

Supplementary Information

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1 **Specificity of the protein:DNA cross-link**

2 To assess the chemical identity of the cross-linked protein:DNA preparations, we tested
3 the dependence of the observed electrophoretic mobility shift on each reactive moiety.
4 The shift required the simultaneous presence of the Cas9 T1337C mutation and the
5 target-strand cystamine functionalization, and the cross-linked species could be
6 dissociated by treatment with β -mercaptoethanol (Extended Data Fig. 1b). While we
7 occasionally observed high-molecular-weight species by SDS-PAGE analysis (likely
8 due to inter-protein cystine formation; see, for example, lane 3 of Extended Data Fig.
9 1b), inclusion of 100 μ M dithiothreitol in the reaction minimized these species while
10 preserving the protein:DNA cross-link. These results, combined with the direct
11 observation of density in the EM maps (Fig. 1d), indicate that the cross-link was a
12 disulfide bond formed between Cas9 Cys1337 and target-strand Cyt(-4).

13 The specificity of the reaction also offers evidence that the mode of protein:DNA
14 interaction trapped by the cross-link is equivalent or similar to a mechanistically relevant
15 mode of interaction that occurs in non-cross-linked complexes. Notably, neither of
16 Cas9's two native cysteines, which are both surface-exposed and reduced in existing
17 structures of the protein⁷⁻⁹, was reactive to the cystamine-functionalized DNA (Extended
18 Data Fig. 1b), suggesting that the structural context of Cys1337 made it uniquely
19 reactive. Additionally, inclusion of a fully sgRNA-spacer-complementary
20 unfunctionalized DNA duplex decreased the fraction of cross-linking of the cystamine-
21 functionalized mismatched duplex from 66% to 47% (Extended Data Fig. 1b),
22 supporting that the two substrates share a binding site. Finally, the rate of cross-link
23 formation increased when RNA:DNA base pairs were allowed (time to reach 50% cross-

1 linked was ~20 hours for 0 bp but <30 minutes for 3 or 20 bp), suggesting that the
2 cross-link preferentially forms while the complex is in a conformation containing
3 RNA:DNA base pairs.

4 5 **Radiolabeled cystamine-functionalized DNA as a reporter of the analogous** 6 **unlabeled species**

7 Because our radiolabeling protocol exposes DNA oligonucleotides to 5 mM
8 dithiothreitol, we expect that the cystamine group on the modified target strand is
9 reduced to cysteamine during radiolabeling. To regenerate the cystamine, duplex
10 annealing reactions containing radiolabeled cysteamine-functionalized DNA were
11 always performed with an excess of either unlabeled cystamine-functionalized DNA or
12 free cystamine. The effectiveness of this regeneration approach is reflected in the
13 successful incorporation of radiolabeled DNA into the protein:DNA adduct (see SDS-
14 PAGE autoradiograph in Extended Data Fig. 1c).

15 16 **Effect of the protein:DNA cross-link on Cas9-catalyzed DNA cleavage**

17 To assess the effect of the cross-link on enzyme function, we measured the cleavage
18 rate of a DNA duplex radiolabeled on the target strand, which allowed well-controlled
19 measurement of both the cross-linked fraction and the extent of DNA cleavage from the
20 same sample (see Methods). The cleavage plateau value was similar for reactions
21 containing the same DNA substrate (67% for cystamine-functionalized and 80% for
22 unfunctionalized) and unaffected by enzyme identity (WT vs. T1337C) (Extended Data
23 Fig. 1c), suggesting that the two substrate variants each have a fixed fraction of

1 uncleavable molecules. Among the cleavable fraction of each substrate, Cas9 T1337C
2 yielded slightly faster cleavage than Cas9 WT. Most importantly, in a reaction in which
3 52% of the DNA molecules were cross-linked to Cas9 (see SDS-PAGE autoradiograph
4 in Extended Data Fig. 1c), the observed target-strand cleavage rate was faster than that
5 of a reaction lacking the cysteine and a reaction that contained both sulfur modifications
6 in reduced form (Extended Data Fig. 1c). Therefore, Cas9 complexes containing the
7 cross-link perform uninhibited target-strand cleavage. As a caveat, the described
8 measurements only reflect steps of Cas9 function that follow R-loop formation, which
9 was already completed before initiation of the cleavage reaction. The cyclization and
10 permanganate experiments (Fig. 4, 5) should be considered to assess the resemblance
11 of the cross-linked complex to the non-cross-linked complex in earlier stages of Cas9
12 function.

14 **Structural construct quality control**

15 Because preparation of the structural constructs involved long incubations at 25°C in
16 some cases (24 hours for the complex with 0 RNA:DNA matches, 8 hours for the
17 complex with 3 RNA:DNA matches), we tested for the presence of degradation products
18 in the cryo-EM samples. PAGE analysis revealed no significant protein or nucleic-acid
19 degradation products in any of the cryo-EM samples (Extended Data Fig. 2a, b). For
20 greater sensitivity in detecting nucleic-acid degradation, we prepared constructs
21 analogous to the structural constructs that were radiolabeled on each nucleic acid
22 strand, and we halted the cryo-EM sample preparation protocol immediately after the
23 cross-link formation reaction and before size-exclusion purification (due to radioactivity-

related safety regulations). In these samples, we detected no DNA degradation products, including Cas9-catalyzed DNA cleavage products, which if present would have appeared next to control products in the same autoradiograph (Extended Data Fig. 2c). We did detect an sgRNA degradation product whose band volume was 18% or 7% that of the intact sgRNA band for the 0-RNA:DNA-match complex at 24 hours or the 3-RNA:DNA-match complex at 8 hours, respectively. This product was only faintly visible for the cryo-EM samples stained by SYBR Gold (1% of the volume of the intact sgRNA band for the 0-RNA:DNA-match complex; undetectable for the Cas9:sgRNA complex; 0.3% for the 3-RNA:DNA-match complex; band volume in this case reflects mass rather than molecule counts) (Extended Data Fig. 2b), suggesting that size-exclusion purification largely eliminated the degradation product from the final sample. Therefore, we conclude that the protein, RNA, and DNA in the cryo-EM samples are chemically intact.

Cryo-EM data processing and 3D volume reconstruction

Images were processed in cryoSPARC v.3.2³⁹ unless indicated otherwise. For Cas9:sgRNA:DNA{0 RNA:DNA matches}, images first underwent patch motion correction and patch CTF estimation, followed by particle picking (blob picker, 8,386,564 particles) and three rounds of 2D classification. Recentered particles were then subject to *ab initio* reconstruction into various numbers of classes and subclasses. Manual curation of *ab initio* results yielded five starting volumes of interest: one resembling the open-protein complex, one resembling the closed-protein complex, and three appearing as partial Cas9 complexes. Volumes generated from the open-protein

1 and closed-protein classes were used as templates for a subsequent round of particle-
2 picking (7,899,389 particles) of the same images, followed by removal of junk picks
3 through three rounds of 2D classification. Duplicate particles shared between the two
4 picking strategies were removed, leaving 1,361,570 particles (~30% more than either
5 strategy alone). These particles underwent 3D classification into five volumes created
6 from the original five *ab initio* classes. Particles that sorted into the open-protein/linear-
7 DNA (545,450) and closed-protein/bent-DNA (189,963) classes underwent local motion
8 correction⁴⁰ and non-uniform (NU) refinement with per-group CTF correction including
9 beam tilt and trefoil fitting⁴¹. GSFSC calculations were performed in RELION⁴² (3.1.0)
10 using the half maps from NU refinement with RELION-generated masks. By the 0.143
11 criterion, the resolution of the open-protein/linear-DNA map was 2.5 Å, and that of the
12 closed-protein/bent-DNA map was 2.8 Å. Map sharpening was performed in LocSpiral⁴³
13 using the half maps from NU refinement. To probe CCR conformational heterogeneity
14 within the closed-protein/bent-DNA particle set, cryoSPARC's 3D variability analysis
15 tool⁴⁴ was used, filtered at 3 Å resolution with a mask around the CCR.

16 For Cas9:sgRNA, processing was as described above, except only three starting
17 volumes were curated from *ab initio* reconstructions: one resembling the open-protein
18 complex and two low-resolution blobs. The closed-protein state was not found in these
19 images using the described protocol or when particles were picked using a template
20 generated from the crystal structure of Cas9:sgRNA. The final volume was
21 reconstructed at a resolution of 3.3 Å from 87,405 particles.

22 For Cas9:sgRNA:DNA{3 RNA:DNA matches}, processing was as for {0
23 RNA:DNA matches}, except the starting volumes for the first round of 3D classification

were the same five low-pass-filtered starting volumes used for the {0 RNA:DNA matches} pipeline, as the *ab initio* algorithm failed to reconstruct the closed-protein state in the {3 RNA:DNA matches} particles. NU refinement of each sorted class revealed the high-resolution features unique to the {3 RNA:DNA matches} construct, such as the 3 RNA:DNA base pairs, and these five refined volumes were used for subsequent 3D classification. The final volume was reconstructed at a resolution of 2.8 Å from 134,301 particles.

Multi-body analysis²⁶ was used to assess interlobe rotations in complexes of Cas9:sgRNA:DNA{0 RNA:DNA matches}. Particles (without local motion correction) were transferred to RELION (csparc2star.py⁴⁵) and 3D-classified (without alignment) using the unsharpened map and mask from cryoSPARC. Particles that sorted into well-resolved classes were refined again to serve as a consensus for multi-body analysis. Masks surrounding each body were generated using Segger⁴⁶, Chimera⁴⁷ (v.1.4), and RELION. Open-protein/linear-DNA particles (541,570) were modeled as two bodies (NUC lobe and REC lobe); closed-protein/bent-DNA particles (188,085) were modeled as three bodies (NUC lobe, REC1/2, REC3). Results of body motions were visualized using Chimera. Videos were assembled in Adobe Premiere Pro (2020).

Structural model building and refinement

Because the structures presented in this work bear combinations of features from various other Cas9 structural states, the starting models incorporated pieces of several previous structures. Generally, for a given domain or structural element, the starting

1 model chosen was the structure of highest resolution available that bore resemblance to
2 the observed density.

3 For the open-protein/linear-DNA structure, the starting models used were 4ZT0⁸
4 (C-terminal domain (CTD) loop residues 1241-1247, HNH, REC1, REC2, RuvC, sgRNA
5 nt 11-81), 5FQ5⁴⁸ (CTD and DNA bp -7-0 as numbered in Fig. 1b), 5F9R⁹ (3'-most
6 sgRNA stem-loop), and 4CMP⁷ (bridge helix residues 56-94). The remainder of the DNA
7 was built from a B-form DNA duplex generated in X3DNA⁴⁹. For the closed-protein/bent-
8 DNA structure, the starting models used were 4ZT0 (bridge helix, CTD loop residues
9 1241-1247, HNH, REC1, REC2, REC3, RuvC, sgRNA nt 11-81), 5FQ5 (CTD and DNA
10 bp -7-0 as numbered in Fig. 1b), 5F9R (3'-most sgRNA stem-loop). The same starting
11 models were used for the 3-bp R-loop structure. For the Cas9:sgRNA structure, the
12 starting models used were 4ZT0 (CTD, HNH, REC1, REC2, RuvC, sgRNA nt 11-81),
13 5F9R (3'-most sgRNA stem-loop), and 4CMP (bridge helix residues 56-94).

14 Individual domains were each fit into the relevant sharpened map in ChimeraX⁵⁰.
15 Hydrogens were removed, nucleotides and amino acid residues were mutated to reflect
16 the true sequence of the construct, and B-factors were made isotropic and randomized.
17 Models were subsequently refined with phenix.real_space_refine (rigid_body,
18 minimization_global, morphing, and adp)⁵¹, using reference to the starting structures
19 and restraints on protein secondary structure, nucleobase pairing, nucleobase stacking.
20 Manual adjustments were made in Coot⁵². In areas of the EM maps where resolution
21 was too low for *de novo* structure building but sufficient to discern secondary structural
22 elements, atomic coordinates were most highly constrained by the starting structures. In

1 areas where resolution was so low that secondary structure could not be discerned, the
2 chain was deleted.

3 For the models depicted in Fig. 3b-d, the DNA model alone was refined into the
4 corresponding map from 3D variability analysis (b: principal component 0, frame 0; c:
5 principal component 1, frame 19; d: principal component 1, frame 0). Then, each DNA
6 model was combined with the protein/RNA model and refined into the sharpened
7 consensus map.

9 **Missing features of the open-protein cryo-EM reconstructions**

10 Whereas nearly all components of the cross-linked complex are accounted for by
11 density in the closed-protein reconstructions, the open-protein reconstructions (with and
12 without DNA) are missing several segments of both the protein and the sgRNA
13 (Supplementary Video 1). These segments must be unrepresented due to
14 conformational heterogeneity rather than true absence, as the cryo-EM samples were
15 determined to be chemically intact (see Supplementary Information section “Structural
16 construct quality control”). Flexibility of these segments may be intrinsic features of the
17 open-protein state.

18 The major unrepresented protein region is REC3 (REC lobe domain 3). REC3
19 conformational heterogeneity is consistent with prior observations of its radically
20 different positions in different crystal structures^{7,8}, its capacity to support Cas9 activity
21 when supplied in *trans*⁵³, and direct observation in cryo-EM images of the bent-DNA
22 state, as revealed through multi-body refinement (Supplementary Video 4).

A sparse and amorphous patch of density abuts the PAM-facing surface of REC lobe domain 1. This density is likely contributed by a disordered ensemble of the 5' half of the sgRNA, which binds to that protein surface in all previously determined closed-protein structures. While the curved tip of the engineered sgRNA tetraloop is recognizable in some reconstructions (see, for example, Extended Data Fig. 4b or the bottom panel of Fig. 2a), the whole 5' half of the sgRNA was left unmodeled in both open-protein structures due to insufficient resolution. SgRNA conformational heterogeneity is consistent with prior observations that it contributes only a small fraction of the total Cas9:sgRNA binding energy⁵⁴.

Open- vs. closed-protein particle counts in cryo-EM images

	cross-linked Cas9:sgRNA:DNA, 0 RNA:DNA matches	Cas9:sgRNA	cross-linked Cas9:sgRNA:DNA, 3 RNA:DNA matches
number of particles in the open-protein conformation	545,499	87,405	552,846
number of particles in the closed- protein conformation	189,978	-	134,308
approximate ratio, open- protein:closed- protein	3:1	-	4:1

These data suggest that the linear-DNA state is more stable than the bent-DNA state. In the case of the complex containing 3 RNA:DNA matches, the dominant

1 conformation resembled the 0-match open-protein/linear-DNA map except for at CCR
2 positions +1 to +3, where the target-strand:non-target strand mismatch (Fig. 1b) yielded
3 slight local distortion. We chose not to deposit or model this map due to its mechanistic
4 irrelevance. Nonetheless, considering only the particle counts, it is surprising that the
5 open-to-closed ratio was nearly unchanged in response to the nucleic-acid sequence
6 adjustment, as our naive expectation was that the 3 RNA:DNA base pairs would
7 decrease the free energy of the closed-protein state, while the 3 DNA:DNA mismatches
8 would increase the free energy of the open-protein state. The similarity in relative
9 particle counts between the two construct variants suggests that structural features of
10 the complex besides base pairing may dominate the energetics. However, single-
11 molecule experiments in solution will be required to draw solid conclusions about
12 energetics.

14 **Adapting the DNA cyclization assay for Cas9**

15 To design a DNA sequence for detecting Cas9-induced DNA bends, we began with the
16 CAP (catabolite activator protein)-site-containing DNA scaffold used by Kahn and
17 Crothers²¹, whose sequence (depicted in Extended Data Fig. 5) we reconstructed from
18 their methods. Unlike Kahn and Crothers, we planned to avoid cloning the DNA
19 constructs in plasmids and instead assembled them entirely through polymerase chain
20 reaction (PCR) of oligonucleotides produced by commercial chemical synthesis. With
21 this in mind, we first desymmetrized the 16-bp regions of the scaffold that flank each
22 side of the A-tracts (termed here “primer overlap regions”) to allow primer binding in a
23 unique orientation during substrate assembly. We then established two “variable

regions” (called “adaptors” by Kahn and Crothers) immediately flanking the primer overlap regions. Each variable region can contain up to 10 bp of the sequence AGAGCTGTAC, oriented as direct repeats (as compared to the inverted repeats of the CAP scaffold). We added PAM1 2 bp downstream of variable region II. While this placement leads to the inclusion of variable region II within the CCR, if Cas9 binding does not unwind more than 2 bp (as suggested by the permanganate experiments), we expect that the local structure of the Cas9:sgRNA:DNA interaction will not be affected by changes in the sequence of variable region II. We added PAM2 31 bp downstream of PAM1. In anticipation of low binding occupancy and perhaps bound complexes that spend little time in the bent state, we included two in-phase PAMs (as compared to the single CAP site of Kahn and Crothers) to amplify the signal detected through cyclization measurements. We changed the CCR of PAM2 to a sequence that resembled that used in cryo-EM studies. We mutated all iterations of GG dinucleotides besides those of the two intended PAMs, generally by switching in a C wherever such a sequence appeared. Finally, we mutated all iterations of AAA trinucleotides besides those in the six AAAAAA sequences, generally by switching in a T wherever such a sequence appeared, to avoid poly-A-dependent curvature anywhere besides the intended position. The exact sequence of the final scaffold (Extended Data Fig. 5) differed from the CAP scaffold, but its core J-shaped structure is expected to closely resemble the original.

In the eleven variants of the designed substrate (Extended Data Fig. 5), we added base pairs of the sequence AGAGCTGTAC, one by one, to variable region II, while simultaneously subtracting the corresponding nucleotide from the identical sequence in variable region I, holding the total length of the substrate fixed at 160 bp

1 with the aim of achieving similar baseline cyclization rates for all substrates. While Kahn
2 and Crothers used radioactive nucleotides to enable DNA quantitation, we avoided
3 radioactivity-related safety issues by including a single fluorescein-conjugated
4 deoxythymidine within the reverse amplification primer of each substrate.

6 **Interpreting results of DNA cyclization experiments**

7 Due to the number of substrates and the information of interest to our study, we
8 measured the extent of monomolecular cyclization and bimolecular ligation at a single
9 timepoint for each substrate, in contrast to the kinetic measurements of Kahn and
10 Crothers on CAP substrates²¹. The resulting monomolecular cyclization efficiency
11 (MCE) and bimolecular ligation efficiency (BLE) parameters, defined in the Methods,
12 cannot be used to trivially estimate a rate due to the complexity of the concentration-
13 dependent multimerization pathways. All Cas9 substrates exhibited substantial
14 bimolecular ligation (Extended Data Fig. 6a, b), in contrast to some of the CAP
15 substrates that cyclized so quickly that no bimolecular ligation was observed (we
16 attribute this difference to the fact that Kahn and Crothers experimentally selected fast-
17 cyclizing starting sequences, whereas we designed ours *de novo* without further
18 selection). Additionally, we chose to stop the reactions at a relatively late timepoint to
19 improve the fluorescence signal of the bands of interest, but at such a late timepoint, the
20 data are subject to the effects of substrate depletion (visible, for example, in the
21 opposing trends of MCE vs. BLE for the no-ligase condition, Extended Data Fig. 6a).
22 Finally, the high concentration of Cas9:sgRNA used in this experiment (16 μ M) yielded
23 a general inhibition of ligation activity, perhaps due to non-specific competition for the

1 ligase substrate, in contrast to the low concentration of CAP needed to saturate the
2 binding site (12 nM). In spite of these considerations, we expect that the MCE
3 parameter presented here tracks monotonically with the J-factor of Kahn and Crothers,
4 enabling bend detection and phasing.

5 In the Cas9-free experiment, the raw MCE values, plotted against the A-
6 tract/PAM1 spacing, exhibited a sinusoidal shape (Extended Data Fig. 6a). This
7 behavior could emerge from a variety of phase-dependent properties intrinsic to the
8 DNA substrates, such as curvature of sequences outside the A-tract²¹ or torsional
9 alignment of the ends to be ligated^{55,56}; it is unrelated to the sinusoidal behavior of the
10 MCE_{+Cas9}/MCE_{-Cas9} curve, which is the true source of information for protein-induced
11 bend detection and phasing.

12 To ascribe an absolute bending direction to the peak observed in the
13 MCE_{+Cas9}/MCE_{-Cas9} curve, we compared our results to the cyclization data presented in
14 Table 1 of Kahn & Crothers, 1992. To incorporate information from all data collected
15 into the phase determination, we arbitrarily chose to fit the Cas9 data and the CAP data
16 to a simple sine function. The true relationship is likely more complex but is still
17 expected to exhibit the 10.45-bp periodicity captured by the sine function. Comparison
18 of the fitted phases, with spacing defined either with respect to PAM1 or PAM2 (results
19 are different because the 31-bp inter-PAM spacing is not a perfect multiple of 10.45),
20 revealed that the Cas9 bend points in nearly the opposite direction from the CAP bend.
21 The accuracy of the reported phase difference is limited by differences between the
22 Cas9 vs. CAP substrates and the incompletely constrained phase of the sine fit to the

CAP data, but even with these uncertainties, it is clear that the two bends are generally out of phase.

To assess the resemblance of the solution complexes to the cryo-EM/crystal structures of Cas9:sgRNA:bent-DNA and CAP:DNA (PDB 1CGP)²³, we aligned the two structures in PyMOL using the following command:

```
sel backbone_, name C1' or name C2' or name C3' or name C4' or name C5' or name O5' or name O3'
pair_fit \
  Cas9 and chain N and resi 15 and backbone_, 1cgp and chain C and resi 26 and backbone_, \
  Cas9 and chain N and resi 14 and backbone_, 1cgp and chain C and resi 25 and backbone_, \
  Cas9 and chain N and resi 13 and backbone_, 1cgp and chain C and resi 24 and backbone_, \
  Cas9 and chain N and resi 12 and backbone_, 1cgp and chain C and resi 23 and backbone_, \
  Cas9 and chain N and resi 11 and backbone_, 1cgp and chain C and resi 22 and backbone_, \
  Cas9 and chain N and resi 10 and backbone_, 1cgp and chain C and resi 21 and backbone_, \
  Cas9 and chain N and resi 9 and backbone_, 1cgp and chain C and resi 20 and backbone_, \
  Cas9 and chain T and resi 16 and backbone_, 1cgp and chain F and resi 6 and backbone_, \
  Cas9 and chain T and resi 17 and backbone_, 1cgp and chain F and resi 7 and backbone_, \
  Cas9 and chain T and resi 18 and backbone_, 1cgp and chain F and resi 8 and backbone_, \
  Cas9 and chain T and resi 19 and backbone_, 1cgp and chain F and resi 9 and backbone_, \
  Cas9 and chain T and resi 20 and backbone_, 1cgp and chain F and resi 10 and backbone_, \
  Cas9 and chain T and resi 21 and backbone_, 1cgp and chain F and resi 11 and backbone_, \
  Cas9 and chain T and resi 22 and backbone_, 1cgp and chain F and resi 12 and backbone_
```

This command defines the center of the Cas9-induced bend as the junction between bp 0 and +1 (as numbered in Fig. 1b); the center of the CAP-induced bend is defined as the center of the 4-bp helix composed of the hybridized sticky ends. As predicted by the cyclization analysis, the two bends point in opposite directions (Fig. 4c). If the center of the Cas9-induced bend were defined to lie further from the PAM (for example, within the CCR) the 218° angle depicted in Fig. 4c would be replaced by $(218^\circ - x \cdot 34^\circ)$, where x is the position of the more PAM-proximal nucleotide flanking the newly defined center. Likewise, in the structural alignment depicted in Fig. 4c, the blue helix would rotate ~34° clockwise per base pair shift.

While the general shape of the collected data provide a clear prediction about the bending phase (that is, the dihedral angle formed by the three linear DNA tracts containing variable region I, variable region II, and the fluorescein-dT) we avoid

1 interpreting information about bending magnitude (that is, the angle formed by the two
2 arms of a Cas9-induced bend). While bending magnitude can be estimated in some
3 cases through extensive additional experimentation and modeling⁵⁷, such analysis
4 cannot be applied to the Cas9-induced bend. In contrast to the stable bend imposed by
5 CAP binding, our cryo-EM studies revealed that a Cas9-bound substrate can spend
6 time in both linear and bent states, leading to the entanglement of bending magnitude
7 with bent-state lifetime in this ensemble assay (similar to the uncertainties described in
8 Supplementary Text section “Interpreting results of permanganate reactivity
9 measurements”).

11 **Interpreting results of permanganate reactivity measurements**

12 To enable interpretation of the permanganate reactivity measurements (see Methods),
13 we conducted the experiments under “single-hit” conditions, using a low enough
14 permanganate concentration that almost no individual DNA molecules are oxidized at
15 more than one thymine. For the purposes of analysis, we assumed that all DNA
16 molecules were oxidized at exactly 0 or 1 thymine. We also assumed that all
17 radiolabeled DNA molecules are identical and in fast conformational equilibrium
18 between stacked and unstacked states (this is supported by the total association time of
19 Cas9 on a single PAM, previously estimated at <30 ms¹¹, which may represent an
20 upper limit on the transition time between the bent and linear states) as compared to the
21 rate of the chemical step of thymine oxidation (under similar conditions, the oxidation
22 rate of a thymine in single-stranded DNA was on the order of 1 min⁻¹ ²⁵). With these
23 assumptions, oxidation probability p_{ox} over reaction time t reports on an underlying

exponential rate constant k_{ox} , as follows: $k_{ox} = \frac{-\ln(1-p_{ox})}{t}$. The quantity $-\ln(1-p_{ox})$ is approximately equal to p_{ox} when p_{ox} is close to 0, as is the case here. Thus, $p_{ox} = k_{ox}t$. The low regime of p_{ox} values measured here also simplifies background subtraction because each alternative pathway to DNA cleavage contributes approximately additively, allowing determination of the value of p_{ox} from measurements of $p_{cleave,-pm}$ and $p_{cleave,+pm}$ according to the equation $p_{cleave,-pm} + p_{ox} = p_{cleave,+pm}$. Fortuitously, the thymine of greatest interest, Thy(+1) and Thy(+2), have $p_{ox} \approx 0$ when Cas9:sgRNA is omitted from the reaction, so essentially all oxidation events of Thy(+1) or Thy(+2) occur when DNA is bound to Cas9. Finally, we assumed that the system remains at conformational and binding equilibrium throughout the permanganate exposure.

Under the described assumptions, p_{ox} for Thy(+1) or Thy(+2) can be expressed as follows: $p_{ox} = ft \sum_c g_c h_c$, where f is the fraction of DNA molecules bound to Cas9:sgRNA, g_c is the fraction of Cas9-bound DNA molecules populating conformation c , and h_c is the rate constant for permanganate oxidation of a thymine populating conformation c , for all conformations c . Notably, $t \sum_c g_c h_c$ is a constant for all concentrations of Cas9:sgRNA, allowing determination of the K_D for the interaction of Cas9:sgRNA with the DNA by simple hyperbolic fitting of the p_{ox} vs. [Cas9:sgRNA] plot (Fig. 5b, Extended Data Fig. 7a). The plateau value of the fitted hyperbolas is equal to $t \sum_c g_c h_c$, but the data collected offer no information about individual properties of g_c , h_c , or c . For example, the experiment does not distinguish between (1) a population of Cas9-bound DNA molecules that spend most of their time in a partially unstacked, weakly reactive state and (2) a population of Cas9-bound DNA molecules that spend most of their time in a fully stacked, unreactive state but make brief excursions to a fully

1 unstacked, highly reactive state. Therefore, we cannot draw detailed conclusions about
2 precise nucleotide conformations from these measurements. Still, the Cas9:sgRNA-
3 dependent increase in p_{ox} at Thy(+1) and Thy(+2) unequivocally indicates that the
4 ribonucleoprotein unstacks nucleotides next to the PAM during binding events.

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Best-fit model parameters

For all fitted parameters, values in parentheses indicate the bounds of the 95% confidence interval.

Fig. 5b

$$p_{ox} = \frac{B_{max}[Cas9:sgRNA]}{K_D + [Cas9:sgRNA]}$$

	T(+1) (orange diamond)	T(+2) (magenta triangle)	Global
B_{max}	0.03247 (0.02935, 0.03635)	0.01386 (0.01228, 0.01577)	
K_D	→	→	10.32 (8.536, 12.62)
R^2	0.9642	0.9975	0.9936

Extended Data Fig. 1c

$$y = C(1 - e^{-k_1 t}) + (B_{max} - C)(1 - e^{-k_2 t})$$

	Cas9 WT + unmodified DNA, non-reducing (blue circle)	Cas9 T1337C + cystamine-DNA, non-reducing (red square)	Cas9 WT + cystamine-DNA, non-reducing (green triangle)	Cas9 T1337C + unmodified DNA, non-reducing (magenta triangle)	Cas9 T1337C + cystamine-DNA, reducing (orange diamond)
C	0.4378 (0.2487, 0.5903)	0.4324 (0.2533, 0.5368)	0.4134 (0.2967, 0.5008)	0.4946 (0.2719, 0.6468)	0.3821 (0.1062, 0.5568)
k ₁	2.328 (1.568, 4.72)	2.859 (1.959, 6.21)	2.181 (1.631, 3.354)	2.826 (1.888, 6.424)	1.445 (0.8914, 7.855)
B _{max} x	0.7932 (0.7676, 0.8247)	0.6605 (0.6305, 0.7098)	0.6714 (0.6483, 0.7018)	0.8124 (0.7823, 0.8526)	0.6702 (0.6361, 0.7742)
k ₂	0.3065 (0.1366, 0.5476)	0.2558 (0.06975, 0.6516)	0.2215 (0.104, 0.4013)	0.3261 (0.1107, 0.693)	0.2095 (0.0318, 0.5168)
R ²	0.9981	0.9953	0.9982	0.9967	0.9973

Extended Data Fig. 6b

$$y = A \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{10.45 \text{ bp}}(x + \phi_0)\right) + b$$

constraints: $A > 0, b > A$

	Cas9:sgRNA (spacing defined with respect to PAM1) (blue circle)	Cas9:sgRNA (spacing defined with respect to PAM2) (blue circle)	CAP (brown square)
A	1.063 (0.8844, 1.241)	1.063 (0.8844, 1.241)	35.05 (1.938, ???)
ϕ_0	6.234 (5.962, 6.51)	6.584 (6.312, 6.86)	2.284 ($-\infty, \infty$)
b	1.426 (1.302, 1.551)	1.426 (1.302, 1.551)	~35.05 (hit constraint)
R ²	0.8316	0.8316	0.5454

Extended Data Fig. 7a

$$p_{ox} = \frac{B_{max}[Cas9:sgRNA]}{K_D + [Cas9:sgRNA]}$$

(K_D shared)

Intact PAM, replicate 1

	T(+1) (orange diamond)	T(+2) (magenta triangle)	Global
B _{max}	0.03247 (0.02935, 0.03635)	0.01386 (0.01228, 0.01577)	
K _D	→	→	10.32 (8.536, 12.62)
R ²	0.9642	0.9975	0.9936

Intact PAM, replicate 2

	T(+1) (orange diamond)	T(+2) (magenta triangle)	Global
B _{max}	0.01785 (0.01619, 0.01988)	0.00758 (0.006716, 0.008599)	
K _D	→	→	8.14 (6.676, 10.01)
R ²	0.9894	0.9838	0.9916

Intact PAM, replicate 3

	T(+1) (orange diamond)	T(+2) (magenta triangle)	Global
B _{max}	0.02516 (0.02303, 0.02773)	0.01046 (0.009386, 0.01172)	
K _D	→	→	9.419 (7.938, 11.27)
R ²	0.9674	0.9979	0.9946

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pJCC_103, for bacterial expression of SpCas9 T1337C:

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pJCC 164, for bacterial expression of SpCas9 R1333A/R1335A ("xPBA"):

[illegible]

1 Protein sequences

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protein ID	sequence
SpCas9 WT (JCC_100)	SNAMDKKYSIGLDIGTNSVGWAVITDEYKVPSSKKFKVLGNTDRHSIKKNLIGALLFDSGETAEATRLKR TARRRYTRRKNRICYLQEIFSNEMAKVDDSFHRLSEESFLVEEDKKHERHPFIGNIVDEVAYHEKYPTI YHLRKKLVDSSTDKADLRLIYLALAHMIKFRGHFLIEGDLNPDNSDVKDLFIQLVQTYNQLFEEENPINAS GVDAKAILSARLSKSRLENLIAQLPGEKKNGLFGNLIALSLGLTPNFKS NFDLAEDAKLQLSKDITYDD DLDNLLAQIGDQYADLFLAAKNLSDAILLSDILRVNTEITKAPLSASMIKRYDEHHQDLTLLKALVRQQ LPEKYKEIFFDQSKNGYAGYIDGGASQEEFYKFIKPILEKMDGTEELLVKLNREDLLRKQRTFDNGSIP HQIHLGELHAILRRQEDFYFPLKDNREKIEKILTFRIPYYVGPLARGNSRFAWMTRKSEETITPWNFEE VVDKGASAQSFIERMTNFDKNLPNEKVLPHKSLLYEYFTVYNELTKVKYVTEGMRKPAFLSGEQKKAIV DLLFKTNRKVTVKQLKEDYFKKIECFDSVEISGVEDREFNASLGYHDLLKI IKDKDFLDNEENEDILED IVLTLTLFEDREMIERLKTAYHFLDVKVMQQLKRRRYTGWGLSRKLINGIRDKQSGKTILDFLKS DG FANRNFQQLIHDDSLTFKEDIQKAQVSGQGDLSLHEHIANLAGSPAIIKKGILQTVKVVDELVKVMGRHKP ENIVIEMARENQTTQKGQKNSRERMKRIE EG IKELGSQILKEHPVENTQLQNEKLYLYYLQNGRDMYVD QELDINRLSDYDVDHIVPQSFLKDDSDNKVLTSTRDKNRGKSDNVPSEEVVKMKKNYWRQLLNAKLITQ RKFDNLTKAERGGSELKDAGFIKRQLVETRQITKHVAQILDSRMNTKYDENDKLIREVKVITLKS KL SDFRKDFQFYKVRINNYHHAHDAYLNAVVG TALIKKYPKLESEFVYGDYKVVYDVRKMIKSEQEI GKA TAKYFFYSNIMNFFKTEITLANGEIRKRPLIETNGETGEIVWDKGRDFATVRKVL SMPQVNIVKKTEVQ TGGFSKESILPKRNSDKLIARKKDWDPKKYGGFDSPTVAYSVLVVAKEVGKSKKLKSVKELLGITIME RSSFEKNPIDFLEAKGYKEVKKDLI IKLPKYSLFELENGRKRMLASAGELQKGNELALPSKYVNFLYLA SHYEKLKGS PEDNEQKQLFVEQHKHYLDEIEQISEFSKRVILADANLDKVL SAYNKHDKPIREQAEN IIHLFTLTNLGAPAAFKYFDTTIDRKRYTSTKEVL DATLIHQ SITGLYETRIDLSQLGGD
SpCas9 T1337C (JCC_103)	SNAMDKKYSIGLDIGTNSVGWAVITDEYKVPSSKKFKVLGNTDRHSIKKNLIGALLFDSGETAEATRLKR TARRRYTRRKNRICYLQEIFSNEMAKVDDSFHRLSEESFLVEEDKKHERHPFIGNIVDEVAYHEKYPTI YHLRKKLVDSSTDKADLRLIYLALAHMIKFRGHFLIEGDLNPDNSDVKDLFIQLVQTYNQLFEEENPINAS GVDAKAILSARLSKSRLENLIAQLPGEKKNGLFGNLIALSLGLTPNFKS NFDLAEDAKLQLSKDITYDD DLDNLLAQIGDQYADLFLAAKNLSDAILLSDILRVNTEITKAPLSASMIKRYDEHHQDLTLLKALVRQQ LPEKYKEIFFDQSKNGYAGYIDGGASQEEFYKFIKPILEKMDGTEELLVKLNREDLLRKQRTFDNGSIP HQIHLGELHAILRRQEDFYFPLKDNREKIEKILTFRIPYYVGPLARGNSRFAWMTRKSEETITPWNFEE VVDKGASAQSFIERMTNFDKNLPNEKVLPHKSLLYEYFTVYNELTKVKYVTEGMRKPAFLSGEQKKAIV DLLFKTNRKVTVKQLKEDYFKKIECFDSVEISGVEDREFNASLGYHDLLKI IKDKDFLDNEENEDILED IVLTLTLFEDREMIERLKTAYHFLDVKVMQQLKRRRYTGWGLSRKLINGIRDKQSGKTILDFLKS DG FANRNFQQLIHDDSLTFKEDIQKAQVSGQGDLSLHEHIANLAGSPAIIKKGILQTVKVVDELVKVMGRHKP ENIVIEMARENQTTQKGQKNSRERMKRIE EG IKELGSQILKEHPVENTQLQNEKLYLYYLQNGRDMYVD QELDINRLSDYDVDHIVPQSFLKDDSDNKVLTSTRDKNRGKSDNVPSEEVVKMKKNYWRQLLNAKLITQ RKFDNLTKAERGGSELKDAGFIKRQLVETRQITKHVAQILDSRMNTKYDENDKLIREVKVITLKS KL SDFRKDFQFYKVRINNYHHAHDAYLNAVVG TALIKKYPKLESEFVYGDYKVVYDVRKMIKSEQEI GKA TAKYFFYSNIMNFFKTEITLANGEIRKRPLIETNGETGEIVWDKGRDFATVRKVL SMPQVNIVKKTEVQ TGGFSKESILPKRNSDKLIARKKDWDPKKYGGFDSPTVAYSVLVVAKEVGKSKKLKSVKELLGITIME RSSFEKNPIDFLEAKGYKEVKKDLI IKLPKYSLFELENGRKRMLASAGELQKGNELALPSKYVNFLYLA SHYEKLKGS PEDNEQKQLFVEQHKHYLDEIEQISEFSKRVILADANLDKVL SAYNKHDKPIREQAEN IIHLFTLTNLGAPAAFKYFDTTIDRKRYCSTKEVL DATLIHQ SITGLYETRIDLSQLGGD
SpCas9 KES(1107- 1109)GG ("xPLL") (JCC_162)	SNAMDKKYSIGLDIGTNSVGWAVITDEYKVPSSKKFKVLGNTDRHSIKKNLIGALLFDSGETAEATRLKR TARRRYTRRKNRICYLQEIFSNEMAKVDDSFHRLSEESFLVEEDKKHERHPFIGNIVDEVAYHEKYPTI YHLRKKLVDSSTDKADLRLIYLALAHMIKFRGHFLIEGDLNPDNSDVKDLFIQLVQTYNQLFEEENPINAS GVDAKAILSARLSKSRLENLIAQLPGEKKNGLFGNLIALSLGLTPNFKS NFDLAEDAKLQLSKDITYDD DLDNLLAQIGDQYADLFLAAKNLSDAILLSDILRVNTEITKAPLSASMIKRYDEHHQDLTLLKALVRQQ LPEKYKEIFFDQSKNGYAGYIDGGASQEEFYKFIKPILEKMDGTEELLVKLNREDLLRKQRTFDNGSIP HQIHLGELHAILRRQEDFYFPLKDNREKIEKILTFRIPYYVGPLARGNSRFAWMTRKSEETITPWNFEE VVDKGASAQSFIERMTNFDKNLPNEKVLPHKSLLYEYFTVYNELTKVKYVTEGMRKPAFLSGEQKKAIV DLLFKTNRKVTVKQLKEDYFKKIECFDSVEISGVEDREFNASLGYHDLLKI IKDKDFLDNEENEDILED IVLTLTLFEDREMIERLKTAYHFLDVKVMQQLKRRRYTGWGLSRKLINGIRDKQSGKTILDFLKS DG FANRNFQQLIHDDSLTFKEDIQKAQVSGQGDLSLHEHIANLAGSPAIIKKGILQTVKVVDELVKVMGRHKP ENIVIEMARENQTTQKGQKNSRERMKRIE EG IKELGSQILKEHPVENTQLQNEKLYLYYLQNGRDMYVD QELDINRLSDYDVDHIVPQSFLKDDSDNKVLTSTRDKNRGKSDNVPSEEVVKMKKNYWRQLLNAKLITQ RKFDNLTKAERGGSELKDAGFIKRQLVETRQITKHVAQILDSRMNTKYDENDKLIREVKVITLKS KL SDFRKDFQFYKVRINNYHHAHDAYLNAVVG TALIKKYPKLESEFVYGDYKVVYDVRKMIKSEQEI GKA TAKYFFYSNIMNFFKTEITLANGEIRKRPLIETNGETGEIVWDKGRDFATVRKVL SMPQVNIVKKTEVQ TGGFSGGILPKRNSDKLIARKKDWDPKKYGGFDSPTVAYSVLVVAKEVGKSKKLKSVKELLGITIME SSFEKNPIDFLEAKGYKEVKKDLI IKLPKYSLFELENGRKRMLASAGELQKGNELALPSKYVNFLYLA SHYEKLKGS PEDNEQKQLFVEQHKHYLDEIEQISEFSKRVILADANLDKVL SAYNKHDKPIREQAEN IIHLFTLTNLGAPAAFKYFDTTIDRKRYTSTKEVL DATLIHQ SITGLYETRIDLSQLGGD

SpCas9 K233A/K234A/K253A /K263A ("xHRBP") (JCC_163)	SNAMDKKYSIGLDIGTNSVGWAVITDEYKVPSSKKFKVLGNTDRHSIKKNLIGALLFDSGETAEATRLKR TARRRYTRRKNRICYLQEIFSNEMAKVDDSFHRLSEESFLVEEDKKHERHPIFGNIVDEVAYHEKYPTI YHLRKKLV DSTDKADLRLIYLALAHMIKFRGHFLIEGDLNPDNSDVDFLFIQLVQTYNQLFEENPINAS GVDAKAILSARLSKSRLENLIAQLPGEAANGFLGNLIALSLGLTPNFASFNDLAEDAALQLSKDITYDD DLDNLLAQIGDQYADLFLAAKNLSDAILLSDILRVNTEITKAPLSASMIKRYDEHHQDLTLLKALVRQQ LPEKYKEIFFDQSKNGYAGYIDGGASQEEFYKFIKPILEKMDGTEELLVKLNREDLLRKQRTFDNGSIP HQIHLGELHAILRRQEDFYFPLKDNREKIEKILTFRIPIYYVGPLAGNSRFAWMTRKSEETITPWNFEE VVDKGASAQSFIERMTNFDKNLPNEKVLPKHSLLYEYFTVYNELTKVKYVTEGMRKPAFLSGEQKKAIV DLLFKTNRKVTVKQLKEDYFKKIECFDSVEISGVEDRFNASLGTYHDLKI IKDKDFLDNEENEDILED IVLTTLTFEDREMIEERLKYAHLFDDKVMKQLKRRRYTGWGRLSRKLINGIRDKQSGKTIIDFLKSDG FANRNFMQLIHDDSLTFKEDIQAQVSGQGDSLHEHIANLAGSPAIIKKGILQTVKVVDELVKVMGRHKP ENIVIEMARENQTTQKGQKNSRERMKRIEIEGKELGSQILKEHPVENTQLQNEKLYLYYLQNGRDMYVD QELDINRLSDYDVDHIVPQSFLKDDSIDNKVLTSDKNRGKSDNVPSEEVVKMKMNYWRQLNNAKLITQ RKFDNLTKAERGGLSELDKAGFIKRQLVETRQITKHVAQILDSRMNTKYDENDKLIREVKVITLKSILV SDFRKDFQFYKVREINNYHHAHDAYLNAVVG TALIKKYPKLESEFVYGDYKVDVRKMIKSEQEIGKA TAKYFFYSNIMNFFKTEITLANGEIRKRPLIETNGETGEIVWDKGRDFATVRKVLSPQVNIIVKKTEVQ TGGFSKESILPKRNSDKLIARKKDWDPKKYGGFDSPTVAYSVLVVAKEVGKSKKLKSVKELLGITIME RSSFEKNPIDFLEAKGYKEVKKDLIIKLPKYSLFELENGRKRMLASAGELQKGNELALPSKYVNFYLA SHYEKLKGS PEDNEQQLFVEQHKHYLDEIIIEQISEFSKRVIADANLDKVL SAYNKH RDKPIREQAEN IIHLFTLTNLGAPAAFKYFDTTIDRKRYTSTKEVLDATLIHQSI TGLYETRIDLSQLGGD
SpCas9 R1333A/R1335A ("xPBA") (JCC_164)	SNAMDKKYSIGLDIGTNSVGWAVITDEYKVPSSKKFKVLGNTDRHSIKKNLIGALLFDSGETAEATRLKR TARRRYTRRKNRICYLQEIFSNEMAKVDDSFHRLSEESFLVEEDKKHERHPIFGNIVDEVAYHEKYPTI YHLRKKLV DSTDKADLRLIYLALAHMIKFRGHFLIEGDLNPDNSDVDFLFIQLVQTYNQLFEENPINAS GVDAKAILSARLSKSRLENLIAQLPGEKKNGLFGNLIALSLGLTPNFKSNDLAEDAKLQLSKDITYDD DLDNLLAQIGDQYADLFLAAKNLSDAILLSDILRVNTEITKAPLSASMIKRYDEHHQDLTLLKALVRQQ LPEKYKEIFFDQSKNGYAGYIDGGASQEEFYKFIKPILEKMDGTEELLVKLNREDLLRKQRTFDNGSIP HQIHLGELHAILRRQEDFYFPLKDNREKIEKILTFRIPIYYVGPLAGNSRFAWMTRKSEETITPWNFEE VVDKGASAQSFIERMTNFDKNLPNEKVLPKHSLLYEYFTVYNELTKVKYVTEGMRKPAFLSGEQKKAIV DLLFKTNRKVTVKQLKEDYFKKIECFDSVEISGVEDRFNASLGTYHDLKI IKDKDFLDNEENEDILED IVLTTLTFEDREMIEERLKYAHLFDDKVMKQLKRRRYTGWGRLSRKLINGIRDKQSGKTIIDFLKSDG FANRNFMQLIHDDSLTFKEDIQAQVSGQGDSLHEHIANLAGSPAIIKKGILQTVKVVDELVKVMGRHKP ENIVIEMARENQTTQKGQKNSRERMKRIEIEGKELGSQILKEHPVENTQLQNEKLYLYYLQNGRDMYVD QELDINRLSDYDVDHIVPQSFLKDDSIDNKVLTSDKNRGKSDNVPSEEVVKMKMNYWRQLNNAKLITQ RKFDNLTKAERGGLSELDKAGFIKRQLVETRQITKHVAQILDSRMNTKYDENDKLIREVKVITLKSILV SDFRKDFQFYKVREINNYHHAHDAYLNAVVG TALIKKYPKLESEFVYGDYKVDVRKMIKSEQEIGKA TAKYFFYSNIMNFFKTEITLANGEIRKRPLIETNGETGEIVWDKGRDFATVRKVLSPQVNIIVKKTEVQ TGGFSKESILPKRNSDKLIARKKDWDPKKYGGFDSPTVAYSVLVVAKEVGKSKKLKSVKELLGITIME RSSFEKNPIDFLEAKGYKEVKKDLIIKLPKYSLFELENGRKRMLASAGELQKGNELALPSKYVNFYLA SHYEKLKGS PEDNEQQLFVEQHKHYLDEIIIEQISEFSKRVIADANLDKVL SAYNKH RDKPIREQAEN IIHLFTLTNLGAPAAFKYFDTTIDAKAYTSTKEVLDATLIHQSI TGLYETRIDLSQLGGD

1
2

sgRNA sequences

In PCRs used to generate DNA templates for *in vitro* transcription, the amplification primers and the first assembly primer were the same for all reactions. The sequences of the second assembly primer for each template are in the table below.

Forward amplification primer:

5'-GTCGAAATTAATACGACTCACTATAGG-3' (dJCC_024)

Reverse amplification primer:

5'-CGAAGCACCGACTCGGTGCCACTTTTTCAAGTTGATAACGGACTAGCCT-3' (dJCC_587)

First assembly primer:

5'-GTTTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGCAAGTTAAAATAAGGCTAGTCCGTTATCAA-3' (dJCC_588)

RNA ID	description	RNA sequence (5'→3')	sequence of second assembly primer (DNA) (5'→3')
sgRNA 1 (rJCC_866)	spacer has 0 matches to target strand in structural construct	GGCUGCGUAAUUUCUACUCUGU UGUUUUAGAGCUAGAAAUAGC AAGUUAAAAUAAGGCUAGUCC GUUAUCAACUUGAAAAAGUGG CACCGAGUCGGUGCUUCG	AATACGACTCACTATAGGCTG CGTATTTCTACTCTGTTGTTT TAGAGCTAGAAATA (dJCC_877)
sgRNA 2 (rJCC_1059)	spacer has 3 matches to target strand in structural construct	GGCUGCGUAAUUUCUACUCUCA AGUUUUAGAGCUAGAAAUAGC AAGUUAAAAUAAGGCUAGUCC GUUAUCAACUUGAAAAAGUGG CACCGAGUCGGUGCUUCG	AATACGACTCACTATAGGCTG CGTATTTCTACTCTCAAGTTT TAGAGCTAGAAATA (dJCC_1060)
sgRNA 3 (rJCC_862)	spacer has 20 matches to target strand in structural construct	GGGACGCAUAAAGAUGAGACA AGUUUUAGAGCUAGAAAUAGC AAGUUAAAAUAAGGCUAGUCC GUUAUCAACUUGAAAAAGUGG CACCGAGUCGGUGCUUCG	AATACGACTCACTATAGGGAC GCATAAAGATGAGACAAGTTT TAGAGCTAGAAATA (dJCC_870)

DNA oligonucleotide sequences

DNA ID	description	sequence (5'→3')
target strand 1 (dJCC_618)	target strand of DNA duplex in structural constructs	GTAATXGCCATTGTCTCATCTTTATGCGTC (X indicates N ⁴ -cystamine-2'-deoxycytidine)
target strand 2	analog of target strand 1, without cystamine functionalization	GTAATCGCCATTGTCTCATCTTTATGCGTC

(dJCC_534)		
target strand 3 (dJCC_1014)	target strand used in permanganate experiments, intact PAM	CGCACGTACTGTAATCGCCATTGTCTCATCT TTATGCGTCAGCATGAGCG
target strand 4 (dJCC_1067)	target strand used in permanganate experiments, mutated PAM	CGCACGTACTGTAATCGCGATTGTCTCATCT TTATGCGTCAGCATGAGCG
target strand 5 (dJCC_1113)	target strand with 20 matches to sgRNA 1 in the candidate complementarity region	CGCACGTACTGTAATCGCCAAACAGAGTAGA AATACGCAGAGCATGAGCG
target strand 6 (dJCC_1096)	fluorescein-labeled version of target strand 5	/56FAM/CGCACGTACTGTAATCGCCAAACA GAGTAGAAATACGCAGAGCATGAGCG
non-target strand 1 (dJCC_533)	non-target strand of DNA duplex in structural construct with 0 RNA:DNA matches	GACGCATAAAGATGAGACAATGGCGATTAC
non-target strand 2 (dJCC_1065)	non-target strand of DNA duplex in structural construct with 3 RNA:DNA matches	GACGCATAAAGATGAGAGTTTGGCGATTAC
non-target strand 3 (dJCC_1013)	non-target strand used in permanganate experiments, intact PAM	CGCTCATGCTGACGCATAAAGATGAGACAAT GGCGATTACAGTACGTGCG
non-target strand 4 (dJCC_1066)	non-target strand used in permanganate experiments, mutated PAM	CGCTCATGCTGACGCATAAAGATGAGACAAT CGCGATTACAGTACGTGCG
non-target strand 5 (dJCC_1114)	non-target strand fully complementary to target strand 5	CGCTCATGCTCTGCGTATTTCTACTCTGTTT GGCGATTACAGTACGTGCG
non-target strand 6 (dJCC_1097)	Cy5-labeled version of non-target strand 5	/5Cy5/CGCTCATGCTCTGCGTATTTCTACT CTGTTTGGCGATTACAGTACGTGCG
non-target strand 7 (dJCC_1095)	Cy5-labeled version of non-target strand 3	/5Cy5/CGCTCATGCTGACGCATAAAGATGA GACAATGGCGATTACAGTACGTGCG

1 Oligonucleotides used in each figure

Fig. 1b

- 0 RNA:DNA matches:
 - sgRNA 1
 - target strand 1
 - non-target strand 1
- 3 RNA:DNA matches:
 - sgRNA 2
 - target strand 1
 - non-target strand 2

Fig. 5

- see Extended Data Fig. 7

Extended Data Fig. 1

- sgRNA 1
- “unmodified DNA”:
 - target strand 2
 - non-target strand 1
- “cystamine-DNA”:
 - target strand 1
 - non-target strand 1
- “competitor duplex”:
 - target strand 5
 - non-target strand 5

Extended Data Fig. 2

- as described in figure legend
- “target strand” is target strand 1

Extended Data Fig. 6

- sgRNA 1

Extended Data Fig. 7

- “intact PAM”
 - target strand 3
 - non-target strand 3
- “mutated PAM”
 - target strand 4
 - non-target strand 4

Primers used for assembling DNA cyclization substrate precursors

The forward assembly primer and reverse amplification primer were the same across all assembly reactions.

Forward assembly primer:

5'-

TAGCACTGCGTTCGTGTTTTTTCGCGCTTTTTTCGCGTTTTTTCGCGTTTTTTCGCGTTTTTTT
GCGCGTTTTTTCGTGCGCTTGCATGT-3' (dJCC_1021)

Reverse amplification primer:

5'-

GCAGATATCGATTTCGATGC/iFluoR/CAAGCGCCATTGTCTCATCTATATGCGTCTTACGCA
GCCTTC-3' (dJCC_1019)

A-tract/PAM1 spacing (bp)	forward amplification primer (5'→3')	reverse assembly primer (5'→3')
21	CTCGTACGAATCGATGAAGTACAGCT CTTAGCACTGCGTTCGTG (dJCC_1044)	GTCTTACGCAGCCTTCACATGCAAGC GCAACG (dJCC_1022)
22	CTCGTACGAATCGATGAAGTACAGCT CTAGCACTGCGTTCGTG (dJCC_1045)	GTCTTACGCAGCCTTCAACATGCAAG CGCAACG (dJCC_1023)
23	CTCGTACGAATCGATGAAGTACAGCT TAGCACTGCGTTCGTG (dJCC_1046)	GTCTTACGCAGCCTTCAGACATGCAA GCGCAACG (dJCC_1024)
24	CTCGTACGAATCGATGAAGTACAGCT AGCACTGCGTTCGTG (dJCC_1047)	GTCTTACGCAGCCTTCAGAACATGCA AGCGCAACG (dJCC_1025)
25	CTCGTACGAATCGATGAAGTACAGTA GCACTGCGTTCGTG (dJCC_1048)	GTCTTACGCAGCCTTCAGAGACATGC AAGCGCAACG (dJCC_1026)
26	CTCGTACGAATCGATGAAGTACATAG CACTGCGTTCGTG (dJCC_1049)	GTCTTACGCAGCCTTCAGAGCACATG CAAGCGCAACG (dJCC_1027)
27	CTCGTACGAATCGATGAAGTACTAGC ACTGCGTTCGTG (dJCC_1050)	GTCTTACGCAGCCTTCAGAGCTACAT GCAAGCGCAACG (dJCC_1028)
28	CTCGTACGAATCGATGAAGTATAGCA CTGCGTTCGTG (dJCC_1051)	GTCTTACGCAGCCTTCAGAGCTGACA TGCAAGCGCAACG (dJCC_1029)
29	CTCGTACGAATCGATGAAGTTAGCAC TGCGTTCGTG (dJCC_1052)	GTCTTACGCAGCCTTCAGAGCTGTAC ATGCAAGCGCAACG (dJCC_1030)

30	CTCGTACGAATCGATGAAGTAGCACT GCGTTCGTG (dJCC_1053)	GTCTTACGCAGCCTTCAGAGCTGTAA CATGCAAGCGCAACG (dJCC_1031)
31	CTCGTACGAATCGATGAATAGCACTG CGTTCGTG (dJCC_1054)	GTCTTACGCAGCCTTCAGAGCTGTAC ACATGCAAGCGCAACG (dJCC_1032)

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