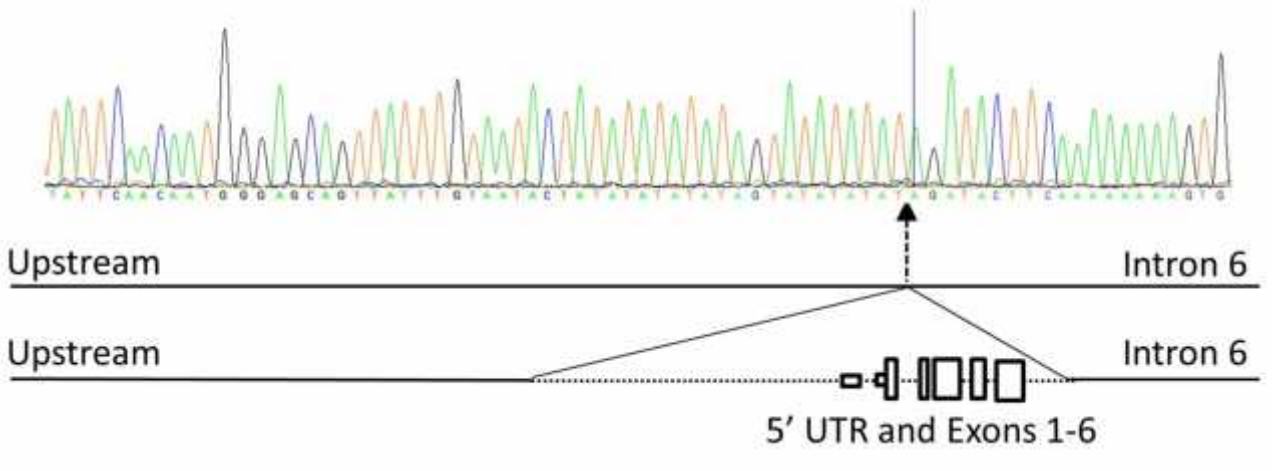

Figure 4. Sanger sequencing chromatogram for patient 12002355, showing a heterozygous deletion removing the start codon and first 6 coding exons of the *PCDH15* gene (chr10:56,094,632-56,613,219; *PCDH15* c.-189197_c.610-5166, NM_001142763.1). Large structural rearrangements have previously been assigned as the cause of Usher syndrome in the *PCDH15* gene, including single and multiple exon deletions.[1-3]

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2. Roux AF, Faugere V, Le Guedard S, et al. Survey of the frequency of USH1 gene mutations in a cohort of Usher patients shows the importance of cadherin 23 and protocadherin 15 genes and establishes a detection rate of above 90%. Journal of Medical Genetics 2006;43:763-8.
3. Glockle N, Kohl S, Mohr J, et al. Panel-based next generation sequencing as a reliable and efficient technique to detect mutations in unselected patients with retinal dystrophies. Eur J Hum Genet 2014;22:99-104.