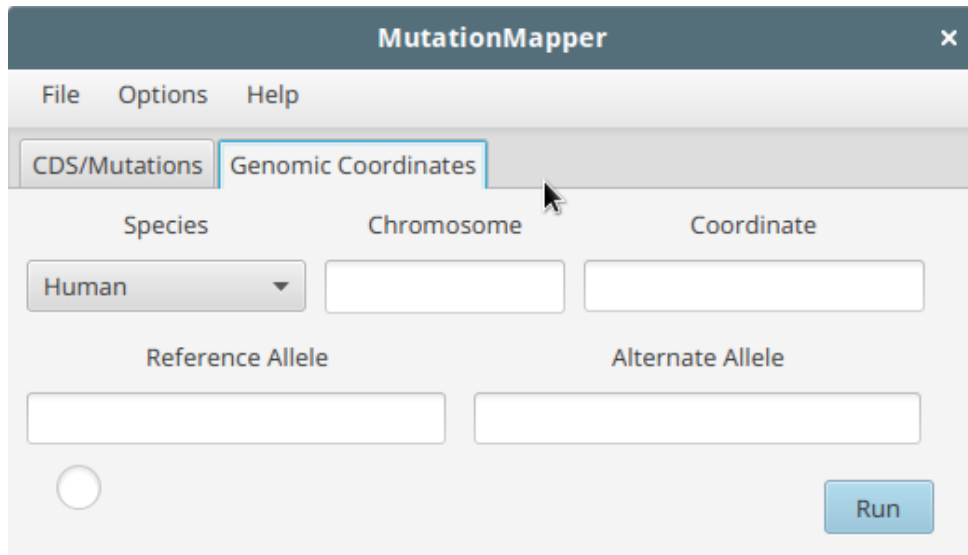


MutationMapper Instructions

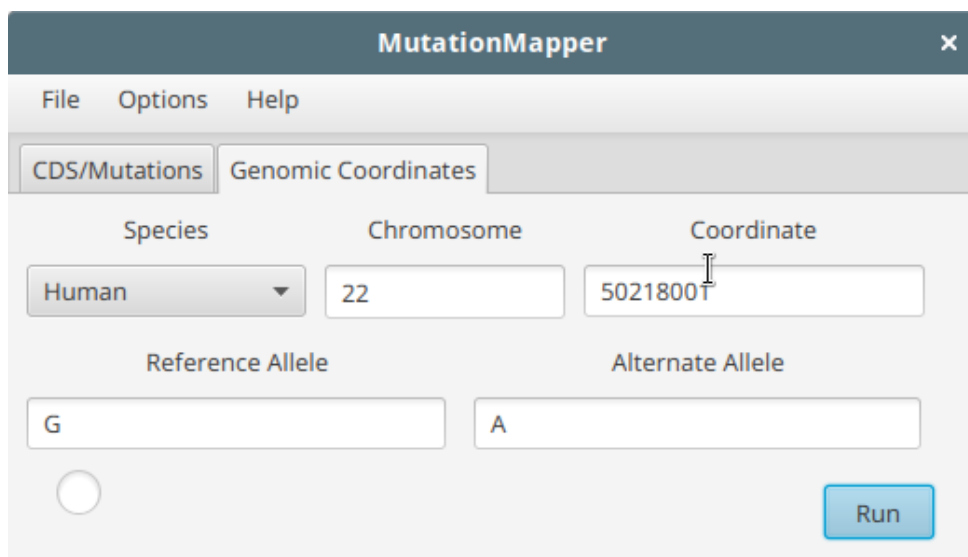
New in Version 3.2

Select the 'Genomic Coordinates' tab (shown below) to search using chromosome, position and alleles.



The screenshot shows the MutationMapper application window. The title bar is 'MutationMapper' with a close button. Below the title bar is a menu bar with 'File', 'Options', and 'Help'. There are two tabs: 'CDS/Mutations' and 'Genomic Coordinates', with the latter being selected. The main area contains several input fields: 'Species' (a dropdown menu set to 'Human'), 'Chromosome' (an empty text box), 'Coordinate' (an empty text box), 'Reference Allele' (an empty text box), and 'Alternate Allele' (an empty text box). There is a radio button at the bottom left and a 'Run' button at the bottom right.

The example below shows how to identify the consequences of a point mutation at position 50218001 of chromosome 22. Deletions and indels can similarly be modelled by using reference and alternate alleles of differing lengths.



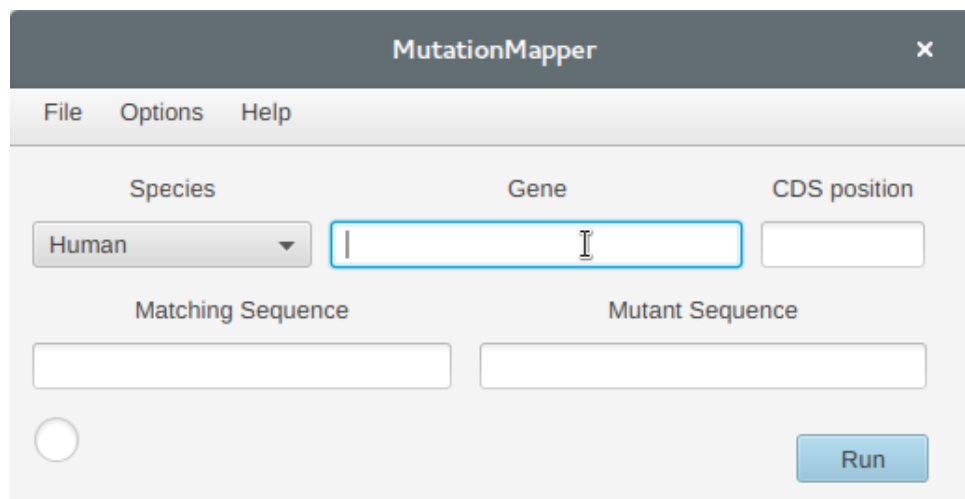
This screenshot shows the same MutationMapper application window, but with example data entered. The 'Species' dropdown is still 'Human'. The 'Chromosome' text box now contains '22'. The 'Coordinate' text box contains '50218001'. The 'Reference Allele' text box contains 'G' and the 'Alternate Allele' text box contains 'A'. The 'Run' button is still present at the bottom right.

Also new:

- Reports position and consequences on non-coding transcripts
- Allele frequencies are reported for colocated variants
- Results are displayed with the most recent run at the top by default (configurable in the menu).

Instructions

MutationMapper is built to help simplify determining the functional consequences of mutations discovered using low-throughput sequencing methods (e.g. Sanger sequencing) and to map CDS coordinates to genomic positions. An **internet connection is required** in order to connect to Ensembl's REST API.



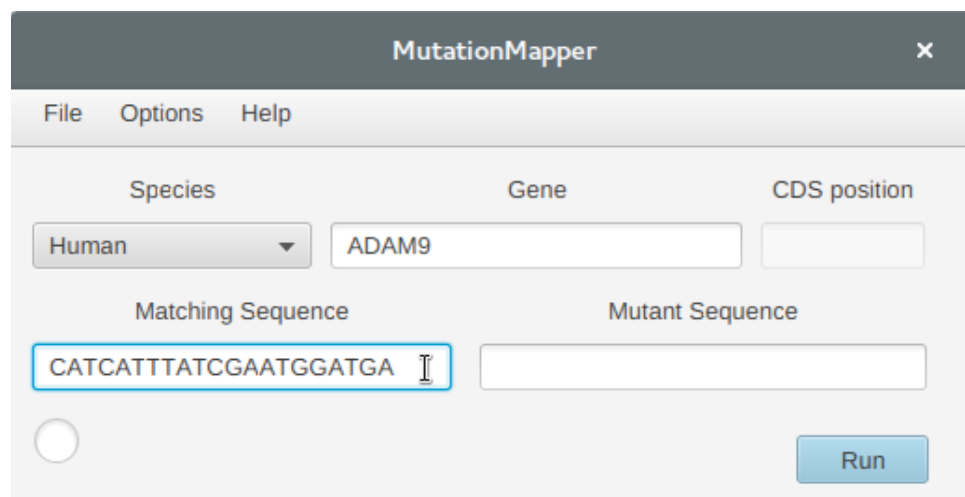
The screenshot shows the MutationMapper application window. It has a title bar with 'MutationMapper' and a close button. Below the title bar is a menu bar with 'File', 'Options', and 'Help'. The main interface has three input fields at the top: 'Species' (a dropdown menu showing 'Human'), 'Gene' (a text box with a cursor), and 'CDS position' (a text box). Below these are two more text boxes: 'Matching Sequence' and 'Mutant Sequence'. At the bottom right is a 'Run' button. There is also a radio button at the bottom left.

After choosing the desired species using the 'Species' dropdown box, you may enter either a gene symbol, Ensembl gene ID or Ensembl transcript ID to identify the desired gene or transcript to search. RefSeq IDs can also be used to attempt to search for the corresponding Ensembl transcript.

You may search for either the position of a matching sequence DNA sequence or for a CDS position. Typing in the 'Matching Sequence' text field disables the 'CDS position' text field and vice versa. To enable the 'CDS position' text field again clear any text in the 'Matching Sequence' text field and similarly, if there is text in the 'Matching Sequence' text field clear this text to re-enable the 'CDS position' text field.

Mapping a Mutation using Matching and Mutant Sequence

The primary purpose of MutationMapper is to use short reference sequences and a mutant sequence (e.g. identified through Sanger sequencing) to determine the functional consequence of a mutation.



This screenshot shows the same MutationMapper application window, but now the 'Matching Sequence' text box is populated with the sequence 'CATCATTATCGAATGGATGA'. The 'Gene' text box now contains 'ADAM9'. The 'CDS position' text box remains empty. The 'Run' button is still visible at the bottom right.

In the example above the position of the DNA in the 'Matching Sequence' text field will be searched against all transcripts of the human gene *ADAM9*. The genomic DNA sequence will be used to search for the matching sequence from the transcription start site to the transcript termination site. The **genomic and CDS positions** of any matching transcripts will be reported in the results.

To determine the consequence of a mutation paste the mutant sequence into the 'Mutant Sequence' text field as shown below. You must ensure that the **only difference between the matching and mutant sequences is the mutation you want to determine the consequence of**. Any differences between the two sequences (e.g. if one sequence is longer than the other) will be interpreted as a mutation. In the example below, the consequences of a **single nucleotide variant** (SNV) is determined. The position of that SNV is highlighted in the mutant sequence.

The screenshot shows the MutationMapper application window. The 'Species' dropdown is set to 'Human'. The 'Gene' text field contains 'ADAM9'. The 'CDS position' text field is empty. The 'Matching Sequence' text field contains 'CATCATTATCGAATGGATGA'. The 'Mutant Sequence' text field contains 'CATCATTATGAATGGATGA', with the 'G' at position 10 highlighted in blue. A 'Run' button is located at the bottom right.

In the example below, the consequence of an **insertion** is being determined. Note that the mutant sequence has an extra 'C' at the beginning.

The screenshot shows the MutationMapper application window. The 'Species' dropdown is set to 'Human'. The 'Gene' text field contains 'CNNM4'. The 'CDS position' text field is empty. The 'Matching Sequence' text field contains 'CTCAAGACTATCACTCG'. The 'Mutant Sequence' text field contains 'CCTCAAGACTATCACTCG', with the first 'C' highlighted in blue. A 'Run' button is located at the bottom right.

In the last example shown below, a **deletion** of 17 bp is being modelled.

The MutationMapper window displays the following fields and values:

- Species:** Human (dropdown menu)
- Gene:** GSC (text input)
- CDS position:** (empty text input)
- Matching Sequence:** GGCCGGGAGGCCCGCGCC (text input)
- Mutant Sequence:** G (text input, highlighted with a blue border)
- Run button:** A blue button labeled "Run" is located at the bottom right.

Mapping a Mutation using CDS Coordinates

The examples below show equivalent uses where instead of using a matching and mutant sequence to determine the consequence of a variant, a CDS position can be used.

The MutationMapper window displays the following fields and values:

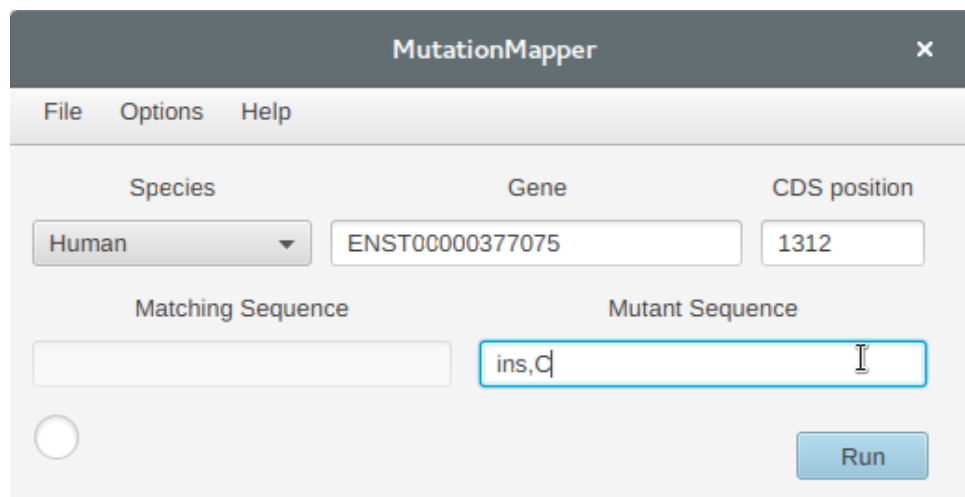
- Species:** Human (dropdown menu)
- Gene:** ADAM9 (text input)
- CDS position:** 490 (text input, highlighted with a blue border)
- Matching Sequence:** (empty text input)
- Mutant Sequence:** (empty text input)
- Run button:** A blue button labeled "Run" is located at the bottom right.

In the above example the genomic position of coding position 490 will be determined for all transcripts of the gene *ADAM9*. In this simplest use case, the genomic coordinate of a given transcript position can be determined. To determine the consequence of a substitution we can enter the mutant base in the 'Mutant Sequence' box as show below:

The MutationMapper window displays the following fields and values:

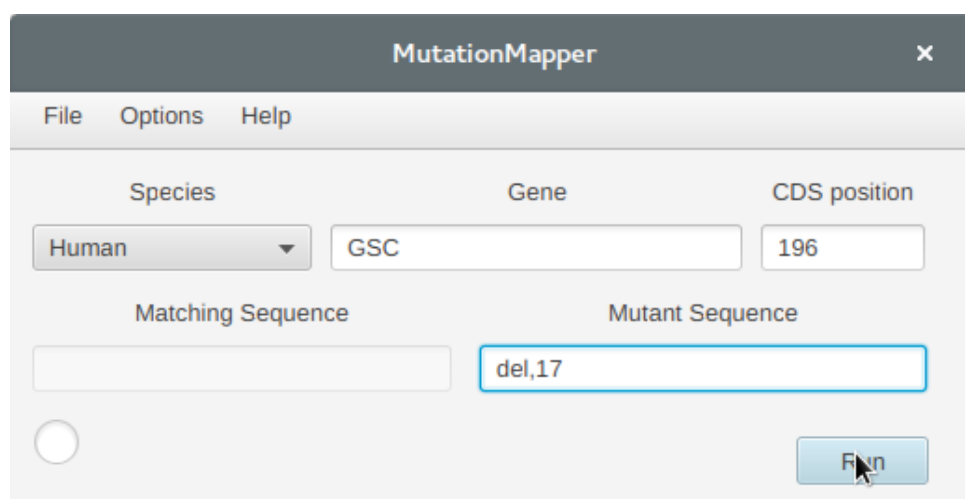
- Species:** Human (dropdown menu)
- Gene:** ADAM9 (text input)
- CDS position:** 490 (text input)
- Matching Sequence:** (empty text input)
- Mutant Sequence:** T (text input, highlighted with a blue border)
- Run button:** A blue button labeled "Run" is located at the bottom right.

This example will give report the results of mutating the 490th coding nucleotide of the relevant transcripts to T (i.e. c.490C>T). Entering more than one nucleotide in the 'Mutant Sequence' box will model multi-nucleotide variants (MNVs) - i.e. substitutions of several adjacent nucleotides. **To model insertions or deletions, precede your mutation with either 'ins,' or 'del,' respectively.** In the example below, the insertion of a 'C' after CDS position 1312 is modelled for a single Ensembl transcript.



The screenshot shows the MutationMapper application window. The title bar is 'MutationMapper' with a close button. The menu bar has 'File', 'Options', and 'Help'. The main form has three input fields at the top: 'Species' (a dropdown menu set to 'Human'), 'Gene' (a text box containing 'ENST00000377075'), and 'CDS position' (a text box containing '1312'). Below these are two more text boxes: 'Matching Sequence' (empty) and 'Mutant Sequence' (containing 'ins,C'). There is a radio button to the left of the 'Matching Sequence' box. At the bottom right is a 'Run' button.

To model a deletion you can enter 'del,' and the number of nucleotides deleted or the sequence of the deleted nucleotides (these nucleotides won't be checked to see if they match the reference sequence, they will only be used to determine the length of the deletion). The example below shows how to determine the consequence of a 17 bp deletion at CDS position 196 (c.196-212del).



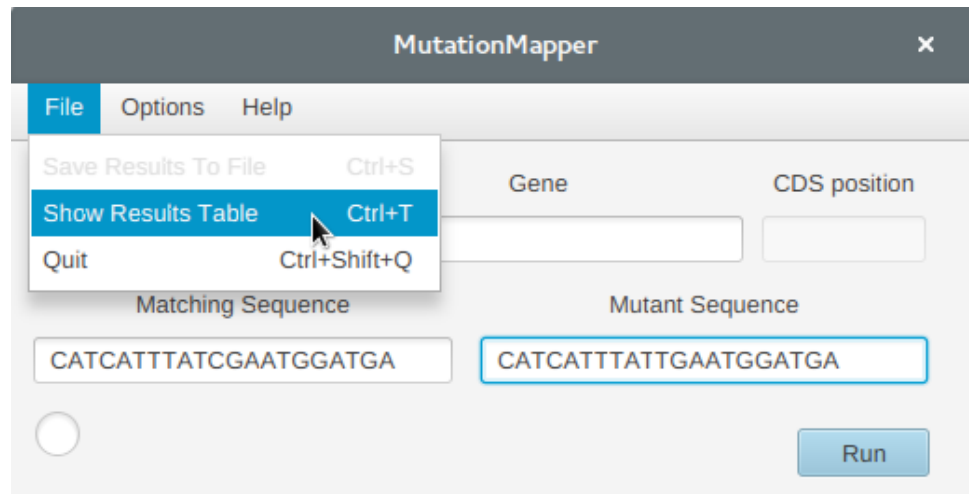
The screenshot shows the MutationMapper application window. The title bar is 'MutationMapper' with a close button. The menu bar has 'File', 'Options', and 'Help'. The main form has three input fields at the top: 'Species' (a dropdown menu set to 'Human'), 'Gene' (a text box containing 'GSC'), and 'CDS position' (a text box containing '196'). Below these are two more text boxes: 'Matching Sequence' (empty) and 'Mutant Sequence' (containing 'del,17'). There is a radio button to the left of the 'Matching Sequence' box. At the bottom right is a 'Run' button.

You may also use **intronic coordinates** in CDS positions if your mutation of interest is in an intron. For example, if you want to determine the result of mutating first base preceding an exon you could put something like "100-1" in the 'CDS position' text field where 100 is the CDS coordinate of the first base of the exon. Similarly if the mutation of interest is two bases after an exon you could use something like "150+2" where 150 is the CDS coordinate of the last base the exon. MutationMapper **will not check whether the CDS coordinate used is corresponds to the first/last base of an exon**, it will merely shift the

genomic coordinate mutated up or downstream relative to the CDS position according to the orientation of the gene.

Viewing Results

Results for runs are kept in a table which appears after each run. If you close the window after a run you can open it again using the 'Show Results Table' menu item.



The image below shows part of a results table for a single run (in fact for the first example of an SNV in *ADAM9*). When mapping sequences *without a mutant sequence*, the '**Genomic Coordinate**' column gives the start and end coordinates of the matching sequence used. However, *if a mutant sequence is used*, this column reports the position of the 'Reference' allele, as shown in the 'Ref' column. Similarly, the 'CDS' columns gives the start and end CDS coordinates of the matching sequence for each transcript (if the sequence has mapped to a coding region) or of the 'Reference' allele if a mutant sequence was used. The 'Ref' and 'Var' columns give the reference and variant alleles for a mutation reduced to its simplest possible representation - these are genomic alleles on the '+' strand. The 'Consequence' column gives the functional consequence of the mutation for each transcript as determined by Ensembl's Variant Effect Predictor (<http://www.ensembl.org/info/docs/tools/vep/index.html>).

#	Symbol	Gene	Transcript	Genomic Coordinate	Ref	Var	CDS	Consequence	CDS +
1A	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000466936	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	outside transcribed ...	downstream_gene_vari	
1B	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000481513	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	outside transcribed ...	downstream_gene_vari	
1C	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000487273	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	c.490	stop_gained	ENST00000487
1D	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000481873	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	non-coding (nonsense_...	stop_gained,NMD_tran	ENST00000481
1E	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000468065	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	non-coding (nonsense_...	stop_gained,NMD_tran	ENST00000468
1F	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000379917	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	non-coding (nonsense_...	stop_gained,NMD_tran	ENST00000379
1G	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000481058	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	non-coding (retained_in...	non_coding_transcript_	ENST00000481
1H	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000484143	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	non-coding (processed_...		
1I	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000463437	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	non-coding (retained_in...		

MutationMapper Results				
File Options Help				
CDS Consequence	Protein Consequence	Exon/Intron	Colocated Variation	
			rs137853041 (clin_sig=pathogenic)/CM093426	
			rs137853041 (clin_sig=pathogenic)/CM093426	
ENST00000487273.6:c.490C>T	ENSP00000419446.2:p.Arg164Ter	exon 6/22	rs137853041 (clin_sig=pathogenic)/CM093426	
ENST00000481873.7:c.490C>T	ENSP00000418437.3:p.Arg164Ter	exon 6/21	rs137853041 (clin_sig=pathogenic)/CM093426	
ENST00000468065.5:c.490C>T	ENSP00000418737.1:p.Arg164Ter	exon 6/20	rs137853041 (clin_sig=pathogenic)/CM093426	
ENST00000379917.7:c.490C>T	ENSP00000369249.3:p.Arg164Ter	exon 6/21	rs137853041 (clin_sig=pathogenic)/CM093426	
ENST00000481058.1:n.263C>T		exon 1/3	rs137853041 (clin_sig=pathogenic)/CM093426	

[illegible]

You can choose which columns are shown in the table using the ‘+’ symbol at the edge of the table.

MutationMapper Results

FileOptionsHelp

DS	Consequence	CDS Consequence	Protein Consequence	Exon/Intron	Seq Input	+
transcribed ...	downstream_gene_variant				CATCATTTATCGAATG ATGA/CATCATTTATT...	✓ # ✓ Symbol ✓ Gene ✓ Transcript ✓ Genomic Coordinate ✓ Ref ✓ Var ✓ CDS ✓ Consequence ✓ CDS Consequence ✓ Protein Consequence ✓ Exon/Intron Colocated Variation Polyphen Sift ✓ Seq Input
transcribed ...	downstream_gene_variant				CATCATTTATCGAATG ATGA/CATCATTTATT...	
	stop_gained	ENST00000487273.6:c.490C>T	ENSP00000419446.2:p.Arg164Ter	exon 6/22	CATCATTTATCGAATG ATGA/CATCATTTATT...	
coding ...	stop_gained,NMD_transcript_variant	ENST00000481873.7:c.490C>T	ENSP00000418437.3:p.Arg164Ter	exon 6/21	CATCATTTATCGAATG ATGA/CATCATTTATT...	
coding ...	stop_gained,NMD_transcript_variant	ENST00000468065.5:c.490C>T	ENSP00000418737.1:p.Arg164Ter	exon 6/20	CATCATTTATCGAATG ATGA/CATCATTTATT...	
coding ...	stop_gained,NMD_transcript_variant	ENST00000379917.7:c.490C>T	ENSP00000369249.3:p.Arg164Ter	exon 6/21	CATCATTTATCGAATG ATGA/CATCATTTATT...	
coding ...	non_coding_transcript_exon_variant,non_coding...	ENST00000481058.1:n.263C>T		exon 1/3	CATCATTTATCGAATG ATGA/CATCATTTATT...	
coding ...					CATCATTTATCGAATG ATGA/CATCATTTATT...	
coding ...					CATCATTTATCGAATG ATGA/CATCATTTATT...	

The ‘Options’ menu can be used to display only information from canonical transcripts, coding transcripts or transcripts with a RefSeq ID. There is also an option to show the RefSeq transcript ID instead of the Ensembl transcript ID if available.

MutationMapper Results

FileOptionsHelp

#				Genomic Coordinate	Ref	Var	CDS	Consequence	CDS	+
1A	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000481513	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	outside transcribed ...	downstream_gene_variant		
1B	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000481513	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	outside transcribed ...	downstream_gene_variant		
1C	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000487273	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	c.490	stop_gained	ENST0000048727	
1D	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000481873	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	non-coding (nonsense_...	stop_gained,NMD_transcript_variant	ENST0000048187	
1E	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000468065	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	non-coding (nonsense_...	stop_gained,NMD_transcript_variant	ENST0000046806	
1F	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000379917	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	non-coding (nonsense_...	stop_gained,NMD_transcript_variant	ENST0000037991	
1G	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000481058	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	non-coding (retained_in_...	non_coding_transcript_exon_variant,non_coding...	ENST0000048105	
1H	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000484143	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	non-coding (processed_...			
1I	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	ENST00000463437	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	non-coding (retained_in_...			

MutationMapper Results									
File Options Help									
#	Symbol	Gene	Transcript	Genomic Coordinate	Ref	Var	CDS	Consequence	CDS +
1C	ADAM9	ENSG0000168615	NM_003816.2	8:39017298 (GRCh38)	C	T	c.490	stop_gained	ENST0000048727
2A	CNNM4	ENSG0000158158	NM_020184.3	2:96761970 (GRCh38)	T	C	c.971	missense_variant	ENST0000037707
3A	CNNM4	ENSG0000158158	NM_020184.3	2:96762311 (GRCh38)	C	CC	c.1312	frameshift_variant	ENST0000037707
4A	GSC	ENSG0000133937	NM_173849.2	14:94769803 (GRCh38)	GGCC GGG...	G	c.213	frameshift_variant	ENST0000023855 GCGGGCCTCCCA

In the example above several runs are shown where mutation consequences are only shown for canonical transcripts. Below shows more columns for the same runs, with an example of Polyphen and SIFT output.

MutationMapper Results					
File Options Help					
	Protein Consequence	Exon/Intron	Colocated Variation	Polyphen	Sift
	ENSP00000419446.2:p.Arg164Ter	exon 6/22	rs137853041 (clin_sig=pathogenic)/CM093426		
	ENSP00000366275.2:p.Leu324Pro	exon 1/7	rs74552543 (clin_sig=pathogenic)/CM090741	probably_damaging (1)	deleterious (0)
	ENSP00000366275.2:p.Leu438ProfsTer9	exon 1/7			
elGGC	ENSP00000238558.3:p.Gly66ArgfsTer98	exon 1/3			

GRCh37

For Human sequences, you can choose to use the GRCh37 reference (also equivalent to hg19) instead of the default GRCh38 using the options menu on the main window. Reference choices are not available for other species.

Credit

MutationMapper was written by David A. Parry and is available from:

<https://github.com/gantzgraf/MutationMapper>

If you use MutationMapper for primer designs that are used in published work, please cite the URL '<https://github.com/gantzgraf/MutationMapper>'.

License

MutationMapper is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.