

### **Checklist for the description of sequence variants**

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Since references to WWW-sites are not yet acknowledged as citations, please mention <u>den Dunnen JT and Antonarakis SE (2000).</u>

<u>Hum.Mutat. 15:7-12</u> when referring to these pages.

# **Purpose**

Going through publications one can easily see where people tend to offend the "<u>Current</u> recommendations for the description of sequence variants". The checklist below covers the most problematic issues and should assist those preparing a publication to describe sequence variants following the current recommendations.

## **Checklist**

- 1. **Reference Sequence** do you clearly mention the reference sequence used for numbering (nucleotides/amino acids)? A publication should mention, preferably in the Materials & Methods section and/or Table legend, which sequence file was used as reference sequence for numbering of the residues (DNA, RNA and protein) and describing the variants; see *Recommendations*, *Discussion* and *mtDNA variants*.
  - do you mention a *GenBank (not Gen<u>e</u>Bank) RefSeq-file accession number with version number*?; do not forget the underscore in the accession number (correct is NM 004006.2, not NM004006.2).
  - a genomic reference sequence starts with nucleotide 1; a genomic reference sequence can not have negative numbers
  - for a coding DNA reference sequence, do you clearly state that *nucleotide numbering uses the A of the ATG translation* initiation start site as nucleotide 1?
  - when you do not use a coding DNA reference sequence and do not start nucleotide numbering with 1 at the A of the ATG

- translation initiation start you should not use descriptions preceded by "c.".
- if legacy numbering is used, this can only be done *in addition to* the approved nomenclature.
- does your reference sequence contain introns?; not that NM\_ reference sequences cover mature transcripts and do not contain intronic sequences.
- 2. **Intronic variants** do you indicate where the *reference intron sequence* can be found? The recommendation is to describe *intronic variants* in the format "*c.89-2A>G*" and not like "*IVS4-2A>G*" (see *Discussion*). When the format "*IVS4-2A>G*" is used, it is essential to give a clear reference for *intron / exon numbering* and to mention the *reference sequence used for the intron*.
- 3. **Tabular overview** do you provide a clear, unequivocal overview of all changes reported? Preferably, a publication contains a *tabular overview* of all variants reported. This overview contains columns describing the change at *DNA-level (absolutely essential)* and, optional, at *RNA* and *protein level*. When data on RNA and/or protein level are provided, it should be made clear whether the data were *deduced or experimentally verified* (i.e. state explicitly when RNA was analysed, e.g. to study the consequences of a variant affecting splicing).

#### 4. Insertions

- are insertions reported in the format c.51\_52insT? Since it is not clear whether one means *insertion at* or *insertion after* position 52, insertions should not be reported as c.52insT but in the format c.51\_52insT (see *Discussion*).
- do you give the inserted sequence?

  Describing a variant like c.5439\_430ins6 is *not sufficient*, the inserted sequence (ins6, e.g. TGCCAT) *should always be mentioned*.
- are the insertions reported really insertions or are they in fact duplications?

  Duplicating insertions should be described as duplications, not as insertions; for the change CCAGTAAC to CCAGTGTAAC the description is c.4\_5dup (or c.4\_5dupGT) is correct, c.5\_6insGT is not correct (see <u>Discussion</u>).
- 5. **Most 3' position** do you correctly assign the change to the most 3' (or C-terminal for protein variants) position possible? For deletions, duplications and insertions the *most 3' position possible is arbitrarily assigned* to have been changed (see *Recommendations*); important especially in single residue (nucleotide or amino acid) stretches or tandem repeats. Example CCAGTAAC to CCAGTAAC is described as c.6\_7del (or c.6\_7delGT, not as c.3\_4del or c.4\_5del.
- 6. **Recessive diseases** do you clearly describe which changes are found in which combination? a publication describing sequence changes found in patients suffering from a recessive disease should for each patient explicitly mention which *combination of changes* was identified (see <u>Recommendations</u>). Example c.[76C>T];[87G>A] or c.[76C>T];[?]. **NOTE:** this description differs from that describing *several changes in one allele*, which has the format c.[76A>C;113G>C].
- 7. **Range** the sign used to indicate a range is "\_" (underscore) and not a "-" (minus)?

  To prevent confusion, the *underscore* should be used to indicate a *range* and not the minus sign. The *minus sign* should only be used to indicate *negative numbers*. The correct description to indicate a deletion of the coding DNA nucleotides 12 to 14 is c.12\_14del. Not correct is c.12-14del, this describes a deletion of nucleotide -14 in the intron directly preceding cDNA nucleotide 12 (see *Discussion*).
- 8. **Deletion** do you indicate the first and last residue involved in a deletion?

  A deletion of more than one residue should mention the first and last residue deleted, separated using a "\_" (underscore), e.g. c.21\_24del or p.Ala13\_Gln16del. Descriptions like c.21del3 should not be used.

- 9. **Describe at DNA-level** do you describe all changes reported at DNA-level?
  - All changes reported must be described at DNA-level
    - when descriptions at protein level are given in the text, upon first appearance, use a format like "c.78G>C (p.(Trp26Cys), RNA not analysed)" or "c.78G>C (p.Trp26Cys, RNA analysed)"
    - o description of "silent variants" in the format "p.(Leu54Leu) (or p.(L54L))" should not be used (see <u>Discussion</u>). Descriptions should be given at DNA level. Descriptions like p.(Leu54Leu) are non-informative and not unequivocal (there are five possibilities at DNA level); a correct description is c.162C>G

#### 10. RNA protein level descriptions

Recommendations exist to describe alternative transcripts deriving from one allele (see *Recommendations*). Since these descriptions may be rather complex to explain, it is wise to include a link to the HGVS recommendations in the publication.

#### 11. Protein level descriptions

- *protein reference sequence* the protein reference sequence should represent the primary translation product, not a processed mature protein, and thus include any signal peptide sequences (see <u>Recommendations</u>).
- NEW Ter /\* do you use Ter or \* to indicate a translation stop codon; the X is not allowed anymore (see <u>Important changes</u>)
- *one/three letter amino acid code* are the correct amino acid codes used at protein level?; several amino acids start with the same initial letter (Ala, Arg, Asn, Asp start with <u>A</u>, Gln, Glu, Gly with <u>G</u>, Leu, Lys with <u>L</u>, Phe, Pro with <u>P</u> and Thr, Tyr with <u>T</u>) but that initial letter is used as one-letter-amino-acid-code for only one of these (see <u>Discussion</u> and <u>Codons and amino acids</u>)
- *initiating methionine (Met1) p.Met1?* denotes that amino acid Methionine-1 (translation initiation site) is changed and that it is unclear what the consequence of this change is. When experimental data show that no protein is made, the description *p.0* should be used. The description p.Met1Val is not allowed (see *Discussion*)
- *no-stop change* recommendations have recently been made to describe substitutions in the stop codon, so called *no-stop changes* like p.\*110Tyrext\*16 (see *Recommendations*)

#### 12. Polymorphisms

Do not describe polymorphic variants as c.127A/G (or p.43I/V). A description of a variant should be *neutral* and polymorphisms and pathogenic changes should not be described differently (see <u>Discussion</u>). Correct descriptions are c.127A>G and p.(Ile43Val).

| Top of page | MutNomen homepage |
| Recommendations: DNA, RNA, protein, uncertain |
| Discussions | FAQ's | Symbols, codons, etc. | History |

Example descriptions: QuickRef / symbols, DNA, RNA, protein |