

Whole Exome Sequencing Analysis

Patient name	: XXX	PIN	: XX
Gender/ Age	: Male/ 1 Day	Sample number	: XX
Hospital/Clinic	: XX	Sample collection date	: XX
Specimen	: Peripheral Blood	Sample receipt date	: XX
		Report date	: XX

Clinical history

XXX is born to non- consanguineous couple and presented with white body hair, light brownish eye color and baby pink color of genitalia. He is suspected to be affected with Albinism. His maternal grandfather and their siblings are reported to be similarly affected. XXX has been evaluated for pathogenic variants.

Results

Likely pathogenic variant was identified in *TYR* gene

List of significant variant identified related to the phenotype:

Gene	Region	Variant*	Allele Status	Disease	Classification*	Inheritance pattern
<i>TYR</i> (+)	Exon 2	c.832C>T (p.Arg278Ter)	Homozygous	Albinism, oculocutaneous, type IA (OMIM#203100) Albinism, oculocutaneous, type IB (OMIM#606952)	Likely pathogenic	Autosomal recessive

*Genetic test results are based on the recommendation of American college of Medical Genetics [1].
No other variant that warrants to be reported for the given clinical indication was identified.

Interpretation

***TYR*: c.832C>T**

Variant summary: A heterozygous stop gained variation in exon 2 of the *TYR* gene
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(chr11:g.8999191214C>T, NM_000372.5, Depth: 79x) that results in the premature truncation of the protein at codon 278 (p.Arg278Ter) was detected. This variant is a stop gained variant which occurs in an exon of *TYR* upstream where nonsense mediated decay is predicted to occur. This variant is predicted to cause loss of normal protein function through protein truncation.

Population frequency: This variant has minor allele frequency of 0.008% in gnomAD database and has not been reported in 1000 genomes databases.

Clinical and Literature evidence: This variant has been previously classified as pathogenic in ClinVar database [3]. This variant has been previously reported in patients affected with Non-syndromic oculocutaneous albinism in homozygous state [4].

In silico predictions: The *in-silico* predictions of the variant are deleterious by CADD.

OMIM phenotype: Albinism, oculocutaneous, type IA (OMIM#203100) and Albinism, oculocutaneous, type IB (OMIM#606952) are caused by homozygous or compound heterozygous mutation in the *TYR* gene (OMIM*606933). These diseases follow autosomal recessive pattern of inheritance [2]. [

Variant classification: Based on the evidence, this variant is classified as a likely pathogenic variant. **In this view, clinical correlation and familial segregation analysis are strongly recommended to establish the significance of the finding. If the results do not correlate, additional testing may be considered based on the phenotype observed.**

Recommendations

- The *TYR* gene has pseudogene in the human genome. Validation of the variant(s) by Sanger sequencing is strongly recommended to rule out false positives.
- Sequencing the variant(s) in the parents and the other affected and unaffected members of the family is recommended to confirm the significance.
- Alternative test is strongly recommended to rule out the deletion/duplication.
- Genetic counselling is advised.

Methodology

DNA extracted from the blood was used to perform whole exome using whole exome capture kit. The targeted libraries were sequenced to a targeted depth of 80 to 100X using GenoLab M sequencing platform. This kit has deep exonic coverage of all the coding regions including the difficult to cover regions. The sequences obtained are aligned to human reference genome (GRCh38.p13) using Sentieon aligner and analyzed using Sentieon for removing duplicates, recalibration and re-alignment of indels. Sentieon DNAscope has been used to call the variants. Detected variants were annotated and filtered using the VarSeq software with the workflow implementing the ACMG guidelines for variant classification. The variants were annotated using 1000 genomes (V2), gnomAD (v3.1.2.1.1), ClinVar, OMIM, dbSNP, NCBI RefSeq Genes. *In-silico* predictions of the variant was carried out using VS-SIFT, VS-PolyPhen2, PhyloP,

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GERP++, GeneSplicer, MaxEntScan, NNSplice, PWM Splice Predictor. Only non-synonymous and splice site variants found in the coding regions were used for clinical interpretation. Silent variations that do not result in any change in amino acid in the coding region are not reported.

Sequence data attributes

Total reads generated	7.30 Gb
Data ≥ Q30	95.93%

Genetic test results are reported based on the recommendations of American College of Medical Genetics [1], as described below:

Classification	Interpretation
Pathogenic	A disease-causing variation in a gene which can explain the patients' symptoms has been detected. This usually means that a suspected disorder for which testing had been requested has been confirmed
Likely Pathogenic	A variant which is very likely to contribute to the development of disease however, the scientific evidence is currently insufficient to prove this conclusively. Additional evidence is expected to confirm this assertion of pathogenicity.
Variant of Uncertain Significance	A variant has been detected, but it is difficult to classify it as either pathogenic (disease causing) or benign (non- disease causing) based on current available scientific evidence. Further testing of the patient or family members as recommended by your clinician may be needed. It is probable that their significance can be assessed only with time, subject to availability of scientific evidence.

Disclaimer

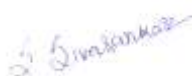
- The classification of variants of unknown significance can change over time. Anderson Diagnostics and Labs cannot be held responsible for it.
- Intronic variants, UTR, Promoter region variants and CNV are not assessed using this assay.
- Certain genes may not be covered completely, and few mutations could be missed. Variants not detected by this assay may impact the phenotype.
- The variations have not been validated by Sanger sequencing.
- The above findings and result interpretation was done based on the clinical indication provided at the time of reporting.
- It is also possible that a pathogenic variant is present in a gene that was not selected for analysis and/or interpretation in cases where insufficient phenotypic information is available.

- Genes with pseudogenes, paralog genes and genes with low complexity may have decreased sensitivity and specificity of variant detection and interpretation due to inability of the data and analysis tools to unambiguously determine the origin of the sequence data in such regions.
- Incidental or secondary findings that meet the ACMG guidelines can be given upon request [5].

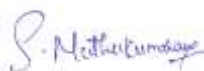
References

1. Richards, S, et al. Standards and Guidelines for the Interpretation of Sequence Variants: A Joint Consensus Recommendation of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology. Genetics in medicine: official journal of the American College of Medical Genetics. 17.5 (2015): 405-424.
2. Amberger J, Bocchini CA, Scott AF, Hamosh A. McKusick's Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM). Nucleic Acids Res. 2009 Jan;37(Database issue):D793-6. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkn665. Epub 2008 Oct 8.
3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar/variation/VCV000099583.33>
4. Bibi N, et al. Identification and Computational Analysis of Novel *TYR* and *SLC45A2* Gene Mutations in Pakistani Families With Identical Non-syndromic Oculocutaneous Albinism. Front Genet. 2020 Jul 21;11:749. doi: 10.3389/fgene.2020.00749. PMID: 32849781; PMCID: PMC7385404.
5. Kalia S.S. et al., Recommendations for reporting of secondary findings in clinical exome and genome sequencing, 2016 update (ACMG SF v2.0): a policy statement of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics. Genet Med., 19(2):249-255, 2017.

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