

6. Overview of previously described candidate modifier genes and variants in them detected in the current cohort

Previously described candidate gene	Described effect	Reference	Number of variants (CADD <sup>a</sup> >20) in current cohort				
			Variants in only mild or severe member of families with varying phenotypes (MAF<0.01, CADD>20)	Type A variants (MAF <sup>b</sup> <0.01, CADD>20)		Type D variants (MAF<0.5, all CADD scores)	
				Mild patients (n)	Severe patients (n)	Mild patients (n)	Severe patients (n)
<b>SCN9A</b>	Pathogenic variants present in multiple Dravet syndrome patients	Singh 2009		1	2	2	3
<b>SCN8A</b>	SCN8A pathogenic variants rescue SCN1A-phenotype in mice; increased resistance for induces seizures in mice with GEFS+ variants	Martin, 2007; Hawkins, 2012		1		1	1
<b>HLF</b>	Decreased survival in HLF/SCN1A double knockout mice	Hawkins, 2016					
<b>POLG</b>	POLG variants may increase susceptibility to focal brain injury during prolonged seizures in Dravet syndrome	Gaily,2013			1		4
<b>CACNB4</b>	Pathogenic variant in Dravet syndrome patient who died after status epilepticus	Ohmori, 2008					
<b>CACNA1G</b>	Decreased Cacna1g expression led to partial amelioration in SCN1A+/- mice	Calhoun, 2017			1	2	2
<b>CACNA1A</b>	More severe phenotype in Dravet syndrome patients who also have CACNA1A variants	Ohmori, 2013			1		3

<b>GABRA2</b>	Potential candidate gene at locus linked to premature lethality in Scn1a+/- mice	Miller, 2014					
<b>GABRG3</b>	“ “	Miller, 2014				1	
<b>GABRB3</b>	“ “	Miller, 2014					
<b>GABRA6</b>	“ “	Miller, 2014		1		2	2
<b>GABRB2</b>	“ “	Miller, 2014					1
<b>CACNA1A</b>	“ “	Miller, 2014					
<b>CACNA2D1</b>	“ “	Miller, 2014					1
<b>CLCN3</b>	“ “	Miller, 2014					
<b>KCNJ11</b>	“ “	Miller, 2014				1	
<b>ATP1A3</b>	“ “	Miller, 2014			1		2
<b>LGI2</b>	“ “	Miller, 2014					2
<b>MAPK10</b>	“ “	Miller, 2014					
<b>RELN</b>	“ “	Miller, 2014					3
<b>SLC7A10</b>	“ “	Miller, 2014				1	
<b>KCNQ2</b>	Variants present in 3/12 severe Dravet syndrome patients, not in mild patients; More severe phenotype in GEFS+ mice that also carry KCNQ2 variant	Hammer, 2017; Hakwins, 2012				1	3
<b>SCN2A</b>	More severe phenotype in GEFS+ mice that also carry SCN2A variant	Hawkins, 2012			1		1
<b>Top ranking EE genes in common epilepsy</b>							
<b>DEPDC5</b>	Enriched in common epilepsies	Epi4K consortium, 2017	2 variants in more severe brother of family 3; both are however mildly affected			4	5
<b>LGI1</b>	“ “	Epi4K consortium, 2017					
<b>PCDH19</b>	“ “	Epi4K consortium,					

		2017					
<b>GRIN2A</b>	“ “	Epi4K consortium, 2017					2
<b>KCNA2</b>	“ “	Epi4K consortium, 2017				2	1
<b>GABRB3</b>	“ “	Epi4K consortium, 2017					
<b>GABRA1</b>	“ “	Epi4K consortium, 2017					
<b>KCNQ2</b>	Enriched in common epilepsies	Epi4K consortium, 2017				1	3
<b>GABRG2</b>	Enriched in common epilepsies	Epi4K consortium, 2017					
<b>SCN1B</b>	“ “	Epi4K consortium, 2017					
<b>SLC6A1</b>	“ “	Epi4K consortium, 2017	1 variant in mildly affected grandmother of Dravet syndrome patients (family 6)				
<b>EEF1A2</b>	“ “	Epi4K consortium, 2017					

<sup>a</sup> PHRED-scaled CADD (Combined Annotation Dependent Depletion). A score of >20 represents the top 1% deleterious substitutions in the human genome.

<sup>b</sup> Minor allele frequency; only variants with a frequency below this threshold in both the exomes and genomes in the gnomAD database are included.