Variability in Cochlear Implantation Outcomes in a Large German Cohort with a Genetic Etiology of Hearing Loss

Supplemental Digital Content 2.

Expression pattern of all genes (n=35) that contributed causative mutations to the genetic hearing loss cohort. Gene expression is classified into five expression clusters designated as designated as (1) Neural, (2) Hair Cell (HC), (3) structural genes in the Tectorial Membrane (Structural – TM) and the Cochlear Duct (Structural – CD), (4) Stria Vascularis (SV) and (5) Mitochondria (Mito).

Gene	Expression*	Function*	Cluster
ACTG1	IHCs, OHCs, PCs	Cytoskeletal nonmuscle actin protein gamma. Localized in	НС
		F-actin gap region of stereocilia. ESPN also observed in this	
L		region.	
CDH23	IHCs, OHCs, RM	Component of tip link and transient lateral links of	HC
		stereocilia. Component of presynaptic region of IHCs and	
		OHCs.	
СОСН	ESCs, SLig, SL	Extracellular matrix protein.	Structural – CD
COL11A1	HCs, CCs, SLig, SV, TM, GER, LW	Structural components of the extracellular matrix of the	Structural – CD
		tectorial membrane.	
COL2A1	TM, SL	Structural components of the extracellular matrix of	Structural –
		chondrocytes and the tectorial membrane.	ТМ
COL4A3	SLig, RM, SL, BM	Structural components of the extracellular matrix of the	Structural – CD
		basilar membrane and spiral ligament.	
DIAPH1	PCs, DCs, SGNs (Neuhaus et al. 2017)	Actin polymerization protein in hair cells of the inner ear.	Neural
		MITF regulates DIAPH1 expression (Nishio et al. 2015).	
		Mutations in DIAPH1 are associated with auditory	
		neuropathy (Wu et al. 2020).	
EDNRB	SGNs (Ida-Eto et al. 2011)	EDNRB required for normal differentiation and	Neural
		development of melanocytes. SOX10 enhances the	
		expression of EDNRB. EDNRB inhibits the Na-K transporter	

		and activates G protein-coupled inwardly rectifying potassium channels (Kir-3).	
EYA4	SGNs, HCs, CCs, ESCs, LW, ISCs	Involved in innate immune response regulation by modulating the phosphorylation of signal transducers for intracellular pathogens.	Neural
GJB2	PCs, SuCs, HCs, CCs, ESCs, LW, SLig, SV, IDCs, SL, ISCs	Gap junction protein for potassium recirculation and the transport of other metabolites.	Structural - CD
KCNE1	SV	Voltage-gated potassium channel KQT-like subfamily protein. KCNE1 is expressed on the apical surface of the marginal cells in the stria vascularis and is involved in EP generation by the endolymph, particularly in its high potassium ion concentration.	SV
LHFPL5	IHCs, OHCs, PCs, SuCs, HCs, CCs, Tip of stereocilia	Tetraspan membrane protein of hair cell stereocilia and involved in the tip link complex.	НС
LOXHD1	IHCs, OHCs	Involved in the regulation of stereocilia elongation. Mutation of LOXHD1 causes "fused stereocilia" and "membrane ruffling" at the apical surface of hair cells.	HC
MARVELD2	IHCs, OHCs, SV	Tight junction protein that contributes to the structure and function of tricellular contacts between neighboring cells.	НС
MITF		Important for the development of various types of neural crest-derived melanocytes. SOX10 and PAX3 directly regulate MITF gene expression.	Structural – CD
MT-TL1	IHCs, OHCs (Shen et al. 2015)	Mitochondrially encoded tRNA-Leu (UUA/G) 1	Mito
MYH14	IHCs, OHCs, PCs, SuCs, HCs, CCs, ESCs, LW, SLig, SV	ATP-dependent molecular motors that interact with cytoskeletal actin. MYH14 is involved in the regulation of cytokinesis, cell motility, and cell polarity.	НС
<i>MYO15A</i>	IHCs, OHCs	MYO15A directly binds to WHRN to form the MYO15A-WHRN-EPS8 complex of stereocilia. This complex is essential for stereocilia elongation.	НС

ΜΥΟ3Α	IHCs, OHCs	Myosin IIIA expression is restricted to the retina and IHCs	НС
		and OHCs of the cochlea. MYO3A is localized in the tip	
		density region of stereocilia and acts in the maintenance of	
		stereocilia morphology.	
МҮО6	IHCs, OHCs	MYO6 is expressed in the cuticular plate region of IHCs and	HC
		OHCs. MYO6 is involved in stereocilia formation and may	
		have an important role in anchoring stereocilia.	
MYO7A	IHCs, OHCs	MYO7A encodes a component of the USH complex	HC
		(including CDH23, SANS, USH1C, and MYO7A) in the tip	
		links of stereocilia.	
OTOF	IHCs, OHCs	Correlated with afferent synaptogenesis and involved in	HC
		the late step of synaptic vesicle exocytosis. OTOF may act	
		as the major Ca ²⁺ sensor for IHC ribbon synapses.	
PAX3	SGNs, SV	SOX10 and PAX3 strongly activate MITF gene expression,	Neural
		which is required for the differentiation and development	
		of melanocytes.	
POU3F4	SLig, RM	Transcription factor restrictedly expressed in the spiral	Structural – CD
		ligament fibrocytes. POU3F4 may have a role in potassium	
		ion homeostasis.	
POU4F3	IHCs, OHCs	POU family of transcription factors and is involved in the	HC
		maintenance of inner ear hair cells. POU4F3 activates	
		MYO7A gene expression.	
PTPRQ	IHCs, OHCs	Protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor protein and has an	HC
		important role in shaft connector formation in hair bundles.	
		PTPRQ is necessary for the long-term survival of high-	
		frequency auditory hair cells.	
RRM2B	IHCs, OHCs, PCs, DCs (Liu et al. 2018)	RRM2B (Ribonucleotide Reductase Regulatory TP53	Mito
		Inducible Subunit M2B) encodes for small subunit of p53	
		(191170)-inducible ribonucleotide reductase, that is	
		essential for mitochondrial DNA synthesis.	

SLC26A4	ESCs, LW	Acts as a chloride, bicarbonate, and iodide ion transporter in the spiral prominence. Pendrin also contributes to pH homeostasis and mineralization in the organ of Corti and vestibular organs.	Structural – CD
SMPX	IHCs, OHCs, PCs, SuCs, LW	SMPX encodes small muscle proteins that may protect the hearing organs from mechanical stress.	НС
SOX10	SGNs, PCs, SuCs, HCs, CCs, ESCs, LW, SV, RM, IDCs, ISCs	PAX3 and SOX10 interact directly with the promoter of the MITF and RET genes, which encode the central melanocyte developmental transcription factors.	Neural
TFAP2A	Otic vesicle	TFAP2A is involved in the regulation of SGNs development via modulation of Fgf, Notch, and Bmp signaling (Kantarci et al. 2015).	Neural
TMIE	IHCs, OHCs, PCs, SuCs, HCs, CCs, SV, RM	TMIE is required for normal postnatal maturation of sensory hair cells in the cochlea, including the development of stereocilia bundles.	HC
TMPRSS3	IHCs, SGNs	Involved in the maturation of the epithelial amiloride- sensitive sodium channel (ENaC) and K+ channel (KCNMA1).	Neural
USH2A	IHCs, OHCs	Scaffold protein and forms a complex with USH1C and VLGR1. Usherin is present in the ankle links in stereocilia.	НС
WFS1	IHCs, OHCs, SGNs, PCs, SuCs, HCs, CCs, ESCs, LW, SLig, SV, RM, IDCs, SL, ISCs	Encodes the endoplasmic reticulum protein and may act as an ER calcium channel or regulator of ER calcium channel activity. WFS1 may be involved in ER stress responses.	Neural

Solving genes expressed in the inner ear. If possible, gene expression was localized into distinct cell types. Depending on the cell type, gene expression was classified into one of five expression clusters designated as designated as (1) Neural, (2) Hair Cell (HC), (3) structural genes in the Tectorial Membrane (Structural – TM) and the Cochlear Duct (Structural – CD), (4) Stria Vascularis (SV) and (5) Mitochondria (Mito). The classification into a particular cluster was based on the localization of gene expression, which is thought to be most influential on cochlear implant performance. *If not stated otherwise, the gene/protein expression and function is based on and taken or adapted from (Nishio et al. 2015).

BM, basilar membrane; CCs, Claudius' cells; CD, cochlear duct; DCs, Deiter's cells; EP, endocochlear potential; ER, endoplasmic reticulum; ESCs, external sulcus cells; GER, greater epithelial ridge; HCs, Hensen's cells; IDCs, interdental cells; IHCs, inner hair cells; ISCs, inner sulcus cells; LW, lateral wall; Mito, mitochondrial; OHCs, outer hair cells; PCs, pillar cells; RM, Reissner's membrane; SGNs, spiral ganglia neurons; SL, spiral limbus; SLig, spiral ligament; SuCs, supporting cells; SV, stria vascularis; TM, tectorial membrane.

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