



Donor 6777

Genetic Testing Summary

Fairfax Cryobank recommends reviewing this genetic testing summary with your healthcare provider to determine suitability.

Last Updated: 11/07/22

Donor Reported Ancestry: Chinese

Jewish Ancestry: No

Genetic Test*	Result	Comments/Donor's Residual Risk**
Chromosome analysis (karyotype)	Normal male karyotype	No evidence of clinically significant chromosome abnormalities
Hemoglobin evaluation	Normal hemoglobin fractionation and MCV/MCH results	Reduced risk to be a carrier for sickle cell anemia, beta thalassemia, alpha thalassemia trait (aa/-- and a-/a-) and other hemoglobinopathies
Expanded Genetic Disease Carrier Screening Panel attached- 502 diseases by gene sequencing. Personalized residual risk by gene is on attached report.	Negative for genes sequenced. Carrier: Non-Syndromic Hearing Loss (GJB2-Related) Negative for other genes sequenced	Partner testing recommended before using this donor.

*No single test can screen for all genetic disorders. A negative screening result significantly reduces, but cannot eliminate, the risk for these conditions in a pregnancy.

**Donor residual risk is the chance the donor is still a carrier after testing negative.

Patient Information

Name: Donor 6777
 Date of Birth: [REDACTED]
 Sema4 ID: [REDACTED]
 Client ID: [REDACTED]
 Indication: Carrier Screening

Specimen Information

Specimen Type: Blood
 Date Collected: 03/29/2022
 Date Received: 03/30/2022
 Final Report: 04/11/2022

Referring Provider

[REDACTED]
 Fairfax Cryobank, Inc.
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

Expanded Carrier Screen (502 genes)
 with Personalized Residual Risk

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

⊕ Positive	⊖ Negative
<p>Carrier of Non-Syndromic Hearing Loss (<i>GJB2</i>-Related) (AR) Associated gene(s): <i>GJB2</i> Variant(s) Detected: c.109G>A, p.V37I, Pathogenic, Heterozygous (one copy)</p>	<p>Negative for all other genes tested 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

Non-Syndromic Hearing Loss (*GJB2*-Related) (AR)

Results and Interpretation

A heterozygous (one copy) pathogenic missense variant, c.109G>A, p.V37I, was detected in the *GJB2* gene (NM_004004.5). Please note that this variant has been reported to have a variable penetrance, and some individuals with a pathogenic variant on the opposite allele may not have hearing loss. When this variant is present in trans with a pathogenic variant, it is considered to be causative for non-syndromic hearing loss (*GJB2*-related). Therefore, this individual is expected to be at least a carrier for non-syndromic hearing loss (*GJB2*-related). Heterozygous carriers are not expected to exhibit symptoms of this disease.

What is Non-Syndromic Hearing Loss (*GJB2*-Related)?

Non-syndromic hearing loss (*GJB2*-related) is an autosomal recessive disorder that is caused by pathogenic variants in the gene *GJB2*. It is found in individuals of many different ethnicities, but it more prevalent in individuals of Ashkenazi Jewish descent, as well as Caucasians and Asians. Patients with this form of hearing loss do not experience any other disease manifestations. Hearing loss is usually present from birth and does not progress in severity over time. The level of hearing loss can vary between patients from mild to profound. Patients with two inactivating variants are more likely to have profound hearing loss, whereas patients with two non-inactivating variants are more likely to have



mild hearing loss. However, the variability that exists between patients means that it may not be possible to predict the severity of an individual's hearing loss based on their genotype. Life expectancy is not reduced.

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. Only variants determined to be pathogenic or likely pathogenic are reported in this carrier screening test.

Christie Buchovecky, Ph.D., Assistant Director, Reproductive Genomic

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

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

Disease	Gene	Inheritance Pattern	Status	Detailed Summary
Positive				
Non-Syndromic Hearing Loss (GJB2-Related)	<i>GJB2</i>	AR	Carrier	c.109G>A, p.V37I, Pathogenic, Heterozygous (one copy)
Negative				
2-Methylbutyrylglycinuria	<i>ACADSB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 410
3-Beta-Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase Type II Deficiency	<i>HSD3B2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 181,000
3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency (MCCC1-Related)	<i>MCCC1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 930
3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency (MCCC2-Related)	<i>MCCC2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 500
3-Methylglutaconic Aciduria, Type III	<i>OPA3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 29,000
3-Phosphoglycerate Dehydrogenase Deficiency	<i>PHGDH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 123,000
6-Pyruvoyl-Tetrahydropterin Synthase Deficiency	<i>PTS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,800
CD59-Mediated Hemolytic Anemia	<i>CD59</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 513,000
Abetalipoproteinemia	<i>MTTP</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,500
Achalasia-Addisonianism-Alacrimia Syndrome	<i>AAAS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 172,000
Achromatopsia (CNGA3-Related)	<i>CNGA3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 320
Achromatopsia (CNGB3-related)	<i>CNGB3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 21,000
Acrodermatitis Enteropathica	<i>SLC39A4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 62,000
Acute Infantile Liver Failure	<i>TRMU</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 55,000
Acyl-CoA Oxidase I Deficiency	<i>ACOX1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 59,000
Adams-Oliver Syndrome 4	<i>EOGT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 59,000
Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency	<i>ADA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 127,000
Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone Deficiency	<i>TBX19</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,500
Adrenoleukodystrophy, X-Linked	<i>ABCD1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 19,000
Agammaglobulinemia	<i>BTK</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 250,000
Agenesis of the Corpus Callosum	<i>FRMD4A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 348,000
Aicardi-Goutieres Syndrome (RNASEH2C-Related)	<i>RNASEH2C</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 15,000
Aicardi-Goutieres Syndrome (SAMHD1-Related)	<i>SAMHD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,700
Aicardi-Goutieres Syndrome (TREX1-Related)	<i>TREX1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,600
Albinism, Oculocutaneous, Type III	<i>TYRP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 430
Alkaptonuria	<i>HGD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,200
Alpha-Mannosidosis	<i>MAN2B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,000
Alpha-Thalassemia	<i>HBA1/HBA2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 380 HBA1 Copy Number: 2 HBA2 Copy Number: 2 No pathogenic copy number variants detected HBA1/HBA2 Sequencing: Negative
Alpha-Thalassemia Intellectual Disability Syndrome	<i>ATRX</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 48,000
Alport Syndrome (COL4A3-Related)	<i>COL4A3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,700

Alport Syndrome (<i>COL4A4</i> -Related)	<i>COL4A4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 510
Alport Syndrome (<i>COL4A5</i> -Related)	<i>COL4A5</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 150,000
Alstrom Syndrome	<i>ALMS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,100
Andermann Syndrome	<i>SLC12A6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 287,000
Antley-Bixler Syndrome (<i>POR</i> -Related)	<i>POR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 650
Argininemia	<i>ARG1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,900
Argininosuccinic Aciduria	<i>ASL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,000
Aromatase Deficiency	<i>CYP19A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Arthrogryposis, Intellectual Disability, and Seizures	<i>SLC35A3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 240,000
Asparagine Synthetase Deficiency	<i>ASNS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 178,000
Aspartylglycosaminuria	<i>AGA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 172,000
Ataxia With Isolated Vitamin E Deficiency	<i>TTPA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 20,000
Ataxia-Telangiectasia	<i>ATM</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 540
Ataxia-Telangiectasia-Like Disorder 1	<i>MRE11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,700
Autosomal Recessive Spastic Ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay	<i>SACS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
BH4-Deficient Hyperphenylalaninemia C	<i>QDPR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,000
BH4-Deficient Hyperphenylalaninemia D	<i>PCBD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 15,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (<i>ARL6</i> -Related)	<i>ARL6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,300
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (<i>BBS10</i> -Related)	<i>BBS10</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (<i>BBS12</i> -Related)	<i>BBS12</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 287,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (<i>BBS1</i> -Related)	<i>BBS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 10,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (<i>BBS2</i> -Related)	<i>BBS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,400
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (<i>BBS4</i> -Related)	<i>BBS4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 287,000
Bare Lymphocyte Syndrome, Type II	<i>CIITA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 129,000
Barth Syndrome	<i>TAZ</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 183,000
Bartter Syndrome, Type 3	<i>CLCNKB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 710
Bartter Syndrome, Type 4A	<i>BSND</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 69,000
Bernard-Soutier Syndrome, Type A1	<i>GP1BA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 172,000
Bernard-Soutier Syndrome, Type C	<i>GP9</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100
Beta-Globin-Related Hemoglobinopathies	<i>HBB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk (Beta-Globin-Related Hemoglobinopathies): 1 in 1,200 Personalized Residual Risk (Beta-Globin-Related Hemoglobinopathies: HbS Variant): 1 in 11,000 Personalized Residual Risk (Beta-Globin-Related Hemoglobinopathies: HbC Variant): 1 in 42,000
Beta-Ketothiolase Deficiency	<i>ACAT1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,800
Beta-Mannosidosis	<i>MANBA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 57,000
Bilateral Frontoparietal Polymicrogyria	<i>GPR56</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 143,000
Biotinidase Deficiency	<i>BTBD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,800
Bloom Syndrome	<i>BLM</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 34,000
Canavan Disease	<i>ASPA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,200
Carbamoylphosphate Synthetase I Deficiency	<i>CPS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 690
Carnitine Acylcarnitine Translocase Deficiency	<i>SLC25A20</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,500
Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase IA Deficiency	<i>CPT1A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 143,000
Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase II Deficiency	<i>CPT2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 930
Carpenter Syndrome	<i>RAB23</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 28,000
Cartilage-Hair Hypoplasia	<i>RMRP</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 450
Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia	<i>CASQ2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 63,000

Central Hypothyroidism and Testicular Enlargement	<i>IGSF1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 781,000
Cerebral Creatine Deficiency Syndrome 1	<i>SLC6A8</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 208,000
Cerebral Creatine Deficiency Syndrome 2	<i>GAMT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,300
Cerebral Creatine Deficiency Syndrome 3	<i>GATM</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,000
Cerebral Dysgenesis, Neuropathy, Ichthyosis, and Palmoplantar Keratoderma Syndrome	<i>SNAP29</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 383,000
Cerebrotendinous Xanthomatosis	<i>CYP27A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 750
Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Type 4D	<i>NDRG1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 225,000
Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Type 5 / Arts Syndrome	<i>PRPS1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 114,000
Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, X-Linked	<i>GJB1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 11,000
Chediak-Higashi Syndrome	<i>LYST</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 129,000
Chondrodysplasia Punctata	<i>ARSE</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 862,000
Choreoacanthocytosis	<i>VPS13A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,700
Choroideremia	<i>CHM</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 125,000
Chronic Granulomatous Disease (CYBA-Related)	<i>CYBA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,700
Chronic Granulomatous Disease (CYBB-Related)	<i>CYBB</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 294,000
Citrin Deficiency	<i>SLC25A13</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,200
Citrullinemia, Type 1	<i>ASS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 81,000
Cockayne Syndrome, Type A	<i>ERCC8</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 32,000
Cockayne Syndrome, Type B and other ERCC6-Related Disorders	<i>ERCC6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,300
Cohen Syndrome	<i>VPS13B</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 13,000
Combined Factor V and VIII Deficiency	<i>LMAN1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 68,000
Combined Malonic and Methylmalonic Aciduria	<i>ACSF3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 23,000
Combined Oxidative Phosphorylation Deficiency 1	<i>GFM1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,100
Combined Oxidative Phosphorylation Deficiency 3	<i>TSMF</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 21,000
Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency 1	<i>POU1F1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,900
Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency 2	<i>PROP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,300
Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency 3	<i>LHX3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 121,000
Combined SAP Deficiency	<i>PSAP</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 78,000
Cone-Rod Dystrophy 6 / Leber Congenital Amaurosis 1	<i>GUCY2D</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 720
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 11-Beta-Hydroxylase Deficiency	<i>CYP11B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 17-Alpha-Hydroxylase Deficiency	<i>CYP17A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 840
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency	<i>CYP21A2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<i>CYP21A2</i> copy number: 2 <i>CYP21A2</i> sequencing: Negative Personalized Residual Risk (Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency (Non-Classic)): 1 in 300 Personalized Residual Risk (Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency (Classic)): 1 in 1,200
Congenital Adrenal Hypoplasia (NR0B1-Related)	<i>NR0B1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 353,000
Congenital Adrenal Insufficiency (CYP11A1-Related)	<i>CYP11A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 128,000
Congenital Amegakaryocytic Thrombocytopenia	<i>MPL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 68,000
Congenital Bile Acid Synthesis Defect (AKR1D1-Related)	<i>AKR1D1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 63,000
Congenital Bile Acid Synthesis Defect (HSD3B7-Related)	<i>HSD3B7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,700
Congenital Disorder of Deglycosylation	<i>NGLY1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,000
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Ia	<i>PMM2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 550

Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Ib	<i>MPI</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Ic	<i>ALG6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,300
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Im	<i>DOLK</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 216,000
Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia Type 2	<i>SEC23B</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,700
Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia, Type Ia	<i>CDAN1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 640
Congenital Ichthyosis 4A and 4B	<i>ABCA12</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,500
Congenital Insensitivity to Pain with Anhidrosis	<i>NTRK1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,000
Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (LAMA2-Related)	<i>LAMA2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 690
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CHAT-Related)	<i>CHAT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,500
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CHRNE-Related)	<i>CHRNE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 30,000
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (DOK7-Related)	<i>DOK7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 470
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (RAPSN-Related)	<i>RAPSN</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 47,000
Congenital Neutropenia (HAX1-Related)	<i>HAX1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 126,000
Congenital Neutropenia (VPS45-Related)	<i>VPS45</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 110,000
Congenital Nongoitrous Hypothyroidism 1	<i>TSHR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 230
Congenital Nongoitrous Hypothyroidism 4	<i>TSHB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 227,000
Congenital Secretory Chloride Diarrhea 1	<i>SLC26A3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 40,000
Corneal Dystrophy and Perceptive Deafness	<i>SLC4A11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,200
Corticosterone Methyloxidase Deficiency	<i>CYP11B2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,700
Cystic Fibrosis	<i>CFTR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,400
Cystinosis	<i>CTNS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7100
Cystinuria (SLC3A1-Related)	<i>SLC3A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 530
Cytochrome C Oxidase Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (COX15-Related)	<i>COX15</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 182,000
D-Bifunctional Protein Deficiency	<i>HSD17B4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,700
Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 3	<i>MYO15A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 100
Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 59	<i>PJVK</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 73,000
Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 7	<i>TMC1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100
Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 76	<i>SYNE4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 121,000
Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 77	<i>LOXHD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,800
Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 8/10	<i>TMPRSS3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 330
Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 9	<i>OTOF</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 370
Desbuquois Dysplasia 1	<i>CANT1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7800
Desmoterolosis	<i>DHCR24</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 28,000
Diaphanospondylodysostosis	<i>BMPER</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 144,000
Distal Renal Tubular Acidosis and other SLC4A1-related Disorders	<i>SLC4A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 910
Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy / Becker Muscular Dystrophy	<i>DMD</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 10,000
Dyskeratosis Congenita (DKC1-related)	<i>DKC1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,259,000
Dyskeratosis Congenita (RTEL1-Related)	<i>RTEL1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,900
Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa	<i>COL7A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,400
Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Type VI	<i>PLOD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,700
Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Type VIIC	<i>ADAMTS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 63,000
Ellis-Van Creveld Syndrome (EVC2-Related)	<i>EVC2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,100
Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome (EVC-Related)	<i>EVC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 15,000
Emery-Dreifuss Myopathy 1	<i>EMD</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 833,000
Enhanced S-Cone Syndrome	<i>NR2E3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,700
Ethylmalonic Encephalopathy	<i>ETHE1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,600

Fabry Disease	GLA	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,700
Factor IX Deficiency	F9	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,100
Factor VII Deficiency	F7	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 300
Factor XI Deficiency	F11	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 440
Familial Autosomal Recessive Hypercholesterolemia	LDLRAP1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 171,000
Familial Dysautonomia	IKBKAP	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 78,000
Familial Hypercholesterolemia	LDLR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 260
Familial Hyperinsulinemic Hypoglycemia 4 / 3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	HADH	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,000
Familial Hyperinsulinism (ABCC8-Related)	ABCC8	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 240
Familial Hyperinsulinism (KCNJ11-Related)	KCNJ11	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,300
Familial Hyperphosphatemic Tumoral Calcinosis	GALNT3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,100
Familial Mediterranean Fever	MEFV	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,400
Fanconi Anemia, Group A	FANCA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,700
Fanconi Anemia, Group C	FANCC	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 34,000
Fanconi Anemia, Group G	FANCG	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Fanconi-Bickel Syndrome	SLC2A2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 295,000
Fragile X Syndrome	FMR1	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. Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 222,000
Fructose-1,6-Bisphosphatase Deficiency	FBP1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 11,000
Fucosidosis	FUCA1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 49,000
Fumarase Deficiency	FH	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,900
Fundus Albipunctatus	RDH5	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 810
GRACILE Syndrome and Other BCS1L-Related Disorders	BCS1L	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 82,000
Galactokinase Deficiency	GALK1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,600
Galactose Epimerase Deficiency	GALE	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 850
Galactosemia	GALT	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 390
Galactosialidosis	CTSA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 11,000
Gaucher Disease	GBA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Generalized Thyrotropin-Releasing Hormone Resistance	TRHR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 296,000
Geroderma Osteodysplasticum	GORAB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 76,000
Gitelman Syndrome	SLC12A3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 230
Glanzmann Thrombasthenia (ITGA2B-Related)	ITGA2B	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Glanzmann Thrombasthenia (ITGB3-Related)	ITGB3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Glutaric Acidemia, Type I	GCDH	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 20,000
Glutaric Acidemia, Type IIa	ETFA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Glutaric Acidemia, Type IIb	ETFB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,800
Glutaric Acidemia, Type IIc	ETFDH	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 260
Glutathione Synthetase Deficiency	GSS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 48,000
Glycine Encephalopathy (AMT-Related)	AMT	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 144,000
Glycine Encephalopathy (GLDC-Related)	GLDC	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 240
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type 0	GYS2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 29,000
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type II	GAA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 280
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type III	AGL	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 55,000
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type IV / Adult Polyglucosan Body Disease	GBE1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 64,000
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type IXb	PHKB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,600

Glycogen Storage Disease, Type Ia	<i>G6PC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 410
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type Ib	<i>SLC37A4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,900
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type V	<i>PYGM</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,400
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type VI	<i>PYGL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type VII	<i>PFKM</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,900
Gray Platelet Syndrome	<i>NBEAL2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,400
Growth Hormone Deficiency, Type IB	<i>GHRHR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 104,000
HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency	<i>HMGCL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 113,000
Hemochromatosis, Type 2A	<i>HFE2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 740
Hemochromatosis, Type 3	<i>TFR2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 275,000
Hereditary Fructose Intolerance	<i>ALDOB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 35,000
Hereditary Spastic Paraparesis 49	<i>TECPR2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 166,000
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 1	<i>HPS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 286,000
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 3	<i>HPS3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 22,000
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 4	<i>HPS4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 287,000
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 6	<i>HPS6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 680
Hmg-CoA Synthase 2 Deficiency	<i>HMGCS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,000
Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency	<i>HLCS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,900
Homocystinuria (CBS-Related)	<i>CBS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,200
Homocystinuria due to <i>MTHFR</i> Deficiency	<i>MTHFR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,000
Homocystinuria, cblE Type	<i>MTRR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 16,000
Homocystinuria-Megaloblastic Anemia, Cobalamin G Type	<i>MTR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 35,000
Hydrocephalus	<i>L1CAM</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 40,000
Hydroletharus Syndrome	<i>HYLS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 296,000
Hyper-Igm Syndrome	<i>CD40LG</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,167,000
Hyperornithinemia-Hyperammonemia-Homocitrullinuria Syndrome	<i>SLC25A15</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 30,000
Hyperuricemia, Pulmonary Hypertension, Renal Failure, and Alkalosis	<i>SARS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 220,000
Hypohidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia 1	<i>EDA</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 22,000
Hypomagnesemia 1	<i>TRPM6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 86,000
Hypomyelinating Leukodystrophy 3	<i>AIMP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 273,000
Hypomyelinating Leukodystrophy 12	<i>VPS11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 94,000
Hypoparathyroidism-Retardation-Dysmorphic Syndrome	<i>TBCE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 66,000
Hypophosphatasia	<i>ALPL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,200
Hypophosphatemic Rickets with Hypercalciuria	<i>SLC34A3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,000
Hypotrichosis 8 / Autosomal Recessive Woolly Hair 1	<i>LPAR6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 17,000
Immunodeficiency 18	<i>CD3E</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 120,000
Immunodeficiency 19	<i>CD3D</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 69,000
Inclusion Body Myopathy 2	<i>GNE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,600
Infantile Cerebral and Cerebellar Atrophy	<i>MED17</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 130,000
Infantile Neuroaxonal Dystrophy 1 and other <i>PLA2G6</i> -Related Disorders	<i>PLA2G6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 380
Intellectual Disability, Autosomal Recessive 3	<i>CC2D1A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 108,000
Intrahepatic Cholestasis	<i>ATP8B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 580
Isovaleric Acidemia	<i>IVD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,200
Joubert Syndrome 2	<i>TMEM216</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 133,000
Joubert Syndrome 4 / Senior-Loken Syndrome 1 / Juvenile Nephronophthisis 1	<i>NPHP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,000
Joubert Syndrome 7 / Meckel Syndrome 5 / COACH Syndrome	<i>RPGRIP1L</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100

Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL17A1-Related)	COL17A1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,200
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (ITGA6-Related)	ITGA6	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 287,000
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (ITGB4-Related)	ITGB4	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 26,000
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (LAMA3-Related)	LAMA3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 49,000
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (LAMB3-Related)	LAMB3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,600
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (LAMC2-Related)	LAMC2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 28,000
Kohlschutter-Tonz Syndrome	ROGDI	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 287,000
Krabbe Disease	GALC	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 340
Lamellar Ichthyosis, Type 1	TGM1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,600
Laron Dwarfism	GHR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 10 and Other CEP290-Related Ciliopathies	CEP290	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 13	RDH12	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 88,000
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 15 / Retinitis Pigmentosa 14	TULP1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,600
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 2 / Retinitis Pigmentosa 20	RPE65	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 4	AIP1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,100
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 5	LCA5	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,200
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 8 / Retinitis Pigmentosa 12 / Pigmented Paravenous Chorioretinal Atrophy	CRB1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 960
Leigh Syndrome (NDUFS7-Related)	NDUFS7	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 38,000
Leigh Syndrome (SURF1-Related)	SURF1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,000
Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type	LRPPRC	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 22,000
Lethal Congenital Contracture Syndrome 1 / Lethal Arthrogyposis with Anterior Horn Cell Disease	GLE1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,900
Lethal Congenital Contracture Syndrome 2	ERBB3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 52,000
Lethal Congenital Contracture Syndrome 3	PIP5K1C	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 304,000
Leukoencephalopathy with Vanishing White Matter	EIF2B5	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,200
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2A	CAPN3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,200
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2B	DYSF	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,000
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2C	SGCG	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,000
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2D	SGCA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,400
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2E	SGCB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 72,000
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2F	SGCD	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 36,000
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2H	TRIM32	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 123,000
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2I	FKRP	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 460
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2L	ANO5	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 920
Lipoamide Dehydrogenase Deficiency	DLD	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 225,000
Lipoid Adrenal Hyperplasia	STAR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 36,000
Lipoprotein Lipase Deficiency	LPL	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 800
Long-Chain 3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	HADHA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,500
Lowe Syndrome	OCRL	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,375,000
Lysinuric Protein Intolerance	SLC7A7	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 72,000
MEDNIK Syndrome	AP1S1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 294,000
Malonyl-CoA Decarboxylase Deficiency	MLYCD	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,100
Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Type 1a	BCKDHA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,000

Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Type 1b	<i>BCKDHB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,100
Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Type 2	<i>DBT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 790
Meckel Syndrome 1 / Bardet-Biedl Syndrome 13	<i>MKS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 28,000
Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	<i>ACADM</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,600
Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts	<i>MLC1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 171,000
Megaloblastic Anemia 1	<i>AMN</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 13,000
Menkes Disease	<i>ATP7A</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 172,000
Metachromatic Leukodystrophy	<i>ARSA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,600
Methionine Adenosyltransferase I/III Deficiency	<i>MAT1A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,700
Methylmalonic Acidemia (MMAA-Related)	<i>MMAA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 216,000
Methylmalonic Acidemia (MMAB-Related)	<i>MMAB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,700
Methylmalonic Acidemia (MUT-Related)	<i>MUT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 830
Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, Cobalamin C Type	<i>MMACHC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,300
Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, Cobalamin D Type	<i>MMADHC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 172,000
Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, Cobalamin F Type	<i>LMBRD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 43,000
Methylmalonyl-CoA Epimerase Deficiency	<i>MCEE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 168,000
Microphthalmia / Anophthalmia	<i>VSX2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 83,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (ACAD9-Related)	<i>ACAD9</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,100
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (NDUFA11-Related)	<i>NDUFA11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 548,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (NDUFAF5-Related)	<i>NDUFAF5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 770
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (NDUFS6-Related)	<i>NDUFS6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 211,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (NDUFV1-Related)	<i>NDUFV1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,100
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (FOXRED1-Related)	<i>FOXRED1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,900
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (NDUFAF2-Related)	<i>NDUFAF2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 114,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (NDUFS4-Related)	<i>NDUFS4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 31,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (COX20-related)	<i>COX20</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 68,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (COX6B1-related)	<i>COX6B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,231,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (APOPT1-Related)	<i>APOPT1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 22,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (PET100-Related)	<i>PET100</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 546,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (SCO1-related)	<i>SCO1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 74,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (COX10-Related)	<i>COX10</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,900
Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 2	<i>TK2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,700
Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 3	<i>DGUOK</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,500
Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 4A and 4B and other POLG-Related Disorders	<i>POLG</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 180
Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 5	<i>SUCLA2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 152,000
Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 6 / Navajo Neurohepatopathy	<i>MPV17</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,400
Mitochondrial Myopathy and Sideroblastic Anemia 1	<i>PUS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 333,000
Mitochondrial Trifunctional Protein Deficiency (HADHB-Related)	<i>HADHB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,300

Molybdenum Cofactor Deficiency A	<i>MOCS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 215,000
Mucopolipidosis II / IIIA	<i>GNPTAB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100
Mucopolipidosis III Gamma	<i>GNPTG</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 213,000
Mucopolipidosis IV	<i>MCOLN1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,500
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I	<i>IDUA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 630
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type II	<i>IDS</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 76,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA	<i>SGSH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 700
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIB	<i>NAGLU</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 900
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIC	<i>HGSNAT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 42,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIID	<i>GNS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 201,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IVa	<i>GALNS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 440
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IVb / GM1 Gangliosidosis	<i>GLB1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Mucopolysaccharidosis VII	<i>GUSB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,800
Mucopolysaccharidosis type IX	<i>HYAL1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 63,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis type VI	<i>ARSB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 144,000
Mulibrey Nanism	<i>TRIM37</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 36,000
Multiple Congenital Anomalies-Hypotonia-Seizures Syndrome 1	<i>PIGN</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 19,000
Multiple Pterygium Syndrome	<i>CHRNA3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,000
Multiple Sulfatase Deficiency	<i>SUMF1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 144,000
Muscle-Eye-Brain Disease and Other <i>POMGNT1</i> -Related Congenital Muscular Dystrophy-Dyroglycanopathies	<i>POMGNT1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,100
Myoneurogastrointestinal Encephalopathy	<i>TYMP</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,400
Myotubular Myopathy 1	<i>MTM1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 192,000
N-Acetylglutamate Synthase Deficiency	<i>NAGS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,700
Nemaline Myopathy 2	<i>NEB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 300
Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus, Type II	<i>AQP2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,700
Nephrogenic Diabetes insipidus (<i>AVPR2</i> -related) / Nephrogenic Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuresis	<i>AVPR2</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 471,000
Nephronophthisis 2	<i>INVS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 24,000
Nephrotic Syndrome (<i>NPHS1</i> -Related) / Congenital Finnish Nephrosis	<i>NPHS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 980
Nephrotic Syndrome (<i>NPHS2</i> -Related) / Steroid-Resistant Nephrotic Syndrome	<i>NPHS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,700
Neurodegeneration due to Cerebral Folate Transport Deficiency	<i>FOLR1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,700
Neurodevelopmental Disorder with Progressive Microcephaly, Spasticity, and Brain Anomalies	<i>PLAA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 217,000
Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (<i>CLN3</i> -Related)	<i>CLN3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 59,000
Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (<i>CLN5</i> -Related)	<i>CLN5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 75,000
Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (<i>CLN6</i> -Related)	<i>CLN6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 91,000
Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (<i>CLN8</i> -Related)	<i>CLN8</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,300
Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (<i>MFSD8</i> -Related)	<i>MFSD8</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 87,000
Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (<i>PPT1</i> -Related)	<i>PPT1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,300
Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (<i>TPP1</i> -Related)	<i>TPP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,000
Niemann-Pick Disease (<i>SMPD1</i> -Related)	<i>SMPD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,300
Niemann-Pick Disease, Type C (<i>NPC1</i> -Related)	<i>NPC1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,600
Niemann-Pick Disease, Type C (<i>NPC2</i> -Related)	<i>NPC2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 12,000
Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome	<i>NBN</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 214,000
Oculocutaneous Albinism, Type IA / IB	<i>TYR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 220
Oculocutaneous Albinism, Type IV	<i>SLC45A2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 980

Odonto-Onycho-Dermal Dysplasia / Schopf-Schulz-Passarge Syndrome	<i>WNT10A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 900
Omenn Syndrome (<i>RAG2</i> -Related)	<i>RAG2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 32,000
Omenn Syndrome / Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, Athabaskan-Type	<i>DCLRE1C</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 48,000
Omenn Syndrome and other <i>RAG1</i> -Related Disorders	<i>RAG1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 180
Ornithine Aminotransferase Deficiency	<i>OAT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,900
Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency	<i>OTC</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 103,000
Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Type XI	<i>FKBP10</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,100
Osteopetrosis 1	<i>TCIRG1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,700
Osteopetrosis 8	<i>SNX10</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 215,000
Otospondylomegapiphyseal Dysplasia / Deafness / Fibrochondrogenesis 2	<i>COL11A2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,800
Papillon-Lefevre Syndrome	<i>CTSC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,400
Pendred Syndrome	<i>SLC26A4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 72
Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder 3A and 3B	<i>PEX12</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 225,000
Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder 7A and 7B	<i>PEX26</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 23,000
Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency	<i>PAH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 150
Polycystic Kidney Disease, Autosomal Recessive	<i>PKHD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 350
Polyglandular Autoimmune Syndrome, Type 1	<i>AIRE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,100
Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 1A	<i>VRK1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 215,000
Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 1B	<i>EXOSC3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 54,000
Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 2A and Type 4	<i>TSEN54</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,800
Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 2E	<i>VPS53</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 146,000
Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 6	<i>RARS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 52,000
Primary Carnitine Deficiency	<i>SLC22A5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 600
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (<i>CCDC103</i> -Related)	<i>CCDC103</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 33,000
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (<i>CCDC151</i> -Related)	<i>CCDC151</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 215,000
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (<i>CCDC39</i> -Related)	<i>CCDC39</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 84,000
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (<i>DNAH5</i> -Related)	<i>DNAH5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 19,000
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (<i>DNAI1</i> -Related)	<i>DNAI1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,300
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (<i>DNAI2</i> -Related)	<i>DNAI2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 144,000
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (<i>RSPH9</i> -Related)	<i>RSPH9</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 73,000
Primary Coenzyme Q10 Deficiency 7	<i>COQ4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 31,000
Primary Congenital Glaucoma 3A	<i>CYP1B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 130
Primary Hyperoxaluria, Type 1	<i>AGXT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,400
Primary Hyperoxaluria, Type 2	<i>GRHPR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 68,000
Primary Hyperoxaluria, Type 3	<i>HOGA1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 12,000
Progressive Cerebello-Cerebral Atrophy	<i>SEPSECS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 247,000
Progressive Familial Intrahepatic Cholestasis, Type 2	<i>ABCB11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 390
Progressive Myoclonic Epilepsy, Type 1B	<i>PRICKLE1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 136,000
Progressive Pseudorheumatoid Dysplasia	<i>WISP3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 287,000
Prolidase Deficiency	<i>PEPD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,900
Propionic Acidemia (<i>PCCA</i> -Related)	<i>PCCA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,600
Propionic Acidemia (<i>PCCB</i> -Related)	<i>PCCB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 920
Pulmonary Surfactant Dysfunction	<i>ABCA3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,300
Pycnodysostosis	<i>CTSK</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,200
Pyridoxamine 5'-Phosphate Oxidase Deficiency	<i>PNPO</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,600
Pyridoxine-Dependent Epilepsy	<i>ALDH7A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100

Pyruvate Carboxylase Deficiency	PC	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 215,000
Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E1-Alpha Deficiency	PDHA1	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 139,000
Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E1-Beta Deficiency	PDHB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,300
Renal Tubular Acidosis and Deafness	ATP6V1B1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,800
Retinitis Pigmentosa 25	EYS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 580
Retinitis Pigmentosa 26	CERKL	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,000
Retinitis Pigmentosa 28	FAM161A	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 145,000
Retinitis Pigmentosa 36	PRCD	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 422,000
Retinitis Pigmentosa 59	DHDDS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 201,000
Retinitis Pigmentosa 64 / Bardet-Biedl Syndrome 21 / Cone-Rod Dystrophy 16	C8ORF37	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,300
Rh Deficiency Syndrome	RHAG	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 94,000
Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata, Type 1	PEX7	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 55,000
Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata, Type 3	AGPS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,024,000
Roberts Syndrome	ESCO2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 95,000
Salla Disease	SLC17A5	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 172,000
Salt and Pepper Developmental Regression Syndrome	ST3GAL5	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 108,000
Sandhoff Disease	HEXB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 680
Schimke Immunoosseous Dysplasia	SMARCA1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 56,000
Seckel Syndrome 5 / Microcephaly 9	CEP152	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,500
Segawa Syndrome	TH	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,000
Sepiapterin Reductase Deficiency	SPR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 43,000
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (IL7R-Related)	IL7R	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 48,000
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (JAK3-Related)	JAK3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,800
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (PTPRC-Related)	PTPRC	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,300
Severe Congenital Neutropenia 4	G6PC3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 296,000
Severe Neonatal Hyperparathyroidism	CASR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 216,000
Short Stature, Onychodysplasia, Facial Dysmorphism, and Hypotrichosis	POC1A	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 98,000
Short-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	ACADS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 340
Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome	SBDS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Sialidosis, Type I and Type II	NEU1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,700
Sjogren-Larsson Syndrome	ALDH3A2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,100
Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome	DHCR7	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,800
Spastic Paraplegia 15	ZFYVE26	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,600
Spastic Tetraplegia, Thin Corpus Callosum, and Progressive Microcephaly	SLC1A4	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 136,000
Spherocytosis, Type 5	EPB42	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,300
Spinal Muscular Atrophy	SMN1	AR	Reduced Risk	SMN1 copy number: 2 SMN2 copy number: 2 c.*3>80T>G: Negative SMN1 Sequencing: Negative Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,115
Spinal Muscular Atrophy with Respiratory Distress 1 / Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Type 2S	IGHMBP2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Spinocerebellar Ataxia with Axonal Neuropathy 3	COA7	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 12,000
Spondylocostal Dysostosis 1	DLL3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 156,000
Spondylometaphyseal Dysplasia (DDR2-Related)	DDR2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 220,000
Spondylothoracic Dysostosis	MESP2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 53,000

Steel Syndrome	COL27A1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 275,000
Stuve-Wiedemann Syndrome	LIFR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 172,000
Sulfate Transporter-Related Osteochondrodysplasia	SLC26A2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,000
Tay-Sachs Disease	HEXA	AR	Reduced Risk	Tay-Sachs disease enzyme: Non-carrier White blood cells: Non-carrier <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hex A%: 63.8% (Non-carrier : 55.0 - 72.0%; Carrier: <50%) Total hexosaminidase activity: 2334 nmol/hr/mg Plasma: Non-carrier <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hex A%: 71.2 (Non-carrier : 58.0 - 72.0%; Carrier: <54%) Total hexosaminidase activity: 428 nmol/hr/ml HEXA Sequencing: Negative Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,700
Thiamine-Responsive Megaloblastic Anemia Syndrome	SLC19A2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 63,000
Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 1	SLC5A5	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,300
Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 2A	TPO	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 350
Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 3	TG	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 130
Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 4	IYD	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,900
Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 5	DUOXA2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,300
Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 6	DUOX2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 32
Trichohepatoenteric Syndrome 1	TTC37	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 11,000
Tyrosinemia, Type I	FAH	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,900
Tyrosinemia, Type II	TAT	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,200
Tyrosinemia, Type III	HPD	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 15,000
Usher Syndrome, Type IB	MYO7A	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 180
Usher Syndrome, Type IC	USH1C	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 400
Usher Syndrome, Type ID	CDH23	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 880
Usher Syndrome, Type IF	PCDH15	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100
Usher Syndrome, Type IIA	USH2A	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 54
Usher Syndrome, Type III	CLRN1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,800
Very Long Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	ACADVL	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 380
Vitamin D-Dependent Rickets, Type I	CYP27B1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,600
Vitamin D-Resistant Rickets, Type IIA	VDR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 21,000
Walker-Warburg Syndrome and Other FKTN-Related Dystrophies	FKTN	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 390
Werner Syndrome	WRN	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,000
Wilson Disease	ATP7B	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 150
Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome (WAS-Related)	WAS	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,203,000
Wolcott-Rallison Syndrome	EIF2AK3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 287,000
Wolman Disease / Cholesteryl Ester Storage Disease	LIPA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 32,000
Woodhouse-Sakati Syndrome	DCAF17	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 59,000
X-Linked Juvenile Retinoschisis	RS1	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 40,000
X-Linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency	IL2RG	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 250,000
Xeroderma Pigmentosum (POLH-Related)	POLH	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,300
Xeroderma Pigmentosum, Group A	XPA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 170,000
Xeroderma Pigmentosum, Group C	XPC	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 15,000

Xeroderma Pigmentosum, Group G	<i>ERCC5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,900
Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX10-Related)	<i>PEX10</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 218,000
Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX1-Related)	<i>PEX1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 740
Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX2-Related)	<i>PEX2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 108,000
Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX6-Related)	<i>PEX6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,500

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[®] *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[®] 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[®] 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 SureSelectTMXT 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; *DNAI2* (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 SureSelectTMXT 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 8th "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- β -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.