

Use of targeted high-throughput sequencing for genetic classification of patients with bleeding diathesis and suspected platelet disorder

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Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1. Panel design of the 59 genes (in alphabetical order within five functional groups).

Functional group	Gene	Transcripts	Mode of inheritance ^A
Transcription regulation	<i>ANKRD26^B</i>	NM_014915.2	AD
	<i>FLI1</i>	NM_001271012.1; NM_001271010.1; NM_002017.4	AD; AR
	<i>GATA1</i>	NM_002049.3	XLR
	<i>GFI1B</i>	NM_004188.6	AD; AR
	<i>HOXA11</i>	NM_005523.5	AD
	<i>JAK2</i>	NM_004972.3	AD
	<i>MPL</i>	NM_005373.2	AR
	<i>RBM8A^B</i>	NM_005105.4	AR
	<i>ROCK1</i>	NM_005406.2	n. a.
	<i>RUNX1</i>	NM_001754.4; NM_001001890.2; NM_001122607.1	AD
	<i>THPO</i>	NM_001290028.1	AD
Cytoskeleton structure and regulation	<i>ACTN1</i>	NM_001130004.1	AD
	<i>DIAPH1</i>	NM_005219.4	AD
	<i>DNM2</i>	NM_001005360.2; NM_001005361.2; NM_004945.3; NM_001005362.2; NM_001190716.1	AD; AR
	<i>FLNA</i>	NM_001110556.1; NM_001456.3	XLD; XLR
	<i>MYH9</i>	NM_002473.5	AD
	<i>PFN1</i>	NM_005022.3	n. a.
	<i>TPM4</i>	NM_001145160.1; NM_003290.2	n. a.
	<i>TUBB1</i>	NM_030773.3	AD
	<i>WAS</i>	NM_000377.2	XLR
	Granule biogenesis and trafficking	<i>AP3B1</i>	NM_003664.4
<i>BLOC1S3</i>		NM_212550.4	AR
<i>BLOC1S6</i>		NM_001311255.1; NM_012388.3	AR
<i>DTNBP1</i>		NM_032122.4; NM_183040.2; NM_001271668.1; NM_001271669.1	AR
<i>HPS1</i>		NM_000195.4	AR
<i>HPS3</i>		NM_032383.4	AR
<i>HPS4</i>		NM_022081.5	AR
<i>HPS5</i>		NM_181507.1	AR
<i>HPS6</i>		NM_024747.5	AR
<i>LYST</i>		NM_000081.3	AR
<i>NBEA</i>		NM_015678.4	n. a.
<i>NBEAL2</i>		NM_015175.2	AR
<i>STXBP2</i>		NM_001272034.1; NM_006949.3; NM_001127396.2	AR
<i>VIPAS39</i>		NM_001193314.1; NM_001193316.1	AR
<i>VPS33B</i>		NM_018668.4	AR

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Membrane receptor signalling	<i>CD36</i>	NM_001001548.2	AR
	<i>CLEC1B</i>	NM_016509.3	n. a.
	<i>FERMT3</i>	NM_178443.2	AR
	<i>GP1BA</i>	NM_000173.6	AD; AR
	<i>GP1BB</i>	NM_000407.4	AR
	<i>GP5</i>	NM_004488.2	n. a.
	<i>GP6</i>	NM_001083899.2	AR
	<i>GP9</i>	NM_000174.4	AR
	<i>ITGA2B</i>	NM_000419.4	AD; AR
	<i>ITGB3</i>	NM_000212.2	AD; AR
	<i>P2RY1</i>	NM_002563.4	n. a.
	<i>P2RY12</i>	NM_022788.4	AR
	<i>PAR1 (F2R)</i>	NM_001992.4	n. a.
	<i>PLA2G4A</i>	NM_024420.2	n. a.
	<i>SRC</i>	NM_198291.2	AD
	<i>SYK</i>	NM_003177.6	n. a.
	Other pathways	<i>TBXA2R</i>	NM_201636.2; NM_001060.5
<i>ANO6</i>		NM_001204803.1; NM_001142679.1; NM_001025356.2; NM_001142678.1	AR
<i>COL1A1</i>		NM_000088.3	AD
<i>CYCS</i>		NM_018947.5	AD
<i>ORAI1</i>		NM_032790.3	AD; AR
<i>PLAU</i>		NM_001145031.2; NM_002658.4	AD
<i>PLAUR</i>		NM_002659.3; NM_001005376.2	n. a.
<i>STIM1</i>		NM_001277961.1; NM_001277962.1	AD; (AR)

^A Except for somatic mutations; ^B Genes with additional sequencing of non-coding regions.

Abbreviations: AD: autosomal-dominant; AR: autosomal-recessive; n. a.: not available; XLD: X-linked dominant; XLR: X-linked recessive.

Supplementary Table 2. Detection of variants previously identified by Sanger sequencing.

Control	Age	Sex	Diagnosis	Gene	Status	Detected variant	Reference
1	2 m	m	Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome	<i>WAS</i>	hem	c.631C>T, p.R211*	
2	5 m	f	TAR syndrome	<i>RBM8A</i>	comp het	IVS67+32G>C (first intron TAR SNP) + deletion	(41, 42)
3	17 d	f	Leukocyte-adhesion deficiency type 3	<i>FERMT3</i>	hom	p.Q533* (Exon 13)	(27)
4	14 y	f	ADP receptor defect	<i>P2YR12</i>	het	c.834T>G, p.Y278*	
5	3 m	m	MYH9-related disorder	<i>MYH9</i>	het	c.4270G>A, p.D1424N	

Abbreviations: ADP: adenosine diphosphate; comp het: compound-heterozygous; d: days; f: female; hem: hemizygous; het: heterozygous; hom: homozygous; IVS: intervening sequence; m (age): months; m (sex): male; SNP: single nucleotide polymorphism; TAR: thrombocyto-penia-absent radius syndrome; y: years.