

Supplemental Data

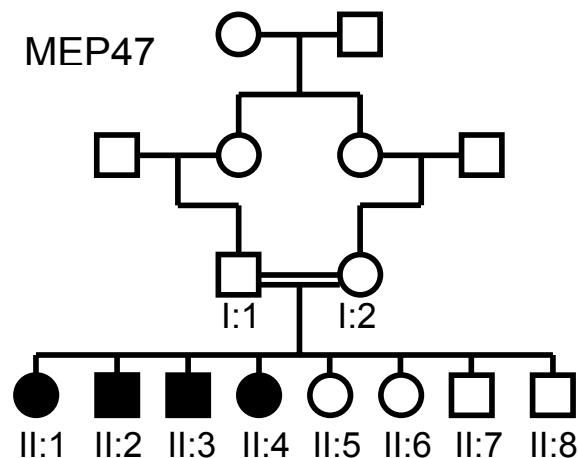
Null Mutations in *LTBP2* Cause

Primary Congenital Glaucoma

Manir Ali, Martin McKibbin, Adam Booth, David A. Parry, Payal Jain, S. Amer Riazuddin, J. Fielding Hejtmancik, Shaheen N. Khan, Sabika Firasat, Mike Shires, David F. Gilmour, Katherine Towns, Anna-Louise Murphy, Dimitar Azmanov, Ivailo Tournev, Sylvia Cherninkova, Hussain Jafri, Yasmin Raashid, Carmel Toomes, Jamie Craig, David A. Mackey, Luba Kalaydjieva, Sheikh Riazuddin, and Chris F. Inglehearn

Figure S1. Homozygosity mapping of PCG in family MEP47 to chromosome 14q24.

DNA from the four affected individuals in family MEP47 were mixed in equimolar amounts then analysed as a single sample on an Affymetrix 50k SNP array. The resultant genotypes were examined by eye to look for large regions of homozygosity. Only one obvious region was observed, on chromosome 14q24 (data not shown). Highly informative microsatellite markers were used to confirm linkage. Pedigree and microsatellite haplotype data are depicted. Note the homozygous region only in the affected members of the family with the critical interval spanning a region of ~6.7Mb between the markers D14S258 and D14S42.



Marker	Physical distance (Mb)	DeCODE Genetic distance (cM)	I:1	II:2	II:1	II:2	II:3	II:4	II:5	II:6	II:7	II:8
D14S1038	58.6	60.06	222 224	222 224	222 224	222 224	222 224	222 224	224 222	222 222	222 224	224 222
D14S1065	67.86	66.49	250 261	250 261	250 250	261 261	250 250	250 250	261 250	261 261	261 261	261 250
D14S258	69.6	68.5	175 171	175 169	175 175	171 175	175 175	175 175	171 175	171 169	171 169	171 175
D14S277	72	71.02	149 151	149 157	149 149	149 149	149 149	149 149	151 149	151 149	151 157	151 149
D14S1047	73.9	72.94	138 136	138 142	138 138	138 138	138 138	138 138	136 138	136 138	136 142	136 138
D14S61	75.4	74.72	212 223	212 216	212 212	212 212	212 212	212 212	223 212	223 212	223 216	223 212
D14S53	75.9	75.71	147 141	147 147	147 147	147 147	147 147	147 147	141 147	141 147	141 147	141 147
D14S42	76.3	76.18	118 118	118 120	118 118	118 118	118 118	118 120	118 118	118 118	118 120	118 118
D14S983	76.5	77.43	265 272	265 265	265 265	265 265	265 265	265 265	272 265	272 265	272 265	272 265

Figure S2. Testing the LTBP2 antibody.

The rabbit polyclonal antiserum used in this study was raised against a protein fragment containing the amino-terminal third of cow LTBP2 (LifeSpan Biosciences Inc.). (A) In order to obtain a theoretical value of the molecular weight (MW) in kilodaltons (kDa) for cow LTBP2 and its homologues, LTBP1 and fibrillin1, the corresponding full-length protein sequences were analysed using the compute pI/MW tool at ExPASy. (B) Protein extracts from cow eyes were resolved under reducing conditions by SDS PAGE and analysed by western blotting using the LTBP2 antibody, anti-rabbit immunoglobulin conjugated to horse radish peroxidise as secondary followed by chemiluminescence detection. Lanes 1, 2 and 3 represent 30, 15 and 5 micrograms of total protein extract. The band sizes for the protein ladder are shown. Note that the antibody recognised a single immunoreactive species at ~210 kDa, the expected size for LTBP2, but does not recognise any distinct bands at ~312 or ~147 kDa, the calculated sizes for fibrillin1 and LTBP1 respectively.

(A)

	Accession No.	Amino acids	MW (kDa)
Cow LTBP1	NP_001096561	1338	147
Cow LTBP2	NP_776810	1963	212
Cow Fibrillin1	NP_776478	2871	312

(B)

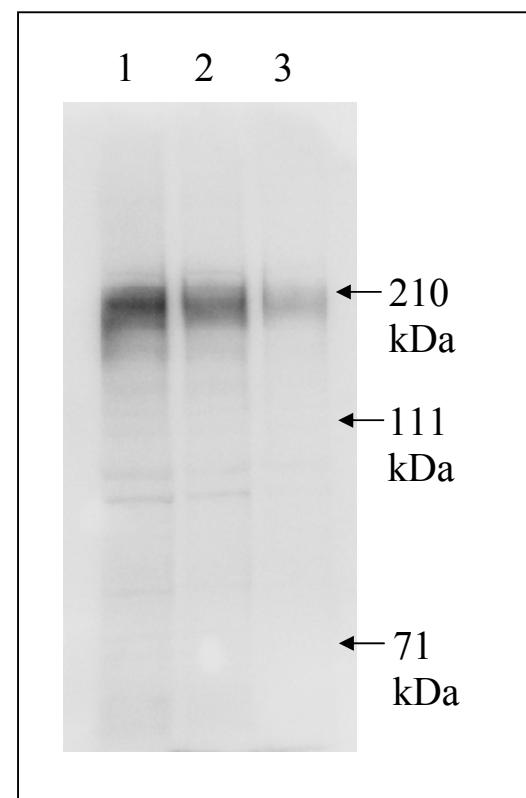


Table S1. Oligonucleotide primers used in this study.(A) Primer pairs used for the amplification of the coding regions and splice site junctions of the human *LTBP2* gene.

(B) Additional primers required to perform the PCR prior to mutation restriction analysis.

(A)

Exon	Primer Sequence (F)	Primer Sequence (R)	Product Size (bp)
1A	GCCGACCACAAAGCTCTTC	GAGTGCTTCTCCGGTCTG	434
1B	TGCAGCCAAGGTGTACAGTC	CCCCTCTGTACCCCTCAAAC	342
2	GATGTGCAGAGAATGGCAGA	GC GGAGTGTCTGCTACTGGT	286
3	AGAGTGGCTCTGCTTGAG	CTTCACCAAAACGGTCCAAAG	476
4	GCAGCCAGAGAGCATTTC	AACTCAGCCCCCTGTGAGA	403
5	AATGCCCTTGAGATGAATGC	CTGGCTCTCTGGCCATCTAC	349
6	GCCTGTTCTCTGTGGTGGT	CAGCTCCCTATCCCTGTCA	386
7	TGGTGGATAACCTTCAGAGG	GAGGAGGAGAACGGCAGACT	441
8	AATGTGGGAGTTGAGCTCTG	AAGGCAGGTCTGGGAAGTCT	351
9	AGGTGGCTGAGAGGAGTCT	TAGTCCCCTGGAATCAGCAG	415
10	CGGGCACTTGGTCATCTCT	GTGATCAGGTCTGGGAAA	262
11	GCTCCAAACTCCCAACTGA	GGTTGGGATAAGCACGTGAG	444
12	TCACGTGCTTATCCCAACCT	AGGGACCCAGGATTAACACC	447
13	CAGAGGAGCCAAAGTGAAC	TCCTTCTCACCCCTCTGTGA	206
14	GTCTGAGCACCAAGGAAGAG	GAGGGACCCCTGTGTTCTTG	370
15	CACCCCTGCCATAACCTCTG	TGCTTGGACCTTCTGCTTCT	271
16	GGCTGACTTTATGGCTTCCA	CAGGCTGGAGTTCTGGTCTC	457
17	ATCCCTTGCTCTGGCTCT	GAATGTCACTGAGGGGATGG	406
18	AGGGACAAGGATTGCTGTG	ACCTCTTCCCTTCCGTGT	287
19	CCCTGGCCTCATTAACGTGAGA	GGATGTTGGGGTCAGTGTG	350
20	CTGCAGAGTCCCACACAGAA	TATTCTGTCCCCCTTCCACCA	202
21	TCCCCAAGTTCAAGAGTGAAG	AGCTTGTGAGCGACTCTGG	466
22_23	GGAGACTTCCCCCTTGACTC	GCTGGCTTCCCATGCTCTG	475
24	GCCCAAGGAAGCTACACAG	GAGCTAAGGACCAGGCAGTG	273
25	GGAAATCGCTGACCTTGA	TGAAAAGCAGCCTCTCAACC	492
26	GTGCATGCGTGTGAGAGAGT	CAGGACCAGTTGAGGAGGAG	298
27	AAGGCCTAGCCTGCTTCTT	CCTGTAGCTCTGGTTTGC	447
28_29	CCTTAGAGGGTCATGAACAGACA	CCCACTCAGGTGAAGGGAGTT	489
30	CCCTCATACTGCCTCTCACC	TCCTGGGGACAATCTCTGAC	356
31_32	TGATAGGCAAAACACCCCTCC	CCTGCAGGGTATCCCTTTG	499
33	CAGAGGGTACCAAGTCTTGC	CTAGCAGGTGGAGGAGATGG	455

(B)

Primer	Sequence
1BIIR	GGTCTGCGCAGGTGGCTGGACACCCAGCGACT
4IIF	CCCAGCAGCACGTGGGTTGTCCCCCAGTGTC
6IIR	CAGCTTCCCTATCCCTGTCA

American Journal of Human Genetics, Volume 84

34	AGTCTGGACACAGCCCTCAG	TCTTCAGCCTTCCTGAGTT	279
35	CTTGGGCATGGTATGAGCTT	AACCTCTGGCCTGATGTCAC	450

Table S2. The origin of the Pakistani families.

The families, which belong to different clans, were enrolled from different cities in the Punjab province of Pakistan.

FAMILY ID	CLAN	CITY	PROVINCE
MEP47	Khokhar	Khushab	
PKGL005	Jatt	Muzaffargarh	
PKGL010	Macchi	Gujranwala	Punjab
PKGL025	Lohar	Mianwali	

Table S3. Additional features in the PCG families.

The individuals ID (from Figure 2C) and their age at the time of the investigation are shown. Bone mineral density was measured using a DEXA scan. A T-score between -1.00 and -2.50 indicates osteopenia whereas a score of less than -2.50 indicates osteoporosis. In echocardiography, the normal range for aortic valve measurements (AV area) is between 3.0 and 4.0 cm². A clinical assessment for Marfan syndrome was also performed on the patients.

	Individuals ID	Gender	Age at time of study (years)	DEXA scan (T-score)		Echocardiogram	Clinical examination	Additional comment
				Spine	Femur neck			
PKGL005								
PCG affected	31	F	23	-2.41	-2.80	Normal	Not suggestive of Marfans	High arched palate
Normal	24	M	23	-1.49	-0.34	-	-	-
PKGL010								
PCG affected	10	M	18	-1.15	-2.69	AV area: 1.8cm ²	Not suggestive of Marfans	High arched palate
Carrier	12	M	13	-2.12	-2.37	AV area: 2.5cm ²	-	-
PKGL025								
PCG affected	24	F	18	-1.30	-1.44	Normal	Not suggestive of Marfans	-
Carrier	22	M	6	-3.56	-3.16	-	-	-