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1Molecular characterization of 1q44 microdeletion in eleven patients reveals three 2candidate genes for intellectual disability and seizures

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14

15**Key Words:** 1q44, deletion, chromosome, HNRNPU, FAM36A, ncRNA, intellectual

16disability, corpus callosum, seizure

17

1ABSTRACT

2

3Patients with a submicroscopic deletion at 1q43q44 present with intellectual disability (ID),
 4microcephaly, craniofacial anomalies, seizures, limb anomalies and corpus callosum
 5abnormalities. However, the precise relationship between most of deleted genes and the
 6clinical features in these patients still remains unclear. We studied 11 unrelated patients with
 71q44 microdeletion. We showed that the deletions occurred de novo in all patients for whom
 8both parents' DNA was available (10/11). All patients presented with moderate to severe ID,
 9seizures and non-specific craniofacial anomalies. By oligoarray-based comparative genomic
 10hybridization (aCGH) covering the 1q44 region at a high resolution, we obtained a critical
 11deleted region containing two coding genes - *HNRNPU* and *FAM36A* - and one non-coding
 12gene - *NCRNA00201*. All three genes were expressed in different normal human tissues,
 13including in human brain, with highest expression levels in the cerebellum. Mutational
 14screening of the *HNRNPU* and *FAM36A* genes in 191 patients with unexplained isolated ID
 15did not reveal any deleterious mutations while the *NCRNA00201* non-coding gene was not
 16analyzed. Nine of the 11 patients did not present with microcephaly or corpus callosum
 17abnormalities and carried a small deletion containing *HNRNPU*, *FAM36A* and *NCRNA00201*
 18but not *AKT3* and *ZNF238*, two centromeric genes. These results suggest that *HNRNPU*,
 19*FAM36A* and *NCRNA00201* are not major genes for microcephaly and corpus callosum
 20abnormalities but are good candidates for ID and seizures.

2INTRODUCTION

3

4 Intellectual disability (ID) represents the most frequent cause of severe handicap in
 5 children and one of the main reasons for referral in clinical genetic practices. Causes of ID are
 6 extremely heterogeneous and can result from chromosomal rearrangements, monogenic
 7 disorders, and/or environmental factors. Despite clinical examination and extensive
 8 complementary investigations, no etiology is identified in up to 50 % of the patients with
 9 moderate to severe ID [Chelly et al., 2006], hampering accurate genetic counseling and
 10 clinical follow-up. During these last years, the advent of high-resolution microarray
 11 techniques allowed for the detection of increasingly smaller rearrangements in patients with
 12 ID. The method has greatly facilitated deciphering chromosomal disorders, enabling better
 13 genotype – phenotype correlations and thus the identification of new genes responsible for ID.

14 A number of chromosomal regions scattered through the human genome are deleted in
 15 patients with ID, among them the 1q43q44 region. This deletion syndrome was first described
 16 by De Vries et al. [2001]. Patients present with ID, microcephaly, craniofacial anomalies,
 17 seizures, limb anomalies and corpus callosum abnormalities. However, the precise
 18 relationship between most of deleted genes and the clinical features in these patients still
 19 remains unclear. Three studies have each proposed a different smallest region of overlap
 20 (SRP) for corpus callosum abnormalities. A first critical deleted region described by Boland
 21 et al. [2007] was 1.25 Mb in size and contained two candidate genes: *AKT3* and *ZNF238*.
 22 Next, van Bon et al. [2008] identified a second distinct critical region of 0.36 Mb in size,
 23 more telomeric than the first one, and containing four different candidate genes: *Clorf100*,
 24 *ADSS*, *Clorf101* and *PNAS-4*. Caliebe et al. [2010] proposed a third interval of 0.44 Mb,
 25 which is more telomeric than the other two, and which contained the *HNRNPU* gene. Finally,

the combined data from two recent studies, a first one performed on 22 patients [Ballif et al., 2011] and a second one based on 7 patients [Nagamani et al., 2012] sharing 1q43q44 microdeletion, proposed three distinct SRO with different sizes implicated in corpus callosum abnormalities (75 kb in size, including *ZNF238*), microcephaly (133 kb in size, including *AKT3*) or seizures (100 kb in size, including *HNRNPU*, *FAM36A* and *NCRNA00201* previously referred as *CIORF199*). We focused our study on 11 unrelated patients with ID and seizures carrying a 1q44 interstitial microdeletion. We refined the SRO for ID and seizures to three genes and explored each of these three genes to highlight their potential role played in the phenotype.

10

11 PATIENTS AND METHODS

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13 Patients

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We studied 11 unrelated patients (eight females and three males) with a 1q44 microdeletion. The non-specific craniofacial anomalies are presented in Figure 1 and clinical features are summarized in Table 1. The patients originated from Europe (France, Sweden, Finland, Monaco, The Netherlands and Germany) and Senegal. No consanguinity or familial genetic history was noted in the families. The pregnancies were uneventful.

All patients presented with moderate to severe ID, predominantly on verbal learning disabilities. Milestones were delayed in all patients: sitting unsupported ranged from 6 months to 3 years of age, walking unsupported from 2 to 5 years of age, and severe speech delay (6 patients aged from 4 years and 6 months to 17 years had no expressive speech and one patient had severe speech delay and phonetic disorders). Neurological examination revealed axial hypotonia in four cases. Five patients presented with stereotyped movements of the hands

1with voluntary use of their hands conserved and were suspected for Rett syndrome. Two
 2patients had sleep disturbances, of which one was treated with Melatonin with good results.
 3Four patients had autistic features and/or attention deficit disorder.

4 Seizures were observed in all patients. The age of the first seizure ranged from 6
 5months to 2.5 years of age. Different types of seizures were observed: absences, generalized,
 6tonic-clonic seizures and Lennox-Gastaut syndrome. Epilepsy required treatment in most
 7patients, no pharmaco-resistant epilepsy was noted except for patient 3. Two patients
 8developed status epilepticus history. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) revealed agenesis of
 9corpus callosum in patient 2. The corpus callosum was normal in all other patients. MRI
 10revealed other brain abnormalities: delayed myelinisation, generalized or subcortical atrophy,
 11micropolygyria, moderate ventricular dilatation and moderate cerebellar hypoplasia. Only two
 12patients (#1 and # 2) among the eleven presented with microcephaly. Both patients carried the
 13larger deletions including the *AKT3* gene. This finding is consistent with other recent reports
 14suggesting that *AKT3* is a strong candidate gene for microcephaly [Ballif et al., 2011;
 15Nagamani et al., 2012].

16 Six patients developed general obesity during childhood (BMI around +4 SD, obesity
 17grade 2). Five patients had short stature (heights between -2.5 and -3 SD). Six patients had
 18small hands and broad, short and/or small feet with small toes. Craniofacial anomalies were
 19present in all patients, but did not lead to a characteristic facial dysmorphism. Hypertelorism
 20(4/10), strabismus (4/9), bulbous nose (3/10), long and flat philtrum (5/10) and abnormal ears
 21(4/10) were frequently observed.

22 Occasionally, some malformations were observed: unilateral renal agenesis, congenital
 23heart defects (atrial septal defect and pulmonary stenosis), and some skeletal anomalies (a
 24butterfly vertebrae, a scoliosis).

25

1Cytogenetic and aCGH studies

2

3 Informed consent for genetic analyses was obtained from parents of the patients
 4 according to local ethical guidelines. Karyotyping **based on R or G banding** was performed
 5 using standard methods on metaphase spreads from peripheral blood of the patients. Genomic
 6 DNA was extracted from peripheral blood using standard protocols. Molecular karyotyping of
 7 the 11 patients was initially conducted using different array platforms according to
 8 manufacturers' instructions. Subsequently, we used a custom targeted 60K Agilent array to
 9 fine map the breakpoints of the deletions with a median resolution of 240 bp. **Custom arrays**
 10 **comprising 25,021 probes covered a 6 Mb in the 1q44 region including the *HNRNPU*,**
 11 ***FAM36A* and *NCRNA00201* genes.** Arrays were analyzed with a Agilent scanner and the
 12 Feature Extraction software (v. 10.5.1.1). Graphical overview was obtained using the
 13 Genomic Workbench software (v.5.0). Deletion breakpoints were mapped to the UCSC
 14 genome browser, hg19. A second independent method (fluorescence in situ hybridization
 15 (FISH) with different probes, qPCR or MLPA) was used to confirm the deletions and for
 16 parental inheritance in patients for whom DNA was available. Three individuals of Yoruba
 17 Nigerian origin from the HapMap Project were obtained from the Coriell Institute [IHMC,
 18 2005] and were also analyzed using the custom 60K array.

19

20mRNA expression studies

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22 We performed expression analyses for *HNRNPU*, *FAM36A* and *NCRNA00201* using
 23 total RNA extracted from different human tissues (primer sequences available upon request).
 24 RNAs were obtained from adult brain, heart, kidney, liver, cerebellum tissues and from fetal
 25 brain tissue (Clontech). Real time quantitative reverse transcription PCR (RT-qPCR) was

1

1performed using the $\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}$ method [Livak et al., 2001] to assess expression level of the three
2target genes - *HNRNPU*, *FAM36A* and *NCRNA00201* – relative to the expression level of the
3 β -actin (ACTB) and cyclophilin E (PPIE) housekeeping genes. For a given target gene, the
4 ΔCt of each tissue was compared to the median of the ΔCt of the 6 tissues analyzed.

5

6Mutation screening

7

8 The coding exons and the exon-intron boundaries of the *HNRNPU* and *FAM36A* genes
9were sequenced in 9/11 patients with a 1q44 deletion using the Sanger technology and run on
10ABI 3130 (primer sequences available upon request). A series of 191 patients with
11unexplained isolated ID were used to search for point mutations in *HNRNPU* and *FAM36A*.
12Standard karyotyping was normal in all 191 patients. In addition, molecular karyotyping
13performed with a 44K Agilent array was normal in 112/191 patients while the other patients
14were not analyzed. PCR amplifications followed by high-resolution melting method (HRM)
15were performed to screen *HNRNPU* (exons 2-14). PCR amplifications followed by Sanger
16sequencing were performed to screen the 5' half of exon 1 of *HNRNPU* and the four exons of
17*FAM36A*. We failed to sequence the 3' half of exon 1 of *HNRNPU*.

18

19RESULTS

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21Cytogenetic and aCGH results

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23 Following normal standard karyotyping, a 1q44 microdeletion was identified in 11
24patients with moderate to severe ID, craniofacial anomalies and seizures using different high-
25resolution array platforms. No other pathogenic genomic imbalances were identified in the

1patients. All deletions were confirmed by FISH, qPCR or MLPA. Parental analyses
 2demonstrated de novo deletions in all families when both parents' DNA was available. Using
 3a custom targeted aCGH method, we showed that the sizes of the deletions were variable,
 4ranging from 626 Kb to 2.57 Mb (supplementary Table I). The size of the SRO was 188 Kb
 5and encompassed four genes: *HNRNPU*, *FAM36A*, *NCRNA00201*, and *EFCAB2*. The
 6identification of a normal individual with a partial deletion of the *EFCAB2* gene led us to
 7consider as unlikely causative this gene as a cause of ID, thus refining the SRO to three genes:
 8*HNRNPU*, *FAM36A*, and *NCRNA00201* (Fig. 2). In a previous study, Matsuzaki et al. [2009]
 9identified a deletion involving *HNRNPU* in three HAPMAP individuals of Yoruba Nigerian
 10origin. In contrast, we obtained normal results with our targeted 60K array, excluding a
 11deletion in the 1q44 region in these individuals and, thus, demonstrating that the deletions
 12identified by Matsuzaki et al. [2009] were false positive results. Therefore, no deletion
 13involving one of these three genes located in this 1q44 region has been observed within
 14individuals of the general population (www.tcag.org).

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16mRNA expression studies

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18 We showed that *HNRNPU*, *FAM36A* and *NCRNA00201* were expressed in 6 different
 19tissues (adult brain, heart, kidney, liver, cerebellum tissues and fetal brain tissue), with the
 20strongest expression in the cerebellum (Fig. 3). The highest level of transcripts was obtained
 21for *NCRNA00201* in the cerebellum. As the strongest expression of these three genes were
 22detected in cerebellum, we analyzed the expression of two control genes: *SULF1* and
 23*SLCO5A1*. We obtained low expression levels in the cerebellum compared to other tissues for
 24these genes, thus excluding a potential bias in our sample of RNA extracted from the
 25cerebellum (data not shown).

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2Mutation screening

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4 Direct sequencing of *HNRNPU* and *FAM36A* did not reveal any deleterious point
5 mutations in the remaining allele of the patients with a 1q44 deletion, rendering unlikely a
6 recessive mode of inheritance. Neither did we detect any deleterious mutations in these two
7 genes in our series of 191 patients with unexplained ID. Two identified exonic variants in
8 *HNRNPU* (exon 6 c.1215G>A, synonymous; exon 14 c.2437C>G, p.Gln813Glu) and one in
9 *FAM36A* (exon 4 c.340G>A, p.Gly114Ser) were predicted to be benign using the PolyPhen
10 software.

11

12DISCUSSION

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14 In this study, all eleven patients carrying a 1q44 microdeletion presented with
15 moderate to severe ID, seizures and non-specific craniofacial anomalies, corresponding to a
16 non-recognizable phenotype with ID. The aCGH data allowed us to fine map a SRO for
17 moderate to severe ID and seizures. However, since other reports described patients with
18 deletions in the 1q43q44 bands that did not include the SRO defined in the present study,
19 there may be a number of additional genes that when haploinsufficient can cause ID in these
20 patients.

21

22 Two recent studies, a first one performed on 22 patients [Ballif et al., 2011] and a
23 second one based on 7 patients [Nagamani et al., 2012] sharing 1q43q44 microdeletion,
24 clarified the phenotype/genotype correlation and proposed three distinct SRO. The first SRO
25 encompassing *ZNF238* was associated with corpus callosum abnormalities, the second SRO
including *AKT3* caused microcephaly in most patients while the third SRO containing the

three genes *FAM36A*, *HNRNPU* and *NCRNA00201* was associated with seizures. In our study, 2/11 patients (#1 and # 2) carried a deletion of both *ZNF238* and *AKT3*. Both patients presented with microcephaly which was consistent with a role of *AKT3* in microcephaly. Only patient 2 presented with a corpus callosum agenesis. Incomplete penetrance associated with deletion of *ZNF238* could explain the lack of corpus callosum abnormality in patient 1. Finally, the third previously published SRO associated with seizures in Ballif et al. [2011] overlapped with our 188 Kb SRO associated with ID, seizures and craniofacial anomalies.

FAM36A encodes a hypothetical protein and, to date, its biological role is still unknown.

HNRNPU is a protein-coding gene comprising 14 exons, which are highly conserved during evolution. The HNRNPU protein is able to bind RNAs and mediates different aspects of their metabolism and transport [Dreyfuss et al., 2002; Krecic and Swanson, 1999]. Mice with a homozygous hypomorphic mutation in *HNRNPU* are severely retarded in both growth and development indicating that this gene is essential for embryonic development [Roshon et al., 2005]. Although ubiquitously expressed, we detected the highest expression level for *HNRNPU* in human cerebellum, a tissue which plays an essential role in cognition. Interestingly, *HNRNPU* is involved in later stages of differentiation of cerebellar neurons via the regulation of DNA topoisomerase II β activity [Kawano et al., 2010]. Thus, haploinsufficiency for *HNRNPU* may lead to ID in our patients, even in the absence of clinical cerebellar anomalies. *CDH15* is such an example where a gene is strongly expressed in the cerebellum and mutations for which are associated with ID with no features of cerebellar dysfunction [Bhalla et al., 2008].

The third gene within the SRO of our study, *NCRNA00201*, encodes a long non-coding RNA (lncRNA). The majority of lncRNA has very high levels of expression in the central nervous system in a cell-type specific manner, of which some have already been

1 implicated in neurological and developmental disorders [for a review Qureshi et al., 2010]. It
 2 is assumed that they regulate gene expression notably via chromatin remodeling at their
 3 originate locus (in cis) and/or elsewhere in the genome (in trans). This property considerably
 4 increases the difficulty to identify their triggers and to understand their physiological roles.
 5 By RT-qPCR, we detected the highest expression level for *NCRNA00201* in human
 6 cerebellum, making it a good candidate. Moreover, since our three deleted genes showed
 7 relatively high expression in the cerebellum when compared to other tissues, we might
 8 hypothesize that an epistatic effect of at least two genes from this locus could be responsible
 9 for our patients' phenotype. The lack of knowledge and the difficulty to interpret the variants
 10 identified in a non-coding gene explain why we did not sequence *NCRNA00201* in our series
 11 of patients with ID. *NCRNA00201* still remains a good candidate to explain ID but functional
 12 analyses are needed to clarify the implication of this gene in the phenotype.

13 Taken together, our aCGH, expression and sequencing data highlight a critical region
 14 containing three good candidate genes for non-syndromic ID and seizures. These results will
 15 be important for clinicians in genetic counseling.

16

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18

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24

25 **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

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2The authors declare no conflict of interest.

3

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1

2LEGENDS TO FIGURES

3

4**Figure 1.** Facial phenotypes of six patients with interstitial 1q44 deletion showing non-
5specific craniofacial anomalies.

6

7**Figure 2. A.** Map of the deletions in chromosomal band 1q44 identified by aCGH. Black
8horizontal bars indicate the deletions in the 11 patients with ID and seizures. Grey horizontal
9bar (CNP) indicates the deletion that we have identified in a healthy individual. The RefSeq
10genes located in the genomic region are indicated. The vertical region shaded in red indicates
11the smallest region of overlap (SRO) implicated in ID and seizures from our study; in yellow,
12the SRO implicated in microcephaly; in blue, the SRO implicated in corpus callosum
13abnormalities. **B.** Detailed map of the proposed critical region for ID and seizures, which
14contains three candidate genes: *HNRNPU*, *FAM36A* and *NCRNA00201*. The *EFCAB2* gene
15was considered as unlikely causative since we have identified it in a healthy individual.
16Horizontal red bars indicate the deletions reported in the Database of Genomic Variants
17(www.tcag.org). Three variants involving at least one of the three candidate genes (*HNRNPU*,
18*FAM36A* and *NCRNA00201*) are reported in the Database of Genomic Variants have been
19identified in three HAPMAP individuals of Yoruba Nigerian origin [Matsuzaki et al., 2009].
20However, we obtained normal results with our targeted 60K array, excluding a deletion in the
211q44 region in these individuals and, thus, demonstrating that the deletions identified by
22Matsuzaki et al. [2009] were false positive results.

23

Figure 3. Expression patterns of *HNRNPU*, *FAM36A* and *NCRNA00201* in a panel of human tissues.

cDNA were obtained using the MMLV reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen) with random primers from 1 µg of human total RNA of five adult and four fetal tissues. Real-time PCR was performed in triplicates using Takara SYBR premix on Light Cycler 480 (Roche diagnostics). The $\Delta\Delta C_t$ method was used to assess expression level of three target genes - *HNRNPU*, *FAM36A* and *NCRNA00201* – relative to the expression level of the β -actin (ACTB) and cyclophilin E (PPIE) housekeeping genes. For a given target gene, the ΔC_t of each tissue was compared to the median of the ΔC_t of the 6 tissues analyzed.

TABLE I. Clinical features and array CGH data of the 11 patients with 1q44 microdeletion

	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 3	Patient 4	Patient 5	Patient 6	Patient 7	Patient 8	Patient 9	Patient 10	Patient 11	Total
Current age (years)	3 ^{10/12}	5 ^{1/12}	4 ^{6/12}	6/12	12 ^{9/12}	2 ^{6/12}	13 ^{6/12}	10 ^{6/12}	17	4 ^{10/12}	9 ^{10/12}	
Coordinates of the deletions (in Mb using hg19 genome build)	243.1-245.4	243.9-246.5	244.3-245.1	244.4-245.3	244.4-245.6	244.5-246.7	244.5-245.4	244.6-246.1	244.7-245.4	244.8-245.5	244.9-246.3	
Size of the deletions 1q44 (Mb)	2.26	2.56	0.79	0.90	1.16	2.19	0.89	1.5	0.68	0.63	1.35	
Parental inheritance	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	Mother normal, father NA	de novo	de novo	de novo	10/11
Distinctive facial features												
hypertelorism	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	NA	-	-	-	4/10
bulbous nose	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	NA	-	-	-	5/10
long philtrum	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	NA	-	+	+	4/10
philtrum flat/ absent cupidon bows	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	NA	+	-	+	5/10
thick lips	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	NA	-	-	+	4/10
abnormal ears	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	NA	-	+	+	4/10
flat occiput	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	NA	-	+	+	3/10
Measurement abnormalities (SD)												
IUGR birth weight	-2	-1	-2	+1	NA	0	0	-1	-1,5	-0,5	+0,5	
postnatal growth delay	-1	-3	-3	-1	-1,8	-2,5	-0,5	-1,5	0	-2,5	-0,8	
OFC	-4	-3	-2,6	-1	-0,5	-1,2	-1	1,5	0	0	-1	
BMI	+1	+4	+3	NA	+4	+0,5	+1,5	+3,5	+1,8	+4	+4	
small fingers and/or toes	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	6/11
Strabismus	-	NA	+	NA	+	-	-	-	+	+	NA	4/8
Developmental delay/mental retardation	severe	severe	severe	severe	severe	moderate	severe	moderate to severe	severe	severe	severe	
age of the sitted station (years)	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	6/12	10/12	11/12	10/12	NA	10/12	
age of walk	not acquired	5 (with support)	3 ^{10/12}	NA	3 ^{10/12}	2	1 ^{9/12}	1 ^{10/12}	2	4 ^{10/12}	2	
no expressive speech	+	-	+	NA	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	5/10
hypotonia	+	NA	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	NA	-	4/9
stereotyped movements of the hands	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	5/11
sleep disorders	-	NA	-	NA	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	2/9
autistic features and/or attention deficit disorders	-	NA	-	NA	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	4/9
Epileptic seizures	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	11/11
Cerebral MRI	generalised atrophy, moderate micropolygyria	micropolygyria, delayed myelinisation	normal	Myelinisation delay and generalised atrophy	normal	small-sized frontal angioma	Cerebellar hypoplasia	moderate cerebellar hypoplasia	delayed myelinisation, moderate subcortical atrophy normal	normal	moderate ventricular dilatation	
corpus callosum	normal	agenesis	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	
Other features and malformations	spaced teeth, sparse hair, vertical striated nails	cardiopathy, scoliosis, dry skin, articular hyperlaxity	articular hyperlaxity	cryptorchidy, mild nail hypoplasia fingers	operated talipes valgus and flat feet	clinodactyly of fifth fingers, butterfly vertebra	erythroderma	cryptorchidy	genu valgum, valgus and flat feet, hyperlordosis, articular hyperlaxity		right renal agenesis	

Supplementary TABLE I. Boundaries and sizes of the deletions identified by array CGH

Patient ID	Last centromeric normal probe		First centromeric deleted probe		Last telomeric deleted probe		First telomeric normal probe		Size of the deletions	
	Agilent probe number	Genomic position	Agilent probe number	Genomic position	Agilent probe number	Genomic position	Agilent probe number	Genomic position	minimum size	maximum size
1	A_18_P10580799	chr1:24312716 2-243127221	A_18_P18165872	chr1:24316902 8-243169078	A_16_P15516910	chr1:24542780 9-245427868	A_16_P56350629	chr1:245428632- 245428691	2258840	2301470
2	A_18_P18170199	chr1:24398142 9-243981487	A_16_P56348234	chr1:24398165 7-243981707	A_18_P18179048	chr1:24655035 8-246550417	A_16_P563519972	chr1:246550861- 246550920	2568760	2569433
3	A_16_P15514696	chr1:24436896 8-244369027	A_16_P00291606	chr1:24436904 0-244369093	A_16_P00292517	chr1:24516281 5-245162874	A_16_P15516265	chr1:245162911- 245162970	793834	793943
4	A_16_P00291762	chr1:24446357 1-244463630	A_18_P18170664	chr1:24446364 4-244463696	A_16_P563500560	chr1:24537234 8-245372405	A_18_P18173616	chr1:245373000- 245373057	908709	909427
5	A_18_P181717703	chr1:24446311 2-244463156	A_18_P18171183	chr1:24446348 3-244463537	A_16_P00293234	chr1:24562809 6-245628148	A_18_P10584150	chr1:245628202- 245628246	1164665	1165090
6	A_16_P15515033	chr1:24451166 4-244511723	A_16_P00291804	chr1:24451217 9-244512226	A_16_P00294898	chr1:24670789 3-246707952	A_16_P15520201	chr1:246707983- 247708042	2195773	2196319
7	A_16_P00291835	chr1:24453568 7-244535746	A_16_P15515090	chr1:24453604 1-244536093	A_16_P56350678	chr1:24546638 1-245466440	A_16_P15516988	chr1:245466879- 245466938	891827	931192
8	A_16_P56349373	chr1:24466880 2-244668861	A_16_P15515367	chr1:24466987 5-244669934	A_18_P10586547	chr1:24617294 8-246173007	A_16_P35539723	chr1:246173423- 246173482	1503132	1504562
9	A_16_P00292062	chr1:24476487 7-244764926	A_16_P00292063	chr1:24476533 0-244765375	A_16_P56350651	chr1:24544326 2-245443321	A_16_P15516929	chr1:245446121- 245446180	677991	681244
10	A_18_P181724450	chr1:24489098 3-244891027	A_18_P18172462	chr1:24489111 7-244891162	A_18_P18175051	chr1:24552646 9-245527024	A_16_P15517164	chr1:245527049- 245527100	635907	636022
11	A_16_P56350022	chr1:24497457 8-244974632	A_16_P56350024	chr1:24497472 1-244974774	A_18_P10588331	chr1:24633261 0-246332669	A_18_P18177727	chr1:246332753- 246332812	1357948	1358234
CNP	A_18_P18171833	chr1:24519752 2-245197581	A_16_P56350270	chr1:24519752 2-245197581	A_16_P15517963	chr1:24582342 0-245823479	A_16_P15517964	chr1:245823589- 245823648	625957	626008

Figure 1



Patient 1



Patient 3



Patient 4



Patient 5

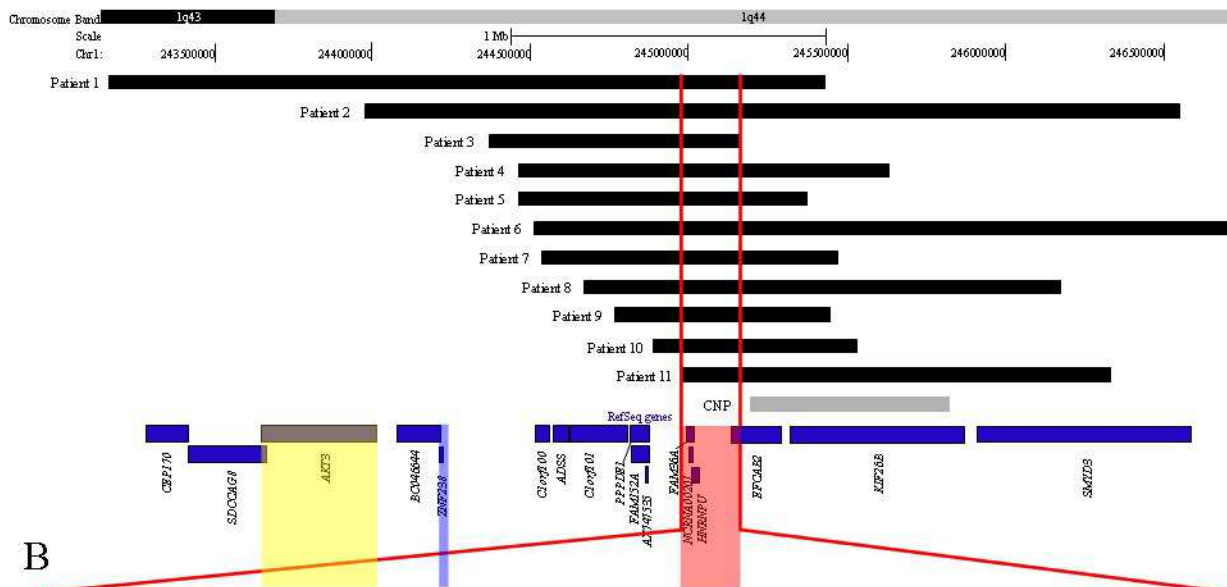


Patient 6



Patient 10

A



B

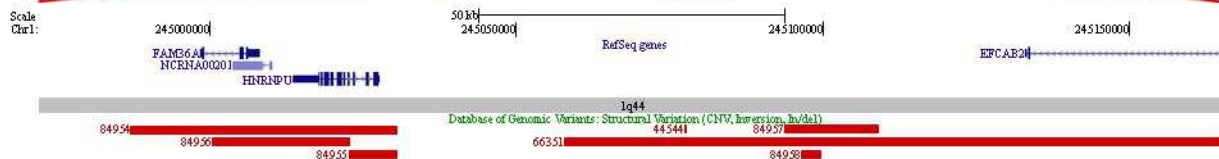


Figure 3

