





Fig. S2 Cas π recognizes protospacer with 5' C-rich PAM and creates a staggered end with 5' overhang.

(a) Pipeline of N5-PAM screening assay.

(b) PAM preference of $Cas\pi$ -1 effector in buffers with different salt concentrations.

(c) PAM preference of $Cas\pi$ -2 effector in buffers with different salt concentrations.

(d) Comparison of the Cas nuclease size, PAM preference and gRNA composition among type V Cas π and Cas12a-k systems.

(**e** and **f**) PAM preference validation for $Cas\pi$ -1 (**e**) and $Cas\pi$ -2 effectors (**f**) with dsDNA substrate. The PAM sequence designed in each dsDNA target is shown on top of each lane. M means DNA marker.

(g and h) Percentage distribution of $Cas\pi$ -1 (g) and $Cas\pi$ -2 effectors (h) cleavage sites analyzed by NGS data. (Percentage value was calculated by the number of reads belonging to each cleavage site divided by the number of total reads for all sites, X axis indicates the position of each nucleotide).

(i) Comparison of ssDNA and dsDNA cleavage by $Cas\pi$ effectors. The ssDNA target containing complementary sequence to sgRNA spacer was labeled as TS-ssDNA. The dsDNA target containing complementary sequence to sgRNA spacer was labeled as TS-dsDNA.