

Supplementary Figure S1: Schematics of experiments from Figure 1 and Figure 4 with edit examples

Schematics on the left follow color schemes described in the main figures. Templates are shown on top and *gtbp-1* locus is shown below. Lines between templates and *gtbp-1* locus represent strand invasion/template switching events inferred from the type of edits obtained in each experiment. Images on the right show method to identify edit (PCR amplification or GFP expression).

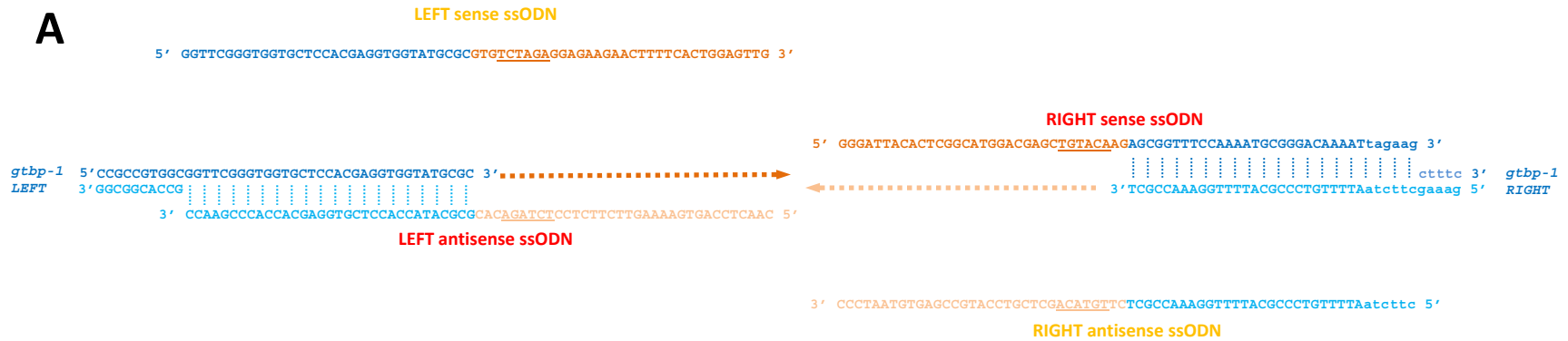
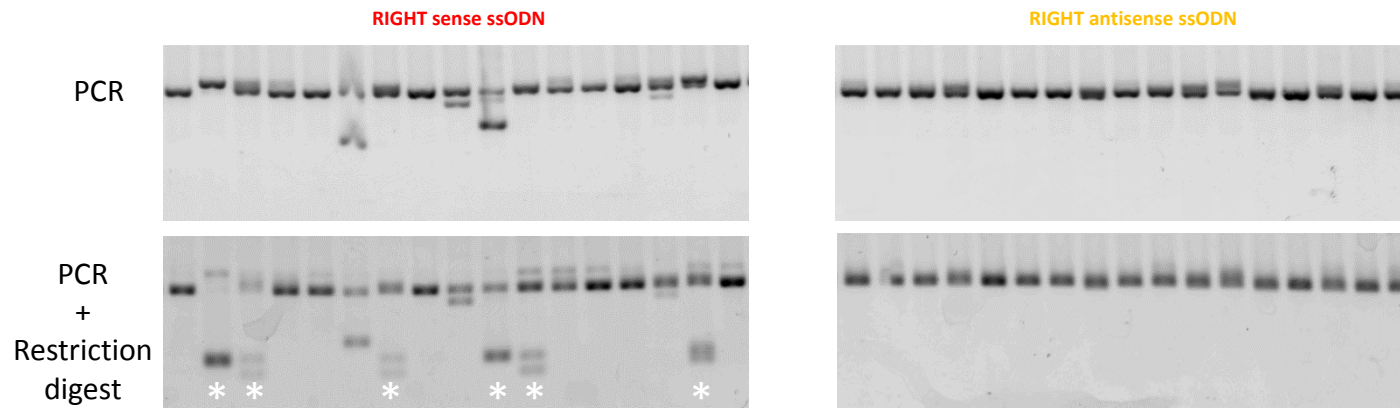
A. We identified edits based on GFP expression (not shown) and by PCR: the gel shows PCR amplification of the *gtbp-1* locus for a subset of F2 cohorts (Progenies of cloned single F1s). The lower band corresponds to the wild-type unedited allele and the upper band to the edited Myc insertion allele. Note that most edits are heterozygous, except for two, indicated by white asterisks. Heterozygous edits are most common since the injections were done in adult germlines that produce only oocytes, and the sperm were not exposed to the injection mix. Homozygous edits are obtained only in cases where the Cas9 complex (and possibly the repair template) perdures in eggs until after fertilization at which time paternal (sperm) DNA can be edited.

B. All edited hermaphrodites showed the characteristic cytoplasmic pattern of GTBP-1::GFP edits.

C. All edited hermaphrodites showed GFP localized to membranes consistent with the creation of a GTBP-1::GFP::PH domain fusion.

D. Edits were screened by PCR for the presence of the ZF1::3XFLAG insert. The gel shows PCR amplification of the *gtbp-1* locus for a subset of F2 cohorts. White asterisk denotes homozygous edit.

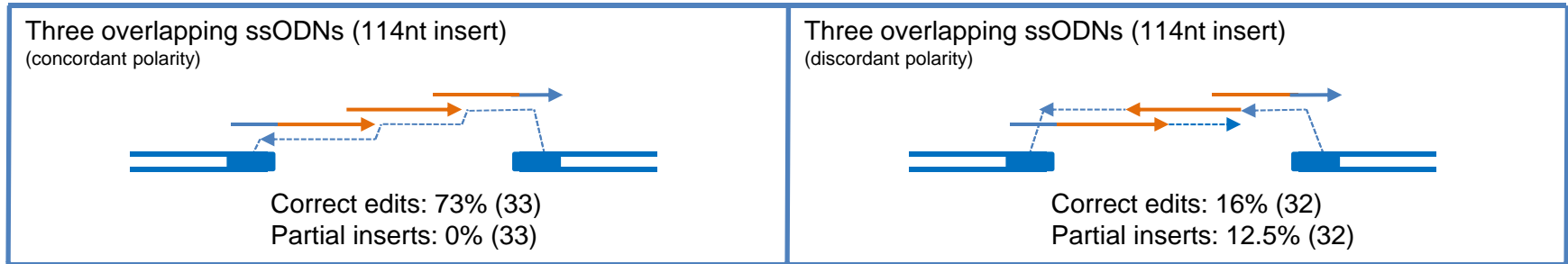
E. All edits showed the characteristic ZF1 degradation pattern, where protein is degraded in somatic, but not germline (arrow), blastomeres in embryos. Dotted line marks the embryo boundary.

A**B**

Supplementary Figure S2: Polarity requirements for donor ssODNs

- Sequence of *gtbp-1* locus at DSB is indicated in blue (resected for clarity). ssODNs have homology arms (blue) corresponding to sequences on left or right side of the break, and unique sequence (brown) containing a restriction site (underlined). Only the antisense ssODN can anneal (parallel dotted lines) on the left side of the resected DSB, and only the sense ssODN can anneal on the right side of the resected DSB (labeled in red). Stippled arrows show DNA synthesis templated by the annealed ssODN.
- Example of gels showing PCR amplification of the *gtbp-1* locus with (bottom panel) and without (top panel) restriction enzyme digestion after editing with the ssODNs with a right homology arm. Each well was loaded with DNA amplified from the progeny of one F1 *dpy-10*-edited worm. Only the sense ssODN yielded edits with the restriction enzyme site (white asterisks).

A



B



C

Left ssODN: GGTTCGGGTGGTGCTCCACGAGGTGGTATGCGCAAGCACACAGAATACAAAACGCGACTTTGTGATGCGTTCGCGCGTGAAGGATAC

Middle ssODN: CGACTTTGTGATGCGTTCGCGCGTGAAGGATACTGCCGTACAACGACAATTGCACATATGCTCACGGACAAGATGAG

Right ssODN: GACAATTGCACATATGCTCACGGACAAGATGAGCTGAGAGTTCGAGAAAGCGGTTTCCAAAATGCGGGACAAAATagaag

Full-length insert: GGTTCGGGTGGTGCTCCACGAGGTGGTATGCGCAAGCACACAGAATACAAAACGCGACTTTGTGATGCGTTCGCGCGTGAAGGATACTGCCGTACAACGACAATTGCACATATGCTCACGGACAAGATGAGCTGAGAGTTCGAGAAAGCGGTTTCCAAAATGCGGGACAAAATagaag

Partial insert 1: GGTTCGGGTGGTGCTCCACGAGGTGGT-----GCGACTTTGTGATGCGTTCGCGCGTGAAGGACA-----ATGCTCACGGACAAGATGAGCTGAGAGTTCGAGAAAGCGGTTTCCAAAATGCGGGACAAAATagaag

Partial insert 2: GGTTCGGGTGGTGCTCCACGAGGTGGT-----CACGAGGTGGAGGTGTCCGTG-----TATGCTCACGGACAAGATGAGCTGAGAGTTCGAGAAAGCGGTTTCCAAAATGCGGGACAAAATagaag

Partial insert 3: GGTTCGGGTGGTGCTCCACGAGGTGGTATG-----AGGTGGT-----ATTGCACATATGCTCACGGACAAGATGAGCTGAGAGTTCGAGAAAGCGGTTTCCAAAATGCGGGACAAAATagaag

Partial insert 4: GGTTCGGGTGGTGCTCCACGAGG-----CTTCCATTGCACATCC-----ATTGCACATATGCTCACGGACAAGATGAGCTGAGAGTTCGAGAAAGCGGTTTCCAAAATGCGGGACAAAATagaag

Supplementary Figure S3: Template switching with ssODNs

- A. Experimental set up as shown in Figure 2F and 2G.
- B. Gels showing PCR amplification of representative edits for each experiment shown in A. + signs indicate full length inserts, - signs indicate partial inserts
- C. Sequence of one full-length and 4 partial edits from experiment with discordant polarity ssODNs. All partial edits contain sequence from the right most ssODN. Sequence in black are non-homologous to locus or ssODN. The middle ssODN sequence is shown in the sense polarity for clarity.

A

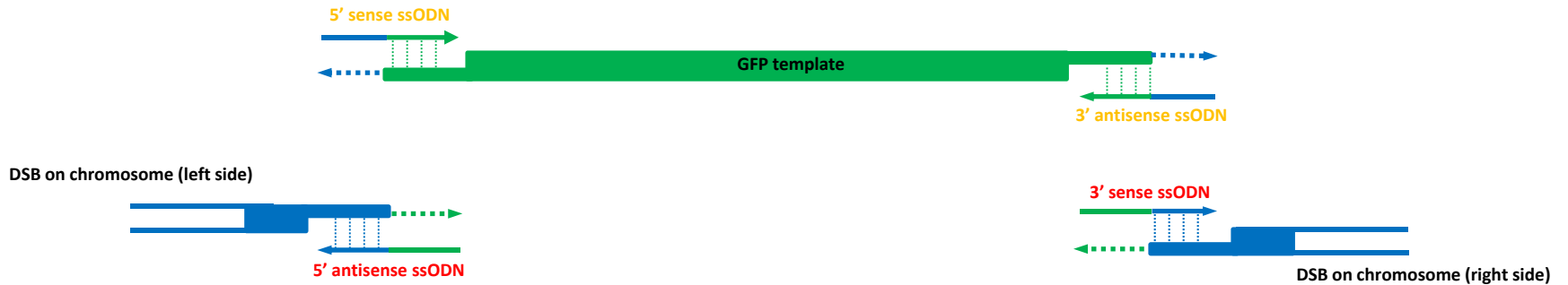
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                    5' sense ssODN                                3' sense ssODN
5' GGTTCGGGTGGTGTCCACGAGGTGGTATGCGC--GTGAGTAAAGGAGAAGAAGTTCCTACTGGAGTTG 3'
                    5' GGGATTACACTCGGCATGGACGAGCTGTACAAG--AGCGGTTTCCAAAATGCGGGACAAAATtagaag 3'

gtbp-1 5' CCGCCGTGGCGGTTTCGGGTGGTGTCCACGAGGTGGTATGCGC GTGAGTAAAGGAGAAGAAGTTCCTACTGGAGTTGTCCCA--GFP---CTGCTGGGATTACACTCGGCATGGACGAGCTGTACAAG AGCGGTTTCCAAAATGCGGGACAAAATtagaagcttcc 3'
        3' GCGGCACCGCCAAGCCACACGAGGTGCTCCACCATACGCG CACTCATTTCCTCTTCTTGAAAAGTGACCTCAACAGGGT---GFP---GACGACCCTAATGTGAGCCGTACCTGCTCGACATGTTT TCGCCAAAGGTTTTACGCCCTGTTTTAatcttcgaag 5'

3' CCAAGCCCACCACGAGGTGCTCCACCATACGCG--CACTCATTTCCTCTTCTTGAAAAGTGACCTCAAC 5'
                    5' antisense ssODN                                3' antisense ssODN
3' CCCTAATGTGAGCCGTACCTGCTCGACATGTTT--TCGCCAAAGGTTTTACGCCCTGTTTTAatcttc 5'
    
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B



Supplementary Figure S4: Sequences of bridging ssODNs used to insert GFP at *gtbp-1* locus

- A. Sequence from *gtbp-1* locus is blue and sequence from the GFP PCR repair template is green. crRNA sequence is underlined and PAM is double underlined in *gtbp-1* locus. Bridging ssODNs that performed best in the experiments shown in Figure 3 are labeled in yellow.
- B. Schematics illustrate how the ssODNs can pair with the resected GFP to add sequences homologous to the DSB (blue), or can pair with the resected DSB to add sequences homologous to GFP (bottom).

Supplementary Table S5: Plasmids and new strains

Plasmid name	Backbone	Insert
AP553-1	pUC19	gtbp-1 (~500 bp flanking sequence)::GFP (with 3 introns)::gtbp-1 (flanking sequence)
AP554-1	pUC19	gtbp-1 (~60bp flanking sequence)::GFP (with 3 introns)::gtbp-1 (flanking sequence)
AP625-1	Paix <i>et al.</i> , 2015	eGFP
AP763-1	pUC19	Pleckstrin Homology Domain From Phospholipase C Delta (Green <i>et al.</i> , 2011)
AP931-8N	pUC19	TEV::meGFP::Linker::mNeonGreen (with 2 introns)::3Xflag::tagRFP
AP1297-1	pUC19	gtbp-1 (flanking sequence)::eGFP::gtbp-1 (27bp)::PH::gtbp-1 (flanking sequence)
AP1298-1	pUC19	gtbp-1 (flanking sequence)::eGFP::recoded gtbp-1(8/27bp, every 3bp)::PH::gtbp-1 (flanking sequence)
Plasmid containing the <i>pie-1</i> ZF1 domain was a gift from Chih-Yung Lee, Seydoux lab		
Experimental variant	CRISPR alleles	
Figure 1-Panel F	<i>gtbp-1::Myc</i>	
Figure 1-Panel H	<i>gtbp-1::eGFP::recoded gtbp-1(8/27bp, every 3bp)::PH (at Stop)</i>	
Figure 2-Panel F	<i>gtbp-1::ZF1</i>	
Figure 4-Panel A	<i>gtbp-1::ZF1::3Xflag</i>	
Figure 4-Panel B	<i>glh-1::Tev::Linker::Myc::Linker::3Xflag (at Stop)</i>	
Figure 4-Panel C	<i>gtbp-1::eGFP::ZF1</i>	
Figure 4-Panel D	<i>gtbp-1::eGFP::ollas::PH</i>	
Figure 4-Panel E	<i>gtbp-1:: meGFP::Linker::mNeon</i>	
Figure 4-Panel F	<i>gtbp-1:: meGFP::Linker::mNeon::3Xflag::tagRFP</i>	
Figure 4-Panel H	<i>gtbp-1::eGFP (at Stop)</i>	
Figure 4-Panel I	<i>glh-1::eGFP (at Stop)</i>	
Figure 4-Table S1	<i>pgl-1::eGFP (at Stop)</i>	
Figure 4-Table S1	<i>lin-15B::eGFP (at Stop)</i>	
Figure 4-Table S1	<i>fbf-2::eGFP (at Stop)</i>	
Figure 4-Panel J	<i>gtbp-1::mNeon::3Xflag</i>	
Figure 4-Panel K	<i>gtbp-1 replacement with meg-3 Nt domain::hotspot::ollas</i>	
Figure 4-Panel L	<i>mutated meg-3 coding sequence (122 mutations spread on 1.8 kb)</i>	