

Supplemental information

De novo* variants in *DENND5B

cause a neurodevelopmental disorder

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1. Supplemental Methods

1.1 Participants enrolment

The patients investigated in this study were enrolled at several different international research centers and hospitals: Developmental Brain Disorders Laboratory, Imagine Institute, INSERM, Paris, France; Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322, USA; Geisinger Medical Center, Danville, PA, USA; Kennedy Krieger Institute, Baltimore, Maryland, USA; Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, Tennessee, USA; Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine, Richmond, Virginia, USA.

1.2 Exome sequencing analysis

For exome sequencing (ES), genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood lymphocytes or buccal swab samples of the probands and parents (when available). After standard DNA extraction, exome sequencing (ES) (Trio-ES in subjects #1-4 and #7; proband-only ES in #5 and #6) was performed as previously described (Aspromonte et al., 2019; Bowling et al., 2017; Harripaul et al., 2017; Murdock et al., 2021; Tarailo-Graovac et al., 2016; Guillen Sacoto et al., 2020). QC statistics with FastQC (<http://www.bioinformatics.bbsrc.ac.uk/projects/fastqc>) was used to assess the quality of the sequence reads. BWA with default parameters was used for reads alignment to the reference human genome (GRCh38 - hg38, UCSC genome assembly). Recalibration of the quality score and for indel realignment and variant calling was performed through the HaplotypeCaller algorithm within the GATK package (DePristo et al., 2011; McKenna et al., 2010). Variants were then annotated with ANNOVAR (Wang et al., 2010) and filtered out for minor allele frequency (MAF) \leq 0.01 in genomic databases (GnomAD v4.0.0, <https://gnomad.broadinstitute.org>). Afterwards, *in silico* tools were employed to predict the impact of candidate variants on protein structure and function, including: Combined Annotation Dependent Depletion (CADD, <https://cadd.gs.washington.edu>), Mutation Taster (<http://www.mutationtaster.org>), Mutation Assessor (<http://mutationassessor.org/r3/>), Polyphen-2 (<http://genetics.bwh.harvard.edu/pph2/>), and

Splice AI (<https://spliceailookup.broadinstitute.org>). Sanger sequencing was performed according to standard procedures (Tarailo-Graovac et al., 2016) to confirm the most plausible candidate variants and for parental segregation analysis.

1.3 Copy Number Variations analysis

For the detection of copy number variations (CNVs), array comparative genomic hybridization (Array-CGH) (Agilent 60K) was performed as previously described in all subjects except patient #1 (Redon et al., 2009). In this individual, CNVs calling was performed using a custom-developed analysis tool (XomeAnalyzer). Data were filtered and analyzed to identify sequence variants and most deletions and duplications involving three or more coding exons, as previously described (Retterer et al., 2015). Potential rearrangements were interpreted according to the Decipher database (<https://decipher.sanger.ac.uk>).

2. Supplemental Results

Supplemental genetic findings in DENND5B patients

Additional genetic variants were detected in four patients. In subject #1, an interstitial duplication in chromosome 2 was identified: arr[GRCh37] 2p14(64217422_65650528) x3. This rearrangement was confirmed by FISH and parental FISH testing showed that the mother harbored the same duplication. The duplicated region does not contain any genes associated with autosomal dominant disorders or known pathogenic CNVs. Furthermore, the mother of the patient was completely asymptomatic. Thus this duplication is unlikely to be contributing to his phenotype and can be classified as uncertain significance. In subject #4, the paternally inherited *POLR3A* (NM_007055.4): c.2350G>A (p.Gly784Ser) variant was identified. This variant is reported in gnomAD with an allele frequency of 0.00000979, being observed in two individuals in heterozygous state, and it is predicted pathogenic according to *in silico* tools (PM2, PP3, and PP5 criteria). Biallelic variants in *POLR3A* (Polymerase III, RNA, subunit a, MIM * 614258) cause

Leukodystrophy, hypomyelinating, 7, with or without oligodontia and/or hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (MIM # 607694) or Wiedemann-Rautenstrauch syndrome (MIM # 264090). However, the phenotype of this patient is not consistent with these conditions and no additional variants could be detected in *POLR3A*. In subject #5, the maternally inherited *USP9X* (NM_001039591.3): c.367G>T (p.Gly123Trp) variant was detected. This amino acid change is absent in gnomAD and has conflicting predictions of pathogenicity by *in silico* tools. According to the ACCMG-AMP criteria (BP1, PM2, PP3), this variant is classified as a variant of uncertain significance (VUS). Genetic variants in the *USP9X* gene (Ubiquitin-specific protease 9, X-linked; MIM * 300072) cause a recessive (Intellectual developmental disorder, X-linked 99, XLID99, MIM # 300919) and a dominant (Intellectual developmental disorder, X-linked 99, syndromic, female-restricted, MRXS99F, MIM # 300968) form of X-linked intellectual disability. However, this patient did not show dysmorphic or neuropsychiatric features suggestive of XLID99.

Identification of additional subjects harboring potentially deleterious DENND5B variants

While collecting patients through gene matching platforms, we also came across two additional individuals harboring potentially deleterious heterozygous variants in the *DENND5B* gene and presenting with neurodevelopmental phenotypes that partially overlap the clinical manifestations observed in our cohort (Table S4). These two patients (subjects #6 and #7) presented with developmental delay, dysmorphism, and white matter involvement on brain MRI. They harbored the missense variant c.709C>T, p.(Pro237Ser) (subject #6) and the splicing variant c.237+3A>G (subject #7). These variants are rare and predicted to be likely damaging according to *in silico* tools (Table S5). The p.(Pro237Ser) variant detected in subject #6 affects a conserved residue within the DENN (AEX) domain, whereas the c.237+3A>G variant detected in #7 involves a donor site in intron 2 of 20 and might affect splicing (scSNV-ADA = 0.970115). This splicing variant is predicted to disrupt splicing, leading to the formation of either a truncated transcript or a nonsense mediated mRNA decay (NMD).

Supplemental genetic findings in the subjects with potentially deleterious DENND5B variants

In subject #6, ES detected the NC_012920(MT-TA):m.5590G>A in heteroplasmic status (52%), which was interpreted as a variant of unknown significance. In subject #7, ES led to the identification of the *COL11A1* variants (NM_001854.3): c.2921C>G, (p.Pro974Arg) and c.4534A>G, (p.Lys1512Glu), of unknown inheritance. Autosomal recessive variants in the *COL11A1* gene (MIM * 120280) are associated with Fibrochondrogenesis type 1, a complex condition characterized by facial dysmorphism and extensive skeletal defects (Guo et al., 2017). Similar clinical features could not be observed in this patient.

3. Supplemental Tables

Table S1. *In silico* analysis of *DENND5B* variants.

Table S2. Additional variants identified in *DENND5B* patients.

Table S3. *In silico* analysis of the two additional potentially deleterious *DENND5B* variants.

Table S4. Clinical features of the two additional subjects harboring potentially deleterious *DENND5B* variants.

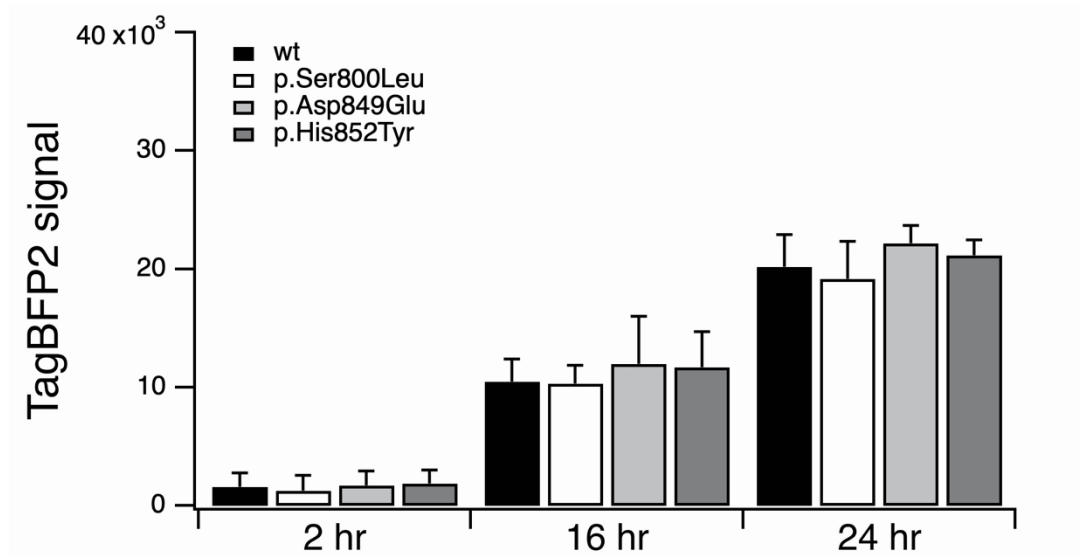
Table S5. Clinical features of *DENND5B* patients.

Table S6. Missense variants in *DENND5B* according to gnomAD.

Table S7. Missense variation of *DENND5B* domains.

Table S8. *In silico* analysis of *DENND5B* polymorphisms reported in the literature.

4. Supplemental Figures



Supplemental Figure S1. Analysis of heterologous expression of wild-type and variant

DENND5B proteins in HeLa cells. DENND5B proteins were transiently expressed in HeLa cells

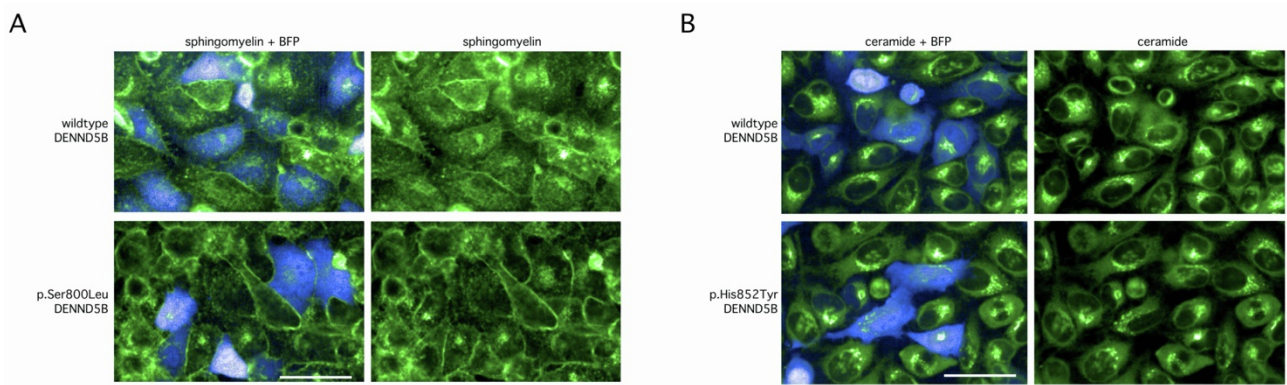
by means of vectors encoding the different DENND5B proteins followed by the TagBFP2.

TagBFP2 fluorescence was monitored from 2 hr up to 24 hr after transfection at the indicated

timepoints. The observed increase over time of the TagBFP2 signal (that identifies cells transfected

with the different DENND5B forms) was comparable, suggesting no significant differences in the

transcription of the transgene.



Supplemental Figure S2. Functional analysis of sphingolipids uptake in HeLa cells expressing wild-type and variant DENND5B proteins. DENND5B proteins were transiently expressed in HeLa cells by means of vectors encoding the different DENND5B proteins and a TagBFP2-based expression marker that allowed easy monitoring of transfection efficiency. A-B) Confocal microscopy images reported in Figure 3C,D and showing of C12-sphingomyelin (A) or C6-ceramide (B) fluorescent spots alone (green signal, right panels) or merged with the TagBFP2 signal (left panels) that identifies cells transfected with the different DENND5B forms. Scale bar = 100 μm .

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6. Supplemental information

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