

MOVEMENT DISORDERS PANEL DG-4.0.0 (412 GENES)

| <i>Gene</i> | <i>Twist X2 covered >10x</i> | <i>Twist X2 covered >20x</i> | <i>WGS covered >10x</i> | <i>WGS covered >20x</i> | <i>Associated Phenotype description and OMIM disease ID</i> |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| AARS2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Leukoencephalopathy, progressive, with ovarian failure, 615889;Combined oxidative phosphorylation deficiency 8, 614096 |
| ABCB7 | 99.8% | 99.3% | 98.3% | 74.8% | Anemia, sideroblastic, with ataxia, 301310 |
| ABCD1 | 100.0% | 99.6% | 98.9% | 76.9% | Adrenoleukodystrophy, 300100;Adrenomyeloneuropathy, adult, 300100 |
| ABHD12 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 97.3% | Polyneuropathy, hearing loss, ataxia, retinitis pigmentosa, and cataract, 612674 |
| ACO2 | 92.4% | 89.8% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Optic atrophy 9, 616289;Infantile cerebellar-retinal degeneration, 614559 |

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| ACTB | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.0% | Baraitser-Winter syndrome 1, 243310;Becker nevus, syndromic or isolated, somatic mosaic, 604919;Thrombocytopenia 8, with dysmorphic features and developmental delay, 620475;Dystonia-deafness syndrome 1, 607371;Congenital smooth muscle hamartoma with or without hemihypertrophy, somatic mosaic, 620479 |
| ADAR | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.2% | Dyschromatosis symmetrica hereditaria, 127400;Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome 6, 615010 |
| ADCY5 | 97.4% | 97.3% | 100.0% | 97.4% | Dyskinesia with orofacial involvement, autosomal dominant, 606703;Neurodevelopmental disorder with hyperkinetic movements and dyskinesia, 619651;Dyskinesia with orofacial involvement, autosomal recessive, 619647 |

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| ADGRG1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Cortical dysplasia, complex, with other brain malformations 14B, (bilateral perisylvian), 615752;Cortical dysplasia, complex, with other brain malformations 14A, (bilateral frontoparietal), 606854 |
| ADPRS | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Neurodegeneration, childhood-onset, stress-induced, with variable ataxia and seizures, 618170 |
| AFG3L2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.4% | Spastic ataxia 5, autosomal recessive, 614487;Optic atrophy 12, 618977;Spinocerebellar ataxia 28, 610246 |
| AGA | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.3% | Aspartylglucosaminuria, 208400 |
| AGTPBP1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.9% | Neurodegeneration, childhood-onset, with cerebellar atrophy, 618276 |
| AIMP1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Leukodystrophy, hypomyelinating, 3, 260600 |

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| ALDH18A1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.5% | Spastic paraplegia 9A, autosomal dominant, 601162;Cutis laxa, autosomal recessive, type IIIA, 219150;Spastic paraplegia 9B, autosomal recessive, 616586;Cutis laxa, autosomal dominant 3, 616603 |
| ALDH3A2 | 93.5% | 93.5% | 100.0% | 98.4% | Sjogren-Larsson syndrome, 270200 |
| ALDH5A1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.8% | Succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency, 271980 |
| ALS2 | 97.1% | 97.1% | 100.0% | 98.6% | Primary lateral sclerosis, juvenile, 606353;Spastic paralysis, infantile onset ascending, 607225;Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 2, juvenile, 205100 |
| AMFR | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 97.1% | Spastic paraplegia 89, autosomal recessive, 620379 |
| AMPD2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 98.7% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia, type 9, 615809;?Spastic paraplegia 63, autosomal recessive, 615686 |
| ANO10 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.2% | Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 10, 613728 |
| ANO3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Dystonia 24, 615034 |

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| AP4B1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Spastic paraplegia 47, autosomal recessive, 614066 |
| AP4E1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.6% | Stuttering, familial persistent, 1, 184450;Spastic paraplegia 51, autosomal recessive, 613744 |
| AP4M1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.4% | Spastic paraplegia 50, autosomal recessive, 612936 |
| AP4S1 | 87.8% | 87.1% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Spastic paraplegia 52, autosomal recessive, 614067 |
| AP5Z1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Spastic paraplegia 48, autosomal recessive, 613647 |
| APTX | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Ataxia, early-onset, with oculomotor apraxia and hypoalbuminemia, 208920 |
| ARG1 | 93.0% | 93.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Argininemia, 207800 |
| ARSA | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Metachromatic leukodystrophy, 250100 |

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| ARX | 99.0% | 96.7% | 89.5% | 50.5% | Proud syndrome, 300004;Hydranencephaly with abnormal genitalia, 300215;Partington syndrome, 309510;Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 1, 308350;Lissencephaly, X-linked 2, 300215;Intellectual developmental disorder, X-linked 29, 300419 |
| ASPA | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.2% | Canavan disease, 271900 |
| ATCAY | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.3% | Ataxia, cerebellar, Cayman type, 601238 |
| ATL1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.5% | Spastic paraplegia 3A, autosomal dominant, 182600;Neuropathy, hereditary sensory, type ID, 613708 |
| ATM | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.2% | Ataxia-telangiectasia, 208900;{Breast cancer, susceptibility to}, 114480;Lymphoma, B-cell non-Hodgkin, somatic, ;T-cell prolymphocytic leukemia, somatic, ;Lymphoma, mantle cell, somatic, |
| ATN1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 96.6% | Dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy, 125370;Congenital hypotonia, epilepsy, developmental delay, and digital anomalies, 618494 |

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| ATP13A2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Spastic paraplegia 78, autosomal recessive, 617225;Kufor-Rakeb syndrome, 606693 |
| ATP1A2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 98, 619605;Fetal akinesia, respiratory insufficiency, microcephaly, polymicrogyria, and dysmorphic facies, 619602;Alternating hemiplegia of childhood 1, 104290;Migraine, familial basilar, 602481;Migraine, familial hemiplegic, 2, 602481 |
| ATP1A3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Alternating hemiplegia of childhood 2, 614820;Dystonia-12, 128235;CAPOS syndrome, 601338;Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 99, 619606 |
| ATP2B3 | 100.0% | 99.8% | 98.4% | 74.4% | ?Spinocerebellar ataxia, X-linked 1, 302500 |
| ATP7B | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Wilson disease, 277900 |
| B4GALNT1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.5% | Spastic paraplegia 26, autosomal recessive, 609195 |
| BCAP31 | 99.1% | 92.8% | 98.0% | 69.1% | Deafness, dystonia, and cerebral hypomyelination, 300475 |

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| BCKDHA | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Maple syrup urine disease, type Ia, 248600 |
| BCKDHB | 100.0% | 99.8% | 100.0% | 97.4% | Maple syrup urine disease, type Ib, 620698 |
| BCL11B | 99.9% | 99.6% | 99.9% | 97.1% | Immunodeficiency 49, severe combined, 617237;Intellectual developmental disorder with dysmorphic facies, speech delay, and T-cell abnormalities, 618092 |
| BRAT1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.7% | Neurodevelopmental disorder with cerebellar atrophy and with or without seizures, 618056;Rigidity and multifocal seizure syndrome, lethal neonatal, 614498 |
| BSCL2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Lipodystrophy, congenital generalized, type 2, 269700;Neuronopathy, distal hereditary motor, autosomal dominant 13, 619112;Silver spastic paraplegia syndrome, 270685;Encephalopathy, progressive, with or without lipodystrophy, 615924 |
| BTB | 94.2% | 94.2% | 100.0% | 99.5% | Biotinidase deficiency, 253260 |

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| C19orf12 | 100.0% | 99.8% | 100.0% | 98.4% | Neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation 4, 614298;?Spastic paraplegia 43, autosomal recessive, 615043 |
| CA8 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.0% | Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 34, 613227 |
| CACNA1A | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.5% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 6, 183086;Episodic ataxia, type 2, 108500;Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 42, 617106;Migraine, familial hemiplegic, 1, with progressive cerebellar ataxia, 141500;Migraine, familial hemiplegic, 1, 141500 |
| CACNA1E | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.0% | Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 69, 618285 |
| CACNA1G | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 42, 616795;Spinocerebellar ataxia 42, early-onset, severe, with neurodevelopmental deficits, 618087 |

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| CACNB4 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | {Epilepsy, juvenile myoclonic, susceptibility to, 6}, 607682;?Episodic ataxia, type 5, 613855;{Epilepsy, idiopathic generalized, susceptibility to, 9}, 607682 |
| CAMTA1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 98.3% | Cerebellar dysfunction with variable cognitive and behavioral abnormalities, 614756 |
| CAPN1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Spastic paraplegia 76, autosomal recessive, 616907 |
| CC2D2A | 98.2% | 98.2% | 100.0% | 98.4% | COACH syndrome 2, 619111;Retinitis pigmentosa 93, 619845;Meckel syndrome 6, 612284;Joubert syndrome 9, 612285 |
| CCT5 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Neuropathy, hereditary sensory, with spastic paraplegia, 256840 |
| CHMP1A | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.7% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia, type 8, 614961 |

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| CLCN2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Leukoencephalopathy with ataxia, 615651;Hyperaldosteronism , familial, type II, 605635;{Epilepsy, juvenile myoclonic, susceptibility to, 8}, 607628;{Epilepsy, juvenile absence, susceptibility to, 2}, 607628;{Epilepsy, idiopathic generalized, susceptibility to, 11}, 607628 |
| CLCN4 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.1% | 70.4% | Raynaud-Claes syndrome, 300114 |
| CLCN6 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Neurodegeneration, childhood-onset, hypotonia, respiratory insufficiency and brain imaging abnormalities, 619173 |
| CLN5 | 83.1% | 83.0% | 100.0% | 96.8% | Ceroid lipofuscinosis, neuronal, 5, 256731 |
| CLN6 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.6% | Ceroid lipofuscinosis, neuronal, 6B (Kufs type), 204300;Ceroid lipofuscinosis, neuronal, 6A, 601780 |
| CLP1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.6% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia, type 10, 615803 |

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| CLPB | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 98.3% | Neutropenia, severe congenital, 9, autosomal dominant, 619813;3-methylglutaconic aciduria, type VIIB, autosomal recessive, 616271;3-methylglutaconic aciduria, type VIIA, autosomal dominant, 619835 |
| COASY | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia, type 12, 618266;Neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation 6, 615643 |
| COL4A1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.4% | ?Retinal arteries, tortuosity of, 180000;{Hemorrhage, intracerebral, susceptibility to}, 614519;Angiopathy, hereditary, with nephropathy, aneurysms, and muscle cramps, 611773;Microangiopathy and leukoencephalopathy, pontine, autosomal dominant, 618564;Brain small vessel disease with or without ocular anomalies, 175780 |
| COL4A2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Brain small vessel disease 2, 614483;{Hemorrhage, intracerebral, susceptibility to}, 614519 |

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| COL6A1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Ullrich congenital muscular dystrophy 1A, 254090;Bethlem myopathy 1A, 158810 |
| COL6A2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.6% | ?Myosclerosis, congenital, 255600;Ullrich congenital muscular dystrophy 1B, 620727;Bethlem myopathy 1B, 620725 |
| COL6A3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Bethlem myopathy 1C, 620726;Ullrich congenital muscular dystrophy 1C, 620728;Dystonia 27, 616411 |
| COQ2 | 96.3% | 96.3% | 100.0% | 98.5% | {Multiple system atrophy, susceptibility to}, 146500;Coenzyme Q10 deficiency, primary, 1, 607426 |
| COQ4 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.6% | Coenzyme Q10 deficiency, primary, 7, 616276;Spastic ataxia 10, autosomal recessive, 620666 |
| COQ8A | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.7% | Coenzyme Q10 deficiency, primary, 4, 612016 |
| COQ9 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Coenzyme Q10 deficiency, primary, 5, 614654 |
| COX20 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Mitochondrial complex IV deficiency, nuclear type 11, 619054 |
| CP | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Aceruloplasminemia, 604290 |

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| CSF1R | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Brain abnormalities, neurodegeneration, and dysosteosclerosis, 618476;Leukoencephalopathy, diffuse hereditary, with spheroids 1, 221820 |
| CSTB | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 95.3% | Epilepsy, progressive myoclonic 1A (Unverricht and Lundborg), 254800 |
| CTBP1 | 100.0% | 99.5% | 99.4% | 97.5% | Hypotonia, ataxia, developmental delay, and tooth enamel defect syndrome, 617915 |
| CTC1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Cerebroretinal microangiopathy with calcifications and cysts, 612199 |
| CTSD | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.5% | Ceroid lipofuscinosis, neuronal, 10, 610127 |
| CTSF | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.6% | Ceroid lipofuscinosis, neuronal, 13 (Kufs type), 615362 |
| CWF19L1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 17, 616127 |
| CYP27A1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis, 213700 |
| CYP2U1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 96.7% | Spastic paraplegia 56, autosomal recessive, 615030 |

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| CYP7B1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Spastic paraplegia 5A, autosomal recessive, 270800;Bile acid synthesis defect, congenital, 3, 613812 |
| DARS1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.8% | Hypomyelination with brainstem and spinal cord involvement and leg spasticity, 615281 |
| DARS2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 96.8% | Leukoencephalopathy with brain stem and spinal cord involvement and lactate elevation, 611105 |
| DBT | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.4% | Maple syrup urine disease, type II, 620699 |
| DCAF17 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 98.3% | Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome, 241080 |
| DCC | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.6% | Mirror movements 1 and/or agenesis of the corpus callosum, 157600;Esophageal carcinoma, somatic, 133239;Colorectal cancer, somatic, 114500;Gaze palsy, familial horizontal, with progressive scoliosis, 2, 617542 |

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| DCTN1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.5% | Perry syndrome, 168605;{Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, susceptibility to}, 105400;Neuronopathy, distal hereditary motor, autosomal dominant 14, 607641 |
| DDC | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency, 608643 |
| DDHD1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.6% | Spastic paraplegia 28, autosomal recessive, 609340 |
| DDHD2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Spastic paraplegia 54, autosomal recessive, 615033 |
| DEGS1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Leukodystrophy, hypomyelinating, 18, 618404 |
| DHDDS | 73.8% | 73.7% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Developmental delay and seizures with or without movement abnormalities, 617836;?Congenital disorder of glycosylation, type 1bb, 613861;Retinitis pigmentosa 59, 613861 |
| DLAT | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Pyruvate dehydrogenase E2 deficiency, 245348 |
| DLD | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase deficiency, 246900 |

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| DNAJC12 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.5% | Hyperphenylalaninemia, mild, non-BH4-deficient, 617384 |
| DNAJC3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 97.4% | Ataxia, combined cerebellar and peripheral, with hearing loss and diabetes mellitus, 616192 |
| DNAL4 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | ?Mirror movements 3, 616059 |
| DNM1L | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.6% | Optic atrophy 5, 610708;Encephalopathy, lethal, due to defective mitochondrial peroxisomal fission 1, 614388 |
| DNMT1 | 99.9% | 99.0% | 100.0% | 99.5% | Neuropathy, hereditary sensory, type IE, 614116;Cerebellar ataxia, deafness, and narcolepsy, autosomal dominant, 604121 |
| DPYS | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.3% | Dihydropyrimidinuria, 222748 |
| DTYMK | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Neurodegeneration, childhood-onset, with progressive microcephaly, 619847 |
| EBF3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 96.9% | Hypotonia, ataxia, and delayed development syndrome, 617330 |
| ECHS1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 96.6% | Mitochondrial short-chain enoyl-CoA hydratase 1 deficiency, 616277 |

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| EIF2AK1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.4% | ?Leukoencephalopathy, motor delay, spasticity, and dysarthria syndrome, 618878 |
| EIF2AK2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.2% | Leukoencephalopathy, developmental delay, and episodic neurologic regression syndrome, 618877;Dystonia 33, 619687 |
| EIF2B1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Leukoencephalopathy with vanishing white matter 1, with or without ovarian failure, 603896 |
| EIF2B2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.1% | Leukoencephalopathy with vanishing white matter 2, with or without ovarian failure, 620312 |
| EIF2B3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.5% | Leukoencephalopathy with vanishing white matter 3, with or without ovarian failure, 620313 |
| EIF2B4 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Leukoencephalopathy with vanishing white matter 4, with or without ovarian failure, 620314 |
| EIF2B5 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Leukoencephalopathy with vanishing white matter 5, with or without ovarian failure, 620315 |

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| ELOVL1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.5% | Ichthyotic keratoderma, spasticity, hypomyelination, and dysmorphic facies, 618527 |
| ELOVL4 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 97.6% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 34, 133190;Stargardt disease 3, 600110;Ichthyosis, spastic quadriplegia, and impaired intellectual development, 614457 |
| ELOVL5 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 38, 615957 |
| ERCC2 | 99.8% | 96.9% | 100.0% | 99.0% | Xeroderma pigmentosum, group D, 278730;Trichothiodystrophy 1, photosensitive, 601675;?Cerebrooculofacio skeletal syndrome 2, 610756 |
| ERCC4 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.8% | Xeroderma pigmentosum, type F/Cockayne syndrome, 278760;XFE progeroid syndrome, 610965;Xeroderma pigmentosum, group F, 278760;Fanconi anemia, complementation group Q, 615272 |
| ERLIN2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Spastic paraplegia 18A, autosomal dominant, 620512;Spastic paraplegia 18B, autosomal recessive, 611225 |

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| ETHE1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.9% | Ethylmalonic encephalopathy, 602473 |
| EXOSC3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia, type 1B, 614678 |
| EXOSC5 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Cerebellar ataxia, brain abnormalities, and cardiac conduction defects, 619576 |
| EXOSC8 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.0% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia, type 1C, 616081 |
| EXOSC9 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.0% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia, type 1D, 618065 |
| FA2H | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Spastic paraplegia 35, autosomal recessive, 612319 |
| FAR1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Peroxisomal fatty acyl-CoA reductase 1 disorder, 616154;Cataracts, spastic paraparesis, and speech delay, 619338 |
| FARS2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Combined oxidative phosphorylation deficiency 14, 614946;Spastic paraplegia 77, autosomal recessive, 617046 |
| FBXO7 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.6% | Parkinson disease 15, autosomal recessive, 260300 |
| FGF14 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 27A, 193003;Spinocerebellar ataxia 27B, late-onset, 620174 |

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| FICD | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.5% | |
| FLVCR1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Ataxia, posterior column, with retinitis pigmentosa, 609033 |
| FOLR1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.8% | Neurodegeneration due to cerebral folate transport deficiency, 613068 |
| FRMD5 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.2% | Neurodevelopmental disorder with eye movement abnormalities and ataxia, 620094 |
| FRMD7 | 99.9% | 99.2% | 98.2% | 70.6% | Nystagmus, infantile periodic alternating, X-linked, 310700;Nystagmus 1, congenital, X-linked, 310700 |
| FTH1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.1% | Neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation 9, 620669;?Hemochromatosis, type 5, 615517 |
| FTL | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 96.5% | Hyperferritinemia-cataract syndrome, 600886;L-ferritin deficiency, dominant and recessive, 615604;Neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation 3, 606159 |
| GALC | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Krabbe disease, 245200 |
| GAMT | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.5% | Cerebral creatine deficiency syndrome 2, 612736 |

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| GAN | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Giant axonal neuropathy-1, 256850 |
| GBA1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.5% | {Lewy body dementia, susceptibility to}, 127750;Gaucher disease, type II, 230900;Gaucher disease, type IIIC, 231005;Gaucher disease, type III, 231000;Gaucher disease, type I, 230800;Gaucher disease, perinatal lethal, 608013;{Parkinson disease, late-onset, susceptibility to}, 168600 |
| GBA2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Spastic paraplegia 46, autosomal recessive, 614409 |
| GBE1 | 100.0% | 99.9% | 100.0% | 98.4% | Glycogen storage disease IV, 232500;Polyglucosan body disease, adult form, 263570 |
| GCDH | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.0% | Glutaricaciduria, type I, 231670 |
| GCH1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 98.2% | Dystonia, DOPA-responsive, 128230;Hyperphenylalanine mia, BH4-deficient, B, 233910 |
| GDAP2 | 100.0% | 99.8% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 27, 618369 |

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|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| GFAP | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Alexander disease, 203450 |
| GJB1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | 74.8% | Charcot-Marie-Tooth neuropathy, X-linked dominant, 1, 302800 |
| GJC2 | 99.8% | 98.7% | 100.0% | 96.5% | Lymphatic malformation 3, 613480;?Spastic paraplegia 44, autosomal recessive, 613206;Leukodystrophy, hypomyelinating, 2, 608804 |
| GLB1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | GM1-gangliosidosis, type I, 230500;GM1-gangliosidosis, type III, 230650;Mucopolysaccharidosis type IVB (Morquio), 253010;GM1-gangliosidosis, type II, 230600 |
| GLS | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.9% | Global developmental delay, progressive ataxia, and elevated glutamine, 618412;?Infantile cataract, skin abnormalities, glutamate excess, and impaired intellectual development, 618339;Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 71, 618328 |
| GNAL | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 96.7% | Dystonia 25, 615073 |

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| GNAO1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 17, 615473;Neurodevelopmental disorder with involuntary movements, 617493 |
| GOSR2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.7% | Epilepsy, progressive myoclonic 6, 614018;Muscular dystrophy, congenital, with or without seizures, 620166 |
| GPR143 | 100.0% | 99.9% | 97.1% | 67.8% | Ocular albinism, type I, Nettleship-Falls type, 300500;Nystagmus 6, congenital, X-linked, 300814 |
| GRID2 | 99.9% | 99.9% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 18, 616204 |
| GRIN1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.9% | Neurodevelopmental disorder with or without hyperkinetic movements and seizures, autosomal recessive, 617820;Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 101, 619814;Neurodevelopmental disorder with or without hyperkinetic movements and seizures, autosomal dominant, 614254 |

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| GRIN2B | 99.9% | 99.8% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 27, 616139;Intellectual developmental disorder, autosomal dominant 6, with or without seizures, 613970 |
| GRM1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 13, 614831;Spinocerebellar ataxia 44, 617691 |
| GRN | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.7% | Aphasia, primary progressive, 607485;Frontotemporal lobar degeneration with ubiquitin-positive inclusions, 607485;Ceroid lipofuscinosis, neuronal, 11, 614706 |
| HACE1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.4% | Spastic paraplegia and psychomotor retardation with or without seizures, 616756 |
| HEXB | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.5% | Sandhoff disease, infantile, juvenile, and adult forms, 268800 |

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| HK1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Retinitis pigmentosa 79, 617460;Neuropathy, hereditary motor and sensory, Russe type, 605285;Neurodevelopmental disorder with visual defects and brain anomalies, 618547;Hemolytic anemia due to hexokinase deficiency, 235700 |
| HPCA | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.1% | Dystonia 2, torsion, autosomal recessive, 224500 |
| HPDL | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Neurodevelopmental disorder with progressive spasticity and brain white matter abnormalities, 619026;Spastic paraplegia 83, autosomal recessive, 619027 |
| HPRT1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.4% | 70.9% | Hyperuricemia, HRPT-related, 300323;Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, 300322 |
| HSD17B4 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.2% | D-bifunctional protein deficiency, 261515;Perrault syndrome 1, 233400 |
| HSPD1 | 99.6% | 97.9% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Spastic paraplegia 13, autosomal dominant, 605280;Leukodystrophy, hypomyelinating, 4, 612233 |
| HYCC1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Leukodystrophy, hypomyelinating, 5, 610532 |

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| IBA57 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Multiple mitochondrial dysfunctions syndrome 3, 615330;?Spastic paraplegia 74, autosomal recessive, 616451 |
| IRF2BPL | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | 91.8% | Neurodevelopmental disorder with regression, abnormal movements, loss of speech, and seizures, 618088 |
| ISCA2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Multiple mitochondrial dysfunctions syndrome 4, 616370 |
| ITPR1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Gillespie syndrome, 206700;Spinocerebellar ataxia 29, congenital nonprogressive, 117360;Spinocerebellar ataxia 15, 606658 |
| JAM2 | 92.2% | 92.0% | 100.0% | 98.4% | Basal ganglia calcification, idiopathic, 8, autosomal recessive, 618824 |
| JAM3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Hemorrhagic destruction of the brain, subependymal calcification, and cataracts, 613730 |
| KATNB1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.7% | Lissencephaly 6, with microcephaly, 616212 |
| KCNA1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.0% | Episodic ataxia/myokymia syndrome, 160120 |
| KCNA2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.0% | Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 32, 616366 |

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| KCNC1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Epilepsy, progressive myoclonic 7, 616187 |
| KCNC3 | 99.7% | 98.3% | 99.1% | 84.0% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 13, 605259 |
| KCND3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 19, 607346;Brugada syndrome 9, 616399 |
| KCNJ10 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.5% | Enlarged vestibular aqueduct, digenic, 600791;SESAME syndrome, 612780 |
| KCNJ6 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.7% | Keppen-Lubinsky syndrome, 614098 |
| KCNMA1 | 100.0% | 99.9% | 100.0% | 97.8% | {Epilepsy, idiopathic generalized, susceptibility to, 16}, 618596;Paroxysmal nonkinesigenic dyskinesia, 3, with or without generalized epilepsy, 609446;Cerebellar atrophy, developmental delay, and seizures, 617643;Liang-Wang syndrome, 618729 |
| KCTD17 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 95.7% | Dystonia 26, myoclonic, 616398 |
| KCTD7 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Epilepsy, progressive myoclonic 3, with or without intracellular inclusions, 611726 |

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|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| KIDINS220 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Spastic paraplegia, intellectual disability, nystagmus, and obesity, 617296;Ventriculomegaly and arthrogryposis, 619501 |
| KIF1A | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.5% | NESCAV syndrome, 614255;Neuropathy, hereditary sensory, type IIC, 614213;Spastic paraplegia 30, autosomal dominant, 610357;Spastic paraplegia 30, autosomal recessive, 620607 |
| KIF1C | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Spastic ataxia 2, autosomal recessive, 611302 |
| KIF5A | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.9% | Myoclonus, intractable, neonatal, 617235;{Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, susceptibility to, 25}, 617921;Spastic paraplegia 10, autosomal dominant, 604187 |
| KMT2B | 99.8% | 99.5% | 99.8% | 95.8% | Intellectual developmental disorder, autosomal dominant 68, 619934;Dystonia 28, childhood-onset, 617284 |
| KPNA3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.3% | Spastic paraplegia 88, autosomal dominant, 620106 |

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| L1CAM | 100.0% | 99.9% | 98.2% | 72.9% | MASA syndrome, 303350;Hydrocephalus, congenital, X-linked, 307000;?Corpus callosum, partial agenesis of, 304100 |
| LAMA1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Poretti-Boltshauser syndrome, 615960 |
| LAMB1 | 100.0% | 99.7% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Lissencephaly 5, 615191 |
| LMNB1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.0% | Leukodystrophy, adult-onset, autosomal dominant, 169500;Microcephaly 26, primary, autosomal dominant, 619179 |
| MAG | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.4% | Spastic paraplegia 75, autosomal recessive, 616680 |
| MAPK8IP3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Neurodevelopmental disorder with or without variable brain abnormalities, 618443 |
| MARS2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.7% | ?Combined oxidative phosphorylation deficiency 25, 616430;Spastic ataxia 3, autosomal recessive, 611390 |

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|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| MECP2 | 100.0% | 99.7% | 97.9% | 72.3% | Rett syndrome, atypical, 312750;Encephalopathy, neonatal severe, 300673;Intellectual developmental disorder, X-linked syndromic, Lubs type, 300260;{Autism susceptibility, X-linked 3}, 300496;Intellectual developmental disorder, X-linked syndromic 13, 300055;Rett syndrome, 312750;Rett syndrome, preserved speech variant, 312750 |
| MECR | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Dystonia, childhood-onset, with optic atrophy and basal ganglia abnormalities, 617282;Optic atrophy 16, 620629 |
| MFF | 95.9% | 95.9% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Encephalopathy due to defective mitochondrial and peroxisomal fission 2, 617086 |
| MFSD8 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Macular dystrophy with central cone involvement, 616170;Ceroid lipofuscinosis, neuronal, 7, 610951 |
| MICU1 | 100.0% | 99.9% | 100.0% | 99.0% | Myopathy with extrapyramidal signs, 615673 |

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| MLC1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Megalencephalic leukoencephalopathy with subcortical cysts 1, 604004 |
| MMADHC | 89.3% | 89.3% | 100.0% | 98.1% | Methylmalonic aciduria, cbID type, variant 2, 277410;Methylmalonic aciduria and homocystinuria, cbID type, 277410;Homocystinuria, cbID type, variant 1, 277410 |
| MRE11 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.3% | Ataxia-telangiectasia-like disorder 1, 604391 |
| MTHFR | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.3% | Homocystinuria due to MTHFR deficiency, 236250;{Thromboembolism, susceptibility to}, 188050;{Schizophrenia, susceptibility to}, 181500;{Neural tube defects, susceptibility to}, 601634;{Vascular disease, susceptibility to}, |
| MTPAP | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.0% | ?Spastic ataxia 4, autosomal recessive, 613672 |
| MTRFR | 100.0% | 99.7% | 99.7% | 98.1% | Spastic paraplegia 55, autosomal recessive, 615035;Combined oxidative phosphorylation deficiency 7, 613559 |
| MTTP | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 98.8% | Abetalipoproteinemia, 200100 |

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| MYORG | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | Basal ganglia calcification, idiopathic, 7, autosomal recessive, 618317 |
| NANS | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.1% | Spondyloepimetaphyseal dysplasia, Genevieve type, 610442 |
| NARS2 | 92.3% | 92.3% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Combined oxidative phosphorylation deficiency 24, 616239;?Deafness, autosomal recessive 94, 618434 |
| NDUFS7 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.6% | Mitochondrial complex I deficiency, nuclear type 3, 618224 |
| NEFL | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.3% | Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, type 1F, 607734;Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, dominant intermediate G, 617882;Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, type 2E, 607684 |
| NEU1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Sialidosis, type II, 256550;Sialidosis, type I, 256550 |
| NEXMIF | 100.0% | 99.9% | 97.4% | 68.7% | Intellectual developmental disorder, X-linked 98, 300912 |

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| NF2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.9% | Meningioma, NF2-related, somatic, 607174;Schwannomatosis, vestibular, 101000;Schwannomatosis, somatic, 101000 |
| NGLY1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Congenital disorder of deglycosylation 1, 615273 |
| NIPA1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 95.0% | Spastic paraplegia 6, autosomal dominant, 600363 |
| NKX2-1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 96.7% | Chorea, hereditary benign, 118700;{Thyroid cancer, nonmedullary, 1}, 188550;Choreoathetosis, hypothyroidism, and neonatal respiratory distress, 610978 |
| NKX6-2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.5% | 80.7% | Spastic ataxia 8, autosomal recessive, with hypomyelinating leukodystrophy, 617560 |
| NOL3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.8% | ?Myoclonus, familial, 1, 614937 |
| NPC1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Niemann-Pick disease, type C1, 257220;Niemann-Pick disease, type D, 257220 |
| NPC2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Niemann-pick disease, type C2, 607625 |
| NPTX1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.7% | 88.6% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 50, 620158 |

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| NR4A2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.2% | Intellectual developmental disorder with language impairment and early-onset DOPA-responsive dystonia-parkinsonism, 619911 |
| NT5C2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Spastic paraplegia 45, autosomal recessive, 613162 |
| NUP62 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.6% | Striatonigral degeneration, infantile, 271930 |
| NUS1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Intellectual developmental disorder, autosomal dominant 55, with seizures, 617831;?Congenital disorder of glycosylation, type 1aa, 617082 |
| OCLN | 94.5% | 94.5% | 100.0% | 97.1% | Pseudo-TORCH syndrome 1, 251290 |
| OGDHL | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Yoon-Bellen neurodevelopmental syndrome, 619701 |
| OPA1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Optic atrophy plus syndrome, 125250;{Glaucoma, normal tension, susceptibility to}, 606657;Optic atrophy 1, 165500;Behr syndrome, 210000;?Mitochondrial DNA depletion syndrome 14 (encephalocardiomyopathic type), 616896 |

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| OPHN1 | 93.9% | 93.9% | 98.0% | 70.9% | Intellectual developmental disorder, X-linked syndromic, Billuart type, 300486 |
| PACS2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.5% | 96.7% | Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 66, 618067 |
| PANK2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.6% | Neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation 1, 234200 |
| PAX6 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.5% | Optic nerve hypoplasia, 165550;Cataract with late-onset corneal dystrophy, 106210;Microphthalmia/coloboma 12, 120200;?Coloboma of optic nerve, 120430;Aniridia, 106210;Anterior segment dysgenesis 5, multiple subtypes, 604229;?Morning glory disc anomaly, 120430;Foveal hypoplasia 1, 136520;Keratitis, 148190 |
| PCYT2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 97.8% | Spastic paraplegia 82, autosomal recessive, 618770 |
| PDE10A | 99.7% | 98.7% | 97.6% | 86.5% | Striatal degeneration, autosomal dominant, 616922;Dyskinesia, limb and orofacial, infantile-onset, 616921 |

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| PDE8B | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Pigmented nodular adrenocortical disease, primary, 3, 614190;Striatal degeneration, autosomal dominant, 609161 |
| PDGFB | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.7% | 96.7% | Meningioma, SIS-related, 607174;Basal ganglia calcification, idiopathic, 5, 615483;Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans, 607907 |
| PDGFRB | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Premature aging syndrome, Penttinen type, 601812;Kosaki overgrowth syndrome, 616592;Myofibromatosis, infantile, 1, 228550;Basal ganglia calcification, idiopathic, 4, 615007;Myeloproliferative disorder with eosinophilia, 131440 |
| PDHA1 | 99.6% | 96.5% | 97.6% | 72.4% | Pyruvate dehydrogenase E1-alpha deficiency, 312170 |
| PDHX | 100.0% | 99.8% | 99.9% | 98.1% | Lacticacidemia due to PDX1 deficiency, 245349 |
| PDSS1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.3% | Coenzyme Q10 deficiency, primary, 2, 614651 |
| PDSS2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Coenzyme Q10 deficiency, primary, 3, 614652 |
| PDYN | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 23, 610245 |

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| PEX10 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.8% | Peroxisome biogenesis disorder 6A (Zellweger), 614870;Peroxisome biogenesis disorder 6B, 614871 |
| PEX2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Peroxisome biogenesis disorder 5A (Zellweger), 614866;Peroxisome biogenesis disorder 5B, 614867 |
| PEX7 | 97.9% | 97.9% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Rhizomelic chondrodysplasia punctata, type 1, 215100;Peroxisome biogenesis disorder 9B, 614879 |
| PHYH | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.2% | Refsum disease, 266500 |
| PIGG | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | [Blood group, EMM system], 619812;Neurodevelopmental disorder with or without hypotonia, seizures, and cerebellar atrophy, 616917 |
| PIK3R5 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Ataxia-oculomotor apraxia 3, 615217 |
| PLA2G6 | 100.0% | 99.9% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Parkinson disease 14, autosomal recessive, 612953;Neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation 2B, 610217;Infantile neuroaxonal dystrophy 1, 256600 |

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|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| PLP1 | 99.9% | 98.9% | 98.2% | 69.4% | Pelizaeus-Merzbacher disease, 312080;Spastic paraplegia 2, X-linked, 312920 |
| PMM2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.2% | Congenital disorder of glycosylation, type Ia, 212065 |
| PMP22 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, type 1A, 118220;Roussy-Levy syndrome, 180800;Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, type 1E, 118300;?Neuropathy, inflammatory demyelinating, 139393;Neuropathy, recurrent, with pressure palsies, 162500;Dejerine-Sottas disease, 145900 |
| PMPCA | 96.0% | 96.0% | 100.0% | 99.0% | Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 2, 213200 |
| PNKD | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.2% | Paroxysmal nonkinesigenic dyskinesia 1, 118800 |
| PNKP | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | ?Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, type 2B2, 605589;Ataxia-oculomotor apraxia 4, 616267;Microcephaly, seizures, and developmental delay, 613402 |

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| PNPLA6 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.7% | Spastic paraplegia 39, autosomal recessive, 612020;Oliver-McFarlane syndrome, 275400;?Laurence-Moon syndrome, 245800;Boucher-Neuhauser syndrome, 215470 |
| POLG | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Mitochondrial recessive ataxia syndrome (includes SANDO and SCAE), 607459;Mitochondrial DNA depletion syndrome 4B (MNGIE type), 613662;Mitochondrial DNA depletion syndrome 4A (Alpers type), 203700;Progressive external ophthalmoplegia, autosomal dominant 1, 157640;Progressive external ophthalmoplegia, autosomal recessive 1, 258450 |
| POLR1C | 83.3% | 83.2% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Leukodystrophy, hypomyelinating, 11, 616494;Treacher Collins syndrome 3, 248390 |

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| POLR3A | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Wiedemann-Rautenstrauch syndrome, 264090;Leukodystrophy, hypomyelinating, 7, with or without oligodontia and/or hypogonadotropic hypogonadism, 607694 |
| POLR3B | 100.0% | 99.9% | 100.0% | 98.3% | Leukodystrophy, hypomyelinating, 8, with or without oligodontia and/or hypogonadotropic hypogonadism, 614381;Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, demyelinating, type 11, 619742 |
| POU4F1 | 94.7% | 91.3% | 98.7% | 79.4% | Ataxia, intention tremor, and hypotonia syndrome, childhood-onset, 619352 |
| PPP1R3F | 100.0% | 99.9% | 98.4% | 71.8% | |
| PPT1 | 90.3% | 90.3% | 100.0% | 97.8% | Ceroid lipofuscinosis, neuronal, 1, 256730 |
| PRF1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, familial, 2, 603553;Aplastic anemia, 609135;Lymphoma, non-Hodgkin, 605027 |
| PRICKLE1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Epilepsy, progressive myoclonic 1B, 612437 |
| PRKCG | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 96.9% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 14, 605361 |

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| PRKN | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Adenocarcinoma of lung, somatic, 211980;Parkinson disease, juvenile, type 2, 600116;Ovarian cancer, somatic, 167000 |
| PRKRA | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 97.3% | Dystonia 16, 612067 |
| PRRT2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.7% | Convulsions, familial infantile, with paroxysmal choreoathetosis, 602066;Seizures, benign familial infantile, 2, 605751;Episodic kinesigenic dyskinesia 1, 128200 |
| PSAP | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Combined SAP deficiency, 611721;Krabbe disease, atypical, 611722;Metachromatic leukodystrophy due to SAP-b deficiency, 249900;Gaucher disease, atypical, 610539;{Parkinson disease 24, autosomal dominant, susceptibility to}, 619491 |
| PTRH2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Infantile-onset multisystem neurologic, endocrine, and pancreatic disease, 616263 |
| PTS | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 95.8% | Hyperphenylalaninemia, BH4-deficient, A, 261640 |

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| PUM1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.6% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 47, 617931;Neurodevelopmental disorder with motor abnormalities, seizures, and facial dysmorphism, 620719 |
| PYCR2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.6% | Leukodystrophy, hypomyelinating, 10, 616420 |
| QDPR | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.6% | Hyperphenylalaninemia, BH4-deficient, C, 261630 |
| RAB18 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Warburg micro syndrome 3, 614222 |
| RAB3GAP1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 98.2% | Martsolf syndrome 2, 619420;Warburg micro syndrome 1, 600118 |
| RAB3GAP2 | 94.4% | 94.4% | 100.0% | 97.8% | Martsolf syndrome 1, 212720;Warburg micro syndrome 2, 614225 |
| RAD51 | 89.3% | 89.3% | 100.0% | 99.7% | Mirror movements 2, 614508;{Breast cancer, susceptibility to}, 114480;Fanconi anemia, complementation group R, 617244 |
| RARS1 | 94.4% | 94.3% | 100.0% | 97.6% | Leukodystrophy, hypomyelinating, 9, 616140 |
| RARS2 | 94.2% | 93.1% | 100.0% | 98.6% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia, type 6, 611523 |

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|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| REEP1 | 85.8% | 85.8% | 100.0% | 98.6% | Neuronopathy, distal hereditary motor, autosomal recessive 6, 620011;Spastic paraplegia 31, autosomal dominant, 610250;?Neuronopathy, distal hereditary motor, autosomal dominant 12, 614751 |
| REEP2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.1% | Spastic paraplegia 72A, autosomal dominant, 615625;?Spastic paraplegia 72B, autosomal recessive, 620606 |
| RFC1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.0% | Cerebellar ataxia, neuropathy, and vestibular areflexia syndrome, 614575 |
| RHOBTB2 | 98.7% | 98.7% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 64, 618004 |
| RNASEH2A | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome 4, 610333 |
| RNASEH2B | 91.4% | 91.4% | 100.0% | 97.3% | Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome 2, 610181 |
| RNASEH2C | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.1% | Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome 3, 610329 |
| RNF170 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.0% | Ataxia, sensory, 1, autosomal dominant, 608984;Spastic paraplegia 85, autosomal recessive, 619686 |

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| RNF216 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Cerebellar ataxia and hypogonadotropic hypogonadism, 212840 |
| RTN2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Neuronopathy, distal hereditary motor, autosomal recessive 11, with spasticity, 620854; Spastic paraplegia 12, autosomal dominant, 604805 |
| RUBCN | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 15, 615705 |
| SACS | 99.0% | 99.0% | 100.0% | 98.0% | Spastic ataxia, Charlevoix-Saguenay type, 270550 |
| SAMD9L | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.1% | Ataxia-pancytopenia syndrome, 159550; Monosomy 7 myelodysplasia and leukemia syndrome 1, 252270; Spinocerebellar ataxia 49, 619806 |
| SAMHD1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.1% | ?Chilblain lupus 2, 614415; Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome 5, 612952 |
| SCN11A | 100.0% | 99.9% | 99.9% | 97.2% | Episodic pain syndrome, familial, 3, 615552; Neuropathy, hereditary sensory and autonomic, type VII, 615548 |

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|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| SCN1A | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 6B, non-Dravet, 619317;Migraine, familial hemiplegic, 3, 609634;Dravet syndrome, 607208;Febrile seizures, familial, 3A, 604403;Generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures plus, type 2, 604403 |
| SCN2A | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.2% | Seizures, benign familial infantile, 3, 607745;Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 11, 613721;Episodic ataxia, type 9, 618924 |
| SCN8A | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.6% | ?Myoclonus, familial, 2, 618364;Seizures, benign familial infantile, 5, 617080;Cognitive impairment with or without cerebellar ataxia, 614306;Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 13, 614558 |
| SEPSECS | 98.6% | 94.4% | 100.0% | 98.2% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia type 2D, 613811 |
| SERAC1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.3% | 3-methylglutaconic aciduria with deafness, encephalopathy, and Leigh-like syndrome, 614739 |

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|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| SETX | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.3% | Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive, with axonal neuropathy 2, 606002; Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 4, juvenile, 602433 |
| SGCE | 90.7% | 90.0% | 100.0% | 97.5% | Dystonia-11, myoclonic, 159900 |
| SIL1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Marinesco-Sjogren syndrome, 248800 |
| SLC12A6 | 100.0% | 99.9% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Agnesis of the corpus callosum with peripheral neuropathy, 218000; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, axonal, type 2II, 620068 |
| SLC16A2 | 100.0% | 99.9% | 98.1% | 66.1% | Allan-Herndon-Dudley syndrome, 300523 |
| SLC18A2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Parkinsonism-dystonia, infantile, 2, 618049 |
| SLC19A3 | 99.6% | 98.4% | 100.0% | 98.1% | Thiamine metabolism dysfunction syndrome 2 (biotin/thiamine-responsive basal ganglia disease type), 607483 |
| SLC1A3 | 95.9% | 93.1% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Episodic ataxia, type 6, 612656 |
| SLC20A2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.0% | Basal ganglia calcification, idiopathic, 1, 213600 |

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| SLC25A15 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Hyperornithinemia-hyperammonemia-homocitrullinemia syndrome, 238970 |
| SLC25A46 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 98.1% | Neuropathy, hereditary motor and sensory, type VIB, 616505;Pontocerebellar hypoplasia, type 1E, 619303 |
| SLC2A1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Dystonia 9, 601042;GLUT1 deficiency syndrome 1, infantile onset, severe, 606777;Stomatin-deficient cryohydrocytosis with neurologic defects, 608885;{Epilepsy, idiopathic generalized, susceptibility to, 12}, 614847;GLUT1 deficiency syndrome 2, childhood onset, 612126 |
| SLC30A10 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Hypermanganesemia with dystonia 1, 613280 |
| SLC33A1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.5% | Spastic paraplegia 42, autosomal dominant, 612539;Huppke-Brendel syndrome, 614482 |
| SLC39A14 | 93.6% | 93.6% | 100.0% | 99.3% | ?Hyperostosis cranialis interna, 144755;Hypermanganesemia with dystonia 2, 617013 |
| SLC52A2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | Brown-Vialetto-Van Laere syndrome 2, 614707 |

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|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| SLC52A3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.0% | ?Fazio-Londe disease, 211500;Brown-Vialetto-Van Laere syndrome 1, 211530 |
| SLC6A3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.5% | Parkinsonism-dystonia, infantile, 1, 613135;{Nicotine dependence, protection against}, 188890 |
| SLC9A1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Lichtenstein-Knorr syndrome, 616291 |
| SMDT1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | |
| SMPD1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Niemann-Pick disease, type B, 607616;Niemann-Pick disease, type A, 257200 |
| SNORD118 | | | | | Leukoencephalopathy, brain calcifications, and cysts, 614561 |
| SNX14 | 95.0% | 95.0% | 100.0% | 98.0% | Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 20, 616354 |
| SOX10 | 97.8% | 97.8% | 100.0% | 97.9% | Waardenburg syndrome, type 4C, 613266;PCWH syndrome, 609136;Waardenburg syndrome, type 2E, with or without neurologic involvement, 611584 |
| SPART | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.1% | Troyer syndrome, 275900 |
| SPAST | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.6% | 93.8% | Spastic paraplegia 4, autosomal dominant, 182601 |

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| SPG11 | 99.6% | 99.6% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 5, juvenile, 602099;Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, axonal, type 2X, 616668;Spastic paraplegia 11, autosomal recessive, 604360 |
| SPG21 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.6% | Mast syndrome, 248900 |
| SPG7 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.6% | Spastic paraplegia 7, autosomal recessive, 607259 |
| SPR | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.0% | Dystonia, dopa-responsive, due to sepiapterin reductase deficiency, 612716 |
| SPTAN1 | 99.1% | 98.8% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Developmental delay with or without epilepsy, 620540;Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 5, 613477;Spastic paraplegia 91, autosomal dominant, with or without cerebellar ataxia, 620538;Neuronopathy, distal hereditary motor, autosomal dominant 11, 620528 |
| SPTBN2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 5, 600224;Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 14, 615386 |

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| SQSTM1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Neurodegeneration with ataxia, dystonia, and gaze palsy, childhood-onset, 617145;Frontotemporal dementia and/or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 3, 616437;Myopathy, distal, with rimmed vacuoles, 617158;Paget disease of bone 3, 167250 |
| STUB1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.9% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 48, 618093;Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 16, 615768 |
| SUMF1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Multiple sulfatase deficiency, 272200 |
| SUOX | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.0% | Sulfite oxidase deficiency, 272300 |
| SYNE1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Arthrogryposis multiplex congenita 3, myogenic type, 618484;Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy 4, autosomal dominant, 612998;Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 8, 610743 |
| TAF1 | 98.7% | 98.6% | 97.5% | 69.2% | Intellectual developmental disorder, X-linked syndromic 33, 300966;Dystonia-Parkinsonism, X-linked, 314250 |

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|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| TANGO2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Metabolic encephalomyopathic crises, recurrent, with rhabdomyolysis, cardiac arrhythmias, and neurodegeneration, 616878 |
| TBC1D20 | 92.2% | 92.2% | 100.0% | 95.7% | Warburg micro syndrome 4, 615663 |
| TBC1D23 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia, type 11, 617695 |
| TBCD | 91.1% | 90.1% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Encephalopathy, progressive, early-onset, with brain atrophy and thin corpus callosum, 617193 |
| TDP1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | ?Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive, with axonal neuropathy 1, 607250 |
| TDP2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.8% | Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 23, 616949 |
| TECPR2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.4% | Neuropathy, hereditary sensory and autonomic, type IX, with developmental delay, 615031 |
| TENM4 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Essential tremor, hereditary, 5, 616736 |
| TGM6 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 35, 613908 |
| TH | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.4% | Segawa syndrome, recessive, 605407 |

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|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| THAP1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Dystonia 6, torsion, 602629 |
| TIMM8A | 100.0% | 99.5% | 97.6% | 65.5% | Mohr-Tranebjaerg syndrome, 304700 |
| TMEM106B | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.4% | Leukodystrophy, hypomyelinating, 16, 617964 |
| TMEM240 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | 90.5% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 21, 607454 |
| TMEM67 | 96.1% | 96.1% | 100.0% | 95.5% | Nephronophthisis 11, 613550;{Bardet-Biedl syndrome 14, modifier of}, 615991;Joubert syndrome 6, 610688;Meckel syndrome 3, 607361;?RHYNS syndrome, 602152;COACH syndrome 1, 216360 |
| TOE1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia, type 7, 614969 |
| TOR1A | 91.2% | 90.6% | 100.0% | 96.1% | Arthrogryposis multiplex congenita 5, 618947;Dystonia-1, torsion, 128100;{Dystonia-1, modifier of}, |
| TPP1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Ceroid lipofuscinosis, neuronal, 2, 204500;Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 7, 609270 |

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| TREM2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.7% | Polycystic lipomembranous osteodysplasia with sclerosing leukoencephalopathy 2, 618193 |
| TREX1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.8% | Vasculopathy, retinal, with cerebral leukoencephalopathy and systemic manifestations, 192315;Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome 1, dominant and recessive, 225750;{Systemic lupus erythematosus, susceptibility to}, 152700;Chilblain lupus, 610448 |
| TRIT1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.4% | Combined oxidative phosphorylation deficiency 35, 617873 |
| TRPM3 | 97.8% | 97.8% | 100.0% | 98.5% | ?Cataract 50 with or without glaucoma, 620253;Neurodevelopmental disorder with hypotonia, dysmorphic facies, and skeletal anomalies, with or without seizures, 620224 |
| TSEN15 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 97.9% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia, type 2F, 617026 |
| TSEN2 | 88.4% | 88.4% | 100.0% | 98.3% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia type 2B, 612389 |

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| TSEN54 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.3% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia type 2A, 277470;Pontocerebellar hypoplasia type 4, 225753;?Pontocerebellar hypoplasia type 5, 610204 |
| TTBK2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Spinocerebellar ataxia 11, 604432 |
| TTC19 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.2% | Mitochondrial complex III deficiency, nuclear type 2, 615157 |
| TTPA | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.2% | Ataxia with isolated vitamin E deficiency, 277460 |
| TUBA1A | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.3% | Lissencephaly 3, 611603 |
| TUBB | 99.6% | 98.8% | 100.0% | 99.8% | Symmetric circumferential skin creases, congenital, 1, 156610;Cortical dysplasia, complex, with other brain malformations 6, 615771 |
| TUBB4A | 98.9% | 95.9% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Dystonia 4, torsion, autosomal dominant, 128101;Leukodystrophy, hypomyelinating, 6, 612438 |
| TUBG1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.8% | Cortical dysplasia, complex, with other brain malformations 4, 615412 |

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| TWNK | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.8% | Mitochondrial DNA depletion syndrome 7 (hepatocerebral type), 271245;Progressive external ophthalmoplegia with mitochondrial DNA deletions, autosomal dominant 3, 609286;Perrault syndrome 5, 616138 |
| TYROBP | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.2% | Polycystic lipomembranous osteodysplasia with sclerosing leukoencephalopathy 1, 221770 |
| UBAP1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 96.7% | Spastic paraplegia 80, autosomal dominant, 618418 |
| UBTF | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 97.7% | Neurodegeneration, childhood-onset, with brain atrophy, 617672 |
| UCHL1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.9% | {?Parkinson disease 5, susceptibility to}, 613643;Spastic paraplegia 79A, autosomal dominant, 620221;Spastic paraplegia 79B, autosomal recessive, 615491 |
| VAC14 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Striatonigral degeneration, childhood-onset, 617054 |

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| VAMP1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.6% | Myasthenic syndrome, congenital, 25, 618323;Spastic ataxia 1, autosomal dominant, 108600 |
| VARS2 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Combined oxidative phosphorylation deficiency 20, 615917 |
| VCP | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.3% | Frontotemporal dementia and/or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 6, 613954;Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, type 2Y, 616687;Inclusion body myopathy with early-onset Paget disease and frontotemporal dementia 1, 167320 |
| VLDLR | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.0% | Cerebellar hypoplasia, impaired intellectual development, and dysequilibrium syndrome 1, 224050 |
| VPS11 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | ?Dystonia 32, 619637;Leukodystrophy, hypomyelinating, 12, 616683 |
| VPS13A | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.3% | Choreoacanthocytosis, 200150 |
| VPS13D | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 4, 607317 |

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| VPS16 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.4% | Dystonia 30, 619291 |
| VPS37A | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 94.6% | Spastic paraplegia 53, autosomal recessive, 614898 |
| VPS53 | 82.7% | 80.4% | 100.0% | 98.6% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia, type 2E, 615851 |
| VRK1 | 98.9% | 97.4% | 100.0% | 97.8% | Pontocerebellar hypoplasia type 1A, 607596;Neuronopathy, distal hereditary motor, autosomal recessive 10, 620542 |
| WASHC5 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.6% | Ritscher-Schinzel syndrome 1, 220210;Spastic paraplegia 8, autosomal dominant, 603563 |
| WDR26 | 93.8% | 93.8% | 99.9% | 93.3% | Skraban-Deardorff syndrome, 617616 |
| WDR45 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | 76.4% | Neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation 5, 300894 |
| WDR73 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.4% | Galloway-Mowat syndrome 1, 251300 |
| WDR81 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.7% | Cerebellar ataxia, impaired intellectual development, and dysquilibrium syndrome 2, 610185;Hydrocephalus, congenital, 3, with brain anomalies, 617967 |

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| WFS1 | 91.2% | 91.2% | 100.0% | 99.6% | Deafness, autosomal dominant 6/14/38, 600965;?Cataract 41, 116400;Wolfram-like syndrome, autosomal dominant, 614296;{Diabetes mellitus, noninsulin-dependent, association with}, 125853;Wolfram syndrome 1, 222300 |
| WVOX | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.2% | Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, somatic, 133239;Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 28, 616211;Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 12, 614322 |
| XK | 100.0% | 99.9% | 97.9% | 71.5% | McLeod syndrome, 300842 |
| XPA | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 97.7% | Xeroderma pigmentosum, group A, 278700 |
| XPR1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.4% | Basal ganglia calcification, idiopathic, 6, 616413 |
| XRCC1 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.5% | ?Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 26, 617633 |
| ZC4H2 | 100.0% | 99.9% | 96.5% | 62.9% | Wieacker-Wolff syndrome, 314580;Wieacker-Wolff syndrome, female-restricted, 301041 |
| ZFYVE26 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | Spastic paraplegia 15, autosomal recessive, 270700 |

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| ZFYVE27 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.1% | |
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Gene symbols used follow HGNC guidelines: Gray KA, Yates B, Seal RL, Wright MW, Bruford EA. Nucleic Acids Res. 2015 Jan 43(Database issue):D1079-85.

TWIST X2 Covered 10x describes the percentage of a gene's coding sequence that is covered at least 10x when analyzed by WES using TWIST X2 chemistry.

TWIST X2 Covered 20x describes the percentage of a gene's coding sequence that is covered at least 20x when analyzed by WES using TWIST X2 chemistry.

srWGS GRCh38 Covered 10x describes the percentage of a gene's coding sequence that is covered at least 10x when analyzed by WGS mapped against GRCh38.

srWGS GRCh38 Covered 20x describes the percentage of a gene's coding sequence that is covered at least 20x when analyzed by WGS mapped against GRCh38.

non-protein coding genes are covered, but as coverage statistics are based on protein coding regions, statistics could not be generated.

OMIM release used for OMIM disease identifiers and descriptions : March 17th, 2023.

This list is accurate for panel version DG 4.0.0

Ad 1. "No OMIM phenotype" signifies a gene without a current OMIM association Ad 2. OMIM phenotype descriptions between {} signify risk factors