



## Donor 7021

### Genetic Testing Summary

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

Last Updated: 03/07/24

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 in the attached report.	<b>Carrier of 2 variants: Non-Syndromic Hearing Loss (GJB2-Related)</b> <b>Donor has normal hearing.</b> <b>Donor has 2 copies of same low penetrance variant (c.109G&gt;A).</b> <b>-See report attached.</b>  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 7021  
 Date of Birth: [REDACTED]  
 Sema4 ID: [REDACTED]  
 Client ID: [REDACTED]  
 Indication: Carrier Screening

**Specimen Information**

Specimen Type: Blood  
 Date Collected: 12/08/2022  
 Date Received: 12/09/2022  
 Final Report: 01/04/2023

**Referring Provider**

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

## Expanded Carrier Screen Minus TSE (502 genes) with Personalized Residual Risk

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

⊕ Positive	⊖ Negative
<p><b>May Exhibit Clinical Symptoms of Non-Syndromic Hearing Loss (<i>GJB2</i>-Related) (AR)</b></p> <p>Associated gene(s): <i>GJB2</i></p> <p>Variant(s) Detected: c.109G&gt;A, p.V37I, Pathogenic, Homozygous (two copies)</p>	<p><b>Negative for all other genes tested</b></p> <p>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.
- Clinical correlation of the patient's *GJB2* genotype and phenotype is 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. Please note that residual risks for X-linked diseases (including full repeat expansions for Fragile X syndrome) may not be accurate for males and the actual residual risk is likely to be lower.
- As genetic technologies may improve and variant classifications may change over time, it is recommended to obtain a new carrier screening test or reanalysis when a new pregnancy is being considered.

## Interpretation of positive results

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

**Results and Interpretation**

A homozygous (two copies) missense variant, c.109G>A, p.V37I, was detected in the *GJB2* gene. This variant is considered to be pathogenic and when present in trans with a pathogenic variant causative for non-syndromic hearing loss (*GJB2*-related). 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. Therefore, this individual may exhibit clinical symptoms of non-syndromic hearing loss (*GJB2*-related). Clinical correlation and follow-up is strongly recommended.

**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](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**

## 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>				
<b>Non-Syndromic Hearing Loss (GJB2-Related)</b>	<i>GJB2</i>	AR	May Exhibit Clinical Symptoms	c.109G>A, p.V37I, Pathogenic, Homozygous (two copies)
<b>Negative</b>				
<b>2-Methylbutyrylglycinuria</b>	<i>ACADSB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 410
<b>3-Beta-Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase Type II Deficiency</b>	<i>HSD3B2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 181,000
<b>3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency (MCCC1-Related)</b>	<i>MCCC1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 930
<b>3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency (MCCC2-Related)</b>	<i>MCCC2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 500
<b>3-Methylglutaconic Aciduria, Type III</b>	<i>OPA3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 29,000
<b>3-Phosphoglycerate Dehydrogenase Deficiency</b>	<i>PHGDH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 123,000
<b>6-Pyruvoyl-Tetrahydropterin Synthase Deficiency</b>	<i>PTS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,800
<b>CD59-Mediated Hemolytic Anemia</b>	<i>CD59</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 513,000
<b>WNT10A-Related Ectodermal Dysplasia</b>	<i>WNT10A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 900
<b>Abetalipoproteinemia</b>	<i>MTTP</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,500
<b>Achalasia-Addisonianism-Alacrimia Syndrome</b>	<i>AAAS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 172,000
<b>Achromatopsia (CNGA3-Related)</b>	<i>CNGA3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 320
<b>Achromatopsia (CNGB3-related)</b>	<i>CNGB3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 21,000
<b>Acrodermatitis Enteropathica</b>	<i>SLC39A4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 62,000
<b>Acute Infantile Liver Failure</b>	<i>TRMU</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 55,000
<b>Acyl-CoA Oxidase I Deficiency</b>	<i>ACOX1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 59,000
<b>Adams-Oliver Syndrome 4</b>	<i>EOGT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 59,000
<b>Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency</b>	<i>ADA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 127,000
<b>Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone Deficiency</b>	<i>TBX19</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 8,500
<b>Adrenoleukodystrophy, X-Linked</b>	<i>ABCD1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 19,000
<b>Agammaglobulinemia</b>	<i>BTK</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 250,000
<b>Agenesis of the Corpus Callosum</b>	<i>FRMD4A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 348,000
<b>Aicardi-Goutieres Syndrome (RNASEH2C-Related)</b>	<i>RNASEH2C</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 15,000
<b>Aicardi-Goutieres Syndrome (SAMHD1-Related)</b>	<i>SAMHD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,700
<b>Aicardi-Goutieres Syndrome (TREX1-Related)</b>	<i>TREX1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,600
<b>Albinism, Oculocutaneous, Type III</b>	<i>TYRP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 430
<b>Alkaptonuria</b>	<i>HGD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 8,200
<b>Alpha-Mannosidosis</b>	<i>MAN2B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 8,000
<b>Alpha-Thalassemia</b>	<i>HBA1/HBA2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<i>HBA1</i> Copy Number: 2 <i>HBA2</i> Copy Number: 2 No pathogenic copy number variants detected <i>HBA1/HBA2</i> Sequencing: Negative <b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 380
<b>Alpha-Thalassemia Intellectual Disability Syndrome</b>	<i>ATRX</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 48,000

Alport Syndrome (COL4A3-Related)	COL4A3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,700
Alport Syndrome (COL4A4-Related)	COL4A4	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 510
Alport Syndrome (COL4A5-Related)	COL4A5	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 150,000
Alstrom Syndrome	ALMS1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,100
Andermann Syndrome	SLC12A6	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 287,000
Antley-Bixler Syndrome (POR-Related)	POR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 650
Argininemia	ARG1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,900
Argininosuccinic Aciduria	ASL	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,000
Aromatase Deficiency	CYP19A1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Arthrogryposis, Intellectual Disability, and Seizures	SLC35A3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 240,000
Asparagine Synthetase Deficiency	ASNS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 178,000
Aspartylglycosaminuria	AGA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 172,000
Ataxia With Isolated Vitamin E Deficiency	TTPA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 20,000
Ataxia-Telangiectasia	ATM	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 540
Ataxia-Telangiectasia-Like Disorder 1	MRE11	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,700
Autosomal Recessive Spastic Ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay	SACS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (ARL6-Related)	ARL6	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,300
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS10-Related)	BBS10	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS12-Related)	BBS12	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 287,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS1-Related)	BBS1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 10,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS2-Related)	BBS2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,400
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS4-Related)	BBS4	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 287,000
Bare Lymphocyte Syndrome, Type II	CIITA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 129,000
Barth Syndrome	TAZ	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 183,000
Bartter Syndrome, Type 3	CLCNKB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 710
Bartter Syndrome, Type 4A	BSND	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 69,000
Bernard-Soulier Syndrome, Type A1	GP1BA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 172,000
Bernard-Soulier Syndrome, Type C	GP9	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100
Beta-Globin-Related Hemoglobinopathies	HBB	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	ACAT1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,800
Beta-Mannosidosis	MANBA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 57,000
BH4-Deficient Hyperphenylalaninemia C	QDPR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,000
BH4-Deficient Hyperphenylalaninemia D	PCBD1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 15,000
Bilateral Frontoparietal Polymicrogyria	GPR56	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 143,000
Biotinidase Deficiency	BTBD	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,800
Bloom Syndrome	BLM	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 34,000
Canavan Disease	ASPA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,200
Carbamoylphosphate Synthetase I Deficiency	CPS1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 690
Carnitine Acylcarnitine Translocase Deficiency	SLC25A20	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,500
Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase IA Deficiency	CPT1A	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 143,000
Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase II Deficiency	CPT2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 930
Carpenter Syndrome	RAB23	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 28,000
Cartilage-Hair Hypoplasia	RMRP	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 450



Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia	CASQ2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 63,000
Central Hypothyroidism and Testicular Enlargement	IGSF1	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 781,000
Cerebral Creatine Deficiency Syndrome 1	SLC6A8	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 208,000
Cerebral Creatine Deficiency Syndrome 2	GAMT	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,300
Cerebral Creatine Deficiency Syndrome 3	GATM	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,000
Cerebral Dysgenesis, Neuropathy, Ichthyosis, and Palmoplantar Keratoderma Syndrome	SNAP29	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 383,000
Cerebrotendinous Xanthomatosis	CYP27A1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 750
Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Type 4D	NDRG1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 225,000
Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Type 5 / Arts Syndrome	PRPS1	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 114,000
Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, X-Linked	GJB1	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 11,000
Chediak-Higashi Syndrome	LYST	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 129,000
Chondrodysplasia Punctata	ARSE	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 862,000
Choreoacanthocytosis	VPS13A	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,700
Choroideremia	CHM	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 125,000
Chronic Granulomatous Disease (CYBA-Related)	CYBA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,700
Chronic Granulomatous Disease (CYBB-Related)	CYBB	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 294,000
Citrin Deficiency	SLC25A13	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,200
Citrullinemia, Type 1	ASS1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 81,000
Cockayne Syndrome, Type A	ERCC8	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 32,000
Cockayne Syndrome, Type B and other ERCC6-Related Disorders	ERCC6	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,300
Cohen Syndrome	VPS13B	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 13,000
Combined Factor V and VIII Deficiency	LMAN1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 68,000
Combined Malonic and Methylmalonic Aciduria	ACSF3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 23,000
Combined Oxidative Phosphorylation Deficiency 1	GFM1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,100
Combined Oxidative Phosphorylation Deficiency 3	TSM	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 21,000
Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency 1	POU1F1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,900
Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency 2	PROP1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,300
Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency 3	LHX3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 121,000
Combined SAP Deficiency	PSAP	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 78,000
Cone-Rod Dystrophy 6 / Leber Congenital Amaurosis 1	GUCY2D	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 720
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 11-Beta-Hydroxylase Deficiency	CYP11B1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 17-Alpha-Hydroxylase Deficiency	CYP17A1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 840
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency	CYP21A2	AR	Reduced Risk	CYP21A2 copy number: 2 CYP21A2 sequencing: Negative Personalized Residual Risk (Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency (Non-Classical)): 1 in 300 Personalized Residual Risk (Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency (Classic)): 1 in 1,200
Congenital Adrenal Hypoplasia (NR0B1-Related)	NR0B1	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 353,000
Congenital Adrenal Insufficiency (CYP11A1-Related)	CYP11A1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 128,000
Congenital Amegakaryocytic Thrombocytopenia	MPL	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 68,000
Congenital Bile Acid Synthesis Defect (AKR1D1-Related)	AKR1D1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 63,000
Congenital Bile Acid Synthesis Defect (HSD3B7-Related)	HSD3B7	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,700

<b>Congenital Disorder of Deglycosylation</b>	<i>NGLY1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,000
<b>Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Ia</b>	<i>PMM2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 550
<b>Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Ib</b>	<i>MPI</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,100
<b>Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Ic</b>	<i>ALG6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,300
<b>Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Im</b>	<i>DOLK</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 216,000
<b>Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia Type 2</b>	<i>SEC23B</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,700
<b>Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia, Type Ia</b>	<i>CDAN1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 640
<b>Congenital Ichthyosis 4A and 4B</b>	<i>ABCA12</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,500
<b>Congenital Insensitivity to Pain with Anhidrosis</b>	<i>NTRK1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,000
<b>Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (LAMA2-Related)</b>	<i>LAMA2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 690
<b>Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CHAT-Related)</b>	<i>CHAT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,500
<b>Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CHRNE-Related)</b>	<i>CHRNE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 30,000
<b>Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (DOK7-Related)</b>	<i>DOK7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 470
<b>Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (RAPSN-Related)</b>	<i>RAPSN</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 47,000
<b>Congenital Neutropenia (HAX1-Related)</b>	<i>HAX1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 126,000
<b>Congenital Neutropenia (VPS45-Related)</b>	<i>VPS45</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 110,000
<b>Congenital Nongoitrous Hypothyroidism 1</b>	<i>TSHR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 230
<b>Congenital Nongoitrous Hypothyroidism 4</b>	<i>TSHB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 227,000
<b>Congenital Secretory Chloride Diarrhea 1</b>	<i>SLC26A3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 40,000
<b>Corneal Dystrophy and Perceptive Deafness</b>	<i>SLC4A11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,200
<b>Corticosterone Methyloxidase Deficiency</b>	<i>CYP11B2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,700
<b>Cystic Fibrosis</b>	<i>CFTR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,400
<b>Cystinosis</b>	<i>CTNS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,100
<b>Cystinuria (SLC3A1-Related)</b>	<i>SLC3A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 530
<b>Cytochrome C Oxidase Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (COX15-Related)</b>	<i>COX15</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 182,000
<b>D-Bifunctional Protein Deficiency</b>	<i>HSD17B4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,700
<b>Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 3</b>	<i>MYO15A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 100
<b>Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 59</b>	<i>PJVK</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 73,000
<b>Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 7</b>	<i>TMC1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,100
<b>Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 76</b>	<i>SYNE4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 121,000
<b>Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 77</b>	<i>LOXHD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,800
<b>Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 8/10</b>	<i>TMPPRS3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 330
<b>Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 9</b>	<i>OTOF</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 370
<b>Desbuquois Dysplasia 1</b>	<i>CANT1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,800
<b>Desmosterolosis</b>	<i>DHCR24</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 28,000
<b>Diaphanospondylodysostosis</b>	<i>BMPER</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 144,000
<b>Distal Renal Tubular Acidosis and other SLC4A1-related Disorders</b>	<i>SLC4A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 910
<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 3,900
<b>Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa</b>	<i>COL7A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,400
<b>Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Type VI</b>	<i>PLOD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 8,700
<b>Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Type VIIC</b>	<i>ADAMTS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 63,000
<b>Ellis-Van Creveld Syndrome (EVC2-Related)</b>	<i>EVC2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,100
<b>Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome (EVC-Related)</b>	<i>EVC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 15,000
<b>Emery-Dreifuss Myopathy 1</b>	<i>EMD</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 833,000

Enhanced S-Cone Syndrome	<i>NR2E3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,700
Ethylmalonic Encephalopathy	<i>ETHE1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,600
Fabry Disease	<i>GLA</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,700
Factor IX Deficiency	<i>F9</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,100
Factor VII Deficiency	<i>F7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 300
Factor XI Deficiency	<i>F11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 440
Familial Autosomal Recessive Hypercholesterolemia	<i>LDLRAP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 171,000
Familial Dysautonomia	<i>IKBKAP</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 78,000
Familial Hypercholesterolemia	<i>LDLR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 260
Familial Hyperinsulinemic Hypoglycemia 4 / 3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	<i>HADH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,000
Familial Hyperinsulinism ( <i>ABCC8</i> -Related)	<i>ABCC8</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 240
Familial Hyperinsulinism ( <i>KCNJ11</i> -Related)	<i>KCNJ11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,300
Familial Hyperphosphatemic Tumoral Calcinosis	<i>GALNT3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,100
Familial Mediterranean Fever	<i>MEFV</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,400
Fanconi Anemia, Group A	<i>FANCA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,700
Fanconi Anemia, Group C	<i>FANCC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 34,000
Fanconi Anemia, Group G	<i>FANCG</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,200
Fanconi-Bickel Syndrome	<i>SLC2A2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 295,000
Fragile X Syndrome	<i>FMR1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<i>FMR1</i> CGG repeat sizes: Not Performed <i>FMR1</i> 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 222,000
Fructose-1,6-Bisphosphatase Deficiency	<i>FBP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 11,000
Fucosidosis	<i>FUCA1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 49,000
Fumarase Deficiency	<i>FH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,900
Fundus Albipunctatus	<i>RDH5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 810
Galactokinase Deficiency	<i>GALK1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,600
Galactose Epimerase Deficiency	<i>GALE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 850
Galactosemia	<i>GALT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 390
Galactosialidosis	<i>CTSA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 11,000
Gaucher Disease	<i>GBA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,200
Generalized Thyrotropin-Releasing Hormone Resistance	<i>TRHR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 296,000
Geroderma Osteodysplasticum	<i>GORAB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 76,000
Gitelman Syndrome	<i>SLC12A3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 230
Glanzmann Thrombasthenia ( <i>ITGA2B</i> -Related)	<i>ITGA2B</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,200
Glanzmann Thrombasthenia ( <i>ITGB3</i> -Related)	<i>ITGB3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,200
Glutaric Acidemia, Type I	<i>GCDH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 20,000
Glutaric Acidemia, Type IIa	<i>ETFA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,100
Glutaric Acidemia, Type IIb	<i>ETFB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,800
Glutaric Acidemia, Type IIc	<i>ETFDH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 260
Glutathione Synthetase Deficiency	<i>GSS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 48,000
Glycine Encephalopathy ( <i>AMT</i> -Related)	<i>AMT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 144,000
Glycine Encephalopathy ( <i>GLDC</i> -Related)	<i>GLDC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 240
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type 0	<i>GYS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 29,000
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type Ia	<i>G6PC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 410
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type Ib	<i>SLC37A4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,900
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type II	<i>GAA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 280
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type III	<i>AGL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 55,000





Glycogen Storage Disease, Type IV / Adult Polyglucosan Body Disease	<i>GBE1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 64,000
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type IXb	<i>PHKB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,600
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type V	<i>PYGM</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,400
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type VI	<i>PYGL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,100
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type VII	<i>PFKM</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,900
GM3 Synthase Deficiency	<i>ST3GAL5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 108,000
GRACILE Syndrome and Other <i>BCS1L</i> -Related Disorders	<i>BCS1L</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 82,000
Gray Platelet Syndrome	<i>NBEAL2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,400
Growth Hormone Deficiency, Type IB	<i>GHRHR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 104,000
Hemochromatosis, Type 2A	<i>HFE2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 740
Hemochromatosis, Type 3	<i>TFR2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 275,000
Hereditary Fructose Intolerance	<i>ALDOB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 35,000
Hereditary Spastic Paraparesis 49	<i>TECPR2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 166,000
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 1	<i>HPS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 286,000
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 3	<i>HPS3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 22,000
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 4	<i>HPS4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 287,000
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 6	<i>HPS6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 680
HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency	<i>HMGL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 113,000
Hmg-CoA Synthase 2 Deficiency	<i>HMGS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,000
Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency	<i>HLCS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,900
Homocystinuria ( <i>CBS</i> -Related)	<i>CBS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,200
Homocystinuria due to <i>MTHFR</i> Deficiency	<i>MTHFR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,000
Homocystinuria, cblE Type	<i>MTRR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 16,000
Homocystinuria-Megaloblastic Anemia, Cobalamin G Type	<i>MTR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 35,000
Hydrocephalus	<i>L1CAM</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 40,000
Hydrolethals Syndrome	<i>HYLS1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 296,000
Hyper-Igm Syndrome	<i>CD40LG</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,167,000
Hyperornithinemia-Hyperammonemia-Homocitrullinuria Syndrome	<i>SLC25A15</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 30,000
Hyperuricemia, Pulmonary Hypertension, Renal Failure, and Alkalosis	<i>SARS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 220,000
Hypohidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia 1	<i>EDA</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 22,000
Hypomagnesemia 1	<i>TRPM6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 86,000
Hypomyelinating Leukodystrophy 3	<i>AIMP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 273,000
Hypomyelinating Leukodystrophy 12	<i>VPS11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 94,000
Hypophosphatasia	<i>ALPL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,200
Hypophosphatemic Rickets with Hypercalciuria	<i>SLC34A3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,000
Hypotrichosis 8 / Autosomal Recessive Woolly Hair 1	<i>LPAR6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 17,000
Immunodeficiency 18	<i>CD3E</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 120,000
Immunodeficiency 19	<i>CD3D</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 69,000
Inclusion Body Myopathy 2	<i>GNE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,600
Infantile Cerebral and Cerebellar Atrophy	<i>MED17</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 130,000
Infantile Neuroaxonal Dystrophy 1 and other <i>PLA2G6</i> -Related Disorders	<i>PLA2G6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 380
Intellectual Disability, Autosomal Recessive 3	<i>CC2D1A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 108,000
Intrahepatic Cholestasis	<i>ATP8B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 580
Isovaleric Acidemia	<i>IVD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,200
Joubert Syndrome 2	<i>TMEM216</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 133,000
Joubert Syndrome 4 / Senior-Loken Syndrome 1 / Juvenile Nephronphthisis 1	<i>NPHP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,000

Joubert Syndrome 7 / Meckel Syndrome 5 / COACH Syndrome	<i>RPGRIPL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100</b>
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa ( <i>COL17A1</i> -Related)	<i>COL17A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,200</b>
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa ( <i>ITGA6</i> -Related)	<i>ITGA6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 287,000</b>
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa ( <i>ITGB4</i> -Related)	<i>ITGB4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 26,000</b>
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa ( <i>LAMA3</i> -Related)	<i>LAMA3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 49,000</b>
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa ( <i>LAMB3</i> -Related)	<i>LAMB3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,600</b>
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa ( <i>LAMC2</i> -Related)	<i>LAMC2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 28,000</b>
Kohlschutter-Tonz Syndrome	<i>ROGDI</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 287,000</b>
Krabbe Disease	<i>GALC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 340</b>
Lamellar Ichthyosis, Type 1	<i>TGM1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,600</b>
Laron Dwarfism	<i>GHR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100</b>
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 10 and Other CEP290-Related Ciliopathies	<i>CEP290</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100</b>
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 13	<i>RDH12</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 88,000</b>
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 15 / Retinitis Pigmentosa 14	<i>TULP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,600</b>
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 2 / Retinitis Pigmentosa 20	<i>RPE65</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100</b>
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 4	<i>AIP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,100</b>
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 5	<i>LCA5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,200</b>
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 8 / Retinitis Pigmentosa 12 / Pigmented Paravenous Chorioretinal Atrophy	<i>CRB1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 960</b>
Leigh Syndrome ( <i>NDUFS7</i> -Related)	<i>NDUFS7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 38,000</b>
Leigh Syndrome ( <i>SURF1</i> -Related)	<i>SURF1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,000</b>
Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type	<i>LRPPRC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 22,000</b>
Lethal Congenital Contracture Syndrome 1 / Lethal Arthrogyrosis with Anterior Horn Cell Disease	<i>GLE1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,900</b>
Lethal Congenital Contracture Syndrome 2	<i>ERBB3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 52,000</b>
Lethal Congenital Contracture Syndrome 3	<i>PIP5K1C</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 304,000</b>
Leukoencephalopathy with Vanishing White Matter	<i>EIF2B5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,200</b>
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2A	<i>CAPN3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,200</b>
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2B	<i>DYSF</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,000</b>
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2C	<i>SGCG</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,000</b>
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2D	<i>SGCA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,400</b>
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2E	<i>SGCB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 72,000</b>
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2F	<i>SGCD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 36,000</b>
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2H	<i>TRIM32</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 123,000</b>
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2I	<i>FKRP</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 460</b>
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2L	<i>ANO5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 920</b>
Lipoamide Dehydrogenase Deficiency	<i>DLD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 225,000</b>
Lipoid Adrenal Hyperplasia	<i>STAR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 36,000</b>
Lipoprotein Lipase Deficiency	<i>LPL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 800</b>
Long-Chain 3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	<i>HADHA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,500</b>
Lowe Syndrome	<i>OCRL</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,375,000</b>
Lysinuric Protein Intolerance	<i>SLC7A7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 72,000</b>
Malonyl-CoA Decarboxylase Deficiency	<i>MLYCD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,100</b>
Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Type 1a	<i>BCKDHA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,000</b>

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
MEDNIK Syndrome	<i>AP1S1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 294,000
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

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

Oculocutaneous Albinism, Type IA / IB	<i>TYR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 220
Oculocutaneous Albinism, Type IV	<i>SLC45A2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 980
Omenn Syndrome ( <i>RAG2</i> -Related)	<i>RAG2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 32,000
Omenn Syndrome / Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, Athabaskan-Type	<i>DCLRE1C</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 48,000
Omenn Syndrome and other <i>RAG1</i> -Related Disorders	<i>RAG1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 180
Ornithine Aminotransferase Deficiency	<i>OAT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,900
Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency	<i>OTC</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 103,000
Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Type XI	<i>FKBP10</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 8,100
Osteopetrosis 1	<i>TCIRG1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,700
Osteopetrosis 8	<i>SNX10</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 215,000
Otospondylomegapiphyseal Dysplasia / Deafness / Fibrochondrogenesis 2	<i>COL11A2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 5,800
Papillon-Lefevre Syndrome	<i>CTSC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,400
Pendred Syndrome	<i>SLC26A4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 72
Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder 3A and 3B	<i>PEX12</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 225,000
Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder 7A and 7B	<i>PEX26</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 23,000
Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency	<i>PAH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 150
Polycystic Kidney Disease, Autosomal Recessive	<i>PKHD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 350
Polyglandular Autoimmune Syndrome, Type 1	<i>AIRE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,100
Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 1A	<i>VRK1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 215,000
Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 1B	<i>EXOSC3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 54,000
Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 2A and Type 4	<i>TSEN54</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,800
Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 2E	<i>VPS53</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 146,000
Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 6	<i>RARS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 52,000
Primary Carnitine Deficiency	<i>SLC22A5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 600
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia ( <i>CCDC103</i> -Related)	<i>CCDC103</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 33,000
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia ( <i>CCDC151</i> -Related)	<i>CCDC151</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 215,000
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia ( <i>CCDC39</i> -Related)	<i>CCDC39</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 84,000
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia ( <i>DNAH5</i> -Related)	<i>DNAH5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 19,000
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia ( <i>DNAI1</i> -Related)	<i>DNAI1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 9,300
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia ( <i>DNAI2</i> -Related)	<i>DNAI2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 144,000
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia ( <i>RSPH9</i> -Related)	<i>RSPH9</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 73,000
Primary Coenzyme Q10 Deficiency 7	<i>COQ4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 31,000
Primary Congenital Glaucoma 3A	<i>CYP11B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 130
Primary Hyperoxaluria, Type 1	<i>AGXT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,400
Primary Hyperoxaluria, Type 2	<i>GRHPR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 68,000
Primary Hyperoxaluria, Type 3	<i>HOGA1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 12,000
Progressive Cerebello-Cerebral Atrophy	<i>SEPSECS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 247,000
Progressive Familial Intrahepatic Cholestasis, Type 2	<i>ABCB11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 390
Progressive Myoclonic Epilepsy, Type 1B	<i>PRICKLE1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 136,000
Progressive Pseudorheumatoid Dysplasia	<i>WISP3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 287,000
Prolidase Deficiency	<i>PEPD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,900
Propionic Acidemia ( <i>PCCA</i> -Related)	<i>PCCA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,600
Propionic Acidemia ( <i>PCCB</i> -Related)	<i>PCCB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 920
Pulmonary Surfactant Dysfunction	<i>ABCA3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,300
Pycnodysostosis	<i>CTSK</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,200
Pyridoxamine 5'-Phosphate Oxidase Deficiency	<i>PNPO</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 6,600
Pyridoxine-Dependent Epilepsy	<i>ALDH7A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,100

Pyruvate Carboxylase Deficiency	PC	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 215,000
Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E1-Alpha Deficiency	PDHA1	XL	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 139,000
Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E1-Beta Deficiency	PDHB	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 8,300
Renal Tubular Acidosis and Deafness	ATP6V1B1	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 7,800
Retinitis Pigmentosa 25	EYS	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 580
Retinitis Pigmentosa 26	CERKL	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,000
Retinitis Pigmentosa 28	FAM161A	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 145,000
Retinitis Pigmentosa 36	PRCD	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 422,000
Retinitis Pigmentosa 59	DHDDS	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 201,000
Retinitis Pigmentosa 64 / Bardet-Biedl Syndrome 21 / Cone-Rod Dystrophy 16	C8ORF37	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,300
Rh Deficiency Syndrome	RHAG	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 94,000
Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata, Type 1	PEX7	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 55,000
Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata, Type 3	AGPS	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,024,000
Roberts Syndrome	ESCO2	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 95,000
Salla Disease	SLC17A5	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 172,000
Sandhoff Disease	HEXB	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 680
Sanjad-Sakati Syndrome	TBCE	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 66,000
Schimke Immunoosseous Dysplasia	SMARCAL1	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 56,000
Seckel Syndrome 5 / Microcephaly 9	CEP152	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,500
Segawa Syndrome	TH	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,000
Sepiapterin Reductase Deficiency	SPR	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 43,000
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (IL7R-Related)	IL7R	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 48,000
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (JAK3-Related)	JAK3	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,800
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (PTPRC-Related)	PTPRC	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,300
Severe Congenital Neutropenia 4	G6PC3	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 296,000
Severe Neonatal Hyperparathyroidism	CASR	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 216,000
Short Stature, Onychodysplasia, Facial Dysmorphism, and Hypotrichosis	POC1A	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 98,000
Short-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	ACADS	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 340
Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome	SBDS	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,200
Sialidosis, Type I and Type II	NEU1	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,700
Sjogren-Larsson Syndrome	ALDH3A2	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 4,100
Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome	DHCR7	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 3,800
Spastic Paraplegia 15	ZFYVE26	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,600
Spastic Tetraplegia, Thin Corpus Callosum, and Progressive Microcephaly	SLC1A4	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 136,000
Spherocytosis, Type 5	EPB42	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 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 <b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 1,115
Spinal Muscular Atrophy with Respiratory Distress 1 / Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Type 2S	IGHMBP2	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 2,100
Spinocerebellar Ataxia with Axonal Neuropathy 3	COA7	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 12,000
Spondylocostal Dysostosis 1	DLL3	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 156,000
Spondylometaphyseal Dysplasia (DDR2-Related)	DDR2	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 1 in 220,000
Spondylothoracic Dysostosis	MESP2	AR	Reduced Risk	<b>Personalized Residual Risk:</b> 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	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	ERCC5	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,900
Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX10-Related)	PEX10	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 218,000
Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX1-Related)	PEX1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 740
Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX2-Related)	PEX2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 108,000
Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX6-Related)	PEX6	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<sup>®</sup> *FMR1* PCR reagents followed by capillary electrophoresis for allele sizing was performed. Samples positive for *FMR1* premutations and full mutations greater than 90 CGG repeats in length were further analyzed by Southern blot analysis or methylation PCR to assess the size and methylation status of the *FMR1* CGG repeat. Additional testing to determine the status of AGG interruptions within the *FMR1* CGG repeat will be automatically performed for premutation alleles ranging from 55 to 90 repeats. These results, which may modify risk for expansion, will follow in a separate report.

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

Multiplex PCR amplification and single-base pair probe extension analyses using the Agena Bioscience iPLEX Pro chemistry on a 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%)

Conventional MLPA and/or digitalMLPA<sup>®</sup> probe sets and reagents from MRC-Holland were used for copy number variations (CNVs) analysis of specific targets versus known control samples. digitalMLPA<sup>®</sup> is a semi-quantitative technique, based on the well-established conventional MLPA method, followed by Illumina based sequencing to determine read number for amplicon quantification. False positive or negative results may occur due to rare sequence variants in target regions detected by conventional MLPA or digitalMLPA<sup>®</sup> probes. Analytical sensitivity and specificity of both the conventional MLPA method and the digitalMLPA<sup>®</sup> method are greater than 99%.

For alpha thalassemia, the copy numbers of the *HBA1* and *HBA2* genes were analyzed. Alpha-globin gene deletions, duplications, 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 precisely specified without phase analysis. With the exception of duplications, 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. Depending on ethnicity, 6 - 29 % of carriers will not be identified by dosage sensitive methods as this testing cannot distinguish 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 identify intragenic mutation in *SMN1*. Please also note that 2% of individuals diagnosed with SMA have a causative *SMN1* variant that occurred de novo, 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).

In individuals with two copies of *SMN1* with Ashkenazi Jewish, East Asian, African American, Native American 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 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<sup>™</sup>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 6000 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<sup>®</sup> 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; *F5* (NM\_000130.4) chr1:169,551,662-169,551,679 (partial exon 2); *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 not reported.

#### Copy Number Variant (CNV) Analysis (Analytical Detection Rate >98% for CNVs of 3 exons and larger, >90% for CNVs of 2 exons)

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. Deletions

and duplications near the lower limit of detection may not be detected due to run variability. Genomic regions with high homology or highly repetitive sequences are excluded from this analysis.

#### Exon Array Comparative Genomic Hybridization (aCGH) (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 1,000,000 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%)

The relative quantification PCR is utilized on a Roche SYBR Green reagents on a LightCycler® 480 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. Please note that in rare cases, allele drop-out may occur, which has the potential to lead to false negative results. For *CYP21A2*, a certain percentage of healthy individuals carry a duplication of the *CYP21A2* gene, which has no clinical consequences. In cases where multiple copies of *CYP21A2* are located on the same chromosome in tandem, only the last 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. A *CYP21A1P/CYP21A2* hybrid gene detected only by MLPA but not by long-range PCR will not be reported when the long-range PCR indicates the presence of two full *CYP21A2* gene copies (one on each chromosome), as the additional hybrid gene is nonfunctional. Classic 30-kb deletions are identified by MLPA and are also identified by the presence of multiple common pathogenic *CYP21A2* variants by long-range PCR. Since multiple pseudogene-derived variants are detected in all cases with the classic 30kb deletion, we cannot rule out the possibility that some variant(s) detected could be present in trans with the chimeric *CYP21A1P/CYP21A2* gene created by the 30kb deletion. 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™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.

Several genes have multiple residual risks associated to reflect the likelihood of the tested individual being a carrier for different diseases that are attributed to non-overlapping pathogenic variants in that gene. When calculating the couples' combined reproductive risk, the highest residual risk for each patient was selected.

**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 ≥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 that it is not possible to perform Tay-Sachs disease enzyme analysis on saliva samples, buccal swabs, tissue samples, semen samples, or on samples received as extracted DNA.

This test was developed, and its performance characteristics determined by Sema4 Opco, Inc. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration. FDA does not require this test to go through premarket FDA review. This test is used for clinical purposes. It should not be regarded as investigational or for research. This laboratory is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) as qualified to perform high complexity clinical laboratory testing. 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**

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**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.

Akler G et al. Towards a unified approach for comprehensive reproductive carrier screening in the Ashkenazi, Sephardi, and Mizrahi Jewish populations. *Mol Genet Genomic Med.* 2020 Feb 8(2):e1053.

**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

Riggs ER, Andersen EF, Cherry AM, et al. Technical standards for the interpretation and reporting of constitutional copy-number variants: a joint consensus recommendation of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) and the Clinical Genome Resource (ClinGen) [published correction appears in *Genet Med.* 2021 Nov;23(11):2230]. *Genet Med.* 2020;22(2):245-257.

Additional disease-specific references available upon request.



Patient Information	Specimen Information	Client Information
<b>7021, DONOR</b> <b>DOB:</b> [REDACTED] <b>AGE:</b> [REDACTED] <b>Gender:</b> [REDACTED] <b>Phone:</b> N [REDACTED] <b>Patient ID:</b> [REDACTED]	<b>Specimen:</b> [REDACTED] <b>Requisition:</b> [REDACTED] <b>Lab Ref #:</b> [REDACTED] <b>Collected:</b> 12/08/2022 <b>Received:</b> 12/09/2022 / 21:37 EST <b>Reported:</b> 12/19/2022 / 03:53 EST	<b>Client #:</b> 48041578 NYNJMAIL <b>GENOMICS, SEMA4</b> <b>SEMA4</b> <b>62 SOUTHFIELD AVE</b> <b>STAMFORD, CT 06902-7229</b>

**Ward:** FFAXCB

**Cytogenetic Report**

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

**Order ID:** [REDACTED]  
**Specimen Type:** Blood  
**Clinical Indication:** Donor of other specified organs or

**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:** 500  
**Cells Analyzed:** 5  
**Cells Karyotyped:** 5

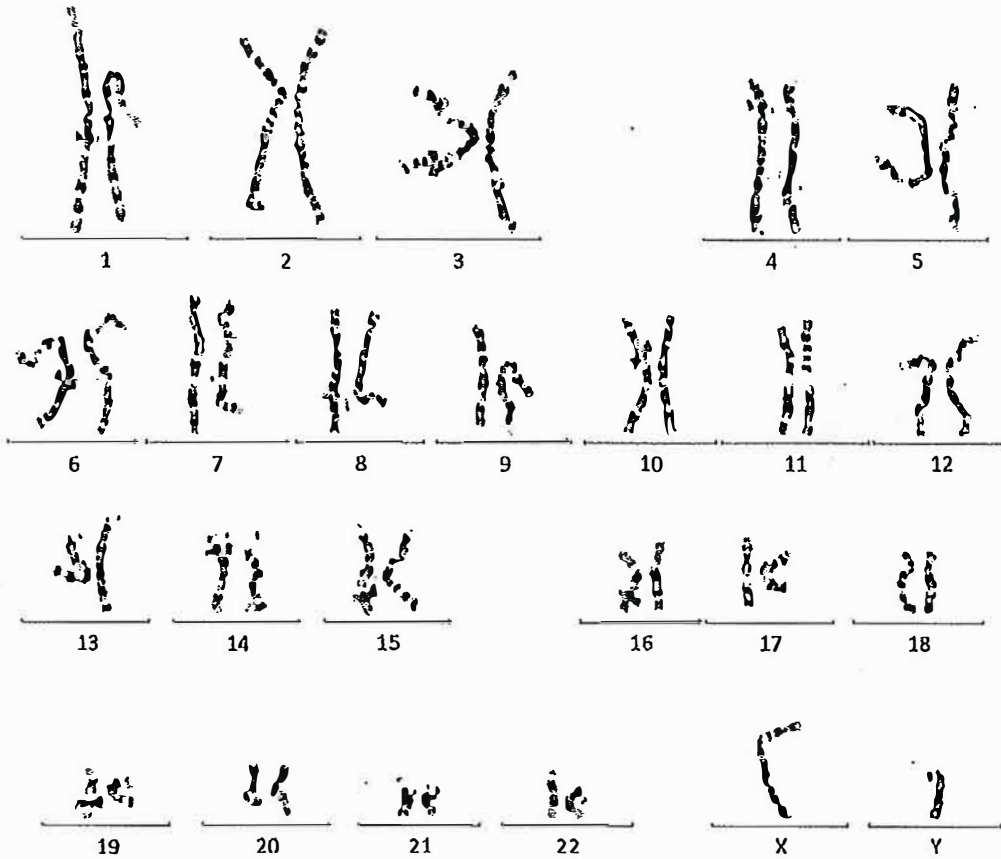
This test does not address genetic disorders that cannot be detected by standard cytogenetic methods or rare events such as low level mosaicism or subtle rearrangements.

Peter H. Bui, PhD, FACMG (800) NICHOLS-4307

**Electronic Signature:** 12/19/2022 3:08 AM



Patient Information	Specimen Information	Client Information
<b>7021, DONOR</b> DOB: [REDACTED]      AGE: [REDACTED] Gender: M Patient ID: [REDACTED]	Specimen: [REDACTED] Collected: 12/08/2022 Received: 12/09/2022 / 21:37 EST Reported: 12/19/2022 / 03:53 EST	Client #: 48041578 GENOMICS, SBMA4



**PERFORMING SITE:**

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



Patient Information	Specimen Information	Client Information
<b>7021, DONOR</b>  DOB: [REDACTED]    AGE: [REDACTED] Gender: M Phone: NG Patient ID: [REDACTED]	Specimen: [REDACTED] Requisition: [REDACTED] Lab Ref #: [REDACTED]  Collected: 12/08/2022 Received: 12/09/2022 / 21:26 EST Reported: 12/12/2022 / 21:28 EST	Client #: 48041578    NYNJMAIL GENOMICS, SEMA4 SEMA4 62 SOUTHFIELD AVE STAMFORD, CT 06902-7229

Ward:      FFXCB

Test Name	In Range	Out Of Range	Reference Range	Lab
HEMOGLOBINOPATHY EVALUATION				
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.19		4.20-5.80 Million/uL	Z99
HEMOGLOBIN	16.0		13.2-17.1 g/dL	
HEMATOCRIT	47.9		38.5-50.0 %	
MCV	92.3		80.0-100.0 fL	
MCH	30.8		27.0-33.0 pg	
RDW	12.1		11.0-15.0 %	
HEMOGLOBIN A	97.0		>96.0 %	Z99
HEMOGLOBIN F	<1.0		<2.0 %	
HEMOGLOBIN A2 (QUANT)	3.0		2.2-3.2 %	
INTERPRETATION	*			
Normal phenotype.				

**PERFORMING SITE:**

Z99    QUEST DIAGNOSTICS CLIFTON, 1 INSIGHTS DRIVE, CLIFTON, NJ 07012-2355 Laboratory Director: LEZA N GALLO, MD, CLIA: 31D0696246