

Mutations in *NCAPG2* Cause a Severe Neurodevelopmental Syndrome that Expands the Phenotypic Spectrum of Condensinopathies

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The use of whole-exome and whole-genome sequencing has been a catalyst for a genotype-first approach to diagnostics. Under this paradigm, we have implemented systematic sequencing of neonates and young children with a suspected genetic disorder. Here, we report on two families with recessive mutations in *NCAPG2* and overlapping clinical phenotypes that include severe neurodevelopmental defects, failure to thrive, ocular abnormalities, and defects in urogenital and limb morphogenesis. *NCAPG2* encodes a member of the condensin II complex, necessary for the condensation of chromosomes prior to cell division. Consistent with a causal role for *NCAPG2*, we found abnormal chromosome condensation, augmented anaphase chromatin-bridge formation, and micronuclei in daughter cells of proband skin fibroblasts. To test the functional relevance of the discovered variants, we generated an *ncapg2* zebrafish model. Morphants displayed clinically relevant phenotypes, such as renal anomalies, microcephaly, and concomitant increases in apoptosis and altered mitotic progression. These could be rescued by wild-type but not mutant human *NCAPG2* mRNA and were recapitulated in CRISPR-Cas9 F0 mutants. Finally, we noted that the individual with a complex urogenital defect also harbored a heterozygous *NPHP1* deletion, a common contributor to nephronophthisis. To test whether sensitization at the *NPHP1* locus might contribute to a more severe renal phenotype, we co-suppressed *nphp1* and *ncapg2*, which resulted in significantly more dysplastic renal tubules in zebrafish larvae. Together, our data suggest that impaired function of *NCAPG2* results in a severe condensinopathy, and they highlight the potential utility of examining candidate pathogenic lesions beyond the primary disease locus.

Introduction

Neurodevelopmental disorders (NDDs) are a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of pediatric conditions hallmarked by structural and/or functional abnormalities of the central nervous system (CNS). These disorders can manifest neurological phenotypes such as learning, speech, memory, and mobility deficits¹ and can also be coincident with syndromic phenotypes affecting multiple organ systems. Although the term NDDs encompasses a broad range that can include either behavioral or neuro-anatomical defects with diverse molecular underpinnings, the term can be useful for clinical assessment and management of affected children² and has guided the genomics-based approach for the discovery of a host of causal loci.³ However, despite a marked acceleration in the rate of identifying the genetic basis of NDDs, >50% of cases assessed on any genetic platform, including whole-genome sequencing (WGS), whole-exome sequencing (WES), and copy number variant (CNV) analysis, still await a molecular diagnosis.^{4–9} Considering that functional testing of candidate alleles adds value to WES and WGS, we have established a paradigm in which young individuals with suspected genetic defects are offered a

WES and functional analysis as a means of expediting a diagnosis.¹⁰

Altered cell division has emerged as a frequent contributor to a subset of NDDs in which primary microcephaly is a predominant feature.¹¹ In most eukaryotes, including humans, cell division is facilitated by two condensin complexes, condensin I and condensin II, each of which is composed of five subunits.¹² Both complexes contain two proteins from the family of proteins responsible for the structural maintenance of chromosomes (encoded by *SMC2* [MIM: 605576] and *SMC4* [MIM: 605575]) and three unique non-SMC subunits. In humans, the non-SMC subunits of condensin I are encoded by *NCAPD2* (MIM: 615638), *NCAPG* (MIM: 606280), and *NCAPH* (MIM: 602332); the respective counterparts in the condensin II complex are encoded by *NCAPD3* (MIM: 609276), *NCAPG2* (MIM: 608532), and *NCAPH2* (MIM: 611230).^{13,14} Condensin I and II perform distinct functions in the cell cycle and differ in their cellular localization and spatio-temporal interaction with chromosomes. Condensin II is localized typically to the nucleus and binds chromatin during early condensation in prophase, whereas condensin I localizes to the cytoplasm and interacts with chromosomes only after the nuclear membrane

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2018.11.017>

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is dissolved.¹⁴ Not surprisingly, all reported mutant models of condensin-complex genes display embryonic lethality and/or neuroanatomical defects (Table S1). Recently, mutations in *NCAPD2*, *NCAPD3*, and *NCAPH* were reported in humans with microcephaly, growth retardation, and mild intellectual disability (MCPH21 [MIM: 617983], MCPH22 [MIM: 617984], and MCPH23 [MIM: 617985], respectively).¹⁵

Here, we report the identification of *NCAPG2* variants that segregate under a recessive paradigm in two unrelated pediatric individuals with overlapping neurodevelopmental syndromic features. We used trio-based WES to identify rare *NCAPG2* missense changes, and we established relevance to clinical phenotype and variant pathogenicity by using primary fibroblast cell lines, as well as zebrafish models. We also noted a marked difference in renal and urogenital phenotypes between the two affected individuals; this difference was coincident with a heterozygous *NPHP1* (MIM: 607100) deletion, a known pathogenic allele for recessive nephronophthisis (NPHP [MIM: 256100]). To test for genetic interaction between *NCAPG2* and *NPHP1*, we co-suppressed *ncapg2* and *nphp1* and phenotyped the pronephri of zebrafish larvae. We found significant structural renal defects, suggesting a role for these two *trans* alleles in the development of that pathology.

Material and Methods

Human Subjects, Ethics Approval, and Sample Ascertainment

We obtained peripheral blood, saliva, DNA, or skin biopsies from research participants subsequent to informed consent. All research on human subjects was performed according to protocols approved by the Duke University Medical Center institutional review board. We extracted DNA from blood (Gentra PureGene, Qiagen) or saliva (OG500 DNA collection kit, Oragene) according to the manufacturer's instructions. We established primary skin fibroblast cultures at the Duke Clinical Cytogenetics Laboratory according to standard procedures.

Karyotype Analysis

Chromosome analysis was performed on 2 ml of heparinized peripheral blood that was set in culture and harvested by a standard synchronized method. Cells were fixed with 3:1 methanol/acetic acid, and GTW bands were visualized with Wright's stain at 550–650 band resolution ($n = 20$ cells). Karyotyping was done with Applied Spectral Imaging.

WES and Variant Filtration in Family 1

We performed trio-based WES as described.¹⁰ For paired-end pre-capture library generation, we fragmented DNA by sonication and ligation to Illumina multiplexing PE adapters. We amplified adapter-ligated DNA by using PCR with barcoded primers. For exome capture, we enriched the library by hybridizing to biotin-labeled VCRome 2.1¹⁶ in-solution Exome Probes at 47°C for 64–72 hr. The post-capture library DNA was analyzed on an Illumina HiSeq platform, which produced 100 base pair (bp) paired-end reads. The output data were converted to FastQ files

in CASAVA 1.8 and mapped in BWA. We achieved a mean coverage of 126× for the target region (Table S2). We used Atlas-SNP and Atlas-indel to perform variant calling.¹⁷ We filtered data so that we would retain functional variants (predicted to alter mRNA splicing or amino acid sequences) that had a minor-allele frequency (MAF) of $\leq 1\%$ in public SNP databases (dbSNP, 1000 Genomes); the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) Exome Sequencing project ($n = 6,500$ exomes); and the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities cohort (ARIC; $n = 2,300$ exomes). We confirmed variants visually by using the Integrated Genomics Viewer (IGV, Broad Institute). We filtered IGV-confirmed variants further by comparing them to data from the Exome Aggregation Consortium (ExAC) and genome Aggregation Database (gnomAD) to ensure a MAF of $< 1\%$. For the remaining list of variants (Table S3), bidirectional Sanger sequencing was conducted on an ABI 3730 with BigDye Terminator chemistry (Applied Biosystems).

WES and Variant Filtration in Family 2

Trio-based WES was performed in a clinical setting (XomeDx; GeneDx). We used the Agilent SureSelectXT2 All Exon V4 Kit (Agilent Technologies) for library generation. Targeted regions were sequenced on an Illumina HiSeq 2000, resulting in 100 bp paired-end reads. The DNA sequence was mapped to the reference genome (UCSC hg19). We obtained a mean coverage of 83× and mapped 97.8% of targets at a coverage of 10×. Xome Analyzer evaluated sequence changes in the family 2 proband compared to the parents. WES data were re-analyzed in Enlis Genome Research software (Enlis, LLC) with a goal of retaining functional variants with a MAF $< 1\%$. Candidate variants were confirmed visually with IGV and experimentally validated with bidirectional Sanger sequencing in DNA samples from all available family members (Table S3).

NCAPG2 Immunoblotting

We established transformed lymphocyte cell lines (LCLs) from the proband of family 1 and a matched control according to standard procedures.¹⁸ Protein was harvested with RIPA lysis buffer (50 mM HEPES [pH 7.6], 1% Triton X-100, 0.1% SDS, 50 mM NaCl, 0.5% sodium deoxycholate, 1 mM NaF, and 0.02 mM DTT) and a protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma Aldrich). We quantified protein with a BCA assay (ThermoFisher Scientific), and 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{lane}$ was separated by SDS-PAGE (4%–15%, Bio-Rad), followed by transfer to a polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane. We incubated membranes overnight at 4°C in antibody solution (PBS; 3% BSA; rabbit anti-CAP-G2 antibody [Bethyl Laboratories, A300-605A-T; 1:1000 dilution]); glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) was used as a loading control (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, SC-47727; 1:2000 dilution). Secondary detection was performed with antibody solution (PBS; 3% BSA, anti-rabbit IgG-HRP conjugate [A0318; 1:5000 dilution]). Immunoblots were developed via SuperSignal West Pico PLUS chemiluminescent substrate (ThermoFisher Scientific) according to the manufacturer's instructions, and a ChemiDoc Imaging System (Bio-Rad) was used for chemiluminescence detection.

Cellular Assays of Primary Skin Fibroblasts

We cultured primary dermal fibroblasts in DMEM (Sigma Aldrich), 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), and 1% penicillin-streptomycin. We synchronized cells by reducing serum content to 0.1% for 24 hr, then by stimulating the cells for 24 hr with 10% FBS.¹⁹

We performed the analyses noted below on cells passaged three times (matched for proband and control cells).

Immunofluorescent Staining and Micronuclei Quantification

Fibroblasts were grown on coverslips and fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) in PHEM (25 mM HEPES-NaOH at pH 6.8, 100 mM EGTA, 60 mM PIPES, 2 mM MgCl₂) for 10 min. After three washes of PBS (>15 min/wash), cells were permeabilized in 0.3% Triton X-100 in PHEM for 10 min. Cells were blocked in 5% FBS in PBS for 1 hr at room temperature, followed by o/n incubation in anti-NCAPH2 antibody (Bethyl Laboratories; A302-276A-T, 1 µg/ml) at 4°C. We washed cells 3–5 times in PBS (>15 min/wash), followed by secondary detection (anti-Rabbit IgG, Alexa Fluor 594; Invitrogen, 1:500 dilution). The coverslips were mounted in VECTASHIELD with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) (Vector Labs) and visualized on a Zeiss Axio Imager Z2 microscope; images were acquired with an Apotome.2 system and Zen Pro (Zeiss). We quantified micronuclei and calculated statistical differences by using a χ^2 test ($n = 3513$ – 6946 nuclei per condition), repeated with the investigator masked to the experiment.

In Situ Apoptosis Detection (TUNEL)

We used the Apotag Red *In Situ* apoptosis detection kit (Millipore). Fibroblasts were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde in PHEM (25 mM HEPES-NaOH at pH 6.8, 100 mM EGTA, 60 mM PIPES, and 2 mM MgCl₂) and post-fixed in prechilled ethanol:acetic acid (2:1) at -20°C . The samples were incubated in equilibration buffer, then incubated in TdT Enzyme at 37°C , and then washed in stop/wash buffer. Next, the samples on coverslips were treated with anti-digoxigenin conjugate (rhodamine) and the coverslips were mounted in mounting media with DAPI. Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick-end labeling (TUNEL)-positive nuclei were visualized on a Zeiss Axio Imager Z2 microscope, and images were acquired with an Apotome.2 system and Zen Pro software (Zeiss). Statistical comparisons were performed via a χ^2 test ($n = 2,504$ – $4,794$ nuclei per condition), repeated with the investigator masked to the experimental condition.

Intrinsic Chromosome Structure Assay

We performed the intrinsic chromosome structure (ICS) assay as described.^{15,20,21} We coated coverslips with poly-L-lysine and seeded cells in 6-well plates, then treated them for 12 hr with 75 ng/ml nocodazole and incubated them in 75 mM KCl buffer for 5 min; this was followed by a TEEN-RSB (TEEN buffer [0.5 mM triethanolamine-HCl [pH 8.5]; 0.1 mM Na EDTA; and 12.5 mM NaCl] for 30 min followed by RSB [10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4); 210 mM NaCl; and 5 mM MgCl₂] for 10 min). We fixed cells for 30 min with methanol and acetic acid (3:1 ratio). The coverslips were mounted in DAPI. Nuclei were visualized on a Zeiss Axio Imager Z2 Microscope (100 \times /1.4 Plan-Apochromat oil differential interference contrast lens [420780-02]; numerical aperture, 1.40), and images were acquired with Apotome.2 (Zeiss) and Zen Pro software (Zeiss). We scored $n = 53$ – 115 nuclei/condition and repeated the scoring with the investigator masked to experimental condition.

Flow Cytometry

We quantified DNA content with a propidium iodide (PI) flow-cytometry kit (Abcam) according to the manufacturer's instructions. In brief, primary fibroblasts were fixed o/n at 4°C in prechilled 66% ethanol at $\sim 70\%$ confluency. Cells were rehydrated in PBS and then incubated at 37°C in PI solution in the dark (PI + RNase staining solution). The solution containing the cell aggregates was passed through a 30 µm cell strainer prior to analysis. We acquired fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) data with a FACSCalibur

(Becton Dickinson) instrument and FACSDiva software (Becton Dickinson).

Molecular Cloning of NCAPG2 Plasmids and In Vitro Transcription

We obtained a full-length wild-type (WT) open-reading frame *NCAPG2* (GenBank: NM_017760.6) construct (GeneArt, ThermoFisher) and cloned it into the pCS2+ vector via LRII clonase-mediated recombination (ThermoFisher). We generated mutant constructs by site-directed mutagenesis as described;²² amplification reactions were performed with 2 \times Phusion PCR Master Mix (ThermoFisher). The sequences of WT and mutant constructs were confirmed by standard methodology on an Applied Biosystems 3730 DNA sequencer. For rescue experiments, we generated WT and mutant mRNAs with a mMessage mMachine SP6 transcription kit (ThermoFisher) and used linearized pCS2+ constructs as a template.

Reagents for Transient Suppression and CRISPR-Cas9 Genome Editing in Zebrafish

We identified a single *ncapg2* ortholog (Ensembl: ENSDART00000148390.3, GRCz10; 45% similarity versus human). We designed and injected a splice blocking (sb) morpholino (MO) that targeted the exon 8-intron 8 boundary of *ncapg2*. At 2 days post-fertilization (dpf), embryos were harvested in Trizol (Invitrogen), and RNA was extracted. cDNA was synthesized with the QuantiTect Reverse Transcription Kit (Qiagen) and used as a template for RT-PCR and subsequent sequencing. CRISPR single-guide RNA (sgRNA) targets were identified with ChopChop2.^{23,24} We synthesized two sgRNAs (sgRNA1 and sgRNA2) with the GeneArt Precision gRNA Synthesis Kit (ThermoFisher).²⁵ For each injection, 100 pg of sgRNA and 200 pg of Cas9 (PNA Bio, CP01) were injected into the cell of 1-cell stage embryos. We determined sgRNA targeting efficiency by extracting DNA from individual F0 embryos at 2 dpf by proteinase K digestion (Life Technologies, AM2548). The targeted site of each sgRNA was amplified by PCR, denatured, and reannealed slowly. Heteroduplexes were detected by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis on a 15% gel²⁶ ($n = 6$ embryos tested/condition), followed by TOPO-TA cloning of PCR amplicons and sequencing to estimate mosaicism ($n = 3$ embryos/sgRNA, 24 clones each).

Zebrafish Embryo Injections

All zebrafish experiments were approved by the Duke Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC). To determine MO efficiency and titration, we injected 1 nL of MO into the yolk of 1- to 4-cell-stage embryos (1, 3, and 5 ng/embryo; 42–50 embryos/injection). For complementation experiments, we injected 1 nL of cocktail (3 ng MO and/or 150 pg of mRNA) into the yolk of 1- to 4-cell stage embryos. For CRISPR-Cas9 experiments, we injected 1 nL of CRISPR cocktail (100 pg sgRNA and 200 pg Cas9 protein) into the cell at the 1-cell stage. For *ncapg2-nphp1* genetic interaction experiments, we injected 1 nL of injection solution containing 1 ng *ncapg2* and/or 0.5 ng *nphp1* sb-MO.²⁷ The embryos were maintained in fresh embryo media (0.3 g/L NaCl, 75 mg/L CaSO₄, 37.5 mg/L NaHCO₃, and 0.003% methylene blue) at 28°C. The larvae were phenotyped for apoptosis and cell proliferation at 2 dpf, head size and brain structures at 3 dpf, and renal structures at 4 dpf. All injections and phenotyping studies were performed with the investigator masked to experimental conditions.

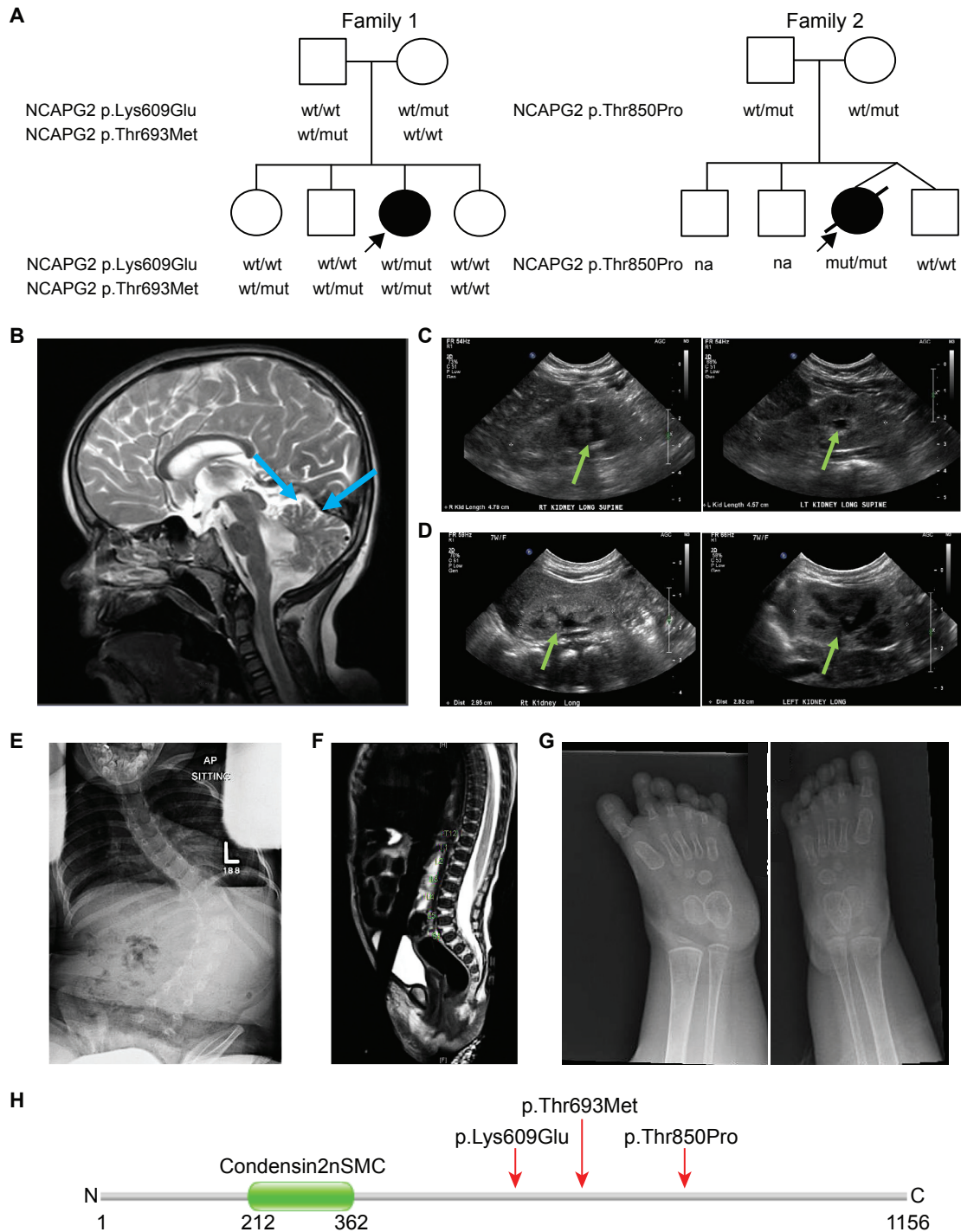


Figure 1. Two Unrelated Pedigrees with Complex Syndromic Features Harbor Recessive *NCAPG2* Mutations

(A) Pedigrees of two families harboring *NCAPG2* missense mutations. Family 1 has one affected female with compound-heterozygous missense *NCAPG2* mutations, c.1825A>G (p.Lys609Glu) and c.2078C>T (p.Thr693Met); three healthy siblings are either wild-type (WT) or heterozygous for the mutations (mut). An affected female from an unrelated pedigree (family 2) inherited a homozygous missense *NCAPG2* mutation, c.2548A>C (p.Thr850Pro), from carrier parents. The healthy dizygotic twin sibling of the proband is homozygous for the WT allele. Affected individuals (shaded symbols) are denoted with an arrow in each pedigree; NA = sample not available.

(B) Brain MRI without contrast (family 1 proband, 9 years of age) indicates cerebellar vermal hypoplasia (blue arrows).

(C) A renal ultrasound (US; family 1 proband, 1 year of age) shows bilateral grade I hydronephrosis (green arrows); right kidney, 4.8 cm; left kidney, 4.6 cm.

(D) A renal US (family 2 proband, 2 months of age) shows bilateral grade II hydronephrosis (green arrows); right kidney, 3.0 cm; left kidney, 2.9 cm.

(E) A radiograph (family 1 proband, 5 years of age) indicates thoracolumbar S-shaped scoliosis. L = left.

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Zebrafish Phenotyping

Head Size Phenotyping

We anesthetized larvae with tricaine and acquired bright-field dorsal images from a Nikon SMZ745 microscope and Nikon NIS Elements Software. We assessed head size with ImageJ (NIH) by measuring the anterior-to-posterior length of the head from the mouth to the pectoral-fin attachment.

Whole-Mount TUNEL Assay

We used TUNEL to detect apoptosis in zebrafish whole mounts.²⁸ In brief, embryos at 2 dpf were dechorionated and fixed in 4% PFA at 4°C overnight, then transferred to 100% methanol at -20°C for 2 hr. After rehydration in PBS, embryos were permeabilized with proteinase K (10 µg/mL) and post-fixed with 4% PFA; they were next incubated in equilibration buffer and then with TdT enzyme, followed by anti-digoxigenin provided in the ApopTag Red In Situ Apoptosis Detection Kit (Millipore).

Mitotic Progression Assay

We dechorionated embryos at 2 dpf and fixed them in Dent's solution overnight at 4°C; they were then rehydrated in PBS with a stepwise reduced concentration of methanol. Embryos were then bleached as described,²⁹ post-fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with proteinase-K, washed twice in IF buffer (1% BSA, 0.1% Tween-20 in 1× PBS), and incubated overnight with anti-p-histone H3 (PH3; 1:500, Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-8656-R). After two washes in IF buffer, embryos were placed in secondary antibody solution containing Alexa Fluor 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (1:500; ThermoFisher) in blocking solution for 1 hr at room temperature.

CNS Phenotyping

Larvae were anesthetized and fixed in Dent's solution at 3 dpf. Standard whole-mount immunostaining was then performed³⁰ by staining with anti- α -acetylated tubulin (T7451, mouse, Sigma-Aldrich, dilution 1:1000) and Alexa Fluor 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (ThermoFisher, dilution 1:500).

Renal Phenotyping

Larvae at 4 dpf were anesthetized with tricaine and fixed overnight in Dent's solution, then stained with anti-Na⁺-K⁺ ATPase α -1 subunit (α 6F; DSHB, 1:20 dilution) and Alexa Fluor rabbit anti-mouse IgG (ThermoFisher, 1:500 dilution) as a secondary antibody according to established methods.³¹

Fluorescence Microscopy of Zebrafish Larvae

We acquired z-stacked images of the fluorescent signal with a Nikon AZ100 Microscope equipped with a Nikon digital-sight black-and-white camera and Nikon NIS Elements software (TUNEL, PH3, α -acetylated tubulin—dorsal; Na⁺-K⁺ ATPase α -1—lateral). We quantified TUNEL and PH3 staining by counting positive cells in a defined region of the head in ImageJ software (NIH). We measured head size in ImageJ (NIH) software as described.³⁰ We also measured the diameter of the renal tubule at a consistent position immediately posterior to the proximal convolution in ImageJ software (NIH) as described.³²

Statistical Analysis

For the TUNEL, ICS, and micronuclei assays, we used a χ^2 test to perform pairwise statistical comparisons across experimental conditions. For quantitative zebrafish phenotyping assays, we performed pairwise comparisons by using a Student's t-test; for qual-

itative phenotyping assays, we performed pairwise comparisons by using a Fisher's exact test (GraphPad Prism).

Transcriptomic Analysis of *ncapg2* F0 Mutants

We extracted total RNA from the zebrafish embryo heads from five independent embryo pools per condition (gRNA alone; gRNA + Cas9) at 2 dpf with Trizol (ThermoFisher); quality and concentration were assessed on a 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent) and Qubit 2.0 (ThermoFisher), respectively. Only extracts with RNA integrity number (RIN) > 7 were processed for sequencing. RNA-seq libraries were prepared with the Stranded mRNA-Seq Kit (KAPA) according to the manufacturer's protocol. In brief, mRNA transcripts were captured with magnetic oligo-dT beads, fragmented with heat and magnesium, and reverse-transcribed with random primers. Illumina sequencing adapters were ligated to dsDNA fragments and amplified to produce RNA-seq libraries. Libraries were dual indexed; fragment length distribution and QC were assessed on a 2100 Bioanalyzer with the High-Sensitivity DNA Kit (Agilent Technologies). All libraries were pooled in an equimolar ratio (5 libraries/lane) and sequenced on an Illumina HiSeq 4000 flow cell to yield ~66 million 50 bp single-end sequences per sample. Data were demultiplexed and FastQ files generated via Bcl2Fastq (Illumina). RNA-seq data were processed with the TrimGalore toolkit, which employs Cutadapt³³ to trim low-quality bases and sequencing adapters from the 3' ends of the reads. Only reads >20 nt after trimming were kept. Reads were mapped to the Zv10r87 version of the zebrafish genome and transcriptome³⁴ with the STAR RNA-seq alignment tool.³⁵ Gene counts were compiled with the HTSeq tool. Only genes that had >10 reads were used in subsequent analysis. Normalization and differential expression were carried out with the DESeq2³⁶ Bioconductor³⁷ package with the R statistical programming environment. We calculated the false-discovery rate to control for multiple hypothesis testing and performed gene-set enrichment analysis³⁸ to identify gene ontology terms associated with altered gene expression.

Results

Clinical Ascertainment of Unrelated Children with a Complex Congenital Syndrome

The proband of family 1 presented with a host of congenital anomalies (Figure 1A, Table 1, Supplemental Material and Methods). She was born at 42 weeks via normal spontaneous vaginal delivery to European American parents: a 37-year-old G3P3 mother and a 35-year old father with no known contributory family history or consanguinity. A prenatal ultrasound at 41 weeks revealed multiple fetal anomalies, including frontal bossing, a two-vessel cord, renal findings interpreted as a possible cyst or hydronephrosis, and dilated cerebral ventricles. Some of her growth parameters were notable but not extreme; she had a birth weight, length, and head circumference of 3,463 g (55th percentile), 48 cm (30th percentile), and 33.5 cm (22nd

(F) A radiograph (family 2 proband, 1 month of age) shows a low-lying conus medullaris terminating at the bottom of L3; there is no evidence of a thickened filum terminale or spinal dysraphism.

(G) Radiographs (family 1 proband, 19 months of age) show bilateral polydactyly of the feet. There are 6 digits in each foot and each has a proximal, middle, and distal phalanx.

(H) Schematic of the NCAPG2 protein (GenBank: NP_060230.5) showing domain structure and localization of mutations identified in affected individuals (indicated by red arrow). Numbers indicate amino acid position; N = amino-terminus; C = carboxyl-terminus.

Table 1. Clinical Features of the Proband of Families 1 and 2

Family 1 (DM074)	Family 2 (DM516)
Age/Sex	
11 years/female	4 months (deceased)/female
Ethnicity	
European American	Mexican
NCAPG2 Mutation (GenBank: NM_017760.6)	
c.1825A>G (p.Lys609Glu) heterozygous-maternal	c.2548A>C (p.Thr850Pro) homozygous-paternal/maternal
c.2078C>T (p.Thr693Met) heterozygous-paternal	
Head and neck phenotypes	
microcephaly (HP: 0000252)	microcephaly (HP: 0000252)
frontal bossing (HP: 0002007)	micrognathia (HP: 0000347)
delayed closure of anterior fontanelle (HP: 0001476)	arched eyebrows (HP: 0002553)
short nose (HP: 0003196)	
triangular mouth (HP: 0000207)	
Central Nervous System (Structure and Function)	
cerebellar vermis hypoplasia (HP: 0001320)	hypertonia (HP: 0001276)
colpocephaly (HP:0030048)	low-lying conus medullaris (HP: 0002143)
history of dilated cerebral ventricles (HP: 0002119)	
history of tethered cord (HP: 0002144)	
intellectual disability, moderate (HP: 0002342)	
non-verbal (HP: 0001344)	
developmental delay (HP: 0001263)	
hypotonia (HP: 0001290)	
Urogenital Abnormalities	
history of hydronephrosis (HP: 0000126)	hydronephrosis (HP: 0000126)
small right kidney (HP: 0012583)	small kidneys (HP: 0000089)
renal cysts (HP: 0000107)	
history of bilateral vesicoureteral reflux (HP: 0000076)	
ureteral duplication (HP: 0000073)	
absent clitoris (HP: 0040255)	
Ocular Abnormalities	
vision loss (HP: 0000572)	vision loss (HP: 0000572)
history of strabismus (HP: 0000486)	Peters anomaly (HP: 0000659)
history of nystagmus (HP: 0000639)	glaucoma (HP: 0000501)
pigmentary retinopathy (HP: 0000580)	buphthalmos (HP: 0000557)
history of epiblepharon (HP: 0011225)	
corneal scarring (HP: 0000559)	
history of eye-lash inversion (HP: 0001128)	
Skeletal and Digit Abnormalities	
bilateral post axial polydactyly on feet (HP: 0100259)	clinodactyly, fifth finger, right hand (HP: 0030084)
history of scoliosis (HP: 0002650)	absent fourth and fifth digits, left foot; absent fifth digit, right foot (HP: 0006209)

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Table 1. Continued

Family 1 (DM074)	Family 2 (DM516)
mild pectus excavatum (HP: 0000767)	contractures of left arm and leg (HP: 0001371)
Growth Defects	
short stature (HP: 0004322)	Intrauterine growth restriction (HP: 0001511)
	small for gestational age (HP: 0001518)
	failure to thrive (HP: 0001508)
Other Phenotypes	
sacral dimple (HP: 0000960)	sacral dimple (HP: 0000960)
sensorineural hearing impairment (HP: 0000407)	patent ductus arteriosus after premature birth (HP: 0011649)
sleep apnea (HP: 0010535)	patent foramen ovale (HP: 0001655)
anus malposition (HP: 0004397)	tricuspid regurgitation (HP: 0005180)
eczema (HP: 0000964)	heart murmur (HP: 0030148)
	bilateral superior vena cava with no bridging vein (HP: 0011668),
	anemia (HP: 0001903)
	lymphopenia (HP: 0001888)
	neutropenia (HP: 0001875)
	oral-pharyngeal dysphagia (HP: 0200136)

Human Phenotype Ontology (HPO) terms are indicated in parentheses; HP = human phenotype

percentile), respectively. A physical examination at birth showed severe hypotonia, bilateral postaxial polydactyly on the feet, a sacral dimple, a weak cry, a weak suck, and a poorly coordinated swallow. During the first month of life, she developed febrile pyelonephritis and was diagnosed with bilateral grade IV vesicoureteral reflux.

Her syndromic presentation at birth, coupled with failure to reach multiple developmental milestones during childhood, led to extensive clinical evaluation (Figures 1B, 1C, 1E, and 1G). Brain MRI conducted at 6 months of age raised a concern for Joubert syndrome (JBTS [MIM: 213300]) on the basis of a possible molar-tooth sign, but repeat MRI at 22 months of age did not support these initial conclusions. However, subsequent brain imaging revealed mild volume loss, colpocephaly, and cerebellar vermian hypoplasia (Figure 1B). At her latest clinical assessment (11 years of age), she had moderate intellectual disability, was non-verbal, and used limited sign language. Additionally, the proband has been monitored for renal structure and function since birth; a renal ultrasound at 12 months of age revealed bilateral grade I hydronephrosis (Figure 1C), and her follow-up imaging at 8 years of age continued to show hydronephrosis and bilateral vesicoureteral reflux. However, her last renal ultrasound at 10 years of age was normal except for a small right kidney (5.9 cm; average normal size for age is 8.5 cm). Furthermore, she has multiple ocular anomalies, including strabismus, nystagmus, epiblepharon, and pigmentary retinopathy. She had surgical repair of left thoracolumbar scoliosis at 7 years of age (Figure 1E). She also has sensorineural hearing impairment, sleep apnea, and a short stature. The pro-

band has three siblings who do not display any aspects of this complex phenotype (Figure 1A).

We conducted multiple clinical genetic tests, but we were unable to identify a likely cause. Analysis of cells from whole peripheral blood showed a 46,XX karyotype with normal band length and morphology (Figure S1). Chromosomal microarray (CMA) revealed a paternally inherited interstitial deletion of ~153.7 kb on 2q13 (minimally deleted segment, chr2: 110833630–110987359 [hg19]; CytoScan HD, Affymetrix), which encompasses *NPHP1*, a frequent cause of juvenile nephronophthisis, Senior-Loken syndrome (SLS [MIM: 266900]), and Joubert syndrome,^{39–42} but high-resolution CNV analysis by PCR and mutational screening of the coding exons and splice junctions at the *NPHP1* locus were negative for bi-allelic deletions or point mutations. Furthermore, clinical bidirectional sequencing of three additional candidate genes that cause Joubert syndrome^{43–45} (*AH11* [MIM: 608894], *CEP290* [MIM: 610142], and *TMEM67* [MIM: 609884]), Rett syndrome (RTT [MIM: 312750]: *MECP2* [MIM: 300005]),⁴⁶ or Robinow syndrome ([MIM: 268310] *ROR2* [MIM: 602337])⁴⁷ were also negative (Supplemental Material and Methods). We could not exclude the possibility that these approaches might have missed deep intronic variants in any of these phenotype-relevant candidate genes.

Independently, we examined the proband of family 2, who was born prematurely at 34 weeks to Mexican parents: a 39-year-old G3P4 mother and a 33-year-old father (Figure 1A, Table 1, Supplemental Material and Methods). The pregnancy was complicated by advanced maternal

age (AMA), twin gestation, and severe intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) of the proband, or twin “B.” The delivery was performed via C-section due to the severe IUGR of twin “B” and the breech presentation of twin “A.” The proband’s birth weight, length, and head circumference were 840 g (<1st percentile), 34 cm (<1st percentile), and 25 cm (<1st percentile), respectively. We noted multiple congenital anomalies at birth; these included microcephaly, facial dysmorphisms, digit abnormalities (post-axial absent toes and clinodactyly of the 5th finger), ocular phenotypes (Peters anomaly, bilateral glaucoma, and buphthalmos of the left eye), contractures, neonatal hypertonia, and a sacral dimple accompanied by a low-lying conus medullaris but not a tethered cord (Figure 1F). Her neonatal course was complicated by prematurity, anemia, neutropenia, lymphopenia, failure to thrive, and cardiovascular defects.

Imaging studies of internal organs added further information about the extent of the family 2 proband’s syndrome. The newborn underwent echocardiography and demonstrated a large patent ductus arteriosus, a large patent foramen ovale, and a mild tricuspid regurgitation. Follow-up imaging revealed a bilateral superior vena cava with an absent bridging vein but did not show a patent ductus arteriosus. Although she was microcephalic, brain MRI at one month of age showed a morphologically normal appearance of the brain. A renal ultrasound at two days of life revealed small but otherwise normal kidneys. At 6 weeks of age, the proband developed bilateral grade 2 hydronephrosis (Figure 1D), which resolved after 2 months. Barium swallow imaging revealed oropharyngeal dysphasia, and at the age of 3 months, a gastric tube was placed. The proband was discharged as stable after 4 months. However, she passed away four days later due to unknown causes. She is survived by three siblings, including her twin brother, who has heart murmur and reactive airway disease. The other two siblings are reported to have no congenital malformations.

Standard clinical testing of the family 2 proband was not diagnostic. Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) was normal. CMA revealed several independent regions showing absence of heterozygosity (AOH), encompassing ~ 3% of the genome. Finally, sequencing and deletion testing of the mitochondrial genome was also negative.

Whole-Exome Sequencing Identifies Rare Recessive Mutations in *NCAPG2*

Given that diagnostic genetic testing yielded no likely genetic-driver loci for the family 1 proband and that the family fulfilled our enrollment criteria, we offered participation in the Task Force for Neonatal Genomics (TFNG). Under this paradigm, we employed trio-based WES. We generated sequencing reads on an Illumina platform to a mean coverage of 126× with ~94% of bases covered ≥20× for the proband and both parents (Table S2). We then filtered the WES data for rare (MAF <1%), nonsynonymous coding or splice-site-disruptive variants segregating

under autosomal-recessive or -dominant *de novo* inheritance patterns. Variants fulfilling these criteria were present in three genes (*GLRA3* [MIM: 600421], *TTN* [MIM: 188840], and *NCAPG2*); Sanger sequencing confirmed segregation with disease in the pedigree (Figure 1A, Table S3).

We identified a *de novo* variant in *glycine receptor, alpha 3 subunit* (*GLRA3*; GenBank: NM_006529.3: c.76G>A [p.Val26Ile]). This variant is present in heterozygosity in four individuals in gnomAD (Table S3). Additionally, the Val26 codon is polymorphic: gnomAD reports rare changes to each of Phe, Ala, and Leu. *GLRA3* encodes a subunit of a glycine receptor,⁴⁸ ablation of which in mice results in either reduced pain sensitization or compromised auditory nerve activity, but no gross morphological abnormalities.^{49,50} We likewise evaluated the missense *titin* (*TTN*; GenBank: NM_133378.4) variants c.9073C>G (p.Leu3025Val) and c.44105G>T (p.Ser14702Ile) and decided that they are unlikely to drive pathology; both have been found in healthy controls (Table S3), and although *TTN* plays established roles in cardiomyopathy phenotypes,^{51–55} the features of cardiomyopathy are non-overlapping with the proband’s phenotype.

The third candidate consisted of rare, compound-heterozygous, nonsynonymous changes in *non-SMC condensin II complex subunit G2* (*NCAPG2*; GenBank: NM_017760.6): c.1825A>G (p.Lys609Glu) and c.2078C>T (p.Thr693Met). The first of these is absent from public databases, and the latter is present in seven heterozygous individuals in gnomAD (Table S3). *NCAPG2* is a member of the condensin II complex, which plays essential roles in mitotic chromosome assembly and segregation.⁵⁶ *Ncapg2*^{-/-} mouse embryos exhibit impaired inner-cell-mass expansion and increased apoptosis, and they die shortly after implantation (Table S1).⁵⁷ *NCAPG2* mutations have not been implicated in human phenotypes in isolation. However, heterozygous multi-gene deletions encompassing *NCAPG2* on chr7 and *MCPH1* on chr8 have been reported in a case of severe microcephaly and intellectual disability.⁵⁸

We used GeneMatcher⁵⁹ to identify family 2. Independent of, and concurrent with, our TFNG work, trio-based WES was performed in a clinical laboratory. The only variant reported was a homozygous *NCAPG2* change (GenBank: NM_017760.6: c.2548A>C [p.Thr850Pro]) that was absent from public databases (Table S3). Enrollment of family 2 in our research protocol and reanalysis of the WES data identified additional compound-heterozygous mutations in two genes; *carboxypeptidase Z* (*CPZ* [MIM: 603105]: GenBank: NM_003652.3: c.1165A>G [p.Lys389Glu] and c.1694G>A [p.Arg565His]) and *family with sequence similarity 184 member A* (*FAM184A*: GenBank: NM_024581.5, c.3319A>G [p.Lys1107Glu] and c.80C>A [p.Ala27Glu]). All four variants are present in public databases, but three of them are reported in homozygosity in healthy control individuals in gnomAD (Table S3), diminishing their candidacy. In sum, we considered *NCAPG2* variants to be the most likely molecular drivers of disease

because: (1) rare variants segregated with disease in both pedigrees (Figure 1A); (2) both cases displayed overlapping clinical features (Table 1); and (3) mutations in condensin-complex genes have been implicated in microcephaly in humans¹⁵ and other model systems (Table S1).

Primary Cells Harboring *NCAPG2* Mutations Display Aberrant Chromosomal Condensation, Cell-Cycle Defects, and Increased Apoptosis

Although cell lines were not available from the proband of family 2, we established LCLs from the family 1 proband and detected *NCAPG2* in whole-cell protein lysates by immunoblotting; we observed no differences in protein abundance or size between the family 1 proband and control, indicating that protein stability was most likely unaltered (Figure S2). We then asked whether the integrity of the condensin II complex was destabilized and whether this destabilization had potentially resulted in mislocalization of direct binding partners. Subunit-subunit interaction studies have shown previously that *NCAPG2* interacts directly with the C-terminal region of *NCAPH2*.⁶⁰ We therefore performed *NCAPH2* immunostaining of primary skin fibroblasts from the family 1 proband and a matched healthy control. However, we observed the expected nuclear localization of this non-SMC condensin II subunit (Figure S3).

Previous studies have shown that mutations in condensin II components can impair chromosome structural integrity during cell division and thereby lead to increased apoptosis.¹⁵ We performed TUNEL staining to monitor cell death in primary fibroblasts from the family 1 proband, and we observed a 6-fold increase in cell death in cultures from the index individual compared to the control ($p < 0.0001$; $n = 2,504$ – $4,794$ nuclei per condition, replicated; Figures 2A and 2B). To determine whether these enhanced apoptotic events could be attributed to chromosomal defects seen in other condensin II mutants, we evaluated mitotic chromosome structures via an intrinsic chromosome structure (ICS) assay, which subjects mitotic chromosomes to repeated unfolding and refolding, followed by visualization with DAPI. Chromosomes from the mother of family 1 and a healthy control could recover to the expected condensed morphology. In contrast, 30% of nuclei from the proband displayed either an intermediate phenotype (lost lateral compaction) or severe appearance (totally disorganized; $p < 0.0001$; $n = 53$ – 115 per batch, replicated; Figures 2C and 2D).

Previous studies have also shown an abundance of micronuclei in condensin II mutant cells as a result of chromosome instability, and concomitant cell-cycle delay or arrest and DNA damage.^{15,61} Systematic blind scoring of fixed and DAPI-stained primary fibroblasts from the index individual and a matched control showed a 7-fold increase of cells with micronuclei ($p < 0.0001$; $n = 3,513$ – $6,946$ nuclei per condition, replicated; Figures 2E and 2F). We also observed macroscopic defects, including lagging chromatin fragments and chromatin bridges, in cells from the index individual, and we did not observe these in the con-

trol (2/15 versus 0/15 high-exposure DAPI fields for the index individual versus the control; Figure 2E). These cytopathologies were consistent with cell-cycle studies of the same primary fibroblast cell lines that were stained with propidium iodide and subjected to FACS to reveal increased G2/M arrest in cells from the family 1 proband (Table S4). Together, these observations support the hypothesis that deleterious missense mutations in *NCAPG2* can lead to a structural abnormality that occurs in mitotic chromosomes and most likely leads to segregation defects, genome instability, and increased cell death.

Suppression and CRISPR-Cas9-Based Targeting of *ncapg2* Results in Microcephaly in Zebrafish

We next sought *in vivo* functional evidence to test the candidacy of *NCAPG2* in disease. First, we focused on microcephaly, a feature shared by the probands from families 1 and 2 and a phenotype shown to be experimentally tractable in zebrafish.^{62–65} We identified the sole *NCAPG2* ortholog in the zebrafish genome (46% identity, 64% similarity; Figure S4A). Consistent with human expression data (GTEx; Human Protein Atlas), *ncapg2* is expressed nearly ubiquitously, and predominant expression is in the developing brain and spinal cord of larval zebrafish.⁶⁶ We designed an sb MO that targeted the exon 8-intron 8 junction, and we established by RT-PCR that it induces exon 8 skipping, resulting in a frameshift and premature termination codon (Figure S4A and S4B and Table S5). As a proxy for microcephaly, we assessed the head size of zebrafish larvae at 3 dpf by measuring the anterior-to-posterior length of the head in dorsal bright-field images. We found a dose-dependent, significant reduction in head size for *ncapg2* morphants in comparison to controls ($p < 0.0001$; Figures 3A, 3B, and S4C); this defect could be ameliorated with the co-injection of WT human *NCAPG2* mRNA ($p < 0.0001$ versus MO, $n = 45$ – 71 larvae/batch, repeated; Figures 3A, 3B, and S5); expression of WT human *NCAPG2* mRNA did not result in neuroanatomical or gross morphological defects.

To test the specificity of transient *ncapg2*-suppression phenotypes in zebrafish, and to complement our observations with an independent method, we targeted the *ncapg2* locus by using CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing. We designed two sgRNAs (sgRNA1 and sgRNA2, targeted to exons 5 and 3, respectively [Figure S6A and Table S5]) and co-injected each along with Cas9 into 1-cell zebrafish embryos. Through heteroduplex analysis, cloning, and sequencing we found an average of 70% (sgRNA1) and 75% (sgRNA2) mosaicism in F0 mutants (Figures S6B–S6E). As was the case in morphants, there was a significant reduction in the anterior structures of *ncapg2* CRISPR F0 mutants compared to either control larvae or larval batches injected with equivalent doses of sgRNA alone ($p < 0.0001$, $n = 58$ – 80 larvae/batch, repeated; Figures 3A, 3B, and S6F).

To evaluate further the neuroanatomical structures of *ncapg2* morphants and F0 mutants, we immunostained zebrafish larvae at 3 dpf with anti- α -acetylated tubulin.

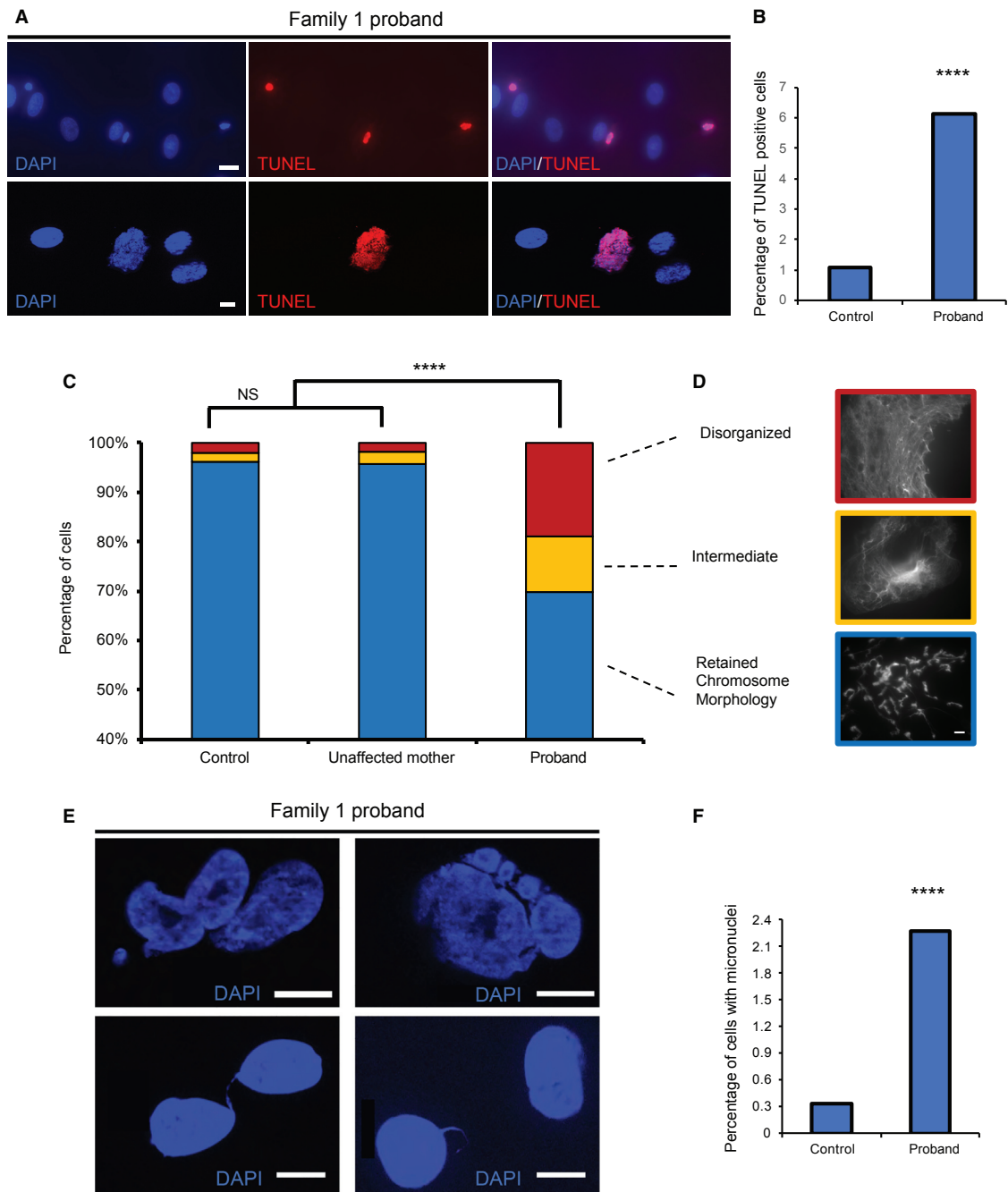


Figure 2. Primary Fibroblasts from the Family 1 Proband Display Augmented Apoptosis, Possibly Due to Mitotic Chromosome Condensation Defects

(A) Representative epifluorescent images of TUNEL positive nuclei; DAPI = blue; TUNEL positive nuclei = red. Top: scale bar, 20 μm (40x objective). Bottom: scale bar, 10 μm (63x objective).

(B) Qualitative scoring of TUNEL positive nuclei in control and proband-derived fibroblasts; $n = 2,504\text{--}4,794$ nuclei per condition, repeated.

(C) Qualitative scoring of primary skin fibroblast cells subjected to the ICS assay. DAPI-stained nuclei originating from an ethnically matched unrelated healthy control, the unaffected mother, and the proband of family 1 were scored according to objective criteria. Blue = retained chromosome morphology, yellow = lost lateral compaction, and red = were totally disorganized; $n = 53\text{--}115$ nuclei per condition, repeated. Statistical comparisons were performed with a χ^2 test; NS = not significant

(D) Epifluorescent images of mitotic chromosomes representative of different qualitative categories; the scale bar represents 10 μm .

(E) Representative epifluorescent images of DAPI stained nuclei with displaying various abnormalities subsequent to aberrant chromosome condensation; these include micronuclei (top), lagging chromatin and chromatin bridges (bottom); scale bar, 10 μm .

(F) Qualitative scoring of micronuclei in control and proband derived fibroblasts stained with DAPI; $n=3513\text{--}6946$ nuclei per condition, repeated. Statistical comparisons were performed using a χ^2 test; ****, $p < 0.0001$.

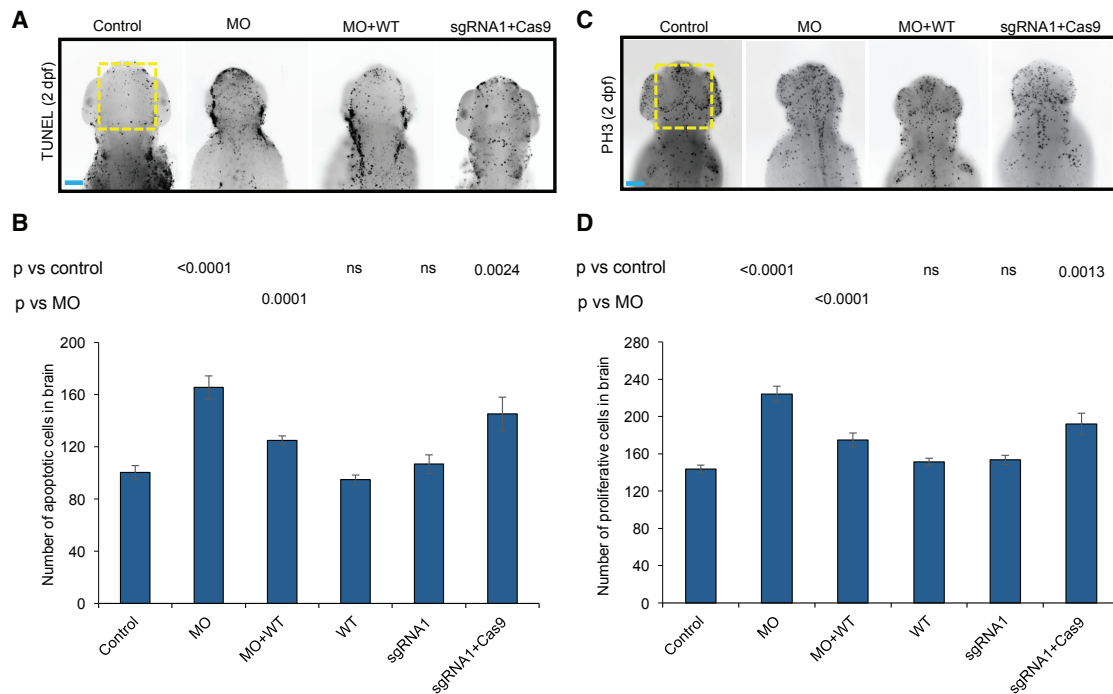


Figure 4. Suppression and Mutation of *ncapg2* Results in Apoptosis and Altered Mitotic Progression in Zebrafish Larvae

(A) Representative dorsal images of zebrafish larvae marked by terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick-end labeling (TUNEL) display increased apoptosis in the forebrain-midbrain region (yellow dotted rectangle) of morphants (MO) and *ncapg2* F0 mutants (sgRNA1 + Cas9) at 2 dpf. WT = wild-type; the scale bar (blue line) represents 100 μ m

(B) Quantification of TUNEL-stained cells shows significantly increased apoptosis in morphants (MO) and F0 mutants (sgRNA1 + Cas9) compared to controls. Co-injection of MO with WT *NCAPG2* mRNA (MO + WT) significantly rescues apoptotic-cell counts. $n = 21$ –35 larvae/condition, repeated.

(C) Representative dorsal images of zebrafish larvae stained at 2 dpf with phospho-histone H3 (PH3) antibody display aberrant cell-cycle progression as indicated by the G₂/M cell-cycle transition marker in the forebrain-midbrain region (yellow dotted rectangle) of morphants (MO) and *ncapg2* F0 mutants (sgRNA1 + Cas9). The scale bar (blue line) represents 100 μ m.

(D) Quantification of PH3-stained cells in anterior structures indicates a significantly altered cell-cycle progression in *ncapg2* zebrafish models. Co-injection of MO with WT *NCAPG2* mRNA (MO + WT) significantly rescues PH3-cell count defects. $n = 29$ –35 larvae/condition, repeated. p values calculated with a Student's t -test are given on top of the bar charts; ns = not significant; error bars represent standard error of the mean (SEM).

intermediate effect ($p = 0.02$ and < 0.0001 , MO + p.Thr693Met versus MO and MO + WT, respectively, $n = 45$ –51 larvae/batch, repeated; Figures 3A and 3B). In contrast, all eight *NCAPG2* mRNAs harboring homozygous, nonsynonymous changes mined from ExAC rescued the head size similarly to WT *NCAPG2* ($p < 0.0001$ versus MO, $n = 31$ –51 larvae/batch, repeated), supporting the specificity of our assays. Injection of mutant or negative control *NCAPG2* mRNA alone resulted in phenotypes that were indistinguishable from those of controls.

ncapg2 Disruption Results in Concomitant Cell Death and Aberrant Mitotic Progression *In Vivo*

Work in model organisms has shown apoptosis or dysregulated cell proliferation to be pathognomonic of neuroanatomical defects.^{10,62,63} Additionally, mice lacking *Ncapg2* show embryonic lethality between embryonic day (E) 8.5 and E10.5 as a result of increased apoptosis in blastocysts (Table S1).⁵⁷ To investigate the underlying cellular basis of head-size reduction in *ncapg2* zebrafish models, we performed TUNEL and PH3 staining. We found a significant increase in cell death in *ncapg2* morphants ($p < 0.0001$ versus

control, $n = 25$ –29 larvae/batch, repeated; Figures 4A, 4B, and S5); this increase was rescued significantly by co-injection of MO with WT *NCAPG2* mRNA ($p < 0.0001$, $n = 21$ –29 larvae/batch; Figures 4A, 4B, and S5). TUNEL staining of *ncapg2* CRISPR F0 mutants was consistent with that of morphants ($p = 0.002$ versus control, $n = 30$ –35 larvae/batch, repeated; Figures 4A, 4B, and S5). Furthermore, *ncapg2* F0 mutants or morphants showed a significant increase in cell proliferation in a defined region of the head ($p < 0.001$ versus control, $n = 29$ –35 larvae/batch, repeated; Figures 4C, 4D, and S5). To reconcile the augmented PH3 staining with coincident increases in apoptosis, we speculate that *ncapg2* suppression might result in mitotic arrest that could activate the apoptosis machinery and result in increased cell death, consistent with our observations from primary cells (Table S4).

Transcriptome Profiling of *ncapg2* F0 Mutants Supports a Role in Embryonic Development and Tissue Morphogenesis

Next, to investigate the global impact of *NCAPG2* loss in an *in vivo* developmental context, we performed

transcriptome profiling of zebrafish embryo heads isolated at 2 dpf (heads were injected with gRNA1 alone or gRNA1 + Cas9; 5 biological replicates). Global transcriptome perturbation was modest: of 23,011 unique transcripts detected, *ncapg2* was the only coding transcript that met false discovery rate (FDR) thresholds of $p < 0.05$. However, gene-set enrichment analysis (GSEA) revealed multiple functional gene categories that were altered significantly in F0 mutants ($n = 330$ enhanced, $n = 28$ repressed; nominal $p < 0.01$). We were struck by the observation that the ten most significantly altered functional groups enhanced in F0 mutants (familywise error rate [FWER] $p < 0.01$) can be mapped back to clinical phenotypes of affected individuals; these are relevant to tissue morphogenesis (GO: 0005201, GO: 0005581, GO: 0001738), eye development (GO: 0048592, GO: 0048593, GO: 0002088, GO: 0048048), hindbrain development (GO: 0030902), and skeletal system development (GO: 0001501; Table S6). By contrast, we did not detect any gene sets that were repressed significantly and met false discovery rate (FDR) or FWER significance thresholds in *ncapg2* F0 mutants versus gRNA1-injected batches.

Together, these data validate the relevance of our *in vivo ncapg2* models and offer some insights into how condensin II alteration could give rise to syndromic pathophysiology.

Suppression of *ncapg2* Results in Hypoplastic Renal Tubules in Zebrafish

Affected individuals in families 1 and 2 displayed renal defects, including hydronephrosis, or a reduction in renal size (Figures 1C and 1D and Table 1). As a second assay to support the relevance of *NCAPG2* to this rare congenital syndrome, we employed a renal phenotyping strategy that can assess congenital anomalies of the kidney and urinary tract.^{25,31,67,68} We ablated *ncapg2* function in zebrafish by using either MO-induced suppression or CRISPR-Cas9, immunostained renal tubules at 4 dpf with anti- $\text{Na}^+\text{-K}^+$ ATPase α -1 subunit, and assessed the proximal convoluted tubule. We detected several structural defects in morphants or F0 mutants; such defects included renal aplasia, hypoplasia, and enlargement of the proximal renal convolution tubule (Figure 3C). To quantify these observations, we measured the diameter of the renal tubule posterior to the proximal convolution.³² In *ncapg2* morphants, there was a significant increase in renal-tubule diameter compared to that of controls ($p < 0.0001$, $n = 43\text{--}50$ larvae/batch, repeated); this increase was rescued by co-injection of WT or negative control mRNA ($p < 0.0001$ versus MO, $n = 40\text{--}50$ larvae/batch, repeated; Figures 3C, 3D, and S5). Injection of sgRNA1 or sgRNA2 with Cas9 recapitulated these observations; we saw a significant increase in the diameter of the renal tubule posterior to the proximal convolution in *ncapg2* CRISPR F0 mutants compared to either control larvae or larval batches injected with sgRNA alone ($p < 0.0001$, $n = 30\text{--}45$ larvae/batch, repeated; Figures 3C, 3D, S5, and S6G). Next, we repeated the *in vivo*

complementation assay by using the renal phenotyping readout. Similar to our neurodevelopmental assays, p.Lys609Glu and p.Thr850Pro behaved as severe pathogenic alleles, and p.Thr693Met is most likely a hypomorph ($n = 36\text{--}50$ larvae/batch, repeated; Figures 3C, 3D, and S5). The control (c.2381C>T [p. Thr794Met], MAF of 2% in African Americans, five homozygotes present in gnomAD)) rescued renal dysplasia similar to *NCAPG2* WT, but expression of mutant or negative control *NCAPG2* did not show renal defects.

ncapg2 Dysfunction with Concomitant Reduction of *nphp1* Exacerbates Renal Defects

Comparison of the clinical presentation of the two affected children shows substantial overlap in neurological, ocular, digit, and growth phenotypes. However, we noted more complex urogenital features in the proband from family 1 (Table 1 and Supplemental Material and Methods). We hypothesized that this could be due to either (1) stochastic effects or (2) genetic interaction between *NCAPG2* and other loci critical for renal development. We noted the presence of a known pathogenic allele in *NPHP1* and wondered whether haploinsufficiency at this locus, which by itself is not sufficient to cause disease, might be a contributory factor. Transient gene-suppression models in zebrafish offer a tractable method of assessing genetic interaction *in vivo*; we have shown that such phenomena can be captured in a renal context, and for *nphp1* in particular.^{27,32,69} Therefore, to test an *NCAPG2-NPHP1* genetic-interaction hypothesis, we injected a range of MO doses for each gene into embryos and determined a dose at which the diameter of the renal tubule posterior to the convolution was nominally distinguishable from that of controls ($p = \geq 0.01$; Figures 5A, 5B, and S5). Next, we co-injected these two reagents and compared the renal phenotypes of larval batches to either controls or single *ncapg2* or *nphp1* morphant batches. For the double MO versus each single MO comparison, we found a significant exacerbation of the diameter of the renal tubule ($p < 0.0001$; $n = 35\text{--}52$ per batch, repeated; Figures 5A, 5B, and S5). These observations suggest that a genetic interaction between *NPHP1* and *NCAPG2* might contribute to the discordant renal phenotypes.

Discussion

Here, we report on two unrelated children with a complex congenital syndrome and pathogenic missense *NCAPG2* variants that segregate in an autosomal-recessive paradigm. We deployed an array of investigations that culminated in (1) the identification, through GeneMatcher, of a second family with mutations in the same locus and overlapping clinical features, (2) *in vitro* analysis of proband fibroblasts wherein multiple predicted condensin-II-defective phenotypes^{21,47} could be observed, (3) transcriptomic data from *ncapg2* zebrafish mutants that intimated

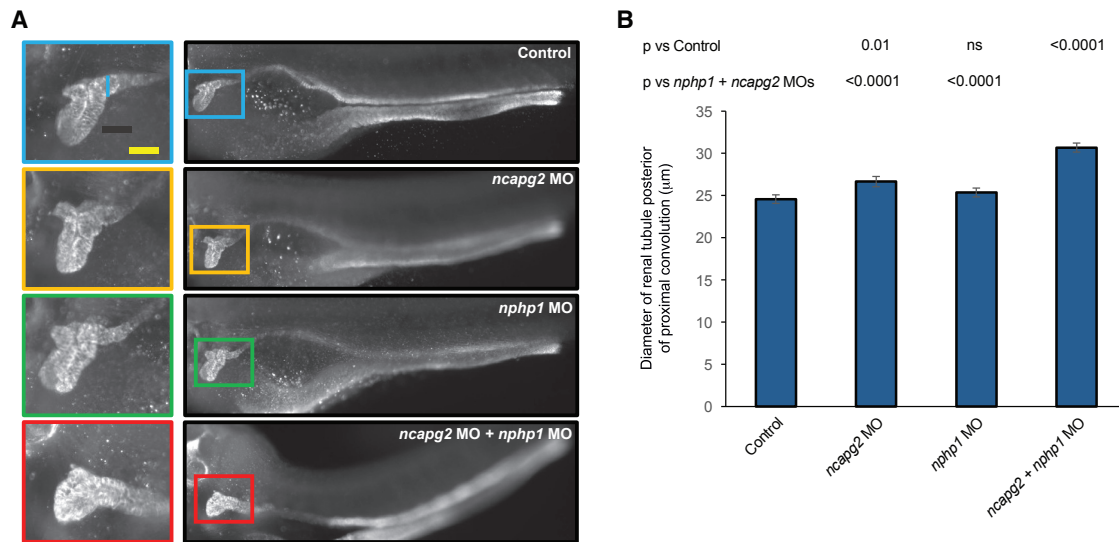


Figure 5. Genetic Interaction Studies Indicate that Co-suppression of *ncapg2* and *nphp1* Results in Exacerbation of the Renal Phenotype

(A) Representative images of zebrafish larvae immunostained with Na⁺-K⁺ ATPase α -1 subunit antibody at 4 dpf. Right, lateral images of zebrafish pronephric tubules; left, the proximal convolution tubule is magnified. The blue line on the top left image indicates the diameter. The scale bar (yellow line) represents 50 μ m.

(B) Quantification of the diameter of the renal tubule positioned just posterior to the proximal convolution (μ m); n = 35–52 larvae/batch, repeated; p values were calculated with a Student's t-test; ns = not significant; error bars represent standard error of the mean (SEM).

perturbation of genes involved in tissue morphogenesis, and (4) *in vivo* complementation studies in transient suppressant and genetic mosaic *ncapg2* zebrafish models, where all discovered variants behaved as pathogenic alleles. Together, these lines of evidence suggest that impaired function at the *NCAPG2* locus gives rise to a severe pathology in humans.

Mutations in condensin-complex genes are rare, an observation potentially explained by the critical function of these proteins in chromosome condensation and cell division (Table S1). The only other condensin II component reported, *NCAPD3*,¹⁵ produced a phenotype that was largely restricted to neurological development and growth. By contrast, the clinical features of the individuals with *NCAPG2* mutations extend beyond the central nervous system and growth to include ocular, urogenital, skeletal, and digit anomalies (Table 1). Furthermore, mutations in condensin I components *NCAPH* and *NCAPD2* result in phenotypes also confined to growth impairment and neuroanatomical and neurodevelopmental defects. We note that the combination of ICS assay results, augmented micronuclei, persistent chromatin bridges after cytokinesis, and increased cell death in proband fibroblasts are indicators of genome instability in a modest but significant number of cells. However, we do not have direct evidence that the condensin II complex is disrupted in the affected individual in our study, as shown for other condensin II mutants and null cells.^{20,70} Characterizing such cellular phenotypes with live-cell imaging and more thoroughly analyzing cells at discrete mitotic stages will require further work. Additionally, although karyotype analysis showed

normal band length and morphology, we cannot exclude the possibility of a subtle alteration in chromosome width and length; establishment of such defects might likewise require additional studies.

We also noted the clinical differences between the two affected individuals with *NCAPG2* mutations. The family 1 proband, although affected with a syndromic condition, is currently in her second decade of life. By contrast, the family 2 proband presented with more extensive congenital anomalies and was deceased during infancy. One possible explanation is allelism at *NCAPG2*: family 1 harbors both a mild allele (p.Thr693Met; significantly worse than WT rescue, but improved compared to MO alone in the zebrafish assay) and a severe allele (p.Lys609Glu; not significantly different from MO alone) that together might produce a milder overall clinical presentation in comparison to family 2, which harbors a homozygous severe allele (p.Thr850Pro). However, we must also consider other factors, including alleles *in trans*. We found it curious that the individual with noted renal pathology also harbored a *bona fide* heterozygous nephronophthisis allele. We fully concede that this might be a coincidence. However, testing for genetic interaction between *ncapg2* and *nphp1* *in vivo* revealed this to be true for renal development, arguing that the observed genetic result might be relevant. Clearly, more examples of such genetic combinations must be observed and reported before we have sufficient evidence to reach robust conclusions, not least because we cannot (yet) measure the prior probability of any two genes or alleles interacting *in vivo* by chance alone. However, given the limited progress towards understanding differences

between individuals who harbor the same primary mutation, and the absence of statistical power to dissect such phenomena at the backdrop of extensive rare genetic variation in human genomes, opportunities such as this should be noted. Indeed, we are encouraged by this and other recent findings^{71–73} to begin considering all known pathogenic alleles in the genome of affected individuals as a useful starting point for understanding phenotypic variability.

Accession Numbers

Our zebrafish transcriptomic data were deposited in the NCBI Gene Expression Omnibus under accession number GEO: GSE122932.

Supplemental Data

Supplemental Data include Supplemental Material and Methods, eight figures, and six tables and can be found with this article online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2018.11.017>.

Consortia

The members of the Task Force for Neonatal Genomics Consortium are as follows: Alexander Allori, Misha Angrist, Patricia Ashley, Margarita Bidegain, Brita Boyd, Eileen Chambers, Heidi Cope, C. Michael Cotten, Theresa Curington, Erica E. Davis, Sarah Ellestad, Kimberley Fisher, Amanda French, William Gallentine, Ronald Goldberg, Kevin Hill, Sujay Kansagra, Nicholas Katsanis, Sara Katsanis, Joanne Kurtzberg, Jeffrey Marcus, Marie McDonald, Mohammed Mikati, Stephen Miller, Amy Murtha, Yezmin Perilla, Carolyn Pizoli, Todd Purves, Sherry Ross, Azita Sadeghpour, Edward Smith, and John Wiener.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to these two families for their participation in our research. We also thank Mr. Z. Kupchinsky at the Duke Center for Human Disease Modeling for zebrafish husbandry; Ms. E. Phillips (Duke Clinical Cytogenetics Laboratory) for assisting with primary skin fibroblast cell culture; Drs. Y. Gao (Duke Light Microscopy Core), M. Cook (DCI Flow Cytometry Core), N. Devos (Duke Sequencing and Genomic Technologies Core), and D. Corcoran (Duke Genomic Analysis and Bioinformatics Core) for technical assistance; and Ms. M. Cho from GeneDx for facilitating investigator contact through GeneMatcher. This work was supported by grants from the US National Institutes of Health (DK096415, DK075972, and HD042601 to N.K.; DK072301 and DK096493 to N.K. and E.E.D.; and MH106826 to E.E.D.). K.K. was funded by an International Research Support Initiative Program fellowship from the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan. A full list of the Task Force for Neonatal Genomics consortium members and their affiliations is available in the Supplemental Material and Methods.

Declaration of Interests

N.K. is a paid consultant for and holds significant stock in Rescindo Therapeutics. The other authors declare no competing interests.

Received: January 31, 2018

Accepted: November 26, 2018

Published: December 27, 2018

Web Resources

1000 Genomes, <http://www.internationalgenome.org/>
ChopChop Software, <http://chopchop.cbu.uib.no/>
dbSNP, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/SNP/>
Ensembl, <https://www.ensembl.org>
ExAC Browser, <http://exac.broadinstitute.org/>
Exome Variant Server, <http://evs.gs.washington.edu/EVS/>
GeneMatcher, <https://genematcher.org/>
GTEx, <http://www.gtexportal.org>
gnomAD Browser, <http://gnomad.broadinstitute.org/>
Human Phenotype Ontology (HPO), <https://hpo.jax.org/app/>
Human Protein Atlas, <https://www.proteinatlas.org/>
HTSeq, <https://www-huber.embl.de/users/anders/HTSeq/>
ImageJ, <https://imagej.nih.gov>
NCBI BLAST, <https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>
OMIM, <http://www.omim.org/>
R Statistical Programming Environment, <http://www.r-project.org>
TrimGalore Toolkit, http://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/trim_galore
UCSC Genome Browser, <http://genome.ucsc.edu>

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The American Journal of Human Genetics, Volume 104

Supplemental Data

**Mutations in *NCAPG2* Cause a Severe
Neurodevelopmental Syndrome that Expands
the Phenotypic Spectrum of Condensinopathies**

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Supplementary Information

Supplemental Note

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Supplemental Case Report: Family 1

The female proband was born at 42 weeks via normal spontaneous vaginal delivery to a 37-year-old G3P3 mother and a 35-year-old father with no known contributory family history. The parents are of European ancestry (Ukrainian, Polish, German and English) and consanguinity was denied. The pregnancy was complicated by advanced maternal age (AMA), a maternal kidney infection in the first trimester and ultrasound findings. Prenatal ultrasound at 41 weeks revealed multiple fetal anomalies including frontal bossing; two-vessel cord; renal findings interpreted as a possible cyst or hydronephrosis; and dilated cerebral ventricles. The delivery was uncomplicated, and the Apgar score was 5 at 1 minute and 9 at 5 minutes. The birth weight, length and head circumference were 3463 grams (55th percentile), 48 cm (30th percentile) and 33.5 cm (22nd percentile), respectively. Upon physical examination at birth, she was found to have severe hypotonia, bilateral postaxial polydactyly on the feet, sacral dimple, weak cry, weak suck, and poorly coordinated swallow. During the first month of life, she developed febrile pyelonephritis and was diagnosed with bilateral grade IV vesicoureteral reflux.

During the neonatal period, developmental concerns were noted and have persisted through childhood. During the first few months of life, she did not roll over, had poor head control and also displayed head lag. She was eventually able to hold her head up at 12 months of age, sit without support at 3 ½ years, roll over at 3 ½ - 4 years, speak her first single word at 4 ½ years, and walk independently at 6 years. Currently at age 11, she has moderate intellectual disability, is non-verbal and uses limited sign language. Coincident with developmental delay, we noted a reduction in her growth parameters during infancy. On physical exam at 8 months of age, she had a height of 58.5 cm (<1st percentile), weight at 5.8 kg (<1st percentile) and head

circumference of 40.5 cm (1st percentile). Additionally, she presented with microcephaly with frontal bossing; open anterior fontanelle; a short nose with tented; triangular mouth; severe eczema of the skin; underdeveloped/absent clitoris; mild pectus excavatum; slightly abnormal introitus; and an abnormally placed anus.

The family 1 proband has undergone extensive clinical imaging and assessment of neurological, urogenital, ocular, auditory, and skeletal structure and/or function.

Central nervous system. An initial brain MRI at 6 months of age raised a concern for Joubert syndrome due to possible molar tooth sign. Subsequent review of MRI and a repeat MRI, at 22 months of age, did not support the presence of a molar tooth. However, the MRI did reveal mild volume loss, colpocephaly and cerebellar vermian hypoplasia (Figure 1B).

Urogenital findings. Renal ultrasound at 12 months of age revealed bilateral grade I hydronephrosis (Figure 1C). A fluoroscopy voiding urethrocytogram confirmed the bilateral vesicoureteral reflux. Her follow up imaging at 8 years of age continued to show hydronephrosis and bilateral vesicoureteral reflux. However, her last renal ultrasound at 10 years of age was normal except for a small right kidney (5.9 cm; average normal size for age is 8.5 cm). In addition, she has ureteral duplication.

Ocular phenotypes. During neonatal period, she was diagnosed with nystagmus and strabismus. An ophthalmology evaluation at 11 months of age demonstrated epiblepharon with entropion of both eyes, corneal scarring, absent tear duct on the right side, and pigmentary retinopathy. Currently at age 11, she has visual impairment due to retinal and optic nerve abnormalities.

Skeletal and digit abnormalities. An MRI of the spine at 14 months of age noted borderline position of conus medullaris at L3, a thickened filum, a tethered cord (repaired surgically at 15

months of age) and no evidence of scoliosis. A spine radiograph at 3 years of age showed a significant left thoracolumbar scoliosis. A follow up spine x-ray at 4 years of age revealed an S-shaped scoliosis (Figure 1E). She underwent surgical correction (Shilla technique) at 7 years of age and is currently doing well. Radiography of her feet at 19 months of age revealed 6 digits in each foot, each with a proximal, middle, and distal phalynx (Figure 1G). There are 5 metatarsals bilaterally. The fifth and sixth digits are centered at the fifth metatarsal heads. The fifth metatarsal heads likely have two separate articular surfaces. There is abnormal widening of the right first and second toe space.

Auditory function. Brainstem auditory evoked response (BAER) at 3 years of age revealed normal hearing bilaterally. A tympanoplasty was performed to repair the tympanic membrane perforation in her right ear. BAER at 8 years of age indicated a mild/minimal high frequency sensorineural hearing loss in the left ear and a mild/moderate sensorineural hearing loss in the right ear. She is currently using a hearing aid in the right ear.

At her last physical examination, she was below the 3rd centile for height (11 years; 116.8 cm). Additionally, she has extensive food allergies and is diagnosed with obstructive sleep apnea. This individual has three siblings who do not display any aspects of this complex phenotype, with the exception of a male sibling with short stature and a delayed bone age.

We performed karyotyping using cells from whole peripheral blood (n=20 cells), and observed a 46,XX karyotype with normal band length and morphology (Figure S1A). One cell (5%) displayed a break in two different chromosomes (11 and 13), but the clinical significance of this observation is unclear (Figure S1B). Chromosomal microarray (CMA) revealed an interstitial

deletion of ~153.7 kb on chromosome 2q13 which encompasses *NPHP1* (minimally deleted segment, chr2:110833630-110987359 [hg19]; CytoScan HD, Affymetrix). Deletion testing of *NPHP1* showed the variant to be a paternally inherited heterozygous aberration, and sequencing of the coding regions and splice junctions of *NPHP1* in a research laboratory were negative. We performed further candidate gene sequencing informed by proband phenotype; mutational screening of *AH11*, *CEP290*, *MKS3/TMEM67*, *MECP2*, and *ROR2* in a clinical laboratory yielded no diagnostic mutations. Further non-genetic diagnostic testing included monitoring of urine oligosaccharide and free glycan; results for both tests were within normal limits.

Supplemental Case Report: Family 2

The female proband was born at 34-weeks to a 39-year-old G3P4 mother and a 33-year-old father of Mexican ancestry. The family history is non-contributory, and consanguinity was denied but we note that both parents' families originate from the same region in Mexico. The pregnancy was complicated by AMA, twin gestation, and severe intra uterine growth restriction (IUGR) of the proband, or twin "B". Prenatal laboratory testing was unremarkable with the exception of Group B Strep (GBS) status unknown. Delivery was performed via C-section due to severe IUGR of twin "B" and breech presentation of twin "A". Amniotic fluid was meconium stained. Apgar scores were 6 at one minute, 7 at five minutes, and 9 upon repeat scoring. Her birth weight, length and head circumference were 0.84 kg (<1st percentile), 34 cm (<1st percentile) and 25 cm (<1st percentile), respectively.

Her neonatal course was complicated by prematurity, anemia, neutropenia, lymphopenia, failure to thrive and heart murmur. She underwent extensive clinical assessment to evaluate the structure and function of various organ systems:

Central nervous system and craniofacial features. She displayed severe microcephaly, and brain MRI at one month of age showed morphologically normal appearance of the brain. Furthermore, she displayed contractures of left arm and leg, neonatal hypertonia, and sacral dimple with low-lying conus medullaris without tethered cord (Figure 1F). Her facial features included micrognathia and arched eyebrows.

Urogenital findings. Renal ultrasound at two days of life revealed small but otherwise normal kidneys. The proband developed bilateral grade 2 hydronephrosis at 6 weeks of age (Figure 1D), which was resolved after 2 months.

Ocular phenotypes. Ophthalmology exam revealed bilateral opaque cornea consistent with Peters anomaly; bilateral congenital glaucoma; and buphthalmos of the left eye. At the age of 2 months the baby underwent multiple eye surgeries including optical iridectomy of right eye and trans-scleral diode laser cycloablation (TDC) of both eyes. She still had no vision in left eye.

Skeletal and digit abnormalities. We noted digit abnormalities at birth; these included absent 4th and 5th toes on the left foot and 5th toe on right foot as well as clinodactyly of 5th finger on right hand.

Auditory function. Newborn screening was normal. Initial newborn hearing screen of right ear failed. However, she passed hearing screen for both ears 6 weeks of age.

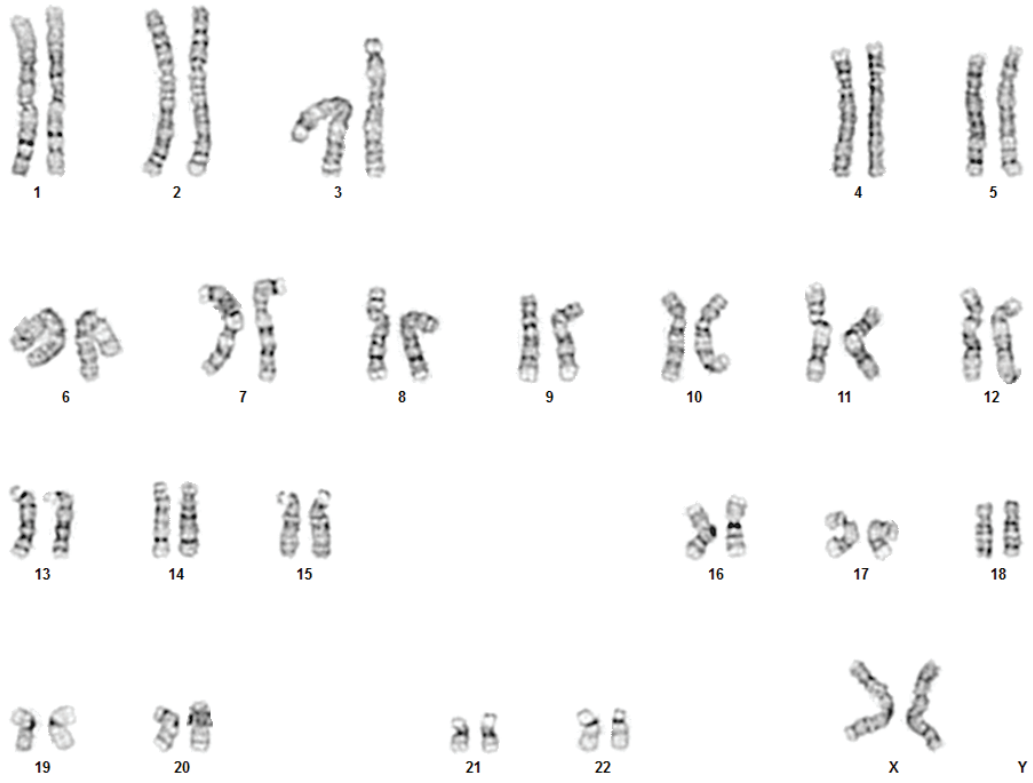
Cardiovascular. The newborn underwent echocardiography demonstrating a large patent ductus arteriosus, a large patent foramen ovale and a mild tricuspid regurgitation. Follow up imaging

revealed a bilateral superior vena cava with absent bridging vein but did not show a patent ductus arteriosus.

Barium swallow imaging revealed severe oropharyngeal dysphasia and therefore, at the age of 3 months, a gastric tube was placed. The proband was discharged stable after 4 months of hospitalization however, she passed away 4 days later. Autopsy was declined by the parents, and the cause of death is unknown. She is survived by three siblings, including her twin brother who has heart murmur and reactive airway disease. The other two siblings are reported to have no congenital malformations.

Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) was normal and did not reveal aneuploidies for chromosomes 13, 15, 18, 21 and X. We were unable to obtain interpretable karyotype results due to a lack of mitotic activity. CMA revealed a female result with several independent regions showing absence of heterozygosity (AOH), encompassing approximately 3% of the genome, although the parents deny consanguinity. We tested a repeat peripheral blood specimen in a chromosome diepoxybutane (DEB) assay for Fanconi anemia, and did not detect chromosome breakage or rearrangements; the first peripheral blood specimen yielded uninterpretable results due to a lack of mitotic activity. Clinical sequence analysis and deletion testing of the mitochondrial genome did not identify any disease-causing mutations.

A



B



Figure S1

Figure S1. Representative karyograms from the family 1 proband.

(A and B) Cells from whole peripheral blood were fixed with 3:1 methanol/acetic acid, and GTW bands were visualized with Wright's stain at 550-650 band resolution. Chromosomes show normal band length and morphology (46,XX; n=20 cells). One cell (5%) displayed chromosome breaks on chromosome 11 and 13 (panel B; red arrowheads).

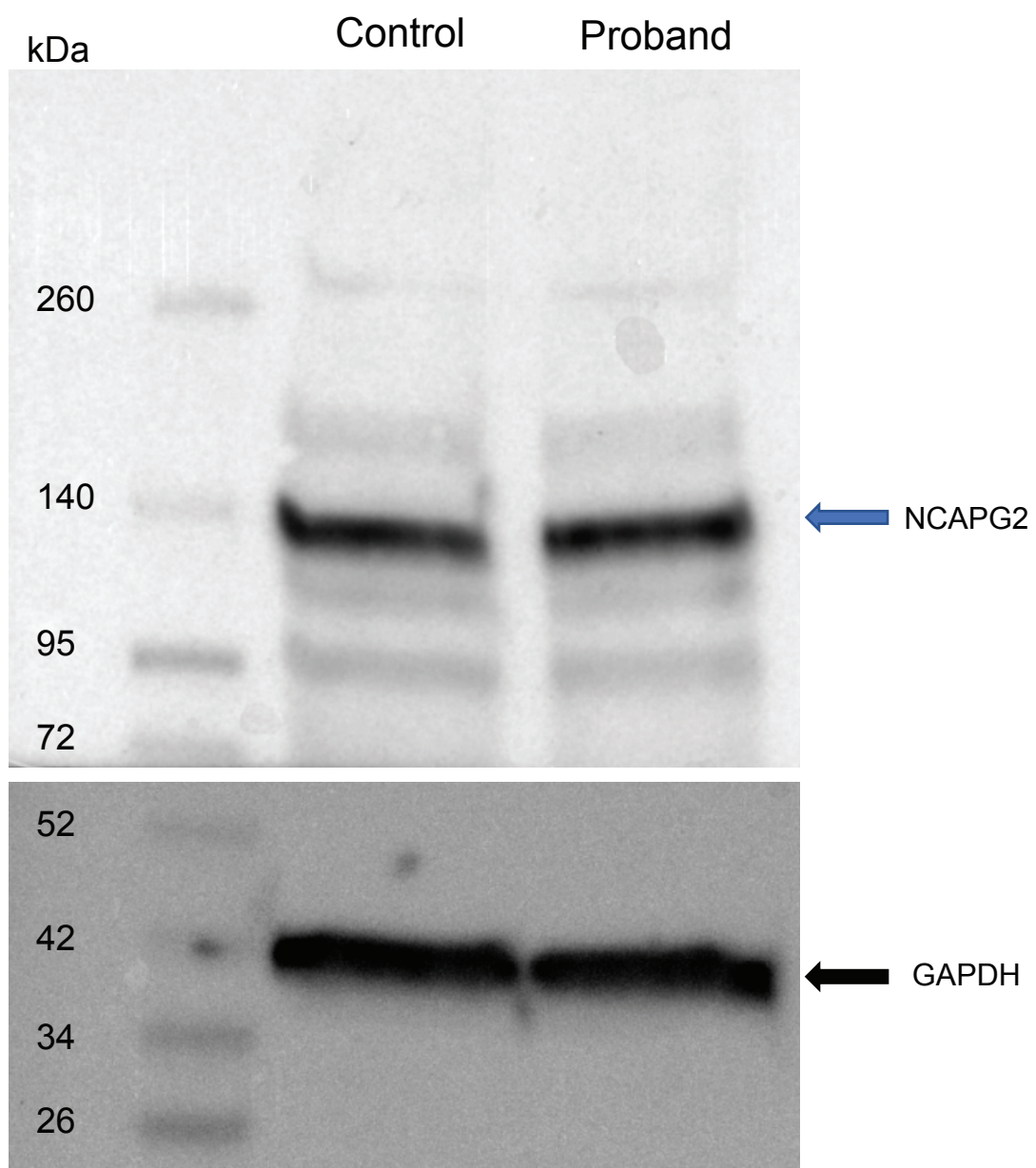


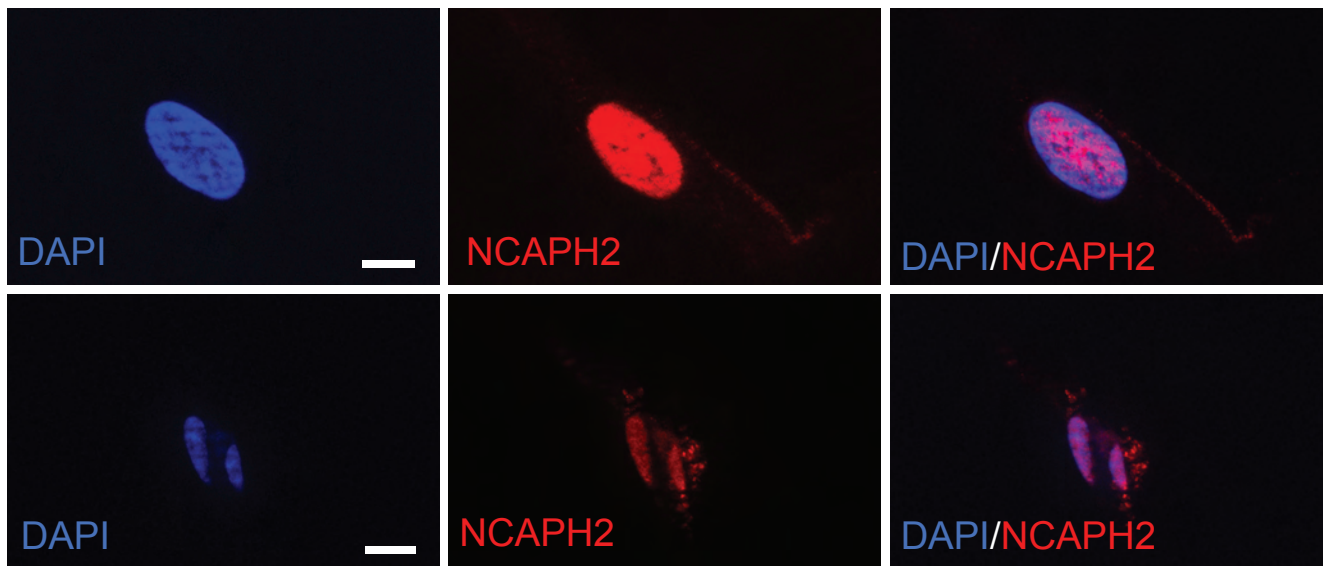
Figure S2

Figure S2. Immunoblotting of NCAPG2 on whole cell lysates from the family 1 proband lymphoblast cells showed no detectable reduction in NCAPG2 protein.

Western blot was performed on 50 μ g whole-cell protein isolated from control and family 1 proband lymphocyte cell lines using rabbit anti-CAP-G2 antibody (Bethyl Laboratories, A300-605A-T; 1:1000 dilution). Blue arrow indicates NCAPG2 protein with predicted molecular weight of ~130 kDa; black arrow indicates GAPDH (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, SC-47727; 1:2000 dilution) as a loading control.

A

Control



B

Family 1 proband

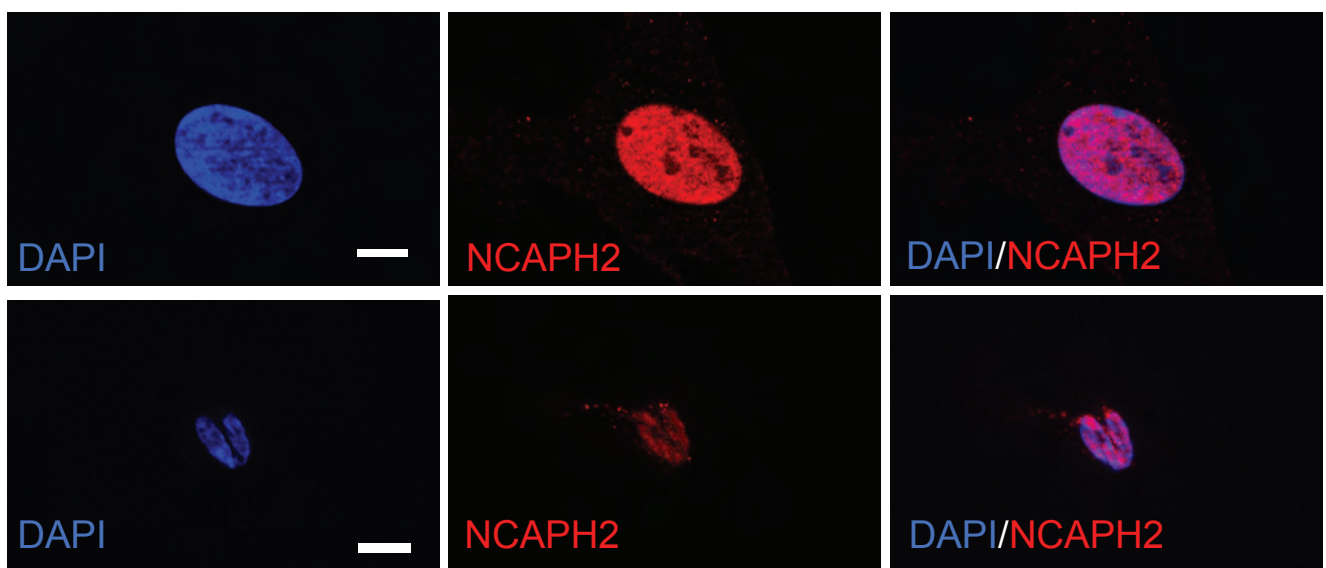
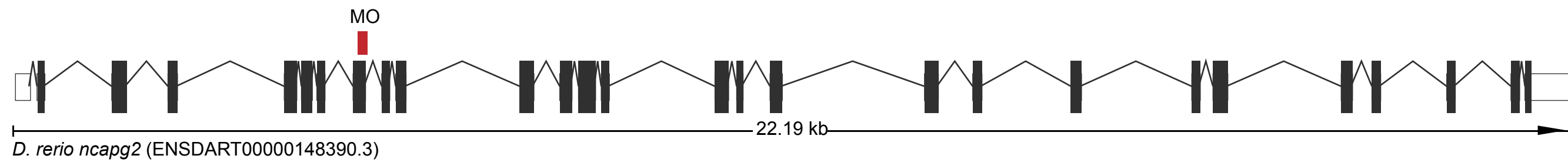


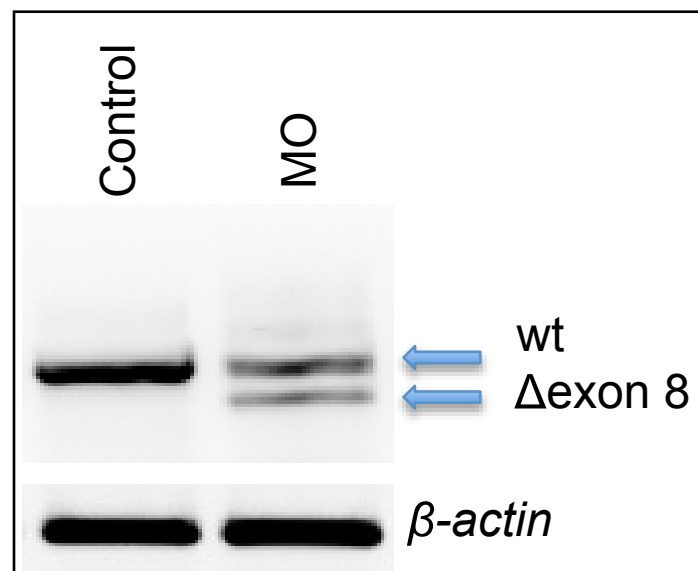
Figure S3. NCAPH2 Immunofluorescence studies in family 1 proband primary fibroblasts shows no obvious cellular mislocalization.

(A and B) Representative epifluorescent images of control (A) and family 1 proband fibroblasts (B) were fixed and immunostained with anti-NCAPH2 antibody (Bethyl Laboratories; A302-276A-T, 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$); nuclei were visualized with DAPI. NCAPH2 localizes to the nucleus in post-mitotic (top panels) and dividing cells (bottom panels). Scale bar, 10 μm ; DAPI, blue, NCAPH2, red.

A



B



C

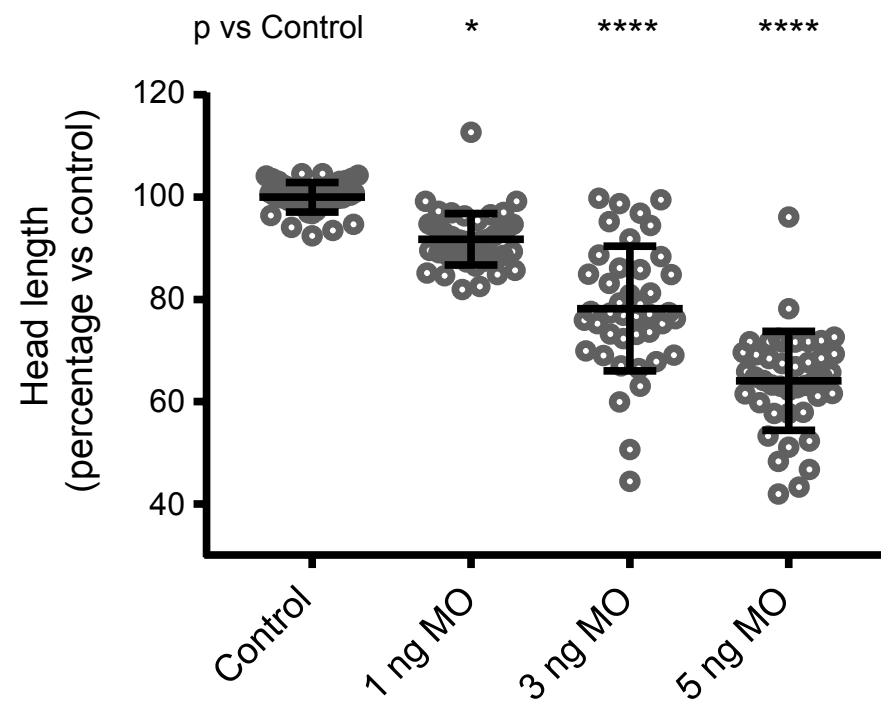


Figure S4

Figure S4. Validation of *ncapg2* transient suppression reagents in zebrafish.

(A) Schematic of *D. rerio ncapg2* (GRCz10); black boxes, coding exons; white boxes untranslated regions. The position of the splice blocking morpholino (MO; red box) target site at the exon 8 splice donor site is shown. (B) Agarose gel image indicates efficient targeting of the *ncapg2* MO. RT-PCR products were generated from control embryos and embryos injected with MO, and show a deletion of exon 8 (157 bp) resulting in a frameshift and premature termination codon in morphants. *β-actin* was used to control for RNA integrity. (C) Injection of MO results in a dose dependent effect on head size in zebrafish larvae that is significantly reduced compared to controls for all doses attempted. See Figure 3A for representative images and description of measurement. P-values were calculated using student's t-test; ; *, **** indicate $p < 0.05$; and 0.0001 respectively; error bars represent standard deviation (s.d.); n=42-50 larvae/condition, repeated.

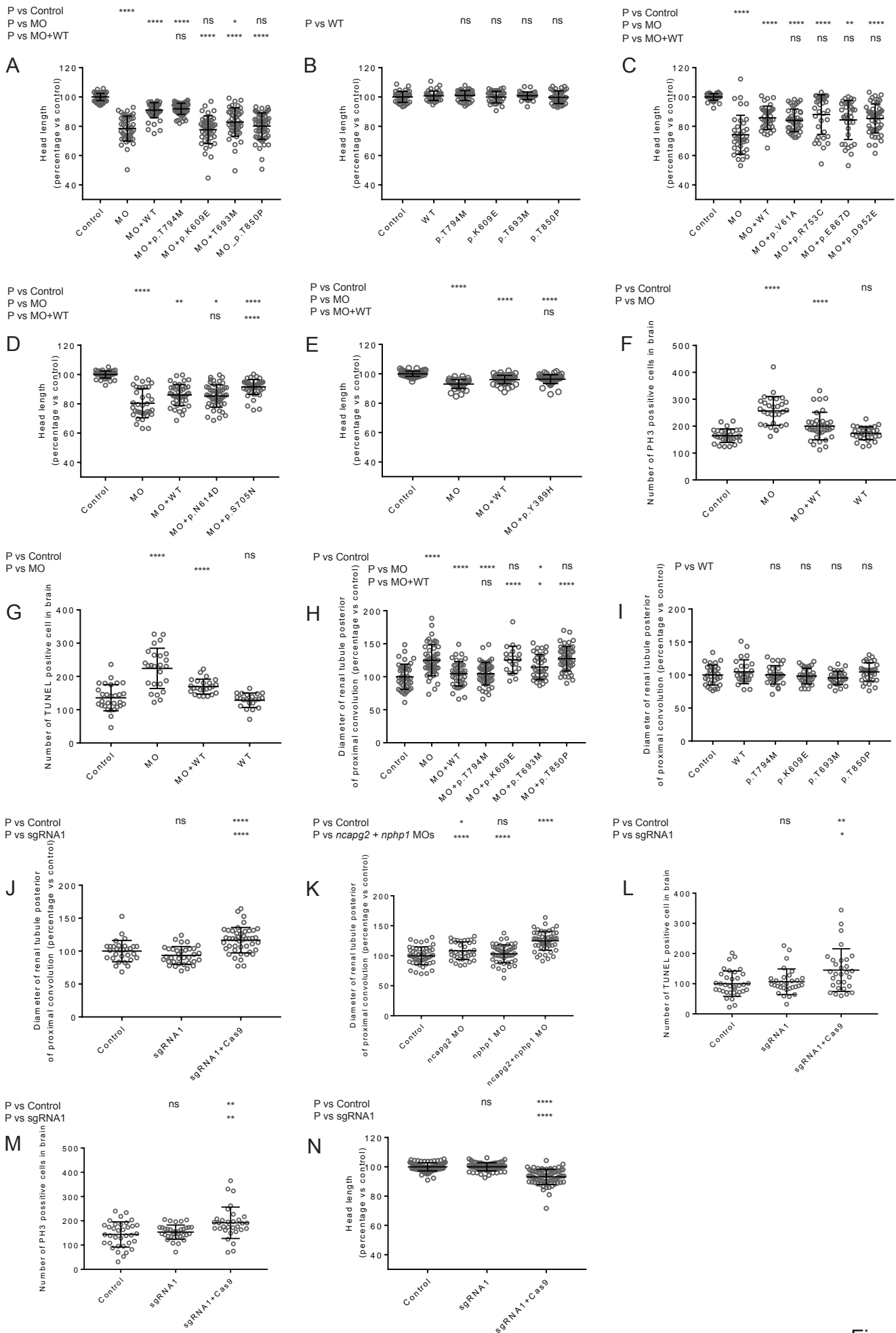


Figure S5

Figure S5. Dot plots of zebrafish phenotyping assays.

Dot plots were generated for each independent zebrafish experiment by inputting raw data into GraphPad. Statistical differences were calculated using a student's t-test; *, **, ***, **** indicate $p < 0.05$; 0.01; 0.001; and 0.0001 respectively, ns indicates not significant. Error bars represent standard deviation. (A, B and N) correspond to Figure 3B, (C-E) corresponds to Figure S8, (F and M) correspond to Figure 4D, (G and L) correspond to Figure 4B, (H-J) correspond to Figure 3D, (K) corresponds to Figure 5B.

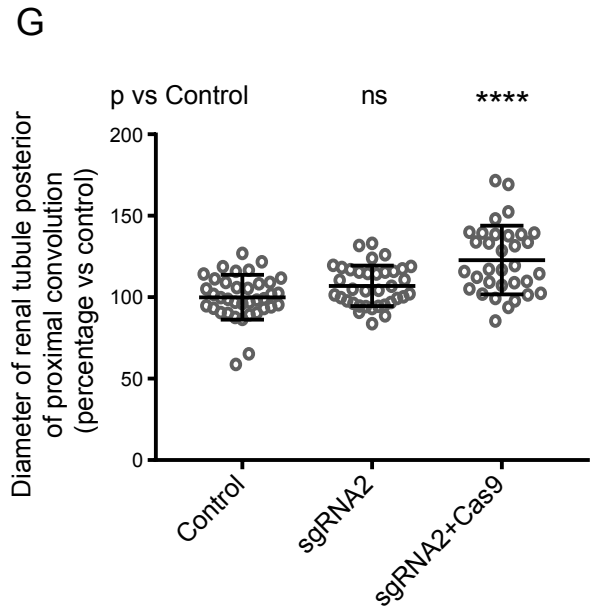
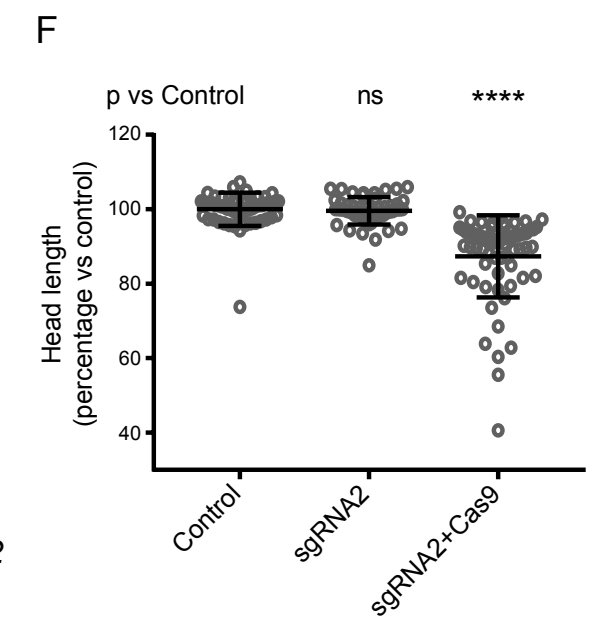
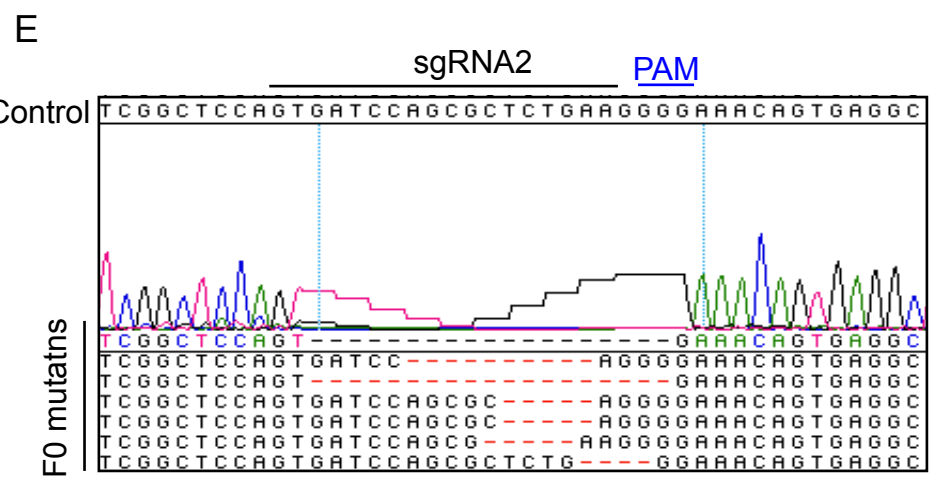
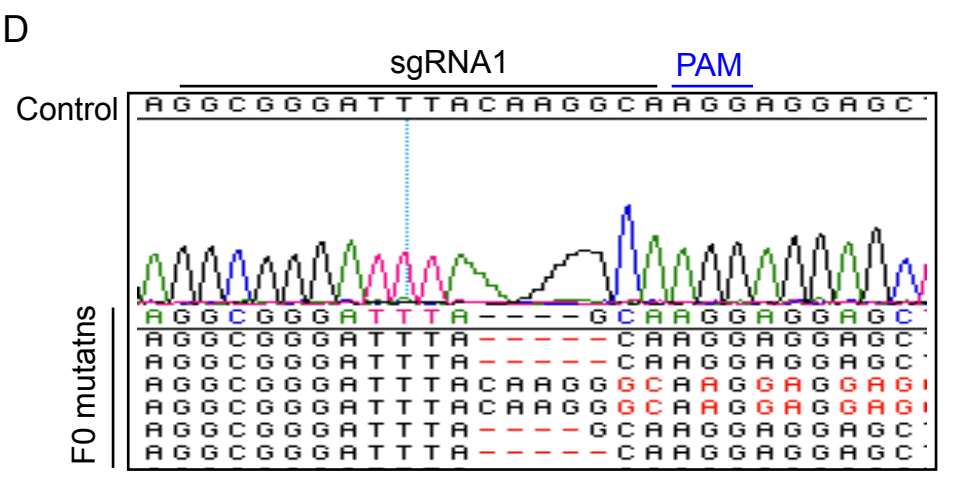
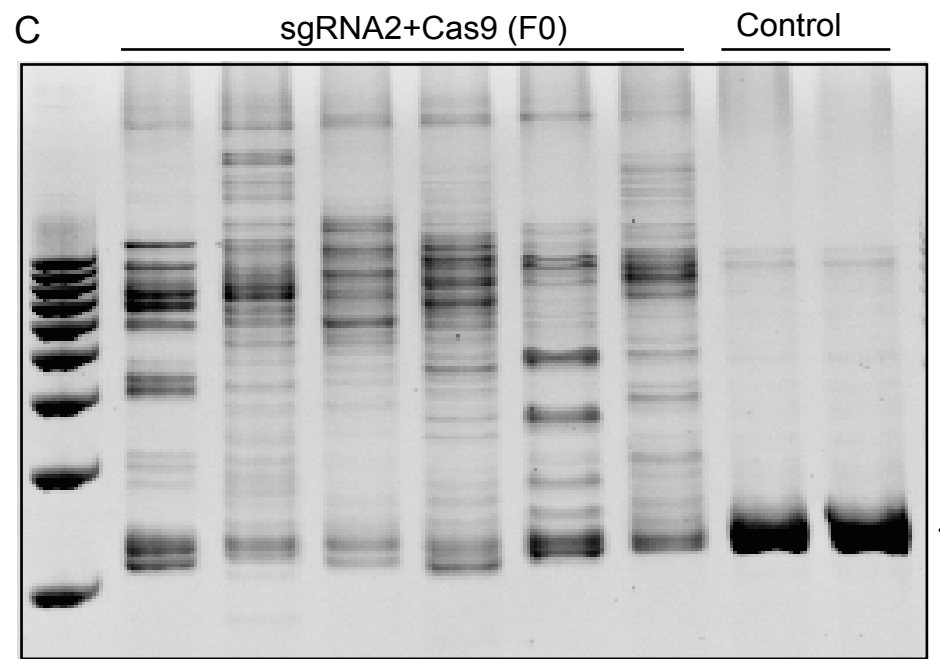
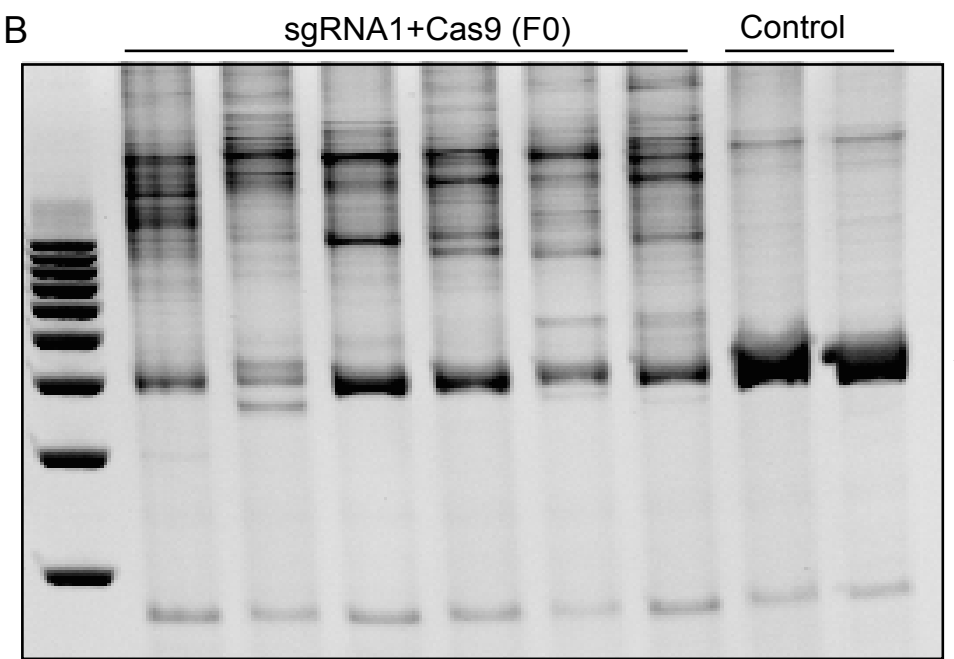
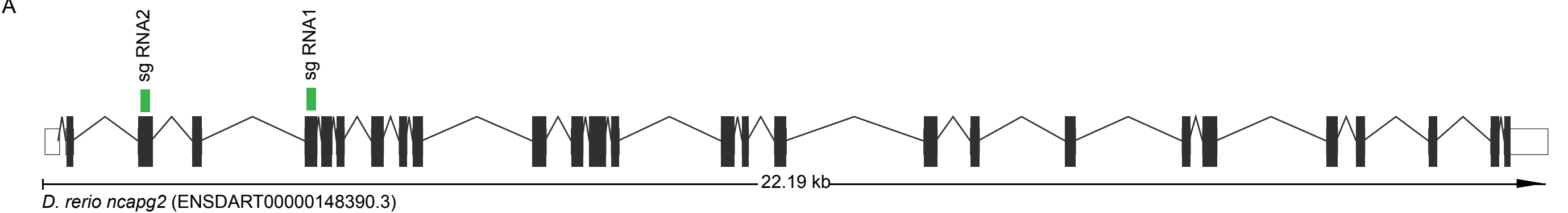


Figure S6

Figure S6. CRISPR/Cas9 genome editing of *ncapg2* in zebrafish embryos results in small insertion-deletions. (A) Schematic of *D. rerio ncapg2* (GRCz10); black boxes, coding exons; white boxes untranslated regions. The position of the single guide (sg)RNA target sequences are shown (green boxes) at exons 3 and 5. (B and C) Heteroduplex analysis of CRISPR/Cas9 F0 mutants. Embryos were harvested at 2 days post fertilization (dpf). We extracted genomic DNA and PCR-amplified a region flanking the sgRNA target site; PCR products were denatured, reannealed slowly, and migrated by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. CRISPR/Cas9 F0 mutant PCR products show heteroduplexes, indicating targeting events. (D and E) Representative chromatograms of cloned and sequenced PCR products derived from uninjected control embryos and F0 embryos injected with *ncapg2* sgRNA1 or sgRNA2 and CAS9 protein show insertion-deletion events in the target region; estimated mosaicism for sgRNA1 is 70% and sgRNA2 is 75% (n=3 F0 embryos per sgRNA, 24 clones each). The protospacer adjacent motif (PAM) sequence for each sgRNAs is denoted in blue. (F) *ncapg2* CRISPR/Cas9 F0 mutants (sgRNA2+Cas9) show a significant reduction in head size compared to controls or larvae injected with sgRNA2 alone (n=62-80 larvae/condition, repeated). See Figure 3A for representative images and description of measurement paradigm. (G) *ncapg2* CRISPR F0 mutants (sgRNA2+Cas9) show a significant increase in renal tubule diameter posterior of the proximal convolution compared to controls or larvae injected with sgRNA2 alone (n=33-37 larvae/condition, repeated). P-values were calculated using student's t-test; **** indicates $p < 0.0001$; error bars, standard deviation (s.d.).

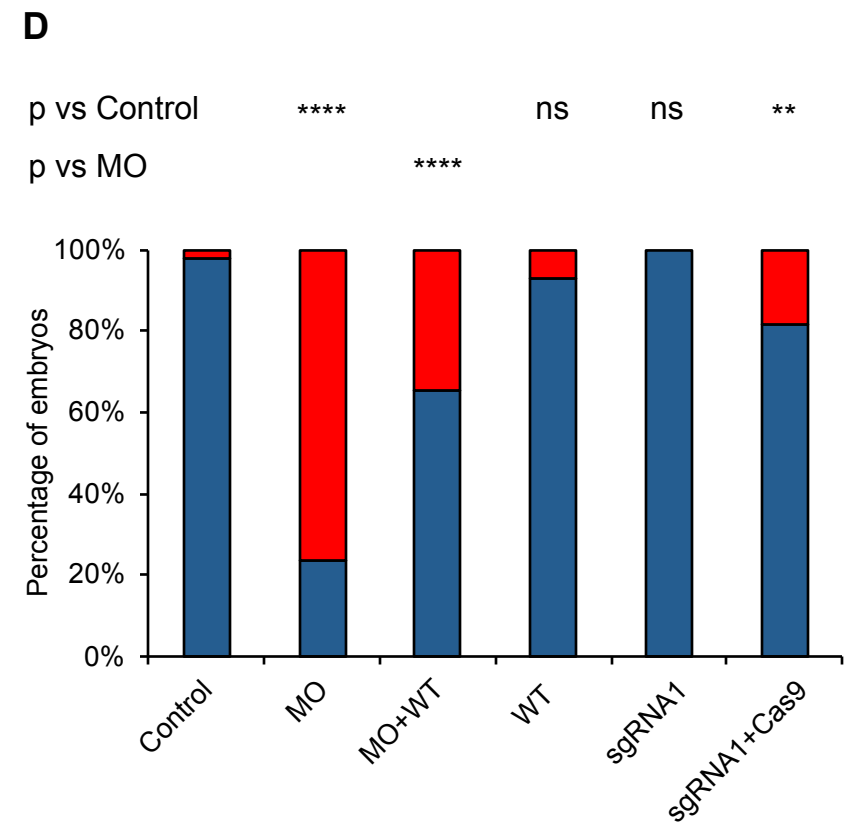
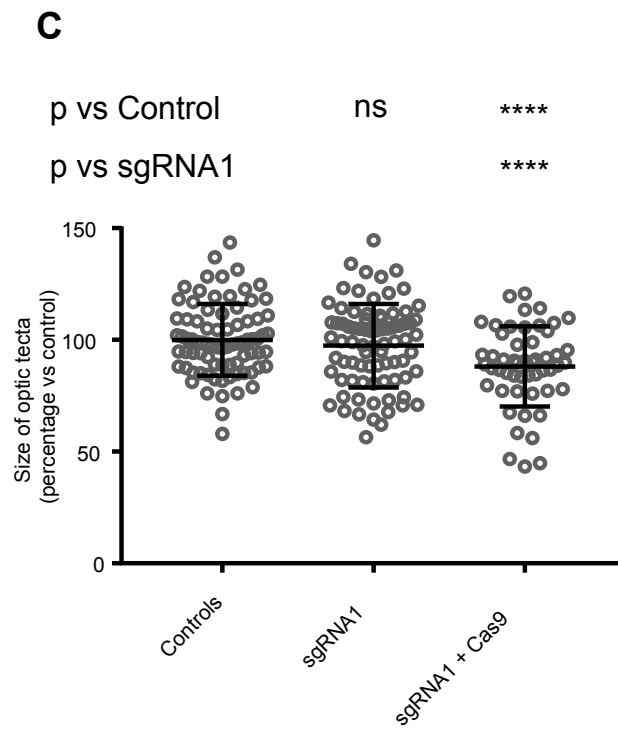
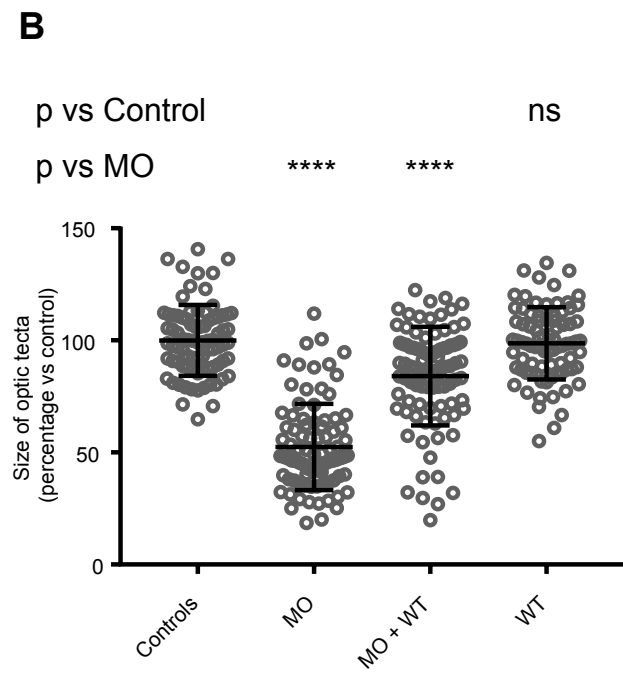
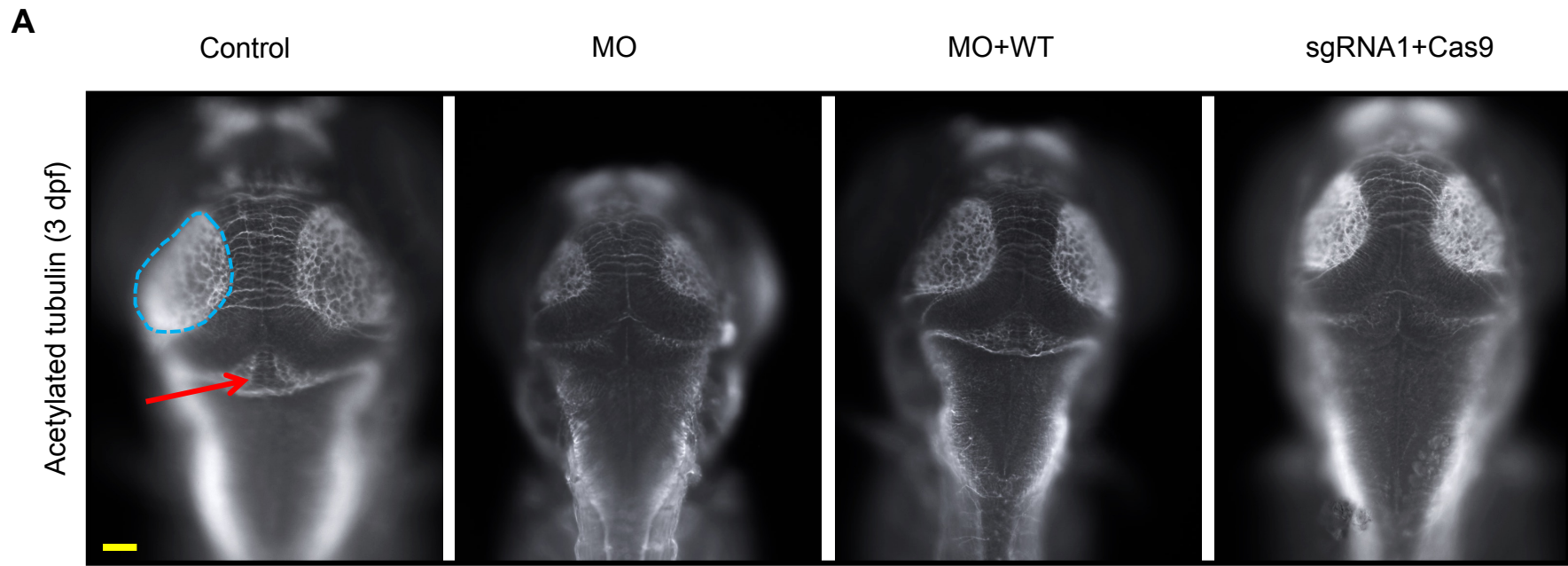


Figure S7

Figure S7. Suppression and CRISPR/Cas9 disruption of *ncapg2* results in central nervous system defects in zebrafish larvae.

(A) Representative dorsal images of 3 dpf zebrafish larvae stained with acetylated tubulin antibody, showing a reduction in size of the optic tecta and cerebellar hypoplasia (blue dotted oval and red arrow, respectively) in morphants (MO) and CRISPR F0 mutants (sgRNA1+Cas9). Scale bar (yellow), 100 μ m. (B and C) Quantification of the optic tecta size in morphants (MO) and F0 mutants (sgRNA1+Cas9) show a significant reduction compared to controls. Coinjection of MO with human WT *NCAPG2* mRNA (MO+WT) rescue optic tecta size significantly. n= 58-92 larvae/batch, repeated; statistical comparisons were performed with a student's t-test; error bars indicate standard deviation (s.d.). (D) Qualitative scoring indicates that a significant fraction of morphants (MO) and CRISPR F0 mutants display cerebellar abnormalities that can be rescued significantly by coinjection with human WT *NCAPG2* mRNA. n= 27-92 larvae/batch, repeated; statistical comparisons were performed using a Fisher's exact test. **, **** indicate p<0.01 and 0.0001 respectively ns, not significant in panels B, C and D.

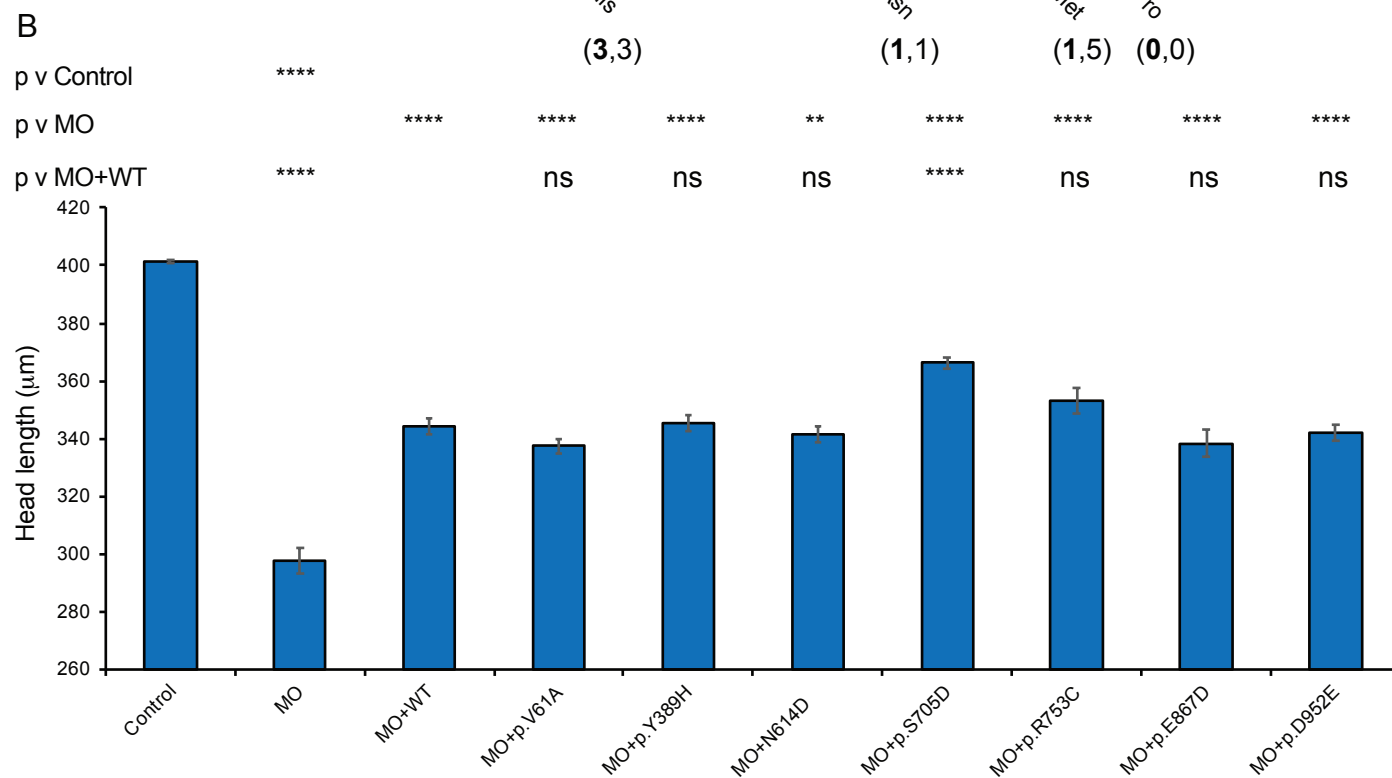
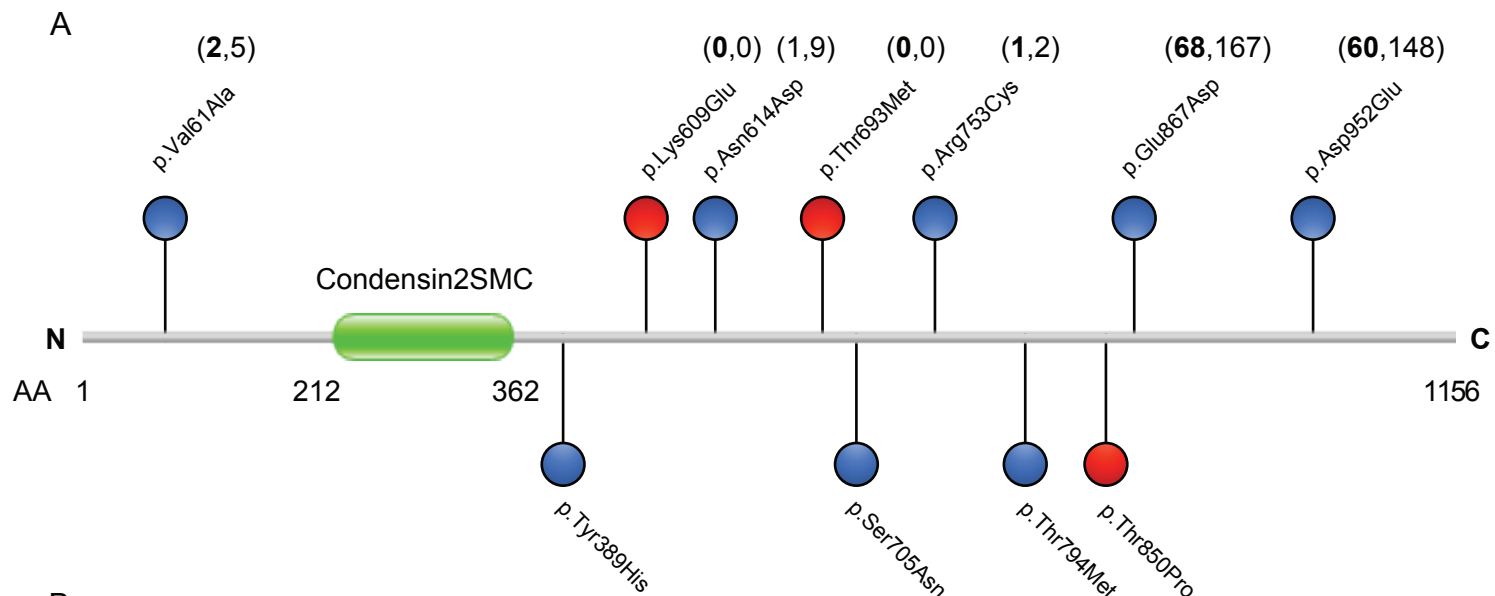


Figure S8

Figure S8. *In vivo* complementation assays show that *NCAPG2* homozygous missense variants present in ExAC function similar to wild type.

In vivo complementation assays were performed in zebrafish using head size phenotyping. (A) Schematic showing homozygous *NCAPG2* variants found in ExAC. Control variants are represented with blue lollipops across the length of *NCAPG2* protein (gray bar with green condensin2nSMC domain); red lollipops were identified in affected individuals reported in this study. Number of homozygotes present in ExAC and gnomAD are listed in parentheses for each variant; left bold integer, ExAC, right integer, gnomAD. Variant rs identifiers and ExAC MAFs are as follows: p.Val61Ala, rs187542564, MAF 0.002832; p.Tyr389His, rs61752309, MAF 0.003202; p.Asn614Asp, rs61740623, MAF 0.002469; p.Ser705Asn, rs115631698, MAF 0.001650; p.Arg753Cys, rs61745702, MAF 0.001649; p.Thr794Met, rs10248318, MAF 0.001784; p.Glu867Asp, rs3214000, MAF 0.01013; p.Asp952Glu, rs80143472, MAF 0.008845 (B) Quantitative analysis of head size using ImageJ to measure dorsal bright field images of 3 dpf zebrafish larvae. Statistical differences were calculated using student's t-test, n= 33-52, repeated; *, **, ***, **** indicate $p < 0.05$; 0.01; 0.001; and 0.0001 respectively, ns indicates not significant. Error bars represent standard error of the mean (s.e.m.).

Supplementary Tables

Table S1: Condensin complex genes, associated human disorders and animal models

Human genes	Condensin system	Human disorder	Animal models		
			Mouse ^a	Zebrafish ^c	<i>Drosophila</i> ^d
<i>SMC2</i>	Condensin I and II	na	Embryonic lethal	na	Increased mortality, neuroanatomical defects, partial lethality
<i>SMC4</i>	Condensin I and II	na	na	Reduced head size, neuroanatomical defects,	Reduced brain size, partial lethality
<i>NCAPD2</i>	Condensin I	Microcephaly (PMID: 27737959)	na	Reduced head size, decreased eye size, abnormal ploidy	Neuroanatomical defects, partial lethality
<i>NCAPG</i>	Condensin I	na	na	Decreased eye size, Retinal degeneration, Whole organism lethal	Abnormal variegation, lethality, increased mortality
<i>NCAPH</i>	Condensin I	Microcephaly (PMID: 27737959)	Embryonic lethal	Reduced head size, decreased eye size, abnormal ploidy	Lethality
<i>NCAPD3</i>	Condensin II	Microcephaly (PMID: 27737959)	na	na	Lethality
<i>NCAPG2</i>	Condensin II	na	Embryonic lethal	Reduced head size, neuroanatomical defects, renal tubule malformation*	na
<i>NCAPH2</i>	Condensin II	na	Reduced brain size, defective T cells, embryonic lethality	na	Infertility, partial lethality

^a <http://www.informatics.jax.org/>, ^c <http://zfin.org/>, ^d <http://flybase.org/>, *data from this study; na, not available.

Table S2: Whole exome sequencing capture statistics for family 1

Sample Name	% Total Reads Aligned	Avg Coverage	Reads Hit Target/ Buffer	% Targets Hit	% Base 1+ Coverage	% Base 10+ Coverage	% Base 20+ Coverage	% Base 40+ Coverage
Family 1 Father	98%	122	80%	99%	98.22%	96.19%	94.35%	87.66%
Family 1 Mother	97%	142	80%	99%	98.31%	96.56%	95.04%	89.96%
Family 1 Proband	97%	113	80%	99%	98.13%	96.03%	94.02%	86.28%
Average	97%	126	80%	99%	98.22%	96.26%	94.47%	87.97%

Table S3: Candidate variants in family 1 and family 2 subsequent to bioinformatic filtering.

Gene	Protein name	OMIM ID	Phenotype in OMIM	hg19 coordinate	Inheritance	Transcript (GenBank)	Nucleotide change	Protein change	Frequency in controls (gnomAD)*	PolyPhen-2	Mutation Taster
Family 1 (DM074)											
<i>GLRA3</i>	glycine receptor, alpha-3 subunit	600421	None	chr4:175710090	<i>de novo</i>	NM_006529.3	c.76G>A	p.Val26Ile	4/250022 (0.000016)	Benign	Disease causing
<i>TTN</i>	titin	604145; 613765; 608807; 603689; 611705; 600334	Cardiomyopathy, dilated, 1G; Cardiomyopathy, familial hypertrophic, 9 (AD); Muscular dystrophy, limb-girdle, type 2J (AR); Myopathy, proximal, with early respiratory muscle involvement; Salih myopathy (AR); Tibial muscular dystrophy, tardive (AD)	chr2:179474228	paternal	NM_133378.4	c.44105G>T	p.Ser14702Ile	(0.0004) 1 homozygote	Benign	Polymorphism
				chr2:179633490	maternal	NM_133378.4	c.9073C>G	p.Leu3025Val	(0.000004)	Probably damaging	Disease causing
<i>NCAPG2</i>	non-SMC condensin II complex subunit G2	608532	None	chr7:158455050	maternal	NM_017760.6	c.1825A>G	p.Lys609Glu	0	Benign	Polymorphism
				chr7:158449380	paternal	NM_017760.6	c.2078C>T	p.Thr693Met	7/245490 (0.00002851)	Probably damaging	Polymorphism
Family 2 (DM516)											
<i>NCAPG2</i>	non-SMC condensin II complex subunit G2	608532	None	chr7:158447908	maternal/paternal	NM_017760.6	c.2548A>C	p.Thr850Pro	0	Probably damaging	Disease causing
<i>CPZ</i>	carboxypeptidase Z	603105	None	chr4:8609123	paternal	NM_003652.3	c.1165A>G	p.Lys389Glu	264/276878 (0.0009535)	Benign	Polymorphism
				chr4:8621112	maternal	NM_003652.3	c.1694G>A	p.Arg565His	113/277108 (0.0004078) 1 homozygote	Probably damaging	Disease causing
<i>FAM184A</i>	family with sequence similarity 184 member A	None	None	chr6:119399385	paternal	NM_024581.5	c.80G>T	p.Ala27Glu	112/176992 (0.0006328) 1 homozygote	Benign	Polymorphism
				chr6:119282948	maternal	NM_024581.5	c.3319A>G	p.Lys1107Glu	118/276832 (0.0004263) 1 homozygote	Probably damaging	Disease causing

*Accessed January 2018

Table S4. Propidium iodide staining and flow cytometry revealed augmented G2/M arrest in the family 1 proband.

Control					Family 1 proband (DM74-0001)				
Marker	Left	Right	Events	% Gated	Marker	Left	Right	Events	% Gated
All	0	1023	9832	100.0	All	0	1023	9642	100.0
M1	201	348	9131	92.87	M1	201	348	8161	84.64
M2	348	515	282	2.87	M2	348	515	821	8.51
M3	515	695	430	4.37	M3	515	695	683	7.08

Table S5. *ncapg2* Morpholino and CRISPR sequences. Bold text indicates sequence complementary to target region.

	5'-3' sequence
ncapg2 MO	GATGTGTTTTCTGACCTGTCTGACT
ncapg2 sgRNA1_F	TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGGGATT TACAAGGCA
ncapg2 sgRNA1_R	TTCTAGCTCTAA AACTGCCTTG TAAATCCCGCC
ncapg2 sgRNA2_F	TAATACGACTCACTATAGGTGATCCAGCGCTCTGAAG
ncapg2 sgRNA2_R	TTCTAGCTCTAA AACTTCAGAGCGCTGG ATCAC

Table S6. Gene set enrichment analysis results generated from transcriptomic profiles of *ncapg2* F0 mutant vs *ncapg2* gRNA1-injected embryo heads at 2 dpf.

Name	Gene Ontology ID	Size	ES	NES	NOM p-val	FDR q-val	FWER p-val
Extracellular matrix structural constituent	GO:0005201	36	0.71	2.58	0	0.00E+00	0
Eye morphogenesis	GO:0048592	151	0.49	2.38	0	6.95E-04	0.001
Hindbrain development	GO:0030902	97	0.52	2.35	0	9.32E-04	0.002
Collagen trimer	GO:0005581	57	0.57	2.32	0	1.05E-03	0.003
Camera type eye morphogenesis	GO:0048593	114	0.51	2.31	0	8.43E-04	0.003
Lens development in camera type eye	GO:0002088	24	0.69	2.29	0	7.02E-04	0.003
Skeletal system development	GO:0001501	220	0.45	2.27	0	1.19E-03	0.006
Embryonic eye morphogenesis	GO:0048048	35	0.62	2.24	0	1.56E-03	0.009
Morphogenesis of a polarized epithelium	GO:0001738	19	0.70	2.21	0	1.39E-03	0.009
Sensory organ morphogenesis	GO:0090596	201	0.44	2.21	0	1.25E-03	0.009
Organ morphogenesis	GO:0009887	486	0.40	2.20	0	1.27E-03	0.01
Epithelial cell differentiation	GO:0030855	132	0.46	2.20	0	1.28E-03	0.011
Regulation of transmembrane receptor protein serine threonine kinase signaling pathway	GO:0090092	85	0.49	2.20	0	1.18E-03	0.011
Eye development	GO:0001654	280	0.42	2.19	0	1.30E-03	0.013
Camera type eye development	GO:0031076	229	0.43	2.19	0	1.31E-03	0.014
Non canonical Wnt signaling pathway	GO:0035567	31	0.63	2.18	0	1.58E-03	0.017
BMP signaling pathway	GO:0030510	73	0.51	2.16	0	2.15E-03	0.025
Pectoral fin development	GO:0033339	52	0.53	2.14	0	2.19E-03	0.027
Negative regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process & Negative regulation of cellular macromolecule biosynthetic process	GO:0010558	157	0.44	2.14	0	2.22E-03	0.029
Negative regulation of biosynthetic process	GO:0009890	173	0.43	2.14	0	2.18E-03	0.03
Wnt signaling pathway	GO:0016055	167	0.43	2.13	0	2.68E-03	0.039
Negative regulation of cellular biosynthetic process	GO:0031327	172	0.43	2.13	0	2.68E-03	0.041
Ameboidal type cell migration	GO:0001667	148	0.44	2.12	0	2.69E-03	0.043
Regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter	GO:0006357	406	0.39	2.12	0	2.93E-03	0.049

Size, Number of genes in the gene set after filtering out those genes not in the expression dataset; ES, Enrichment score; NES, Normalized enrichment score; NOM p-val, statistical significance of the enrichment score; FDR q-val, false discovery rate; FWER p-val, Familywise-error rate.