Counsyl

RESULTS RECIPIENT
SEATTLE SPERM BANK
Attn: Dr. Jeffrey Olliffe
4915 25th Ave NE, Suite 204W
Seattle, WA 98105
Phone: (206) 588-1484
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NPI: 1306838271
Report Date: 03/14/2018

MALE
DONOR 12296
DOB: [redacted]
Ethnicity: African or African American
Sample Type: EDTA Blood
Date of Collection: 03/06/2018
Date Received: 03/07/2018
Date Tested: 03/12/2018
Barcode: [redacted]
Accession ID: CSLF3QLH69XQKYM
Indication: Egg or sperm donor

FEMALE
N/A

Foresight™ Carrier Screen

POSITIVE: CARRIER

ABOUT THIS TEST

The **Counsyl Foresight Carrier Screen** utilizes sequencing, maximizing coverage across all DNA regions tested, to help you learn about your chance to have a child with a genetic disease.

RESULTS SUMMARY

Risk Details	DONOR 12296	Partner
Panel Information	Foresight Carrier Screen Universal Panel **(175 conditions tested)**	N/A
POSITIVE: CARRIER AMT-related Glycine Encephalopathy **Reproductive Risk: 1 in 890** **Inheritance: Autosomal Recessive**	**CARRIER*** NM_000481.3(AMT):c.982delG (A328Pfs*10) heterozygote †	The reproductive risk presented is based on a hypothetical pairing with a partner of the same ethnic group. Carrier testing should be considered. See "Next Steps".
POSITIVE: CARRIER Alpha Thalassemia **Reproductive Risk: Not Calculated** **Inheritance: Autosomal Recessive**	**CARRIER*** chr16:g.(?_226678)_(227520_?)del (aka -alpha3.7) heterozygote Alpha globin status: -a/aa.	Reproductive risk can be more accurately assessed after carrier screening of the partner. Carrier testing should be considered. See "Next Steps".

†Likely to have a negative impact on gene function.
*Carriers generally do not experience symptoms.

No disease-causing mutations were detected in any other gene tested. A complete list of all conditions tested can be found on page 9.

CLINICAL NOTES

- None

NEXT STEPS

- Carrier testing should be considered for the diseases specified above for the patient's partner, as both parents must be carriers before a child is at high risk of developing the disease.
- Genetic counseling is recommended and patients may wish to discuss any positive results with blood relatives, as there is an increased chance that they are also carriers.

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FEMALE
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POSITIVE: CARRIER

AMT-related Glycine Encephalopathy

Reproductive risk: 1 in 890
Risk before testing: 1 in 200,000

Gene: AMT | **Inheritance Pattern:** Autosomal Recessive

Patient	DONOR 12296	No partner tested
Result	Carrier	N/A
Variant(s)	NM_000481.3(AMT):c.982delG(A328Pfs*10) heterozygote †	N/A
Methodology	Sequencing with copy number analysis	N/A
Interpretation	This individual is a carrier of AMT-related glycine encephalopathy. Carriers generally do not experience symptoms.	N/A
Detection rate	>99%	N/A
Exons tested	NM_000481:1-9.	N/A

†Likely to have a negative impact on gene function.

What is AMT-related Glycine Encephalopathy?

AMT-related glycine encephalopathy (AMT-related GE) is a disease that impairs the body's ability to metabolize glycine, an amino acid found in proteins. Glycine accumulates in all body tissues, including the brain, and can lead to lethargy, seizures, low muscle tone, breathing difficulties, coma, and often death. Patients who survive with AMT-related GE have intellectual disability and seizures. The majority of patients with AMT-related encephalopathy present in the neonatal period, but there are multiple forms of the condition described.

The **neonatal form** of this disease presents in the first hours to days of life with rapid progression of symptoms. The **infantile onset form** is characterized by developmental delays and infantile-onset seizures at approximately 6 months of age. Other atypical types of AMT-related GE appear later in childhood or adulthood and cause a variety of medical problems that primarily affect the nervous system.

How common is AMT-related Glycine Encephalopathy?

Glycine encephalopathy affects approximately 1 in 250,000 live births in the United States. The incidence of glycine encephalopathy is higher in certain populations such as British Columbia (1 in 63,000) and in Finland (1 in 55,000). Approximately 15-20% of individuals with glycine encephalopathy have mutations in the *AMT* gene.

How is AMT-related Glycine Encephalopathy treated?

There is no cure for glycine encephalopathy. Disease management is aimed at trying to reduce the accumulation of glycine in the body. Glycine plasma concentrations can be reduced by sodium benzoate and low protein diet. Seizures are addressed with anticonvulsant medications, but may not be completely effective for all individuals.

What is the prognosis for a person with AMT-related Glycine Encephalopathy?

About 85% of those with neonatal onset and 50% of those with the infantile onset will have severe symptoms. These infants typically will have profound intellectual disability and will have seizures that are difficult to treat. Death in the first year is common in these individuals.

Approximately 20% of all children affected with glycine encephalopathy will have less severe symptoms. These individuals will have moderate intellectual disability. They are often able to communicate (most often non-verbally), and typically have seizures that respond to treatment. These children may develop movement disorders and behavioral problems.

Rarely, affected individuals present with late-onset glycine encephalopathy, in which symptoms appear usually after one year of age. These individuals typically have some intellectual disability, and seizures are uncommon.

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POSITIVE: CARRIER

Alpha Thalassemia

Genes: HBA1, HBA2 | **Inheritance Pattern:** Autosomal Recessive

Patient	DONOR 12296	No partner tested
Result	Carrier	N/A
Variant(s)	chr16:g.(?_226678)_(227520_?)del(aka -alpha3.7) heterozygote	N/A
Methodology	Analysis of homologous regions	N/A
Interpretation	This individual is a carrier of alpha thalassemia. Carriers do not experience symptoms, but may have hematologic abnormalities. -alpha3.7 is classified as an alpha+ mutation. Based on this result, the patient's alpha globin status is -a/aa (carrier), where "-" indicates a deleted or nonfunctional alpha globin gene.	N/A
Detection rate	90%	N/A
Variants tested	-(alpha)20.5, --BRIT, --MEDI, --MEDII, --SEA, --THAI or --FIL, -alpha3.7, -alpha4.2, HBA1+HBA2 deletion, Hb Constant Spring, anti3.7, anti4.2, del HS-40.	N/A

REPRODUCTIVE RISK SUMMARY

Reproductive risk can be more accurately assessed after carrier screening of the partner. Genetic counseling is recommended to review results and risks in further detail.

What is Alpha Thalassemia?

Alpha thalassemia is a blood disorder that affects hemoglobin, a major component of red blood cells that carries oxygen in the body. Hemoglobin is a protein complex made up of two different chains. There are many forms of hemoglobin, but the primary type is made up of alpha chains and beta chains. Alpha thalassemia is caused by mutations involving the genes, *HBA1* and *HBA2*, that code for the alpha chains.

Most individuals have two functional pairs or four functional copies of the alpha globin genes (one copy each of *HBA1* and *HBA2* on both chromosomes).

Carriers generally have either two or three functional alpha globin genes and do not have any symptoms.

- **Three functional alpha globin genes, silent carrier:** These individuals are typically known as silent carriers, because they do not have any symptoms or abnormalities on a complete blood count. This status results from the presence of an alpha+ mutation (mutation that eliminates the function/presence of one copy of an alpha globin gene).

- **Two functional alpha globin genes, carrier:** These carriers generally have mild anemia characterized by hypochromic (pale) and microcytic (small) red blood cells, which can be measured on a complete blood count. However, they usually do not have any symptoms of the disease (note exception below). Carrier status may result from the presence of two alpha+ mutations (eliminates function/presence of one copy of an alpha globin gene on each chromosome) or an alpha0 mutation (eliminates function/presence of both copies of the alpha globin genes on one chromosome).

Exception: There have been reports of individuals with two copies of certain types of point mutations who have a diagnosis of hemoglobin H disease with variable symptoms. One example of this is when individuals have two copies of the hemoglobin Constant Spring mutation, which is common in the Southeast Asian population.

Disease symptoms most typically occur if an individual has one or zero functional alpha globin genes.

- **One functional alpha globin gene, hemoglobin H disease:** This form of alpha thalassemia is very variable. Disease severity ranges from asymptomatic to moderate microcytic/hypochromic anemia with the possibility of jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes), enlarged spleen, bone deformities, fatigue, and other minor complications.

- **Zero functional alpha globin genes, hemoglobin Bart syndrome:** Individuals who have no functional copies or are missing all four copies of the associated genes almost always have this fatal form of alpha thalassemia. Hb Bart syndrome is generally associated with death *in utero* due to the buildup of excess fluid in the body and tissues (hydrops fetalis). Signs and symptoms in the newborn period can include severe anemia, hepatosplenomegaly (enlarged liver and spleen), and birth defects of the heart, urinary system, and genitalia. Most babies with this condition are stillborn or die soon after birth.

How common is Alpha Thalassemia?

The carrier frequency and incidence of alpha thalassemia vary by the type and population. Carrier frequency of this condition is reported to be the highest in individuals of Southeast Asian, African, West Indian, and Mediterranean descent. In 2010, the estimated number of worldwide annual births of patients with Hb H disease was 9,568 and with Hb Bart syndrome was 5,183. Therefore, the worldwide birth prevalence of Hb H disease and Hb Bart's hydrops is estimated at ~1/14500 and ~1/27000, respectively; however, for Hb Bart's hydrops, this is likely to be an underestimate because most at-risk couples are not currently identified.

How is Alpha Thalassemia treated?

Alpha thalassemia carrier status does not necessitate treatment. Treatment for hemoglobin H disease varies based on the severity of the symptoms. For many individuals, blood transfusions are given during crises, which are episodic and usually precipitated by environmental stressors, like oxidant medications or fever. Individuals with more severe symptoms may require regular blood transfusions, folic acid supplementation, prophylactic antibiotics, iron chelation therapy (removal of excess iron from the body), and possible hemoglobin F-enhancing agents and splenectomy.

Extremely rare cases of survivors with hemoglobin Bart syndrome have been reported when fetal blood transfusions were given, followed by regular treatments similar to those who have hemoglobin H disease. Treatments or surgical correction of potential birth defects may also be available. However, there is a high risk for intellectual and physical disability in these rare survivors. These individuals may be candidates for hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

What is the prognosis for a person with Alpha Thalassemia?

Because hemoglobin H disease can be variable, prognosis ultimately depends on the severity of the disease. Mild disease may be manageable with little effect on daily life. However, more severe disease will necessitate frequent and regular therapy, and may be associated with a shortened lifespan. Untreated, the prognosis is poor with a shortened lifespan of up to age 5 years. However, when treated, individuals with hemoglobin H disease have a lifespan that approaches normal.

Hemoglobin Bart syndrome is the most severe clinical condition related to alpha thalassemia, and death may occur *in utero* or in the newborn period. Of note, there may also be maternal complications during pregnancy if the fetus has hemoglobin Bart syndrome. These complications include preeclampsia (high blood pressure, fluid build-up/swelling, protein in the urine), polyhydramnios (excessive amniotic fluid) or oligohydramnios (reduced amniotic fluid), hemorrhage, and premature delivery.

Methods and Limitations

DONOR 12296 [Foresight Carrier Screen]: sequencing with copy number analysis, spinal muscular atrophy, and analysis of homologous regions.

Sequencing with copy number analysis

High-throughput sequencing and read depth-based copy number analysis are used to analyze the listed exons, as well as selected intergenic and intronic regions, of the genes in the Conditions Tested section of the report. The region of interest (ROI) of the test comprises these regions, in addition to the 20 intronic bases flanking each exon. In a minority of cases where genomic features (e.g., long homopolymers) compromise calling fidelity, the affected intronic bases are not included in the ROI. The ROI is sequenced to high coverage and the sequences are compared to standards and references of normal variation. More than 99% of all bases in the ROI are sequenced at greater than the minimum read depth. Mutations may not be detected in areas of lower sequence coverage. Small insertions and deletions may not be as accurately determined as single nucleotide variants. Genes that have closely related pseudogenes may be addressed by a different method. *CFTR* and *DMD* testing includes analysis for both large (exon-level) deletions and duplications with an average sensitivity of 99%, while other genes are only analyzed for large deletions with a sensitivity of >75%. However, the sensitivity may be higher for selected founder deletions. If *GJB2* is tested, two large upstream deletions which overlap *GJB6* and affect the expression of *GJB2*, del(*GJB6*-D13S1830) and del(*GJB6*-D13S1854), are also analyzed. Mosaicism or somatic variants present at low levels may not be detected. If detected, these may not be reported.

Detection rates are determined by using literature to estimate the fraction of disease alleles, weighted by frequency, that the methodology is unable to detect. Detection rates only account for analytical sensitivity and certain variants that have been previously described in the literature may not be reported if there is insufficient evidence for pathogenicity. Detection rates do not account for the disease-specific rates of de novo mutations.

All variants that are a recognized cause of the disease will be reported. In addition, variants that have not previously been established as a recognized cause of disease may be identified. In these cases, only variants classified as "likely" pathogenic are reported. Likely pathogenic variants are described elsewhere in the report as "likely to have a negative impact on gene function". Likely pathogenic variants are evaluated and classified by assessing the nature of the variant and reviewing reports of allele frequencies in cases and controls, functional studies, variant annotation and effect prediction, and segregation studies. Exon level duplications are assumed to be in tandem and are classified according to their predicted effect on the reading frame. Benign variants, variants of uncertain significance, and variants not directly associated with the intended disease phenotype are not reported. Curation summaries of reported variants are available upon request.

Spinal muscular atrophy

Targeted copy number analysis is used to determine the copy number of exon 7 of the *SMN1* gene relative to other genes. Other mutations may interfere with this analysis. Some individuals with two copies of *SMN1* are carriers with two *SMN1* genes on one chromosome and a *SMN1* deletion on the other chromosome. This is more likely in individuals who have 2 copies of the *SMN1* gene and are positive for the g.27134T>G SNP, which affects the reported residual risk; Ashkenazi Jewish or Asian patients with this genotype have a high post-test likelihood of being carriers for SMA and are reported as carriers. The g.27134T>G SNP is only reported in individuals who have 2 copies of *SMN1*.

Analysis of homologous regions

A combination of high-throughput sequencing, read depth-based copy number analysis, and targeted genotyping is used to determine the number of functional gene copies and/or the presence of selected loss of function mutations in certain genes that have homology to other regions. The precise breakpoints of large deletions in these genes cannot be determined, but are estimated from copy number analysis. High numbers of pseudogene copies may interfere with this analysis.

If *CYP21A2* is tested, patients who have one or more additional copies of the *CYP21A2* gene and a loss of function mutation may not actually be a carrier of 21-hydroxylase-deficient congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH). Because the true incidence of non-classic CAH is unknown, the residual carrier and reproductive risk numbers on the report are only based on published incidences for classic CAH. However, the published prevalence of non-classic CAH is highest in individuals of Ashkenazi Jewish, Hispanic, Italian, and Yugoslav descent. Therefore, the residual and reproductive risks are likely an underestimate of overall chances for 21-hydroxylase-deficient CAH, especially in the aforementioned populations, as they do not account for non-classic CAH. If *HBA1*/*HBA2* are tested, some individuals with four alpha globin genes may be carriers, with three genes on one chromosome and a deletion on the other chromosome. This and similar, but rare, carrier states, where complementary changes exist in both the gene and a pseudogene, may not be detected by the assay.

Limitations

In an unknown number of cases, nearby genetic variants may interfere with mutation detection. Other possible sources of diagnostic error include sample mix-up, trace contamination, bone marrow transplantation, blood transfusions and technical errors. This test is designed to detect and report germline alterations. While somatic variants present at low levels may be detected, these may not be reported. If more than one variant is detected in a gene, additional studies may be necessary to determine if those variants lie on the same chromosome or different chromosomes. The test does not fully address all inherited forms of intellectual disability, birth defects and genetic disease. A family history of any of these conditions may warrant additional evaluation. Furthermore, not all mutations will be identified in the genes analyzed and additional testing may be beneficial for some patients. For example, individuals of African, Southeast Asian, and Mediterranean ancestry are at increased risk for being carriers for hemoglobinopathies, which can be identified by CBC and hemoglobin electrophoresis or HPLC (*ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 78. Obstet.Gynecol. 2007;109:229-37*).

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Counsyl, Inc. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The FDA does not require this test to go through premarket 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 of 1988 (CLIA) as qualified to perform high-complexity clinical testing. These results are adjunctive to the ordering physician's evaluation. CLIA Number: **#05D1102604**.

LABORATORY DIRECTOR

Hyunseok Kang

H. Peter Kang, MD, MS, FCAP

Report content approved by Saurav Guha, PhD, FACMG on Mar 14, 2018

Conditions Tested

11-beta-hydroxylase-deficient Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia - **Gene:** CYP11B1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000497:1-9. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 94%.

21-hydroxylase-deficient Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia - **Gene:** CYP21A2. Autosomal Recessive. Analysis of Homologous Regions. **Variants (13):** CYP21A2 deletion, CYP21A2 duplication, CYP21A2 triplication, G111Vfs*21, I173N, L308Ffs*6, P31L, Q319*, Q319*+CYP21A2dup, R357W, V281L, [I237N;V238E;M240K], c.293-13C>G. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 92%.

6-pyruvoyl-tetrahydropterin Synthase Deficiency - **Gene:** PTS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000317:1-6. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

ABCC8-related Hyperinsulinism - **Gene:** ABCC8. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000352:1-39. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency - **Gene:** ADA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000022:1-12. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Alpha Thalassemia - **Genes:** HBA1, HBA2. Autosomal Recessive. Analysis of Homologous Regions. **Variants (13):** -(alpha)20.5, --BRIT, --MEDI, --MEDII, --SEA, --THAI or --FIL, -alpha3.7, -alpha4.2, HBA1+HBA2 deletion, Hb Constant Spring, anti3.7, anti4.2, del HS-40. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 90%.

Alpha-mannosidosis - **Gene:** MAN2B1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000528:1-23. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Alpha-sarcoglycanopathy - **Gene:** SGCA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000023:1-9. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Alstrom Syndrome - **Gene:** ALMS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_015120:1-23. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

AMT-related Glycine Encephalopathy - **Gene:** AMT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000481:1-9. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Andermann Syndrome - **Gene:** SLC12A6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_133647:1-25. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Argininemia - **Gene:** ARG1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_001244438:1-8. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 97%.

Argininosuccinic Aciduria - **Gene:** ASL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_001024943:1-16. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

ARSACS - **Gene:** SACS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_014363:2-10. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 99%.

Aspartylglycosaminuria - **Gene:** AGA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000027:1-9. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Ataxia with Vitamin E Deficiency - **Gene:** TTPA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000370:1-5. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Ataxia-telangiectasia - **Gene:** ATM. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000051:2-63. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

ATP7A-related Disorders - **Gene:** ATP7A. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000052:2-23. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 92%.

Autosomal Recessive Osteopetrosis Type 1 - **Gene:** TCIRG1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_006019:2-20. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS1-related - **Gene:** BBS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_024649:1-17. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS10-related - **Gene:** BBS10. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_024685:1-2. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS12-related - **Gene:** BBS12. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exon:** NM_152618:2. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS2-related - **Gene:** BBS2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_031885:1-17. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Beta-sarcoglycanopathy - **Gene:** SGCB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000232:1-6. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Biotinidase Deficiency - **Gene:** BTD. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000060:1-4. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Bloom Syndrome - **Gene:** BLM. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000057:2-22. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Calpainopathy - **Gene:** CAPN3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000070:1-24. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Canavan Disease - **Gene:** ASPA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000049:1-6. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 98%.

Carbamoylphosphate Synthetase I Deficiency - **Gene:** CPS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_001875:1-38. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase IA Deficiency - **Gene:** CPT1A. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_001876:2-19. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase II Deficiency - **Gene:** CPT2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000098:1-5. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Cartilage-hair Hypoplasia - **Gene:** RMRP. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exon:** NR_003051:1. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Cerebrotendinous Xanthomatosis - **Gene:** CYP27A1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000784:1-9. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Citrullinemia Type 1 - **Gene:** ASS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000050:3-16. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

CLN3-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - **Gene:** CLN3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_001042432:2-16. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

CLN5-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - **Gene:** CLN5. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_006493:1-4. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

CLN6-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - **Gene:** CLN6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_017882:1-7. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Cohen Syndrome - **Gene:** VPS13B. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_017890:2-62. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 97%.

COL4A3-related Alport Syndrome - **Gene:** COL4A3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000091:1-52. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 97%.

COL4A4-related Alport Syndrome - **Gene:** COL4A4. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000092:2-48. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 98%.

Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation Type Ia - **Gene:** PMM2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000303:1-8. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation Type Ib - **Gene:** MPI. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_002435:1-8. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation Type Ic - Gene: ALG6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_013339:2-15. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Congenital Finnish Nephrosis - Gene: NPHS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_004646:1-29. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Costeff Optic Atrophy Syndrome - Gene: OPA3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_025136:1-2. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Cystic Fibrosis - Gene: CFTR. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000492:1-27. IVS8-5T allele analysis is only reported in the presence of the R117H mutation. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Cystinosis - Gene: CTNS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_004937:3-12. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

D-bifunctional Protein Deficiency - Gene: HSD17B4. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000414:1-24. Detection Rate: African or African American 98%.

Delta-sarcoglycanopathy - Gene: SGCD. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000337:2-9. Detection Rate: African or African American 99%.

Dysferlinopathy - Gene: DYSF. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_001130987:1-56. Detection Rate: African or African American 98%.

Dystrophinopathy (Including Duchenne/Becker Muscular Dystrophy) - Gene: DMD. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_004006:1-79. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

ERCC6-related Disorders - Gene: ERCC6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000124:2-21. Detection Rate: African or African American 99%.

ERCC8-related Disorders - Gene: ERCC8. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000082:1-12. Detection Rate: African or African American 95%.

EVC-related Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome - Gene: EVC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_153717:1-21. Detection Rate: African or African American 96%.

EVC2-related Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome - Gene: EVC2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_147127:1-22. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Fabry Disease - Gene: GLA. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000169:1-7. Detection Rate: African or African American 98%.

Familial Dysautonomia - Gene: IKBKAP. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_003640:2-37. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Familial Mediterranean Fever - Gene: MEFV. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000243:1-10. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Fanconi Anemia Complementation Group A - Gene: FANCA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000135:1-43. Detection Rate: African or African American 92%.

Fanconi Anemia Type C - Gene: FANCC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000136:2-15. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

FKRP-related Disorders - Gene: FKRP. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exon: NM_024301:4. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

FKTN-related Disorders - Gene: FKTN. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_001079802:3-11. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Galactokinase Deficiency - Gene: GALK1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000154:1-8. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Galactosemia - Gene: GALT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000155:1-11. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Gamma-sarcoglycanopathy - Gene: SGCG. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000231:2-8. Detection Rate: African or African American 88%.

Gaucher Disease - Gene: GBA. Autosomal Recessive. Analysis of Homologous Regions. Variants (10): D409V, D448H, IVS2+1G>A, L444P, N370S, R463C, R463H, R496H, V394L, p.L29Afs*18. Detection Rate: African or African American 60%.

GJB2-related DFNB1 Nonsyndromic Hearing Loss and Deafness - Gene: GJB2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_004004:1-2. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

GLB1-related Disorders - Gene: GLB1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000404:1-16. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

GLDC-related Glycine Encephalopathy - Gene: GLDC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000170:1-25. Detection Rate: African or African American 94%.

Glutaric Acidemia Type 1 - Gene: GCDH. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000159:2-12. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ia - Gene: G6PC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000151:1-5. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ib - Gene: SLC37A4. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_001164277:3-11. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Glycogen Storage Disease Type III - Gene: AGL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000642:2-34. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

GNPTAB-related Disorders - Gene: GNPTAB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_024312:1-21. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

GRACILE Syndrome - Gene: BCS1L. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_004328:3-9. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

HADHA-related Disorders - Gene: HADHA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000182:1-20. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Hb Beta Chain-related Hemoglobinopathy (Including Beta Thalassemia and Sickle Cell Disease) - Gene: HBB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000518:1-3. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Hereditary Fructose Intolerance - Gene: ALDOB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000035:2-9. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related - Gene: LAMA3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000227:1-38. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMB3-related - Gene: LAMB3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000228:2-23. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related - Gene: LAMC2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_005562:1-23. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) - Gene: HEXA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000520:1-14. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency - Gene: HMGCL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000191:1-9. Detection Rate: African or African American 98%.

Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency - Gene: HLCS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000411:4-12. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency - Gene: CBS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000071:3-17. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Hydrolethalus Syndrome - Gene: HYLS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exon: NM_001134793:3. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Hypophosphatasia, Autosomal Recessive - Gene: ALPL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000478:2-12. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 - Gene: GNE. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_001128227:1-12. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Isovaleric Acidemia - Gene: IVD. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_002225:1-12. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Joubert Syndrome 2 - Gene: TMEM216. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_001173990:1-5. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism - Gene: KCNJ11. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exon: NM_000525:1. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Krabbe Disease - Gene: GALC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000153:1-17. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy - Gene: LAMA2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000426:1-65. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type - Gene: LRPPRC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_133259:1-38. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Lipoamide Dehydrogenase Deficiency - Gene: DLD. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000108:1-14. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia - Gene: STAR. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000349:1-7. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency - Gene: LIPA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000235:2-10. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type 1B - Gene: BCKDHB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_183050:1-10. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia - Gene: BCKDHA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000709:1-9. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type II - Gene: DBT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_001918:1-11. Detection Rate: African or African American 96%.

Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency - Gene: ACADM. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000016:1-12. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts - Gene: MLC1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_015166:2-12. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Metachromatic Leukodystrophy - Gene: ARSA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000487:1-8. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Methylmalonic Acidemia, cblA Type - Gene: MMAA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_172250:2-7. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Methylmalonic Acidemia, cblB Type - Gene: MMAB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_052845:1-9. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, cblC Type - Gene: MMACHC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_015506:1-4. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

MKS1-related Disorders - Gene: MKS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_017777:1-18. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Mucolipidosis III Gamma - Gene: GNPTG. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_032520:1-11. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Mucolipidosis IV - Gene: MCOLN1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_020533:1-14. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I - Gene: IDUA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000203:1-14. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type II - Gene: IDS. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000202:1-9. Detection Rate: African or African American 88%.

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA - Gene: SGSH. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000199:1-8. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIB - Gene: NAGLU. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000263:1-6. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIC - Gene: HGSNAT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_152419:1-18. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Muscle-eye-brain Disease - Gene: POMGNT1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_017739:2-22. Detection Rate: African or African American 96%.

MUT-related Methylmalonic Acidemia - Gene: MUT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000255:2-13. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

MYO7A-related Disorders - Gene: MYO7A. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000260:2-49. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

NEB-related Nemaline Myopathy - Gene: NEB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_001271208:3-80,117-183. Detection Rate: African or African American 92%.

Nephrotic Syndrome, NPHS2-related - Gene: NPHS2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_014625:1-8. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Niemann-Pick Disease Type C - Gene: NPC1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000271:1-25. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Niemann-Pick Disease Type C2 - Gene: NPC2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_006432:1-5. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Niemann-Pick Disease, SMPD1-associated - Gene: SMPD1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000543:1-6. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome - Gene: NBN. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_002485:1-16. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Northern Epilepsy - Gene: CLN8. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_018941:2-3. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency - Gene: OTC. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000531:1-10. Detection Rate: African or African American 97%.

PCCA-related Propionic Acidemia - Gene: PCCA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000282:1-24. Detection Rate: African or African American 95%.

PCCB-related Propionic Acidemia - Gene: PCCB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_001178014:1-16. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

PCDH15-related Disorders - Gene: PCDH15. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_033056:2-33. Detection Rate: African or African American 93%.

Pendred Syndrome - Gene: SLC26A4. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000441:2-21. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 3 - Gene: PEX12. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000286:1-3. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 4 - Gene: PEX6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000287:1-17. Detection Rate: African or African American 97%.

Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 5 - Gene: PEX2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exon: NM_000318:4. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 6 - Gene: PEX10. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_153818:1-6. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

PEX1-related Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum - Gene: PEX1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. Exons: NM_000466:1-24. Detection Rate: African or African American >99%.

Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency - Gene: PAH. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000277:1-13. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

PKHD1-related Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease - Gene: PKHD1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_138694:2-67. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Polyglandular Autoimmune Syndrome Type 1 - Gene: AIRE. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000383:1-14. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Pompe Disease - Gene: GAA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000152:2-20. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

PPT1-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - Gene: PPT1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000310:1-9. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Primary Carnitine Deficiency - Gene: SLC22A5. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_003060:1-10. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 1 - Gene: AGXT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000030:1-11. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 2 - Gene: GRHPR. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_012203:1-9. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 3 - Gene: HOGA1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_138413:1-7. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

PROP1-related Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency - Gene: PROP1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_006261:1-3. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Pycnodysostosis - Gene: CTSK. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000396:2-8. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Pyruvate Carboxylase Deficiency - Gene: PC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_022172:2-21. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata Type 1 - Gene: PEX7. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000288:1-10. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

RTEL1-related Disorders - Gene: RTEL1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_032957:2-35. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Salla Disease - Gene: SLC17A5. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_012434:1-11. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 98%.

Sandhoff Disease - Gene: HEXB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000521:1-14. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 99%.

Segawa Syndrome - Gene: TH. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000360:1-13. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Short Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency - Gene: ACADS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000017:1-10. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Sjogren-Larsson Syndrome - Gene: ALDH3A2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000382:1-10. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 97%.

Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome - Gene: DHCR7. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_001360:3-9. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Spastic Paraplegia Type 15 - Gene: ZFYVE26. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_015346:2-42. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Spinal Muscular Atrophy - Gene: SMN1. Autosomal Recessive. Spinal Muscular Atrophy. **Variant (1):** SMN1 copy number. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 71%.

Spondylothoracic Dysostosis - Gene: MESP2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_001039958:1-2. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Sulfate Transporter-related Osteochondrodysplasia - Gene: SLC26A2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000112:2-3. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

TGM1-related Autosomal Recessive Congenital Ichthyosis - Gene: TGM1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000359:2-15. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

TPP1-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - Gene: TPP1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000391:1-13. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Tyrosinemia Type I - Gene: FAH. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000137:1-14. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Tyrosinemia Type II - Gene: TAT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000353:2-12. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

USH1C-related Disorders - Gene: USH1C. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_153676:1-27. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

USH2A-related Disorders - Gene: USH2A. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_206933:2-72. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 94%.

Usher Syndrome Type 3 - Gene: CLRN1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_174878:1-3. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Very Long Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency - Gene: ACADVL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000018:1-20. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Wilson Disease - Gene: ATP7B. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000053:1-21. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

X-linked Adrenoleukodystrophy - Gene: ABCD1. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000033:1-6. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 77%.

X-linked Alport Syndrome - Gene: COL4A5. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000495:1-51. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 95%.

X-linked Congenital Adrenal Hypoplasia - Gene: NR0B1. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000475:1-2. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 99%.

X-linked Juvenile Retinoschisis - Gene: RS1. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000330:1-6. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 98%.

X-linked Myotubular Myopathy - Gene: MTM1. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000252:2-15. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 98%.

X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency - Gene: IL2RG. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000206:1-8. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group A - Gene: XPA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_000380:1-6. **Detection Rate:** African or African American >99%.

Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group C - Gene: XPC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with Copy Number Analysis. **Exons:** NM_004628:1-16. **Detection Rate:** African or African American 97%.

Risk Calculations

Below are the risk calculations for all conditions tested. Since negative results do not completely rule out the possibility of being a carrier, the **residual risk** represents the patient's post-test likelihood of being a carrier and the **reproductive risk** represents the likelihood the patient's future children could inherit each disease. These risks are inherent to all carrier screening tests, may vary by ethnicity, are predicated on a negative family history and are present even after a negative test result. Inaccurate reporting of ethnicity may cause errors in risk calculation. The reproductive risk presented is based on a hypothetical pairing with a partner of the same ethnic group.

†Indicates a positive result. See the full clinical report for interpretation and details.

Disease	DONOR 12296 Residual Risk	Reproductive Risk
11-beta-hydroxylase-deficient Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia	1 in 3,300	< 1 in 1,000,000
21-hydroxylase-deficient Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia	1 in 1,400	1 in 660,000
6-pyruvoyl-tetrahydropterin Synthase Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
ABCC8-related Hyperinsulinism	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency	1 in 39,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Alpha Thalassemia	chr16:g.(?_226678)_(227520_?)del(aka -alpha3.7) heterozygote † Alpha globin status: -a/aa.	Not calculated
Alpha-mannosidosis	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Alpha-sarcoglycanopathy	1 in 45,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Alstrom Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
AMT-related Glycine Encephalopathy	NM_000481.3(AMT):c.982delG(A328Pfs*10) heterozygote †	1 in 890
Andermann Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Argininemia	< 1 in 17,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Argininosuccinic Aciduria	1 in 13,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
ARSACS	< 1 in 44,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Aspartylglycosaminuria	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Ataxia with Vitamin E Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Ataxia-telangiectasia	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
ATP7A-related Disorders	< 1 in 1,000,000	1 in 600,000
Autosomal Recessive Osteopetrosis Type 1	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS1-related	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS10-related	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS12-related	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS2-related	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Beta-sarcoglycanopathy	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Biotinidase Deficiency	1 in 38,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Bloom Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Calpainopathy	1 in 13,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Canavan Disease	< 1 in 31,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Carbamoylphosphate Synthetase I Deficiency	< 1 in 57,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase IA Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase II Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Cartilage-hair Hypoplasia	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Cerebrotendinous Xanthomatosis	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Citrullinemia Type 1	1 in 12,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
CLN3-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis	1 in 22,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
CLN5-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
CLN6-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Cohen Syndrome	< 1 in 15,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
COL4A3-related Alport Syndrome	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
COL4A4-related Alport Syndrome	1 in 21,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation Type Ia	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation Type Ib	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation Type Ic	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Congenital Finnish Nephrosis	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Costeff Optic Atrophy Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000

Counsyl

RESULTS RECIPIENT
SEATTLE SPERM BANK
Attn: Dr. Jeffrey Olliffe
NPI: 1306838271
Report Date: 03/14/2018

MALE
DONOR 12296
DOB: [redacted]
Ethnicity: African or African American
Barcode: [redacted]

FEMALE
N/A

Disease	DONOR 12296 Residual Risk	Reproductive Risk
Cystic Fibrosis	1 in 6,500	< 1 in 1,000,000
Cystinosis	1 in 22,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
D-bifunctional Protein Deficiency	1 in 9,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Delta-sarcoglycanopathy	< 1 in 40,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Dysferlinopathy	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Dystrophinopathy (Including Duchenne/Becker Muscular Dystrophy)	Not calculated	Not calculated
ERCC6-related Disorders	1 in 19,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
ERCC8-related Disorders	1 in 7,300	< 1 in 1,000,000
EVC-related Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome	1 in 7,500	< 1 in 1,000,000
EVC2-related Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Fabry Disease	< 1 in 1,000,000	1 in 80,000
Familial Dysautonomia	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Familial Mediterranean Fever	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Fanconi Anemia Complementation Group A	1 in 3,100	< 1 in 1,000,000
Fanconi Anemia Type C	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
FKRP-related Disorders	1 in 19,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
FKTN-related Disorders	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Galactokinase Deficiency	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Galactosemia	1 in 8,600	< 1 in 1,000,000
Gamma-sarcoglycanopathy	1 in 3,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Gaucher Disease	1 in 280	1 in 120,000
GJB2-related DFNB1 Nonsyndromic Hearing Loss and Deafness	1 in 4,700	1 in 890,000
GLB1-related Disorders	1 in 19,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
GLDC-related Glycine Encephalopathy	1 in 2,800	< 1 in 1,000,000
Glutaric Acidemia Type 1	1 in 10,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ia	1 in 18,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ib	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Glycogen Storage Disease Type III	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
GNPTAB-related Disorders	1 in 32,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
GRACILE Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
HADHA-related Disorders	1 in 15,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Hb Beta Chain-related Hemoglobinopathy (Including Beta Thalassemia and Sickle Cell Disease)	1 in 950	1 in 38,000
Hereditary Fructose Intolerance	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMB3-related	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease)	1 in 30,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency	< 1 in 33,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency	1 in 15,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency	1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Hydrolethalus Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Hypophosphatasia, Autosomal Recessive	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Inclusion Body Myopathy 2	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Isovaleric Acidemia	1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Joubert Syndrome 2	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Krabbe Disease	1 in 15,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy	1 in 17,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Lipoamide Dehydrogenase Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency	1 in 30,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type 1B	1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia	1 in 26,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type II	1 in 13,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Metachromatic Leukodystrophy	1 in 20,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Methylmalonic Acidemia, cblA Type	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Methylmalonic Acidemia, cblB Type	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, cblC Type	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000

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RESULTS RECIPIENT
SEATTLE SPERM BANK
Attn: Dr. Jeffrey Olliffe
NPI: 1306838271
Report Date: 03/14/2018

MALE
DONOR 12296
DOB: [redacted]
Ethnicity: African or African American
Barcode: [redacted]

FEMALE
N/A

Disease	DONOR 12296 Residual Risk	Reproductive Risk
MKS1-related Disorders	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Mucolipidosis III Gamma	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Mucolipidosis IV	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type II	< 1 in 1,000,000	1 in 300,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIB	1 in 31,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIC	1 in 43,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Muscle-eye-brain Disease	< 1 in 12,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
MUT-related Methylmalonic Acidemia	1 in 18,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
MYO7A-related Disorders	1 in 15,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
NEB-related Nemaline Myopathy	< 1 in 6,700	< 1 in 1,000,000
Nephrotic Syndrome, NPHS2-related	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Niemann-Pick Disease Type C	1 in 19,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Niemann-Pick Disease Type C2	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Niemann-Pick Disease, SMPD1-associated	1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Northern Epilepsy	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency	< 1 in 1,000,000	1 in 140,000
PCCA-related Propionic Acidemia	1 in 4,200	< 1 in 1,000,000
PCCB-related Propionic Acidemia	1 in 22,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
PCDH15-related Disorders	1 in 5,300	< 1 in 1,000,000
Pendred Syndrome	1 in 7,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 3	1 in 44,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 4	1 in 9,300	< 1 in 1,000,000
Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 5	< 1 in 71,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 6	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
PEX1-related Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
PKHD1-related Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Polyglandular Autoimmune Syndrome Type 1	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Pompe Disease	1 in 5,900	< 1 in 1,000,000
PPT1-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Primary Carnitine Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 1	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 2	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 3	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
PROP1-related Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Pycnodysostosis	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Pyruvate Carboxylase Deficiency	1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata Type 1	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
RTEL1-related Disorders	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Salla Disease	< 1 in 30,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Sandhoff Disease	1 in 30,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Segawa Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Short Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Sjogren-Larsson Syndrome	1 in 9,100	< 1 in 1,000,000
Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Spastic Paraplegia Type 15	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Spinal Muscular Atrophy	SMN1: 3+ copies 1 in 4,300	< 1 in 1,000,000
Spondylothoracic Dysostosis	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Sulfate Transporter-related Osteochondrodysplasia	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
TGM1-related Autosomal Recessive Congenital Ichthyosis	1 in 22,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
TPP1-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis	1 in 30,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Tyrosinemia Type I	1 in 17,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Tyrosinemia Type II	1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
USH1C-related Disorders	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
USH2A-related Disorders	1 in 2,200	< 1 in 1,000,000
Usher Syndrome Type 3	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Very Long Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	1 in 8,800	< 1 in 1,000,000
Wilson Disease	1 in 8,600	< 1 in 1,000,000

Counsyl

RESULTS RECIPIENT
SEATTLE SPERM BANK
Attn: Dr. Jeffrey Olliffe
NPI: 1306838271
Report Date: 03/14/2018

MALE
DONOR 12296
DOB: [redacted]
Ethnicity: African or African American
Barcode: [redacted]

FEMALE
N/A

Disease	DONOR 12296 Residual Risk	Reproductive Risk
X-linked Adrenoleukodystrophy	1 in 90,000	1 in 42,000
X-linked Alport Syndrome	Not calculated	Not calculated
X-linked Congenital Adrenal Hypoplasia	< 1 in 1,000,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
X-linked Juvenile Retinoschisis	< 1 in 1,000,000	1 in 50,000
X-linked Myotubular Myopathy	Not calculated	Not calculated
X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency	< 1 in 1,000,000	1 in 200,000
Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group A	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group C	1 in 7,300	< 1 in 1,000,000