



*Supplementary information*

# CRISPR/nCas9-Based Genome Editing on GM2 Gangliosidoses Fibroblasts via Non-Viral Vectors

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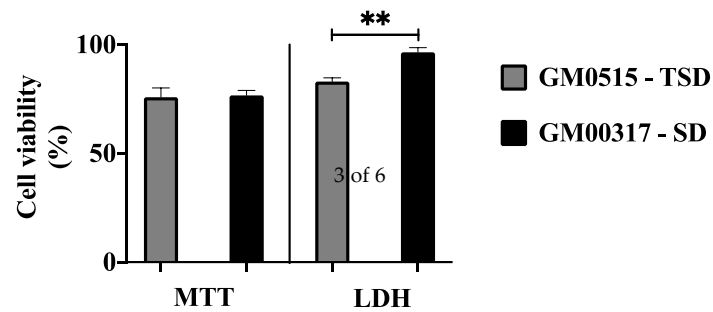
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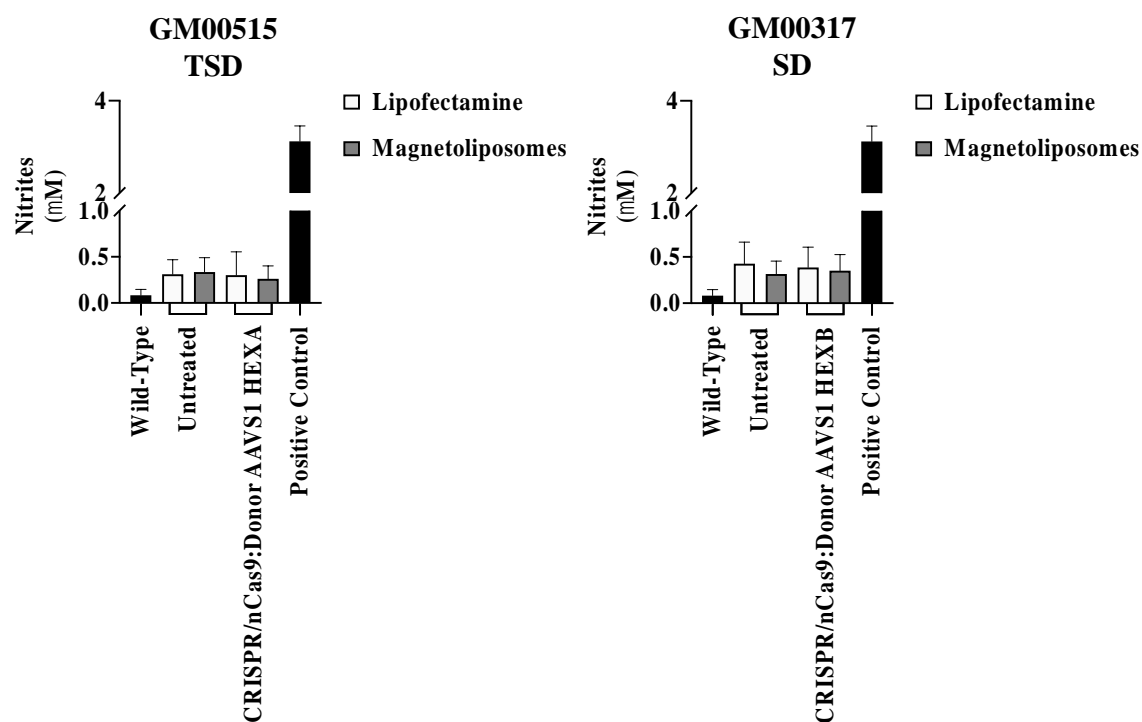
**Supplementary Table S1.** List of primers used in this study. The sequences for MfeI and MluI enzymes are highlighted in yellow and green, respectively. \*Sequences correspond to Leal & Alméciga, 2022 [1].

Purpose	Target	Forward (5' to 3')	Reverse (5' to 3')
HEXA ORF amplification	HEXA	CGATCAATTGATGGCAAGCTCCAGGCTT	ATCGACGCGTGGTCTGTTCAAACCTCTG
HEXB ORF amplification	HEXB	CGATCAATTGATGGAGCTGTGCGGGCTG	ATCGACGCGTCATGTTCTCATGGTTACAA- TATCCAGC
*Homologous	AAVS1-Out	TTCGATTGGAGTCGCTTTAACTG	-
recombination assay	CMV	-	AGCTCTGCTTATATAGACCTCC

**Supplementary Figure S1.** MTT and LDH assays. The figure shows the % of cell viability of GM2 fibroblasts after their interaction with 25 µg/mL/0.05 mg/mL MNPs@Ag-pD/BUF-II:liposome for 48 hours. \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ .



**Supplementary Figure S2.** Nitric oxide determination. The figure shows the effect of the long-term CRISPR/nCas9-based genome edition on GM2 fibroblasts. Positive control corresponds to the incubation of fibroblasts with 1 $\mu$ M lipopolysaccharide Escherichia coli O111:B4.



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### Supplementary Reference

1. Leal, A.F. and C.J. Alméciga-Díaz, *Efficient CRISPR/Cas9 nickase-mediated genome editing in an in vitro model of mucopolysaccharidosis IVA*. Gene Ther, 2022.