SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Items:

METHODS

Genetic study

The microsatellite markers for the currently known ADHSP loci listed in the supplementary table 1 were used for linkage study. The computer program FASTLINK was used to calculate two-point LOD scores[s1]. For initial genetic linkage analysis, an AD monogenic mode of inheritance was used, assuming a disease allele frequency of 0.001, and assigning a genetic penetrance equal to 0.90. When the LOD score > 1.5 was obtained, the LOD scores were re-calculated using allele frequencies obtained from spouses or controls recruited in Italy. We also extended the analysis using other microsatellite markers to define the recombination sites. Constructing haplotype at each locus was performed using the computer program Genehunter Plus[s2].

Sequence analyses of 11 exons (including flanking sequences) of *KIF5A* were conducted in the proband, as previously described[s3]. A polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) analysis was performed by the restriction enzyme *Msp*I to prove whether the mutation segregates with the disease phenotype. The assay was also applied for mutation surveillance in 200 control chromosomes.

Missense variants were analyzed with PolyPhen-2, MutationTaster, SIFT, and PROVEAN to predict the pathological features of single amino acid mutation[s4-s7].

RESULTS

Significant LOD scores > 3.0 were obtained at the SPG10 locus only (supplementary table 1). The disease locus was refined to the 7.5 cM region between markers D12S270 and D12S1601 by the obligate recombination events observed in this family (members

II:1, III:1, and III:4). The region includes SPG10 locus. Sequence analysis of coding region in *KIF5A* demonstrated a novel heterozygote variant in exon 6, c.484C>T, which results in missense substitution of arginine to tryptophan at codon 162 (p.R162W) (supplementary figure 2). The mutation was identified in all affected members and absent in unaffected members, as well as in 200 normal control chromosomes (supplementary figure 2). The mutation locates at the presumed kinesin motor domain and the amino acid R162 is highly conserved in evolution (supplementary figure 3). The four prediction programs used demonstrated the disease-causing effect. The summary of *in silico* analyses was described in supplementary table 2.

Supplementary Table 1.

Two-point LOD score for ADHSP loci.

ADHSP locus	Microsatellite markers	Zmax at $\theta = 0.0$	Reference
SPG3A	D14S259	$-\infty$	Zhao X, et al. 2001[s8]
	D14S978	$-\infty$	
SPG4	D2S352	$-\infty$	Hazan J, et al. 1999[s9]
	D2S2347	$-\infty$	
SPG6	D15S128	$-\infty$	Rainier S, et al. 2003[s10]
	D15S122	$-\infty$	
SPG8	D8S1804	$-\infty$	Valdmanis PN, et al. 2007[s11]
	D8S1774	$-\infty$	
SPG9	D10S583	$-\infty$	Panza E, et al. 2008[s12]
	D10S1736	$-\infty$	
SPG10	D12S270	– 3.86	Reid E, et al. 2002[s13]
	D12S359	3.37	
	D12S1586	3.89	
	D12S1724	4.56	
	D12S90	4.19	
	D12S1691	3.44	
	D12S355	3.22	
	D12S1601	– 2.97	
SPG12	D19S416	$-\infty$	Orlacchio A, et al. 2002[s14]
	D19S220	$-\infty$	

Continue supplementary table 1			
SPG13	D2S2196 D2S309	– ∞ – ∞	Hansen JJ, et al. 2002[s15]
SPG17	D11S1765 D11S987	– ∞ – ∞	Windpassinger C, et al. 2004[s16]
SPG19	D9S934 D9S1818	– ∞ – ∞	Valente EM, et al. 2002[s17]
SPG29	D1S2865 D1S2626	– ∞ – ∞	Orlacchio A, et al. 2005[s18]
SPG31	D2S2951 D2S2181	– ∞ – ∞	Züchner S, et al. 2006[s19]
SPG36	D12S78 D12S338	– ∞ – ∞	Schüle R, et al. 2009[s20]
SPG37	D8S601 D8S1718	– ∞ – ∞	Hanein S, et al. 2007[s21]
SPG38	D4S2935 D4S394	– ∞ – ∞	Orlacchio A, et al. 2008[s22]
SPG40	D10S1174 D10S579	– ∞ – ∞	Subramony SH, et al. 2009[s23]
SPG41	D11S1751 D11S935	– ∞ – ∞	Zhao GH, et al. 2008[s24]
SPG42	D3S1744 D3S1746 D3S1545	– ∞ – ∞ – ∞	Lin P, et al. 2008[s25]

Continue supplementary table 1			
SPG72	D5S476 D5S500	$-\infty$ $-\infty$	Esteves T, et al. 2014[s26]

Supplementary Table 2.

Bioinformatic analyses

Variant	PolyPhen-2		Mutation Taster		SIFT		PROVEAN	
	Prediction[a]	Score[b]	Prediction[c]	Probability[d]	Prediction[e]	Score[f]	Prediction[g]	Score[h]
p.Arg162Trp	Probably damaging	1.000	Disease causing	0.999	Damaging	0	Deleterious	-7.745

[a]PolyPhen-2 qualitatively classifies the results into 4 groups ("benign", "possibly damaging", "probably damaging", or "damaging")[s4];

[b]Profile scores are logarithmic ratios of the likelihood of a given amino acid occurring at a particular position to the likelihood of this amino acid occurring at any position[s4];

[c]MutationTaster classifies the results as "disease-causing" or "polymorphism"[s5];

[d]Probability of prediction ranges from 0 to 1. A value close to 1 indicates a high security of the prediction[s5];

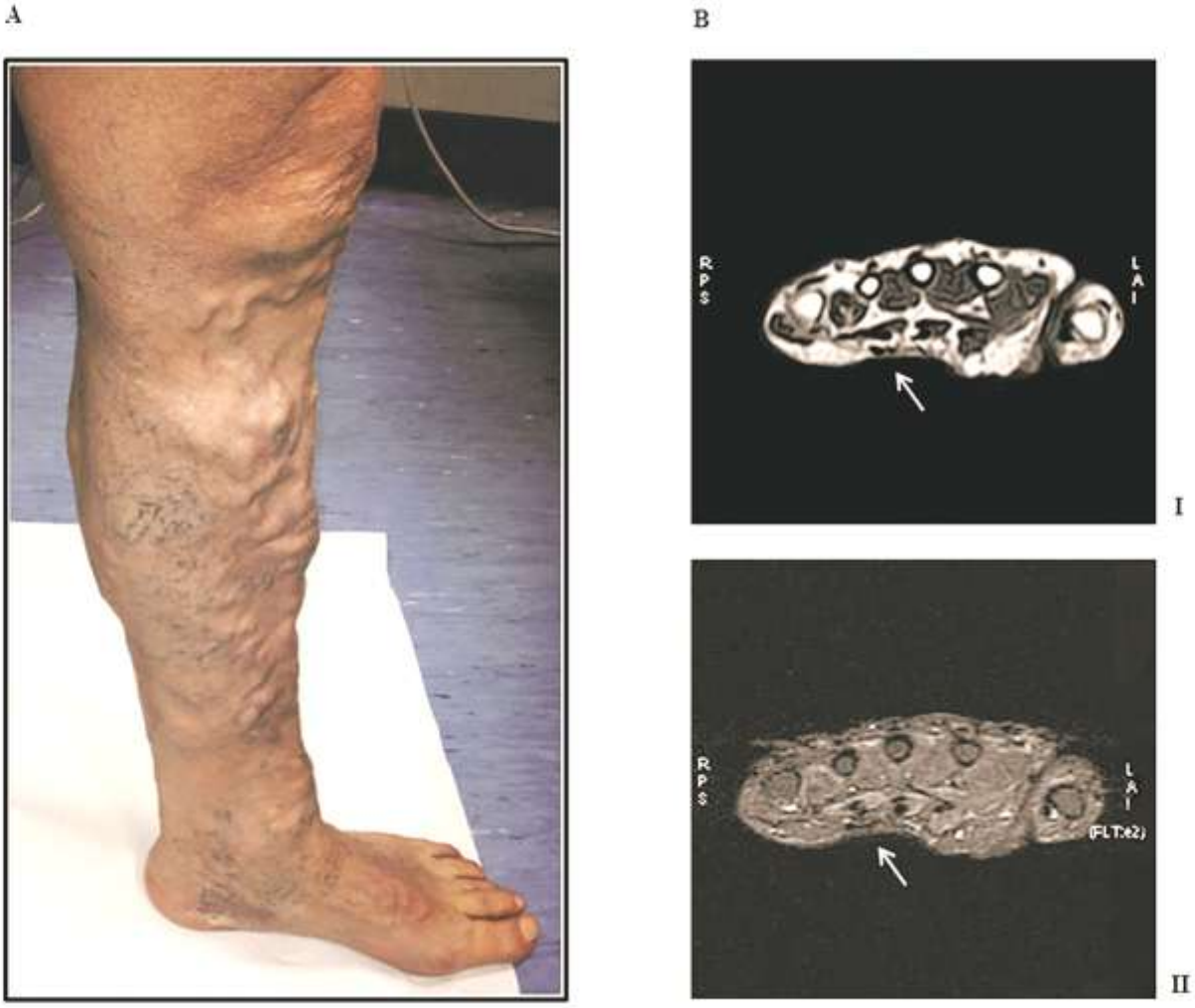
[e]SIFT classifies the results as "tolerated", "damaging" or "not applicable"[s6];

[f]SIFT scores range from 0 to 1, and the threshold of 0.05 is given between "tolerated" and "damaging". An amino acid substitution is predicted to be "damaging" if the score is 0.05, and "tolerated" if the score is > 0.05[s6];

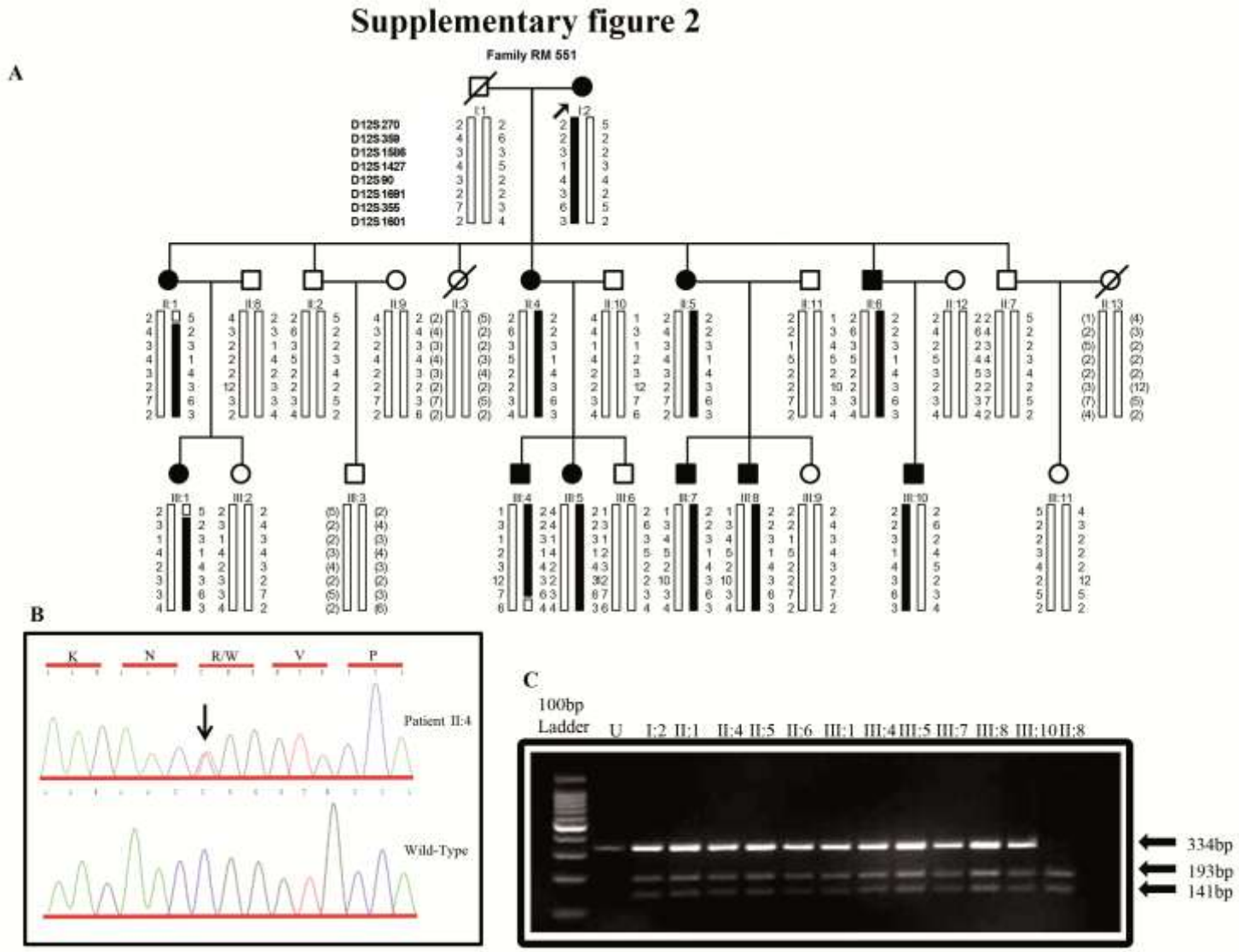
[g]PROVEAN classifies the results as "deleterious" or "neutral"[s7];

[h]The default score of thresholds of -2.500 is given in PROVEAN. If the PROVEAN score is equal to or lower than a predefined threshold, the protein variant is predicted to have a "deleterious" effect[s7].

Supplementary figure 1

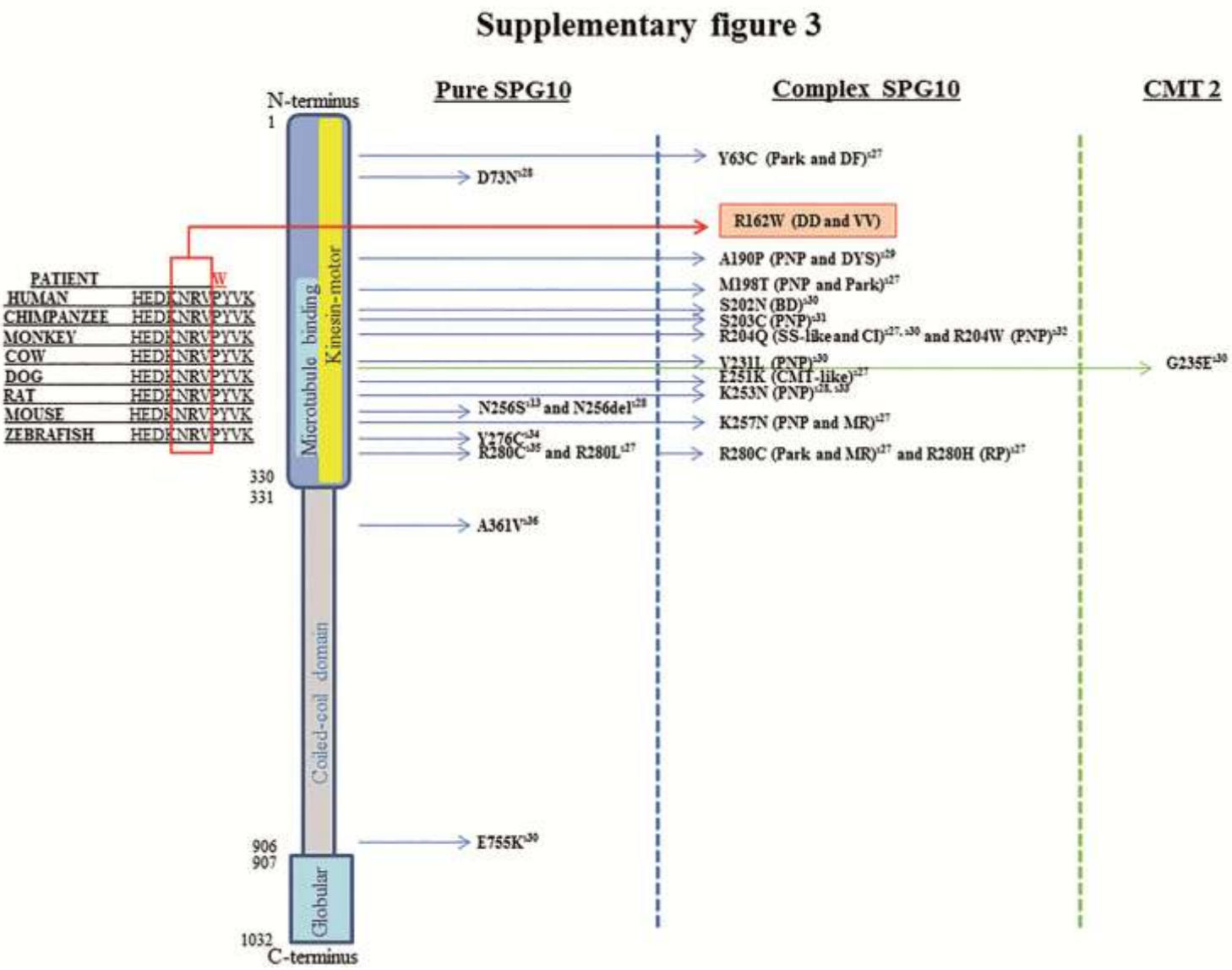


Supplementary fig. 1. (A) Truncal varicosity of the great saphenous vein of the left leg, in the proband; **(B)** Axial and T1-weighted **(I)** and T2 fat-saturated **(II)** images show low signal thickening (white arrows) within the palmar aponeurosis of the hand resulting in Dupuytren's contracture, in the same patient.



Supplementary fig. 2. (A) Pedigree chart. The marker order, from top to bottom, is D12S270, D12S359, D12S1586, D12S1427, D12S90, D12S1691, D12S355, and D12S1601. The sex-averaged genetic distance between markers is described at http://research.marshfieldclinic.org/genetics/GeneticResearch/data/Maps/Map12.txt. D12S270-(0.53 cM)-D12S359-(1.07 cM)-D12S1586-D12S1427-D12S90-(0.59 cM)-D12S1691-(2.38 cM)-D12S355-(0.59 cM)-D12S1601. The black bar indicates the haplotype segregating with the disease in the family. Reconstructed genotypes are in parentheses. Solid symbols designate affected individuals, circles = females, squares =

males, slashes = deceased, and arrow = proband. **(B)** Electropherogram showing the p.R162W mutation in *KIF15A*. **(C)** RFLP analysis using *Msp*I. The wild-type sequence results in the cleavage of the PCR product into two fragments, 193-bp and 141-bp. The 334-bp PCR product remains uncleaved in the case of the c.484C>T mutant product. Undigested fragment (U), wild-type (II:8), and patients (I:2-III:10)**.**



Supplementary fig. 3. Schematic representation of KIF5A protein, its functional domains, and the position of the previously reported mutations with clinical spectrum. In the left box, alignment of *KIF5A* orthologues: the p.R162 is completely conserved amongst *KIF5A* orthologues. Data are based on NCBI Protein ID, available at http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein. They are the following: human (NP_004975), chimpanzee (XP_509167), monkey (XP_002798698), cow (NP_001192623), dog (XP_003431493), rat (NP_997688), mouse (NP_001034089), and zebrafish (NP_001186705). Amino acid numbering is based on the human protein.

BD = behavioral disturbance; CI = cognitive impairment; CMT = Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; DD = Dupuytren's disease; DF = deafness; DYS = dysautonomia; MR = mental retardation; Park = parkinsonism; PNP = peripheral neuropathy; RP = retinitis pigmentosa; SS-like = Silver syndrome-like; VV = varicose veins.

Supplementary References

s1 Cottingham RW Jr, Idury RM, Schäffer AA. Faster sequential genetic linkage computations. Am *J Hum Genet* 1993;53:252-63.

s2 Kong A, Cox NJ. Allele-sharing models: LOD scores and accurate linkage tests. *Am J Hum Genet* 1997;61:1179-88.

s3 Orlacchio A, Montieri P, Babalini C, *et al*. Late-onset hereditary spastic paraplegia with thin *corpus callosum* caused by a new *SPG3A* mutation. *J Neurol* 2011;258:1361-3.

s4 Adzhubei IA, Schmidt S, Peshkin L, *et al*. A method and server for predicting damaging missense mutations. *Nat Methods* 2010;7:248-9.

s5 Schwarz JM, Rödelsperger C, Schuelke M, *et al*. MutationTaster evaluates disease-causing potential of sequence alterations. *Nat Methods* 2010;7:575-6.

s6 Kumar P, Henikoff S, Ng PC. Predicting the effects of coding non-synonymous variants on protein function using the SIFT algorithm. *Nat Protoc* 2009;4:1073-81.

s7 Choi Y, Sims GE, Murphy S, *et al*. Predicting the functional effect of amino acid substitutions and indels. *PLoS One* 2012;7:e46688.

s8 Zhao X, Alvarado D, Rainier S, *et al.* Mutations in a newly identified GTPase gene cause autosomal dominant hereditary spastic paraplegia. *Nat Genet* 2001;9:326-31.

s9 Hazan J, Fonknechten N, Mavel D, *et al.* Spastin, a new AAA protein, is altered in the most frequent form of autosomal dominant spastic paraplegia. *Nat Genet* 1999;23:296-303.

s10 Rainier S, Chai JH, Tokarz D, *et al*. NIPA1 gene mutations cause autosomal dominant hereditary spastic paraplegia (SPG6). *Am J Hum Genet* 2003;73:967-71.

s11 Valdmanis PN, Meijer IA, Reynolds A, *et al*. Mutations in the KIAA0196 gene at the SPG8 locus cause hereditary spastic paraplegia. *Am J Hum Genet* 2007;80:152-61.

s12 Panza E, Pippucci T, Cusano R, *et al.* Refinement of the SPG9 locus on chromosome 10q23.3-24.2 and exclusion of candidate genes. *Eur J Neurol* 2008;15:520-4.

s13 Reid E, Kloos M, Ashley-Koch A, *et al.* A kinesin heavy chain (KIF5A) mutation In hereditary spastic paraplegia (SPG10). *Am J Hum Genet* 2002;71:1189-94.

s14 Orlacchio A, Kawarai T, Rogaeva E, *et al*. Clinical and genetic study of a large Italian family linked to SPG12 locus. *Neurology* 2002;59:1395-401.

s15 Hansen JJ, Dürr A, Cournu-Rebeix I, *et al.* Hereditary spastic paraplegia SPG13 is associated with a mutation in the gene encoding the mitochondrial chaperonin Hsp60. *Am J Hum Genet* 2002;70:1328-32.

s16 Windpassinger C, Wagner K, Petek E, *et al*. Refinement of the Silver syndrome locus on chromosome 11q12-q14 in four families and exclusion of eight candidate genes. *Hum Genet* 2003;114:99-109.

s17 Valente EM, Brancati F, Caputo V, *et al*. Novel locus for autosomal dominant pure hereditary spastic paraplegia (SPG19) maps to chromosome 9q33-q34. *Ann Neurol* 2002;51:681-5.

s18 Orlacchio A, Kawarai T, Gaudiello F, *et al.* New locus for hereditary spastic paraplegia maps to chromosome 1p31.1-1p21.1. *Ann Neurol* 2005;58:423-9.

s19 Züchner S, Kail ME, Nance MA, *et al.* A new locus for dominant hereditary spastic paraplegia maps to chromosome 2p12. *Neurogenetics* 2006;7:127-9.

s20 Schüle R, Bonin M, Dürr A, *et al*. Autosomal dominant spastic paraplegia with peripheral neuropathy maps to chr12q23-24. *Neurology* 2009;72:1893-8.

s21 Hanein S, Dürr A, Ribai P, et al. A novel locus for autosomal dominant "uncomplicated" hereditary spastic paraplegia maps to chromosome 8p21.1-q13.3. *Hum Genet* 2007;122:261-73.

s22 Orlacchio A, Patrono C, Gaudiello F, *et al.* Silver syndrome variant of hereditary spastic paraplegia: A locus to 4p and allelism with SPG4. *Neurology* 2008;70:1959-66.

s23 Subramony SH, Nguyen TV, Langford L, *et al*. Identification of a new form of autosomal dominant spastic paraplegia. *Clin Genet* 2009;76:113-6.

s24 Zhao GH, Hu ZM, Shen L, et al. A novel candidate locus on chromosome 11p14.1-p11.2 for autosomal dominant hereditary spastic paraplegia. Chin Med J 2008;121:430-4.

s25 Lin P, Li J, Liu Q, *et al.* A missense mutation in SLC33A1, which encodes the acetyl-CoA transporter, causes autosomal-dominant spastic paraplegia (SPG42). *Am J Hum Genet* 2008;83:752-9.

S26 Esteves T, Durr A, Mundwiller E, *et al*. Loss of association of REEP2 with membranes leads to hereditary spastic paraplegia. *Am J Hum Genet* 2014;94:268-77.

s27 Goizet C, Boukhris A, Mundwiller E, *et al*. Complicated forms of autosomal dominant hereditary spastic paraplegia are frequent in SPG10. *Hum Mutat* 2009;30:376-85.

s28 Schüle R, Kremer BP, Kassubek J, *et al*. SPG10 is a rare cause of spastic paraplegia in European families. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2008;79:584-7.

s29 Collongues N, Depienne C, Boehm N, *et al*. Novel *SPG10* mutation associated with dysautonomia, spinal cord atrophy, and skin biopsy abnormality. *Eur J Neurol* 2013;20:398-401.

s30 Crimella C, Baschirotto C, Arnoldi A, *et al* Mutations in the motor and stalk domains of KIF5A in spastic paraplegia type 10 and in axonal Charcot-Marie-Tooth type 2. *Clin Genet* 2012;82:157-64.

s31 Musumeci O, Bassi MT, Mazzeo A, *et al*. A novel mutation in *KIF5A* gene causing hereditary spastic paraplegia with axonal neuropathy. *Neurol Sci* 2011;32:665-8.

s32 Tessa A, Silvestri G, de Leva MF, *et al*. A novel *KIF5A*/SPG10 mutation in spastic paraplegia associated with axonal neuropathy. *J Neurol* 2008;255:1090-2.

s33 Ebbing B, Mann K, Starosta A, *et al*. Effect of spastic paraplegia mutations in KIF5A kinesin on transport activity. *Hum Mol Genet* 2008;17:1245-52.

s34 Blair MA, Ma S, Hedera P. Mutation in *KIF5A* can also cause adult-onset hereditary spastic paraplegia. *Neurogenetics* 2006;7:47-50.

s35 Fichera M, Lo Giudice M, Falco M *et al*. Evidence of kinesin heavy chain (KIF5A) involvement in pure hereditary spastic paraplegia. *Neurology* 2004;63:1108-10.

s36 Lo Giudice M, Neri M, Falco M *et al*. A missense mutation in the coiled-coil domain of the *KIF5A* gene and late-onset hereditary spastic paraplegia. *Arch Neurol* 2006;63:284-7.