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Supplemental Data

Exome Sequencing and Functional Validation

in Zebrafish Identify GTDC2 Mutations

as a Cause of Walker-Warburg Syndrome

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Figure S1. Alleles in FKTN and POMT2 Identified by WES in Individuals Affected by WWS

(A) Pedigree structure of family 82 (DNA was available for individuals with asterisks) and axial MRI image of the propositus showing hydrocephalus and cortical dysplasia.

(B) Sanger sequencing confirmation of the frameshift *FKTN* mutation in the father and the affected individual.

(C) Pedigree structure of family 144 and an axial CT image of the propositus also displaying severe hydrocephalus and thin cortical mantle. The shunt inserted for draining excess cerebrospinal fluid appears as a bright spot on the lower left.

(D) Sanger sequencing confirmation of the novel POMT2 mutations identified in this family.



Figure S2. Additional GTDC2 Expression in Human and Zebrafish

(A) Additional qPCR analysis of *GTDC2* expression in adult human tissues. Highest relative expression was identified in the pancreas and expression levels comparable to those observed in the brain and muscle were also present in the reproductive organs.

(B) Zebrafish *gtdc2* expression is observed throughout the body at 16 hr post fertilization and strongly in the brain (fb = forebrain, cb = cerebellum), eye and heart at 3 dpf. Scale bar: 500 μ m.



Figure S3. Analysis of the Zebrafish gtdc2 Morphant Embryos and Larvae

(A) Reduced survival is observed during the first three days post injection in the MO injected embryos when compared to wild-type (wt) and embryos injected with a control MO.

(B) Body length is variable and significantly reduced in 3 dpf *gtdc2* morphants compared to wild-type.

(C–D) Toluidine blue staining shows severe disruptions in organization of the retinal epithelium (asterisk in C; Scale bar: 100 μ m) and disorganization of muscle fibers in the *gtdc2* morphants (scale bar in D represents 50 μ m).

(E) Developmental analysis of different phenotypes observed in gtdc2 morphants during the first 3 dpf. Embryos were assigned to different groups depending on which areas were affected: tail = slow moving tail with U-shaped somite and disorganized looking muscle fibers, normal eye and head; tail + eye = affected tail, plus small eye and/or failure of ventral retinal to fuse; tail + eye + hydr = affected tail and eye, plus evident hydrocephalus; severe= stunted tail, no discernible eye and head structures. Rescue with the human *GTDC2* mRNA showed an improvement in the more severe phenotypes. The disappearance of the severe category is due to the death of these embryos between 2 and 3 dpf. Four independent rescue experiments were performed with similar results.

Family	Relationship	Affected ^a	Homozygosity	WES	Gene	Reference
3	1 st cousin	1	5.9%	Y		
5	2^{nd} cousin	1 (2)	12.8%			
12	1 st cousin	1	7.6%		POMT2	(6) Fam 7
21	3 rd cousin	1	16.4%	Y		
66	unknown	1	7.8%		FKTN	(6) Fam 13
70	1 st cousin	1 (2)	12.5%			
82	1 st cousin	1(1)	7.4%	Y	FKTN	This study
90	1 st cousin	1	11.2%	Y	GTDC2	This study
94	3 rd cousin	1	3.7%			
96	1 st cousin	1(1)	11.2%		POMT1	(6) Fam 4
100	1 st cousin	1	10.6%	Y	GTDC2	This study
120	1 st cousin	1(1)	n/a		POMT1	(6) Fam 5
132	1 st cousin	2	3.2%		POMT1	(6) Fam 6
139	1 st cousin	1	9.7%		POMT1	(6) Fam 1
140	1 st cousin	1	9.9%		POMT2	(6) Fam 9
141	1 st cousin	1	12.6%		FKRP	(6) Fam 11
143	1 st cousin	2	n/a		POMT1	(6) Fam 2
144	2^{nd} cousin	1	5.3%	Y	POMT2	This study
145	1 st cousin	2	7.4%	Y		

Table S1. Summary of Consanguineous WWS Cohort

WES = whole-exome sequencing

^a in parentheses: additional affected individuals for whom DNA is not available

Family	Total	In ROH	Pathogenic/R	Correct	Missense	Truncating	Gene
	Variants		are	Inheritance		(stop,spl,fs)	
3	56,041	5,040	10	5	5	0	
21	64,860	2,669	2	0	0	0	
82	36,618	1,622	11	9	8	1 fs	FKTN
90	34,322	1,866	6	6	4	1 stop, 1 fs	GTDC2
100	55,951	8,603	17	5	5	0	GTDC2
144	63,080	4,656	16	9	7	1 stop, 1 fs	POMT2
145	36,679	602	4	2	2	Ō	

Table S2. Whole-Exome-Sequencing Statistics

spl = splicing, fs = frameshift