

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Variations in Multiple Syndromic Deafness Genes Mimic Non-syndromic Hearing Loss

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Table S1: List of the NSHL genes prescreened via whole exome sequencing*

	Gene (MIM ID)
Autosomal Recessive NSHL genes	<i>ADCY1</i> (MIM 103072), <i>BDP1</i> (MIM 607012), <i>CABP2</i> (MIM 607314), <i>CDH23</i> (MIM 605516), <i>CIB2</i> (MIM 605564), <i>CLDN14</i> (605608), <i>CLIC5</i> (MIM 607293), <i>COL11A2</i> (MIM 120290), <i>ELMOD3</i> (MIM 615427), <i>EPS8</i> (MIM 600206), <i>ESPN</i> (MIM 606351), <i>ESRRB</i> (MIM 602167), <i>FAM65B</i> (MIM 611410), <i>GIPC3</i> (MIM 608792), <i>GJB2</i> (MIM 121011), <i>GJB3</i> (MIM 603324), <i>GJB6</i> (MIM 604418), <i>GPR98</i> (MIM 602851), <i>GRXCR1</i> (MIM 613283), <i>GRXCR2</i> (MIM 615762), <i>HGF</i> (MIM 142409), <i>ILDR1</i> (MIM 609739), <i>KARS</i> (MIM 601421), <i>LHFPL5</i> (MIM 609427), <i>LOXHD1</i> (MIM 613072), <i>LRTOMT</i> (MIM 612414), <i>MARVELD2</i> (MIM 610572), <i>MSRB3</i> (MIM 613719), <i>MYO15A</i> (MIM 602666), <i>MYO3A</i> (MIM 606808), <i>MYO6</i> (MIM 600970), <i>MYO7A</i> (MIM 276903), <i>OSBPL2</i> (MIM 606731), <i>OTOA</i> (MIM 607038), <i>OTOF</i> (MIM 603681), <i>OTOG</i> (MIM 604487), <i>OTOGL</i> (MIM 614925), <i>PCDH15</i> (MIM 605514), <i>PJKV</i> (MIM 610219), <i>PNPT1</i> (MIM 610316), <i>PTPRQ</i> (MIM 603317), <i>RDY</i> (MIM 179410), <i>SERPINB6</i> (MIM 173321), <i>SLC26A4</i> (MIM 605646), <i>SLC26A5</i> (MIM 604943), <i>STRC</i> (MIM 606440), <i>SYNE4</i> (MIM 615535), <i>TBC1D24</i> (MIM 613577), <i>TECTA</i> (MIM 602574), <i>TMC1</i> (MIM 606706), <i>TMIE</i> (MIM 607237), <i>TMPRSS3</i> (MIM 605511), <i>TPRN</i> (MIM 613354), <i>TRIOBP</i> (MIM 609761), <i>TSPEAR</i> (MIM 612920), <i>USH1C</i> (MIM 605242), <i>USH1G</i> (MIM 607696) and <i>WHRN</i> (MIM 607928)
Autosomal Dominant NSHL genes	<i>ACTG1</i> (MIM 102560), <i>CCDC50</i> (MIM 611051), <i>CEACAM16</i> (MIM 614591), <i>COCH</i> (MIM 603196), <i>COL11A2</i> (MIM 120290), <i>CRYM</i> (MIM 123740), <i>DFNA5</i> (MIM 608798), <i>DIAPH1</i> (MIM 602121), <i>EYA4</i> (MIM 603550), <i>GJB2</i> (MIM 121011), <i>GJB3</i> (MIM 603324), <i>GJB6</i> (MIM 604418), <i>GRHL2</i> (MIM 608576), <i>HOMER2</i> (MIM 604799), <i>KCNQ4</i> (MIM 603537), <i>MYH14</i> (MIM 608568), <i>MYH9</i> (MIM 160775), <i>MYO6</i> (MIM 600970), <i>MYO7A</i> (MIM 276903), <i>OSBPL2</i> (MIM 606731), <i>P2RX2</i> (MIM 600844), <i>POU4F3</i> (MIM 602460), <i>SIX1</i> (MIM 601205), <i>SLC17A8</i> (MIM 607557), <i>SMAC/DIABLO</i> (MIM 605219), <i>TBC1D24</i> (MIM 613577), <i>TECTA</i> (MIM 602574), <i>TJP2</i> (MIM 607709), <i>TMC1</i> (MIM 606706), <i>TNC</i> (MIM 187380) and <i>WFS1</i> (MIM 606201)
X-Linked NSHL genes	<i>COL4A6</i> (MIM 303631), <i>POU3F4</i> (MIM 300039), <i>PRPS1</i> (MIM 311850) and <i>SMPX</i> (MIM 300226)

*The gene list is created by using www.hereditaryhearingloss.org and OMIM (<http://omim.org/>)

Table S2. Diagnostic Criteria for Waardenburg Syndrome Type II*

Criteria WS Type II	Proband 78	Proband 94
1. Congenital sensorineural hearing loss	+	+
2. Pigmentary disturbances of iris	-	-
a. Complete heterochromia iridum-two eyes of different color	-	-
b. Partial or segmental heterochromia- segments of blue or brown pigmentation in one or both eyes	-	-
c. Hypoplastic blue eyes-characteristic brilliant blue in both eyes	-	-
3. Pigmentary disturbances of the hair	-	-
a. White forelock from birth or in teens	-	-
b. Premature greying before age 30 years	-	-
4. A first or second degree relative with two or more of criteria 1-3	-	-

*A person should fulfill at least two of the criteria to be counted as affected.

Table S2 Reference: Liu, X.Z., Newton, V.E. & Read, A.P. Waardenburg syndrome type II: phenotypic findings and diagnostic criteria. *Am J Med Genet* **55**, 95-100 (1995).

Table S3. CHARGE Syndrome Diagnostic Criteria (Verloes Criteria)*

	Proband 694
Major signs (“the 3 C”)	
Coloboma (iris or choroid, with or without microphthalmia)	-
Atresia of Choanae	-
Hypoplastic semi-circular Canals	+
Minor signs	
Rhombencephalic dysfunction (brainstem dysfunctions, cranial nerve VII to XII palsies and neurosensory deafness)	+ (neurosensory deafness)
Hypothalamo-hypophyseal dysfunction (including GH and gonadotrophin deficiencies)	-
Abnormal middle or external ear	-
Malformation of mediastinal organs (heart, esophagus)	-
Mental retardation	-

*Inclusion rule;

Typical CHARGE: 3 majors signs or 2/3 major signs + 2/5 minor signs

Partial/incomplete CHARGE: 2/3 major + 1/5 minor

Atypical CHARGE: 2/3 major + 0/5 minor or 1/3 major + 3/5 minors

Table S3 Reference: Verloes, A. Updated diagnostic criteria for CHARGE syndrome: a proposal. Am J Med Genet A **133A**, 306-8 (2005).

Table S4. Diagnostic criteria for Noonan syndrome (NS)

Feature	A = Major	B = Minor	Proband 713
1 Facial	Typical face dysmorphism	Suggestive face dysmorphism	1B
2 Cardiac	Pulmonary valve stenosis, HOCM and/or ECG typical of NS	Other defect	-
3 Height	<P3*	<P10*	-
4 Chest wall	Pectus carinatum/excavatum	Broad thorax	-
5 Family history	First degree relative with definite NS	First degree relative with suggestive NS	-
6 Other	Mental retardation, cryptorchidism and lymphatic dysplasia	One of mental retardation, cryptorchidism, lymphatic dysplasia	-

HOCM: hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy;

*P3 and P10 refer to percentile lines for height according to age, with the normal range of variation defined as P3-P97 inclusive

Definitive NS: 1 "A" plus one other major sign or two minor signs; 1 "B" plus two major signs or three minor signs

Table S4 Reference: van der Burgt, I. Noonan syndrome. *Orphanet J Rare Dis* **2**, 4 (2007).

Table S5. Diagnostic Criteria of the Kabuki Syndrome (five cardinal symptoms of Kabuki syndrome)

Typical facial features:	Proband 859
Elongated palpebral fissures with eversion of the lateral third of the lower eyelid	-
Arched and broad eyebrows with the lateral third displaying sparseness or notching	-
Short columella with depressed nasal tip	-
Large, prominent, or cupped ears	-
Skeletal anomalies:	
Spinal column abnormalities, including sagittal cleft vertebrae, butterfly vertebrae, narrow intervertebral disc space, and/or scoliosis	-
Brachydactyly V	-
Brachymesophalangy	-
Clinodactyly of fifth digits	-
Dermatoglyphic abnormalities: persistence of fetal fingertip pads	-
Note: While absence of digital triradius c and/or d and increased digital loop and hypothenar loop patterns can be observed, this type of analysis is not routinely done in clinical practice in most centers.	-
Mild to moderate intellectual disability	-
Postnatal growth deficiency	-

Table S5 Reference: Niikawa, N. et al. Kabuki make-up (Niikawa-Kuroki) syndrome: a study of 62 patients. Am J Med Genet **31**, 565-89 (1988).