

SMCHD1 mutation spectrum for facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy type 2 (FSHD2) and *Bosma arhinia* microphthalmia syndrome (BAMS) reveals disease-specific localization of variants in the ATPase domain

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## **Supplementary Materials and Methods**

### Genetic analysis of D4Z4 repeats

Determination of the D4Z4 repeat size and allelic background was performed by Southern blotting and hybridization with probes p13E-11, 4qA and 4qB as described previously. Hybridization conditions slightly vary between the different laboratories. In our laboratory hybridization with probe p13E-11 was performed in a buffer with 10% Dextran sulphate, 1M NaCl, 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 1% SDS and 250ug/ml Salmon sperm DNA at 65°C. 4qA and 4qB hybridizations were done in a phosphate buffer with 10% polyethylene glycol 6000.<sup>1</sup>

Methylation at D4Z4 was determined either by Southern blotting at the FseI site in D4Z4 or by bisulphite conversion and PCR at the DR1 site.<sup>2</sup> For Southern blotting based methylation analysis with probe p13E-11 we used the hybridization buffer with 10% Dextran sulphate (see before). Calculations of repeat size corrected methylation compared to controls (delta1) and SMCHD1 pathogenic variant carriers (delta2) were done as described previously.<sup>3</sup>

### SMCHD1 sequencing and variant prediction

SMCHD1 variants were identified by Sanger sequencing or by whole exome or whole genome sequencing (WES/WGS) followed by confirmation using Sanger sequencing. All variants identified in FSHD2, BAMS and controls have been submitted to the Leiden Open Variation Database (LOVD, [www.lovd.nl](http://www.lovd.nl)). The putative effects of the SMCHD1 variants were investigated through prediction algorithms using Alamut Visual v.2.4.2 (Interactive Biosoftware, <https://www.interactive-biosoftware.com/alamut-visual/>) or Variant Effect Predictor (VEP) in Ensemble (<https://www.ensembl.org/info/docs/tools/vep/index.html>). This includes SIFT (Sorting Intolerant from Tolerant, <http://sift.jcvi.org>), Polyphen2 (<http://genetics.bwh.harvard.edu/pph2/>) and Align GVGD (Grantham Variation and Grantham Deviation, <http://agvgd.hci.utah.edu/about.php>). Splicing predictions were done in Alamut.

### Statistical analysis

The FseI methylation level, delta1 and delta2 methylation score (in Supplementary figure 2) were compared using the unpaired t-test in Graphpad Prism 7. For the comparisons shown in Supplementary table 4, we used a Pearson chi-square test with Yates' continuity correction in R 3.3.2. For the visualization, the R packages ggplot2 and trackViewer from R/Bioconductor were used.<sup>4</sup>

## Supplementary Tables

nr	publication	identified variants	new variants
1	Lemmers et al., 2012 (PMID: 23143600) <sup>8</sup>	15	15
2	Sacconi et al., 2013 (PMID: 24075187) <sup>13</sup>	3	3
3	Mitsuhashi et al., 2013 (PMID: 24128691) <sup>10</sup>	1	1
4	Winston et al., 2015 (PMID: 24755953) <sup>15</sup>	1	1
5	Lemmers et al., 2015 (PMID: 25256356) <sup>3</sup>	51	36
6	Larsen et al., 2015 (PMID: 25370034) <sup>7</sup>	11	11
7	Smith et al., 2015 (poster ASHG 2015)	8	8
8	Lemmers et al., 2015 (PMID: 25820463) <sup>9</sup>	2	2
9	Boogaard et al., 2016 (PMID: 25782668) <sup>14</sup>	5	5
10	Hamanaka et al., 2016 (PMID: 27061275) <sup>6</sup>	11	11
11	Gaillard et al., 2016 (PMID: 27634379) <sup>5</sup>	1	1
12	Nguyen et al., 2017 (PMID: 28744936) <sup>12</sup>	1	1
13	Mul et al., 2018 (PMID: 29980640) <sup>11</sup>	23	6
		Total	101

### Supplementary table 1

Chronological overview of 101 published SMCHD1 variants involved in FSHD2.<sup>3, 5-15</sup> Third column shows all variants described in the publication. Some variants were described in consecutive publications and overlap. In the last column we only mention the non-overlapping variants.









## Supplementary table 2

Table summarizing the variant analysis in 187 unrelated FSHD2 families (F1-F187), 41 BAMS (B1-B41) families, 58 non-pathogenic variants (C1-C58) and 2 for which the pathogenicity is unclear (X1-X2), with proband in white and family members carrying the variant in grey (column 1). For each individual the family, personal number (nr) and gender (if known) is shown (columns 2, 3 and 4). For each variant, we provide cDNA (based on accession number NM\_015295.2), genomic (based on hg19, GRCh37.p5) and protein (NP\_056110.2) information (columns 5, 6 and 7). Column 8 describes the variant type (M=missense, D=insertion/deletion, N=nonsense, S3/S5 splice site variant at the 3' or 5' and SYN=synonymous). The variants are sorted by type and by position. ORF-disrupting (D-ORF) and ORF-preserving (P-ORF) consequence of the variant and the SMCHD1 exon number is shown in columns 9 and 10. The D4Z4 methylations values; FseI, delta 1 and delta2 for the individual are shown in columns 11,12 and 13. Values that were not determined or could not be calculated were indicated with NA. And for control individuals, variants that were analyzed in multiple individuals showing normal methylation values were marked normal. The dbSNP number and the frequency of the variant in the EXAC database (AFR=African, EUR=European; EAS=East Asian and SAS=South Asian populations) in columns 14-18). For missense variants we evaluated the pathogenic effect by the following prediction algorithms: PolyPhen (from Variant Effect Predictor in Ensemble; column 19), SIFT (from Alamut, column 20) and Align GVGD Class (columns 21, 22 and 23). Each program has a different pathogenicity score. A pathogenic prediction within one of the programs received a score of 1 (marked grey) and a benign prediction a score of 0 (marked white). The total prediction score for all 3 algorithms is shown in column 24, where we highlighted the variants in grey that obtained a false negative prediction (D4Z4 hypomethylation, but total prediction score <2), or a false positive prediction (normal D4Z4 methylation, but total prediction score >1). The last column shows the publication, in which the variant was first described.

	Mutation spectrum 2015 <sup>3</sup>		other published variants		new variants current study		total variants	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Indel	8	15,7%	11	20,8%	16	19,3%	35	18,7%
Missense	13	25,5%	20	37,7%	21	25,3%	54	28,9%
Nonsense	5	9,8%	5	9,4%	18	21,7%	28	15,0%
Splice site	25	49,0%	17	32,1%	28	33,7%	70	37,4%
Total	51		53		83		187	

Supplementary table 3

SMCHD1 variant type for all variants published in our previous study (n=51)<sup>3</sup>, in 12 other publications (n=53, Supplementary table 1)<sup>5-15</sup>, and new variants (n=83) in the current study.

Distribution	ATPase domain	%	Remaining protein	%	P value	Total
Exons	3-12		1-2 / 13-48			
Amino acids	445	22,2%	1560	77,8%	NA	2005
Indels <sup>1</sup>	10	28,6%	25	71,4%	0,49	35
Missense	27	50,0%	27	50,0%	3,61E-06	54
Nonsense	7	25,0%	21	75,0%	0,90	28
Splicing (S3)	1	5,9%	17	94,4%	0.16 <sup>2</sup>	182
Splicing (S5)	8	15,4%	44	84,6%	0,32	52
						351

<sup>1</sup> Complete gene deletions were not included

<sup>2</sup> Chi-squared approximation may be incorrect

#### Supplementary table 4

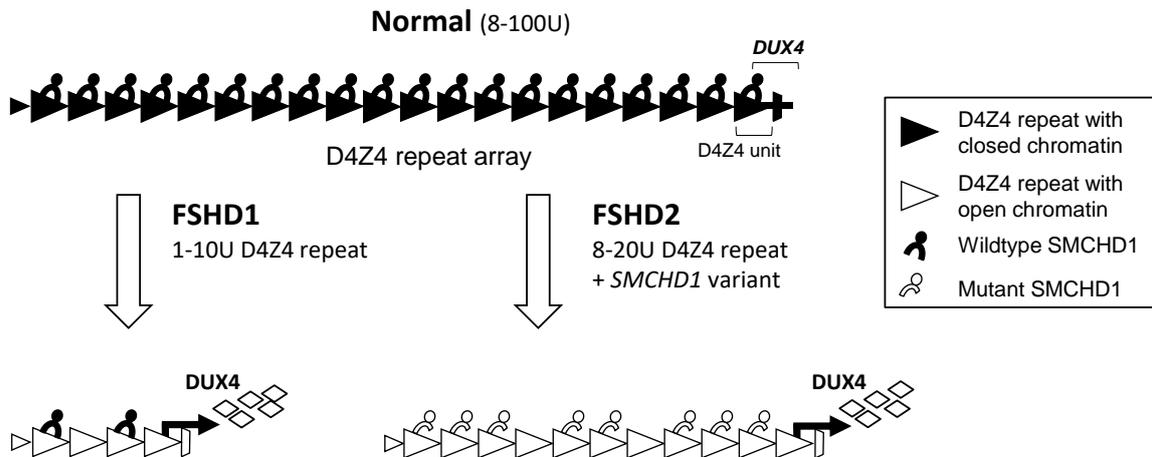
Distribution of the 187 FSHD2-related SMCHD1 variants in the C-terminal extended ATPase domain and in the rest of the protein. C-terminal extended ATPase domain is based on Gordon et al. 2017.<sup>16</sup> In contrast to the other variant types, we observe a significant enrichment (P value 1.59E-05) of missense variants in the extended ATPase domain compared with the size (445/2005 amino acids) of this region.

Proband ID	Sex	cDNA	Protein	Exon	Inheritance	PMID publication
K1	F	c.320T>C	L107P	3	NA	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
D1	M	c.386T>A	M129K	3	NA	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
New	F	c.386T>G	M129R	3	NA	new
11	F	c.400G>T	A134S	3	de novo	28067911 <sup>16</sup>
12	F	c.400G>T	A134S	3	de novo	28067911 <sup>16</sup>
M1 and 2*	F	c.403A>T	S135C	3	de novo	28067909 <sup>17</sup> /28067911 <sup>16</sup>
AF1 and 4*	F	c.403A>T	S135C	3	de novo	28067909 <sup>17</sup> /28067911 <sup>16</sup>
I1	M	c.404 G>A	S135N	3	de novo	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
R1	F	c.404G>A	S135N	3	Probably familial	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
3	M	c.404G>A	S135N	3	de novo	28067911 <sup>16</sup>
AK1	M	c.404G>T	S135I	3	de novo	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
1	M	c.407A>G	E136G	3	de novo	28067911 <sup>16</sup>
T1	M	c.408A>C	E136D	3	Paternal	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
AG1	F	c.410 G>A	G137E	3	NA	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
A1	F	c.415A>C	N139H	3	de novo	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
Y1	F	c.415A>C	N139H	3	NA	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
C1	M	c.423G>C	L141F	3	NA	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
E1	M	c.423G>C	L141F	3	NA	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
S1	F	c.423G>C	L141F	3	NA	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
V1	M	c.423G>T	L141F	3	de novo	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
AB1	M	c.511T>G	F171V	5	Probably familial	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
AA1	M	c.725C>G	A242G	6	de novo	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
10	F	c.1025G>C	W342S	8	de novo	28067911 <sup>16</sup>
O1	F	c.1034A>G	Q345R	8	Maternal	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
F1	M	c.1043A>G	H348R	9	NA	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
L1 and 13*	F	c.1043A>G	H348R	9	NA	28067909 <sup>17</sup> /28067911 <sup>16</sup>
N1 and 5*	M	c.1043A>G	H348R	9	de novo	28067909 <sup>17</sup> /28067911 <sup>16</sup>
X1	F	c.1043A>G	H348R	9	de novo	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
Z1	M	c.1043A>G	H348R	9	NA	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
AC1	M	c.1043A>G	H348R	9	de novo	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
AE1	M	c.1043A>G	H348R	9	de novo	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
14	F	c.1043A>G	H348R	9	NA	28067911 <sup>16</sup>
AH1	F	c.1199A>T	Q400L	10	Paternal	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
P1 and 6*	M	c.1259A>T	D420V	10	de novo	28067909 <sup>17</sup> /28067911 <sup>16</sup>
9	M	c.1259A>T	D420V	10	de novo	28067911 <sup>16</sup>
W1	M	c.1417G>C	E473Q	11	NA	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
8	F	c.1552A>G	K518E	12	NA	28067911 <sup>16</sup>
J1	M	c.1568C>A	T523K	12	NA	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
U1	F	c.1568C>A	T523K	12	NA	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
B1	M	c.1571A>G	N524S	12	NA	28067909 <sup>17</sup>
AJ1 and 7*	M	c.1655G>A	R552Q	13	de novo	28067909 <sup>17</sup> /28067911 <sup>16</sup>

Supplementary table 5

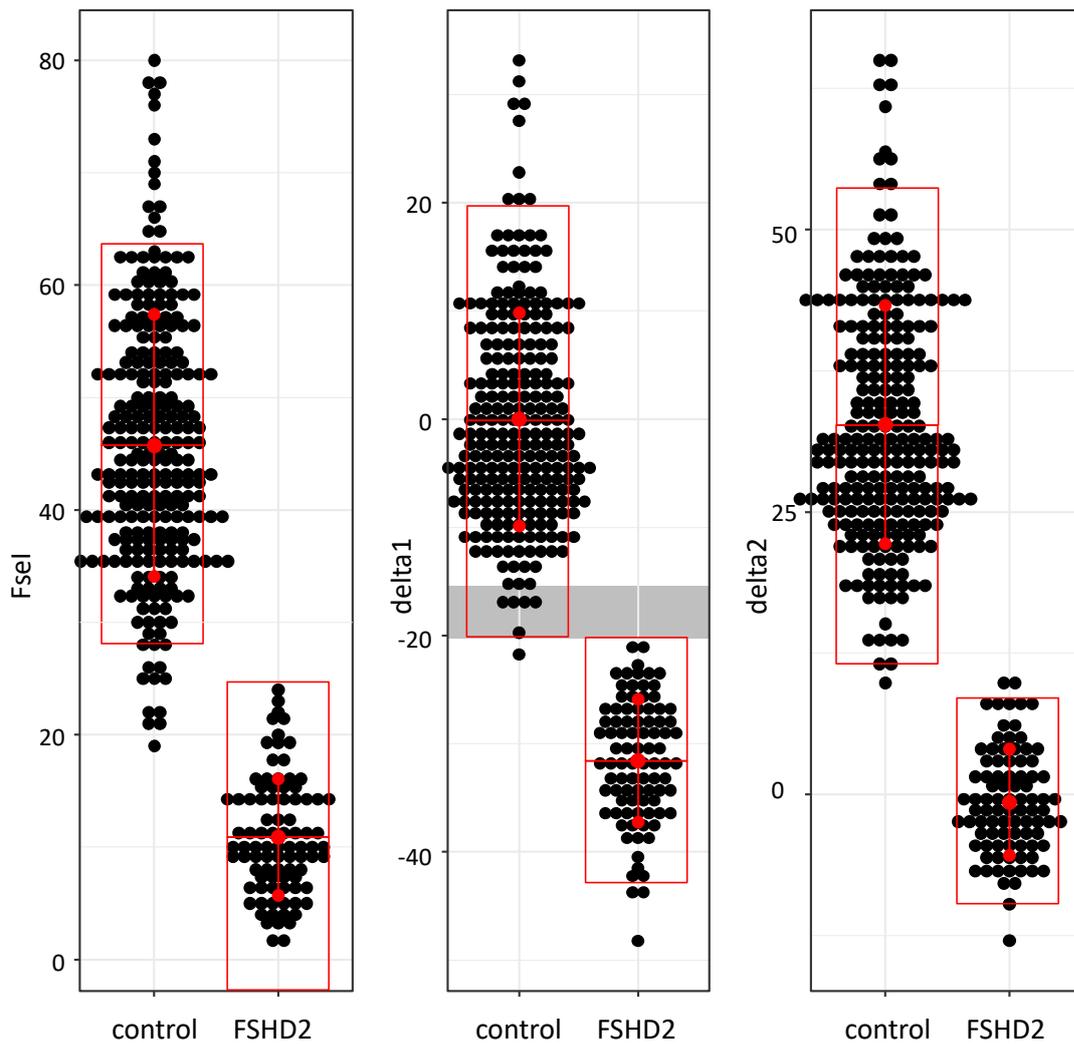
Overview of SMCHD1 variants identified in 41 BAMS families from previous publications.<sup>16, 17</sup> The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> columns show the reference ID and gender of the proband. The 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> columns shows the position of the variant in the cDNA, the protein and the exon and whether the variants occurred de novo, or not. The PMID of the publication describing the family is shown in the last column.

## Supplementary Figures



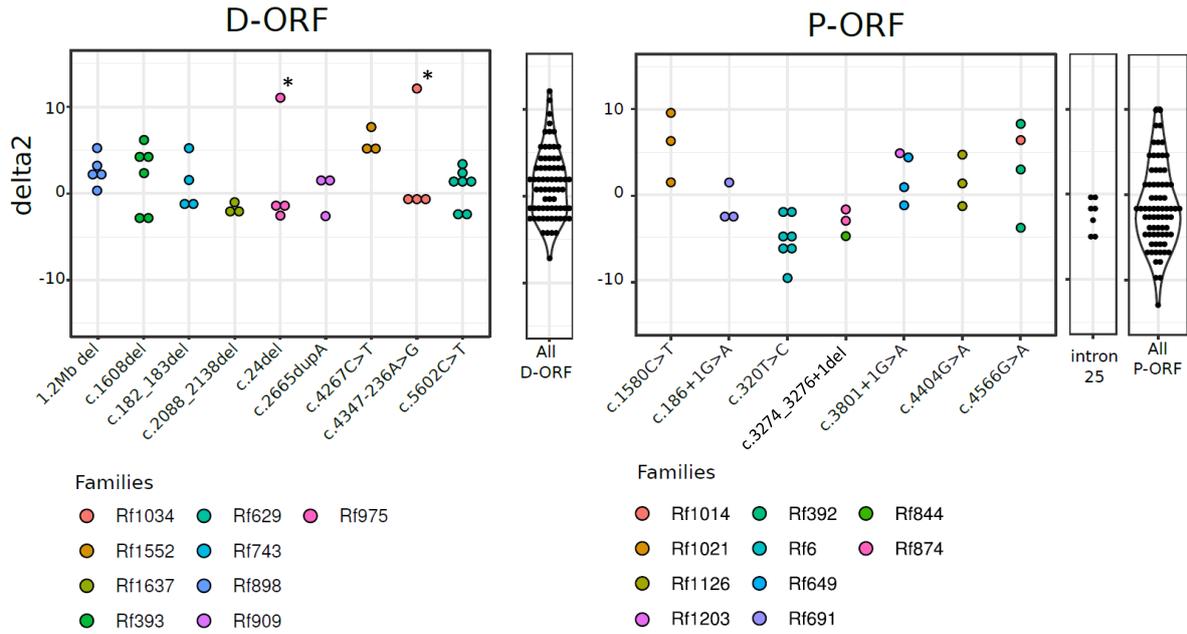
Supplementary figure 1

FSHD is caused by mis-expression of the transcription factor DUX4 in skeletal muscle, where it is normally repressed. A complete copy of the DUX4 retrogene is embedded in the most distal unit of the D4Z4 macrosatellite repeat on chromosome 4 and the region immediately distal to the repeat. In control individuals the repeat varies between 8-100 units, In most FSHD cases, the disease is caused by a D4Z4 repeat contraction to a size of 1-10 units (FSHD1). The less common form FSHD2 is caused by heterozygous variants in the chromatin modifier SMCHD1 in combination with a D4Z4 repeat of 8-20 units, also resulting in DUX4 expression in skeletal muscle. Individual D4Z4 units are depicted as open and filled (representing open and closed chromatin structure) triangles, DUX4 protein expression is indicated with diamonds. Wildtype and mutant SMCHD1 protein are indicated with a closed and open symbol, respectively.



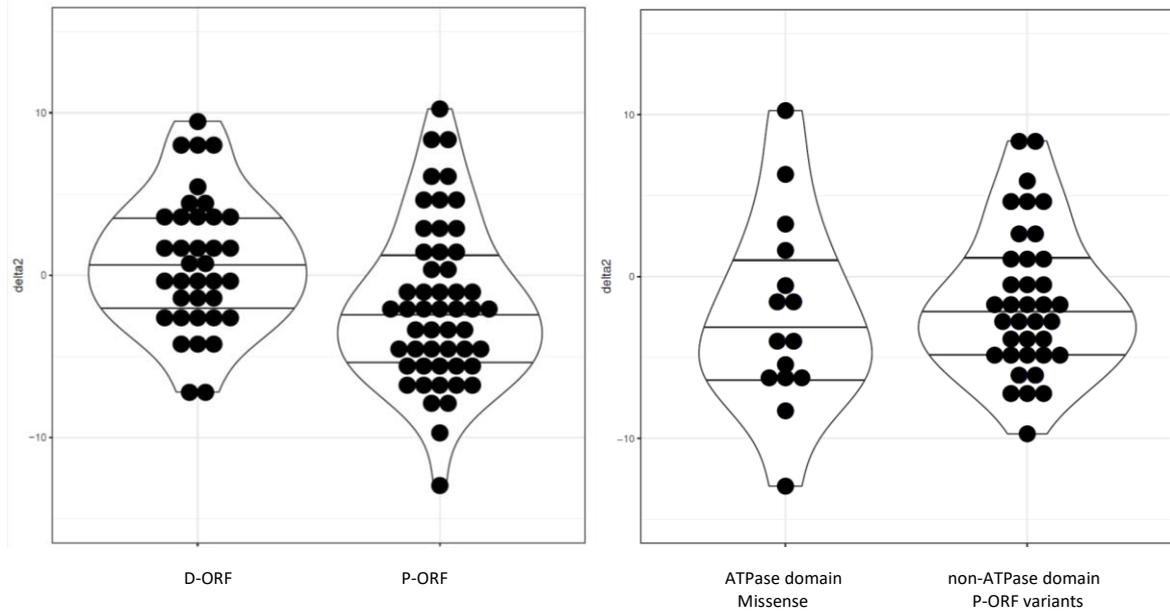
Supplementary figure 2

Threshold methylation values for control individuals (n=249) and for unrelated FSHD2 patients in this study (n=89). The red vertical line with dots indicates the average methylation and 1 SD, while the red box indicates the control and FSHD2 threshold for the different methylation values (1.5 or 2 SD). The FseI methylation value shows the highest variability due to the contribution of the D4Z4 repeat size. The average methylation in controls is 46.8% with a SD of 14.1% and the threshold for FSHD2 is defined at 25% (1.5 SD below the average). The delta1 value has an average value in controls of 0% with an SD of 10.0% and the threshold for FSHD2 is defined at -20.0% (2 SD below the average). We also define a delta1 grey zone between -15.0% to -20.0% where the milder methylation defect might occur due to variants in unknown epigenetic modifiers. The delta2 value is only valid for SMCHD1 mutation carriers. The average is -0.7% and the standard deviation is 4.7%.



Supplementary figure 3

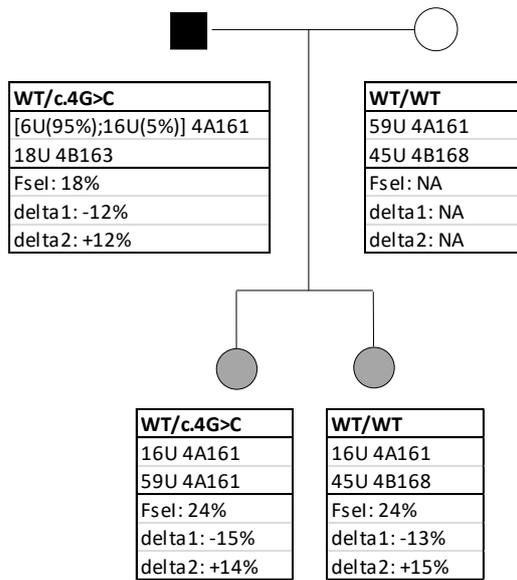
Delta2 methylation values for carriers of the same SMCHD1 variant in comparison to the distribution of all carriers of a disrupting ORF (D-ORF, left) or preserving ORF (P-ORF, right) variant. For most variants the methylation level of different carriers is comparable. Also different intron 25 variants which probably all result in the skip of exon 25 have a comparable delta2 methylation value (P-ORF, right). Individuals with exceptionally high D4Z4 methylation levels discussed in the text are marked with an asterisk.



Supplementary figure 4

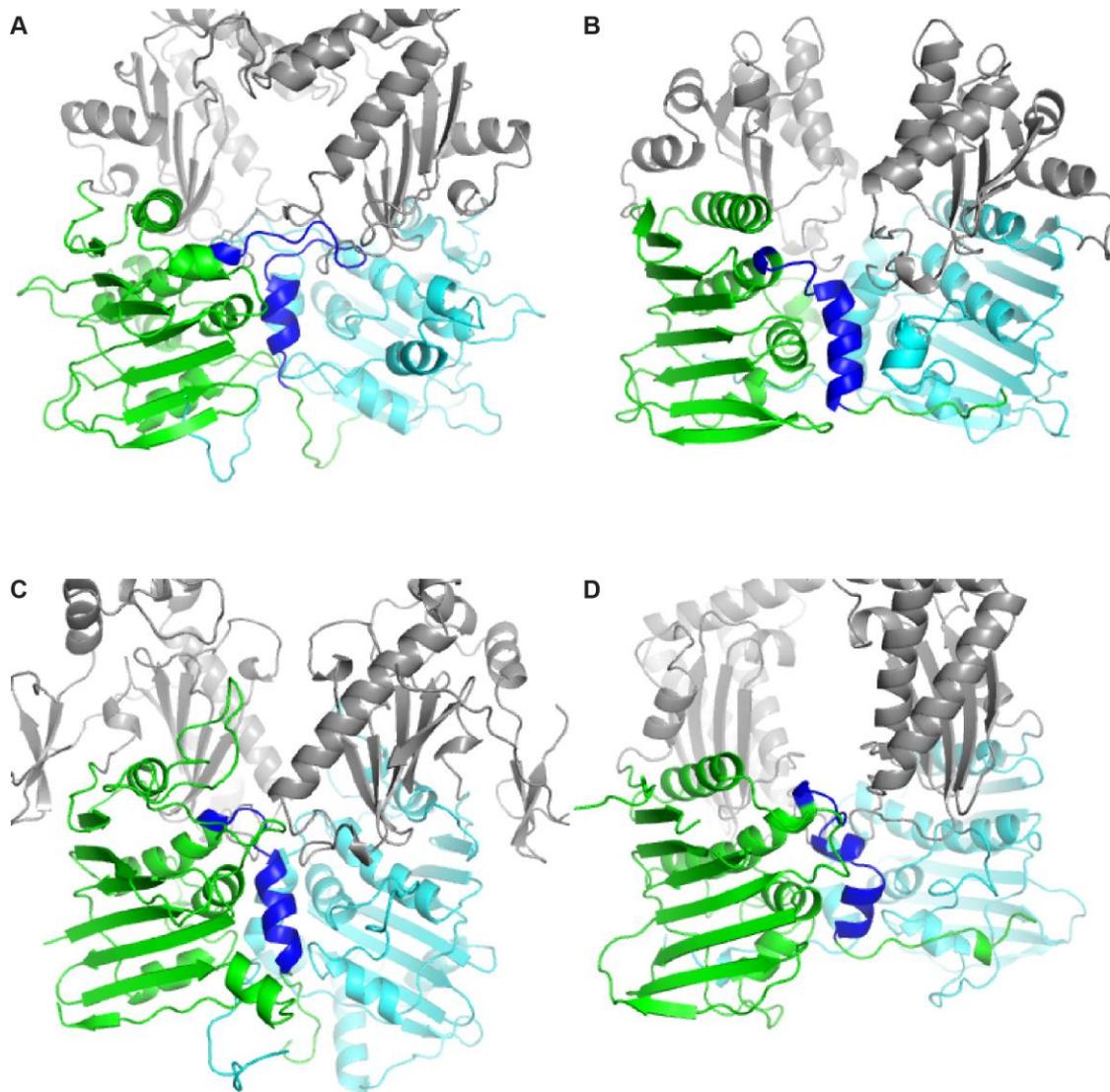
Violin plot with delta2 methylation values for unrelated carriers of an D-ORF or P-ORF SMCHD1 variant (left) and for ATPase domain P-ORF missense variants and the other P-ORF variants (right). The lines indicate the average, the 25th and 75th percentiles.

## Rf668



### Supplementary figure 5

Pedigree of family Rf668. Father and both daughters have an Fsel methylation below the FSHD2 threshold and low, but normal, delta1 scores. The father and oldest daughter are heterozygous for the SMCHD1 variant A2P, while the youngest daughter does not carry the variant. The first column shows information on the SMCHD1 variant, the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> columns show repeat size and haplotype of both D4Z4 alleles at chromosome 4. The other columns show information on the Fsel, delta1 and delta2 methylation values.



Supplementary figure 6

Comparison of four GHKL ATPase dimers and their downstream ,or C-terminal extended, domains. (A) Computational model of SMCHD1, (B) *E. coli* MutL, (C) MORC2 and (D) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* GyrB. In each panel, the two ATPase domains are colored in green and cyan, with a helix and loop at the dimer interface marked in dark blue. In SMCHD1, several BAMS mutations localize to this loop. Downstream domains (M-domain, transducer domain) are colored in grey. The ATPase domains show strong structural conservation, while the downstream domains show a much greater structural diversity.

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