

Patient Information

Name: Donor 12974
Date of Birth: [REDACTED]
Sema4 ID: 22237091
Client ID: SEATSB-S462055834
Indication: Carrier Screening

Specimen Information

Specimen Type: Blood
Date Collected: 11/21/2022
Date Received: 11/22/2022
Final Report: 12/14/2022

Referring Provider

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Expanded Carrier Screen (502 genes) with Personalized Residual Risk

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

⊕ Positive	⊖ Negative
Carrier of Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency (AR) Associated gene(s): <i>CYP21A2</i> Variant(s) Detected: c.841G>T, p.V281L, Pathogenic, Heterozygous (one copy) Carrier of Familial Mediterranean Fever (AR) Associated gene(s): <i>MEFV</i> Variant(s) Detected: c.2084A>G, p.K695R, Pathogenic, Heterozygous (one copy) Carrier of Hypophosphatemic Rickets with Hypercalciuria (AR) Associated gene(s): <i>SLC34A3</i> Variant(s) Detected: c.1304delG, p.S435TfsX46, Likely Pathogenic, Heterozygous (one copy)	Negative for all other genes tested To view a full list of genes and diseases tested please see Table 1 in this report

AR=Autosomal recessive; XL=X-linked

Recommendations

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

Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency (AR)

Results and Interpretation

CYP21A2 copy number: 2

No pathogenic copy number variants detected

CYP21A2 sequencing: c.841G>T, p.V281L, Pathogenic, Heterozygous (one copy)

Genes analyzed: *CYP21A2* (NM_000500.6)

Inheritance: Autosomal Recessive

A heterozygous (one copy) pathogenic missense variant, c.841G>T, p.V281L, was detected in the *CYP21A2* gene (NM_000500.6). Please note that this variant is typically causative for the non-classic form of congenital adrenal hyperplasia (PMID: 29450859). Variants associated with the non-classic form usually cause non-classic congenital adrenal hyperplasia when found in trans with a pathogenic allele, regardless of whether the second variant is associated with classic or non-classic disease (PMID: 29450859). Therefore, this individual is expected to be at least a carrier for non-classic congenital adrenal hyperplasia. Heterozygous carriers are not expected to exhibit symptoms of this disease.

What is congenital adrenal hyperplasia (due to 21-hydroxylase deficiency)?

Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) is a group of autosomal recessive disorders resulting from deficiency in the enzymes involved in cortisol biosynthesis. The majority (95%) of CAH cases are due to 21-hydroxylase deficiency (21-OHD CAH), which is caused by homozygous or compound heterozygous pathogenic variants in the gene *CYP21A2*. Approximately 20% of mutant alleles have deletions of 30 kb that have been generated by unequal meiotic crossing-over between the two genes. Another 75% of mutant alleles are due to gene conversion events, where an inactivating mutation from the *CYP21A1P* pseudogene is introduced into one copy of the *CYP21A2* gene, thus making the gene non-functional. Three different forms of 21-OHD CAH have been reported: a classic salt wasting form, a classic simple virilizing form, and a non-classic form.

- The classic salt wasting form results from a nonfunctional enzyme and is the most severe. The phenotype includes prenatal onset of virilization and inadequate adrenal aldosterone secretion that can result in fatal salt-wasting crises.
- The classic simple virilizing form results from low levels of functional enzyme and involves prenatal virilization but no salt-wasting.
- The non-classic form, which results from a mild enzyme deficiency, occurs postnatally and involves phenotypes associated with hyperandrogenism, such as hirsutism, delayed menarche, and infertility.

Treatment for the classic forms of the disorder include glucocorticoid and mineralocorticoid replacement therapy, as well as the possibility of feminizing genitoplasty, while patients with the non-classic form usually do not require treatment. The life expectancy for this disorder can be normal with treatment, however the occurrence of salt-wasting crises can be fatal.

Familial Mediterranean Fever (AR)

Results and Interpretation

A heterozygous (one copy) pathogenic missense variant, c.2084A>G, p.K695R, was detected in the *MEFV* gene (NM_000243.2). When this variant is present in trans with a pathogenic variant, it is considered to be causative for familial Mediterranean fever. Therefore, this individual is expected to be at least a carrier for familial Mediterranean fever. Heterozygous carriers are usually asymptomatic, but have occasionally been reported to exhibit mild to severe symptoms of this disease.

What is Familial Mediterranean Fever?

Familial Mediterranean fever is an autosomal recessive disorder caused by pathogenic variants in the gene *MEFV*. It is particularly common in Middle Eastern and Mediterranean populations, as well as individuals of Ashkenazi or Sephardic Jewish ancestry. Clinical symptoms are variable, with some patients having mild forms and never requiring clinical attention. Two main forms of the disease exist:

- Type 1: Recurrent bouts of fever, inflammation and pain in the abdomen or the joints. Depending on the individual, these bouts may occur often or rarely. Each episode typically lasts about 3 days. Some patients have symptoms of discomfort before an episode begins.
- Type 2: Some patients who do not experience fever episodes may develop a buildup of proteins called amyloids in the kidneys. This can lead to kidney damage and end-stage renal disease, requiring dialysis or kidney transplant.

Life expectancy is not reduced, except in untreated patients with severe kidney manifestations. Certain variants are associated with more severe disease, development of amyloidosis, and earlier onset of symptoms.

Hypophosphatemic Rickets with Hypercalciuria (AR)

Results and Interpretation

A heterozygous (one copy) likely pathogenic frameshift variant, c.1304delG, p.S435TfsX46, was detected in the *SLC34A3* gene (NM_080877.2). When this variant is present in trans with a pathogenic variant, it is considered to be causative for hypophosphatemic rickets with hypercalciuria. Therefore, this individual is expected to be at least a carrier for hypophosphatemic rickets with hypercalciuria. Heterozygous carriers may have increased risk of kidney stone formation and renal calcification.

What is Hypophosphatemic Rickets with Hypercalciuria?

Hypophosphatemic rickets with hypercalciuria is a rare metabolic autosomal recessive disorder caused by pathogenic variants in the gene *SLC34A3*. The age of onset is infancy or early childhood. The common clinical manifestations include hypophosphatemia (low levels of phosphate in the blood), bone abnormalities, muscle weakness, hypotonia, bone pain, hypercalciuria (high levels of calcium in the urine), growth delays, and recurrent kidney and renal stones. With appropriate treatment, life expectancy is expected to be normal.

Test description

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



Wei Kelly, M.D., Ph.D., DABMGG, Assistant 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

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

Disease	Gene	Inheritance Pattern	Status	Detailed Summary
Positive				
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency	<i>CYP21A2</i>	AR	Carrier	<i>CYP21A2</i> copy number: 2 No pathogenic copy number variants detected <i>CYP21A2</i> sequencing: c.841G>T, p.V281L, Pathogenic, Heterozygous (one copy)
Familial Mediterranean Fever	<i>MEFV</i>	AR	Carrier	c.2084A>G, p.K695R, Pathogenic, Heterozygous (one copy)
Hypophosphatemic Rickets with Hypercalciuria	<i>SLC34A3</i>	AR	Carrier	c.1304delG, p.S435TfsX46, Likely Pathogenic, Heterozygous (one copy)
Negative				
2-Methylbutyrylglycinuria	<i>ACADSB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,800
3-Beta-Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase Type II Deficiency	<i>HSD3B2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,300
3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency (MCCC1-Related)	<i>MCCC1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,400
3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency (MCCC2-Related)	<i>MCCC2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
3-Methylglutaconic Aciduria, Type III	<i>OPA3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 50,000
3-Phosphoglycerate Dehydrogenase Deficiency	<i>PHGDH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 63,000
6-Pyruvoyl-Tetrahydropterin Synthase Deficiency	<i>PTS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,800
CD59-Mediated Hemolytic Anemia	<i>CD59</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 415,000
WNT10A-Related Ectodermal Dysplasia	<i>WNT10A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,900
Abetalipoproteinemia	<i>MTTP</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,200
Achalasia-Addisonianism-Alacrimia Syndrome	<i>AAAS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,500
Achromatopsia (CNGA3-Related)	<i>CNGA3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 830
Achromatopsia (CNGB3-related)	<i>CNGB3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,600
Acrodermatitis Enteropathica	<i>SLC39A4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 12,000
Acute Infantile Liver Failure	<i>TRMU</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,400
Acyl-CoA Oxidase I Deficiency	<i>ACOX1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 39,000
Adams-Oliver Syndrome 4	<i>EOGT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 44,000
Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency	<i>ADA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,100
Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone Deficiency	<i>TBX19</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 35,000
Adrenoleukodystrophy, X-Linked	<i>ABCD1</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 19,000
Agammaglobulinemia	<i>BTK</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 250,000
Agenesis of the Corpus Callosum	<i>FRMD4A</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,393,000
Aicardi-Goutieres Syndrome (RNASEH2C-Related)	<i>RNASEH2C</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 11,000
Aicardi-Goutieres Syndrome (SAMHD1-Related)	<i>SAMHD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 10,000
Aicardi-Goutieres Syndrome (TREX1-Related)	<i>TREX1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,200
Albinism, Oculocutaneous, Type III	<i>TYRP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,500
Alkaptonuria	<i>HGD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100
Alpha-Mannosidosis	<i>MAN2B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,200

Alpha-Thalassemia	HBA1/HBA2	AR	Reduced Risk	HBA1 Copy Number: 2 HBA2 Copy Number: 2 No pathogenic copy number variants detected HBA1/HBA2 Sequencing: Negative Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 10,000
Alpha-Thalassemia Intellectual Disability Syndrome	ATRX	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 48,000
Alport Syndrome (COL4A3-Related)	COL4A3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,800
Alport Syndrome (COL4A4-Related)	COL4A4	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,800
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 3,800
Andermann Syndrome	SLC12A6	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 151,000
Antley-Bixler Syndrome (POR-Related)	POR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,000
Argininemia	ARG1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,500
Argininosuccinic Aciduria	ASL	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Aromatase Deficiency	CYP19A1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,400
Arthrogryposis, Intellectual Disability, and Seizures	SLC35A3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 454,000
Asparagine Synthetase Deficiency	ASNS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 202,000
Aspartylglycosaminuria	AGA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 13,000
Ataxia With Isolated Vitamin E Deficiency	TTPA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 61,000
Ataxia-Telangiectasia	ATM	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,300
Ataxia-Telangiectasia-Like Disorder 1	MRE11	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,500
Autosomal Recessive Spastic Ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay	SACS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,600
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (ARL6-Related)	ARL6	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 29,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS10-Related)	BBS10	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,700
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS12-Related)	BBS12	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,900
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS1-Related)	BBS1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,400
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS2-Related)	BBS2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome (BBS4-Related)	BBS4	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 22,000
Bare Lymphocyte Syndrome, Type II	CIITA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 35,000
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 740
Bartter Syndrome, Type 4A	BSND	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 91,000
Bernard-Soulier Syndrome, Type A1	GP1BA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 42,000
Bernard-Soulier Syndrome, Type C	GP9	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,300
Beta-Globin-Related Hemoglobinopathies	HBB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk (Beta-Globin-Related Hemoglobinopathies): 1 in 2,000 Personalized Residual Risk (Beta-Globin-Related Hemoglobinopathies: HbS Variant): 1 in 790,000 Personalized Residual Risk (Beta-Globin-Related Hemoglobinopathies: HbC Variant): 1 in 2,107,000
Beta-Ketothiolase Deficiency	ACAT1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,400
Beta-Mannosidosis	MANBA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,100
BH4-Deficient Hyperphenylalaninemia C	QDPR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,100
BH4-Deficient Hyperphenylalaninemia D	PCBD1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,000
Bilateral Frontoparietal Polymicrogyria	GPR56	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 203,000
Biotinidase Deficiency	BTBD	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 500
Bloom Syndrome	BLM	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,400
Canavan Disease	ASPA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,000
Carbamoylphosphate Synthetase I Deficiency	CPS1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100

Carnitine Acylcarnitine Translocase Deficiency	SLC25A20	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,100
Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase IA Deficiency	CPT1A	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 24,000
Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase II Deficiency	CPT2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 670
Carpenter Syndrome	RAB23	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 21,000
Cartilage-Hair Hypoplasia	RMRP	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 960
Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia	CASQ2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,900
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 2,100
Cerebral Creatine Deficiency Syndrome 3	GATM	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,900
Cerebral Dysgenesis, Neuropathy, Ichthyosis, and Palmoplantar Keratoderma Syndrome	SNAP29	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,730,000
Cerebrotendinous Xanthomatosis	CYP27A1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,900
Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Type 4D	NDRG1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 730,000
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 7,100
Chondrodysplasia Punctata	ARSE	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 862,000
Choreoacanthocytosis	VPS13A	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 13,000
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 5,000
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 12,000
Citrullinemia, Type 1	ASS1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,500
Cockayne Syndrome, Type A	ERCC8	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,900
Cockayne Syndrome, Type B and other ERCC6-Related Disorders	ERCC6	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,100
Cohen Syndrome	VPS13B	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,400
Combined Factor V and VIII Deficiency	LMAN1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 102,000
Combined Malonic and Methylmalonic Aciduria	ACSF3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,400
Combined Oxidative Phosphorylation Deficiency 1	GFM1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 13,000
Combined Oxidative Phosphorylation Deficiency 3	TSFM	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 27,000
Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency 1	POU1F1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,900
Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency 2	PROP1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,800
Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency 3	LHX3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 140,000
Combined SAP Deficiency	PSAP	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 44,000
Cone-Rod Dystrophy 6 / Leber Congenital Amaurosis 1	GUCY2D	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 11-Beta-Hydroxylase Deficiency	CYP11B1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 520
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to 17-Alpha-Hydroxylase Deficiency	CYP17A1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,800
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 6,100
Congenital Amegakaryocytic Thrombocytopenia	MPL	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,100
Congenital Bile Acid Synthesis Defect (AKR1D1-Related)	AKR1D1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,900
Congenital Bile Acid Synthesis Defect (HSD3B7-Related)	HSD3B7	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,900
Congenital Disorder of Deglycosylation	NGLY1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 14,000

Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Ia	PMM2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 540
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Ib	MPI	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,600
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Ic	ALG6	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,100
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, Type Im	DOLK	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 134,000
Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia Type 2	SEC23B	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,000
Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia, Type Ia	CDAN1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 470
Congenital Ichthyosis 4A and 4B	ABCA12	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,100
Congenital Insensitivity to Pain with Anhidrosis	NTRK1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,700
Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (LAMA2-Related)	LAMA2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 640
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CHAT-Related)	CHAT	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,100
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CHRNE-Related)	CHRNE	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,100
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (DOK7-Related)	DOK7	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (RAPSN-Related)	RAPSN	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,900
Congenital Neutropenia (HAX1-Related)	HAX1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 82,000
Congenital Neutropenia (VPS45-Related)	VPS45	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 163,000
Congenital Nongoitrous Hypothyroidism 1	TSHR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,000
Congenital Nongoitrous Hypothyroidism 4	TSHB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 118,000
Congenital Secretory Chloride Diarrhea 1	SLC26A3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,400
Corneal Dystrophy and Perceptive Deafness	SLC4A11	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,600
Corticosterone Methyloxidase Deficiency	CYP11B2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,500
Cystic Fibrosis	CFTR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 440
Cystinosis	CTNS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,700
Cystinuria (SLC3A1-Related)	SLC3A1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 590
Cytochrome C Oxidase Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (COX15-Related)	COX15	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,300
D-Bifunctional Protein Deficiency	HSD17B4	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,000
Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 3	MYO15A	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 240
Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 59	PJVK	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 57,000
Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 7	TMC1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 76	SYNE4	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 43,000
Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 77	LOXHD1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,700
Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 8/10	TMPRSS3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 510
Deafness, Autosomal Recessive 9	OTOF	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,400
Desbuquois Dysplasia 1	CANT1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 24,000
Desmosterolosis	DHCR24	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 27,000
Diaphanospondylodysostosis	BMPER	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 18,000
Distal Renal Tubular Acidosis and other SLC4A1-related Disorders	SLC4A1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,000
Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy / Becker Muscular Dystrophy	DMD	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 10,000
Dyskeratosis Congenita (DKC1-related)	DKC1	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,259,000
Dyskeratosis Congenita (RTEL1-Related)	RTEL1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,800
Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa	COL7A1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 900
Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Type VI	PLOD1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 20,000
Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Type VIIIC	ADAMTS2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 243,000
Ellis-Van Creveld Syndrome (EVC2-Related)	EVC2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,300
Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome (EVC-Related)	EVC	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,200
Emery-Dreifuss Myopathy 1	EMD	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 833,000
Enhanced S-Cone Syndrome	NR2E3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,600

Ethylmalonic Encephalopathy	ETHE1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,400
Fabry Disease	GLA	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,700
Factor IX Deficiency	F9	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,100
Factor VII Deficiency	F7	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 450
Factor XI Deficiency	F11	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,500
Familial Autosomal Recessive Hypercholesterolemia	LDLRAP1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 136,000
Familial Dysautonomia	IKBKAP	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 51,000
Familial Hypercholesterolemia	LDLR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 280
Familial Hyperinsulinemic Hypoglycemia 4 / 3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	HADH	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,200
Familial Hyperinsulinism (ABCC8-Related)	ABCC8	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 450
Familial Hyperinsulinism (KCNJ11-Related)	KCNJ11	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,300
Familial Hyperphosphatemic Tumoral Calcinosis	GALNT3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,800
Fanconi Anemia, Group A	FANCA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100
Fanconi Anemia, Group C	FANCC	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 12,000
Fanconi Anemia, Group G	FANCG	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 28,000
Fanconi-Bickel Syndrome	SLC2A2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,000
Fragile X Syndrome	FMR1	XL	Reduced Risk	FMR1 CGG repeat sizes: Not Performed FMR1 Sequencing: Negative Fragile X CGG triplet repeat expansion testing was not performed at this time, as the patient has either been previously tested or is a male. Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 19,000
Fructose-1,6-Bisphosphatase Deficiency	FBP1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,600
Fucosidosis	FUCA1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,200
Fumarase Deficiency	FH	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,500
Fundus Albipunctatus	RDH5	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,000
Galactokinase Deficiency	GALK1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,700
Galactose Epimerase Deficiency	GALE	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,600
Galactosemia	GALT	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,200
Galactosialidosis	CTSA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,900
Gaucher Disease	GBA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,300
Generalized Thyrotropin-Releasing Hormone Resistance	TRHR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 104,000
Geroderma Osteodysplasticum	GORAB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 70,000
Gitelman Syndrome	SLC12A3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 290
Glanzmann Thrombasthenia (ITGA2B-Related)	ITGA2B	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,800
Glanzmann Thrombasthenia (ITGB3-Related)	ITGB3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,600
Glutaric Acidemia, Type I	GCDH	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,700
Glutaric Acidemia, Type IIa	ETFA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,700
Glutaric Acidemia, Type IIb	ETFB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,900
Glutaric Acidemia, Type IIc	ETFDH	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,700
Glutathione Synthetase Deficiency	GSS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,500
Glycine Encephalopathy (AMT-Related)	AMT	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,700
Glycine Encephalopathy (GLDC-Related)	GLDC	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 760
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type 0	GYS2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type Ia	G6PC	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,300
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type Ib	SLC37A4	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,300
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type II	GAA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 520
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type III	AGL	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,600
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type IV / Adult Polyglucosan Body Disease	GBE1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,400

Glycogen Storage Disease, Type IXb	PHKB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,600
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type V	PYGM	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type VI	PYGL	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,600
Glycogen Storage Disease, Type VII	PFKM	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,300
GM3 Synthase Deficiency	ST3GAL5	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 25,000
GRACILE Syndrome and Other BCS1L-Related Disorders	BCS1L	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,900
Gray Platelet Syndrome	NBEAL2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,800
Growth Hormone Deficiency, Type IB	GHRHR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,900
Hemochromatosis, Type 2A	HFE2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 12,000
Hemochromatosis, Type 3	TFR2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 11,000
Hereditary Fructose Intolerance	ALDOB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,900
Hereditary Spastic Paraparesis 4g	TECPR2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 116,000
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 1	HPS1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,500
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 3	HPS3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 49,000
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 4	HPS4	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 35,000
Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Type 6	HPS6	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 87,000
HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency	HMGCL	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,700
Hmg-CoA Synthase 2 Deficiency	HMGCS2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,000
Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency	HLCS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,500
Homocystinuria (CBS-Related)	CBS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,400
Homocystinuria due to MTHFR Deficiency	MTHFR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,300
Homocystinuria, cblE Type	MTRR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,600
Homocystinuria-Megaloblastic Anemia, Cobalamin G Type	MTR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Hydrocephalus	L1CAM	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 40,000
Hydrolethrus Syndrome	HYLS1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 52,000
Hyper-Igm Syndrome	CD40LG	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,167,000
Hyperornithinemia-Hyperammonemia-Homocitrullinuria Syndrome	SLC25A15	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,700
Hyperuricemia, Pulmonary Hypertension, Renal Failure, and Alkalosis	SARS2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 23,000
Hypohidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia 1	EDA	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 22,000
Hypomagnesemia 1	TRPM6	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 11,000
Hypomyelinating Leukodystrophy 3	AIMP1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 341,000
Hypomyelinating Leukodystrophy 12	VPS11	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 72,000
Hypophosphatasia	ALPL	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 790
Hypotrichosis 8 / Autosomal Recessive Woolly Hair 1	LPAR6	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 27,000
Immunodeficiency 18	CD3E	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 73,000
Immunodeficiency 19	CD3D	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 46,000
Inclusion Body Myopathy 2	GENE	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,000
Infantile Cerebral and Cerebellar Atrophy	MED17	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 129,000
Infantile Neuroaxonal Dystrophy 1 and other PLA2G6-Related Disorders	PLA2G6	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 690
Intellectual Disability, Autosomal Recessive 3	CC2D1A	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 220,000
Intrahepatic Cholestasis	ATP8B1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,400
Isovaleric Acidemia	IVD	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,000
Joubert Syndrome 2	TMEM216	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 152,000
Joubert Syndrome 4 / Senior-Loken Syndrome 1 / Juvenile Nephronophthisis 1	NPHP1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 21,000
Joubert Syndrome 7 / Meckel Syndrome 5 / COACH Syndrome	RPGRIPL	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 32,000

Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (<i>COL17A1</i> -Related)	<i>COL17A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 25,000
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (<i>ITGA6</i> -Related)	<i>ITGA6</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 125,000
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (<i>ITGB4</i> -Related)	<i>ITGB4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,400
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (<i>LAMA3</i> -Related)	<i>LAMA3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 21,000
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (<i>LAMB3</i> -Related)	<i>LAMB3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,900
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (<i>LAMC2</i> -Related)	<i>LAMC2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 77,000
Kohlschutter-Tonz Syndrome	<i>ROGDI</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,300
Krabbe Disease	<i>GALC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 860
Lamellar Ichthyosis, Type 1	<i>TGM1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,500
Laron Dwarfism	<i>GHR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,700
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 10 and Other CEP290-Related Ciliopathies	<i>CEP290</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 13	<i>RDH12</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,500
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 15 / Retinitis Pigmentosa 14	<i>TULP1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,800
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 2 / Retinitis Pigmentosa 20	<i>RPE65</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,500
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 4	<i>AIPL1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 5	<i>LCA5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 14,000
Leber Congenital Amaurosis 8 / Retinitis Pigmentosa 12 / Pigmented Paravenous Chorioretinal Atrophy	<i>CRB1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 990
Leigh Syndrome (<i>NDUFS7</i> -Related)	<i>NDUFS7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 26,000
Leigh Syndrome (<i>SURF1</i> -Related)	<i>SURF1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,400
Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type	<i>LRPPRC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 32,000
Lethal Congenital Contracture Syndrome 1 / Lethal Arthrogyria with Anterior Horn Cell Disease	<i>GLE1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 10,000
Lethal Congenital Contracture Syndrome 2	<i>ERBB3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 96,000
Lethal Congenital Contracture Syndrome 3	<i>PIP5K1C</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 318,000
Leukoencephalopathy with Vanishing White Matter	<i>EIF2B5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,300
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2A	<i>CAPN3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 960
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2B	<i>DYSF</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2C	<i>SGCG</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,900
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2D	<i>SGCA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,500
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2E	<i>SGCB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 31,000
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2F	<i>SGCD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 52,000
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2H	<i>TRIM32</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 10,000
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2I	<i>FKRP</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,400
Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type 2L	<i>ANO5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 660
Lipoamide Dehydrogenase Deficiency	<i>DLD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 14,000
Lipoid Adrenal Hyperplasia	<i>STAR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,600
Lipoprotein Lipase Deficiency	<i>LPL</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,400
Long-Chain 3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	<i>HADHA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,900
Lowe Syndrome	<i>OCRL</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,375,000
Lysinuric Protein Intolerance	<i>SLC7A7</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,000
Malonyl-CoA Decarboxylase Deficiency	<i>MLYCD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,800
Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Type 1a	<i>BCKDHA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,100
Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Type 1b	<i>BCKDHB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100

Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Type 2	DBT	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,600
Meckel Syndrome 1 / Bardet-Biedl Syndrome 13	MKS1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,700
Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	ACADM	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,800
MEDNIK Syndrome	AP1S1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 211,000
Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts	MLC1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,300
Megaloblastic Anemia 1	AMN	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,300
Menkes Disease	ATP7A	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 172,000
Metachromatic Leukodystrophy	ARSA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,000
Methionine Adenosyltransferase I/III Deficiency	MAT1A	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,900
Methylmalonic Acidemia (MMAA-Related)	MMAA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 15,000
Methylmalonic Acidemia (MMAB-Related)	MMAB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 12,000
Methylmalonic Acidemia (MUT-Related)	MUT	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,300
Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, Cobalamin C Type	MMACHC	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,800
Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, Cobalamin D Type	MMADHC	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 219,000
Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, Cobalamin F Type	LMBRD1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,600
Methylmalonyl-CoA Epimerase Deficiency	MCEE	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 98,000
Microphthalmia / Anophthalmia	VSX2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 40,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (ACAD9-Related)	ACAD9	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,800
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (NDUFA11-Related)	NDUFA11	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 414,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (NDUFAF5-Related)	NDUFAF5	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 98,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (NDUFS6-Related)	NDUFS6	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 353,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency (NDUFV1-Related)	NDUFV1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 870
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (FOXRED1-Related)	FOXRED1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 13,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (NDUFAF2-Related)	NDUFAF2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 168,000
Mitochondrial Complex I Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (NDUFS4-Related)	NDUFS4	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 41,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (COX20-related)	COX20	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 42,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (COX6B1-related)	COX6B1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,116,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (APOPT1-Related)	APOPT1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,200
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (PET100-Related)	PET100	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 469,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (SCO1-related)	SCO1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 13,000
Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency / Leigh Syndrome (COX10-Related)	COX10	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,200
Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 2	TK2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,900
Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 3	DGUOK	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,200
Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 4A and 4B and other POLG-Related Disorders	POLG	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 320
Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 5	SUCLA2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 78,000
Mitochondrial DNA Depletion Syndrome 6 / Navajo Neurohepatopathy	MPV17	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,400
Mitochondrial Myopathy and Sideroblastic Anemia 1	PUS1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 449,000
Mitochondrial Trifunctional Protein Deficiency (HADHB-Related)	HADHB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,000

Molybdenum Cofactor Deficiency A	MOCS1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,700
Mucopolidosis II / IIIA	GNPTAB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Mucopolidosis III Gamma	GNPTG	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 68,000
Mucopolidosis IV	MCOLN1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,400
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I	IDUA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,300
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type II	IDS	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 76,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA	SGSH	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,700
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIB	NAGLU	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 950
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIC	HGSNAT	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,200
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIID	GNS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 137,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IVa	GALNS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 690
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IVb / GM1 Gangliosidosis	GLB1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,700
Mucopolysaccharidosis type IX	HYAL1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 149,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis type VI	ARSB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,300
Mucopolysaccharidosis VII	GUSB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,600
Mulibrey Nanism	TRIM37	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 31,000
Multiple Congenital Anomalies-Hypotonia-Seizures Syndrome 1	PIGN	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,800
Multiple Pterygium Syndrome	CHRNA3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,900
Multiple Sulfatase Deficiency	SUMF1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 69,000
Muscle-Eye-Brain Disease and Other POMGNT1-Related Congenital Muscular Dystrophy-Dystroglycanopathies	POMGNT1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,200
Myoneurogastrointestinal Encephalopathy	TYMP	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Myotubular Myopathy 1	MTM1	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 192,000
N-Acetylglutamate Synthase Deficiency	NAGS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,200
Nemaline Myopathy 2	NEB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,400
Nephrogenic Diabetes insipidus (AVPR2-related) / Nephrogenic Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuresis	AVPR2	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 471,000
Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus, Type II	AQP2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,400
Nephronophthisis 2	INVS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 56,000
Nephrotic Syndrome (NPHS1-Related) / Congenital Finnish Nephrosis	NPHS1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 920
Nephrotic Syndrome (NPHS2-Related) / Steroid-Resistant Nephrotic Syndrome	NPHS2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 780
Neurodegeneration due to Cerebral Folate Transport Deficiency	FOLR1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,300
Neurodevelopmental Disorder with Progressive Microcephaly, Spasticity, and Brain Anomalies	PLAA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 229,000
Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (CLN3-Related)	CLN3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,200
Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (CLN5-Related)	CLN5	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,300
Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (CLN6-Related)	CLN6	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,600
Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (CLN8-Related)	CLN8	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,100
Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (MFSD8-Related)	MFSD8	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,200
Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (PPT1-Related)	PPT1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,500
Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis (TPP1-Related)	TPP1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,300
Niemann-Pick Disease (SMPD1-Related)	SMPD1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,800
Niemann-Pick Disease, Type C (NPC1-Related)	NPC1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 690
Niemann-Pick Disease, Type C (NPC2-Related)	NPC2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,600
Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome	NBN	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 14,000
Non-Syndromic Hearing Loss (GJB2-Related)	GJB2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 600
Oculocutaneous Albinism, Type IA / IB	TYR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 240

Oculocutaneous Albinism, Type IV	<i>SLC45A2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 830
Omenn Syndrome (<i>RAG2</i> -Related)	<i>RAG2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 17,000
Omenn Syndrome / Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, Athabaskan-Type	<i>DCLRE1C</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,500
Omenn Syndrome and other <i>RAG2</i> -Related Disorders	<i>RAG1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 850
Ornithine Aminotransferase Deficiency	<i>OAT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,400
Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency	<i>OTC</i>	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 103,000
Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Type XI	<i>FKBP10</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,500
Osteopetrosis 1	<i>TCIRG1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,700
Osteopetrosis 8	<i>SNX10</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 16,000
Otospondylomegapiphyseal Dysplasia / Deafness / Fibrochondrogenesis 2	<i>COL11A2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,700
Papillon-Lefevre Syndrome	<i>CTSC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,000
Pendred Syndrome	<i>SLC26A4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 390
Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder 3A and 3B	<i>PEX12</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 30,000
Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder 7A and 7B	<i>PEX26</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 70,000
Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency	<i>PAH</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 340
Polycystic Kidney Disease, Autosomal Recessive	<i>PKHD1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 450
Polyglandular Autoimmune Syndrome, Type 1	<i>AIRE</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,300
Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 1A	<i>VRK1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 25,000
Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 1B	<i>EXOSC3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 10,000
Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 2A and Type 4	<i>TSEN54</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,700
Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 2E	<i>VPS53</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 139,000
Pontocerebellar Hypoplasia, Type 6	<i>RARS2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,600
Primary Carnitine Deficiency	<i>SLC22A5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,500
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (<i>CCDC103</i> -Related)	<i>CCDC103</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 27,000
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (<i>CCDC151</i> -Related)	<i>CCDC151</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 59,000
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (<i>CCDC39</i> -Related)	<i>CCDC39</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 12,000
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (<i>DNAH5</i> -Related)	<i>DNAH5</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,500
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (<i>DNAI1</i> -Related)	<i>DNAI1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,000
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (<i>DNAI2</i> -Related)	<i>DNAI2</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 76,000
Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (<i>RSPH9</i> -Related)	<i>RSPH9</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 253,000
Primary Coenzyme Q10 Deficiency 7	<i>COQ4</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 12,000
Primary Congenital Glaucoma 3A	<i>CYP1B1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 880
Primary Hyperoxaluria, Type 1	<i>AGXT</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,900
Primary Hyperoxaluria, Type 2	<i>GRHPR</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 11,000
Primary Hyperoxaluria, Type 3	<i>HOGA1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,400
Progressive Cerebello-Cerebral Atrophy	<i>SEPSECS</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,400
Progressive Familial Intrahepatic Cholestasis, Type 2	<i>ABCB11</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 950
Progressive Myoclonic Epilepsy, Type 1B	<i>PRICKLE1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 98,000
Progressive Pseudorheumatoid Dysplasia	<i>WISP3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,600
Prolidase Deficiency	<i>PEPD</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 30,000
Propionic Acidemia (<i>PCCA</i> -Related)	<i>PCCA</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,600
Propionic Acidemia (<i>PCCB</i> -Related)	<i>PCCB</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 12,000
Pulmonary Surfactant Dysfunction	<i>ABCA3</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Pycnodysostosis	<i>CTSK</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,100
Pyridoxamine 5'-Phosphate Oxidase Deficiency	<i>PNPO</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 10,000
Pyridoxine-Dependent Epilepsy	<i>ALDH7A1</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,100
Pyruvate Carboxylase Deficiency	<i>PC</i>	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,000

Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E1-Alpha Deficiency	PDHA1	XL	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 139,000
Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E1-Beta Deficiency	PDHB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 15,000
Renal Tubular Acidosis and Deafness	ATP6V1B1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,600
Retinitis Pigmentosa 25	EYS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,800
Retinitis Pigmentosa 26	CERKL	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 13,000
Retinitis Pigmentosa 28	FAM161A	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 34,000
Retinitis Pigmentosa 36	PRCD	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 304,000
Retinitis Pigmentosa 59	DHDDS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 601,000
Retinitis Pigmentosa 64 / Bardet-Biedl Syndrome 21 / Cone-Rod Dystrophy 16	C8ORF37	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 168,000
Rh Deficiency Syndrome	RHAG	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 46,000
Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata, Type 1	PEX7	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 10,000
Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata, Type 3	AGPS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 620,000
Roberts Syndrome	ESCO2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 139,000
Salla Disease	SLC17A5	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,400
Sandhoff Disease	HEXB	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,800
Sanjad-Sakati Syndrome	TBCE	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 21,000
Schimke Immunoosseous Dysplasia	SMARCA1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,800
Seckel Syndrome 5 / Microcephaly 9	CEP152	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,700
Segawa Syndrome	TH	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,100
Sepiapterin Reductase Deficiency	SPR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 35,000
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (IL7R-Related)	IL7R	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 20,000
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (JAK3-Related)	JAK3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,100
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (PTPRC-Related)	PTPRC	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 8,500
Severe Congenital Neutropenia 4	G6PC3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 10,000
Severe Neonatal Hyperparathyroidism	CASR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,700
Short Stature, Onychodysplasia, Facial Dysmorphism, and Hypotrichosis	POC1A	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 108,000
Short-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	ACADS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 660
Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome	SBDS	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,700
Sialidosis, Type I and Type II	NEU1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,000
Sjogren-Larsson Syndrome	ALDH3A2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 5,500
Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome	DHCR7	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 750
Spastic Paraplegia 15	ZFYVE26	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 46,000
Spastic Tetraplegia, Thin Corpus Callosum, and Progressive Microcephaly	SLC1A4	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 855,000
Spherocytosis, Type 5	EPB42	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,200
Spinal Muscular Atrophy	SMN1	AR	Reduced Risk	SMN1 copy number: 2 SMN2 copy number: 2 c.*3>80T>G: Negative SMN1 Sequencing: Negative Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,107
Spinal Muscular Atrophy with Respiratory Distress 1 / Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Type 2S	IGHMBP2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,200
Spinocerebellar Ataxia with Axonal Neuropathy 3	COA7	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 12,000
Spondylocostal Dysostosis 1	DLL3	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,200
Spondylometaphyseal Dysplasia (DDR2-Related)	DDR2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 236,000
Spondylothoracic Dysostosis	MESP2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 382,000
Steel Syndrome	COL27A1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 93,000

Stuve-Wiedemann Syndrome	LIFR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,000
Sulfate Transporter-Related Osteochondrodysplasia	SLC26A2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,800
Tay-Sachs Disease	HEXA	AR	Reduced Risk	Tay-Sachs disease enzyme: Non-carrier
				White blood cells: Non-carrier
				- Hex A%: 61.3% (Non-carrier : 55.0 - 72.0%; Carrier: < 50.0%) - Total hexosaminidase activity: 2196 nmol/hr/mg
				HEXA Sequencing: Negative Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,400
Thiamine-Responsive Megaloblastic Anemia Syndrome	SLC19A2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 11,000
Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 1	SLC5A5	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 45,000
Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 2A	TPO	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 910
Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 3	TG	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 850
Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 4	IYD	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,800
Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 5	DUOXA2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 29,000
Thyroid Dysmorphogenesis 6	DUOX2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 190
Trichohepatoenteric Syndrome 1	TTC37	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 14,000
Tyrosinemia, Type I	FAH	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,900
Tyrosinemia, Type II	TAT	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,800
Tyrosinemia, Type III	HPD	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 266,000
Usher Syndrome, Type IB	MYO7A	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,000
Usher Syndrome, Type IC	USH1C	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,600
Usher Syndrome, Type ID	CDH23	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,400
Usher Syndrome, Type IF	PCDH15	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,800
Usher Syndrome, Type IIA	USH2A	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 290
Usher Syndrome, Type III	CLRN1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,300
Very Long Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	ACADVL	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 920
Vitamin D-Dependent Rickets, Type I	CYP27B1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 7,900
Vitamin D-Resistant Rickets, Type IIA	VDR	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 17,000
Walker-Warburg Syndrome and Other FKTN-Related Dystrophies	FKTN	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 4,200
Werner Syndrome	WRN	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 9,200
Wilson Disease	ATP7B	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 350
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 22,000
Wolman Disease / Cholesteryl Ester Storage Disease	LIPA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,200
Woodhouse-Sakati Syndrome	DCAF17	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 81,000
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 5,900
Xeroderma Pigmentosum, Group A	XPA	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 11,000
Xeroderma Pigmentosum, Group C	XPC	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 12,000
Xeroderma Pigmentosum, Group G	ERCC5	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 3,000
Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX10-Related)	PEX10	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 6,300
Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX1-Related)	PEX1	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 2,000
Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX2-Related)	PEX2	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 77,000
Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum (PEX6-Related)	PEX6	AR	Reduced Risk	Personalized Residual Risk: 1 in 1,600

AR=Autosomal recessive; XL=X-linked

Test methods and comments

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

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

PCR amplification using Asuragen, Inc. AmpliX[®] *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[®] 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[®] probe sets and reagents from MRC-Holland were used for copy number variations (CNVs) analysis of specific targets versus known control samples. digitalMLPA[®] 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[®] probes. Analytical sensitivity and specificity of both the conventional MLPA method and the digitalMLPA[®] 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 silent carrier.

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

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

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

Agilent SureSelect™XT Low Input technology was used with a custom capture library to target the exonic regions and intron/exon splice junctions of the relevant genes, as well as a number of UTR, intronic or promoter regions that contain previously reported mutations. Libraries were pooled and sequenced on the Illumina NovaSeq 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® genotyping platform.

Exceptions: *ABCD1* (NM_000033.3) exons 8 and 9; *ACADSB* (NM_001609.3) chr10:124,810,695-124,810,707 (partial exon 9); *ADA* (NM_000022.2) exon 1; *ADAMTS2* (NM_014244.4) exon 1; *AGPS* (NM_003659.3) chr2:178,257,512-178,257,649 (partial exon 1); *ALDH7A1* (NM_001182.4) chr5:125,911,150-125,911,163 (partial exon 7) and chr5:125,896,807-125,896,821 (partial exon 10); *ALMS1* (NM_015120.4) chr2:73,612,990-73,613,041 (partial exon 1); *APOPT1* (NM_032374.4) chr14:104,040,437-104,040,455 (partial exon 3); *CDAN1* (NM_138477.2) exon 2; *CEP152* (NM_014985.3) chr15:49,061,146-49,061,165 (partial exon 14) and exon 22; *CEP290* (NM_025114.3) exon 5, exon 7, chr12:88,519,017-88,519,039 (partial exon 13), chr12:88,514,049-88,514,058 (partial exon 15), chr12:88,502,837-88,502,841 (partial exon 23), chr12:88,481,551-88,481,589 (partial exon 32), chr12:88,471,605-88,471,700 (partial exon 40); *CFTR* (NM_000492.3) exon 10; *COL4A4* (NM_000092.4) chr2:227,942,604-227,942,619 (partial exon 25); *COX10* (NM_001303.3) exon 6; *CYP11B1* (NM_000497.3) exons 3-7; *CYP11B2* (NM_000498.3) exons 3-7; *DNAI2* (NM_023036.4) chr17:72,308,136-72,308,147 (partial exon 12); *DOK7* (NM_173660.4) chr4:3,465,131-3,465,161 (partial exon 1) and exon 2; *DUOX2* (NM_014080.4) exons 6-8; *EIF2AK3* (NM_004836.5) exon 8; *EVC* (NM_153717.2) exon 1; *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_027346.2) 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 SureSelectTMXT Low-Input technology was utilized in order to create whole-genome libraries for each patient sample. Libraries were then pooled and sequenced on the Illumina NovaSeq platform. Each sequencing lane was multiplexed to achieve 0.4-2x genome coverage, using paired-end 100 bp reads. The sequencing data underwent ancestral analysis using a customized, licensed bioinformatics algorithm that was validated in house. Identified sub-ethnic groupings were binned into one of 7 continental-level groups (African, East Asian, South Asian, Non-Finnish European, Finnish, Native American, and Ashkenazi Jewish) or, for those ethnicities that matched poorly to the continental-level groups, an 8th "unassigned" group, which were then used to select residual risk values for each gene. For individuals belonging to multiple high-level ethnic groupings, a weighting strategy was used to select the most appropriate residual risk. For genes that had insufficient data to

calculate ethnic-specific residual risk values, or for sub-ethnic groupings that fell into the "unassigned" group, a "worldwide" residual risk was used. This "worldwide" residual risk was calculated using data from all available continental-level groups.

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.

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Additional disease-specific references available upon request.



Patient Information	Specimen Information	Client Information
12974, DONOR DOB: [REDACTED] AGE: [REDACTED] Gender: M Phone: NG Patient ID: LP2913467	Specimen: CF775029J Requisition: 8590814 Lab Ref #: 22819374SPB Collected: 11/21/2022 Received: 11/22/2022 / 22:15 EST Reported: 12/01/2022 / 22:53 EST	Client #: 48041578 NYNJMAIL GENOMICS, SEMA4 SEMA4 62 SOUTHFIELD AVE STAMFORD, CT 06902-7229

Ward:	SEATSB
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Cytogenetic Report

CHROMOSOME ANALYSIS, BLOOD - 14596

Lab:EZ

CHROMOSOME ANALYSIS, BLOOD

Order ID: 22-495445
Specimen Type: Blood
Clinical Indication: Encounter of male for testing for
disease carrier status for procrea management

RESULT:

NORMAL MALE KARYOTYPE

INTERPRETATION:

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

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

NOMENCLATURE:

46,XY

ASSAY INFORMATION:

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

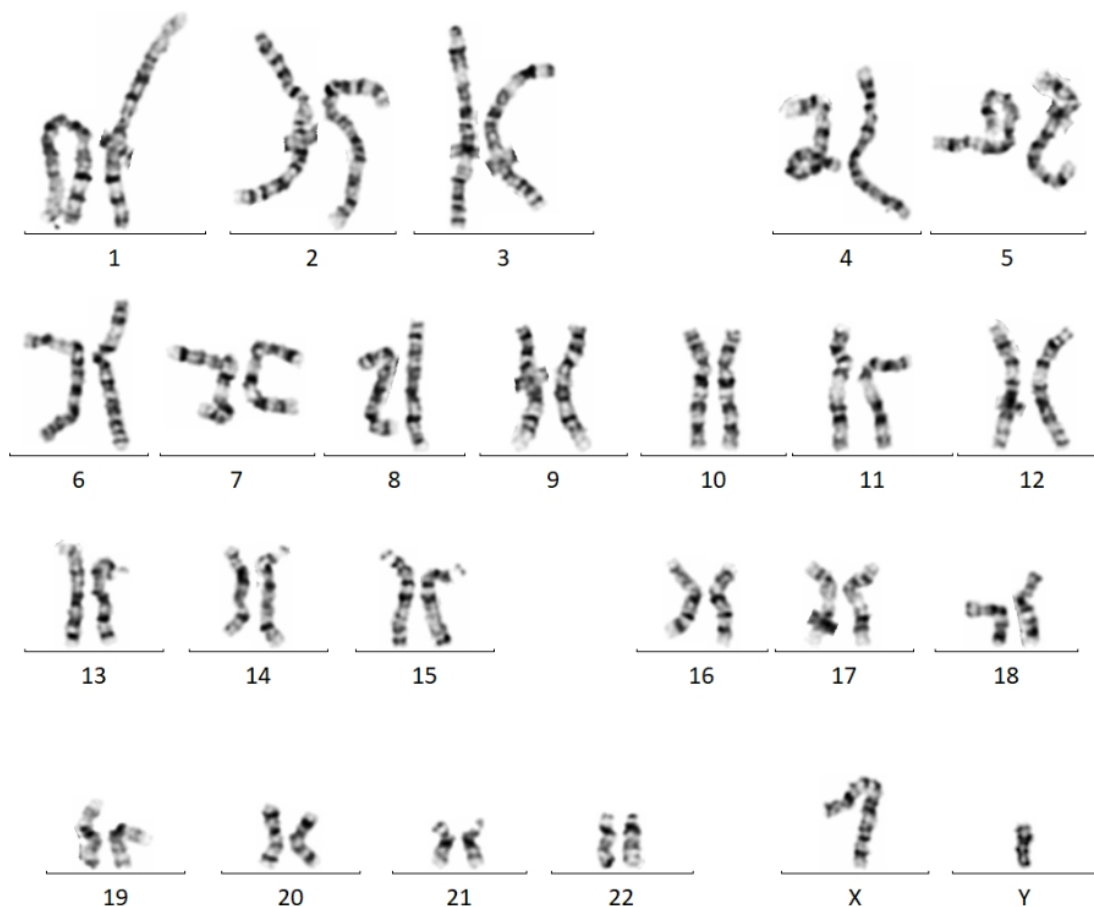
This test does not address genetic disorders that cannot be detected by standard cytogenetic methods or rare events such as low level mosaicism or subtle rearrangements.

Lakshmi J. Nemana, Ph.D., FACMG

Electronic Signature: 12/1/2022 10:13 PM



Patient Information	Specimen Information	Client Information
12974, DONOR DOB: [REDACTED] AGE: [REDACTED] Gender: M Patient ID: LP2913467	Specimen: CF775029J Collected: 11/21/2022 Received: 11/22/2022 / 22:15 EST Reported: 12/01/2022 / 22:53 EST	Client #: 48041578 GENOMICS, SEMA4



PERFORMING SITE:

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