Diagnostics of Rare Diseases: Beyond the Exome

Olaf Riess



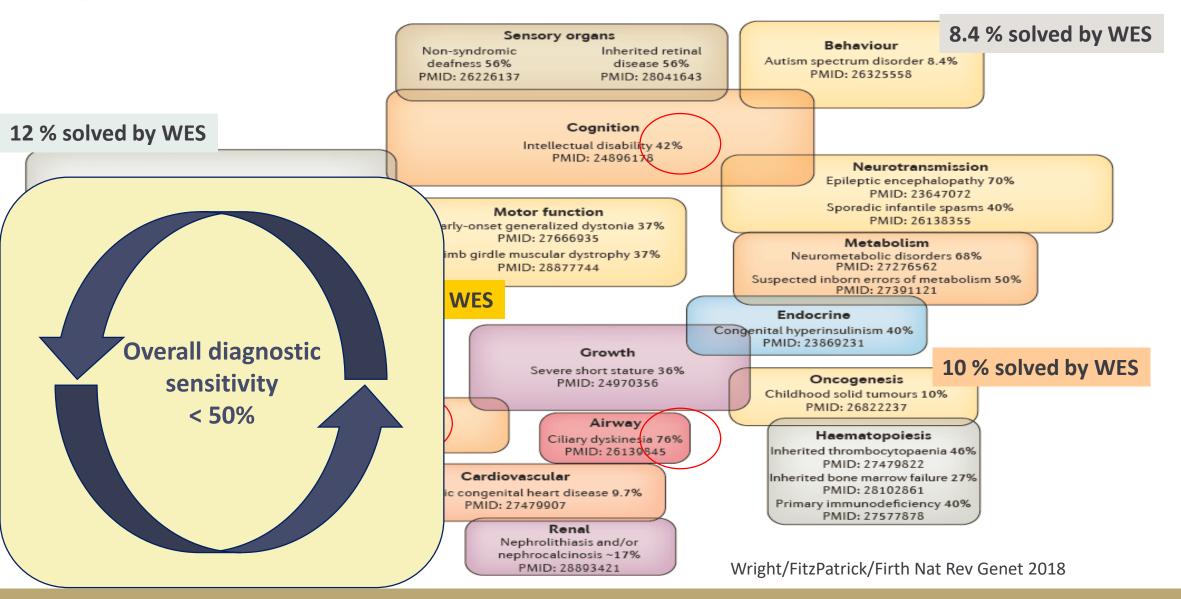
NGS Competence Center Tübingen



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Diagnostic sensitivity of todays Whole Exome Sequencing in pediatric diseases



UNSOLVED after WES:

50% of all patients with a rare disease will not have access to health care without having a clear diagnosis



300 Mio RD patients worldwide 150 Mio patients unsolved

30 Mio patients in Europe 15 Mio unsolved

3-4 Mio RD patients in Germany 1.5 Mio unsolved after WES



Use case: Rare diseases

Diagnosis: A disease has to have a name to

- Communicate with doctors, relatives, authorities, health insurance
- Better define disease impact and progression and disease management
- Potentially apply disease-specific treatment
- Select disease information via internet



Solving the Unsolved: Rare diseases

Major limitations to increase diagnostic sensitivity:

- Bureaucracy, ethical hurdles, data protection regulations
- Financing
- Limited knowledge
- Clinical processes in patient tissue/sample collection
- But presumably NOT technical limitations



From Exome to Genome

Limitations of Whole Exome Sequencing (WES)

Important: Type of enrichment system: SureSelectXT Human All Exon v6 Statistics of coverage: complete coding sequence +/-5bp intronic region

depth of sequencing (at least 20 fold)

coverage: 98.99%

Ausgewertete Gene (1884): A2ML1, AACS, AARS, AASS, ABAT, ABCA13, ABCA2, ABCC8, ABCC9, ABCD1, ABCD4, ABHD5, ABIZ, ABL1, ACACA, ACACB, ACADB, ACADB, ACBD6, ACBD6, ACER3, ACO2, ACOX1, ACOX2, ACP5, ACSF3, ACSL4, ACTE, ACTO1, ACTUGA, ACTUGA, ACTUGA, ACVIRI, ACY1, ADAM22, ADAM33, ADAR, ADAT3, ADCY5, ADGRG1, ADGRG2, ADIPORT ADK. ADNP, ADRA2B, ADSL, AFF2, AFF3, AFF4, AFG3L2, AGA, AGK, AGMO, AGO1, AGPAT2, AGP8, AGTR2, AHCY, AHDU1, AHI1, AHSG, AIFM1, AIMP1, AIP, AK1, AK13, ALDH18A1, ALDH1A3, ALDH3A2, ALDH4A1, ALDH5A1, ALDH7A1, ALDOA ALG1, ALG11, ALG12, ALG13, ALG2, ALG3, ALG8, ALG8, ALG8, ALG9, ALMS1, ALS2, AMER2, AMMECR1, AMPD2, AMT, AMZ2 ANAPC2, ANK2, ANK3, ANKH, ANKLE2, ANKRD11, ANO10, ANO5, AP1S1, AP182, AP381, AP382, AP481, AP4E1, AP4M1 AP451, APUZ, APUP11, APT, APPLA, APTX, ARCL1, APPORTE, ARG1, ARISAP1E, ARHIVADO1, ADMCAD12, ARHICEP2 ARHGEFS, ARHGEFS, ARID1A, ARID1B, ARID2, ARIH1, ARL13B, ARL14EP, ARL6, ARMC9, ARSA, ARSE, ARV1, ARX ASAH1, ASOC1, ASOC3, ASOL1, ASH1L, ASL, ASNS, ASPA, ASPM, ASB1, ASTN2, ADXL1, ADXL1, ADXL2, ADXL0, ATGAY, ATE71P, ATIC, ATM, ATN1, ATOH1, ATP10D, ATP1AZ, ATP1A3, ATP181, ATP2A1, ATP2A2, ATP289, ATP202, ATP53, ATP6AP2

ATPEVOA2, ATPEV182, ATP7A, ATP8A2, ATPAE B4GALT1, B4GALT7, B9D2, BAZ1A, BBIP1, BB BCKDHA, BCKDHB, BCL11A, BCOR, BCORL1 BRAT1, BRD3, BRF1, BRPF1, BRSK2, BRWD1 C120RF67, C120RF65, C150RF38-AP382, C CA2, CA5A, CAB, CACNA1A, CACNA1C, CAC GAGHOD, CAD, CADDON, CAMPTA CAMETR CBS, CBX4, CC2D1A, CC2D2A, CCAR1, CCB CCNA2 CCND2 CCNL2 CCNT2 CDC428PB CDK5RAP2, CDK5, CDK9, CDKL5, CDKNZAIP, CEP152, CEP19, CEP290, CEP41, CEP56, CE CHD2, CHD3, CHD4, CHD5, CHD7, CHD8, CH CKAP2L CLCN4, CLHC1, CLIC2, CLIP1, CLM CNNM2, CNOT3, CNOT4, CNPY3, CNTN4, CM COG6, COG7, COG8, COL18A1, COL3A1, CO COX14, COX15, COX20, COX5A, DUX581, UA CRYL1, CSDE1, CSNK2A1, CSPP1, CSTB, CS CTSA, CTSD, CTTNBP2, CUL3, CUL4B, CU0G BARS, DARSZ, DBT, DCAF17, DCC, DCHS1 DEAF1, DENNDSA, DEPDC5, DHCR24, DHCR DHC1, DLAT, DLC1, DLD, DLG2, DLG3, DLG4 DNAJC12, DNAJC19, DNAJC6, DNHD1, DNM DOLK, DONSON, DOPEY1, DPAGT1, DPH1, DYNC1H1, DYRK1A, EARS2, EBF3, EBP, ECI EIF2AK3, EIF2S3, EIF4A2, EIF4G1, ELAC2, E EOGT. EP300. EP841L1, EP841L4A, EPG5. E ERCC8, ERF, ERLINZ, ERMARD, ESCO2, ET EZR, FA2H, FAAH2, FAM120AOS, FAM126A, FANCE2, FANCE, F FBX031, FBX047, FBXW4, FCRL6, FDPS, FI FKRP FKTN FLG. FLNA. FLVCR1, FLVCR2.

Limitations of WES:

Coverage

Copy number

Aberrant splicing

Structural aberrations

Regulatory regions

WDR81, WDR93, WFDC1, WFS1, WNT1, WWOX, WWP2, XIRP1, XPA, XPNPEP2, XPOT, XRCC4, XYLT2, YARS, YME1L1 YWHAG, YWHAZ, YY1, YY1AP1, 28T811, 29T816, 29TR18, 28T820, 28T840, 2C3H14, 2C3H4, 2C4H2, 2CCHC8, 2DHHC15, ZDHHC9, ZEB2, ZFAND2B, ZFHX4, ZFYVE26, ZIC2, ZMYM3, ZMYM5, ZMYM6, ZMYND11, ZNF148, ZNF292, ZNF335, ZNF41, ZNF420, ZNF526, ZNF528, ZNF589, ZNF592, ZNF599, ZNF674, ZNF711, ZNF713, ZNF81, ZSCAN25, ZSWIM6, ZSWIM8

GABRA1, GABRA3, GABRB1, GABRB2, GABRB3, GABRG2, GAD1, GALC, GALE, GALNT18, GALNT2, GALT, GAMT, GAN, GATAD2B, GATM, GBA2, GCC2, GCDH, GCH1, GCN1, GCSH, GDI1, GEMIN4, GFAP, GFM1, GFPT2, GGN, GIGYF1, GIGYF2 GMAPS, GJA1, GJC2, GK GLB1, GLDC, GU2, GU3, GLRA2, GLS, GLUL, GLYCTK, GM2A, GMNN, GMPPA, GMPPB, GNA1 GNAD, GNAD, GNAD, GNAS, GNB1, GNB5, GNE, GNPAT, GNPTAB, GNPTG, GNS, GON4L, GPAA1, GPC3, GPHN, GPI, GPM6A, GPR138, GPR37, GPR52, GPS1, GPSM2, GPT2, GRAMD1B, GRIA1, GRIA2, GRIA3, GRID2, GRIR2, GRIN1, GRIN2A GRIN28, GRIN2D, GRM1, GRM1, GSS, GSTT1, GTF2E2, GTF2H5, GTF3C3, GTPBP3, GUCY2D, GUF1, GUSB, HACE1, HACL1, HAX1, HCCS, HCFC1, HCN1, HDAC4, HDAC6, HDAC6, HECW2, HEMK1, HEPACAM, HERC1, HERC2, HESX1 HEXA, HEXB, HIGSNAT, HHAT, HIBCH, HIKESHI, HIST1H1E, HIST1H4B, HIST1H4C, HIST3H3, HIVEP2, HWEP3, HK1, HLCS HMBS, HMCN2, HMG20A, HMGB3, HMGCL, HMGCLL1, HNF1B, HNF4A, HNMT, HNRNPH1, HNRNPH2, HNRNPK, HNRNPL HNRNPU, HOXA1, HPD, HPRT1, HRAS, HSD17810, HSD1784, HSPD1, HSPG2, HTR7, HTRA2, HTT, HUWE1, HYLS1, IARS IBA57, ICE2, IDH2, IDH3A, IDS, IDUA, IER3IP1, IFIH1, IFT172, IFT27, IFT57, IGBP1, IGF1, IKBKG, IL1R2, IL1RAPL1, ILF2, LF3, IMPA1, INIP, INO80, INPPAA, INPPSE, INPPSK, INTS1, INTS13, INTS8, INTU, IPP, IQSEC2, IRX5, ISCA2, ISPD, ITCH ITGAY, ITGAY, ITH6, ITPA, ITPR1, ITSN1, IVD, JAG1, JAK2, JAM3, KALRN, KANK1, KANSL1, KAT6A, KAT6B, KATNAL2, KATNB1, KCNA2, KCNA4, KCNB1, KCNC1, KCNC3, KCND3, KCNH1, KCNJ10, KCNJ11, KCNJ8, KCNK8, KCNK9, KCNK4 KCNQ2, KCNQ3, KCNQ5, KCNT1, KCNT2, KCNV1, KCTD18, KCTD3, KCTD7, KDM1A, KDM5A, KDM5B, KDM5C, KDM6A KDM6B, KIAA0232, KIAA0566, KIAA0586, KIAA0753, KIAA1106, KIAA1217, KIDINS220, KIF11, KIF14, KIF15, KIF1A, KIF188 KIF26A, KIF2A, KIF4A, KIF5C, KIF7, KIRREL3, KLHL15, KLHL30, KLHL40, KMT2A, KMT2B, KMT2C, KMT2O, KMT2E, KMT5E KNLT, KPNA7, KPTN, KRAS, KRBCX4, KY, L1CAM, L2HGDH, LAGE3, LAMA1, LAMA2, LAMA5, LAMB1, LAMC1, LAMC3, AN2L LMNB2, LMTK3, LONP1, LRCH3, LRP

FOXRED1, FRAS1, FREM2, FREM3, FRMD4A, FRMP04, FRRS1L, FRY, FSCN1, FTL, FTO, FTSJ1, FUCA1, G6PD, GABBR2

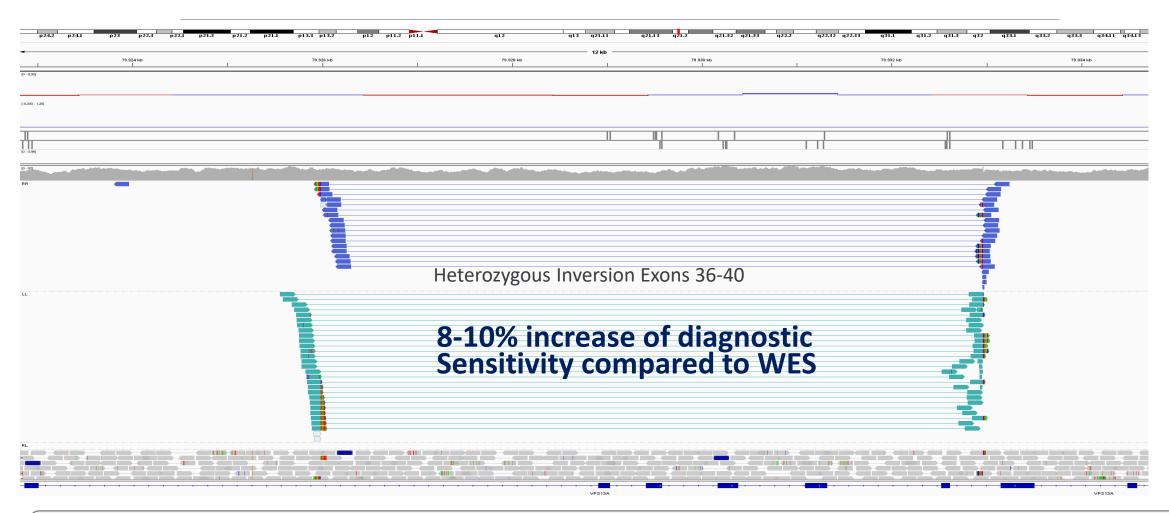
LZTRI, MARSHLI, MARSHLI, MADD, MAR BA, MAOA, MAP2, MAP2K1, MAP2K2, TN4, MBD5, MBNL3, MBOAT7, MBTPS7 MDM2, MECP2, MECR, MED12, MED13L TTLA METTLS MEE MERP MESDZA LC1, MULT3, MLYCD, MMAA, MMAB MC: MCMSD MCV17, MDQHE, MRP. MT-CO2, MT-CO3, MT-ND5, MT-TE, MT-TK MIRE MISSIL, BULSE, MUT, WYK, MICH NACC1, NAGA, NAGLU, NAGS, NALCN, MCADH NCKAP1 NCKAP5 NCOR1 NDE1 DUFAF1, NDUFAF2, NDUFAF3, NDUFAF5, 54. NDUF58, NDUF57, NDUF58, NDUFV1 EXMIF, NF1, NF1A, NF1X, NFU1, NFXL1, LGN3, NLGN4X, NLRP3, NLRP4, NME1, NME7 12, NHAS, NRG3, NRCN1, NRCN2, NBD1 LIAK1 NUBPL NUDT2 N1, OR2A12, ORC1, OTC, OTUDS, OTUDE 52, PAX1, PAX5, PAX6, PAX7, PAX8, PC. PCOLCE, PDCD1, PDE10A, PDE40, PDE40IP ET100 PET117 PEX1 PEX10 PEX11B EX7. PGA5, PGAM5, PGAP1, PGAP2, PGAP3, FILEFT, FLICKED, FIGHT, FIBRIT, FIBRIT, FIBRIT, K3R1, PIK3R2, PIP5K1A, PLA2G6, PLAA, PMS2 PNKP PNP PNPT1 POC1A POGZ NUTS OND DARAN POLITES POLITES PPP2R5B, PPP2R5C, PPP2R5D, PPP3CA BUDA FONTE FONTE FORSAL FORSE PSMD12, PSPH, PTCH1, PTCHD1, PTDSS1 HD1, PTS, PUFBO, PUM2, PURA, PUS1, PUS3 AB18 RAB23 RAB27A RAB2A RAB39B 111, DOBGE DOF1, DOI1, DOUGDE, RANDO CBTB1, ROH11, REEP1, RELN, RERE, RFT1 UNING LAWRE READERED, READERED, RNFT2, RNU12, RNU4ATAC, ROCK2, ROGD TTN RUSC2 FXRB, RYR3, SALL1, SAMD9, CN10A, SCN1A, SCN1B, SCN2A, SCN8A, SCO1 EUZUP, SELIZED, SELIZIAT, BENADE, OCHAOD

SET, SET8P1, SETD1A, SETD1B, SETD2, SETD5, SF1, SFXN4, SGMS1, SGPL1, SGSH RHANKS SHH SHOCZ SHROOMA SIKI, SILI, SINJA, SIXJ, SKAI, SKI, SKIDAT, SLAINT, 8. SLC13AS, SLC16AZ, SLC17AS, SLC15AS, SLC1AT, SLU1AZ, SLU1AA, SLLZBRT, SLLZBRT, 5, SLC30A9, SLC35A27, SLC35A23, SLC25A24, SLC35A28, SLC25A39, SLC25A34, SLC35A3, SLC35A33, SLC35A3, SLC35A33, SLC35A3, SLC35A33, SLC35A33, SLC35A34, SLC35A33, SLC35A3, SLC35A33, SLC35A3, SLC35 1, SLC45A1, SLC46A1, SLC4A4, SLC5A7, SLC5A1, SLC6A17, SLC6A3, SLC6A8, SLC6A9 SMAD4, SMAD5, SMARCA1, SMARCA2, SMARCA4, SMARCB1, SMARCC2, SMARCE1, SMC1A SMUG, SMOS, SMOUL, SMC, SMURF2, SMYD5, SNAP25, SNAP29, SNIP1, SNORD118, SNRPB, SNTG1, SNX14,

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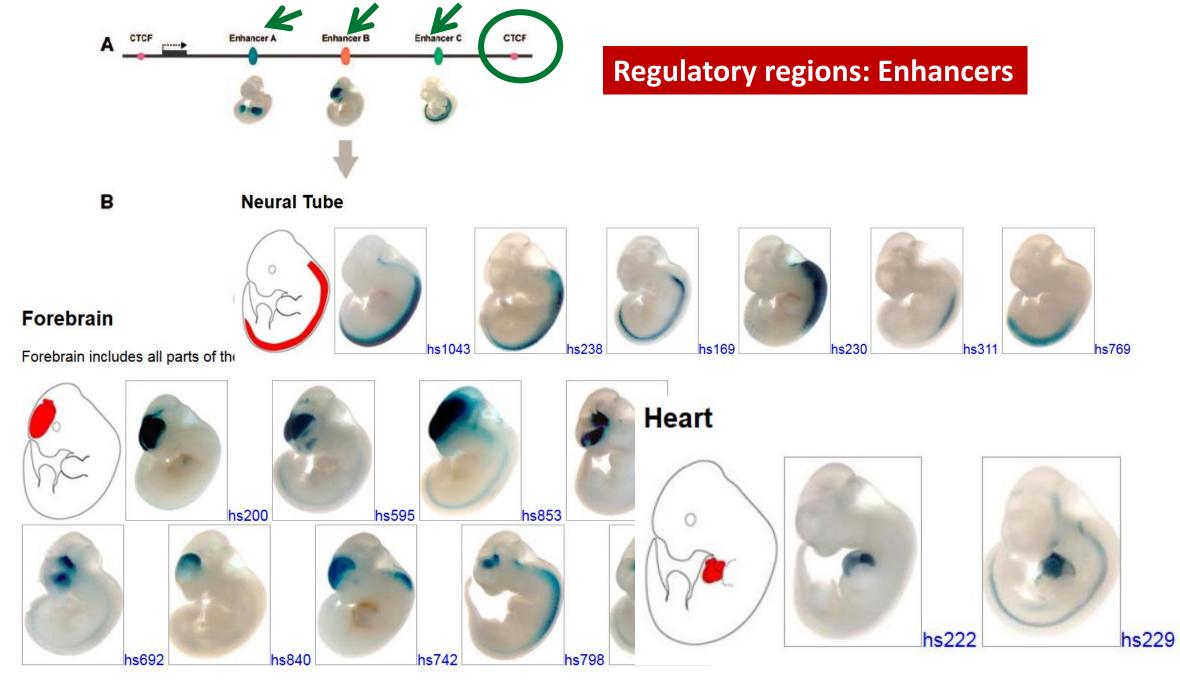
WGS in unsolved chorea acanthocytosis: Structural variants in VPS13A







Genome: Regulatory regions



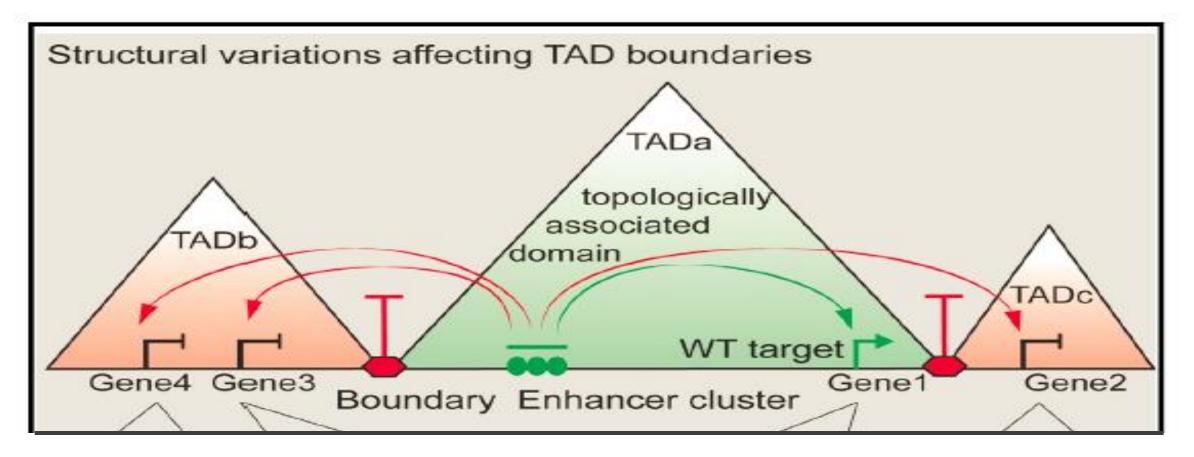
https://enhancer.lbl.gov/gallery_n.html





Disruptions of Topological Chromatin Domains Cause Pathogenic Rewiring of Gene-Enhancer Interactions

Darío G. Lupiáñez,^{1,2} Katerina Kraft,^{1,2} Verena Heinrich,² Peter Krawitz,^{1,2} Francesco Brancati,³ Eva Klopocki,⁴ Denise Horn,² Hülya Kayserili,⁵ John M. Opitz,⁶ Renata Laxova,⁶ Fernando Santos-Simarro,^{7,8} Brigitte Gilbert-Dussardier,⁹ Lars Wittler,¹⁰ Marina Borschiwer,¹ Stefan A. Haas,¹¹ Marco Osterwalder,¹² Martin Franke,^{1,2} Bernd Timmermann,¹³ Jochen Hecht,^{1,14} Malte Spielmann,^{1,2,14} Axel Visel,^{12,15,16} and Stefan Mundlos^{1,2,14,*}

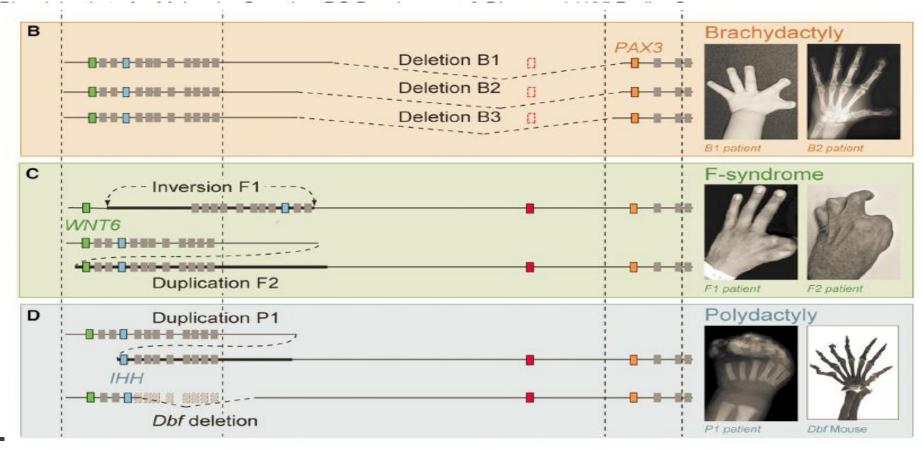






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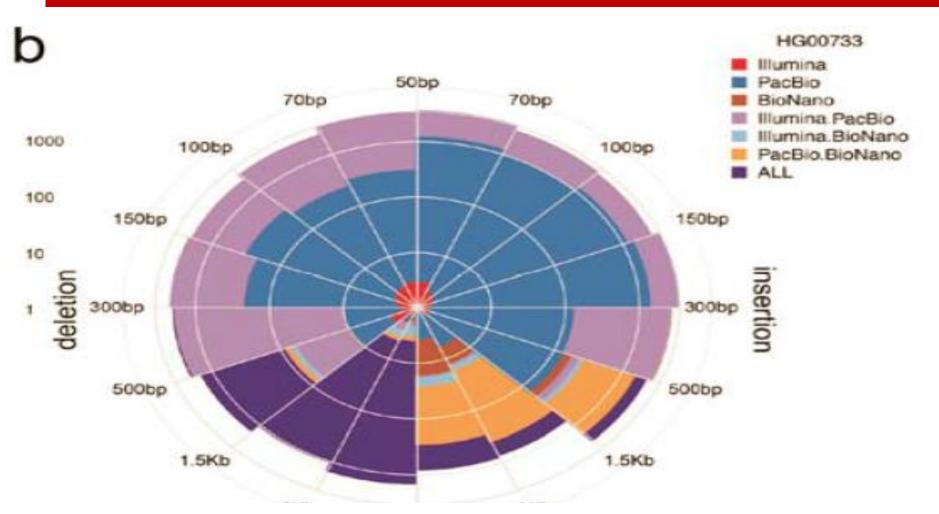
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Genome: Towards long read sequencing

Combination of short and long read NGS

Required for sensitive detection of deletions and insertions





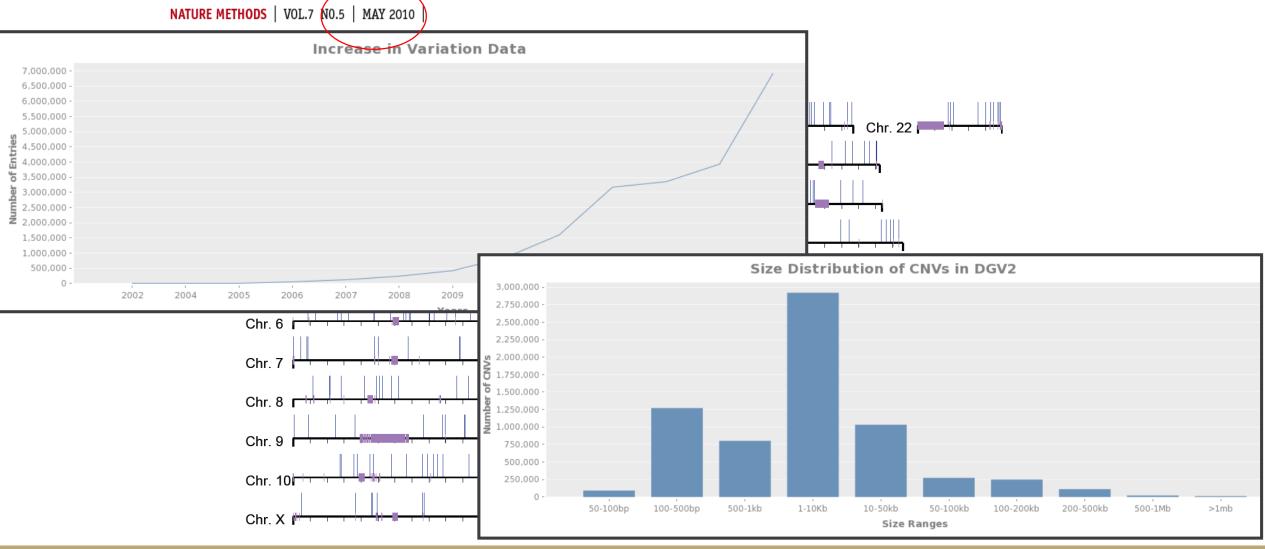
NGS-CN Next Generation Sequencing Network

Multi-platform discovery of haplotype-resolved structural variation in human genomes

Mark J.P. Chaisson^{1,2*}, Ashley D. Sanders^{3*}, Xuefang Zhao^{4,5*}, Ankit Malhotra⁶†, David

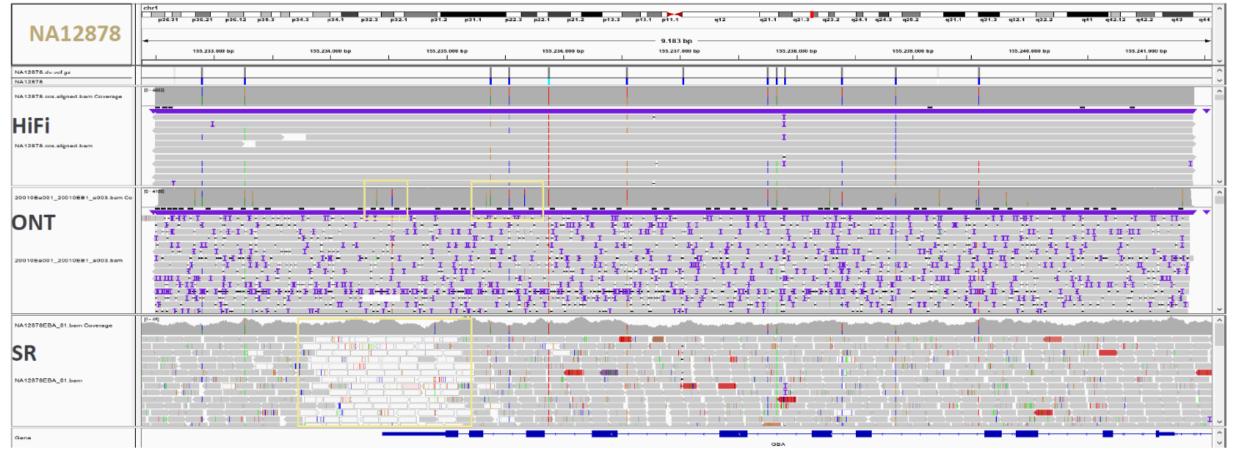
Characterization of missing human genome sequences and copy-number polymorphic insertions

Jeffrey M Kidd¹, Nick Sampas², Francesca Antonacci¹, Tina Graves³, Robert Fulton³, Hillary S Hayden¹, Can Alkan¹, Maika Malig¹, Mario Ventura⁴, Giuliana Giannuzzi⁴, Joelle Kallicki³, Paige Anderson², Anya Tsalenko², N Alice Yamada², Peter Tsang², Rajinder Kaul¹, Richard K Wilson³, Laurakay Bruhn² & Evan E Eichler^{1,5} **2,363** new insertion sequences corresponding to **720** genomic loci.



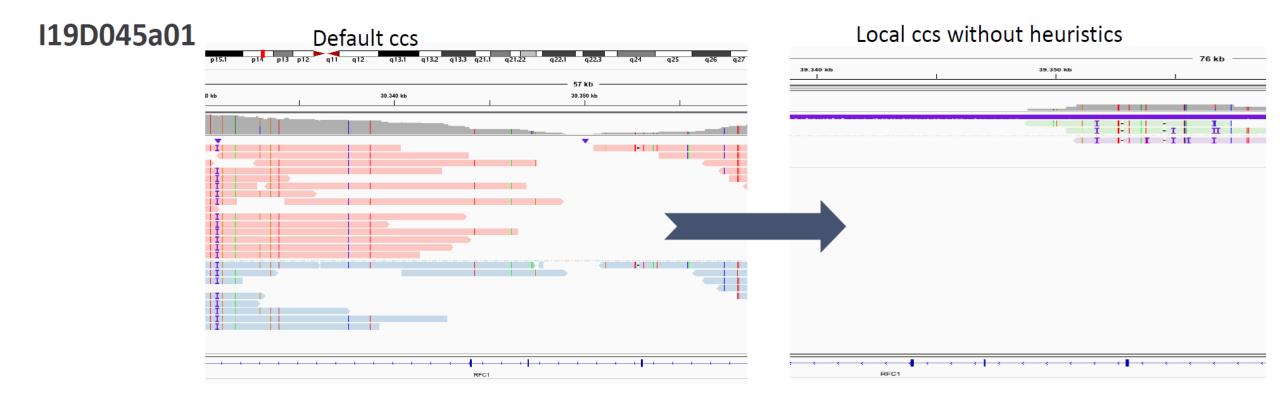
Highly Homologous Genes neglected in Short-Read WGS

HiFi reads to distinguish functional genes (GBA) from its pseudogenes (ψ GBA) and allocate variants --> Targeted Application with Amplicons: HiFi reads to screen a large cohort



Bad mapping quality

WGS – Variant Calling: HiFi data from NCCT establishment RFC1 Repeat Expansion



No reads mapping to RFC1

Problem: Not enough reads in close distance to RFC1 region.

Currently all steps are repeated with larger window around RE site.

WGS – Variant Calling: HiFi data from NCCT establishment RFC1 Repeat Expansion

I19D045a01

Local assembly confirms repeat expansion undetected by mapping

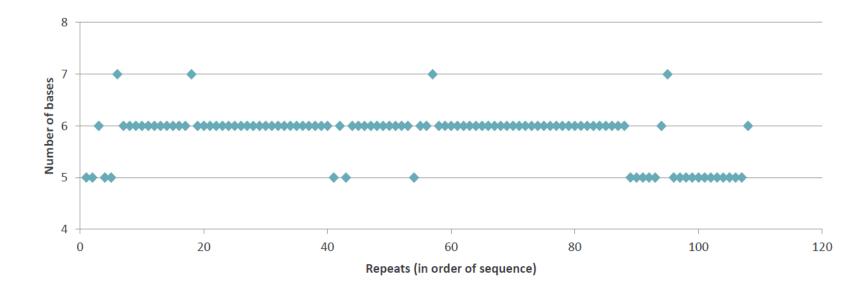
CTGGCAACCCAAGATCAAAATTCCACGTCCCTCAAAAA SCCT 6ΑΤΔΛΑΣCΑΔΛΑΛΑGΑΔΛΑΣCCTTTAAGTAATAACAGGATCCCAAAAGTTACCTACAAACGTTCACAAATGCCTCACAAAGATAAAATTCAAAATACGAACATGCAAAAGAGGAAAATACGAACGTGCAGAGCCTACATTCATATGTGAAACCTGCCCTGAACCACGAAGATGCC TANATT & TETET CANAGAT CATATTTTAGET TTTTAGAT GAGE TATTATT GAAT GAGE TAATATTTAAAT CANTGAC TATG TANGGAGE ACT CATCAAT GAGE CONTACTATT TAGE TETET AAAGAC CAGE CONTACTATT AAGE CONTACTATT AAGE CONTACTATT AAGE CONTACTATT AAAGE CONTACTATT CONTACTATT CONTACTATT AAAGE CONTACTATT AAAGE CONTACTATT CONTACTATT AAAGE CONTACTATT AAAGE CONTACTATT AAAGE CONTACTATT CARAACARAACARAACARAACARATCARATCARATACARATCARATACARATCARATACARATCARA GGAAGGAAG ADDEDED ADDED AD LODGE ARC:AGGGAAGGGAACGGAAGGGAACGAAGGGAACGGAAGGG TGTCAGTTTGAATTTGAAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGGACAAAATTGAAAGATGGCTGTCAGACTTCTGAGACATCCAGTGGCATTCAAGAAAAGGGAAGGGACGAGCAATCAGGCAATTCAGAGAACGGCAATCAGCCATCTGGAACTCCTCCTCTCTCAAAAGTGGACCTTCG GEACTT GETTEGGATECATE CALECCATE CECTTE GATTETETTE CTETTEGAATGETAATGETATETETTACACTATITE CTETTETE CALEAGE CALEA ΙΑ. Ο ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ ΤΟ ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ ΤΟ ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ Η ΑΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ Ε Η ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ Η ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ Η ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ Η ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ Η ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ Η ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ Η ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ Η ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ Η ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΓΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΤΟ Η ΕΠΑΣΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΣΕ Η ΕΠΑΣΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΕΣΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΕΣΤΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΕΣΟ ΕΠΑΣΕΣΕΣΕΣΕΣ Η ΕΠΑΣΕ

Length: 3753 bases

WGS – Variant Calling: HiFi data from NCCT establishment RFC1 Repeat Expansion

I19D045a02

HiFi Read (mapped) Sequence of the 571-bp Insertion and flanking bases

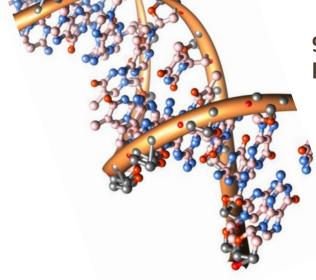


Complexity of analysing genomes in the clinical context

TOPMed study (Trans-Omics for Precision Medicine)

53,831 Genomes analysed

>400 Mio variants

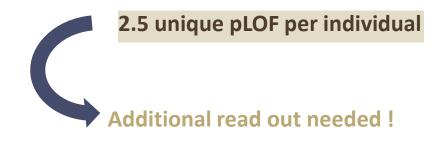


97% of the variants less than 1%

53% present in only 1 individual

-> 4,6 Mio protein-coding variants
Total 230,000 putative loss of function variants in 18.493 genes
-> 104,000 frameshift variants

-> 97,000 putative splice and truncation variants



https://www.shutterstock.com/de/image-illustration/organic-chemistry-model-dna-molecule-illustration-93597241?id=93597241

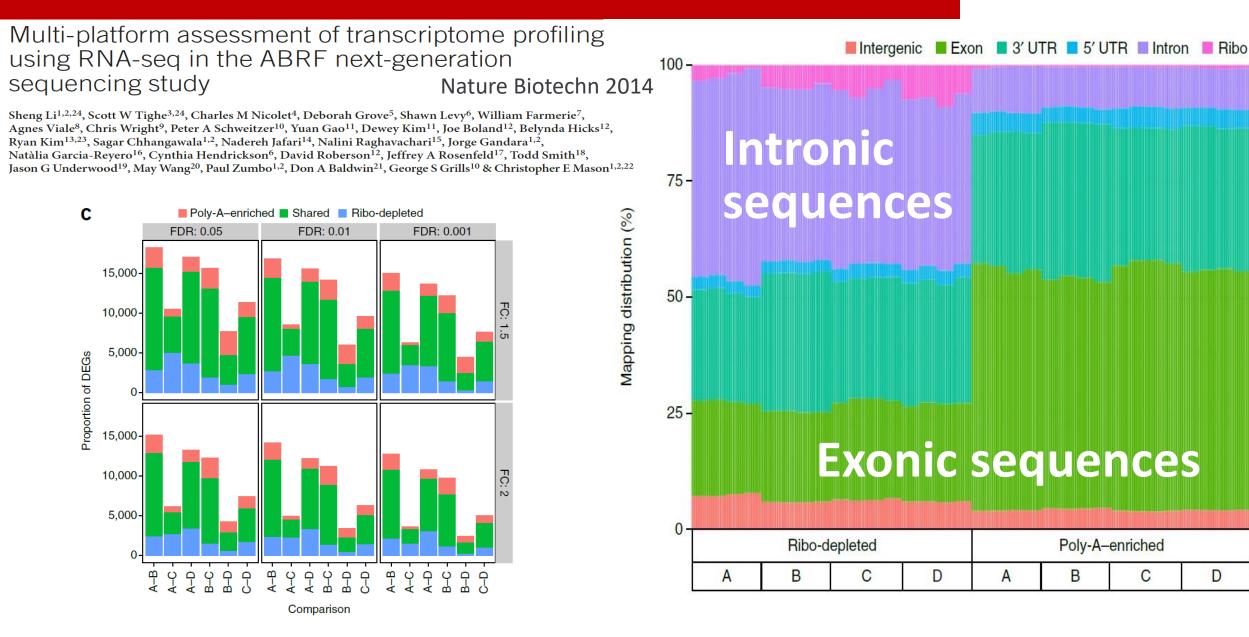


Nature Vol.590, 2021

Genome: Complemented with RNAseq



RNAseq in research and diagnostics – Technical "details"



94 patients / 1600 controls 343 outliers per sample 7.5% diagnostic rate

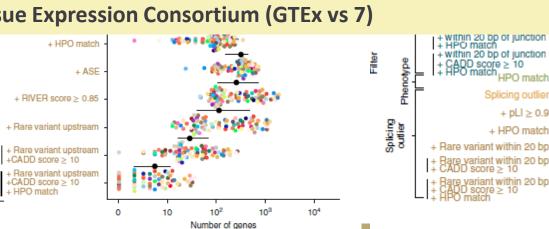
Additional 16.7% improved candidate gene resolution



RNAseq control data:

909: Depression Genes and Network (DGN) 65: Prospective Investigation of the Vasculature in Uppsala Seniors (PIVUS) 620: Genotype-Tissue Expression Consortium (GTEx vs 7)

Expression outliers



medicine

hin 20 bp of

+ pLl ≥ 0.9

+ HPO match

ant within 20 bo

LETTERS s://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-019-045

Identification of rare-disease genes using blood transcriptome sequencing and large control cohorts

Laure Frésard^{1*}, Craig Smail², Nicole M. Ferraro², Nicole A. Teran³, Xin Li¹, Kevin S. Smith¹, Devon Bonner⁴, Kristin D. Kernohan⁵, Shruti Marwaha^{4,6}, Zachary Zappala³, Brunilda Balliu¹, Joe R. Davis³, Boxiang Liu¹⁰, Cameron J. Prybol³, Jennefer N. Kohler⁴, Diane B. Zastrow⁴, Chloe M. Reuter⁴, Dianna G. Fisk⁸, Megan E. Grove⁸, Jean M. Davidson⁴, Taila Hartley⁹, Ruchi Joshi⁸, Benjamin J. Strober¹⁰, Sowmithri Utiramerur⁸, Undiagnosed Diseases Network¹¹, Care4Rare Canada Consortium¹¹, Lars Lind¹², Erik Ingelsson^{6,13}, Alexis Battle^{10,14}, Gill Bejerano^{15,16,17,18}, Jonathan A. Bernstein¹⁶, Euan A. Ashley^{3,4,13}, Kym M. Boycott⁹, Jason D. Merker^{1,8,19}, Matthew T. Wheeler^{04,6} and Stephen B. Montgomery^{01,3*}

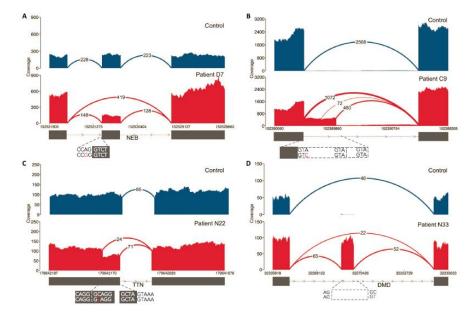
> Splicing outliers 10^{2} 10³ 104 10¹ Number of genes

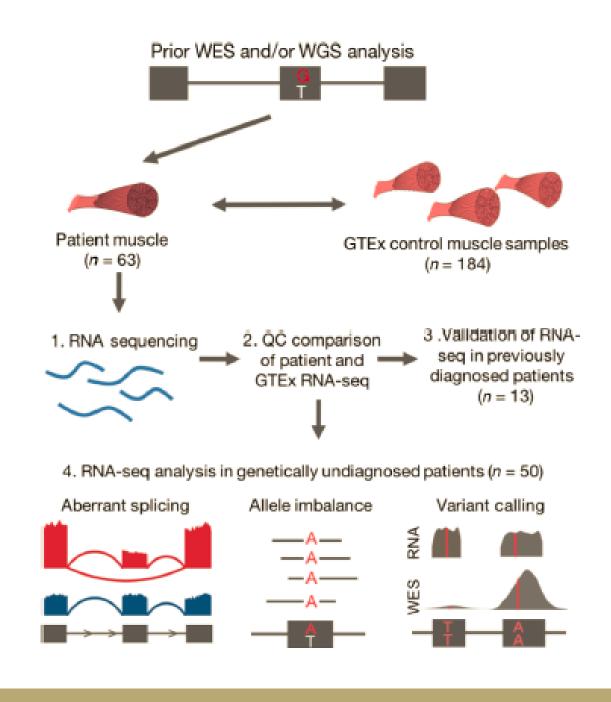
SCIENCE TRANSLATIONAL MEDICINE | RESEARCH ARTICLE

GENETIC DIAGNOSIS

Improving genetic diagnosis in Mendelian disease with transcriptome sequencing

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Variant 1 (frameshift)



RNASeq revealed clear indication of loss of the second allele

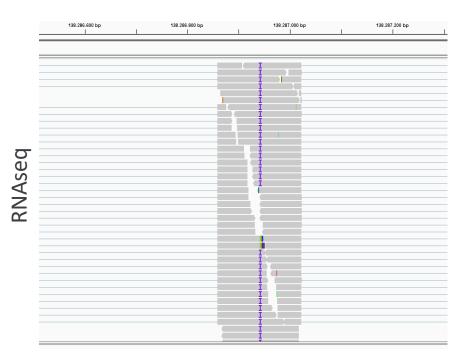


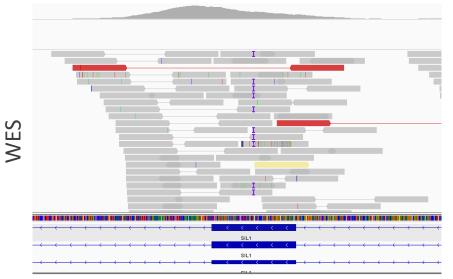
Ataxia patient WES defined heterozygous frameshift Mutation of one allele in SIL1

If both alleles affected, it would cause Marinesco-Sjörgen-Syndrome

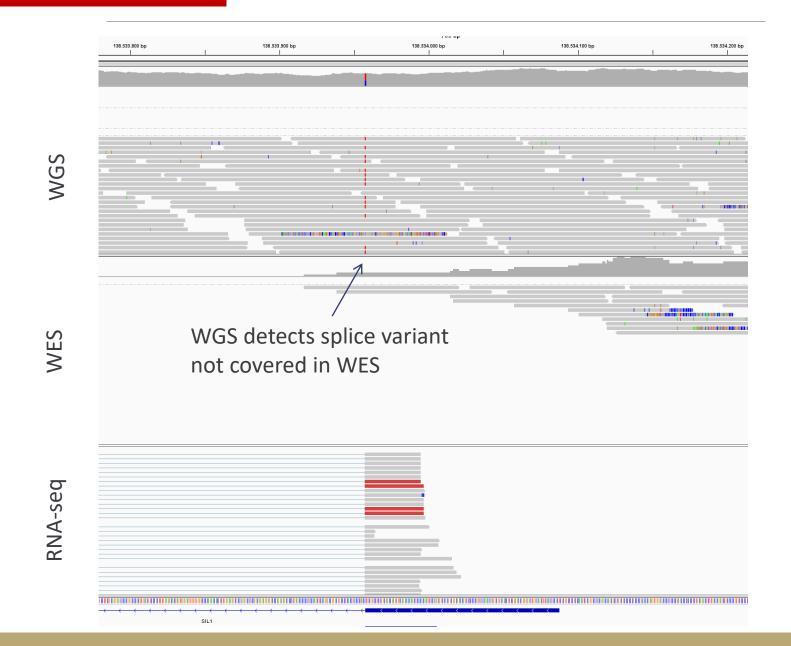
No indication of deletion of the second allele

Phenotype of the patient would fit MSS



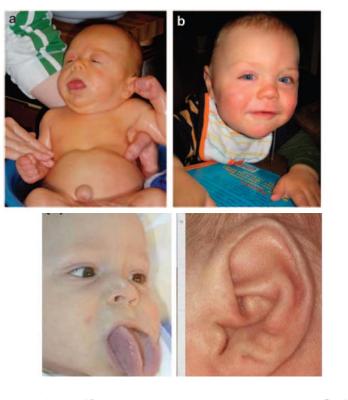


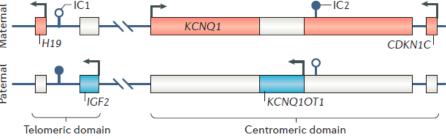
WGS finds Second Hit



The Genome is not "naked": The Epigenome

Don't forget the epigenome in diagnostics !

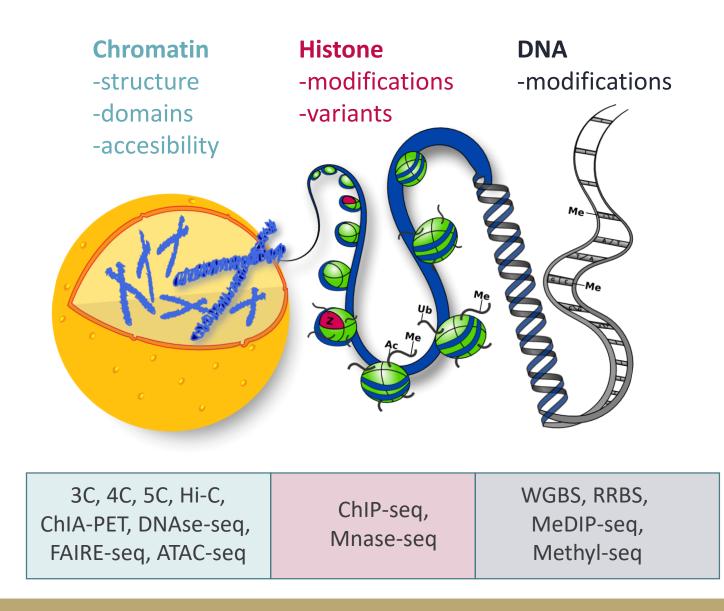




Beckwith-Wiedemann-Syndrome (BWS) Transient Neonatal Diabetes mellitus Birk-Barel intellectual disability syndrome Silver-Russel syndrome **Temple syndrome** Kagami-Ogata syndrome **Central Precocious Puberty** Prader-Willi syndrome Angelman syndrome Schaaf-Yang syndrome Mulchandani-Bhoi-Conlin syndrome Pseudo-hypoparathyoridism

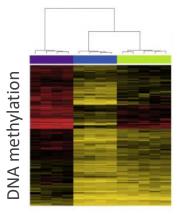
Figure 3 | The Beckwith–Wiedemann syndrome locus at chromosome 11p15.5.

Epigenome Profiling using NGS



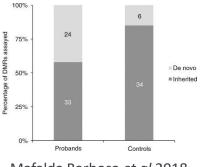
Rare Diseases

Episignatures



Erfan Aref-Eshghi et al 2020

Epivariants



Mafalda Barbosa *et al* 2018

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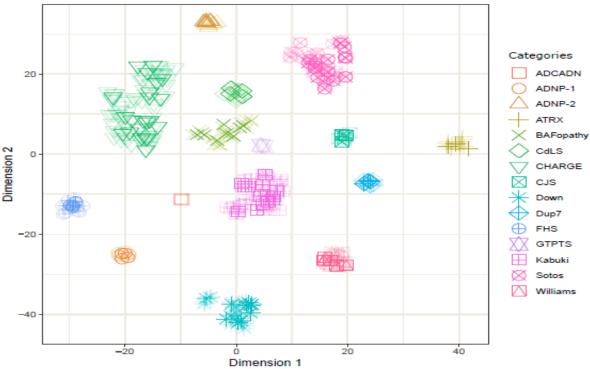
Methylation-sensitive arrays for detection of epigenomic disease specific profiles

Diagnostic Utility of Genome-wide DNA Methylation Testing in Genetically Unsolved Individuals with Suspected Hereditary Conditions

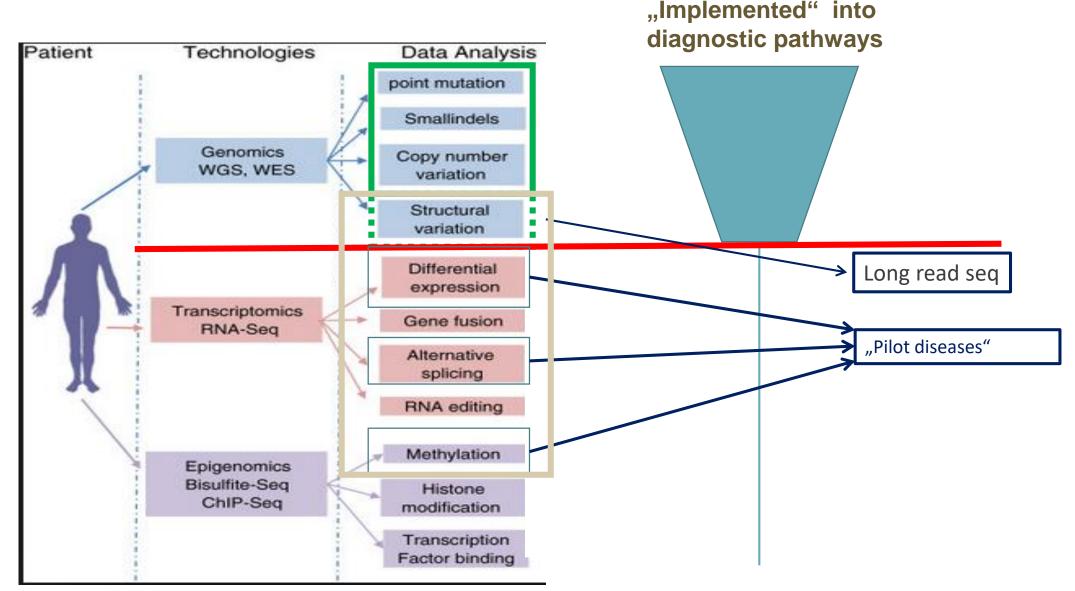
Erfan Aref-Eshghi,^{1,2} Eric G. Bend,³ Samantha Colaiacovo,⁴ Michelle Caudle,⁴ Rana Chakrabarti,⁴ Melanie Napier,⁴ Lauren Brick,⁵ Lauren Brady,⁵ Deanna Alexis Carere,² Michael A. Levy,^{1,2} Jennifer Kerkhof,² Alan Stuart,² Maha Saleh,⁴ Arthur L. Beaudet,⁶ Chumei Li,⁵ Maryia Kozenko,⁵ Natalya Karp,⁴ Chitra Prasad,⁴ Victoria Mok Siu,⁴ Mark A. Tarnopolsky,⁵ Peter J. Ainsworth,^{1,2} Hanxin Lin,^{1,2} David I. Rodenhiser,⁷ Ian D. Krantz,⁸ Matthew A. Deardorff,⁸ Charles E. Schwartz,³ and Bekim Sadikovic^{1,2,*}

MethBank 450K Array > 5000 controls

MethSeq control data: Epigenie data base:



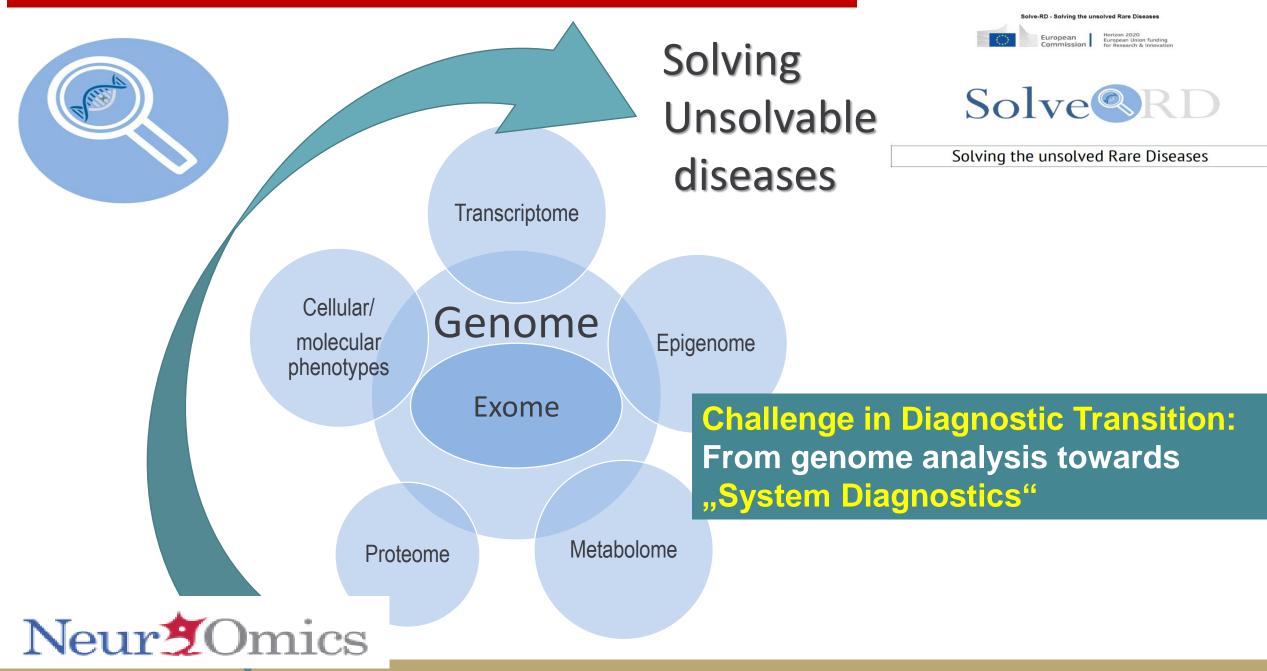
Technical hurdles in diagnostics







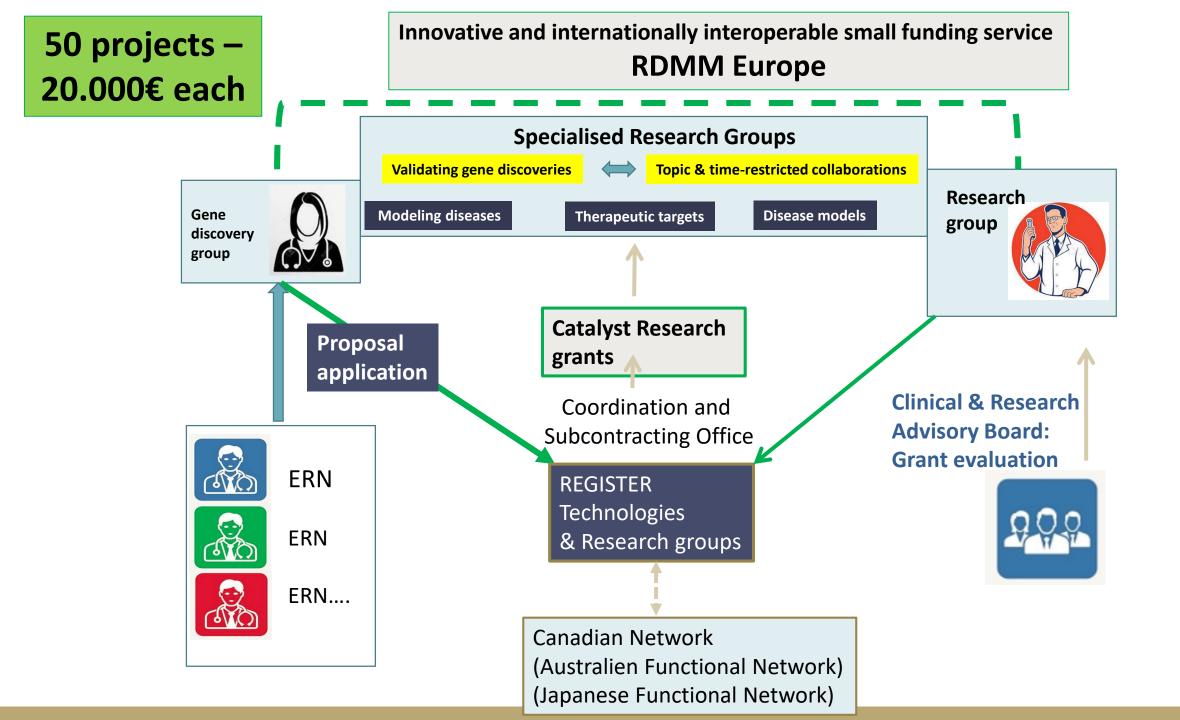
Technological hurdles in diagnostics



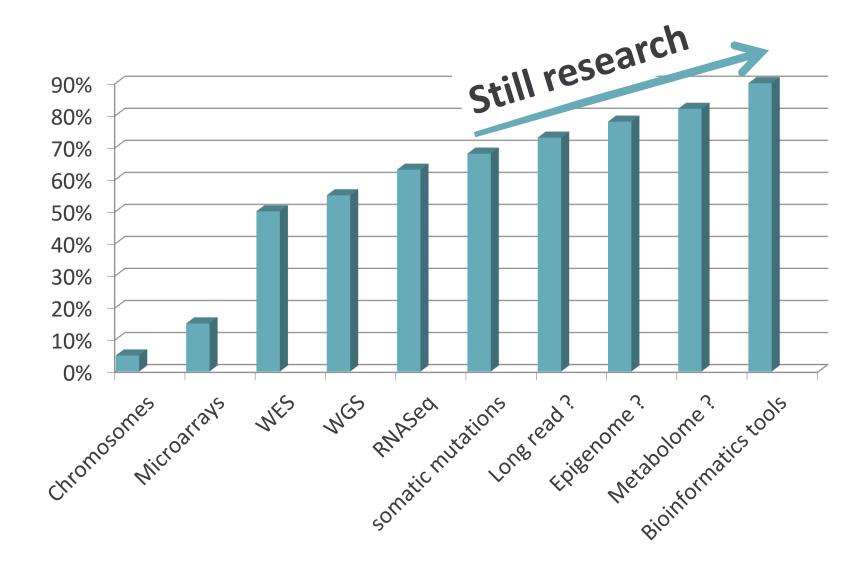


"in numbers"

- Re-analysis of **19.000** exomes of unsolved cases
- 800 ultra-rare RD patients presenting new phenotypes that will undergo WES/WGS
- WGS for 2.000 cases to achieve a more complete coding sequence
- Novel omics approaches (transcriptome, epigenome, proteome, metabolome, deep WES, deep molecular phenotyping) for more than 2.000 cases
- Long-read genomes for 500 cases with smartly chosen phenotypes such as anticipated repeat expansion disorders (SBMA; DM1 and DM2, disorders with phenotype anticipation)
- Multi-Omics approaches for 120 "unsolvable syndromes"



Diagnostic yield of genetic technologies in rare diseases



Cave: 80% of all RD have a clear genetic cause

Conclusions

- 1. Patient cohort of "Undiagnosed diseases" should be subgrouped to define different diagnostic follow-up strategies
- 2. Development and availability of novel Omics technologies will contribute to deciphering unsolved and unsolvable diseases
- 3. Next steps in Omics diagnostics (system diagnostics) will be a challenge and require further strong support of research consortia
- 4. Implementing Machine learning and AI algorithms will greatly improve diagnostic work up
- 5. Whereas WES/WGS are more "global" approaches of entire patient cohorts, next steps in terms of technology, methods, and analytics will be more patient individualized and require time
- 6. Special functional attention should be on solving VUS







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I declare to receive an explorative grant from Illumina for implementation of WGS into clinical care.

ZSE TÜBINGEN Zentrum für Seltene Erkrankungen



Institut für Medizinische Genetik und **Angewandte Genomik**

Deutschland Land der Ideen Ausgewählter Ort 2011

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NGS Competence Center Tübingen

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