

**Table S1. Exome data quality**

Pedigree/ Subject	Exons $\geq 10X$ Average		Exons $\geq 20X$ Average		Exons $\geq 50X$ Average		Mapped Reads	Reads in Exons	% of Mapped	# variant calls per subject	# variants used in analysis
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%					
*0328/0328 (Proband)	226,303	98.49%	219,103	95.36%	178,648	77.75%	50,336,430	33,160,266	65.88	590,189	931,996
0328/0326 (Mother)	226,520	98.58%	220,653	96.03%	185,044	80.53%	48,457,440	31,400,649	64.80	616,927	
0328/0327 (Father)	226,414	98.54%	219,506	95.53%	180,332	78.48%	46,921,607	30,630,060	65.28	604,568	
**2009/2009 (Proband)	188,990	84.81%	184,199	82.66%	153,447	68.86%	91,039,553	65,083,250	71.49	132,292	115,730
2009/2433 (Father)	189,279	84.94%	185,201	83.11%	164,388	73.77%	98,752,261	72,658,338	73.58	131,498	
2009/2434 (Mother)	189,145	84.88%	185,023	83.03%	160,801	72.16%	92,414,068	67,844,788	73.41	130,738	
2009/2625 (Sister)	187,117	83.97%	180,544	81.02%	117,414	52.69%	67,682,913	48,741,385	72.01	130,897	
2009/2626 (Brother)	187,653	84.12%	180,878	81.17%	122,405	54.93%	70,854,543	50,829,897	71.74	130,921	
**7621/7261 (Proband)	193,558	86.86	182,794	82.03	96,288	43.21%	61,040,317	45,873,872	75.15	119,589	125,437
7621/8268 (Father)	194,872	87.45	187,830	84.29	125,948	56.52%	74,156,062	55,932,680	75.43	121,123	
7621/8267 (Mother)	193,290	86.74	182,549	81.92	99,096	44.47%	59,571,527	45,802,482	76.89	117,276	
7621/8198 (Sister)	194,337	87.21	187,875	84.31	125,970	56.53%	71,326,004	55,219,896	77.42	120,182	
**5762/5762 (Proband)	190,081	85.30%	179,853	80.71%	113,023	50.72%	65,707,714	44,398,392	67.63	321,003	341,206
5762/6766 (Father)	190,638	85.55%	180,900	81.18%	119,619	53.68%	70,459,783	47,246,019	67.05	331,958	
5762/6765 (Mother)	190,549	85.51%	181,858	81.61%	127,931	57.41%	80,231,612	52,189,040	65.05	359,359	
5762/6767 (Brother)	189,970	85.25%	178,360	80.04%	110,349	49.52%	67,773,116	44,932,428	66.30	331,808	

\* Exon coverage was calculated with the BEDtools coverage tool v2.25.0 (Quinlan and Hall, 2010) using the bed file associated with the exome capture kit. Only reads in which greater than 50% of the base pairs overlapping each feature (exon) were counted. Each feature that contained at least 10X-, 20X-, or 50X-coverage was counted and divided by the sum of the total features. Mapped reads were calculated with SAMtools view v1.3.1 (Li et al., 2009) by filtering out reads with the unmapped flag set.

\*\* UCSC build hg19 was used to define genomic (intronic and exonic) and exonic regions for all known genes. The total exon range was calculated for each transcript and the transcript with the highest total exon range was considered the largest transcript. The total exon range represents the sum of the exon lengths for a transcript. In cases where a gene had multiple equal length largest transcripts, only one was used for statistical processing. Ultimately, 27,145 transcripts and 222,839 exons were utilized. These transcripts were defined using 0-based coordinates. Sambamba 0.6.6 (Tarasov et al., 2015) in conjunction with a shell script was used to procure the mean coverage and total mapped reads for each genomic and exonic region. A read was counted for mean coverage and for calculating the total mapped reads, if it passed a mapping quality threshold of  $\geq 0$ . Duplicate reads and reads that failed quality control were not included. Regions were differentiated into 5 categories: no coverage, mean coverage  $0 < X < 10$ , mean coverage  $10 \leq X < 20$ , mean coverage  $20 \leq X < 50$ , and mean coverage  $\geq 50$ . The percentage for each category was calculated by dividing the number of exons that fell into a specific category over the total number of exons present in the generated largest transcript reference BED file. Total mapped reads for each patient were generated by summing the read counts in the genomic regions. Percentage of mapped reads was calculated by dividing the reads in exons by the total mapped reads.

**Table S2. Variants considered**

Proband	Gene	Genomic Coordinates	Variant	CADD	ExAC Frequency	ExAC pLI	Inheritance Model	Variant Description
328	UBTF	chr17:g.42290219C>T	NM_014233.2(UBTF): c.628G>A(p.Glu210Lys)	32	NA	1.00	de novo	missense
328	COL6A5	chr3:g.130107975A>G chr3:g.130095164C>T chr3:g.130095493G>A	NM_153264.5(COL6A5):c.2414A>G(p.His805Arg) NM_153264.5(COL6A5):c.152C>T(p.Thr51Met) NM_153264.5(COL6A5):c.481G>A(p.Gly161Arg)	8.641 8.254 23	1.80E-2(137/7638) 1.67E-5(2/119816) 2.08E-4(22/105643)	0.00	compound heterozygous	missense missense missense
328	MUC17	chr7:g.100680261C>T chr7:g.100683221A>G	NM_001040105.1(MUC17): c.5564C>T(p.Thr1855Ile) NM_001040105.1(MUC17): c.8524A>G(p.Thr2842Ala)	12.39 0.061	NA 2.19E-3(266/121348)	NA	compound heterozygous	missense missense
328	MUC5B	chr11:g.1253994G>A chr11:g.1251805C>T	NM_002458.1(MUC5B):c.2068G>A(p.Val690Ile) NM_002458.1(MUC5B):c.1454C>T(p.Thr485Met)	16.59 15.04	3.18E-5(3/94252) 8.85E-5(9/101730)	1.00	compound heterozygous	missense missense
328	TMEM131	chr2:g.98375414G>A chr2:g.98377264T>C	NM_015348.1(TMEM131): c.5309C>T(p.Ala1770Val) NM_015348.1(TMEM131): c.5003A>G(p.Lys1668Arg)	15.59 21.5	5.87E-5(7/119260) NA	1.00	compound heterozygous	missense missense
328	UBASH3A	chr21:g.43824076C>A chr21:g.43854987G>C	NM_018961.2(UBASH3A):c.22C>A(p.Leu8Ile) NM_018961.2(UBASH3A): c.1316G>C(p.Arg439Thr)	23.1 1.38	1.79E-4(3/16768) 2.47E-5(3/121356)	0.00	compound heterozygous	missense missense
328	SSX5	chrX:g.48054229T>C	NM_021015.3(SSX5):c.254A>G(p.Glu85Gly)	NA	2.29E-5(2/87186)	0.00	X-linked	missense
2009	UBTF	chr17:g.42290219C>T	NM_014233.2(UBTF): c.628G>A(p.Glu210Lys)	32	NA	1.00	de novo	missense
2009	KLC4	chr6:43034797C>G chr6:43039337G>A	NM_201523.2(KLC4): c.909C>T(p.Ser303Ser) NM_201523.2(KLC4): c.1342G>A(p.Glu448Lys)	16.96 25.8	6.02E-4(73/121170) 5.97E-4(72/120606)	0.24	compound heterozygous	missense
2009	FBXO21	chr12:117595754C>T	NM_033624.2(FBXO21): c.1462G>A(p.Val488Ile)	22.4	1.24E-4(15/121336)	0.99	de novo	missense
7621	UBTF	chr17:g.42290219C>T	NM_014233.2(UBTF): c.628G>A(p.Glu210Lys)	32	NA	1.00	de novo	missense
7621	MUC4	chr3:g.195510146G>C	NM_004532.5(MUC4):c.83-4820C>G	10.53	NA	NA	de novo	intronic
7621	MUC4	chr3:g.195510181T>C	NM_004532.5(MUC4):c.83-4855A>G	4.216	8.15E-4(17/20862)	NA	de novo	intronic
7621	MUC4	chr3:g.195510182G>A	NM_004532.5(MUC4):c.83-4856G>A	NA	1.86E-3(38/20456)	NA	de novo	intronic
7621	DBF4	chr7:g.87530095G>A	NM_006716.3(DBF4):c.826G>A(p.Asp276Asn)	18.02	1.65E-5(2/121212)	1.00	de novo	missense
7621	KRT85	chr12:g.52757964G>A	NM_002283.3(KRT85):c.691-17C>T	3.067	NA	0.00	de novo	intronic
7621	DNAH9	chr17:g.11696996A>G	NM_001372.3(DNAH9):c.8223+15A>G	1.89	7.09E-4(85/119934)	0.00	de novo	intronic
7621	HMCN1	chr1:g.185878454C>T chr1:g.186105795C>T	NM_031935.2(HMCN1):c.622-15C>T NM_031935.2(HMCN1):c.13313-5C>T	5.71 7.612	NA 2.73E-3(331/121066)	0.00	compound heterozygous	intronic intronic
7621	CACNA2D3	chr3:g.54925426C>T chr3:g.54925493C>A	NM_018398.2(CACNA2D3): c.2195C>T(p.Thr732Met) NM_018398.2(CACNA2D3):c.2246+16C>A	34 10.28	7.62E-3(919/120586) 8.93E-3(1071/119836)	1.00	compound heterozygous	Missense intronic
7621	POMT1	chr9:g.134394788G>A chr9:g.134397464C>T	NM_007171.3(POMT1):c.1565G>A(p.Arg522Lys) NM_007171.3(POMT1):c.1922C>T(p.Ala641Val)	1.671 11.42	1.25E-3(26/20754) 7.58E-3(919/121230)	0.00	compound heterozygous	Missense missense
7621	TAOK3	chr12:g.118610323C>T chr12:g.118704579G>A	NM_001346487.1(TAOK3): c.1865G>A(p.Arg622His) NM_001346487.1(TAOK3):c.-193-15C>T	35 0.867	8.24E-5(10/121412) NA	1.00	compound heterozygous	Missense intronic
7621	DNAH3	chr16:g.21093012C>T chr16:g.21139071G>A	NM_017539.2(DNAH3):c.2914G>A(p.Glu972Lys) NM_017539.2(DNAH3):c.1145C>T(p.Pro382Leu)	23.5 20.3	1.65E-3(200/121388) 9.72E-3(1180/121406)	0.00	compound heterozygous	missense missense
7621	MAST3	chr19:g.18246622G>A chr19:g.18255981G>A	NM_015016.1(MAST3):c.1856G>A(p.Arg619Gln) NM_015016.1(MAST3):c.2894G>A(p.Arg965Gln)	22.2 26.2	NA NA	1.00	compound heterozygous	missense missense
7621	DHX35	chr20:g.37634873C>T chr20:g.37659385C>T	NM_021931.3(DHX35):c.1096C>T(p.Arg366*) NM_021931.3(DHX35):c.1922C>T(p.Ala641Val)	42 25.1	5.77E-5(7/121412) 5.99E-3(727/121402)	0.00	compound heterozygous	nonsense missense
7621	C4orf47	chr4:g.186353135G>T chr4:g.186370727G>A	NM_001114357.1(C4orf47):c.101-1G>T NM_001114357.1(C4orf47):c.882-23G>A	24.7 10.06	1.45E-3(31/21364) 4.80E-2(932/19410)	NA	compound heterozygous	Splice-site intronic
7621	C9orf43	chr9:g.116181419A>G chr9:g.116187302C>G	NM_001278629.1(C9orf43):c.319A>G(p.Ile107Val) NM_001278629.1(C9orf43): c.811C>G(p.Pro271Ala)	13.33 22.6	1.82E-2(2205/121024) 5.39E-2(6485/120402)	0.00	compound heterozygous	missense missense
5762	UBTF	chr17:g.42290219C>T	NM_014233.2(UBTF): c.628G>A(p.Glu210Lys)	32	NA	1.00	de novo	missense
5762	PIBF1	chr13:g.73401237G>A chr13:g.73547733TTA AA>T	NM_001349655.1(PIBF1):c.896G>A(p.Arg299Gln) NM_001349655.1(PIBF1): c.1974-1977delITAA(p.Asn658Lysfs*15)	25.7 35	1.07E-2(1264/118622) 1.09E-4(13/119262)	0.00	compound heterozygous	missense outframe deletion
5762	HNCN4	chr15:g.73615084G>A chr15:g.73617804G>T	NM_005477.2(HNCN4):c.3350C>T(p.Pro1117Leu) NM_005477.2(HNCN4):c.1591-19C>A	22.9 1.243	3.16E-3(63/19948) 6.77E-3(820/121172)	0.23	compound heterozygous	missense intronic
5762	NLRP6	chr11:g.284242C>G	NM_138329.2(NLRP6):c.2214C>G(p.Cys738Trp)	22.9	NA	NA	de novo	missense
5762	CTSF	chr11:g.66333485G>C	NM_003793.3(CTSF):c.867+8C>G	4.596	8.24E-6(1/121338)	0.00	de novo	intronic

**Table S3.** Autistic behaviors of TGen\_0328 at 4.6 years of age

Difficulty following directions at home and school
Difficulty paying attention at school
Easily distractible
Difficulty completing tasks
Restless and fidgety
Difficulty sitting still
Difficulty following rules
Frequent crying
Lacked understanding of social cues
Temper tantrums
Lack of interest in other children
Did not enjoy interacting with peers
Did not share toys and play space
Did not take turns at play
Did not pretend play
Did not tolerate changes in routine
Bothered by particular sounds

**Table S4.** Gene expression in fibroblasts

Tissue	<i>UBTF</i>		pre-rRNA		18S
	Total <i>UBTF</i>	<i>UBTF1</i>	Random primer cDNA	Gene specific primer cDNA	Random primer cDNA
<b>Controls (N = 4)</b>	1.00 ± 0.04	1.00 ± 0.02	1.00 ± 0.05	1.00 ± 0.05	1.00 ± 0.03
<b>Patients (N = 4)</b>	1.08 ± 0.03	1.09 ± 0.04	3.18 ± 0.67*	3.95 ± 0.60*	2.27 ± 0.11*

QRT-PCR values are referenced to normal controls and presented as means ± SEM.  $\beta$ -actin was used as the endogenous control. \* $P < 0.05$ .

**Table S5.** Expression of genes regulated by UBTF2 in human fibroblasts and mouse brain

Gene	Fibroblasts		<i>Ubtf</i> <sup>+/+</sup> Mice		<i>Ubtf</i> <sup>-/-</sup> Mice	
	Controls	Patients	Cerebral cortex	Cerebellum	Cerebral cortex	Cerebellum
<i>Hyal1/HYAL1</i>	1.00 ± 0.03	1.30 ± 0.09	1.00 ± 0.04	2.07 ± 0.09	1.05 ± 0.03	1.98 ± 0.08
<i>Ppargc1a/PPARGC1A</i>	1.00 ± 0.04	2.27 ± 0.35*	1.00 ± 0.03	1.54 ± 0.06	1.04 ± 0.04	1.47 ± 0.06
<i>Fancb/FANCB</i>	1.00 ± 0.02	0.97 ± 0.07	1.00 ± 0.03	1.21 ± 0.04	0.92 ± 0.04	1.17 ± 0.05
<i>Hist1h4b/HIST1H4B</i>	1.00 ± 0.03	0.60 ± 0.05*	1.00 ± 0.03	1.26 ± 0.08	0.79 ± 0.02	0.97 ± 0.05
<i>Slc4a4/SLC4A4</i>	1.00 ± 0.04	0.69 ± 0.06*	1.00 ± 0.05	3.64 ± 0.33	0.95 ± 0.03	3.37 ± 0.39

$\beta$ -actin was used as the endogenous control. QRT-PCR values are referenced to wild-type (*Ubtf*<sup>+/+</sup>) cerebral cortex or human fibroblast controls and presented as means  $\pm$  SEM (N = 4 samples/genotype). \**P* < 0.05.

**Table S6.** Fly lethality tables

	<i>c155-GAL4/c155-GAL4 X UAS-UBTF1/CyO</i>		
Genotype	Observed	Expected	<i>P</i> value
<i>c155-GAL4;CyO</i>	26	23	
<i>c155-GAL4; UAS-UBTF1</i>	20	23	0.68
	<i>c155-GAL4/c155-GAL4 X UAS-UBTF1-E210K/CyO</i>		
<i>c155-GAL4;CyO</i>	118	59	
<i>c155-GAL4; UAS-UBTF1-E210K</i>	0	59	< 0.0001
	<i>eye3.5-GAL4/eye3.5-GAL4 X UAS-UBTF1/CyO</i>		
<i>eye3.5-GAL4;CyO</i>	38	24	
<i>eye3.5-GAL4; UAS-UBTF</i>	10	24	0.0052
	<i>eye3.5-GAL4/eye3.5-GAL4 X UAS-UBTF1 E210K/CyO</i>		
<i>eye3.5-GAL4;CyO</i>	56	28	
<i>eye3.5-GAL4; UAS-UBTF1-E210K</i>	0	28	< 0.0001

**Table S7.** *Ubtf* expression in mice

Tissue	<i>Ubtf</i> <sup>+/+</sup>		<i>Ubtf</i> <sup>-/-</sup>	
	Total <i>Ubtf</i>	<i>Ubtf1</i>	Total <i>Ubtf</i>	<i>Ubtf1</i>
<b>Cerebral cortex</b>	1.00 ± 0.02	1.00 ± 0.02	0.54 ± 0.03*	0.93 ± 0.04
<b>Cerebellum</b>	1.63 ± 0.12	1.83 ± 0.09	0.85 ± 0.06*	1.60 ± 0.15
<b>Liver</b>	0.64 ± 0.02	0.61 ± 0.02	0.37 ± 0.03*	0.55 ± 0.02

β-actin was used as the endogenous control. QRT-PCR values are referenced to wild-type (*Ubtf*<sup>+/+</sup>) cerebral cortex and presented as means ± SEM (N = 4 mice/genotype).  
\**P* < 0.05.

**Table S8.** Effects of genotype and sex on weight and behavioral measures in 3-month old mice.

	Male		Female	
	<i>Ubt<sup>f+/+</sup></i> (n=23)	<i>Ubt<sup>f-/-</sup></i> (n=20)	<i>Ubt<sup>f+/+</sup></i> (n=21)	<i>Ubt<sup>f-/-</sup></i> (n=22)
<b>Weight (g)</b>	26.2 ± 0.5	25.3 ± 0.3	19.2 ± 0.3	20.3 ± 0.4
<b>Grip strength (g)</b>	3.50 ± 0.06	3.56 ± 0.06	2.98 ± 0.07	3.12 ± 0.13
<b>Grip strength/weight</b>	0.133 ± 0.002	0.140 ± 0.003	0.151 ± 0.004	0.146 ± 0.004
<b>Dominance tube (win &amp; tie %)</b>	27% & 33%	40% & 33%	12% & 48%	40%* & 48%
<b>Cross maze score (%)</b>	30.6 ± 3.3	30.2 ± 2.5	30.5 ± 2.7	27.6 ± 1.6
<b>Rope climbing (s)</b>	2.79 ± 0.15	3.61 ± 0.20*	3.02 ± 0.17	2.83 ± 0.12
<b>Rope climbing/weight</b>	0.107 ± 0.005	0.140 ± 0.008*	0.153 ± 0.009	0.135 ± 0.007
<b>Open field activity</b>				
<i>Distance traveled (cm)</i>	1179.2 ± 109.4	971.5 ± 55.4	1062.6 ± 77.1	1354.5 ± 74.7*
<i>Ambulatory count</i>	590.2 ± 67.0	461.5 ± 27.7	525.3 ± 41.3	692.5 ± 41.8*
<i>Stereotypic Count</i>	1580.0 ± 69.6	1417.9 ± 65.9	1391.3 ± 57.0	1574.1 ± 50.7*
<i>Vertical count</i>	69.0 ± 10.4	41.6 ± 4.0*	76.3 ± 33.9	61.3 ± 14.6
<i>Jump count</i>	17.9 ± 3.0	10.9 ± 1.8	18.6 ± 2.1	14.2 ± 2.0
<i>Average velocity (cm/s)</i>	35.7 ± 1.7	33.8 ± 1.8	32.2 ± 2.1	33.4 ± 1.6
<i>Ambulatory episodes</i>	48.4 ± 4.2	41.9 ± 2.6	46.2 ± 3.6	58.2 ± 3.3*
<b>DigiGait™</b>				
<i>Propel (s) Forelimb</i>	0.121 ± 0.002	0.128 ± 0.004	0.116 ± 0.003	0.120 ± 0.002
<i>Propel (s) Hindlimb</i>	0.177 ± 0.004	0.189 ± 0.004*	0.174 ± 0.003	0.176 ± 0.003
<i>Stride length (cm) Forelimb</i>	6.69 ± 0.13	6.99 ± 0.16	6.50 ± 0.10	6.72 ± 0.10
<i>Stride length (cm) Hindlimb</i>	6.67 ± 0.12	7.05 ± 0.15*	6.50 ± 0.11	6.75 ± 0.10*
<i>Stride Frequency (steps/s) Forelimb</i>	3.05 ± 0.07	2.89 ± 0.08	3.12 ± 0.05	3.03 ± 0.05
<i>Stride Frequency (steps/s) Hindlimb</i>	3.06 ± 0.06	2.88 ± 0.07*	3.12 ± 0.05	3.03 ± 0.05
<i>Stance width (cm) Forelimb</i>	1.66 ± 0.03	1.52 ± 0.02*	1.59 ± 0.03	1.57 ± 0.03
<i>Stance width (cm) Hindlimb</i>	2.84 ± 0.05	2.67 ± 0.04*	2.57 ± 0.04	2.65 ± 0.05
<i>Step angle (deg) Forelimb</i>	69.17 ± 0.75	70.25 ± 0.77	67.29 ± 0.97	68.62 ± 0.75
<i>Step angle (deg) Hindlimb</i>	54.87 ± 1.68	56.25 ± 0.86	56.03 ± 1.97	56.09 ± 1.51
<i>Paw Area (cm<sup>2</sup>) Forelimb</i>	0.30 ± 0.01	0.31 ± 0.01	0.31 ± 0.01	0.31 ± 0.01
<i>Paw Area (cm<sup>2</sup>) Hindlimb</i>	0.60 ± 0.01	0.55 ± 0.01*	0.58 ± 0.01	0.52 ± 0.01*

Ambulatory count, the total number of X + Y photo beam breaks while in ambulatory movement status. Stereotypic count, any partial-body movements that occur within the ambulatory box such as grooming, head-weaving or scratching. Vertical count, number of periods of continuous Z photo beam breaks. Jump count, the number of times that the mouse leaves the photo beam array for a period of time. Ambulatory episodes, the number of times the mouse has started moving after the resting delay has expired. Values are means ± SEM except for dominance tube. \**P* < 0.05, for effect of genotype within sex.

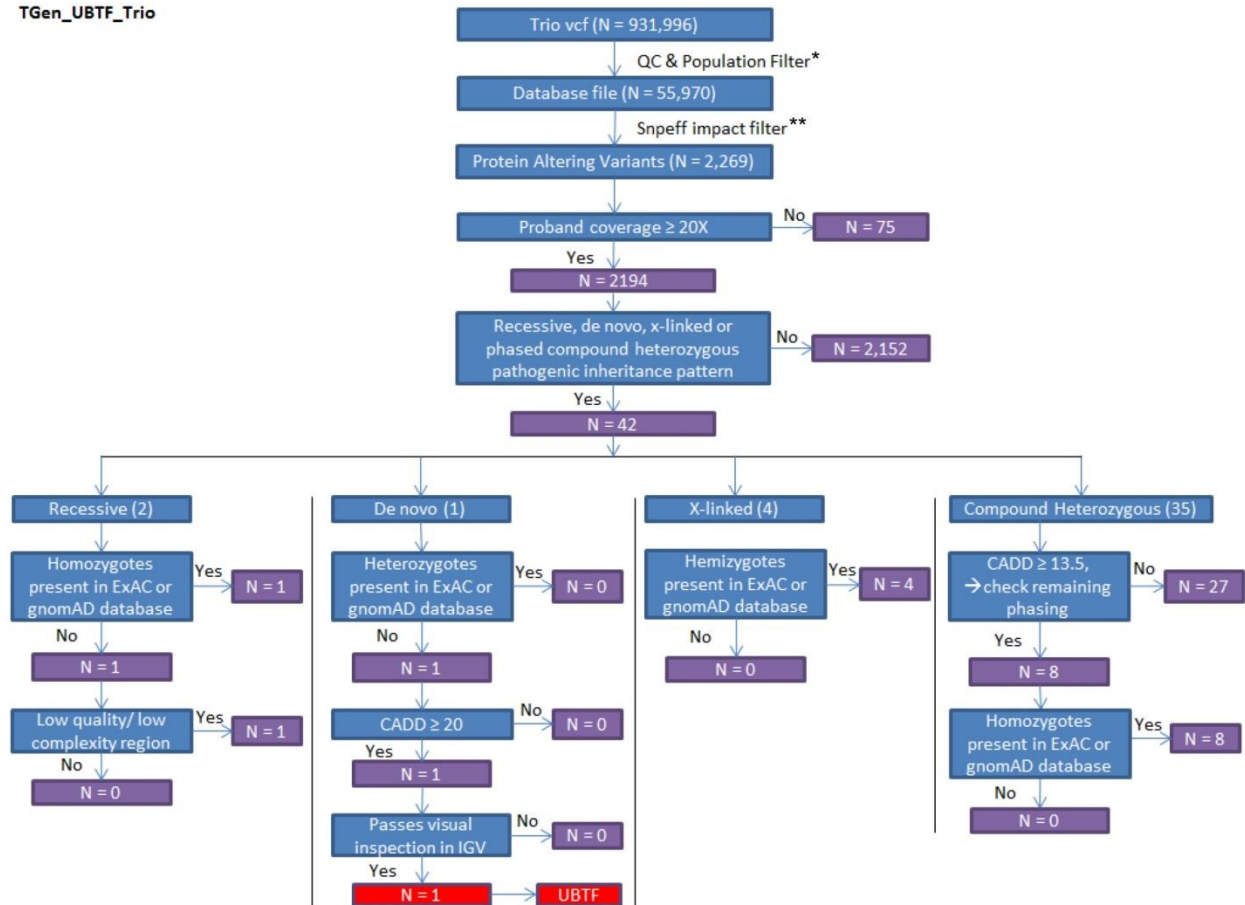
**Table S9.** Primers for genotyping, QRT-PCR, and Sanger sequencing

Primer	Sequence (5'→3')	Locus	Usage	Product (bp)
<b>Ubtf_KO_A</b>	tgatccctcccttctgatg	NC_000077.6 102315400 - 381	<i>Ubtf</i> ko mice genotyping	429 (WT mice with Ubtf_KO_A+B+C)
<b>Ubtf_KO_B</b>	tggggataggccttagagaga	NC_000077.6 102313816 - 796	<i>Ubtf</i> ko mice genotyping	628 (Floxed mice with Ubtf_KO_A+B+C)
<b>Ubtf_KO_C</b>	cacgggaaaacaaggtcact	NC_000077.6 102313388 - 407	<i>Ubtf</i> ko mice genotyping	529 (KO mice with Ubtf_KO_A+B+C)
<b>Ubtf_q85F</b>	gaacggagaagcgggactg	NM_011551.6 319 - 336	QRT-PCR	
<b>Ubtf_q85R</b>	tccagcagatgcagcatatctt	NM_011551.6 411 - 390	QRT-PCR	93 for both <i>Ubtf1</i> and <i>Ubtf2</i> (with Ubtf_q85F)
<b>Ubtf_q9F</b>	agcgaagaggtacgagga	NM_011551.6 1071 - 1089	QRT-PCR	
<b>Ubtf_q9R</b>	tcgaactgtccttgagctg	NM_011551.6 1197 - 1178	QRT-PCR	127 for <i>Ubtf1</i> (with Ubtf_q9F)
<b>Slc4a4_p26F</b>	actgtctccagtgcaagtagga	NM_018760.2 754 - 775	QRT-PCR	
<b>Slc4a4_p26R</b>	gtcagattcctgtgggtca	NM_018760.2 828 - 809	QRT-PCR	75 (with Slc4a4_p26R)
<b>Fancb_p21F</b>	tgccaagtgatgaaatggta	NM_175027.4 1595 - 1615	QRT-PCR	
<b>Fancb_p21R</b>	ggcaccatgtctgctctaca	NM_175027.4 1738 - 1719	QRT-PCR	144 (with Fancb_p21F)
<b>Hist1h4b_p81F</b>	cgtcacctacacggagcac	NM_178193.2 294 - 312	QRT-PCR	
<b>Hist1h4m_p81R</b>	tagtcccttaacccccgaat	NM_178193.2 403 - 384	QRT-PCR	110 (with Hist1h4b_p81F)
<b>Ppargc1a_p29F</b>	tgaaagggccaaacagagag	NM_008904.2 2113 - 2132	QRT-PCR	
<b>Ppargc1a_p29R</b>	gtaaatcacacggcgctctt	NM_008904.2 2176 - 2157	QRT-PCR	64 (with Ppargc1a_p29F)
<b>Hyal1_p29F</b>	ttccagagacccccatgt	NM_008317.4 975 - 993	QRT-PCR	
<b>Hyal1_p29R</b>	agggtgtgtccagttctt	NM_008317.4 1071 - 1053	QRT-PCR	97 (with Hyal1_p29F)
<b>SLC4A4_P68F</b>	tcatggaccaacaattacagc	NM_001098484.2 2504 - 2525	QRT-PCR	
<b>SLC4A4_P68R</b>	cacccaaaagagatccaagtg	NM_001098484.2 2595 - 2575	QRT-PCR	92 (with SLC4A4_P68F)
<b>FANCB_P29F</b>	tggagaaggaactagtcaccctta	NM_001018113.2 2563 - 2586	QRT-PCR	
<b>FANCB_P29R</b>	tgctcactcacacctctgc	NM_001018113.2 2649 - 2630	QRT-PCR	87 (with FANCB_P29F)
<b>HIST1H4B_P9F</b>	aagtgtgcgggataaacatc	NM_003544.2 62 - 81	QRT-PCR	
<b>HIST1H4B_P9R</b>	ttaaccccaccacgccta	NM_003544.2 134 - 117	QRT-PCR	73 (with HIST1H4B_P9F)
<b>PPARGC1A_P6F</b>	cgcagtcacaacacttacaagc	NM_001330751.1 1371 - 1392	QRT-PCR	
<b>PPARGC1A_P6R</b>	ggggcatttggtgactctg	NM_001330751.1 1444 - 1425	QRT-PCR	74 (with PPARGC1A_P6F)
<b>HYAL1_P5F</b>	ggaagtcacagatgtatgtgcaa	NM_033159.3 927 - 949	QRT-PCR	
<b>HYAL1_P5R</b>	gattggggtcaccagcag	NM_033159.3 1001 - 984	QRT-PCR	75 (with HYAL1_P5F)
<b>UBTF_Q48F</b>	caaaaccaccaatcacaca	NM_014233.3 434 - 453	QRT-PCR	
<b>UBTF_Q48R</b>	tgtcaatgtacggaactcctc	NM_014233.3 554 - 533	QRT-PCR	121 for both <i>UBTF1</i> and <i>UBTF2</i> (with UBTF_Q48F)
<b>UBTF_Q38F</b>	ctcaaagtgcggccagat	NM_014233.3 939 - 956	QRT-PCR	

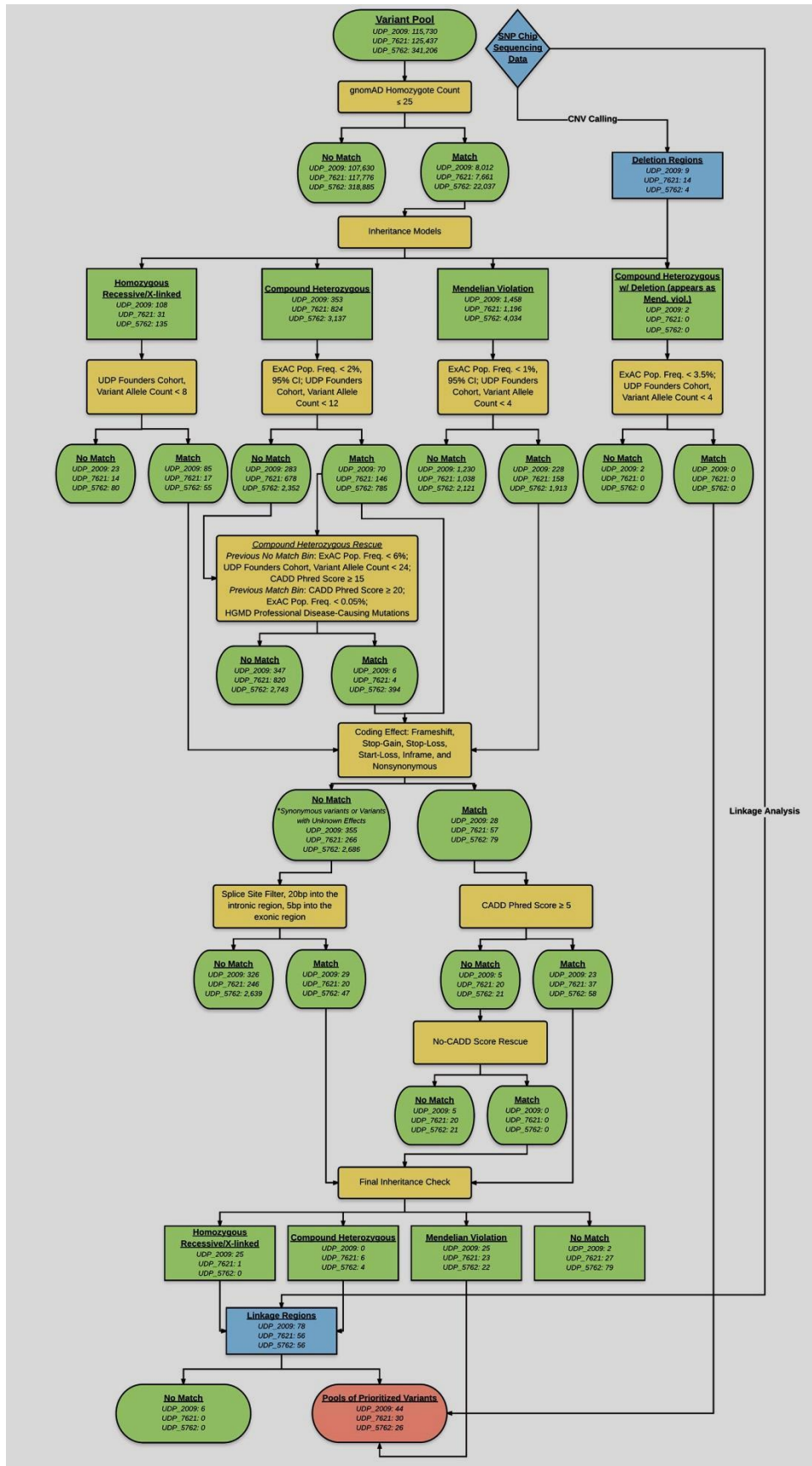
<b>UBTF_Q38R</b>	tcttttgtccgagagctgag	NM_014233.3	1020 - 1000	QRT-PCR	82 for <i>UBTF1</i> (with UBTF_Q38R)
<b>H45S_F</b>	gccttcttagcgatctgagag	NR_145819.1	1417 - 1438	QRT-PCR	
<b>H45S_R</b>	ccataacggaggcagagaca	NR_145819.1	1498 - 1479	QRT-PCR	82 (with H45S_F)
<b>ACTB_F</b>	atgggtcagaaggattcctatgt	NM_001101.3	223 - 245	QRT-PCR	
<b>ACTB_R</b>	ggatcatctctcgcggt	NM_001101.3	444 - 427	QRT-PCR	222 (with ACTB_F)
<b>H18S_F</b>	ttcgaacgtctgccctatcaa	NR_003286.2	344 - 364	QRT-PCR	
<b>H18S_R</b>	atggtaggcacggcgacta	NR_003286.2	393 - 375	QRT-PCR	50 (with H18S_F)



TGen\_UBTF\_Trio

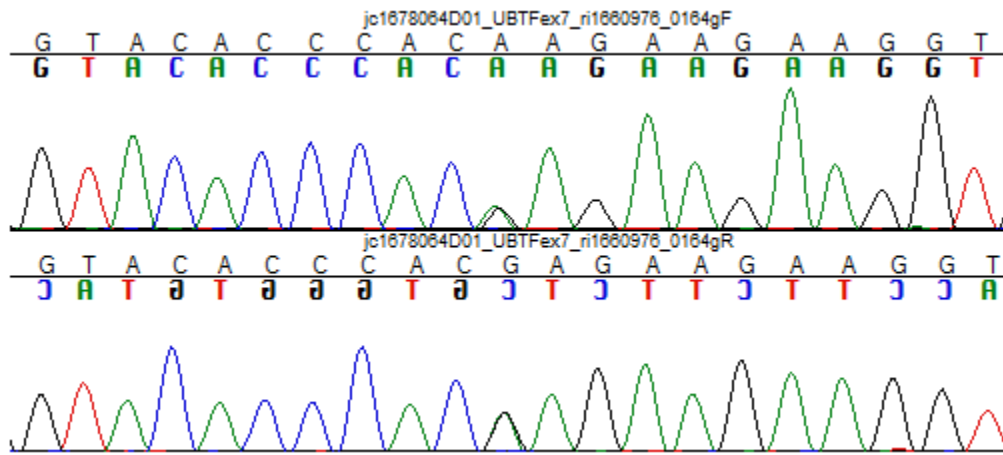


**Figure S1.** Translational genomics (TGen) exome analysis workflow. \*GATK QualScore  $\geq 300$  and 1000 Genomes frequency  $\leq 0.05$ . \*\*Snpeff Variant Impact = "HIGH" + "MODERATE" and gene  $\neq$  to "none" or "unknown."

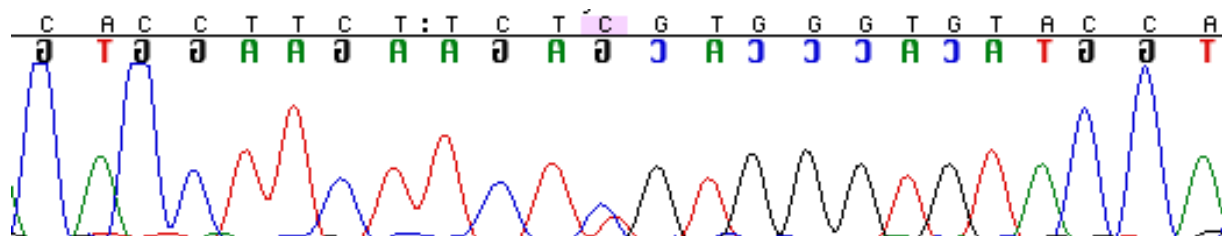


**Figure S2.** National Institutes of Health (NIH)/National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)/Undiagnosed Disease Program (UDP) exome analysis workflow. The variant pools were processed with population frequency, inheritance models, and predicted deleteriousness filters. Variants that passed the filters were placed in the “Match” bins. SNP Chip sequencing data were utilized to call long regions (>150bp) with copy number variant of 0 or 1 and procure regions that were possibly disease-segregating through linkage analysis. In a gene, compound heterozygous candidates were considered if there was at least one maternally inherited variant and one paternally inherited variant. Weaker compound heterozygous candidates (ExAC Population Frequency < 6%, UDP Founders Cohort, Variant Allele Count < 24) were rescued with extremely strong compound heterozygous candidates (CADD Phred Score  $\geq$  20, ExAC Population Frequency < 0.05%, HGMD Professional Disease-Causing Mutations). A CADD Phred Score  $\geq$  15 filter was applied to weaker compound heterozygous candidates to curtail the number of rescued variants. Variants that passed the gnomAD homozygote count  $\leq$  25 and the ExAC population frequency filters were inspected for coding effects (frameshift, stop-gain, stop-loss, inframe, and nonsynonymous variants) and for possible splice site effects (20 bp into the intronic region and 5 bp into the exonic region). Variants with coding effects were then filtered with a CADD Phred Score  $\geq$  5 threshold, a threshold used for at least benign variants. Variants that did not have a CADD Phred Score annotation were rescued. A final inheritance check was conducted to categorize variants in each inheritance model. Variants that did not pass the final inheritance check were placed in the “No Match” bin as either failed compound heterozygous candidates or inheritance-unresolved candidates. Compound heterozygous and homozygous recessive/X-linked variants found in the linkage regions, Mendelian violation variants, and compound heterozygous variants with deletion variants were gathered as pools of prioritized variants for visual inspection and literature verification. Variants that passed visual inspection and literature verification were considered for further validation (Table S2).

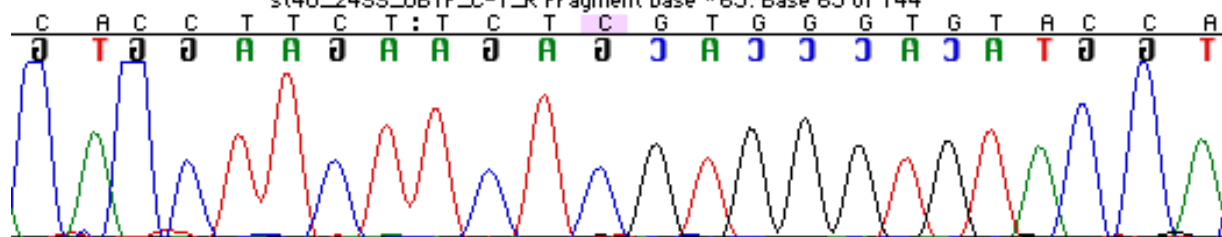
TGen\_0328



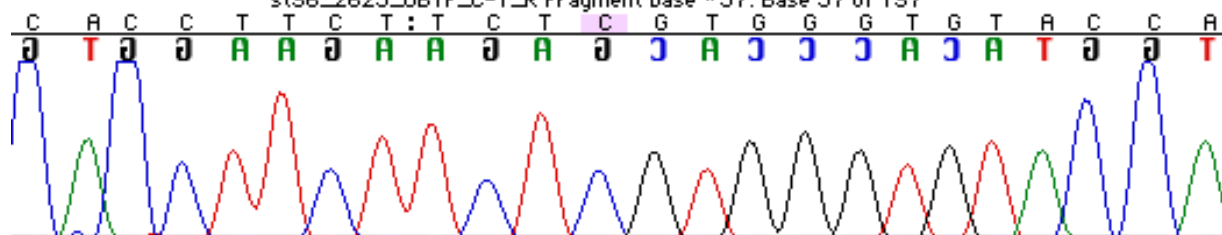
UDP\_2009



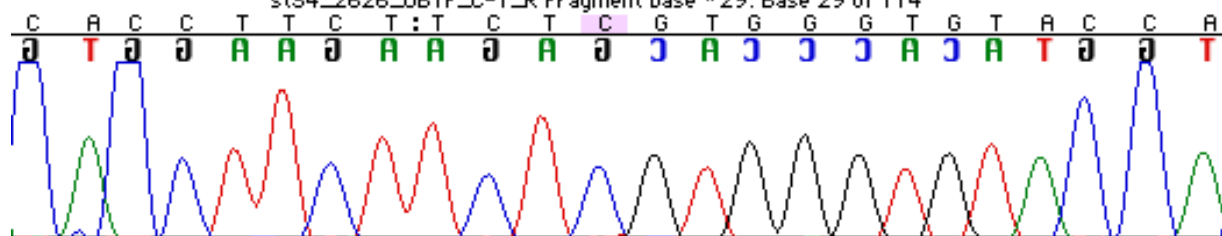
st40\_2433\_UBTF\_C-T\_R Fragment base #65. Base 65 of 144



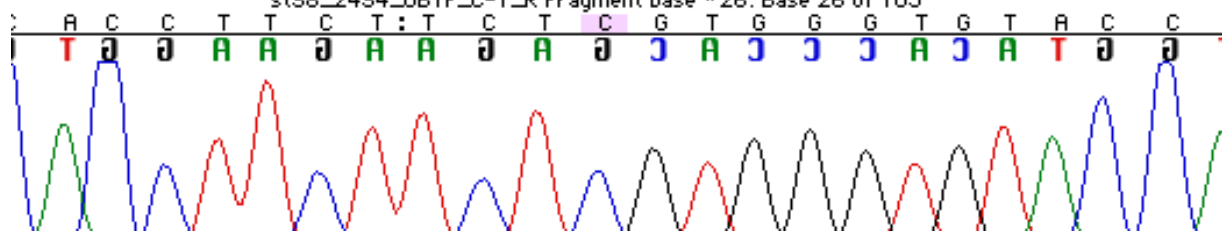
st36\_2625\_UBTF\_C-T\_R Fragment base #57. Base 57 of 137



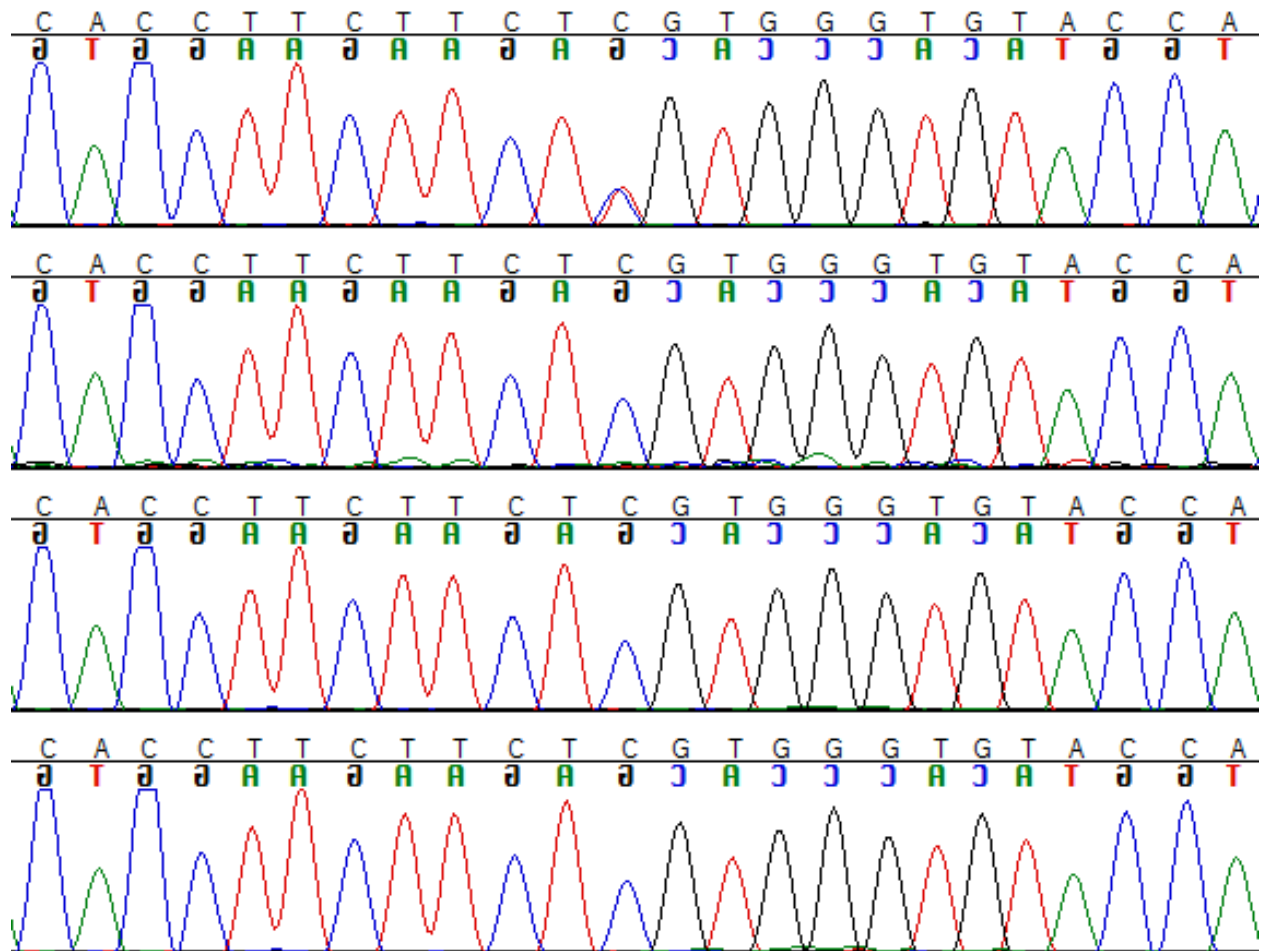
st34\_2626\_UBTF\_C-T\_R Fragment base #29. Base 29 of 114



st38\_2434\_UBTF\_C-T\_R Fragment base #26. Base 26 of 105



UDP\_7621



UDP\_5762

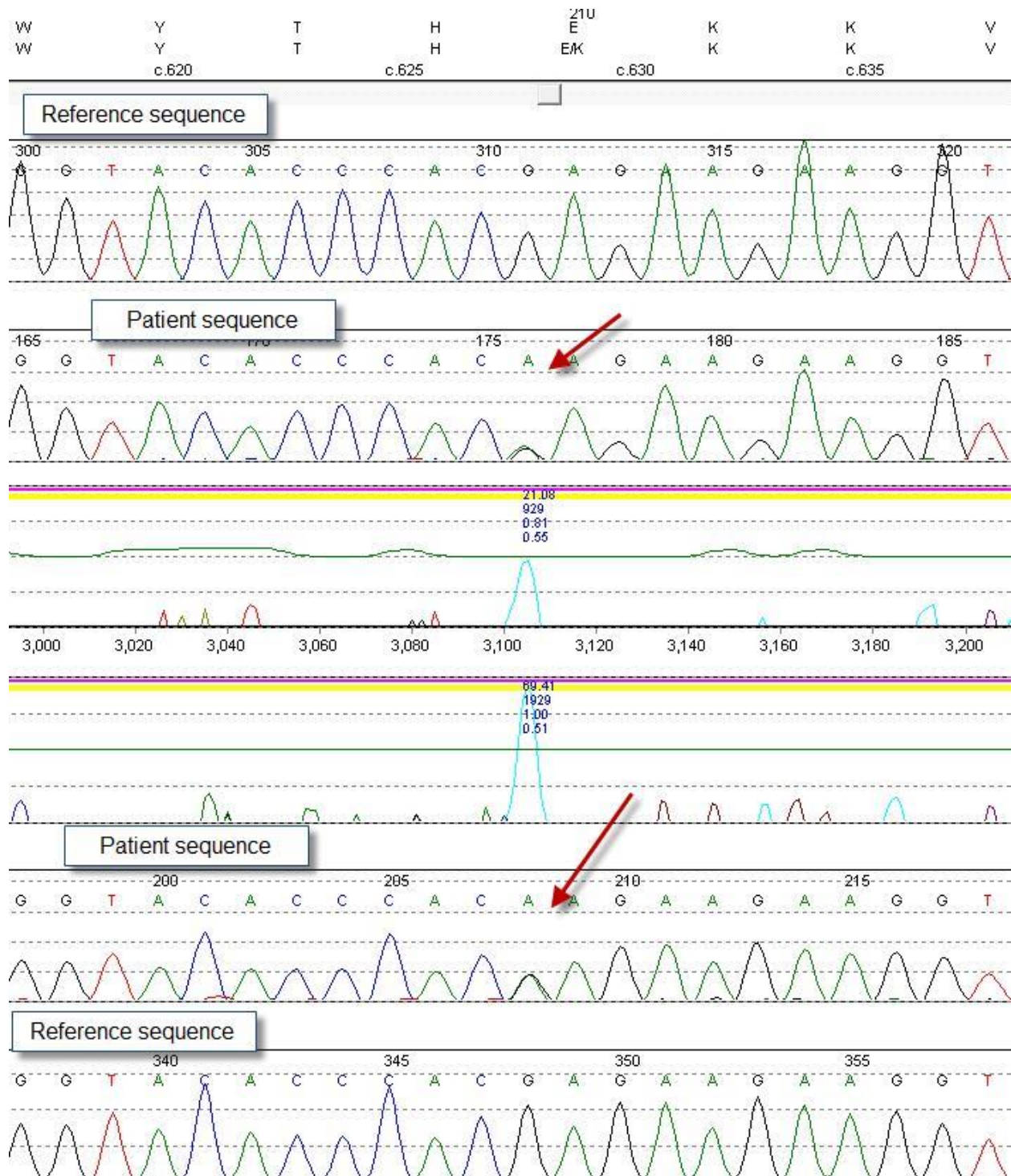
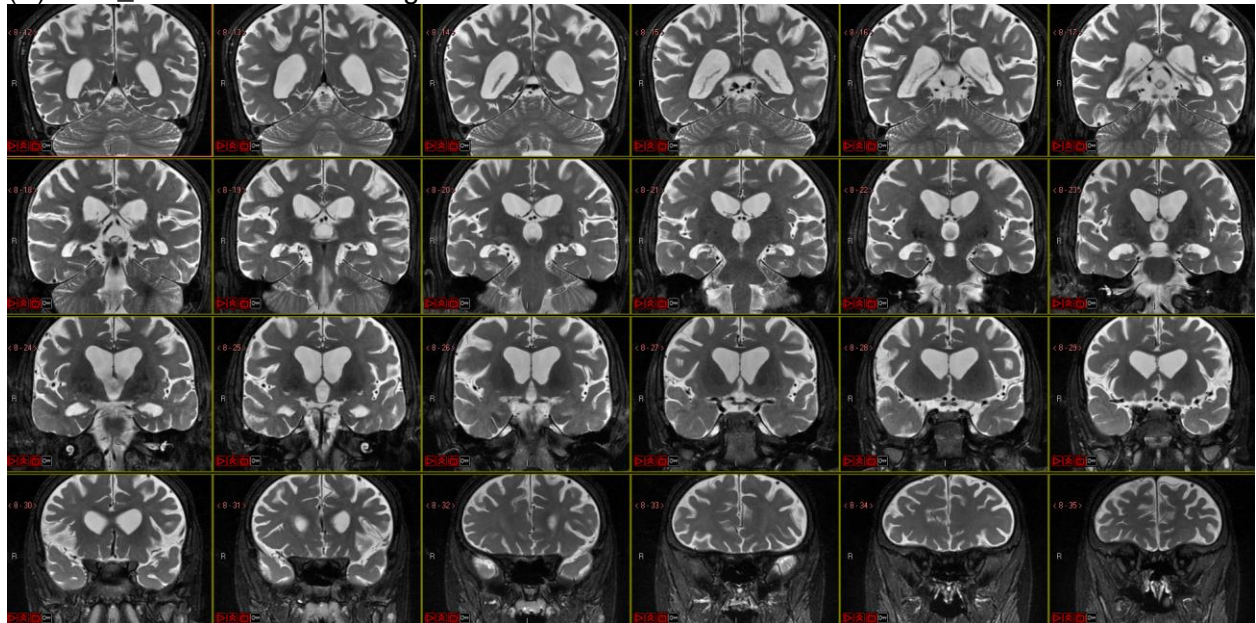


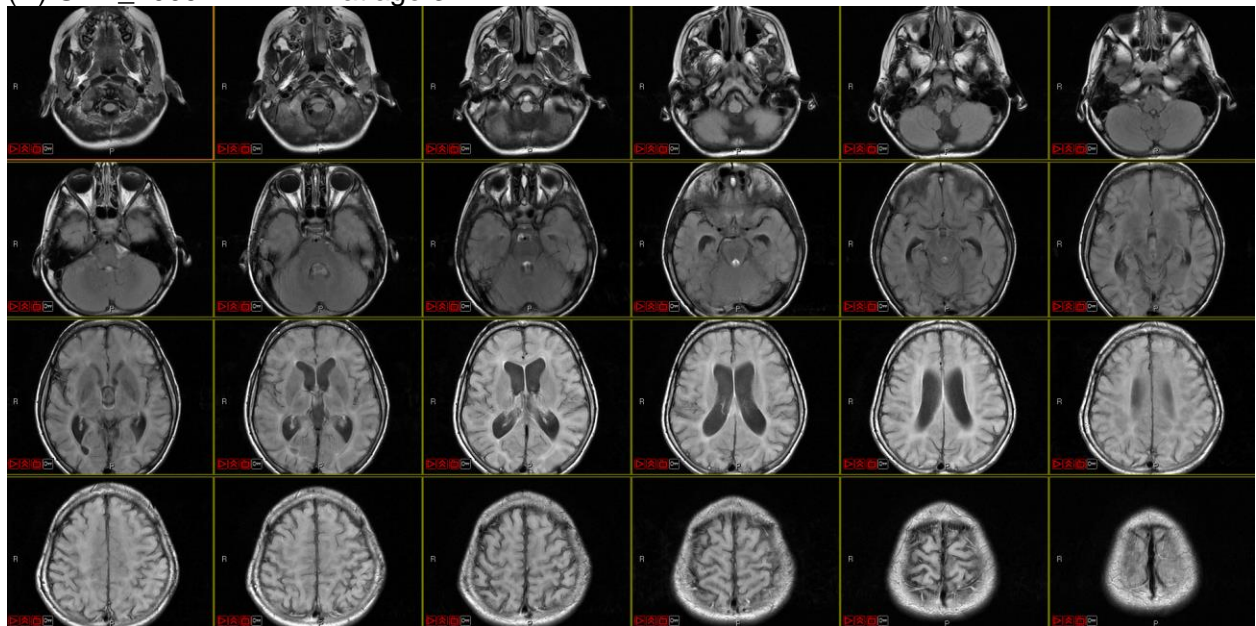
Figure S3. Confirmatory Sanger sequencing [NM\_014233.2:c.628G>A]



(A) UDP\_2009 T2 coronal at age 3.

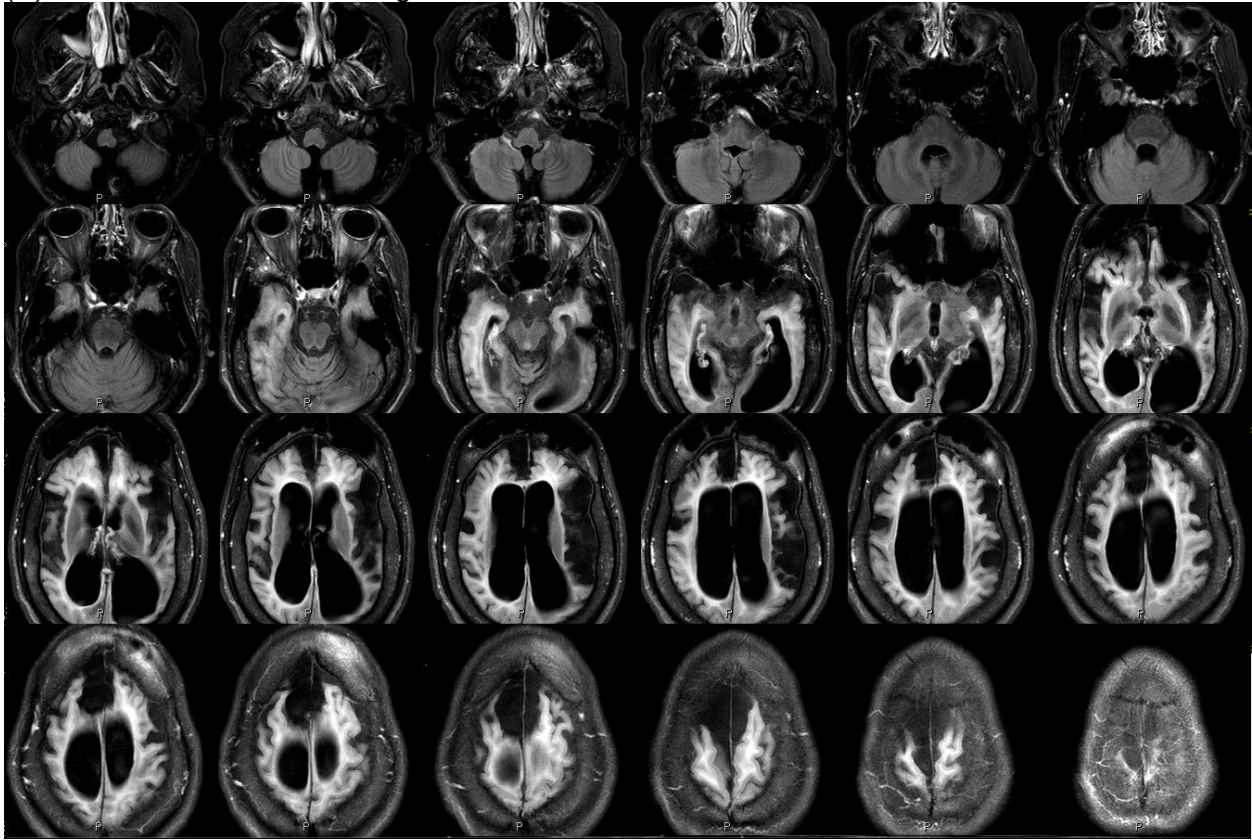


(B) UDP\_2009 T2 FLAIR at age 3.

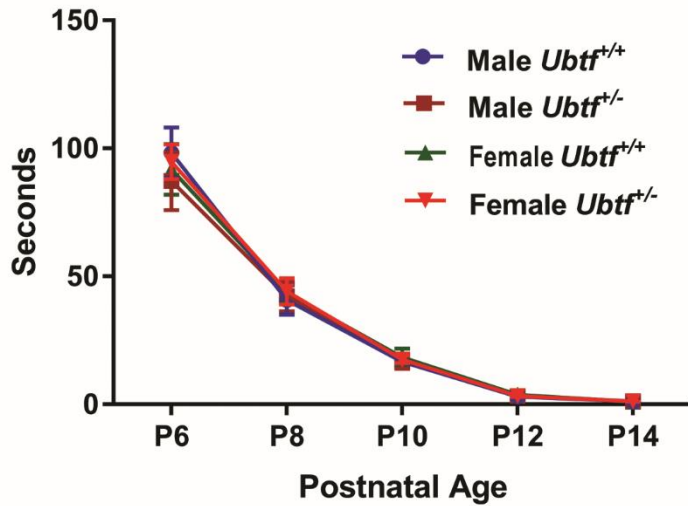




(C) UDP\_7621 T2 FLAIR at age 33



**Figure S4.** MRI images from UDP\_2009 (A and B) and UDP\_7621 (C).



**Figure S5.** Righting reflex assays were performed prior to weaning in *Ubtf*<sup>+/+</sup> (N = 6 male and 5 female) and *Ubtf*<sup>+/-</sup> (N = 4 male and 5 female) mice.

### Supplementary References

- Li, H., Handsaker, B., Wysoker, A., Fennell, T., Ruan, J., Homer, N., Marth, G., Abecasis, G., Durbin, R. and 1000 Genome Project Data Processing Subgroup. (2009) The Sequence Alignment/Map format and SAMtools. *Bioinformatics*, **25**, 2078-2079.
- Quinlan, A.R. and Hall, I. M. (2010) BEDTools: a flexible suite of utilities for comparing genomic features. *Bioinformatics*, **26**, 841-842.
- Tarasov, A., Vilella, A.J., Cuppen, E., Nijman, I.J. and Prins, P. (2015) Sambamba: fast processing of NGS alignment formats. *Bioinformatics*, **31**, 2032-2034.