



23 **Extended Data Fig. 4. The mIgG2c-G400R knock-in mice, manipulated by CRISPR-Cas9**  
24 **system, have significantly ameliorated colon tumorigenesis**

25 (A) Alignment of the *IGHG1* DNA sequence from NCBI database with the sequencing data of the  
26 mIgG2c-G400R knock-in mouse. Annotated are the sgRNA target sequences, mIgG2c-tail and  
27 mIgG2c-G400R variant site. (B) Basal levels of natural IgG, IgG1, IgG2b, IgG2c and IgG3  
28 antibodies in the serum samples of untreated 6-week-old WT (n=6) and mIgG2c-G400R (n=6) mice.  
29 (C) A schematic overview of the AOM-DSS induced CAC model. (D) Body weights of AOM-DSS  
30 induced mice during three rounds of DSS treatment. (E) Bioluminescent images obtained at week 6  
31 after AOM-DSS treatment following intraperitoneal injection of L-012 solution. (F) RT-qPCR  
32 analyses of intratumoral cytokine mRNAs from colon tumors and matched normal colons of  
33 CAC-induced WT mice and mIgG2c-G400R mice. (G) Representative longitudinal images of tumor  
34 burden in the colon specimens from CAC induced mice. Tumors indicated by white arrows. (H)  
35 Representative images of H&E-stained colon cross-sections from CAC induced WT mice (n=5) and  
36 mIgG2c-G400R mice (n=5). Scale bar, 1000  $\mu$ m. One of three representative experiments is shown  
37 (B, E, F). Statistical significance was determined using an unpaired two-tailed t-test (B, E, F) and  
38 two-way ANOVA (D). Mean $\pm$  SEM. NS, not significant.

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