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# Genetic Testing Summary

Enclosed are the genetic testing results for

**CB 566**

No amount of genetic testing can guarantee that a child will not be affected with a genetic condition. Genetic testing can inform you of the likelihood of passing on the genetic conditions that are tested for, but it cannot eliminate the risk of passing on any genetic condition.

The genetic conditions Cryobio tests for are inherited in an autosomal recessive manner. This means that the child would have to inherit a genetic mutation from both the sperm source and the egg source to be affected with the condition. When both the sperm source and the egg source have undergone genetic carrier screening and the test results are negative, the risk of a child being affected with the conditions tested for is significantly reduced, but it cannot be completely eliminated.

All recipients should discuss both their own risk for passing on genetic conditions and whether they would benefit from genetic counseling and testing with their health care provider. Before using a donor that is a carrier for a specific recessive genetic condition or conditions, we strongly recommend that the recipient (or egg source, if different) consider genetic counseling and testing to determine if they are a carrier for the same genetic condition or conditions as the donor.

Screening and testing have changed dramatically over the years, and so the screening and testing done on each donor may vary depending on the testing that was in place when he was actively in Cryobio's donor program. Earlier donors may not have had as extensive testing as later donors. Screening and testing may change again in the future, so please review the results each time before ordering as both the testing done and the results may change.

**Patient Information**

Name: Cb 566  
 Date of Birth: [REDACTED]  
 Sema4 ID: [REDACTED]  
 Client ID: [REDACTED]  
 Indication: Carrier Screening

**Specimen Information**

Specimen Type: Blood  
 Date Collected: [REDACTED]  
 Date Received: [REDACTED]  
 Final Report: 06/13/2022

**Referring Provider**

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**Expanded Carrier Screen (502 genes)**  
 with Personalized Residual Risk

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

⊕ Positive	⊖ Negative
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Carrier of Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 3 (AR)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Associated gene(s): <i>MYO15A</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Variant(s) Detected: c.7654+1G&gt;C, Likely Pathogenic, Heterozygous (one copy)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Carrier of Lamellar Ichthyosis, Type 1 (AR)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Associated gene(s): <i>TGM1</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Variant(s) Detected: c.944G&gt;A, p.R315H, Pathogenic, Heterozygous (one copy)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Negative for all other genes tested</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">To view a full list of genes and diseases tested please see Table 1 in this report</p>

AR=Autosomal recessive; XL=X-linked

**Recommendations**

- Testing the partner for the above positive disorder(s) and genetic counseling are recommended.
- Please note that for female carriers of X-linked diseases, follow-up testing of a male partner is not indicated.
- CGG repeat analysis of *FMR1* for fragile X syndrome is not performed on males as repeat expansion of premutation alleles is not expected in the male germline.
- Individuals of Asian, African, Hispanic and Mediterranean ancestry should also be screened for hemoglobinopathies by CBC and hemoglobin electrophoresis.
- Consideration of residual risk by ethnicity after a negative carrier screen is recommended for the other diseases on the panel, especially in the case of a positive family history for a specific disorder.

## Interpretation of positive results

**Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 3 (AR)**

**Results and Interpretation**

A heterozygous (one copy) likely pathogenic splice site variant, c.7654+1G>C, was detected in the *MYO15A* gene (NM\_016239.3). When this variant is present in trans with a pathogenic variant, it is considered to be causative for deafness, autosomal recessive 3. Therefore, this individual is expected to be at least a carrier for deafness, autosomal recessive 3. Heterozygous carriers are not expected to exhibit symptoms of this disease.

**What is Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 3?**

Deafness, autosomal recessive 3 is a disorder caused by pathogenic variants in the gene *MYO15A*. Symptoms are present from birth with profound, nonsyndromic sensorineural hearing loss. Life expectancy is normal. No clear genotype-phenotype correlation has been established.

## Lamellar Ichthyosis, Type 1 (AR)

### Results and Interpretation

A heterozygous (one copy) pathogenic missense variant, c.944G>A, p.R315H, was detected in the *TGM1* gene (NM\_000359.2). When this variant is present in trans with a pathogenic variant, it is considered to be causative for lamellar ichthyosis, type 1. Therefore, this individual is expected to be at least a carrier for lamellar ichthyosis, type 1. Heterozygous carriers are not expected to exhibit symptoms of this disease.

### What is Lamellar Ichthyosis, Type 1?

Lamellar ichthyosis, type 1 is an autosomal recessive disorder caused by pathogenic variants in the *TGM1* gene. It has the highest prevalence in the Caucasian population, especially in individuals with Norwegian ancestry. Patients with this syndrome are usually born with a collodion membrane (a shiny, tight layer of skin over the body which is shed within the first two weeks of life) and will typically develop skin symptoms in infancy. These infantile skin symptoms usually include brown scales over the entire body, inversion of the eyelids and lips, thickening of skin on the palms and soles of the feet, and hair loss with some scarring. Life expectancy is typically unaffected. There have been no reported genotype-phenotype correlations.

## Test description

This patient was tested for a panel of diseases using a combination of sequencing, targeted genotyping and copy number analysis. Please note that negative results reduce but do not eliminate the possibility that this individual is a carrier for one or more of the disorders tested. Please see Table 1 for a list of genes and diseases tested with the patient's personalized residual risk. If personalized residual risk is not provided, please see the complete residual risk table at [go.sema4.com/residualrisk](https://go.sema4.com/residualrisk). Only variants determined to be pathogenic or likely pathogenic are reported in this carrier screening test.



**Anastasia Larmore, Ph.D., Associate Laboratory Director**

Laboratory Medical Consultant: George A. Diaz, M.D., Ph.D

## Genes and diseases tested

The personalized residual risks listed below are specific to this individual. The complete residual risk table is available at [go.sema4.com/residualrisk](https://go.sema4.com/residualrisk)

Table 1: List of genes and diseases tested with detailed results

Disease	Gene	Inheritance Pattern	Status	Detailed Summary
<b>Positive</b>				
Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 3	MYO15A	AR	Carrier	c.7654*1G>C, Likely Pathogenic, Heterozygous (one copy)
Lamellar Ichthyosis, Type 1	TGM1	AR	Carrier	c.944G>A, p.R315H, Pathogenic, Heterozygous (one copy)
<b>Negative</b>				
2-Methylbutyrylglucosaminuria	ACADSB	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,800
3-Beta-Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase Type II Deficiency	HSD3B2	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,300
3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency (MCCC1-Related)	MCCC1	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,400
3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency (MCCC2-Related)	MCCC2	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,200
3-Methylglutaconic Aciduria, Type III	OPA3	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 50,000
3-Phosphoglycerate Dehydrogenase Deficiency	PHGDH	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 63,000
6-Pyruvoyl-Tetrahydropterin Synthase Deficiency	PTS	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,800
CD59-Mediated Hemolytic Anemia	CD59	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 415,000
Abetalipoproteinemia	MTTP	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,200
Achalasia-Addisonianism-Alacrimia Syndrome	AAAS	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,500
Achromatopsia (CNGA3-Related)	CNGA3	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 830
Achromatopsia (CNGB3-related)	CNGB3	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 8,600
Acrodermatitis Enteropathica	SLC39A4	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 12,000
Acute Infantile Liver Failure	TRMU	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 9,400
Acyl-CoA Oxidase I Deficiency	ACOX1	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 39,000
Adams-Oliver Syndrome 4	EOGT	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 44,000
Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency	ADA	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,100
Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone Deficiency	TBX19	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 35,000
Adrenoleukodystrophy, X-Linked	ABCD1	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 19,000
Agammaglobulinemia	BTK	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 250,000
Agenesis of the Corpus Callosum	FRMD4A	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,393,000
Aicardi-Goutieres Syndrome (RNASEH2C-Related)	RNASEH2C	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 11,000
Aicardi-Goutieres Syndrome (SAMHD1-Related)	SAMHD1	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 10,000
Aicardi-Goutieres Syndrome (TREX1-Related)	TREX1	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,200
Albinism, Oculocutaneous, Type III	TYRP1	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,500
Alkaptonuria	HGD	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,100
Alpha-Mannosidosis	MAN2B1	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,200
Alpha-Thalassemia	HBA1/HBA2	AR	Reduced Risk	HBA1 Copy Number: 2 HBA2 Copy Number: 2 No pathogenic copy number variants detected HBA1/HBA2 Sequencing: Negative <b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 490

Alpha-Thalassemia Intellectual Disability Syndrome	<i>ATRX</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 48,000
Alport Syndrome ( <i>COL4A3</i> -Related)	<i>COL4A3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,800
Alport Syndrome ( <i>COL4A4</i> -Related)	<i>COL4A4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,800
Alport Syndrome ( <i>COL4A5</i> -Related)	<i>COL4A5</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 150,000
Alstrom Syndrome	<i>ALMS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,800
Andermann Syndrome	<i>SLC12A6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 151,000
Antley-Bixler Syndrome ( <i>POR</i> -Related)	<i>POR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,000
Argininemia	<i>ARG1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,500
Argininosuccinic Aciduria	<i>ASL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,200
Aromatase Deficiency	<i>CYP19A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,400
Arthrogryposis, Intellectual Disability, and Seizures	<i>SLC35A3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 454,000
Asparagine Synthetase Deficiency	<i>ASNS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 202,000
Aspartylglycosaminuria	<i>AGA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 13,000
Ataxia With Isolated Vitamin E Deficiency	<i>TTPA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 61,000
Ataxia-Telangiectasia	<i>ATM</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,300
Ataxia-Telangiectasia-Like Disorder 1	<i>MRE11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,500
Autosomal Recessive Spastic Ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay	<i>SACS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,600
BH4-Deficient Hyperphenylalaninemia C	<i>QDPR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,100
BH4-Deficient Hyperphenylalaninemia D	<i>PCBD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 8,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome ( <i>ARL6</i> -Related)	<i>ARL6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 29,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome ( <i>BBS10</i> -Related)	<i>BBS10</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,700
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome ( <i>BBS12</i> -Related)	<i>BBS12</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 9,900
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome ( <i>BBS1</i> -Related)	<i>BBS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,400
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome ( <i>BBS2</i> -Related)	<i>BBS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,200
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome ( <i>BBS4</i> -Related)	<i>BBS4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 22,000
Bare Lymphocyte Syndrome, Type II	<i>CIITA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 35,000
Barth Syndrome	<i>TAZ</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 183,000
Bartter Syndrome, Type 3	<i>CLCNKB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 740
Bartter Syndrome, Type 4A	<i>BSND</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 91,000
Bernard-Soulier Syndrome, Type A1	<i>GP1BA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 42,000
Bernard-Soulier Syndrome, Type C	<i>GP9</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,300
Beta-Globin-Related Hemoglobinopathies	<i>HBB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk (Beta-Globin-Related Hemoglobinopathies):</b> 1 in 2,000 <b>Personalized Residual Risk (Beta-Globin-Related Hemoglobinopathies: HbS Variant):</b> 1 in 11,000 <b>Personalized Residual Risk (Beta-Globin-Related Hemoglobinopathies: HbC Variant):</b> 1 in 42,000
Beta-Ketothiolase Deficiency	<i>ACAT1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,400
Beta-Mannosidosis	<i>MANBA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 9,100
Bilateral Frontoparietal Polymicrogyria	<i>GPR56</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 203,000
Biotinidase Deficiency	<i>BTD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 500
Bloom Syndrome	<i>BLM</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,400
Canavan Disease	<i>ASPA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,000
Carbamoylphosphate Synthetase I Deficiency	<i>CPS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,100
Carnitine Acylcarnitine Translocase Deficiency	<i>SLC25A20</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,100
Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase IA Deficiency	<i>CPT1A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 24,000
Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase II Deficiency	<i>CPT2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 670
Carpenter Syndrome	<i>RAB23</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 21,000

Cartilage-Hair Hypoplasia	<i>RMRP</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 960
Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia	<i>CASQ2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,900
Central Hypothyroidism and Testicular Enlargement	<i>IGSF1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 781,000
Cerebral Creatine Deficiency Syndrome 1	<i>SLC6A8</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 208,000
Cerebral Creatine Deficiency Syndrome 2	<i>GAMT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,100
Cerebral Creatine Deficiency Syndrome 3	<i>GATM</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7900
Cerebral Dysgenesis, Neuropathy, Ichthyosis, and Palmoplantar Keratoderma Syndrome	<i>SNAP29</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,730,000
Cerebrotendinous Xanthomatosis	<i>CYP27A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,900
Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Type 4D	<i>NDRG1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 730,000
Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Type 5 / Arts Syndrome	<i>PRPS1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 114,000
Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, X-Linked	<i>GJB1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 11,000
Chediak-Higashi Syndrome	<i>LYST</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,100
Chondrodysplasia Punctata	<i>ARSE</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 862,000
Choreoacanthocytosis	<i>VPS13A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 13,000
Choroideremia	<i>CHM</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 125,000
Chronic Granulomatous Disease (CYBA-Related)	<i>CYBA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,000
Chronic Granulomatous Disease (CYBB-Related)	<i>CYBB</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 294,000
Citrin Deficiency	<i>SLC25A13</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 12,000
Citrullinemia, Type 1	<i>ASS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,500
Cockayne Syndrome, Type A	<i>ERCC8</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 8,900
Cockayne Syndrome, Type B and other ERCC6-Related Disorders	<i>ERCC6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 8,100
Cohen Syndrome	<i>VPS13B</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,400
Combined Factor V and VIII Deficiency	<i>LMAN1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 102,000
Combined Malonic and Methylmalonic Aciduria	<i>ACSF3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,400
Combined Oxidative Phosphorylation Deficiency 1	<i>GFM1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 13,000
Combined Oxidative Phosphorylation Deficiency 3	<i>TSMF</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 27,000
Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency 1	<i>POU1F1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,900
Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency 2	<i>PROP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,800
Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency 3	<i>LHX3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 140,000
Combined SAP Deficiency	<i>PSAP</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 44,000
Cone-Rod Dystrophy 6 / Leber Congenital Amaurosis 1	<i>GUCY2D</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,200
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 11-Beta-Hydroxylase Deficiency	<i>CYP11B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 520
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 17-Alpha-Hydroxylase Deficiency	<i>CYP17A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,800
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency	<i>CYP21A2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	CYP21A2 copy number: 2 CYP21A2 sequencing: Negative <b>Personalized Residual Risk (Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency (Non-Classic)):</b> 1 in 200 <b>Personalized Residual Risk (Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency (Classic)):</b> 1 in 1,300
Congenital Adrenal Hypoplasia (NR0B1-Related)	<i>NR0B1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 353,000
Congenital Adrenal Insufficiency (CYP11A1-Related)	<i>CYP11A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,100
Congenital Amegakaryocytic Thrombocytopenia	<i>MPL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,100
Congenital Bile Acid Synthesis Defect (AKR1D1-Related)	<i>AKR1D1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,900

<b>Congenital Bile Acid Synthesis Defect (HSD3B7-Related)</b>	<i>HSD3B7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 8,900
<b>Congenital Disorder of Deglycosylation</b>	<i>NGLY1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 14,000
<b>Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Ia</b>	<i>PMM2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 540
<b>Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Ib</b>	<i>MPI</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,600
<b>Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Ic</b>	<i>ALG6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,100
<b>Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Im</b>	<i>DOLK</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 134,000
<b>Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia Type 2</b>	<i>SEC23B</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,000
<b>Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia, Type Ia</b>	<i>CDAN1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 470
<b>Congenital Ichthyosis 4A and 4B</b>	<i>ABCA12</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,100
<b>Congenital Insensitivity to Pain with Anhidrosis</b>	<i>NTRK1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,700
<b>Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (LAMA2-Related)</b>	<i>LAMA2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 640
<b>Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CHAT-Related)</b>	<i>CHAT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,100
<b>Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CHRNE-Related)</b>	<i>CHRNE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,100
<b>Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (DOK7-Related)</b>	<i>DOK7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,200
<b>Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (RAPSN-Related)</b>	<i>RAPSN</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,900
<b>Congenital Neutropenia (HAX1-Related)</b>	<i>HAX1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 82,000
<b>Congenital Neutropenia (VPS45-Related)</b>	<i>VPS45</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 163,000
<b>Congenital Nongoitrous Hypothyroidism 1</b>	<i>TSHR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,000
<b>Congenital Nongoitrous Hypothyroidism 4</b>	<i>TSHB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 118,000
<b>Congenital Secretory Chloride Diarrhea 1</b>	<i>SLC26A3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,400
<b>Corneal Dystrophy and Perceptive Deafness</b>	<i>SLC4A11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,600
<b>Corticosterone Methyloxidase Deficiency</b>	<i>CYP11B2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,500
<b>Cystic Fibrosis</b>	<i>CFTR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 440
<b>Cystinosis</b>	<i>CTNS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,700
<b>Cystinuria (SLC3A1-Related)</b>	<i>SLC3A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 590
<b>Cytochrome C Oxidase Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (COX15-Related)</b>	<i>COX15</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,300
<b>D-Bifunctional Protein Deficiency</b>	<i>HSD17B4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,000
<b>Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 59</b>	<i>PJVK</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 57,000
<b>Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 7</b>	<i>TMC1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,200
<b>Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 76</b>	<i>SYNE4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 43,000
<b>Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 77</b>	<i>LOXHD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,700
<b>Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 8/10</b>	<i>TMPRSS3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 510
<b>Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 9</b>	<i>OTOF</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,400
<b>Desbuquois Dysplasia 1</b>	<i>CANT1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 24,000
<b>Desmosterolosis</b>	<i>DHCR24</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 27,000
<b>Diaphanospondylodysostosis</b>	<i>BMPER</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 18,000
<b>Distal Renal Tubular Acidosis and other SLC4A1-related Disorders</b>	<i>SLC4A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,000
<b>Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy / Becker Muscular Dystrophy</b>	<i>DMD</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 10,000
<b>Dyskeratosis Congenita (DKC1-related)</b>	<i>DKC1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 9,259,000
<b>Dyskeratosis Congenita (RTEL1-Related)</b>	<i>RTEL1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 9,800
<b>Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa</b>	<i>COL7A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 900
<b>Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Type VI</b>	<i>PLOD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 20,000
<b>Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Type VIIC</b>	<i>ADAMTS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 16,000
<b>Ellis-Van Creveld Syndrome (EVC2-Related)</b>	<i>EVC2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,300
<b>Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome (EVC-Related)</b>	<i>EVC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,200



<b>Emery-Dreifuss Myopathy 1</b>	<i>EMD</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 833,000
<b>Enhanced S-Cone Syndrome</b>	<i>NR2E3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,600
<b>Ethylmalonic Encephalopathy</b>	<i>ETHE1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,400
<b>Fabry Disease</b>	<i>GLA</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,700
<b>Factor IX Deficiency</b>	<i>F9</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,100
<b>Factor VII Deficiency</b>	<i>F7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 450
<b>Factor XI Deficiency</b>	<i>F11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,500
<b>Familial Autosomal Recessive Hypercholesterolemia</b>	<i>LDLRAP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 136,000
<b>Familial Dysautonomia</b>	<i>IKBKAP</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,400
<b>Familial Hypercholesterolemia</b>	<i>LDLR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 280
<b>Familial Hyperinsulinemic Hypoglycemia 4 / 3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency</b>	<i>HADH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 9,200
<b>Familial Hyperinsulinism (ABCC8-Related)</b>	<i>ABCC8</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 450
<b>Familial Hyperinsulinism (KCNJ11-Related)</b>	<i>KCNJ11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,300
<b>Familial Hyperphosphatemic Tumoral Calcinosis</b>	<i>GALNT3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,800
<b>Familial Mediterranean Fever</b>	<i>MEFV</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,200
<b>Fanconi Anemia, Group A</b>	<i>FANCA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,100
<b>Fanconi Anemia, Group C</b>	<i>FANCC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 12,000
<b>Fanconi Anemia, Group G</b>	<i>FANCG</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 28,000
<b>Fanconi-Bickel Syndrome</b>	<i>SLC2A2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,000
<b>Fragile X Syndrome</b>	<i>FMR1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	FMR1 CGG repeat sizes: Not Performed FMR1 Sequencing: Negative Fragile X CGG triplet repeat expansion testing was not performed at this time, as the patient has either been previously tested or is a male. <b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 19,000
<b>Fructose-1,6-Bisphosphatase Deficiency</b>	<i>FBP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,600
<b>Fucosidosis</b>	<i>FUCA1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 9,200
<b>Fumarase Deficiency</b>	<i>FH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,500
<b>Fundus Albipunctatus</b>	<i>RDH5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,000
<b>GRACILE Syndrome and Other BCS1L-Related Disorders</b>	<i>BCS1L</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,900
<b>Galactokinase Deficiency</b>	<i>GALK1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,700
<b>Galactose Epimerase Deficiency</b>	<i>GALE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,600
<b>Galactosemia</b>	<i>GALT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,200
<b>Galactosialidosis</b>	<i>CTSA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,900
<b>Gaucher Disease</b>	<i>GBA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,300
<b>Generalized Thyrotropin-Releasing Hormone Resistance</b>	<i>TRHR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 104,000
<b>Geroderma Osteodysplasticum</b>	<i>GORAB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 70,000
<b>Gitelman Syndrome</b>	<i>SLC12A3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 290
<b>Glanzmann Thrombasthenia (ITGA2B-Related)</b>	<i>ITGA2B</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,800
<b>Glanzmann Thrombasthenia (ITGB3-Related)</b>	<i>ITGB3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,600
<b>Glutaric Acidemia, Type I</b>	<i>GCDH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,700
<b>Glutaric Acidemia, Type IIa</b>	<i>ETFA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,700
<b>Glutaric Acidemia, Type IIb</b>	<i>ETFB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,900
<b>Glutaric Acidemia, Type IIc</b>	<i>ETFDH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,700
<b>Glutathione Synthetase Deficiency</b>	<i>GSS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,500
<b>Glycine Encephalopathy (AMT-Related)</b>	<i>AMT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,700
<b>Glycine Encephalopathy (GLDC-Related)</b>	<i>GLDC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 760
<b>Glycogen Storage Disease, Type 0</b>	<i>GYS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,200
<b>Glycogen Storage Disease, Type II</b>	<i>GAA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 520



Glycogen Storage Disease, Type III	<i>AGL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,600</b>
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type IV / Adult Polyglucosan Body Disease	<i>GBE1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,400</b>
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type IXb	<i>PHKB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,600</b>
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type Ia	<i>G6PC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,300</b>
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type Ib	<i>SLC37A4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,300</b>
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type V	<i>PYGM</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200</b>
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type VI	<i>PYGL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,600</b>
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type VII	<i>PFKM</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,300</b>
Gray Platelet Syndrome	<i>NBEAL2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,800</b>
Growth Hormone Deficiency, Type IB	<i>GHRHR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,900</b>
HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency	<i>HMGCL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,700</b>
Hemochromatosis, Type 2A	<i>HFE2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 12,000</b>
Hemochromatosis, Type 3	<i>TFR2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 11,000</b>
Hereditary Fructose Intolerance	<i>ALDOB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,900</b>
Hereditary Spastic Paraparesis 49	<i>TECPR2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 116,000</b>
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 1	<i>HPS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,500</b>
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 3	<i>HPS3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 49,000</b>
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 4	<i>HPS4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 35,000</b>
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 6	<i>HPS6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 87,000</b>
Hmg-CoA Synthase 2 Deficiency	<i>HMGCS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,000</b>
Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency	<i>HLCS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,500</b>
Homocystinuria (CBS-Related)	<i>CBS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,400</b>
Homocystinuria due to <i>MTHFR</i> Deficiency	<i>MTHFR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,300</b>
Homocystinuria, cblE Type	<i>MTRR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,600</b>
Homocystinuria-Megaloblastic Anemia, Cobalamin G Type	<i>MTR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100</b>
Hydrocephalus	<i>L1CAM</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 40,000</b>
Hydrolethalus Syndrome	<i>HYLS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 52,000</b>
Hyper-Igm Syndrome	<i>CD40LG</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,167,000</b>
Hyperornithinemia-Hyperammonemia-Homocitrullinuria Syndrome	<i>SLC25A15</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,700</b>
Hyperuricemia, Pulmonary Hypertension, Renal Failure, and Alkalosis	<i>SARS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 23,000</b>
Hypohidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia 1	<i>EDA</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 22,000</b>
Hypomagnesemia 1	<i>TRPM6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 11,000</b>
Hypomyelinating Leukodystrophy 3	<i>AIMP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 341,000</b>
Hypomyelinating Leukodystrophy 12	<i>VPS11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 72,000</b>
Hypoparathyroidism-Retardation-Dysmorphic Syndrome	<i>TBCE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 21,000</b>
Hypophosphatasia	<i>ALPL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 790</b>
Hypophosphatemic Rickets with Hypercalciuria	<i>SLC34A3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200</b>
Hypotrichosis 8 / Autosomal Recessive Woolly Hair 1	<i>LPAR6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 27,000</b>
Immunodeficiency 18	<i>CD3E</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 73,000</b>
Immunodeficiency 19	<i>CD3D</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 46,000</b>
Inclusion Body Myopathy 2	<i>GNE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,000</b>
Infantile Cerebral and Cerebellar Atrophy	<i>MED17</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 129,000</b>
Infantile Neuroaxonal Dystrophy 1 and other <i>PLA2G6</i> -Related Disorders	<i>PLA2G6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 690</b>
Intellectual Disability, Autosomal Recessive 3	<i>CC2D1A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 220,000</b>
Intrahepatic Cholestasis	<i>ATP8B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,400</b>
Isovaleric Acidemia	<i>IVD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,000</b>

Joubert Syndrome 2	<i>TMEM216</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 152,000
Joubert Syndrome 4 / Senior-Loken Syndrome 1 / Juvenile Nephronophthisis 1	<i>NPHP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 21,000
Joubert Syndrome 7 / Meckel Syndrome 5 / COACH Syndrome	<i>RPGRIP1L</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 32,000
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa ( <i>COL17A1</i> -Related)	<i>COL17A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 25,000
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa ( <i>ITGA6</i> -Related)	<i>ITGA6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 125,000
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa ( <i>ITGB4</i> -Related)	<i>ITGB4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,400
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa ( <i>LAMA3</i> -Related)	<i>LAMA3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 21,000
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa ( <i>LAMB3</i> -Related)	<i>LAMB3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,900
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa ( <i>LAMC2</i> -Related)	<i>LAMC2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 77,000
Kohlschutter-Tonz Syndrome	<i>ROGDI</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,300
Krabbe Disease	<i>GALC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 860
Laron Dwarfism	<i>GHR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,700
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 10 and Other CEP290-Related Ciliopathies	<i>CEP290</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,100
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 13	<i>RDH12</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,500
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 15 / Retinitis Pigmentosa 14	<i>TULP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,800
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 2 / Retinitis Pigmentosa 20	<i>RPE65</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,500
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 4	<i>AIP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,100
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 5	<i>LCA5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 14,000
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 8 / Retinitis Pigmentosa 12 / Pigmented Paravenous Chorioretinal Atrophy	<i>CRB1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 990
Leigh Syndrome ( <i>NDUFS7</i> -Related)	<i>NDUFS7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 26,000
Leigh Syndrome ( <i>SURF1</i> -Related)	<i>SURF1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,400
Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type	<i>LRPPRC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 32,000
Lethal Congenital Contracture Syndrome 1 / Lethal Arthrogyposis with Anterior Horn Cell Disease	<i>GLE1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 10,000
Lethal Congenital Contracture Syndrome 2	<i>ERBB3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 96,000
Lethal Congenital Contracture Syndrome 3	<i>PIP5K1C</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 318,000
Leukoencephalopathy with Vanishing White Matter	<i>EIF2B5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,300
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2A	<i>CAPN3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 960
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2B	<i>DYSF</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,100
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2C	<i>SGCG</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,900
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2D	<i>SGCA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,500
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2E	<i>SGCB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 31,000
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2F	<i>SGCD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 52,000
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2H	<i>TRIM32</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 10,000
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2I	<i>FKRP</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,400
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2L	<i>ANO5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 660
Lipoamide Dehydrogenase Deficiency	<i>DLD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 14,000
Lipoid Adrenal Hyperplasia	<i>STAR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,600
Lipoprotein Lipase Deficiency	<i>LPL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,400
Long-Chain 3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	<i>HADHA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,900
Lowe Syndrome	<i>OCRL</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,375,000
Lysinuric Protein Intolerance	<i>SLC7A7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,000

MEDNIK Syndrome	<i>AP1S1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 211,000
Malonyl-CoA Decarboxylase Deficiency	<i>MLYCD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,800
Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Type 1a	<i>BCKDHA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,100
Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Type 1b	<i>BCKDHB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,100
Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Type 2	<i>DBT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,600
Meckel Syndrome 1 / Bardet-Biedl Syndrome 13	<i>MKS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,700
Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	<i>ACADM</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,800
Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts	<i>MLC1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,300
Megaloblastic Anemia 1	<i>AMN</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,300
Menkes Disease	<i>ATP7A</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 172,000
Metachromatic Leukodystrophy	<i>ARSA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,000
Methionine Adenosyltransferase I/III Deficiency	<i>MAT1A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,900
Methylmalonic Acidemia (MMAA-Related)	<i>MMAA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 15,000
Methylmalonic Acidemia (MMAB-Related)	<i>MMAB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 12,000
Methylmalonic Acidemia (MUT-Related)	<i>MUT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,300
Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, Cobalamin C Type	<i>MMACHC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,800
Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, Cobalamin D Type	<i>MMADHC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 219,000
Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, Cobalamin F Type	<i>LMBRD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,600
Methylmalonyl-CoA Epimerase Deficiency	<i>MCEE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 98,000
Microphthalmia / Anophthalmia	<i>VSX2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 40,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (ACAD9-Related)	<i>ACAD9</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,800
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (NDUFA11-Related)	<i>NDUFA11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 414,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (NDUFAF5-Related)	<i>NDUFAF5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 98,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (NDUFS6-Related)	<i>NDUFS6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 353,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (NDUFV1-Related)	<i>NDUFV1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 870
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (FOXRED1-Related)	<i>FOXRED1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 13,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (NDUFAF2-Related)	<i>NDUFAF2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 168,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (NDUFS4-Related)	<i>NDUFS4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 41,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (COX20-related)	<i>COX20</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 42,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (COX6B1-related)	<i>COX6B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,116,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (APOPT1-Related)	<i>APOPT1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 9,200
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (PET100-Related)	<i>PET100</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 469,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (SCO1-related)	<i>SCO1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 13,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (COX10-Related)	<i>COX10</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 9,200
Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 2	<i>TK2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,900
Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 3	<i>DGUOK</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,200
Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 4A and 4B and other POLG-Related Disorders	<i>POLG</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 320
Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 5	<i>SUCLA2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 78,000
Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 6 / Navajo Neurohepatopathy	<i>MPV17</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,400

<b>Mitochondrial Myopathy and Sideroblastic Anemia 1</b>	<i>PUS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 449,000</b>
<b>Mitochondrial Trifunctional Protein Deficiency (HADHB-Related)</b>	<i>HADHB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,000</b>
<b>Molybdenum Cofactor Deficiency A</b>	<i>MOCS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,700</b>
<b>Mucopolipidosis II / IIIA</b>	<i>GNPTAB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100</b>
<b>Mucopolipidosis III Gamma</b>	<i>GNPTG</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 68,000</b>
<b>Mucopolipidosis IV</b>	<i>MCOLN1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,400</b>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I</b>	<i>IDUA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,300</b>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type II</b>	<i>IDS</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 76,000</b>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA</b>	<i>SGSH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,700</b>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIB</b>	<i>NAGLU</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 950</b>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIC</b>	<i>HGSNAT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,200</b>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIID</b>	<i>GNS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 137,000</b>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IVa</b>	<i>GALNS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 690</b>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IVb / GM1 Gangliosidosis</b>	<i>GLB1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,700</b>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis VII</b>	<i>GUSB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,600</b>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis type IX</b>	<i>HYAL1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 149,000</b>
<b>Mucopolysaccharidosis type VI</b>	<i>ARSB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,300</b>
<b>Mulibrey Nanism</b>	<i>TRIM37</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 31,000</b>
<b>Multiple Congenital Anomalies-Hypotonia-Seizures Syndrome 1</b>	<i>PIGN</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,800</b>
<b>Multiple Pterygium Syndrome</b>	<i>CHRNA3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,900</b>
<b>Multiple Sulfatase Deficiency</b>	<i>SUMF1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 69,000</b>
<b>Muscle-Eye-Brain Disease and Other POMGNT1-Related Congenital Muscular Dystrophy-Dystroglycanopathies</b>	<i>POMGNT1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,200</b>
<b>Myoneurogastrointestinal Encephalopathy</b>	<i>TYMP</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100</b>
<b>Myotubular Myopathy 1</b>	<i>MTM1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 192,000</b>
<b>N-Acetylglutamate Synthase Deficiency</b>	<i>NAGS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,200</b>
<b>Nemaline Myopathy 2</b>	<i>NEB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,400</b>
<b>Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus, Type II</b>	<i>AQP2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,400</b>
<b>Nephrogenic Diabetes insipidus (AVPR2-related)/ Nephrogenic Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuresis</b>	<i>AVPR2</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 471,000</b>
<b>Nephronophthisis 2</b>	<i>INVS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 56,000</b>
<b>Nephrotic Syndrome (NPHS1-Related) / Congenital Finnish Nephrosis</b>	<i>NPHS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 920</b>
<b>Nephrotic Syndrome (NPHS2-Related) / Steroid-Resistant Nephrotic Syndrome</b>	<i>NPHS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 780</b>
<b>Neurodegeneration due to Cerebral Folate Transport Deficiency</b>	<i>FOLR1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,300</b>
<b>Neurodevelopmental Disorder with Progressive Microcephaly, Spasticity, and Brain Anomalies</b>	<i>PLAA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 229,000</b>
<b>Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (CLN3-Related)</b>	<i>CLN3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,200</b>
<b>Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (CLN5-Related)</b>	<i>CLN5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,300</b>
<b>Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (CLN6-Related)</b>	<i>CLN6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,600</b>
<b>Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (CLN8-Related)</b>	<i>CLN8</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,100</b>
<b>Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (MFSD8-Related)</b>	<i>MFSD8</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,200</b>
<b>Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (PPT1-Related)</b>	<i>PPT1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,500</b>
<b>Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (TPP1-Related)</b>	<i>TPP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,300</b>
<b>Niemann-Pick Disease (SMPD1-Related)</b>	<i>SMPD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,800</b>
<b>Niemann-Pick Disease, Type C (NPC1-Related)</b>	<i>NPC1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 690</b>
<b>Niemann-Pick Disease, Type C (NPC2-Related)</b>	<i>NPC2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,600</b>

<b>Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome</b>	<i>NBN</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 14,000
<b>Non-Syndromic Hearing Loss (GJB2-Related)</b>	<i>GJB2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 600
<b>Oculocutaneous Albinism, Type IA / IB</b>	<i>TYR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 240
<b>Oculocutaneous Albinism, Type IV</b>	<i>SLC45A2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 830
<b>Odonto-Onycho-Dermal Dysplasia / Schopf-Schulz-Passarge Syndrome</b>	<i>WNT10A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,900
<b>Omenn Syndrome (RAG2-Related)</b>	<i>RAG2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 17,000
<b>Omenn Syndrome / Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, Athabaskan-Type</b>	<i>DCLRE1C</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,500
<b>Omenn Syndrome and other RAG1-Related Disorders</b>	<i>RAG1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 850
<b>Ornithine Aminotransferase Deficiency</b>	<i>OAT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,400
<b>Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency</b>	<i>OTC</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 103,000
<b>Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Type XI</b>	<i>FKBP10</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 9,500
<b>Osteopetrosis 1</b>	<i>TCIRG1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,700
<b>Osteopetrosis 8</b>	<i>SNX10</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 16,000
<b>Otospondylomegapiphyseal Dysplasia / Deafness / Fibrochondrogenesis 2</b>	<i>COL11A2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,700
<b>Papillon-Lefevre Syndrome</b>	<i>CTSC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,000
<b>Pendred Syndrome</b>	<i>SLC26A4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 390
<b>Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder 3A and 3B</b>	<i>PEX12</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 30,000
<b>Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder 7A and 7B</b>	<i>PEX26</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 70,000
<b>Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency</b>	<i>PAH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 340
<b>Polycystic Kidney Disease, Autosomal Recessive</b>	<i>PKHD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 450
<b>Polyglandular Autoimmune Syndrome, Type 1</b>	<i>AIRE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,300
<b>Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 1A</b>	<i>VRK1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 25,000
<b>Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 1B</b>	<i>EXOSC3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 10,000
<b>Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 2A and Type 4</b>	<i>TSEN54</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,700
<b>Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 2E</b>	<i>VPS53</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 139,000
<b>Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 6</b>	<i>RARS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 8,600
<b>Primary Carnitine Deficiency</b>	<i>SLC22A5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,500
<b>Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (CCDC103-Related)</b>	<i>CCDC103</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 27,000
<b>Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (CCDC151-Related)</b>	<i>CCDC151</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 59,000
<b>Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (CCDC39-Related)</b>	<i>CCDC39</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 12,000
<b>Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (DNAH5-Related)</b>	<i>DNAH5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,500
<b>Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (DNAI1-Related)</b>	<i>DNAI1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,000
<b>Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (DNAI2-Related)</b>	<i>DNAI2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 76,000
<b>Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (RSPH9-Related)</b>	<i>RSPH9</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 253,000
<b>Primary Coenzyme Q10 Deficiency 7</b>	<i>COQ4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 12,000
<b>Primary Congenital Glaucoma 3A</b>	<i>CYP1B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 880
<b>Primary Hyperoxaluria, Type 1</b>	<i>AGXT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,900
<b>Primary Hyperoxaluria, Type 2</b>	<i>GRHPR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 11,000
<b>Primary Hyperoxaluria, Type 3</b>	<i>HOGA1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,400
<b>Progressive Cerebello-Cerebral Atrophy</b>	<i>SEPSECS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,400
<b>Progressive Familial Intrahepatic Cholestasis, Type 2</b>	<i>ABCB11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 950
<b>Progressive Myoclonic Epilepsy, Type 1B</b>	<i>PRICKLE1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 98,000
<b>Progressive Pseudorheumatoid Dysplasia</b>	<i>WISP3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,600
<b>Prolidase Deficiency</b>	<i>PEPD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 30,000
<b>Propionic Acidemia (PCCA-Related)</b>	<i>PCCA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,600
<b>Propionic Acidemia (PCCB-Related)</b>	<i>PCCB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 12,000



<b>Pulmonary Surfactant Dysfunction</b>	<i>ABCA3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,200
<b>Pycnodysostosis</b>	<i>CTSK</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,100
<b>Pyridoxamine 5'-Phosphate Oxidase Deficiency</b>	<i>PNPO</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 10,000
<b>Pyridoxine-Dependent Epilepsy</b>	<i>ALDH7A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,100
<b>Pyruvate Carboxylase Deficiency</b>	<i>PC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 8,000
<b>Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E1-Alpha Deficiency</b>	<i>PDHA1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 139,000
<b>Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E1-Beta Deficiency</b>	<i>PDHB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,000
<b>Renal Tubular Acidosis and Deafness</b>	<i>ATP6V1B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,600
<b>Retinitis Pigmentosa 25</b>	<i>EYS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,800
<b>Retinitis Pigmentosa 26</b>	<i>CERKL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 13,000
<b>Retinitis Pigmentosa 28</b>	<i>FAM161A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 34,000
<b>Retinitis Pigmentosa 36</b>	<i>PRCD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 304,000
<b>Retinitis Pigmentosa 59</b>	<i>DHDDS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 9,900
<b>Retinitis Pigmentosa 64 / Bardet-Biedl Syndrome 21 / Cone-Rod Dystrophy 16</b>	<i>C8ORF37</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 168,000
<b>Rh Deficiency Syndrome</b>	<i>RHAG</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 46,000
<b>Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata, Type 1</b>	<i>PEX7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 10,000
<b>Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata, Type 3</b>	<i>AGPS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 620,000
<b>Roberts Syndrome</b>	<i>ESCO2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 139,000
<b>Salla Disease</b>	<i>SLC17A5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 8,400
<b>Salt and Pepper Developmental Regression Syndrome</b>	<i>ST3GAL5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 25,000
<b>Sandhoff Disease</b>	<i>HEXB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,800
<b>Schimke Immunoosseous Dysplasia</b>	<i>SMARCA1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,800
<b>Seckel Syndrome 5 / Microcephaly 9</b>	<i>CEP152</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,700
<b>Segawa Syndrome</b>	<i>TH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,100
<b>Sepiapterin Reductase Deficiency</b>	<i>SPR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 35,000
<b>Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (IL7R-Related)</b>	<i>IL7R</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 20,000
<b>Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (JAK3-Related)</b>	<i>JAK3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,100
<b>Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (PTPRC-Related)</b>	<i>PTPRC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 8,500
<b>Severe Congenital Neutropenia 4</b>	<i>G6PC3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 10,000
<b>Severe Neonatal Hyperparathyroidism</b>	<i>CASR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,700
<b>Short Stature, Onychodysplasia, Facial Dysmorphism, and Hypotrichosis</b>	<i>POC1A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 108,000
<b>Short-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency</b>	<i>ACADS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 660
<b>Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome</b>	<i>SBDS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,700
<b>Sialidosis, Type I and Type II</b>	<i>NEU1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,000
<b>Sjogren-Larsson Syndrome</b>	<i>ALDH3A2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,500
<b>Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome</b>	<i>DHCR7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 750
<b>Spastic Paraplegia 15</b>	<i>ZFYVE26</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 46,000
<b>Spastic Tetraplegia, Thin Corpus Callosum, and Progressive Microcephaly</b>	<i>SLC1A4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 11,000
<b>Spherocytosis, Type 5</b>	<i>EPB42</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,200
<b>Spinal Muscular Atrophy</b>	<i>SMN1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	SMN1 copy number: 2 SMN2 copy number: 2 c.3380T>G: Negative SMN1 Sequencing: Negative <b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,107
<b>Spinal Muscular Atrophy with Respiratory Distress 1 / Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Type 2S</b>	<i>IGHMBP2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,200

<b>Spinocerebellar Ataxia with Axonal Neuropathy 3</b>	<i>COA7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 12,000
<b>Spondylocostal Dysostosis 1</b>	<i>DLL3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,200
<b>Spondylometaphyseal Dysplasia (DDR2-Related)</b>	<i>DDR2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 236,000
<b>Spondylothoracic Dysostosis</b>	<i>MESP2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 382,000
<b>Steel Syndrome</b>	<i>COL27A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 93,000
<b>Stuve-Wiedemann Syndrome</b>	<i>LIFR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,000
<b>Sulfate Transporter-Related Osteochondrodysplasia</b>	<i>SLC26A2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,800
<b>Tay-Sachs Disease</b>	<i>HEXA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Tay-Sachs disease enzyme: Non-carrier  White blood cells: Non-carrier  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hex A%: 63.2% (Non-carrier : 55.0 - 72.0%; Carrier: &lt;50%)</li> <li>Total hexosaminidase activity: 1226 nmol/hr/mg</li> </ul> Plasma: Non-carrier  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hex A%: 74.5 (Non-carrier : 58.0 - 72.0%; Carrier: &lt;54%)</li> <li>Total hexosaminidase activity: 451 nmol/hr/ml</li> </ul> HEXA Sequencing: Negative <b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,400
<b>Thiamine-Responsive Megaloblastic Anemia Syndrome</b>	<i>SLC19A2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 11,000
<b>Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 1</b>	<i>SLC5A5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 45,000
<b>Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 2A</b>	<i>TPO</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 910
<b>Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 3</b>	<i>TG</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 850
<b>Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 4</b>	<i>IYD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,800
<b>Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 5</b>	<i>DUOXA2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 29,000
<b>Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 6</b>	<i>DUOX2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 190
<b>Trichohepatoenteric Syndrome 1</b>	<i>TTC37</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 14,000
<b>Tyrosinemia, Type I</b>	<i>FAH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,900
<b>Tyrosinemia, Type II</b>	<i>TAT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,800
<b>Tyrosinemia, Type III</b>	<i>HPD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 15,000
<b>Usher Syndrome, Type IB</b>	<i>MYO7A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,000
<b>Usher Syndrome, Type IC</b>	<i>USH1C</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,600
<b>Usher Syndrome, Type ID</b>	<i>CDH23</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,400
<b>Usher Syndrome, Type IF</b>	<i>PCDH15</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,800
<b>Usher Syndrome, Type IIA</b>	<i>USH2A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 290
<b>Usher Syndrome, Type III</b>	<i>CLRN1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,300
<b>Very Long Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency</b>	<i>ACADVL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 920
<b>Vitamin D-Dependent Rickets, Type I</b>	<i>CYP27B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,900
<b>Vitamin D-Resistant Rickets, Type IIA</b>	<i>VDR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 17,000
<b>Walker-Warburg Syndrome and Other FKTN-Related Dystrophies</b>	<i>FKTN</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,200
<b>Werner Syndrome</b>	<i>WRN</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 9,200
<b>Wilson Disease</b>	<i>ATP7B</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 350
<b>Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome (WAS-Related)</b>	<i>WAS</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,203,000
<b>Wolcott-Rallison Syndrome</b>	<i>EIF2AK3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 22,000
<b>Wolman Disease / Cholesteryl Ester Storage Disease</b>	<i>LIPA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,200
<b>Woodhouse-Sakatani Syndrome</b>	<i>DCAF17</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 81,000
<b>X-Linked Juvenile Retinoschisis</b>	<i>RS1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 40,000



<b>X-Linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency</b>	<i>IL2RG</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 250,000
<b>Xeroderma Pigmentosum (POLH-Related)</b>	<i>POLH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,900
<b>Xeroderma Pigmentosum, Group A</b>	<i>XPA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 11,000
<b>Xeroderma Pigmentosum, Group C</b>	<i>XPC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 12,000
<b>Xeroderma Pigmentosum, Group G</b>	<i>ERCC5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,000
<b>Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX10-Related)</b>	<i>PEX10</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,300
<b>Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX1-Related)</b>	<i>PEX1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,000
<b>Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX2-Related)</b>	<i>PEX2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 77,000
<b>Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX6-Related)</b>	<i>PEX6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,600

AR=Autosomal recessive; XL=X-linked

## Test methods and comments

Genomic DNA isolated from this patient was analyzed by one or more of the following methodologies, as applicable:

### Fragile X CGG Repeat Analysis (Analytical Detection Rate >99%)

PCR amplification using Asuragen, Inc. AmplideX<sup>®</sup> *FMR1* PCR reagents followed by capillary electrophoresis for allele sizing was performed. Samples positive for *FMR1* CGG repeats in the premutation and full mutation size range were further analyzed by Southern blot analysis to assess the size and methylation status of the *FMR1* CGG repeat.

### Genotyping (Analytical Detection Rate >99%)

Multiplex PCR amplification and allele specific primer extension analyses using the MassARRAY<sup>®</sup> System were used to identify certain recurrent variants that are complex in nature or are present in low copy repeats. Rare sequence variants may interfere with assay performance.

### Multiplex Ligation-Dependent Probe Amplification (MLPA) (Analytical Detection Rate >99%)

MLPA<sup>®</sup> probe sets and reagents from MRC-Holland were used for copy number analysis of specific targets versus known control samples. False positive or negative results may occur due to rare sequence variants in target regions detected by MLPA probes. Analytical sensitivity and specificity of the MLPA method are both 99%.

For alpha thalassemia, the copy numbers of the *HBA1* and *HBA2* genes were analyzed. Alpha-globin gene deletions, triplications, and the Constant Spring (CS) mutation are assessed. This test is expected to detect approximately 90% of all alpha-thalassemia mutations, varying by ethnicity, carriers of alpha-thalassemia with three or more *HBA* copies on one chromosome, and one or no copies on the other chromosome, may not be detected. With the exception of triplications, other benign alpha-globin gene polymorphisms will not be reported. Analyses of *HBA1* and *HBA2* are performed in association with long-range PCR of the coding regions followed by short-read sequencing.

For Duchenne muscular dystrophy, the copy numbers of all *DMD* exons were analyzed. Potentially pathogenic single exon deletions and duplications are confirmed by a second method. Analysis of *DMD* is performed in association with sequencing of the coding regions.

For congenital adrenal hyperplasia, the copy number of the *CYP21A2* gene was analyzed. This analysis can detect large deletions typically due to unequal meiotic crossing-over between *CYP21A2* and the pseudogene *CYP21A1P*. Classic 30-kb deletions make up approximately 20% of *CYP21A2* pathogenic alleles. This test may also identify certain point mutations in *CYP21A2* caused by gene conversion events between *CYP21A2* and *CYP21A1P*. Some carriers may not be identified by dosage sensitive methods as this testing cannot detect individuals with two copies (duplication) of the *CYP21A2* gene on one chromosome and loss of *CYP21A2* (deletion) on the other chromosome. Analysis of *CYP21A2* is performed in association with long-range PCR of the coding regions followed by short-read sequencing.

For spinal muscular atrophy (SMA), the copy numbers of the *SMN1* and *SMN2* genes were analyzed. The individual dosage of exons 7 and 8 as well as the combined dosage of exons 1, 4, 6 and 8 of *SMN1* and *SMN2* were assessed. Copy number gains and losses can be detected with this assay. Depending on ethnicity, 6 - 29 % of carriers will not be identified by dosage sensitive methods as this testing cannot detect individuals with two copies (duplication) of the *SMN1* gene on one chromosome and loss of *SMN1* (deletion) on the other chromosome (silent 2+0 carrier) or individuals that carry an intragenic mutation in *SMN1*. Please also note that 2% of individuals diagnosed with SMA have a causative *SMN1* variant that occurred *de novo*, and therefore cannot be picked up by carrier screening in the parents. Analysis of *SMN1* is performed in association with short-read sequencing of exons 2a-7, followed by confirmation using long-range PCR (described below).

The presence of the c.\*3+80T>G (chr5:70,247,901T>G) variant allele in an individual with Ashkenazi Jewish or Asian ancestry is typically indicative of a duplication of *SMN1*. When present in an Ashkenazi Jewish or Asian individual with two copies of *SMN1*, c.\*3+80T>G is likely indicative of a silent (2+0) carrier. In individuals with two copies of *SMN1* with African American, Hispanic or Caucasian ancestry, the presence or absence of c.\*3+80T>G significantly increases or decreases, respectively, the likelihood of being a silent 2+0 silent carrier.

MLPA for Gaucher disease (*GBA*), cystic fibrosis (*CFTR*), and non-syndromic hearing loss (*GJB2/GJB6*) will only be performed if indicated for confirmation of detected CNVs. If *GBA* analysis was performed, the copy numbers of exons 1, 3, 4, and 6 - 10 of the *GBA* gene (of 11 exons total) were analyzed. If *CFTR* analysis was performed, the copy numbers of all 27 *CFTR* exons were analyzed. If *GJB2/GJB6* analysis was performed, the copy number of the two *GJB2* exons were analyzed, as well as the presence or absence of the two upstream deletions of the *GJB2* regulatory region, del(*GJB6*-D13S1830) and del(*GJB6*-D13S1854).

#### Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) (Analytical Detection Rate >95%)

NGS was performed on a panel of genes for the purpose of identifying pathogenic or likely pathogenic variants.

Agilent SureSelect™XT Low Input technology was used with a custom capture library to target the exonic regions and intron/exon splice junctions of the relevant genes, as well as a number of UTR, intronic or promoter regions that contain previously reported mutations. Libraries were pooled and sequenced on the Illumina NovaSeq 9000 platform, using paired-end 100 bp reads. The sequencing data was analyzed using a custom bioinformatics algorithm designed and validated in house.

The coding exons and splice junctions of the known protein-coding RefSeq genes were assessed for the average depth of coverage (minimum of 20X) and data quality threshold values. Most exons not meeting a minimum of >20X read depth across the exon are further analyzed by Sanger sequencing. Please note that several genomic regions present difficulties in mapping or obtaining read depth >20X. These regions, which are described below, will not be reflexed to Sanger sequencing if the mapping quality or coverage is poor. Any variants identified during testing in these regions are confirmed by a second method and reported if determined to be pathogenic or likely pathogenic. However, as there is a possibility of false negative results within these regions, detection rates and residual risks for these genes have been calculated with the presumption that variants in these exons will not be detected, unless included in the MassARRAY® genotyping platform.

**Exceptions:** *ABCD1* (NM\_000033.3) exons 8 and 9; *ACADSB* (NM\_001609.3) chr10:124,810,695-124,810,707 (partial exon 9); *ADA* (NM\_000022.2) exon 1; *ADAMTS2* (NM\_014244.4) exon 1; *AGPS* (NM\_003659.3) chr2:178,257,512-178,257,649 (partial exon 1); *ALDH7A1* (NM\_001182.4) chr5:125,911,150-125,911,163 (partial exon 7) and chr5:125,896,807-125,896,821 (partial exon 10); *ALMS1* (NM\_015120.4) chr2:73,612,990-73,613,041 (partial exon 1); *APOPT1* (NM\_032374.4) chr14:104,040,437-104,040,455 (partial exon 3); *CDAN1* (NM\_138477.2) exon 2; *CEP152* (NM\_014985.3) chr15:49,061,146-49,061,165 (partial exon 14) and exon 22; *CEP290* (NM\_025114.3) exon 5, exon 7, chr12:88,519,017-88,519,039 (partial exon 13), chr12:88,514,049-88,514,058 (partial exon 15), chr12:88,502,837-88,502,841 (partial exon 23), chr12:88,481,551-88,481,589 (partial exon 32), chr12:88,471,605-88,471,700 (partial exon 40); *CFTR* (NM\_000492.3) exon 10; *COL4A4* (NM\_000092.4) chr2:227,942,604-227,942,619 (partial exon 25); *COX10* (NM\_001303.3) exon 6; *CYP11B1* (NM\_000497.3) exons 3-7; *CYP11B2* (NM\_000498.3) exons 3-7; *DNAL2* (NM\_023036.4) chr17:72,308,136-72,308,147 (partial exon 12); *DOK7* (NM\_173660.4) chr4:3,465,131-3,465,161 (partial exon 1) and exon 2; *DUOX2* (NM\_014080.4) exons 6-8; *EIF2AK3* (NM\_004836.5) exon 8; *EVC* (NM\_153717.2) exon 1; *FH* (NM\_000143.3) exon 1; *GAMT* (NM\_000156.5) exon 1; *GLDC* (NM\_000170.2) exon 1; *GNPTAB* (NM\_024312.4) chr17:4,837,000-4,837,400 (partial exon 2); *GNPTG* (NM\_032520.4) exon 1; *GHR* (NM\_000163.4) exon 3; *GYS2* (NM\_021957.3) chr12:21,699,370-21,699,409 (partial exon 12); *HGSNAT* (NM\_152419.2) exon 1; *IDS* (NM\_000202.6) exon 3; *ITGB4* (NM\_000213.4) chr17:73,749,976-73,750,060 (partial exon 33); *JAK3* (NM\_000215.3) chr19:17,950,462-17,950,483 (partial exon 10); *LIFR* (NM\_002310.5) exon 19; *LMBRD1* (NM\_018368.3) chr6:70,459,226-70,459,257 (partial exon 5), chr6:70,447,828-70,447,836 (partial exon 7) and exon 12; *LYST* (NM\_000081.3) chr1:235,944,158-235,944,176 (partial exon 16) and chr1:235,875,350-235,875,362 (partial exon 43); *MLYCD* (NM\_012213.2) chr16:83,933,242-83,933,282 (partial exon 1); *MTR* (NM\_000254.2) chr1:237,024,418-237,024,439 (partial exon 20) and chr1:237,038,019-237,038,029 (partial exon 24); *NBEAL2* (NM\_015175.2) chr3:47,021,385-47,021,407 (partial exon 1); *NEB* (NM\_001271208.1) exons 82-105; *NPC1* (NM\_000271.4) chr18:21,123,519-21,123,538 (partial exon 14); *NPHP1* (NM\_000272.3) chr2:110,937,251-110,937,263 (partial exon 3); *OCRL* (NM\_000276.3) chrX:128,674,450-128,674,460 (partial exon 1); *PHKB* (NM\_000293.2) exon 1 and chr16:47,732,498-47,732,504 (partial exon 30); *PIGN* (NM\_176787.4) chr18:59,815,547-59,815,576 (partial exon 8); *PIP5K1C* (NM\_012398.2) exon 1 and chr19:3637602-3637616 (partial exon 17); *POU1F1* (NM\_000306.3) exon 5; *PTPRC* (NM\_002838.4) exons 11 and 23; *PUS1* (NM\_025215.5) chr12:132,414,446-132,414,532 (partial exon 2); *RPGRIP1L* (NM\_015272.2) exon 23; *SGSH* (NM\_000199.3) chr17:78,194,022-78,194,072 (partial exon 1); *SLC6A8* (NM\_005629.3) exons 3 and 4; *ST3GAL5* (NM\_003896.3) exon 1; *SURF1* (NM\_003172.3) chr9:136,223,269-136,223,307 (partial exon 1); *TRPM6* (NM\_017662.4) chr9:77,362,800-77,362,811 (partial exon 31); *TSEN54* (NM\_207346.2) exon 1; *TYR* (NM\_000372.4) exon 5; *VWF* (NM\_000552.3) exons 24-26, chr12:6,125,675-6,125,684 (partial exon 30), chr12:6,121,244-6,121,265 (partial exon 33), and exon 34.

This test will detect variants within the exons and the intron-exon boundaries of the target regions. Variants outside these regions may not be detected, including, but not limited to, UTRs, promoters, and deep intronic areas, or regions that fall into the Exceptions mentioned above. This technology may not detect all small insertion/deletions and is not diagnostic for repeat expansions and structural genomic variation. In addition, a mutation(s) in a gene not included on the panel could be present in this patient.

Variant interpretation and classification was performed based on the American College of Medical Genetics Standards and Guidelines for the Interpretation of Sequence Variants (Richards et al, 2015). All potentially pathogenic variants may be confirmed by either a specific genotyping assay or Sanger sequencing, if indicated. Any benign variants, likely benign variants or variants of uncertain significance identified during this analysis will not be reported.

### Next Generation Sequencing for SMN1

Exonic regions and intron/exon splice junctions of *SMN1* and *SMN2* were captured, sequenced, and analyzed as described above. Any variants located within exons 2a-7 and classified as pathogenic or likely pathogenic were confirmed to be in either *SMN1* or *SMN2* using gene-specific long-range PCR analysis followed by Sanger sequencing. Variants located in exon 1 cannot be accurately assigned to either *SMN1* or *SMN2* using our current methodology, and so these variants are considered to be of uncertain significance and are not reported.

### Copy Number Variant Analysis (Analytical Detection Rate >95%)

Large duplications and deletions were called from the relative read depths on an exon-by-exon basis using a custom exome hidden Markov model (XHMM) algorithm. Deletions or duplications determined to be pathogenic or likely pathogenic were confirmed by either a custom arrayCGH platform, quantitative PCR, or MLPA (depending on CNV size and gene content). While this algorithm is designed to pick up deletions and duplications of 2 or more exons in length, potentially pathogenic single-exon CNVs will be confirmed and reported, if detected.

### Exon Array (Confirmation method) (Accuracy >99%)

The customized oligonucleotide microarray (Oxford Gene Technology) is a highly-targeted exon-focused array capable of detecting medically relevant microdeletions and microduplications at a much higher resolution than traditional aCGH methods. Each array matrix has approximately 180,000 60-mer oligonucleotide probes that cover the entire genome. This platform is designed based on human genome NCBI Build 37 (hg19) and the CGH probes are enriched to target the exonic regions of the genes in this panel.

### Quantitative PCR (Confirmation method) (Accuracy >99%)

Th relative quantification PCR is utilized on a Roche Universal Library Probe (UPL) system, which relates the PCR signal of the target region in one group to another. To test for genomic imbalances, both sample DNA and reference DNA is amplified with primer/probe sets that specific to the target region and a control region with known genomic copy number. Relative genomic copy numbers are calculated based on the standard  $\Delta\Delta C_t$  formula.

### Long-Range PCR (Analytical Detection Rate >99%)

Long-range PCR was performed to generate locus-specific amplicons for *CYP21A2*, *HBA1* and *HBA2* and *GBA*. The PCR products were then prepared for short-read NGS sequencing and sequenced. Sequenced reads were mapped back to the original genomic locus and run through the bioinformatics pipeline. If indicated, copy number from MLPA was correlated with the sequencing output to analyze the results. For *CYP21A2*, a certain percentage of healthy individuals carry a duplication of the *CYP21A2* gene, which has no clinical consequences. In cases where two copies of a gene are located on the same chromosome in tandem, only the second copy will be amplified and assessed for potentially pathogenic variants, due to size limitations of the PCR reaction. However, because these alleles contain at least two copies of the *CYP21A2* gene in tandem, it is expected that this patient has at least one functional gene in the tandem allele and this patient is therefore less likely to be a carrier. When an individual carries both a duplication allele and a pathogenic variant, or multiple pathogenic variants, the current analysis may not be able to determine the phase (cis/trans configuration) of the *CYP21A2* alleles identified. Family studies may be required in certain scenarios where phasing is required to determine the carrier status.

### Residual Risk Calculations

Carrier frequencies and detection rates for each ethnicity were calculated through the combination of internal curations of >30,000 variants and genomic frequency data from >138,000 individuals across seven ethnic groups in the gnomAD database. Additional variants in HGMD and novel deleterious variants were also incorporated into the calculation. Residual risk values are calculated using a Bayesian analysis combining the *a priori* risk of being a pathogenic mutation carrier (carrier frequency) and the detection rate. They are provided only as a guide for assessing approximate risk given a negative result, and values will vary based on the exact ethnic background of an individual. This report does not represent medical advice but should be interpreted by a genetic counselor, medical geneticist or physician skilled in genetic result interpretation and the relevant medical literature.

### Personalized Residual Risk Calculations

Agilent SureSelect<sup>TM</sup>XT Low-Input technology was utilized in order to create whole-genome libraries for each patient sample. Libraries were then pooled and sequenced on the Illumina NovaSeq platform. Each sequencing lane was multiplexed to achieve 0.4-2x genome coverage, using paired-end 100 bp reads. The sequencing data underwent ancestral analysis using a customized, licensed bioinformatics algorithm that was validated in house. Identified sub-ethnic groupings were binned into one of 7 continental-level groups (African, East Asian, South Asian, Non-Finnish European, Finnish, Native American, and Ashkenazi Jewish) or, for those ethnicities that matched poorly to the continental-level groups, an 8<sup>th</sup> "unassigned" group, which were then used to select residual risk values for each gene. For individuals belonging to multiple high-level ethnic groupings, a weighting strategy was used to select the most appropriate residual risk. For genes that had insufficient data to calculate ethnic-specific residual risk values, or for sub-ethnic groupings that fell into the "unassigned" group, a "worldwide" residual risk was used. This "worldwide" residual risk was calculated using data from all available continental-level groups.

### Sanger Sequencing (Confirmation method) (Accuracy >99%)

Sanger sequencing, as indicated, was performed using BigDye Terminator chemistry with the ABI 3730 DNA analyzer with target specific amplicons. It also may be used to supplement specific guaranteed target regions that fail NGS sequencing due to poor quality or low depth of coverage (<20 reads) or as a confirmatory method for NGS positive results. False negative results may occur if rare variants interfere with amplification or annealing.

#### **Tay-Sachs Disease (TSD) Enzyme Analysis (Analytical Detection Rate $\geq$ 98%)**

Hexosaminidase activity and Hex A% activity were measured by a standard heat-inactivation, fluorometric method using artificial 4-MU- $\beta$ -N-acetyl glucosaminide (4-MUG) substrate. This assay is highly sensitive and accurate in detecting Tay-Sachs carriers and individuals affected with TSD. Normal ranges of Hex A% activity are 55.0-72.0 for white blood cells and 58.0-72.0 for plasma. It is estimated that less than 0.5% of Tay-Sachs carriers have non-carrier levels of percent Hex A activity, and therefore may not be identified by this assay. In addition, this assay may detect individuals that are carriers of or are affected with Sandhoff disease. False positive results may occur if benign variants, such as pseudodeficiency alleles, interfere with the enzymatic assay. False negative results may occur if both *HEXA* and *HEXB* pathogenic or pseudodeficiency variants are present in the same individual.

Please note these tests were developed and their performance characteristics were determined by Sema4 Opco, Inc. They have not been cleared or approved by the FDA. These analyses generally provide highly accurate information regarding the patient's carrier or affected status. Despite this high level of accuracy, it should be kept in mind that there are many potential sources of diagnostic error, including misidentification of samples, polymorphisms, or other rare genetic variants that interfere with analysis. Families should understand that rare diagnostic errors may occur for these reasons.

## **SELECTED REFERENCES**

### **Carrier Screening**

Grody W et al. ACMG position statement on prenatal/preconception expanded carrier screening. *Genet Med*. 2013 15:482-3.

### **Fragile X syndrome:**

Chen L et al. An information-rich CGG repeat primed PCR that detects the full range of Fragile X expanded alleles and minimizes the need for Southern blot analysis. *J Mol Diag* 2010 12:589-600.

### **Spinal Muscular Atrophy:**

Luo M et al. An Ashkenazi Jewish SMN1 haplotype specific to duplication alleles improves pan-ethnic carrier screening for spinal muscular atrophy. *Genet Med*. 2014 16:149-56.

### **Ashkenazi Jewish Disorders:**

Scott SA et al. Experience with carrier screening and prenatal diagnosis for sixteen Ashkenazi Jewish Genetic Diseases. *Hum. Mutat*. 2010 31:1-11.

### **Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy:**

Flanigan KM et al. Mutational spectrum of DMD mutations in dystrophinopathy patients: application of modern diagnostic techniques to a large cohort. *Hum Mutat*. 2009 30:1657-66.

### **Variant Classification:**

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. *Genet Med*. 2015 May;17(5):405-24

Additional disease-specific references available upon request.

Patient Information	Specimen Information	Client Information
<b>566, CB</b>  <b>DOB:</b> [REDACTED] <b>AGE:</b> [REDACTED] Gender: M Phone: NG Patient ID: [REDACTED]	Specimen: [REDACTED] Requisition: [REDACTED] Lab Ref #: [REDACTED]  Collected: [REDACTED] Received: [REDACTED] / 21:29 EDT Reported: 06/03/2022 / 21:53 EDT	Client #: [REDACTED] NYNJMAIL GENOMICS, SEMA4 SEMA4 62 SOUTHFIELD AVE STAMFORD, CT 06902-7229

Ward: CRYBIO

**Cytogenetic Report**

**CHROMOSOME ANALYSIS, BLOOD - 14596** **Lab:EZ**

**CHROMOSOME ANALYSIS, BLOOD**

Order ID: [REDACTED]  
 Specimen Type: Blood  
 Clinical Indication: RULE OUT CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITY

**RESULT:**  
 NORMAL MALE KARYOTYPE

**INTERPRETATION:**  
 Chromosome analysis revealed normal G-band patterns within the limits of standard cytogenetic analysis.

Please expect the results of any other concurrent study in a separate report.

**NOMENCLATURE:**  
 46,XY

**ASSAY INFORMATION:**

Method: G-Band (Digital Analysis: MetaSyst)  
 Cells Counted: 20  
 Band Level: 450  
 Cells Analyzed: 5  
 Cells Karyotyped: 5

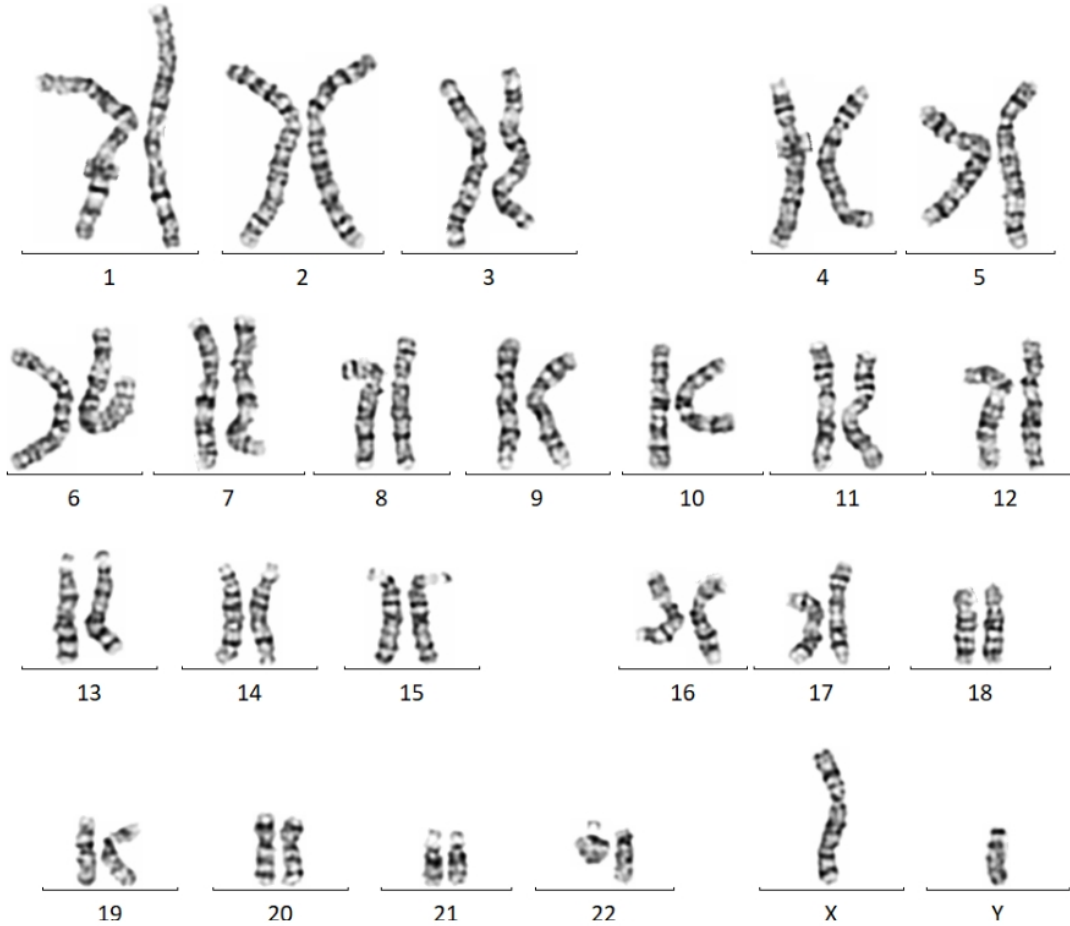
This test does not address genetic disorders that cannot be detected by standard cytogenetic methods or rare events such as low level mosaicism or subtle rearrangements.

Mark A. Micale, PhD, FACMG

Electronic Signature: 6/3/2022 6:32 PM



Patient Information	Specimen Information	Client Information
<p><b>566, CB</b></p> <p>DOB: [REDACTED]      AGE: [REDACTED]</p> <p>Gender: M</p> <p>Patient ID: [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Specimen: [REDACTED]</p> <p>Collected: [REDACTED]</p> <p>Received: [REDACTED] / 21:29 EDT</p> <p>Reported: 06/03/2022 / 21:53 EDT</p>	<p>Client #: [REDACTED]</p> <p>GENOMICS, SEMA4</p>



**PERFORMING SITE:**

EZ QUEST DIAGNOSTICS/NICHOLS SJ, 33608 ORTEGA HWY, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, CA 92675-2042 Laboratory Director: IRINA MARAMICA, MD, PHD, MBA, CLIA: 05D0643352