

The American Journal of Human Genetics

Supplemental Data

A Potential Contributory Role for Ciliary Dysfunction in the 16p11.2 600 kb BP4-BP5 Pathology

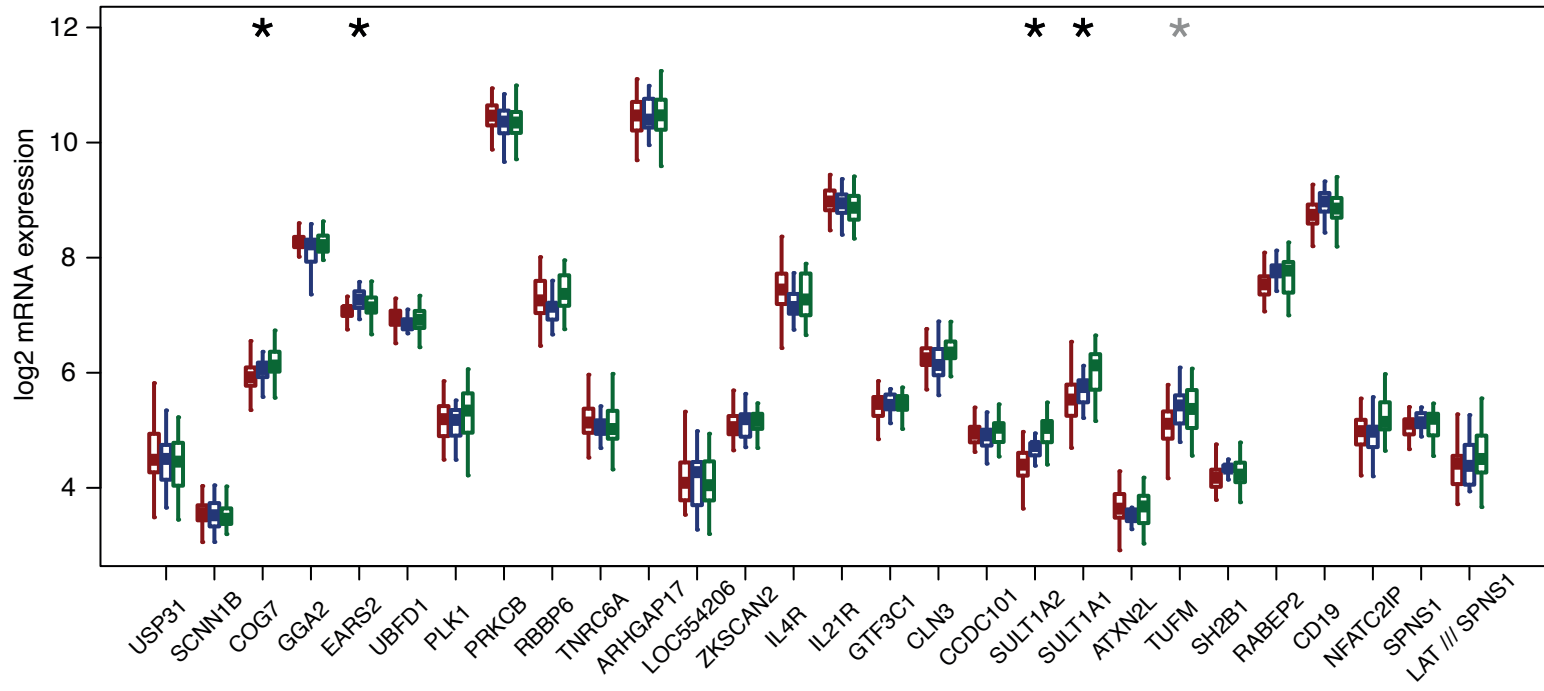
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Supplementary Figure S1: Influence of the CNV on expression levels of neighboring genes.

Relative expression levels measured by microarrays in deletion (n=50) and duplication (n=31) carriers (red and green, respectively), and control LCLs (n = 17, blue) of genes distal (**A**) and proximal (**B**) to the 16p11.2 BP4-BP5 interval. A similar number of genes are shown for both regions but the telomeric interval is 5.3-fold larger than the centromeric one. Black and grey asterisks mark genes associated with the 16p11.2 CNV using a dosage effect model and moderated t-statistics at $FDR \leq 1\%$ and between $<1\%$ and $\leq 5\%$, respectively.

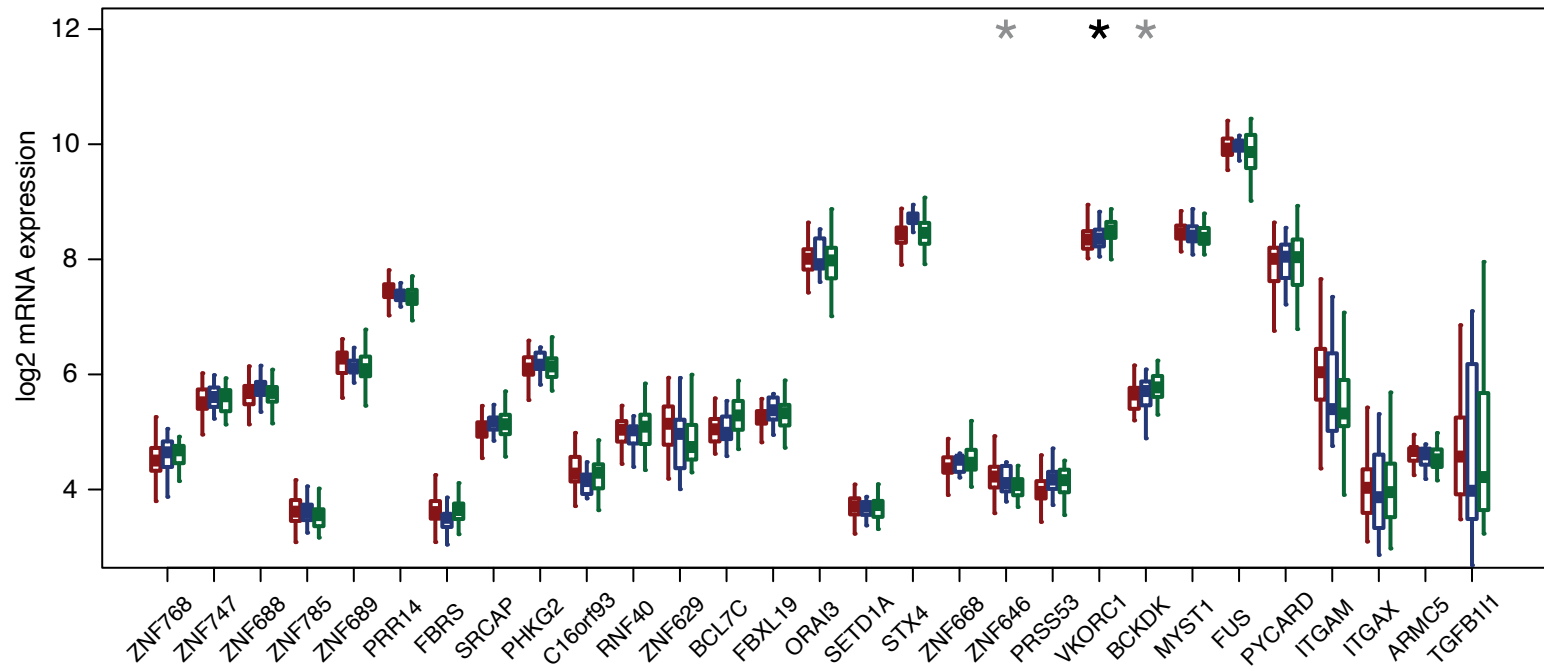
A

mRNA expression levels of genes in the region 23.0 - 29.1 Mb



B

mRNA expression levels of genes in the region 30.35 - 31.5 Mb

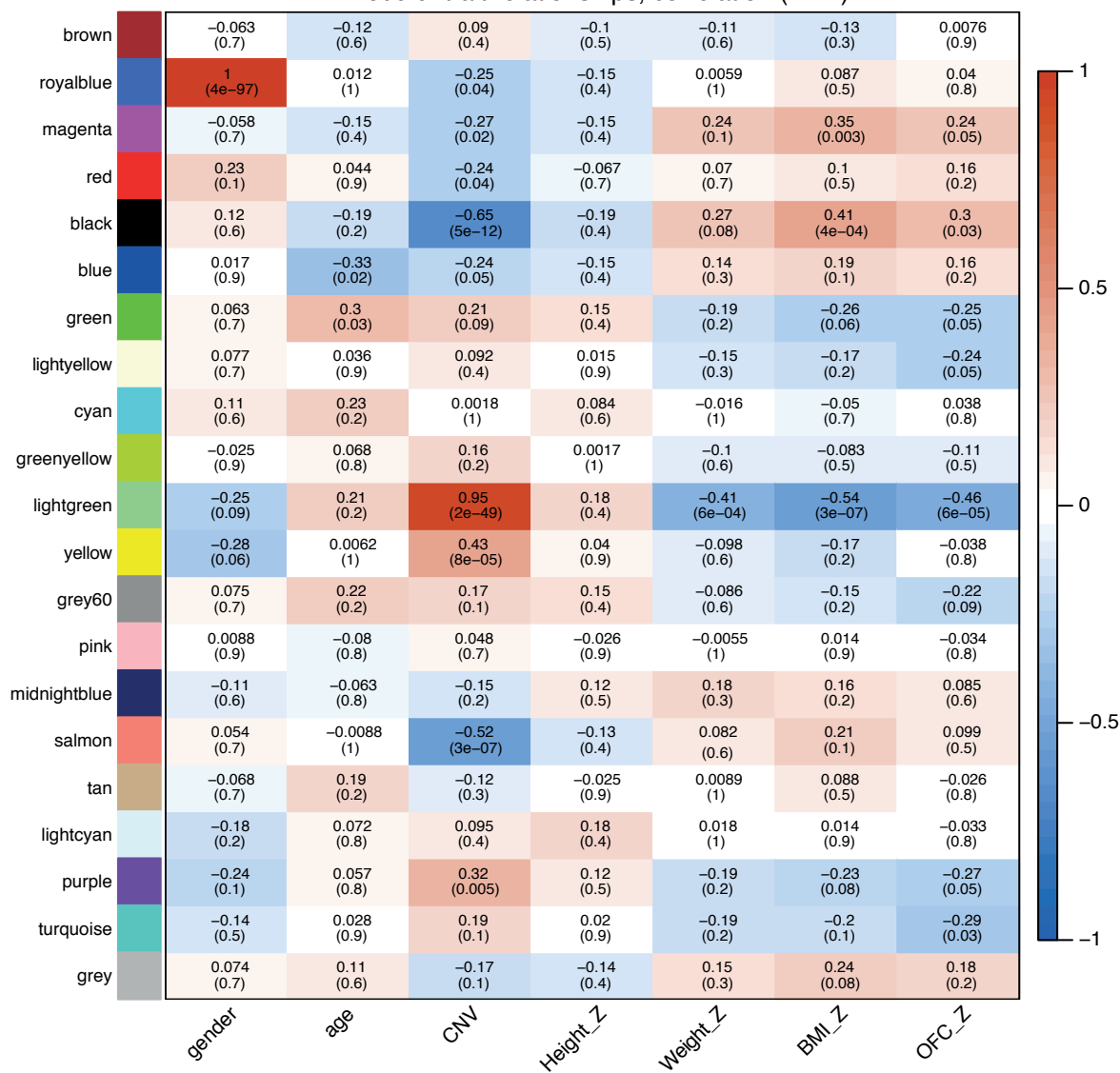


Supplementary Figure S2: 16p11.2 transcriptome expression modules and traits.

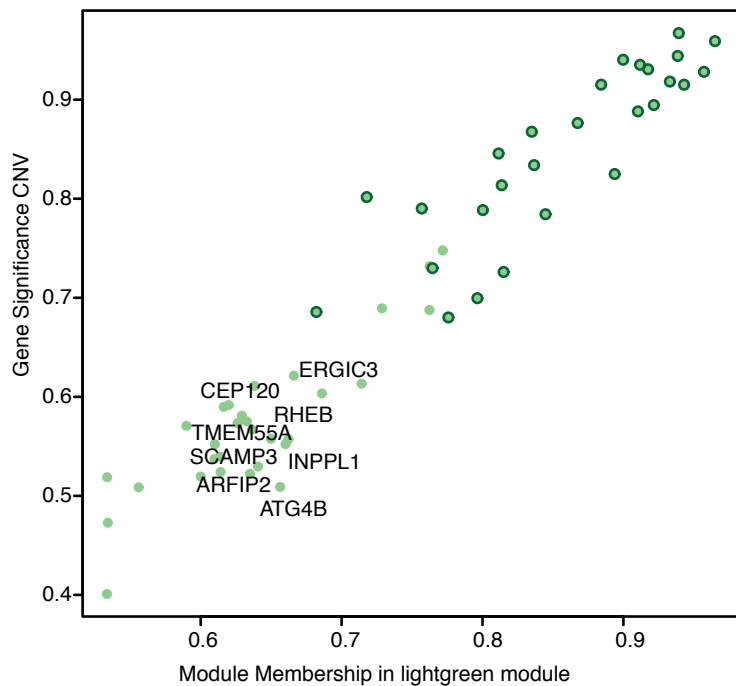
Relationships between weighted gene co-expression module (each color coded line) and gender, age, number of copies of the 16p11.2 CNV (CNV) and Z scores for height, weight, BMI and HC (OFC). Both the Pearson correlation coefficient (top) and FDR (bottom in bracket) estimated as Benjamini-Hochberg adjusted p-value are indicated. The “light-green module” (51 genes) is anticorrelated with weight, BMI and HC and includes all 22 imbalanced 16p11.2 genes expressed in LCLs. The “black” module (264) groups genes involved in RNA biosynthesis/regulation, gene expression/transcription and cilium morphogenesis. The “purple” and “salmon” modules are enriched in genes regulating RNA splicing (191 and 131 genes), while gene expression regulation by chromatin modification/organization characterizes the “yellow module” (444 genes including *CEP290*). Among these, the purple module is also anticorrelated with HC. **(B)** “Light-green” module membership (defined as $k_{E,i}^{(q)} = cor(x_i, E^{(q)})$ where x_i is the expression level for gene i and $E^{(q)}$ is the eigengene for the module q light green) and CNV-correlation gene significance $GS.CNV_i = |cor(x_i, CNV)|$ (Pearson=0.96; $P=4.4e-32$). Each gene is represented by a light-green disk. Disks denoting genes mapping within the 16p11.2 BP4-BP5 interval are circled by a dark green ring, while genes important for vesicle trafficking, Golgi-apparatus, centrosome regulation, and phosphoinositide metabolism are annotated. **(C)** “Black” module membership and BMI gene significance (Pearson = 0.4; $P=5.0e-13$). Each gene is represented by a black disk. Known ASD and BBS/JBTS genes are labeled and circled by yellow and magenta rings, respectively.

A

Module-trait relationships, correlation (FDR)



B



C

