGTTAGAGAAGTCATTAAATAAGGCCACTGCATGC ATCG
24	Activator TS	CGATGCATGCAGTGGCCTTATTAAATGACTTCTCTAACG

25	Off target	TCCTGCTCCGGATCGGCGTAACGTGTTCCGTTGACGAAGT TCACCGCATCCAGAAAACGGGCCTAAACCTTACGCCGGA CCACC GTTCCGCCGACCAGACTCTGCATATCTCCGCCAT CCCGGTGACCATAACCGTACAGGTTAGAAACCGTCAGCGT GGGGCGCGTACTGGTGCCCTTGCCATTCAAGTTCAAACCC GCTCCCCTGAATGGGATACGGCTGATACTGTCGCCCCCTG CCAGGTGACCGGCTCACCTTTGCTCTGCTCATTACAG AAAAAATAACGTTCTCCACCGACCTCTGTCAGGTCGATT TCCCAGAGCACCA CGCTGGCGACTGCTCCGACCG
26	On target	ATGATGTC TGACGCTGGCATT CGCATCAAAGGAGAGTGA GATCGGTTTGTAAGATAACGCTTGTGAAAATGCTGA ATTC CGCGT CCGT CTCACAGCGATGCCAGAGTCTGTAGTG TCAGATGATGACCGTACTCAAACATCGGGTTGAGTATT TCTTACTGTTCTTACATAAACATTGCTGATAACGTTTA GCTGAAACGACATACATTGCAAGGAGTTATAAATGAGT ATCAATGAGTTAGAGTCTGAGCAAAAAGATTGGCGTTA TCAATGTTGTGCA GATCCGGTGTCTGTCTCCATGCAGAC ATCACGAAGGTGTTATGTAGATGAAGGTATAGAT
27	$\lambda$ -DNA	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/J02459.1?report=fasta">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/J02459.1?report=fasta</a>

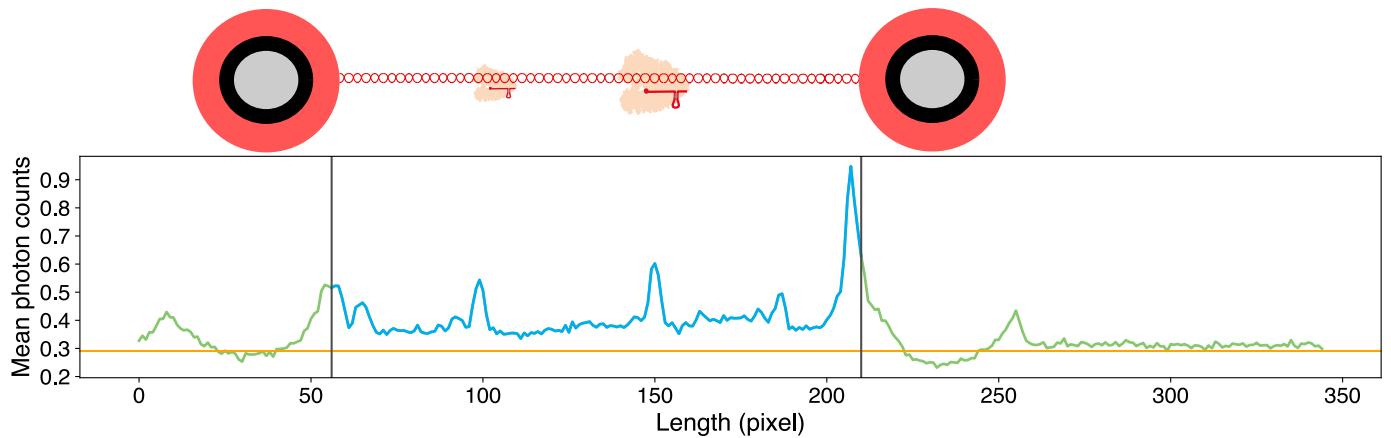
Supp Fig 1



Supp Fig 2

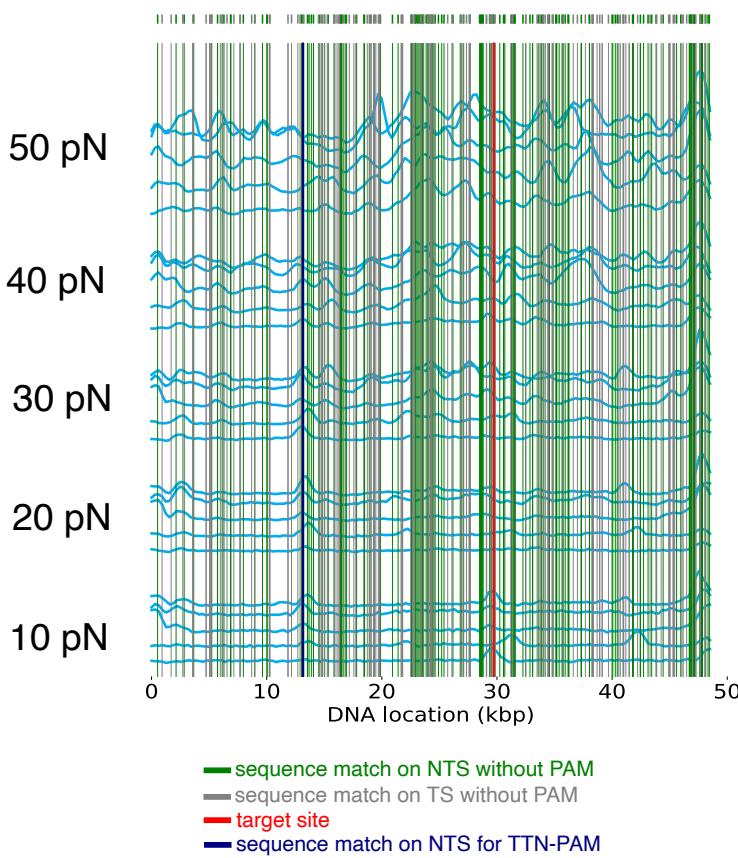


**c**

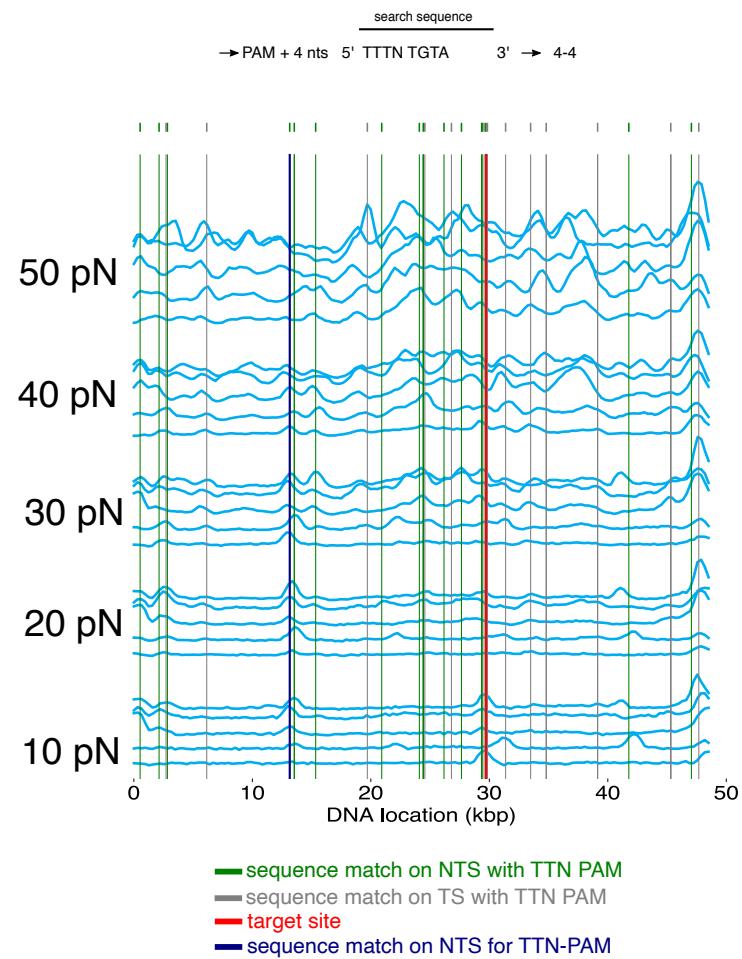


Supp Fig 3

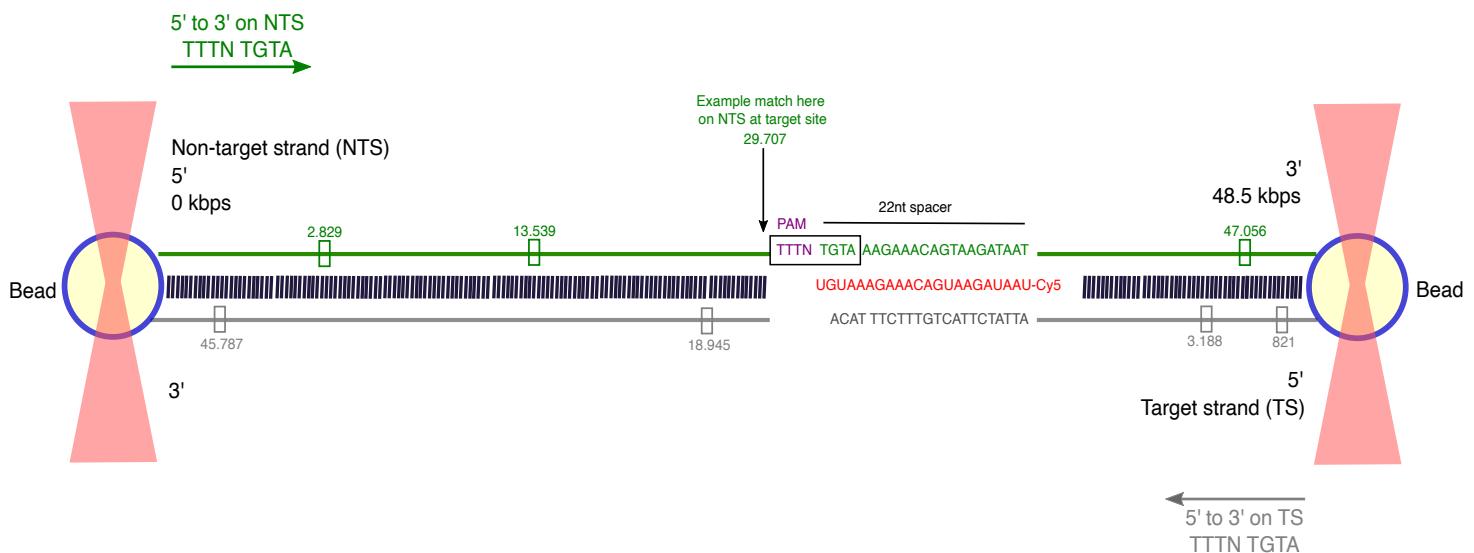
a



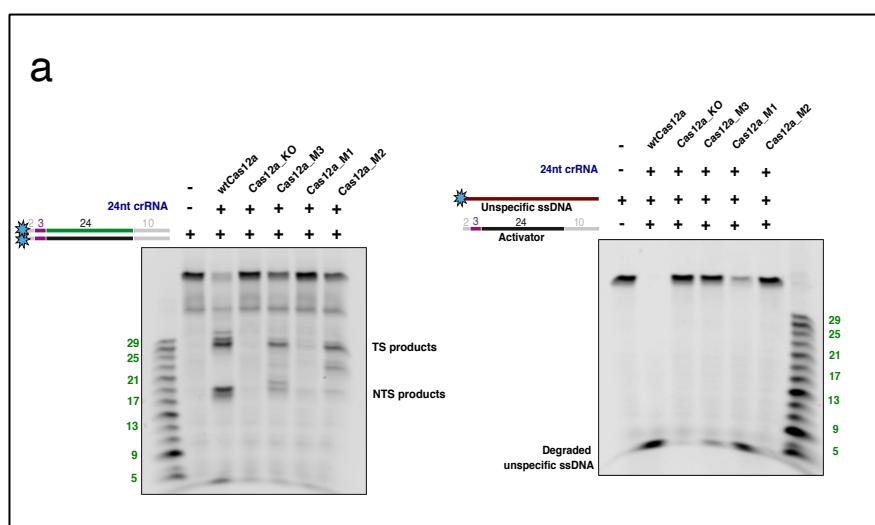
b



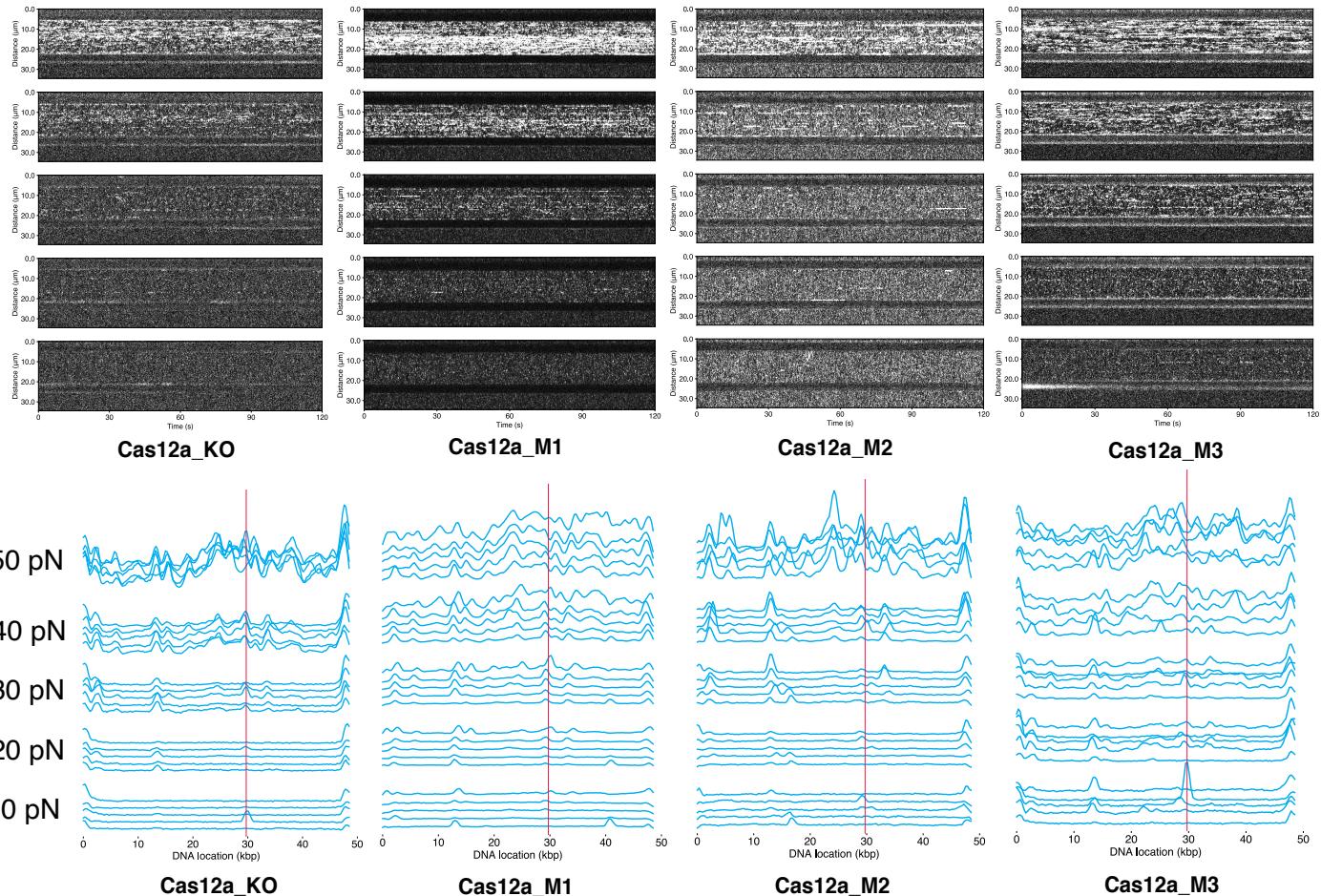
c



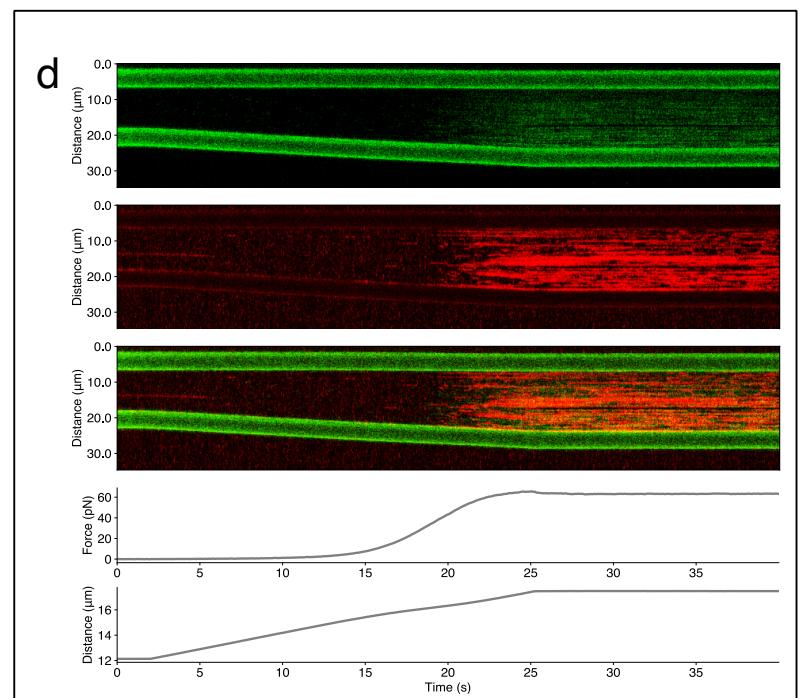
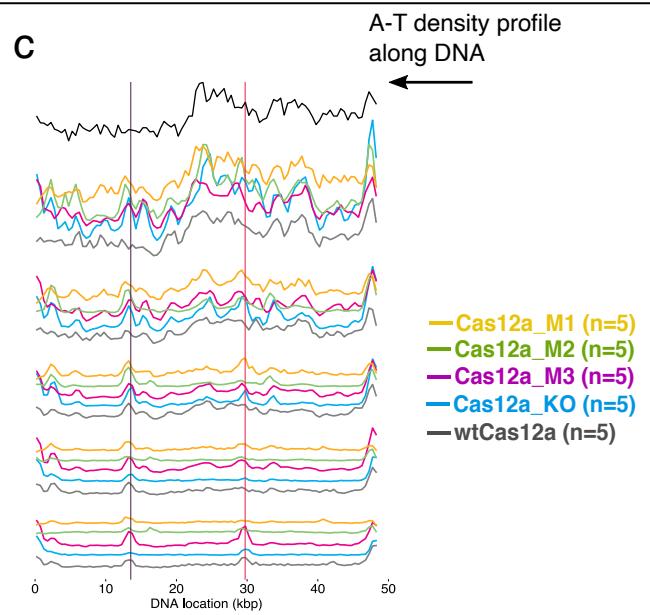
Supp Fig 4



**b**

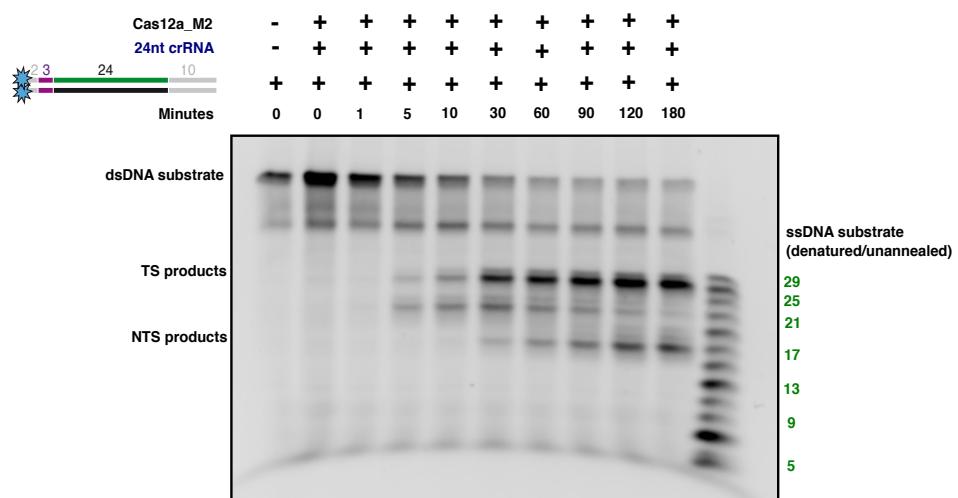


**c**



Supp Fig 5

a



b

