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## Article

# Optimization of CRISPR/Cas9 Gene Editing System in Sheep Oocytes via Microinjection

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**Abstract:** The CRISPR/Cas9 system has become a powerful tool for molecular design breeding in livestock such as sheep. However, the efficiency of the Cas9 system combined with zygote microinjection remains suboptimal. In this study, mature sheep oocytes were used for microinjection to assess the impact of various factors on Cas9 editing efficiency. We found that the *in vitro* maturation efficiency of oocytes is influenced by environmental factors such as air temperature, pressure, and humidity. Our results indicate that high-efficiency gene editing can be achieved when targeting the *SOCS2*, *DYA*, and *TBXT* genes, using a microinjection mixture with a concentration of 10 ng/μl Cas9 and sgRNA. By optimizing the injection capillary, we significantly reduced the oocyte invalidation rate post-microinjection to 3.1–5.3%. Furthermore, we observed that using either Cas9 protein or mRNA in the microinjection process resulted in different genotypes in the edited oocytes. Importantly, parthenogenetic activation did not appear to affect the editing efficiency. Using this high-efficiency system, we successfully generated *SOCS2* or *DYA* gene-edited sheep, with all lambs confirmed to be genetically modified. This study presents a highly efficient method for producing gene-edited sheep, potentially enabling more precise and effective strategies for livestock breeding.

**Keywords:** CRISPR/Cas9; microinjection; gene editing; sheep

## 1. Introduction

CRISPR/Cas9 (Clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats/CRISPR-associated 9) is the most widely used gene editing tool. CRISPR/Cas system was found in archaea, functions to defend against viral invasion by editing invading foreign genes [1]. Harnessed as a gene editing tool, the Cas9 protein binds with sgRNA (small-guide RNA) sequence, which guides the Cas9/sgRNA to the target site of the genome [2]. The HNH and RuvC endonuclease domain can conduct DNA cleavage, including the complementary and non-complementary strands of the DNA helix [3]. Then lead to deletion and insertion of bases at the target site through DNA repair, thereby achieving the editing of the target genes. The CRISPR/Cas9 system has been used in genome design breeding across various livestock species, including sheep (*Ovis aries*) [4]. Molecular breeding techniques have been increasingly applied in sheep farming by using of target genes associated with economic traits. The Cas9 can perform precise editing in animals by microinjection of zygotes, followed by embryo transfer to produce genetically edited sheep [5]. Targeted major gene is usually related to economic performance, such as growth rate and disease resistance [6]. Achieving high-efficiency editing in zygotes is crucial for increasing the success rate of generating edited sheep and reducing costs. However, various conditions and factors can influence the efficiency of Cas9 editing in sheep via microinjection, it is necessary to optimize these conditions.

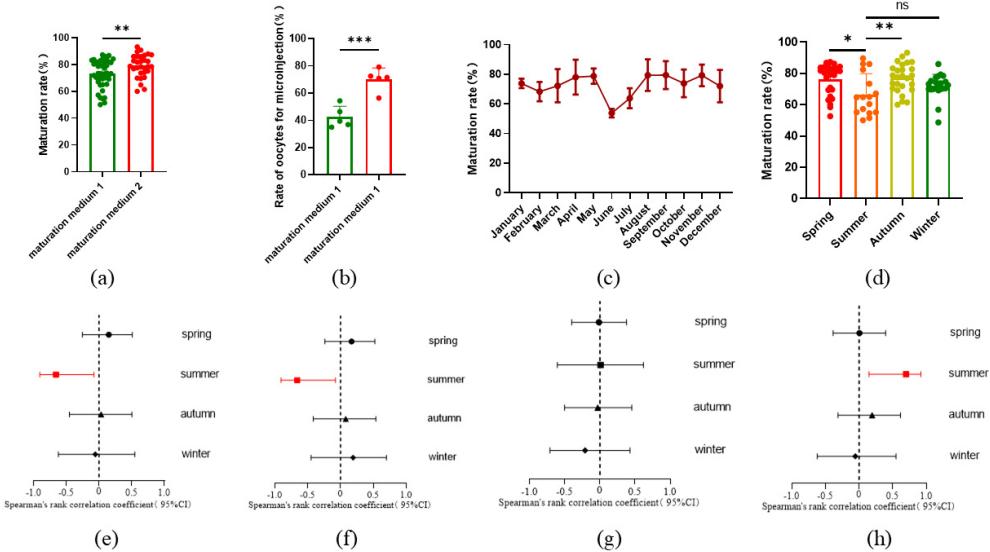
Previous studies have attempted to generate gene-edited sheep through microinjection, but the editing efficiency has not been satisfactory. How to elevate the efficiency of microinjection in sheep is rarely reported. *SOCS2* (suppressor of cytokine signaling 2) is associated with animals' growth performance by regulating the GH/IGF1 (growth hormone/insulin-like growth factor 1) axis [7][8]. *DYA* (MHC class II antigen DY alpha) contribute to adaptive immunity of sheep and may related to resistance of nematodosis [9][10]. *TBXT* (T-box transcription factor T) is associated with tail length among sheep populations and vertebrae variation in mammals [11][12]. These genes have been previously utilized as target genes for generating gene-edited sheep models in our group. In this study, we optimized the efficiency of zygote editing via microinjection, specifically targeting the *SOCS2*, *DYA*, and *TBXT* genes.

To identify optimal conditions for high editing efficiency, we performed *in vitro* maturation of sheep oocytes and used these mature oocytes as a model for zygote editing via microinjection. We developed and implemented an optimized microinjection system, which demonstrated significantly enhanced efficiency in sheep gene editing. This system provides a promising approach for generating gene-edited sheep with greatly improved editing success.

## 2. Results

### 2.1. *In vitro* maturation rate of sheep oocytes influenced by seasonal variations

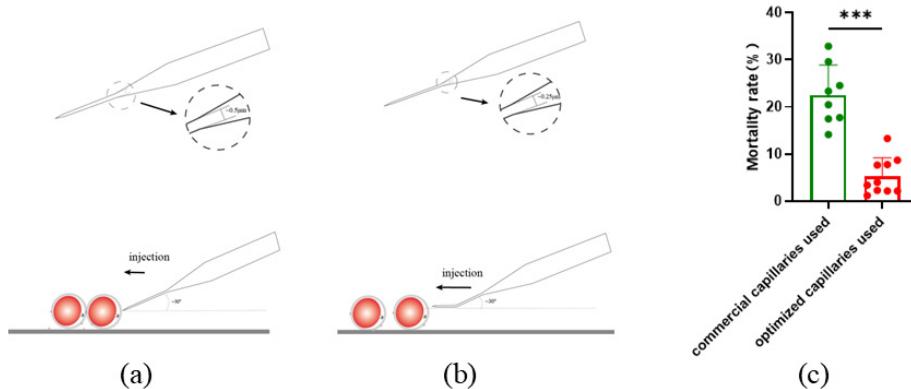
In this study, sheep oocytes matured *in vitro* were collected for microinjection. In order to increase the number of oocytes available for microinjection, we raised the concentration of LH and FSH in the *in vitro* maturation (IVM) medium from 0.05 IU to 0.1 IU. Additionally, fetal bovine serum (FBS) was replaced with estrus ovine serum (EOS) in the IVM process. As a result, the oocyte maturation rate increased from 73.19%±10.03% to 79.10%±8.45% (Figure 1a), and the number of oocytes suitable for microinjection significantly rose from 42.44%±7.93% to 70.14%±8.31% (Figure 1b). Further analysis revealed that the oocyte maturation rate varied across different months and seasons, with higher rates observed in spring and autumn, and lower rates in summer (Figure 1c and 1d). Our experiments were conducted in Beijing, located at a latitude of 41°N in northern China, a region characterized by four distinct seasons. We reviewed the climate data for Beijing, which included monthly averages for sunlight duration, air temperature, relative humidity, and atmospheric pressure. These climate variables also exhibited seasonal fluctuations (Figure S1). A Spearman correlation analysis between oocyte maturation rate and these climate parameters revealed a negative association between maturation rate and both sunlight duration and air temperature, while relative humidity showed a positive correlation. No significant correlation was found between oocyte maturation rate and atmospheric pressure (Figure 1e-h, Table S1). The climate conditions in summer were identified as the primary factors influencing maturation.



**Figure 1.** IVM rates of sheep oocytes. (a) IVM rates of oocytes with increased hormone concentration and serum EOS (Before: n=46; After: n=30); (b) Proportion of available oocytes with increased hormone concentration and serum EOS (Before: n=5; After: n=5); (c) IV rate of oocytes varied different months (Jan: n=9; Feb: n=5; Mar: n=9; Apr: n = 9; May: n = 9; June: n = 5; July: n = 5; Aug: n = 6; Sep: n = 11; Oct: n = 11; Nov: n = 4; Dec: n = 8); (d) IVM rate of oocytes varied with different seasons (Spring: n = 27; Summer: n = 16; Autumn: n = 26; Winter: n = 22); (e) Forest plot of air temperature on the maturation rate of oocytes in different seasons; (f) Forest plot of sunlight duration on the maturation rate of oocytes in different seasons; (g) Forest plot of atmospheric pressure on the maturation rate of oocytes in different seasons; (h) Forest plot of relative humidity on the maturation rate of oocytes in different seasons. All data are presented as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD). \* P<0.05, \*\* P<0.01, \*\*\* P<0.001.

## 2.2. Optimization of CRISPR/Cas9 editing microinjection system in oocytes

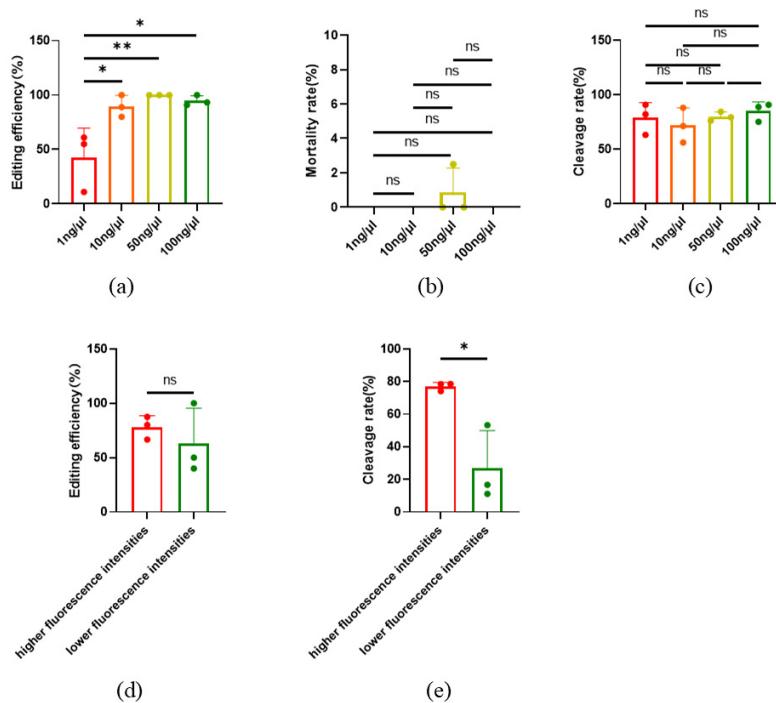
In this study, commercial microinjection capillaries were used for microinjection (Figure 2a). With a diameter of 0.5  $\mu$ m capillary and sloping injection during microinjection. The mortality rate of oocytes in 24 hours after injection was as high as 22.53% $\pm$ 6.38%. To lower the mortality rate, new microinjection capillaries with a 0.25  $\mu$ m diameter and a 20–30° bend were developed. (Figure 2b), the capillaries could be horizontally stabbed into the oocyte during injection. After using the new capillaries, the mortality rate decreased to 5.28%  $\pm$  3.92% (Figure 2c).



**Figure 2.** Reduced mortality with horizontal injection by optimized capillary. (a) Commercial microinjection capillary with a diameter of 0.5  $\mu$ m, stabbing into the oocyte slantly; (b) optimized microinjection capillary with a diameter of 0.25  $\mu$ m, stabbing into the oocyte horizontally; (c) reduced

mortality by using different injection capillaries. All data are presented as the mean $\pm$ SD. Before: n=8; After: n=10. \*\*\* P<0.001.

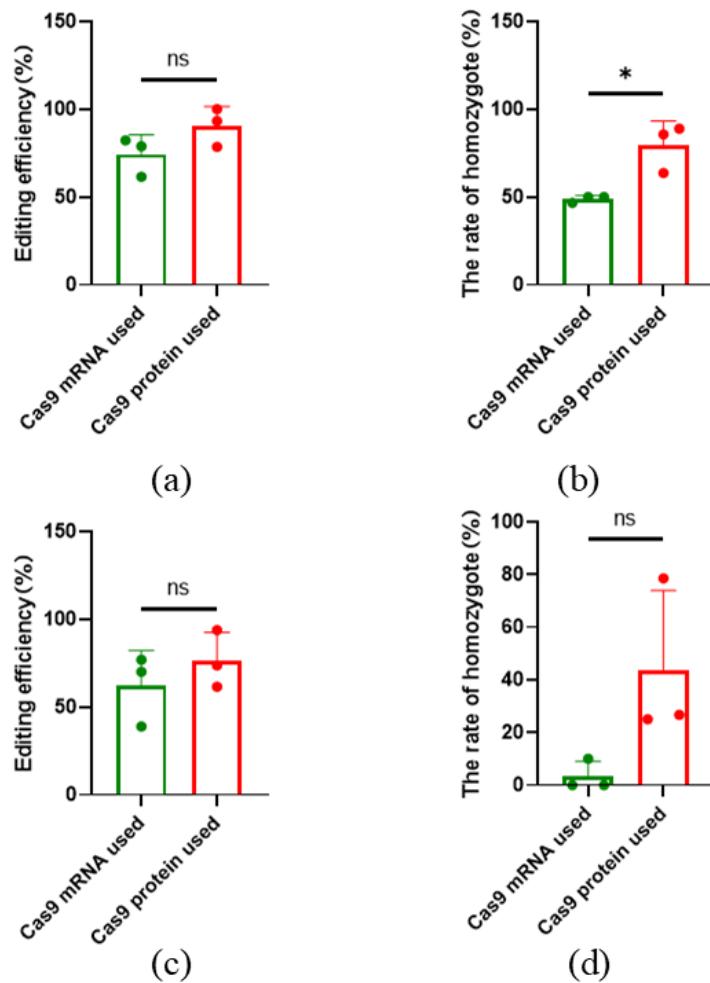
The concentration of sgRNA and Cas9 protein in the injection mixture may affect the efficiency of gene editing. In order to obtain the optimal concentration of sgRNA or Cas9 for gene editing efficiency, a concentration gradient was designed for gene editing. In addition, GFP mRNA was used as an indicator for co-injection. After injection, oocytes without GFP fluorescence were removed, and the gene editing efficiency targeted to SOCS2 was detected after the embryos developed to the morula stage. The results showed that SOCS2 was edited by 1ng/ $\mu$ l sgRNA and Cas9 protein successfully, but the gene editing efficiency was low (42.41% $\pm$ 27.28%). When the concentrations of sgRNA and Cas9 protein were 10ng/ $\mu$ l or higher, the SOCS2 gene editing efficiency could reach nearly 100% (Fig. 3a). At the same time, there was no significant difference in the mortality rate and cleavage rate between the injected and non-injected oocytes (Fig. 3b-c). Furthermore, we found that after injection of GFP mRNA, the oocytes displayed different fluorescence intensities. By detecting the gene editing efficiency (targeted to TBXT) of oocytes with significantly different fluorescence intensities, the result showed that the oocytes with higher fluorescence intensity had higher gene editing efficiency (Figure 3d), while the cleavage rate also significantly increased (Figure 3e).



**Figure 3.** Gene editing efficiency under different concentrations of injection mixture. (a) Editing efficiency at different injection concentrations, n=3. (b) death rate of oocytes at different injection concentrations. n=3. (c) Cleavage rate at different injection concentrations, n=3. (d) Editing efficiency at different fluorescence intensities, Higher: n=3, lower, n=3. (e) Cleavage rate at different fluorescence intensities. Higher: n = 3; lower: n = 3. All data are presented as the mean $\pm$ SD. \* P<0.05, \*\* P<0.01.

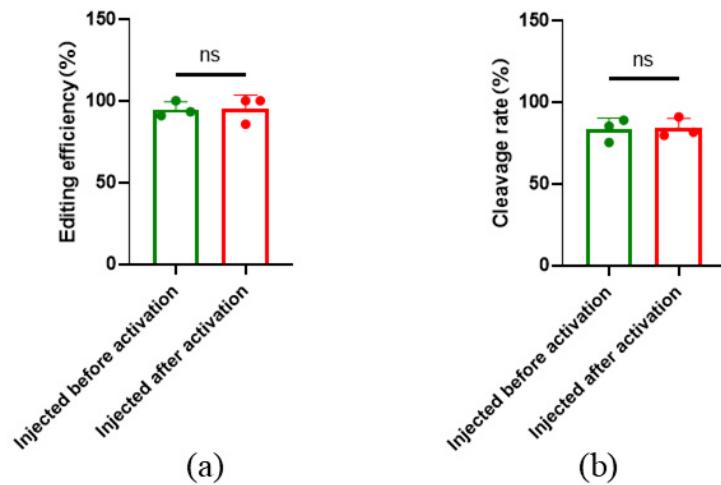
Cas9 mRNA, combined with sgRNA, can also be used for gene editing. This study compared the gene editing efficiency of commercial Cas9 protein and mRNA. When targeting SOCS2, the average editing efficiency was 74.28% $\pm$ 11.16% with mRNA, and the homozygous editing efficiency was 48.89% $\pm$ 1.92%. In contrast, the use of Cas9 protein resulted in an average editing efficiency of 90.63% $\pm$ 10.97% and a homozygous efficiency of 79.41% $\pm$ 13.75% (Figure 4a-b). For the TBXT gene, the average editing efficiency with mRNA was 62% $\pm$ 20.26%, with a homozygous efficiency of 3.33% $\pm$ 5.77%. When using Cas9 protein, the average editing efficiency was 76% $\pm$ 16.27%, and the homozygous efficiency was 43.41% $\pm$ 30.46% (Figure 4c-d) (Table S2). While the overall editing

efficiency did not show significant differences between the two methods, there was a notable difference in homozygous editing rates for SOCS2.



**Figure 4.** Effect of using Cas9 mRNA and protein on gene editing results. (a) Gene editing efficiency for SOCS2; (b) Homozygous editing efficiency for SOCS2; (c) Gene editing efficiency for TBXT; (d) Homozygous editing efficiency for TBXT. All data are presented as the mean $\pm$ SD. n = 3. \* P<0.05.

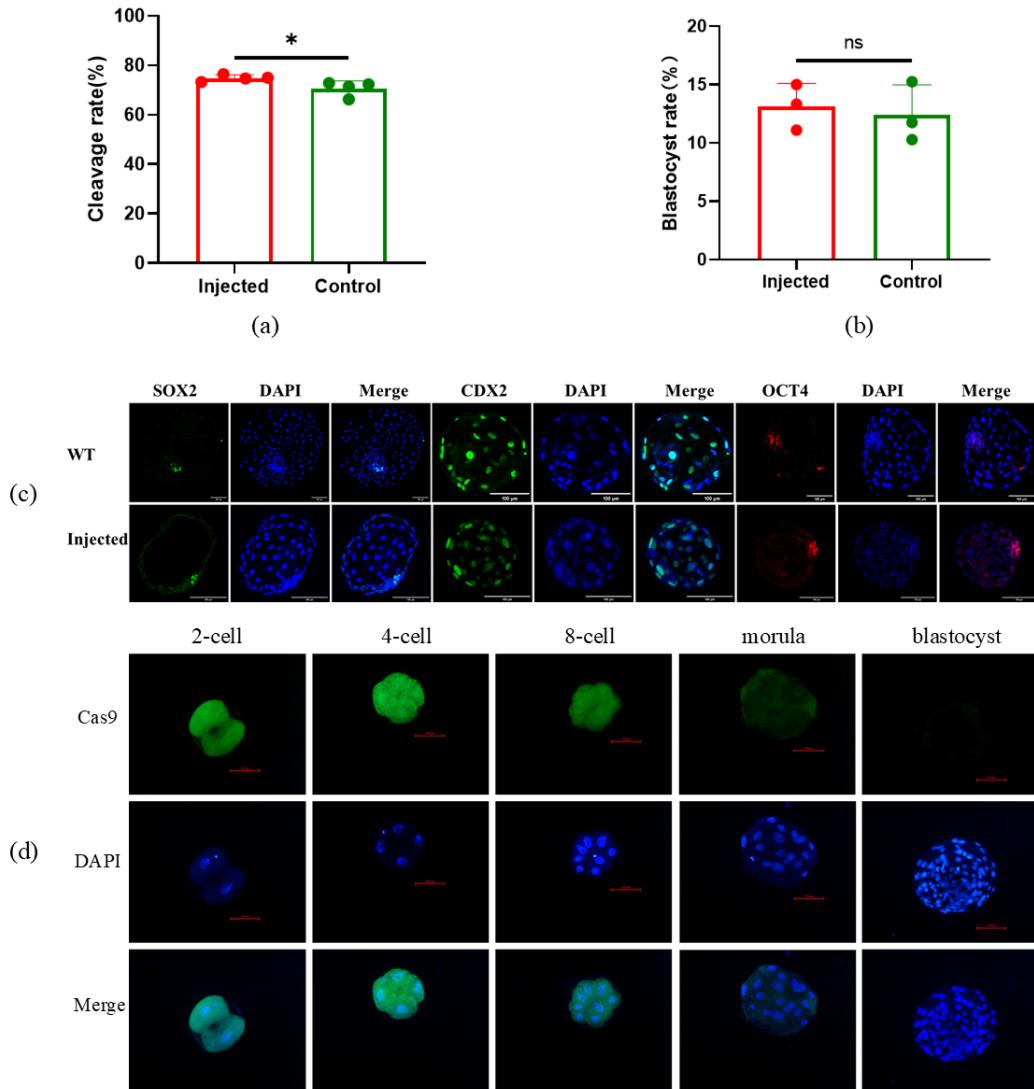
To investigate the influence of parthenogenetic activation on the gene editing efficiency of oocytes, microinjection before and after parthenogenetic activation was performed, and editing efficiency was calculated. The results showed that the overall efficiency targeted to SOCS2 was  $94.74\% \pm 4.71\%$  with microinjection before parthenogenetic activation, and the gene editing efficiency was  $95.24\% \pm 8.25\%$  with microinjection after parthenogenesis activation. There was no significant difference between editing efficiencies of microinjection before or after parthenogenetic activation (Figure 5a), indicating that gene editing efficiency is not affected by parthenogenetic activation. In addition, the cleavage rate and blastocyst rate after parthenogenetic activation were also not significantly different from those before activation (Figure 5b).



**Figure 5.** SOCS2 editing efficiency before and after parthenogenetic activation. (a) Gene editing efficiency before and after parthenogenesis activation; (b) Cleavage rate before and after parthenogenesis activation. Before: Injected before parthenogenetic activation, after: Injected after parthenogenetic activation. All data are presented as the mean $\pm$ SD, n=3.

### 2.3. The development of early embryos was not influenced by microinjection

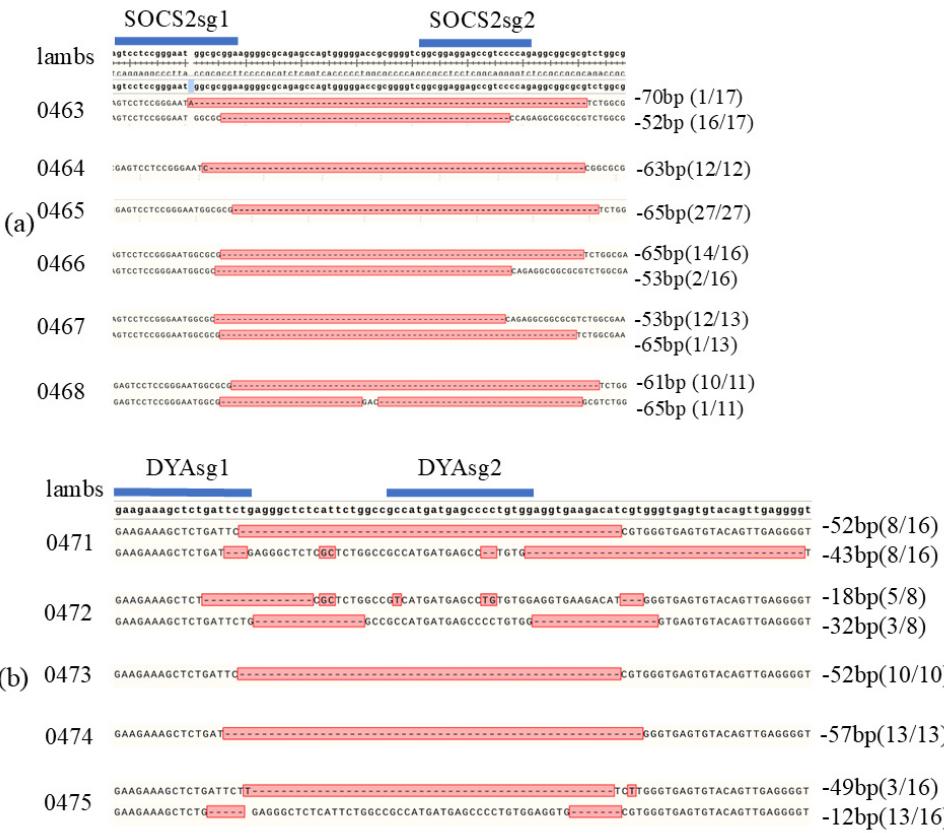
To detect the effect of microinjection on embryo development in this experiment, the development rate and blastocyst rate after injection were analyzed. The results showed that the 48h cleavage rate of the injected embryos was  $74.87\%\pm1.31\%$ , while the 48h cleavage rate of the non-injected embryos was  $70.73\%\pm3.02\%$  (Figure 6a-b). The marker genes OCT4, SOX2, and CDX2 in the blastocyst stage were detected by immunofluorescence, and the expression of the marker genes was not influenced by injection (Figure 6c). In addition, Cas9 proteins were also detected in early embryos after injection by immunofluorescence; Cas9 can keep activity to the morula stage of embryo, but not in the blastocyst stage (Figure 6d).



**Figure 6.** Effect of microinjection on embryo development. (a) 48h cleavage rate injected and non-injected embryos; (b) Blastocyst rate of injected and non-injected embryos; (c) Immunofluorescence of pluripotent gene in injected embryos; (d) Immunofluorescence of Cas9 protein in injected embryos. All data are presented as the mean $\pm$ SD. \* P<0.05.

#### 2.4. High-efficiency of CRISPR/Cas9 editing in sheep by microinjection

To access the efficiency of this editing system developed in this study in sheep, SOCS2 and DYA were targeted using co-injected sgRNA and Cas9 protein in zygotes obtained from ewes by superovulation. Gene-edited sheep were generated by embryo transfer. A total of 193 sheep zygotes were obtained from the donors. 47 zygotes injected with SOCS2 sgRNA were transferred to 7 recipient ewes, resulting in the natural delivery of 6 live lambs after 150 days of pregnancy. Editing of SOCS2 was confirmed in all 6 lambs. (Figure 7a) (Table 1). Additionally, 90 zygotes injected with DYA sgRNA were transplanted to 15 recipients, leading to the natural delivery of 5 live lambs, with editing of DYA detected in all 5 lambs. (Figure 7b) (Table 1). These results demonstrate that the gene-editing system established in this study enables efficient gene editing in sheep.



**Figure 7.** Genotype of *SOCS2* and *DYAsg* edited sheep. (a) Genotype of *SOCS2* edited sheep by TA cloning and Sanger sequence; (b) Genotype of *DYAsg* edited sheep by TA cloning and Sanger sequence. Number of colonies with the genotype were showed in brackets.

**Table 1.** generation of gene edited sheep by optimized editing system.

Target gene	Zygotes	Transplanted Zygotes	Recipient	Pregnant recipients	Delivered Lambs	Edited lambs	Editing efficiency
<i>SOCS2</i>	58	47	7	5	6	6	100%
<i>DYAsg</i>	135	90	15	4	5	5	100%

### 3. Discussion

Zygotes microinjection involves injecting nucleic acids and Cas9 protein or mRNA into zygotes by the transplantation of the edited zygotes into surrogates to generate offspring. Compared to somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT), microinjection is faster, more cost-effective, simpler in execution [13], and results in higher surrogate pregnancy rates and higher offspring survival rate. However, since gene editing occurs directly in the zygotes, it is necessary to identify the offspring's genotype after birth. The success of generating edited animals is highly dependent on the efficiency of editing in zygotes, meaning that improving the gene-editing process in zygotes will result in more gene-edited offspring. In this study, through exploration of component concentration in injection mixture, optimization of injection capillary, comparison of injection before and after parthenogenetic, and comparison of Cas9 protein or mRNA, an optimized system of CRISPR/Cas9 editing in sheep oocytes via microinjection was constructed, the editing efficiency targeted to *SOCS2* and *DYAsg* in sheep by microinjection of zygotes is 100%, which is higher compared to previous studies (5.7-97%) (Table 2). Our study provides a method for improving gene editing efficiency when generating gene-edited sheep by microinjection.

**Table 2.** efficiency of gene editing by microinjection of sheep zygotes in previous studies.

Target gene	Transplanted zygotes	Pregnant recipients /Recipients	Edited lambs /Delivered Lambs	Editing efficiency (%)	Editing tools
<i>MSTN</i> [14]	213	31/55	2/35	5.7	Cas9
<i>MSTN</i> 、 <i>ASIP</i> and <i>BCO2</i> [15]	578	77/82	35/36	97.2	Cas9
<i>FGF5</i> [16]	100	14/53	3/18	16.7	Cas9
<i>ASIP</i> [17]	92	6/60	5/6	83.3	Cas9
<i>BMPR1B</i> [18]	279	16/39	7/21	33.3	Cas9
<i>SOCS2</i> [19]	53	3/8	3/4	75	CBE (Cytosine base editor)
<i>FecB</i> [20]	95	6/18	6/8	75	ABE (adenine base editing)
<i>MSTN</i> [21]	345	14/58	8/16	50	Cas9
<i>TBXT</i> [22]	338	31/216	19/28	67.9	Cas9&ssODN
<i>FecB<sup>B</sup></i> [23]	122	15/45	5/7	71.4	PE (prime editing)
<i>TBXT</i> [23]	140		3/8	37.5	
<i>MSTN</i> [24]	70	5/13	9/10	90	Cas9
<i>MSTN/FGF5</i> [25]	1201	78/236	12/64	18.8	Cas9

This study found that using at least 10ng/μl Cas9 protein and sgRNA during microinjection can lead to high-efficiency editing in oocytes. For zygote microinjection, the concentration of Cas9 protein and sgRNA can be adjusted to exceed 10 ng/μl in the injection mixture. In gene editing of somatic cells or oocytes, vectors expressing both Cas9 protein and sgRNA can be used for liposome transfection or electroporation. Then the Cas9 protein and sgRNA were expressed to edited target gene. However, compared to plasmid transfection, transfection or injection of Cas9 protein and sgRNA can directly target to gene of interest without the possibility of integrating into the genome, making it faster and safer. The original Cas9 system relied on Cas9 protein, CRISPR-derived RNA (crRNA) and trans-activating RNA (tracrRNA). Jinek et al. simplified the system by linking crRNA and tracrRNA [2], till now, the injection mixture only comprised Cas9 protein and sgRNA without any other components. Therefore, the concentration of the injection components is one of the critical factors that can affect gene editing efficiency. Currently, many commercialized Cas9 proteins can be used for microinjection, including Cas9 and cpf1 with different elements such as nuclear localization signals, tag proteins, and modifications to enhance its stability and safety [26]. Those companies developed these Cas proteins declared that all products have been laboratory-verified with high editing efficiency and stability. However, when applied in different species or target genes, the editing efficiency of these proteins still need to be detected, it is necessary to select appropriate commercial proteins according to different species and genes.

We optimized gene-editing efficiency using *in vitro* matured embryos. Through parthenogenetic activation, *in vitro* matured oocytes can develop to the blastocyst stage without fertilization [27]. Therefore, the editing efficiency of mature oocytes can reflect that of early embryos. For target genes, multiple sgRNAs were designed, and high-efficiency sgRNAs were selected to generate edited animals. Assessing gene-editing efficiency in oocytes serves as a reference for selecting optimal sgRNAs for producing gene-edited animals. Our study found that oocyte maturation is influenced by seasonal climate conditions. Most sheep breeds exhibit seasonal estrus, largely due to variations in daylight duration. The climate at our experimental location (about 40°N, 116°E) is highly seasonal, and the oocyte maturation rate varied accordingly. This suggests that *in vitro* maturation may be affected by factors like daylight duration, temperature, and humidity, which align with reports in other species [28]. This result demonstrated that shorter sunlight duration, lower air temperature and higher relative humidity of environment are beneficial for increasing oocyte maturation rate, especially for the relative humidity.

We also observed that using Cas9 protein or mRNA led to different gene-editing outcomes for the *TBXT* gene but not for *SOCS2*. This discrepancy might be due to differences in mRNA translation after injection, as well as the unique characteristics of each target gene and its sgRNAs. Commercialized Cas9 proteins were more stable compared to mRNA, which requires translation after injection.

Additionally, we also investigated the influence of parthenogenetic activation on gene editing efficiency. Only unfertilized mature oocytes require parthenogenetic activation for development. This process involves elevating the Ca<sup>2+</sup> levels in M II oocytes through physical or chemical stimulation (in this study, ionomycin was used for chemical activation), which leads to the decline or inactivation of factors such as metaphase-promoting factor (MPF) and cytostatic factor (CSF), enabling the oocytes to enter the meiosis II period and further cleavage [29]. During microinjection, the injection mixture is consisted by purified Cas9 protein, sgRNA, and nuclease-free water. In our study, the results also showed injections performed before or after activation do not impact development rates or editing efficiency. The result implied that the injection mixture did not affect Ca<sup>2+</sup> level of oocytes and parthenogenetic activation, and activation also do not affect editing process. However, in zygotes microinjection, *in vivo* or *in vitro* fertilized oocytes were used, parthenogenetic activation is not a concern. Nevertheless, injections should be performed as soon as possible after fertilization to avoid editing after cleavage, which could result in genetic chimerism.

The generation of edited animals is influenced by multiple factors. Not only the design of sgRNAs or Cas9 editing efficiency but also improving the quality of donor embryos and optimizing the estrous cycle of recipient ewes are all significant. Reducing mortality post-microinjection improves zygote utilization rates can reduce the number of donors needed for recipients. While our high-efficiency editing system significantly advance the generation of gene-edited sheep, it does not guarantee 100% editing efficiency across all genes. Nevertheless, it provides a valuable framework for optimizing gene-edited animal production via zygote microinjection.

## 4. Materials and Methods

### 4.1. Animals and ethical statement

All sheep used in this study were bred by the Institute of Animal Sciences and Veterinary, Tianjin Academy of Agriculture Sciences in Tianjin. All experimental protocols were approved by the Animal Advisory Committee at the Institute of Genetics and Developmental Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. All experiments were conducted according to the guidelines of the proposal (approval No. AP2023021).

### 4.2. sgRNA and Cas9 mRNA or protein

sgRNA template sequence was designed according to the conference sequence of *SOCS2* (Oar v4.0, NC019460.2), *DYA* (Oar v4.0, NC019477.2), and *TBXT* (Oar v4.0, NC 019465.2). SgRNAs were listed in Table S2 and synthesized by Genescrypt, and sgRNAs were diluted with RNase-free water to 1 $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l. Cas9 mRNA (eSpCas9 mRNA, MA13810) and GFP mRNA (eGFP mRNA, SC2325) were purchased from Genscript, and Cas9 protein was purchased from Invitrogen (TrueCut Cas9 v2 A36497).

### 4.3. Manufacture of capillaries for microinjection

Capillary glass (Sutter Instrument Company, BF-100-78-10) is pulled by a micropipette puller P-2000 under the condition of Ramp 469, Heat 465, Pull 130, Voltage 25 Time 140, Pressure 500 to produce a micropipette. The micropipette capillary was bended 20-30° by microforge MF-2 under a procedure of 65°C and 2s duration.

### 4.4. *In vitro* maturation of sheep oocytes

Cumulus-oocyte complexes (COCs) were separated from purchased ovaries and transferred into *in vitro* mature medium including 0.2 mM Na-Pyvate (Sigma P3662), 1 mM L-Glutamine (Sigma G3126), 0.1 IU FSH (NSHF), 0.1 IU LH (NSHF), 20 ng/mL EGF (Sigma E9644), 100 $\mu$ M Cys (Sigma, C7352), 1 $\mu$ g/mL  $\beta$ -E2 (Sigma, E8875), 10% FBS or estrus ovine serum, and M199 (Gibco, 11150-059). The oocytes were cultured under 38.5°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for 20 h, then the mature oocytes were incubated in 1% hyaluronidase for 5 min to remove cumulus cells. Oocytes with the first polar body were selected for microinjection.

#### 4.4. Microinjection

The injection mixture was consisted of sgRNA (1-100 ng/ $\mu$ l), Cas9 protein or mRNA (1-100 ng/ $\mu$ l), GFP mRNA (100 ng/l), RNase-free water, 10 $\mu$ l in total. GFP mRNA was removed from the mixtures for zygotes microinjection. The mixture was put into the front end of the capillary (Eppendorf, 22290012 or developed artificially) and injected into the cytoplasm of mature oocytes or zygotes under pressure of 20–50 hPa and 1s duration controlled by eppendorf FemtoJet 4i. Injected oocytes or zygotes were recovered in IVM for 30 min.

#### 4.5. Parthenogenetic activation and *in vitro* development

After injection, oocytes were incubated in 5 $\mu$ M ionomycin for 5 min (Merck 407951). Then the oocytes were transferred into 2 mM 6-DAMP (Sigma-D2629) for 2.5-4 h. Activated oocytes were transferred into G1 (Vitrolife, 10128) for 48 h and into G2 (Vitrolife, 10132) for 3-5 days under 38.5°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, 5% O<sub>2</sub>, 90% N<sub>2</sub>.

#### 4.6. Immunofluorescence

Early embryos were incubated in acid Tyrode' solution (LEAGENE, CZ0060) for 3 min and fixed for 15 min in 4% paraformaldehyde. After permeabilizing samples by treating for 10 min with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS and blocking with 1% BSA in PBS. Samples were incubated with primary antibodies overnight at 4°C and secondary antibodies for 1 h at 37°C. Anti-OCT4 antibody (11263) was purchased from Proteintech, anti-SOX2 antibody (365823) was purchased from Santa Cruz, and anti-CDX2 antibody (MU392A-5UC) was purchased from BioGenex. Anti-Cas9 antibody (14697S) is purchased from Cell Signaling Technology. Secondary antibody marked with CY3 (GB21301) was purchased from Servicebio. Secondary antibody marked with Alexa Fluor 488 (A11008) was purchased from Invitrogen. Finally, samples were stained with DAPI in fluoromount-G (Beyotime P0131) for 10 minutes and covered with mineral oil. Antibody binding was viewed with a laser-scanned Leica SP8 confocal microscope.

#### 4.7. Statistical analysis

The meteorological data used in this study was downloaded from the National Meteorological Science Data Center, China Meteorological Administration (<https://data.cma.cn/>). For quantitative data, if the distribution of different groups meets the normal distribution, a one-factor analysis of variance (ANOVA) is used, the LSD (Least Significant Difference) LSD test is used when the variance is homogeneous, and the Games-Howell test is used when the variance is not homogeneous. If the distribution does not meet the normal distribution, the Kruskal-Wallis H test is used for multiple comparisons. For the correlation analysis between two groups of quantitative data, if both groups meet the normal distribution, the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient is used, otherwise, the Spearman rank correlation coefficient is used.

#### 4.8. Generation of gene-edited sheep

Sheep zygotes were performed microinjected as follows. The injection mixture was consisted of sgRNA (1-100 ng/ $\mu$ l), Cas9 protein, RNase-free water, 10 $\mu$ l in total. The mixture was injected into the cytoplasm of zygotes under pressure of 20–50 hPa and 1s duration controlled by eppendorf FemtoJet 4i. After injection, zygotes were transferred into the oviduct of synchronized estrous

recipient sheep. We monitored the pregnancy status of the recipient for 142-155 days until delivery. All lambs were delivered naturally.

#### 4.9. Genotyping of edited sheep

For early embryos, morula and blastocysts were selected and lysed according to the protocol of EZ-editor Lysis Buffer (YK-MV-1000) to obtain genomic DNA (gDNA). For lambs, venous blood or ear skin of the newborn lambs was collected, and gDNA was isolated according to protocols of the TIANGEN blood/cells/tissue DNA extraction kit (DP304-03) for genotyping. gDNA of embryos or lambs was used as a template for amplification of target genes. Primers of the target gene were shown in the supplement Table S3. The PCR procedure is as follows: 95°C for 1 minute, followed by 35 cycles of 95°C for 10 seconds, 59°C for 15 seconds, and 72°C for 15 seconds, 72°C for 5 minutes. PCR products were performed TA cloning by Hieff Clone Zero TOPO-TA Cloning Kit (10907ES) and genotypes of clones were sequenced by Sango Biotech.

### 5. Conclusions

In this study, *in vitro* maturation sheep oocytes were used for zygote editing via microinjection and the *in vitro* maturation efficiency of oocytes is influenced by environmental factors. An optimized microinjection system was developed and highly editing efficiency of target genes were detected in oocytes and sheep.

**Supplementary Materials:** The following supporting information can be downloaded at: [www.mdpi.com/xxx/s1](http://www.mdpi.com/xxx/s1), Figure S1: Seasonal variations in climate of Beijing; Figure S2: Editing efficiency in oocytes post-microinjection based on fluorescent intensity; Figure S3: Genotype analysis of edited oocytes using Cas9 protein or mRNA; Table S1: Spearman's rank correlation coefficient of climate parameter in seasons; Table S2: sg sequences targeted to genes in this study; Table S3: primers of targeting genes in this study; Table S4: Editing efficiency of different target gene by using of Cas9 protein or mRNA; Table S5: Commercial recombinant CRISPR/Cas proteins.

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**Data Availability Statement:** The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author.

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**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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