

# Mutations of the Transcriptional Corepressor *ZMYM2* Cause Syndromic Urinary Tract Malformations

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## Summary

Congenital anomalies of the kidney and urinary tract (CAKUT) constitute one of the most frequent birth defects and represent the most common cause of chronic kidney disease in the first three decades of life. Despite the discovery of dozens of monogenic causes of CAKUT, most pathogenic pathways remain elusive. We performed whole-exome sequencing (WES) in 551 individuals with CAKUT and identified a heterozygous *de novo* stop-gain variant in *ZMYM2* in two different families with CAKUT. Through collaboration, we identified in total 14 different heterozygous loss-of-function mutations in *ZMYM2* in 15 unrelated families. Most mutations occurred *de novo*, indicating possible interference with reproductive function. Human disease features are replicated in *X. tropicalis* larvae with morpholino knockdowns, in which expression of truncated *ZMYM2* proteins, based on individual mutations, failed to rescue renal and craniofacial defects. Moreover, heterozygous *Zmym2*-deficient mice recapitulated features of CAKUT with high penetrance. The *ZMYM2* protein is a component of a transcriptional corepressor complex recently linked to the silencing of developmentally regulated endogenous retrovirus elements. Using protein-protein interaction assays, we show that *ZMYM2* interacts with additional epigenetic silencing complexes, as well as confirming that it binds to FOXP1, a transcription factor that has also been linked to CAKUT. In summary, our findings establish that loss-of-function mutations of *ZMYM2*, and potentially that of other proteins in its interactome, as causes of human CAKUT, offering new routes for studying the pathogenesis of the disorder.

## Introduction

Congenital anomalies of the kidney and urinary tract (CAKUT) constitute one of the most frequent birth defects, causing almost 50% of all cases of end-stage kidney disease (ESKD) in the first three decades of life.<sup>1</sup> In humans, the identification of 40 monogenic causes of isolated CAKUT and 153 monogenic causes of syndromic CAKUT has allowed delineation of multiple pathways of human CAKUT including those involving bone morphogenic protein signaling and retinoic acid signaling.<sup>2,3</sup> However, the

genes thus far implicated in monogenic forms of CAKUT account for only ~14%–20% of cases.<sup>3–5</sup> Thus, a significant proportion of CAKUT is still molecularly unidentified and many pathogenic pathways are still elusive.<sup>2</sup> To gain further insight into the pathogenesis of human CAKUT, we performed whole-exome sequencing (WES) in a large international cohort of 551 individuals from different families with CAKUT. We identified 14 different heterozygous mutations in *ZMYM2* in 15 unrelated families (19 affected individuals) with syndromic CAKUT who also had extrarenal features. *ZMYM2* (MIM: 602221), previously known as

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FIM, ZNF198, or RAMP, is a nuclear zinc finger protein that localizes to the nucleus, specifically to the PML body.<sup>6</sup> It forms part of a transcriptional complex acting as a corepressor by interacting with different nuclear receptors, and the LSD1-CoREST-HDAC1 complex on chromatin.<sup>7</sup> The role of ZMYM2 in kidney and ureter development is largely unknown and ZMYM2 mutations have not previously been implicated in kidney disease.

## Material and Methods

### Subjects, Whole-Exome Sequencing, and Variant Evaluation

Approval for human subjects research was obtained from the Institutional Review Boards of the University of Michigan, Boston Children's Hospital, and from other relevant local Ethics Review Boards. The procedures followed in this study were in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation. Proper informed consent was obtained from all participants. Following informed consent, we obtained

clinical data, pedigree data, and blood samples from individuals with CAKUT from worldwide sources using a standardized questionnaire. Informed consent was obtained from the individuals and/or the substitute decision maker, as appropriate. The diagnosis of CAKUT was made by nephrologists and/or urologists based on relevant imaging.

Whole-exome sequencing was performed as previously described.<sup>3</sup> Briefly, DNA samples from affected individuals and unaffected family members were subjected to WES using Agilent SureSelect human exome capture arrays (Life Technologies) with next generation sequencing (NGS) on an Illumina sequencing platform. Sequence reads were mapped against the human reference genome (NCBI build 37/hg19) using CLC Genomics Workbench (v.6.5.1) software (CLC bio). Mutation analysis was performed under recessive, dominant, or *de novo* models, as previously published.<sup>3,8,9</sup> Mutation analysis was performed by geneticists and cell biologists, who had knowledge regarding clinical phenotypes, pedigree structure, and genetic mapping, and was in line with proposed guidelines.<sup>10,11</sup> Sequence variants remaining after WES evaluation were examined for segregation. Filtering was performed to retain only alleles with a minor allele frequency (MAF) < 0.1%, a widely accepted cutoff for autosomal-dominant

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2020.08.013>

disorders.<sup>12,13</sup> MAF was estimated using combined datasets incorporating all available data from the 1000 Genomes Project, the Exome Variant Server (EVS) project, dbSNP145, the Exome Aggregation Consortium (ExAC), and gnomAD. We filtered to retain variants in genes with a PLI score of >0.3 based on a dominant hypothesis. To predict deleteriousness of variants, we used the University of Santa Cruz Human Genome Browser for the presence of paralogous genes, pseudogenes, or misalignments, then scrutinized all variants with MAF < 0.1% within the sequence alignments of the CLC Genomic Workbench software program and employed other web based programs (see [Web Resources](#)). Variants were confirmed by Sanger sequencing for segregation of phenotype with genotype.

When trios were available for analysis, data processing of FASTQs were performed by the Genomics Platform at the Broad Institute of Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Broad Institute). Single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNPs) and insertions/deletions (indels) were jointly called across all samples using Genome Analysis Toolkit (GATK) HaplotypeCaller. Default filters were applied to SNP and indel calls using the GATK Variant Quality Score Recalibration (VQSR) approach. Lastly, the variants were annotated using Variant Effect Predictor (VEP).<sup>14</sup> The variant call set was uploaded on to Seqr for analysis of the WES output.

Through collaboration with GeneDx, using genomic DNA from the proband or proband and parent(s), the exonic regions and flanking splice junctions of the genome were captured using the Clinical Research Exome kit (Agilent Technologies) or the IDT xGen Exome Research Panel v.1.0. Massively parallel (Next-Gen) sequencing was done on an Illumina system with 100 base pairs or greater paired-end reads. Reads were aligned to human genome build GRCh37/UCSC hg19 and analyzed for sequence variants using a custom-developed analysis tool. Additional sequencing technology and variant interpretation protocol has been previously described.<sup>15</sup> The general assertion criteria for variant classification are publicly available on the GeneDx ClinVar submission.

### Control Cohorts

Variants were also tested for absence from in-house control populations. The control cohort consisted of 100 families with steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome (SRNS) in whom a definitive underlying monogenic cause had already been established. An additional control cohort of 257 different families with a clinical diagnosis of nephronophthisis (NPHP) with no genetic cause identified was also used as previously described.<sup>16</sup>

### cDNA Cloning

Full-length human *ZMYM2* cDNA (cDNA clone HsCD00082148) was subcloned by PCR from full-length cDNA and cDNA clones. Expression vectors were generated using LR Clonase (Thermo Fisher) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The following expression vectors were used in this study: pRK5-N-Myc and pcDNA6.2-N-GFP. Mutagenesis was performed using the QuikChange II XL site-directed mutagenesis kit (Agilent Technologies) to generate clones with the *ZMYM2* mutations identified in each family available at the time of analysis ([Table S1](#)). Each construct was sequenced to verify the correct frame as well as the proper sequence of any linker introduced during the cloning procedure.

### Cell Culture and Transfections for cDNA Cloning

Experiments were performed in HEK293 cells purchased from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) biological resource center, unless otherwise stated. For transient transfections, HEK293 cells were seeded at 60%–70% confluency in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium, supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum and 1% penicillin/streptomycin and grown overnight. Transfections were carried out using Lipofectamine2000 (Thermo Fisher) and Opti-MEM (Thermo Fisher) following the manufacturer's instructions unless otherwise stated.

### Immunofluorescence and Confocal Microscopy in Cell Lines

For immunostaining, HEK293 cells were seeded on fibronectin-coated coverslips in 6-well plates. After 16–24 h, cells were transiently transfected using Lipofectamine2000 (Thermo Fisher) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Experiments were performed 24–48 h after transfection. Cells were fixed for 15 min using 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized for 15 min using 0.5% Triton X-100. After blocking with 10% donkey serum + BSA, cells were incubated with primary antibody overnight at 4°C. The following day, cells were incubated in secondary antibody for 60 min at room temperature and subsequently stained for 5 min with DAPI in PBS. Confocal imaging was performed using the Leica SP5X system with an upright DM6000 microscope, and images were processed with the Leica AF software suite. Immunofluorescence experiments were repeated at least two times in independent experiments. The following antibodies were used for immunostaining: mouse anti-Myc (sc-40, Santa Cruz Biotechnology), rabbit anti-ZMYM2 (ab106624, Abcam), and rabbit anti-ZMYM2 (PA5-28265, Thermo Fisher), all diluted 1:100. Donkey anti-mouse secondary antibodies conjugated to Alexa Fluor 488 (A-21202, Thermo Fisher) and donkey anti-rabbit secondary antibody conjugated to Alexa Fluor 594 (A-21207, Thermo Fisher) were used. We originally hypothesized that missense variants may be present in individuals with a milder phenotype. In total, we identified 12 missense variants in *ZMYM2* ([Table S2](#)) in our CAKUT cohort. As such, along with testing loss-of-function variants, we tested the following missense variants in our immunofluorescence (IF) data: p.Val61del (c.181\_183del), p.Glu126Ala (c.377A>C), p.Ile387Ala (c.1159A>G), p.Lys649Arg (c.1946A>G), p.Tyr763His (c.2287T>C), p.Tyr763Leu (c.2287\_2288delinsTA>CT), p.Gly775Glu (c.2324G>A), p.Asp997del (c.2990\_2992del), and p.Glu1031Lys (c.3091G>A) ([Table S2](#), [Figure S1](#)). Please note that although variant p.Tyr763Glnfs\*6 (c.2287\_2288del) and p.Cys823\* (c.2469T>A) were initially included in our IF data, these two variants were not included in the analysis of our clinical data as the families in question provided consent to study their variants but did not provide consent to include any clinical data.

### Bioluminescence Resonance Energy Transfer (BRET) Assays

We employed Bioluminescence Resonance Energy Transfer (BRET) assays to test the interactions between both wild-type and mutant *ZMYM2* and wild-type FOXP1. Briefly, wild-type and mutant *ZMYM2* constructs were subcloned from the pRK5-N-Myc vector into YFP- and rLuc-vectors as previously described.<sup>17</sup> Wild-type FOXP1, FOXP2, and NLS rLuc-constructs were generated in a prior study.<sup>17</sup> HEK293T/17 cells were grown in 96-well plates and cultured for 24 h at 37°C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Cells were transfected using GeneJuice Transfection Reagent (Merck Millipore) according

to manufacturer's instructions. At 36 h post-transfection, EnduRen luciferase substrate (Promega) was added at 60  $\mu$ M and cells were incubated for 4 h. Emission values were measured using an Infinite 200Pro plate reader (Tecan) using the Blue1 and Green1 filter sets. Corrected BRET ratios were obtained using the following formula  $[\text{Green1}_{(\text{experimental condition})}/\text{Blue1}_{(\text{experimental condition})}] - [\text{Green1}_{(\text{control condition})}/\text{Blue1}_{(\text{control condition})}]$ . Further details of the BRET assay set-up are discussed by Deriziotis et al.<sup>17</sup>

### *Xenopus tropicalis* Model

*X. tropicalis* were housed and cared for in the aquatics facility at Yale University School of Medicine according to established protocols approved by Yale Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

### Expression Pattern of *zmym2*

Previous data have demonstrated RNA expression patterns for *zmym2* in *Xenopus* (Figure S2).<sup>18</sup> In addition, the Papalopulu lab has deposited images of *zmym2* expression in Xenbase (see [Web Resources](#)), which are suggestive of expression in the pronephros. We further confirmed expression in a *Xenopus* model (Figure S2C) at stage 34 and although expression is somewhat ubiquitous, we did find some enrichment in the pronephros and tubule.

### Selection of Variants Tested in *Xenopus* Modeling

We prioritized testing certain variants (p.Val61del [c.181\_183del], p.Asp997del [c.2990\_2992del], p.Gly257\* [c.766\_767dupGT], p.Gln398\* [c.1192C>T], p.Cys536Leufs\*13 [c.1607delG], p.Arg540\* [c.1618C>T], p.Lys812Aspfs\*13 [c.2434\_2437delAAAG], p.Gly1045Argfs\*18 [c.3130\_3131dupAA], and p.Gly1045Argfs\*33 [c.3130\_3131dupAA]) since we hypothesize that these particular variants best represent the varying kinds of disruptions found widely distributed across the *ZMYM2* gene locus and so testing these variants could lead to more informative results about dysfunction.

### Microinjection of Morpholinos and mRNA in *Xenopus* Embryos

We induced ovulation and collected embryos by *in vitro* fertilization as previously described.<sup>19,20</sup> Embryos were raised to stage 34 or 45 in 1/9MR + gentamycin. Staging of *Xenopus* tadpoles was performed according to Faber and Nieuwkoop.<sup>21</sup> Antisense morpholino oligonucleotides (MO) or mRNAs were injected at either the one-cell stage or into one cell of the two-cell embryo as previously described.<sup>22</sup> We employed a splice blocking MO which conceptually leads to exon 3 skipping. The following MOs were used: Control: 5'-CCTCTACCTCAGTTACAATTATA-3' and *zmym2* exon-3 intron-3 splice blocking 5'-TTGCTGTGGAGGCT-GAAAACCT-3' (GeneTools in [Web Resources](#)). We performed PCR with primers that span this exon and expect a loss of ~800 bp. To confirm efficient and specific knockdown of *ZMYM2*, we also tested for rescue of our MO phenotype using the human mRNA (and individual variants that do not rescue), confirming that our knockdown is specific for *ZMYM2* in the experiments presented. We generated *in vitro* capped mRNA of wild-type and mutated human *ZMYM2* from sequences cloned into in the pKR5-Myc backbone using the SP6 mMessage machine kit (Thermo Fisher) following the manufacturer's instructions. MOs for knockdown experiments were injected with 5 ng in a 2 nanoliter volume into one cell of the two-cell embryo. This volume included the fluorescent tracer Mini-ruby (Thermo Fisher) in order to determine the injected side for later analysis

via *in situ* hybridization. For rescue experiments, MOs were injected in the one-cell embryo with 10 ng in a 2 nanoliter volume. Subsequently, mRNA corresponding to either wild-type or mutated *ZMYM2* sequences was injected into one cell of the two-cell embryo with 50 pg in a volume of 2 nanoliters including fluorescent tracer to determine the side injected with mRNA for subsequent analysis via *in situ* hybridization.

### Whole-Mount *In Situ* Hybridization

We detected *Xenopus atp1a1* expression by generating a digoxigenin-labeled antisense probe using the T7 High Yield RNA Synthesis kit (NEB, E2040S) and DIG-dUTP (Sigma) from clone number TTPA007m23. *Atp1a1* expression serves as a well-established readout, allowing us to monitor a majority of the pronephric and tubule tissue.<sup>23</sup> Embryos were collected at stage 34 and fixed in MEMFA (1:1:8 10 $\times$  MEMFA salts, 37% formaldehyde, distilled water) (10 $\times$  MEMFA salts: 1 M MOPS, 20 mM EGTA, 10 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>) for 1–2 h at room temperature and dehydrated in 100% ethanol. Whole-mount *in situ* hybridization was done as previously described.<sup>22</sup> We quantitatively assessed loss of function by measuring the area corresponding to the proximal and intermediate tubule<sup>24</sup> in injected and control sides of each embryo. We qualitatively assessed posterior *atp1a1* expression in the pronephric tubule. Rescue efficiency was assessed in the mRNA injected side of embryos in which the contralateral side had morphological abnormalities. Successful rescue was based on the comparison between mRNA injected and mRNA un-injected sides of the area of the proximal pronephros. Areas were determined by manually delineating the bounds of this region in ImageJ. *In situ* hybridization results were imaged with a Canon EOS 5d digital camera mounted on a Zeiss discovery V8 stereomicroscope.

### Alcian Blue Staining

Stage 45 embryos were fixed in 100% ethanol for 48 h at room temperature and then washed briefly in acid alcohol (1.2% HCl in 70% ETOH). A 0.25% alcian blue solution in acid alcohol was used to stain the embryos over 48 h at room temperature. Specimens were then washed in acid alcohol several times, rehydrated into H<sub>2</sub>O, and bleached for 2 h in 1.2% hydrogen peroxide under a bright light. They were then washed several times in 2% KOH and left rocking overnight in 10% glycerol in 2% KOH. Samples were processed through 20%, 40%, 60%, and 80% glycerol in 2% KOH. Craniofacial cartilage was then imaged with a Canon EOS 5d digital camera mounted on a Zeiss discovery V8 stereomicroscope.

### Statistical Analysis

All experiments in the *Xenopus* model were performed a minimum of three times and numbers stated in graphs are the composite of multiple experiments. Statistical significance of abnormalities and rescues with respect to proximal pronephric size were evaluated using unpaired t tests, while percentages of posterior loss of signal and abnormal craniofacial cartilage were evaluated using Fisher's exact tests using GraphPad Prism v.8. In all figures, statistical significance was defined as  $p < 0.05$ . A single asterisk indicates  $p < 0.05$ , while double, triple, and quadruple asterisks indicate  $p < 0.005$ ,  $p < 0.0005$ , and  $p < 0.0001$ , respectively. Bars in graphs indicate means and standard deviations.

### Mice

*Zmym2*<sup>+/-</sup> mice were generated by the Transgenic Core Facility of the Goodman Cancer Research Centre in a C57BL/6 background



**Table 1. Fourteen Heterozygous Mutations in ZMYM2 in 19 Individuals from 15 Families with Syndromic CAKUT**

Family, Individual	Nucleotide Change	Amino Acid Change <sup>a</sup>	Exon Segregation	Ethnicity, Gender	CAKUT (Sidedness <sup>b</sup> )	Extra-renal Manifestation	Neurologic Involvement
GM10-21	c.622C>T	p.Arg208*	3: 20% mosaic	Dutch, F	RUS normal	skeleton: downsloping palpebral fissures	hypotonia, ID, stereotypic movements
GM1-21	c.766_767dupGT	p.Gly257*	3: <i>de novo</i>	USA, M	UUT: renal agenesis LUT: hypospadias, cryptorchidism, chordee, Müllerian duct remnants	heart: BAV skeleton: small hands & feet skin: facial dysmorphisms, convex dysplastic finger nails, hypoplastic toenails other: feeding problems, oral phase dysphagia, IUGR, growth delay	microcephaly, DD, hypotonia, tethered cord
GM3-21	c.1192C>T	p.Gln398*	5: <i>de novo</i>	USA, M	UUT: RUS normal LUT: enuresis, incontinence	heart: PDA skeleton: facial dysmorphisms other: dental caries	DD, autistic spectrum
GM9-21	c.1367dupA	p.Tyr456*	6: <i>de novo</i>	white, F	UUT: hypoplastic pelvic kidney (R) detected by “reverse phenotyping”	skeleton: facial dysmorphisms (triangular face, broad neck, broad nasal bridge), scoliosis single palmar crease on left, tapered fingers, tapered lower extremities	DD, auditory attention, startle reflex, motor stereotypies
SSC3-21	c.1607delG	p.Cys536 Leufs*13	8: pat. NA, mat. NA	Italy, F	UUT: UPJO (L)	—	mild ID
A4730-21	c.1618C>T	<u>p.Arg540*</u>	8: <i>de novo</i>	Macedonia, M	UUT: pre-natal hydronephrosis LUT: BL VUR grade 3, urethral stricture, hydrocele testis	skeleton: facial dysmorphism (wide interpupillary distance, mild epicanthal folds, long nose with a bulbous tip, farsightedness, low set posteriorly rotated ears with a simple helix and protuberant ears), hyper-extensibility of the joints	speech delay
A1204-21	c.1618C>T	<u>p.Arg540*</u>	8: pat. NA, mat. NA	Macedonia, F	UUT: renal agenesis (R)	other: hematocolpos, imperforate hymen	no data
GM11-21	c.1623_1627 delACAGT	p.Cys543 Valfs*3	8: <i>de novo</i>	Moroccan, M	RUS normal	skeleton: hypertelorism, small ears, thick lips, high palate, facial dysmorphisms other: OSA	DD, mild ID, seizures, autism, psychosis
GM17-21	c.2165T>A	p.Leu722*	12: pat. WT, mat. Het	white, M	mild hypospadias, distal chordee and dorsal hooding	skeleton: aplasia cutis other: acute lymphoblastic leukemia	DD, autism spectrum disorder (mother has ADHD and learning disability)
GM19-21	c.2338C>T	p.Arg780*	13: <i>de novo</i>	Switzerland, M	RUS normal	—	seizure disorder, MRI normal, low IQ (85)
GM6-21	c.2434_2437delAAAG	p.Lys812Aspfs*18	13: <i>de novo</i>	white, F	RUS normal	heart: VSD, atrial septal defect, PDA skeleton: short stature –2 SD, short 5th digit with abnormal nails, BL epicanthi, abnormal palmar crease, upturned nasal tip and severe feeding problems	microcephaly, DD

(Continued on next page)

**Table 1. Continued**

Family, Individual	Nucleotide Change	Amino Acid Change <sup>a</sup>	Exon Segregation	Ethnicity, Gender	CAKUT (Sidedness <sup>b</sup> )	Extra-renal Manifestation	Neurologic Involvement
GM6-22	c.2434_2437delAAAG	p.Lys812Aspfs*18	13: <i>de novo</i>	white, F	RUS normal	BL epicanthus, abnormal palmar crease	speech delay
GM18-12	c.2494-1G>A	IVS15-1G>A	Intron 14: pat. WT, mat. het	white, F	RUS NA	heart: atrial septal defect skeleton: epicanthal folds	ADHD, autism, behavioral concerns
GM18-22	c.2494-1G>A	IVS15-1G>A		white, M	brother: RUS NA	heart: atrial septal defect	
GM18-12	c.2494-1G>A	IVS15-1G>A; obligatory splice site		white, F	mother: RUS normal	heart: atrial septal defect	
GM7-21	c.3130_3131dupAA	p.Gly1045 Argfs*33	19: pat. WT, mat. NA	white, F	RUS normal	heart: ECHO normal skeleton: dysmorphic facial features, short 5th fingers & thumbs, broad big toes, 5th finger clinodactyly, mild short stature (9 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	microcephaly, DD, hypotonia, high hyperopia
GM13-21	c.3176dupA	p.Asp1059 Glufs*2	20: <i>de novo</i>	white, F	RUS normal	heart: ECHO normal skeleton: short stature (3 <sup>rd</sup> percentile), dysmorphic facial features (wide eyebrows, wide interpupillary and intercanthal distance, epicanthal folds, narrow downslanting palpebral fissures, nose with a wide tip, downturned corners of the mouth, small and low set ears with hypoplastic lobule), 5 <sup>th</sup> finger clinodactyly	microcephaly, DD, speech delay
GM12-21	c.3246G>A	p.Trp1082*	20: pat. NA, mat. het	white, M	RUS: bilateral malrotated kidneys and the right is low lying	skeleton: dysmorphic facial features (narrow palpebral fissures, epicanthi and telecanthus, small nose and a grooved single philtrum with mild hypoplastic nasal nares), short, thick fingers, ↑ range of motion joints	DD, speech delay, hypotonia,
GM12-12	c.3246G>A	p.Trp1082*		white, F	mother RUS NA		intellectually disability

Transcript accession number for *ZMYM2*: GenBank: NM\_001190965. Mutations listed in this table were not present in gnomAD database. ADHD, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; ASD, atrial septal defect; BAV, bicuspid aortic valve; BL, bilateral; DC, disease causing; DD, developmental delay; Del, deleterious; ECHO, echocardiogram; F, female; het, heterozygous; ID, intellectual disability; IUGR, intra-uterine growth retardation; L, left; LUT, lower urinary tract; mat., maternal; M, male; NA, not available; OSA, obstructive sleep apnoea; pat., paternal; PDA, patent ductus arteriosus; PNS, peripheral nervous system; PPH2 score, HumVar Poly-Phen-2 prediction score; R, right; RUS, renal ultrasound; SIFT, sorting tolerant from intolerant; Tol., tolerated; UUT, upper urinary tract; UPJO, ureteropelvic junction obstruction; RUS, renal ultrasound; VACTERL, vertebral defects, anal atresia, cardiac defects, tracheo-esophageal fistula, renal anomalies, and limb abnormalities; VSD, ventricular septal defect; VUR, vesicoureteral reflux; WT, wild type.

<sup>a</sup>Underline indicates Macedonian founder mutation.

<sup>b</sup>Sidedness of CAKUT phenotype given in parentheses.

using a CRISPR-Cas9 targeting approach. For this mouse model, we chose to replicate the truncating mutation in an early exon found in individual GM1-21 (p. Gly257\* [c.766\_767dupGT] [Table 1](#)), because it is associated with a strong human phenotype, and since any resulting mutant protein would be severely truncated, showing subcellular mislocalization according to cellular assays ([Figure S1](#)). To model this frameshift mutation, sgRNA 5'-GTTA CAACCTTAGAAACAGG-3' was designed against exon 3 found

both in humans and mice. A Δ1 allele was selected and propagated in C57BL/6 background for three generations prior to phenotypic analyses. Genotyping was performed by PCR amplification using primers 5'-ACCTCCTCCATCTTCTGCAC-3' and 5'-AAAA GGTCCAACCTCCAGCCT-3' amplicon sequencing. Animals and experiments were kept in accordance with the standards of the animal ethics committee of McGill University, and the guidelines of the Canadian Council of Animal Care.

## Vesicoureteral Reflux

Vesicoureteral reflux was assessed through methylene blue injection into the bladder as described.<sup>25</sup> Briefly, the urinary tract of freshly sacrificed newborns was exposed and the bladder was injected using a 30-gauge needle connected to a reservoir filled with methylene blue dye (1 mg/mL). To increase hydrostatic pressure, the syringe was raised at 5 cm/s to 120 cm. Reflux and urethral voiding pressures were recorded as reservoir height (cm).

## Histology

Whole urogenital tracts from E18.5 embryos and P0 neonates were dissected in PBS and fixed overnight in 4% PFA at 4°C. Samples were then processed for paraffin embedding and sectioning (4 μm thickness). Tissue sections from each sample were stained with Hematoxylin & Eosin for tissue analysis. Immunohistofluorescence analyses were performed as described.<sup>26</sup> The following antibodies were used for immunostaining: anti-Pax2 (Covance cat# PRB-276P) at 1:200, anti-Podocalyxin (R&D systems cat# AF1556) at 1:200, anti-Cytokeratin 8/18 (Fitzgerald cat# 20R-CP004) at 1:300, and anti-Zmy2 (Origene cat# AP08258PU) at 1:100 dilution in PBS.

## Proximity-Based Biotinylation (BioID) Analysis

Proximity-based biotinylation, or BioID, is a method developed for the characterization of protein-protein interactions in living cells.<sup>27</sup> Briefly, Flp-In T-REx 293 cells were stably transfected with pcDNA5 FRT/TO Flag-BirA-R118G (FlagBirA\*) expression vectors, containing open reading frames for human ZMYM2 (wild type or deletion mutants) or ZMYM3. Cells at 80% confluence were incubated for 24 h in complete media supplemented with 1 μg/mL tetracycline (Sigma-Aldrich) and 50 μM biotin (BioShop). Cells were harvested, lysed (50 mM Tris-HCl [pH 7.5], 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 1% Triton X-100, 0.1% SDS, protease inhibitor cocktail, turbonuclease), sonicated twice for 10 s at 35% amplitude (Sonic Dismembrator 500; Fisher Scientific), and centrifuged at 16,000 rpm (35,000 × g) for 30 min at 4°C. Supernatants were passed through a Micro Bio-Spin Chromatography column (Bio-Rad 732-6204) and incubated with 30 μL of high performance streptavidin-Sepharose beads (GE Healthcare) for 3 h at 4°C on an end-over-end rotator. Beads were pelleted (2,000 rpm, 2 min) and washed six times with 50 mM ammonium bicarbonate (pH 8.3). Washed beads were treated with L-1-Tosylamide-2-phenylethyl chloromethyl ketone (TPCK)-treated trypsin (Promega) for 16 h at 37°C with end-over-end rotation. After 16 h, another 1 μL of TPCK-trypsin was added for 2 h and incubated in a water bath at 37°C. Supernatants were lyophilized and stored at 4°C. Two biological and two technical replicates were analyzed using mass spectrometry (below) to identify high confidence proximity interactors.

## Mass Spectrometry Analysis

Liquid chromatography-electrospray ionization-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-ESI-MS/MS) was conducted as previously described.<sup>27</sup> Briefly, high performance liquid chromatography was conducted using a 2 cm pre-column (Acclaim PepMap 50 mm × 100 μm inner diameter [ID]) and 50 cm analytical column (Acclaim PepMap, 500 mm × 75 μm diameter; C18; 2 μm; 100 Å, Thermo Fisher Scientific), running a 120 min (35,000 × g) reversed-phase buffer gradient at 225 nL/min on a Proxeon EASY-nLC 1000 pump in-line with a Thermo Q-Exactive HF quadrupole-Orbitrap mass spectrometer. A parent ion scan was performed using a resolving power of 60,000, then up to the 20 most intense peaks were selected for MS/MS (minimum ion count

of 1,000 for activation), using higher energy collision induced dissociation (HCD) fragmentation. Dynamic exclusion was activated such that MS/MS of the same *m/z* (within a range of 10 ppm; exclusion list size = 500) detected twice within 5 s were excluded from analysis for 15 s. For protein identification, Thermo.RAW files were converted to the .mzXML format using Proteowizard,<sup>28</sup> then searched using X!Tandem<sup>29</sup> and Comet<sup>30</sup> against the human Human RefSeq Version 45 database (containing 36,113 entries). Search parameters specified a parent ion mass tolerance of 10 ppm and an MS/MS fragment ion tolerance of 0.4 Da, with up to 2 missed cleavages allowed for trypsin. Variable modifications of +16@M and W, +32@M and W, +42@N terminus, and +1@N and Q were allowed. Proteins identified with an iProphet cut-off of 0.9 (corresponding to ≤1% FDR) and at least two unique peptides were analyzed with SAINT Express v.3.6.1.<sup>31</sup> Twenty control runs (consisting of BioID conducted on the same cell type stably expressing the FLAG-BirA\* epitope tag alone) were collapsed to the four highest spectral counts for each prey and compared to the two technical replicates and two biological replicates of the baits. High confidence interactors were defined as those with FDR ≤ 0.01. All raw mass spectrometry files have been deposited at the MassIVE archive (see [Data and Code Availability](#)), with accession number ID MSV000085033.

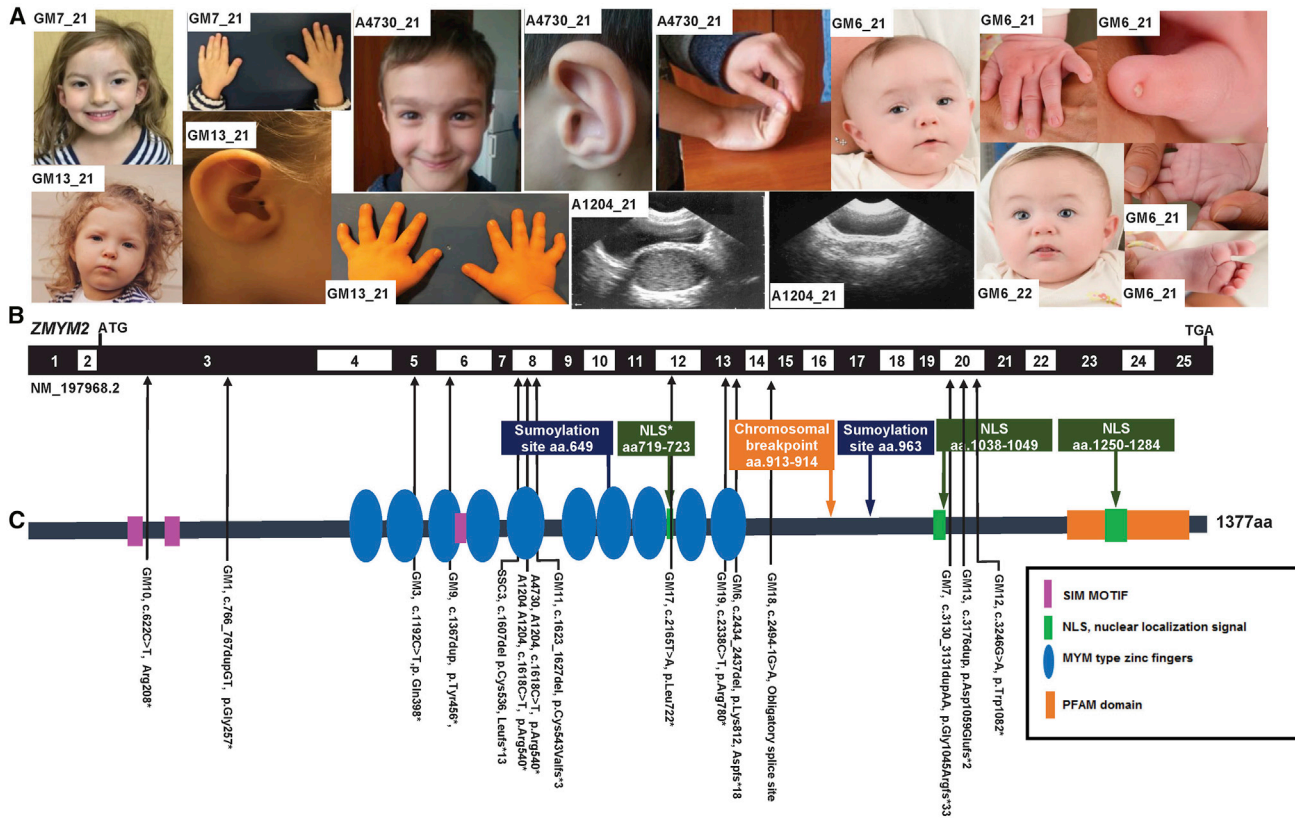
## Results

### Mutations of ZMYM2 Cause CAKUT

In pursuit of additional monogenic causes for CAKUT, we performed WES in 551 individuals with CAKUT.<sup>32</sup> We detected a heterozygous mutation (p.Arg540\* [c.1618C>T]) in the gene *Zinc Finger MYM-Type Containing 2* (ZMYM2, GenBank: NM\_197968.2) in an affected individual with syndromic CAKUT in an outbred Macedonian family (A4730, [Table 1](#)). The mutation was *de novo* and was absent from control databases ExAC and gnomAD ([Table 1](#), [Figure S3](#)). Direct inspection of sequence alignments from whole-exome data did not yield a mutation in any of the 40 known isolated human CAKUT genes, the 153 known human syndromic CAKUT genes, nor the 185 known murine CAKUT genes, as previously described.<sup>3</sup> The individual, A4730\_21, presented with pre-natal hydro-nephrosis due to a urethral stricture ([Table 1](#)). Post-natal ultrasound revealed bilateral grade three vesicoureteral reflux (VUR) with clinical evidence of a hydrocele. Post WES, extra-renal features were noted including facial dysmorphism, hyper-extensibility of the joints, and speech delay ([Figure 1A](#)).

In an unrelated Macedonian family (A1204\_21, [Table 1](#)), we detected the same variant as in the index family (p.Arg540\* [c.1618C>T]) from our initial cohort of 551 individuals with CAKUT. This female individual had right renal agenesis. Similar to the index person (A4730\_21), additional genitourinary tract pathologies were noted: hematocolpos secondary to imperforate hymen ([Figure 1A](#)). Due to loss of follow-up, additional extra-renal or neurological features could not be assessed.

Through collaboration with Columbia University, New York, we identified family SSC3 with a mutation in



**Figure 1. Whole-Exome Sequencing Identifies 14 Heterozygous Loss-of-Function Mutations in *ZMYM2* in 15 Families with 19 Affected Individuals**

(A) Clinical features of individuals with *ZMYM2* mutations (see Table 1); family number is shown in the white rectangle.

Family GM7: Hypertelorism; simple helix and protuberant ears; 5th fingers and thumbs; 5th finger clinodactyly.

Family A4730: Wide eyebrows, mild synophrys, short filtrum; long nose with a bulbous tip; auricle with hypoplastic lobule; hyperextensibility of joints.

Family GM13: Wide interpupillary distance and intercanthal distance; small auricle; clinodactyly.

Family A1204: hematocolpos pre- and post-drainage.

Family GM6: (GM6\_21) dysmorphic facial features with epicanthi, short 5th digit with hypoplastic nails, abnormal palmar crease and sandal gap toe; (GM6\_22) Dysmorphic features – epicanthi.

(B) Exon structure of human *ZMYM2* cDNA (GenBank: NM\_197968.2) and positions of mutations (arrowheads).

(C) Protein domain structure of human *Zmym2* showing the positions of each of the 14 different heterozygous mutations identified in 15 families (position indicated by the arrows shafts).

aa, amino acid; ATG, start codon; NLS, nuclear localization site.

*ZMYM2* (Table 1). The proband (SSC3\_21) was a female with a truncating frameshift mutation (p.Cys536Leufs\*13 [c.1607del]) (Table 1). She had uretero-pelvic junction obstruction and evidence of intellectual disability (Table 1). Using Genematcher,<sup>33</sup> we identified an additional 12 families who carried loss-of-function mutations in *ZMYM2* (Table 1, Figure 1). All families had extra-renal features of disease or neurological involvement.

### Phenotypic Features

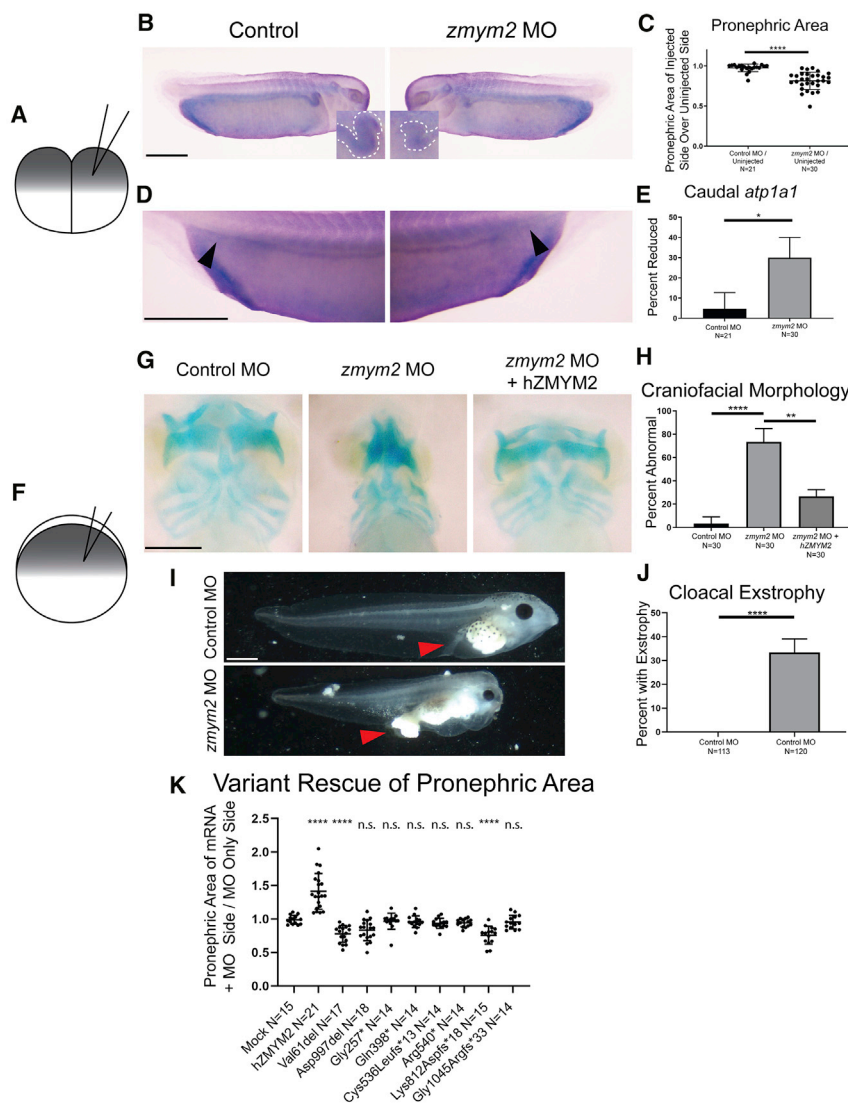
In total, we detected 14 different heterozygous nonsense or frameshift mutations of *ZMYM2* in 15 families with 19 affected individuals with CAKUT and/or syndromic extra-renal features. The phenotypic spectrum included CAKUT in 7 of 14 families, while all affected individuals displayed extra-renal features. Common extra-renal features included cardiac defects, facial dysmorphisms, small

hands and feet with dysplastic/hypoplastic nails, clinodactyly, and neurological features. Neurological manifestations were noted in 14 families (16 affected individuals) and included microcephaly (4/14), developmental delay (9/14), intellectual disability (4/14), speech delay (4/14), and infantile hypotonia (3/14) (Table 1, Figure 1).

### De Novo Pattern of Inheritance

In 8 of 15 families, DNA was available from both parents, and for four families a single parental DNA sample was available. For eight of these families segregation analysis was consistent with a *de novo* mutation (Table 1, Figure S3). Germline mosaicism was observed in 1 of the 14 families (GM10). In the two families (GM17 and GM18) where maternal DNA was available, we were able to confirm that the variant was inherited from an affected mother (Table 1). In both cases, the affected mother





**Figure 2. *Xenopus tropicalis* Model of *Zmym2* Loss of Function**

(A) Schematic of the experimental procedure for injection of morpholino into one cell of a two-cell embryo. One side of the embryo is subject to the knockdown, while the other serves as an internal control.

(B and C) Representative images and quantitation of decreased pronephric area in one-sided *zmym2* morphants.

(D and E) Representative images and quantitation of decreased caudal *atp1a1* signal in one-sided *zmym2* morphants.

(F) Schematic of the experimental procedure for injection of morpholino into a one-cell stage embryo.

(G and H) Representative images and quantitation of craniofacial dysmorphism in *zmym2* morphants, and frequency of rescue of this phenotype in *zmym2* morphants co-injected with *ZMYM2* mRNA.

(I and J) Representative images and quantitation of cloacal exstrophy in *zmym2* morphants.

(K) Quantitation of proximal pronephric size abnormalities comparing the ratio of proximal pronephric size on the mRNA versus MO only side of an embryo between those injected with mock mRNA, control missense mutants, and those injected with the human *ZMYM2* mRNA variants representing truncating mutants.

Scale bars depict 500  $\mu\text{m}$ . \*\*\*\* $p < 0.0001$ , \*\* $p < 0.005$ , \* $p < 0.05$  by unpaired t test (C, K) and Fisher's exact test (E, H, J). Bars indicate mean and standard deviation.

s649Arg (c.1946A>G), p.Tyr763His (c.2287T>C), p.Tyr763Leu (c.2287\_2288delinsTA>CT), p.Gly775Glu (c.2324G>A), p.Asp997del (c.2990\_

2992del), p.Glu1031Lys (c.3091G>A) (Table S2). However, the frequency of these variants was similar to the frequency of missense variants in a control steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome and nephronophthisis cohorts (Table S4). In addition, these variants all retained their nuclear localization and transcriptional repression properties, making causality unlikely (Figures S1 and S4).

### *Zmym2* Knockdown in *X. tropicalis* Leads to Defects in Renal and Craniofacial Development

To evaluate the deleteriousness of the mutations observed *in vivo*, we generated an *X. tropicalis* model of *zmym2* loss-of-function (Figures 2 and S5). At the two-cell stage, *Xenopus* embryos were injected with a morpholino oligo (MO) targeting *zmym2*. While one side of the embryo developed from the un-injected cell and served as an internal control, the contralateral side developed from the MO injected cell (Figures 2A–E). At stage 34, *in situ* hybridization for the pronephric marker *atp1a1* was employed to assess for defects in pronephros morphology in response to MO-mediated knockdown. Specifically, the posterior segment of the

displayed neurological manifestations of disease (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [ADHD] and learning disability), while the affected mother from family GM\_18 also had evidence of cardiac involvement (Table 1).

Our findings regarding *de novo* and mosaic occurrence strongly suggest that heterozygous truncating mutations of *ZMYM2* convey infertility or interfere with germline transmission. Allelic frequency data in gnomAD further support this hypothesis. All mutations observed in the affected individuals of this study are absent from control populations (ExAC and gnomAD) while other *ZMYM2* loss-of-function variants are extremely rare, with only 31 such variants recorded, 27 of which only occurred once in approximately 270,000 individuals (Table S3).

We originally hypothesized that missense variants may be present in persons with a milder phenotype, as has previously been described for other genes implicated in CAKUT.<sup>34</sup> In total, we identified 12 missense variants in *ZMYM2* (Table S2) in our CAKUT cohort. As such, we tested the following missense variants in our IF data: p.Val61del (c.181\_183del), p.Glu126Ala (c.377A>C), p.Ile387Val (c.1159A>G), p.Ly-

pronephric tubules were evaluated for the level of *atp1a1* expression, which characteristically meets the proctodeum of the embryo at its caudal aspect. Additionally, the proximal region of the embryonic pronephri corresponding to the proximal and intermediate tubule in humans<sup>24</sup> were quantified to determine *zmym2* knockdown effects on these structures. Compared to control sides of the embryos, sides with MO knockdown of *zmym2* demonstrated loss of caudal *atp1a1* signal and decreased proximal pronephric area, suggesting that *zmym2* has a specialized role in pronephric development in a subset of regions. Quantification of these experiments revealed a loss of posterior *atp1a1* signal in 30% of embryos on the side representing *zmym2* knockdown (Figure 2C).

To assess the functionality of *ZMYM2* mutations discovered in individuals, we employed unilateral injection of *zmym2* morphants with wild-type or variant *ZMYM2* mRNA reflecting individual sequences (p.Gly257\* [c.766\_767dupGT], p.Gln398\* [c.1192C>T], p.Cys536Leufs\*13 [c.1607delG], p.Arg540\* [c.1618C>T], p.Lys812Aspfs\*18 [c.2434\_2437delAAAAG], and p.Gly1045Argfs\*33 [c.3130\_3131dupAA], in addition to two missense variants, p.Val61del [c.181\_183del] and p.Asp997del [c.2990\_2992del]). This approach revealed that only wild-type mRNA resulted in rescue of area size (Figures 2F–2K and S5). In contrast, unilateral injection of mRNA reflecting the truncating variants, that we identified in individuals, resulted in little to no restoration of proximal pronephric area (Figure 2K).

We then allowed *zmym2* knockdown tadpoles to develop further in order to identify phenotypes that may not be visible early on. At these later stages, protrusion of tissue through the primitive cloaca was also apparent in 33% of *zmym2* MO-injected embryos and none of the control MO-injected embryos. In addition, craniofacial abnormalities became readily apparent. To assess these abnormalities further, we used Alcian blue staining to delineate the cartilage morphology within stage 45 embryos. In 73% of *zmym2* MO-injected embryos, gross morphological anomalies were observed as compared to 3% of control MO-injected embryos. The frequency of this phenotype in MO-injected embryos was reduced to 27% via reintroduction of wild-type *ZMYM2* mRNA (Figure 2K). Noteworthy is that variant p.Lys812Aspfs\*18 actually worsens the phenotype when used in a rescue experiment, which is suggestive that this variant has the potential to function as dominant negative. These findings are consistent with a pathologic role for heterozygous *ZMYM2* truncating mutations in urinary tract abnormalities and facial dysmorphisms observed in individuals with this disorder.

### Mouse Model

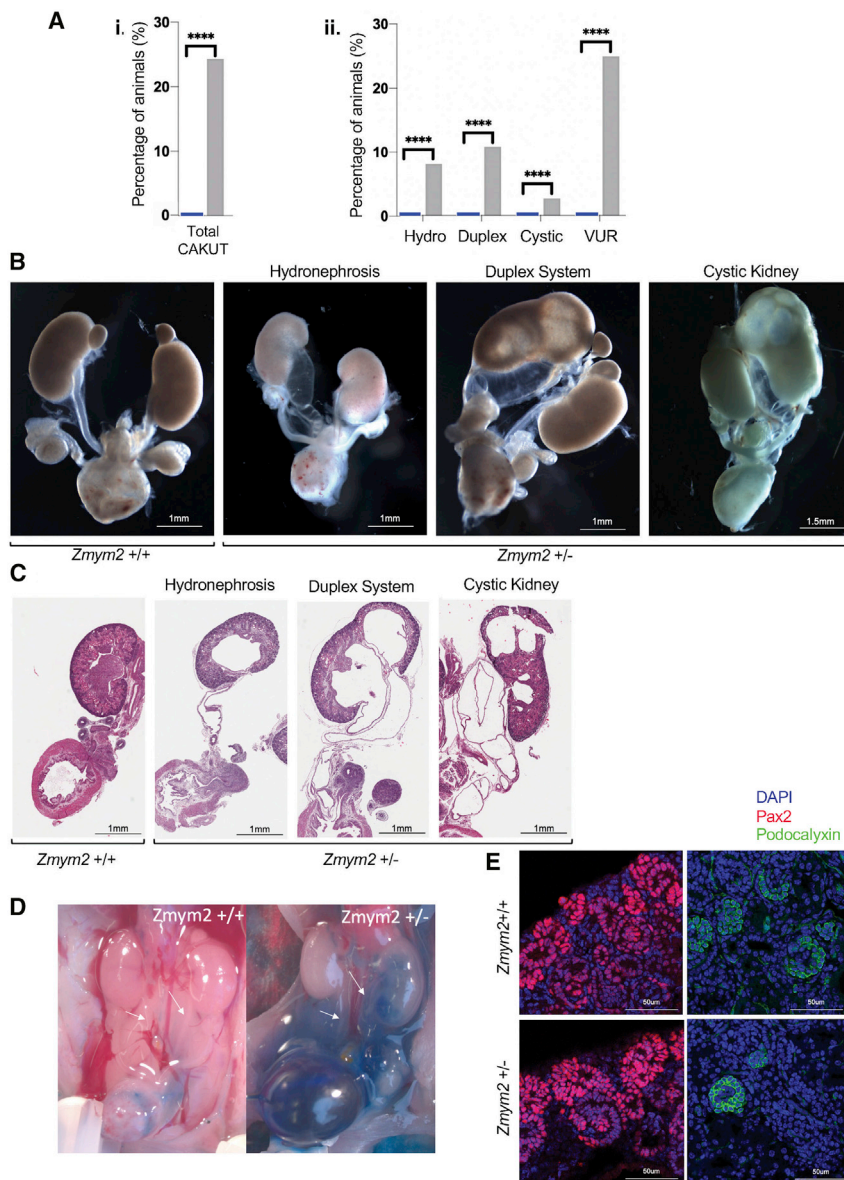
To further validate the causal role of *ZMYM2* in CAKUT-related developmental defects, we generated a mouse model recapitulating the frameshift mutation found in exon 3 of individual GM1-21 using CRISPR-Cas9 gene targeting (Figure S6). *Zmym2*<sup>+/-</sup> mice showed a spectrum of

CAKUT-like defects including hydroureter as well as duplex and cystic kidneys at E18.5 (Figures 3A–3C). When tested for vesicoureteral reflux, 25% of newborns had a reflux phenotype, including a majority at or below voiding pressure (Figures 3D and S6). None of those malformations were observed in wild-type animals. The presence of CAKUT-like phenotypes in *Zmym2*<sup>+/-</sup> animals is compatible with the low but widespread expression levels of *Zmym2* in the developing kidney (Figure S7). Immunofluorescence analysis of E18.5 kidneys without overt malformations showed normal tissue architecture in *Zmym2*<sup>+/-</sup> animals (Figure 3E). No additional phenotypes were observed in *Zmym2*<sup>+/-</sup> animals.

### Intracellular Localization of Truncated ZMYM2 Proteins

*ZMYM2* is a MYM type zinc finger protein that harbors two putative nuclear localization signals (NLS) and ten MYM type zinc fingers (Figures 1B–1G).<sup>35</sup> The loss-of-function variants that we identified were frameshifts and/or stop-gains prior to the final exon, and therefore mutant mRNA transcripts are predicted to undergo nonsense-mediated decay (NMD), suggesting a haploinsufficiency as the most likely mechanism for the associated disorder. Nonetheless, we used cell-based assays to assess the functional properties of truncated protein that might result from escaping this NMD process, comparing them to wild-type *ZMYM2* protein, as well as missense variants. Transfection of expression constructs in HEK293 cells revealed that, whereas the wild-type and missense *ZMYM2* protein (p.Val61del [c.181\_183del], p.Glu126Ala [c.377A>C], p.Ile387Val [c.1159A>G], p.Lys649Arg [c.1946A>G], p.Tyr763His [c.2287T>C], p.Tyr763Leu [c.2287\_2288delinsTA>CT], p.Gly775Glu [c.2324G>A], p.Asp997del [c.2990\_2992del], and p.Glu1031Lys [c.3091G>A]) was translocated to the nucleus, the *ZMYM2* truncated proteins (p.Gly257\* [c.766\_767dupGT], p.Gln398\* [c.1192C>T], p.Cys536Leufs\*13 [c.1607delG], p.Arg540\* [c.1618C>T], p.Lys812Aspfs\*18 [c.2434\_2437delAAAAG], p.Gly1045Argfs\*33 [c.3130\_3131dupAA]) remained primarily localized to the cytoplasm (Figures 4A and S1).

For three of the truncations (p.Gly257\* [c.766\_767dupGT], p.Gln398\* [c.1192C>T], p.Arg540\* [c.1618C>T]), the proteins showed exclusively cytoplasmic patterns in all cells tested. However, for the other four truncations that we tested (p.Tyr763Glnfs\*6 [c.2287\_2288del], p.Cys812Aspfs\*18 [c.2434\_2437delAAAAG], p.Cys823\* [c.2469T>A], and p.Gly1045Argfs\*33 [c.3130\_3131dupAA]), protein localization was partially nuclear in a subset of cells, despite the loss of one or both known NLSs (p.1038–1049 and p.1250–1284) in the truncated proteins. We hypothesize that an additional functional NLS lies between p.540 and p.763, thereby accounting for the partial nuclear staining for these truncated proteins (see Supplemental Discussion and Figure S8 for further details).



**Figure 3. Array of CAKUT Phenotypes Observed in a *Zmym2*<sup>+/-</sup> Mutant Mouse Model**

*Zmym2*<sup>+/-</sup> mice heterozygous for a frame-shift mutation in exon 3 were analyzed at embryonic stage E18.5 and post-natal stage P0.

(A) Percentages of mice with given CAKUT phenotype observed in *Zmym2*<sup>+/-</sup> pups and their wild-type littermates. Statistical analysis was done using a binomial test. For CAKUT, hydronephrosis, duplex, and cystic kidneys phenotypes were compiled from *Zmym2*<sup>+/+</sup> (n = 35) and *Zmym2*<sup>+/-</sup> (n = 37). Vesicoureteral reflux (VUR) was assessed from *Zmym2*<sup>+/+</sup> (n = 25) and *Zmym2*<sup>+/-</sup> (n = 20). Note, some animals harbored more than one CAKUT phenotype.

(B) Dissected E18.5 and P0 urogenital system of *Zmym2*<sup>+/+</sup> and *Zmym2*<sup>+/-</sup> mice demonstrating gross CAKUT phenotypes including hydronephrosis, duplex systems, and cystic kidneys, respectively.

(C) Haematoxylin and Eosin staining of tissue sections derived from *Zmym2*<sup>+/+</sup> and *Zmym2*<sup>+/-</sup> urogenital systems.

(D) Intravesical dye injection showing vesicoureteral reflux in *Zmym2*<sup>+/+</sup> and *Zmym2*<sup>+/-</sup> P0 mice.

(E) Immunohistochemistry analysis of E18.5 kidneys reveals no overt difference in cap mesenchyme and ureter tips (Pax2) nor in podocytes (podocalyxin) between *Zmym2*<sup>+/+</sup> and *Zmym2*<sup>+/-</sup> kidneys.

### ZMYM2 Interaction with FOXP1

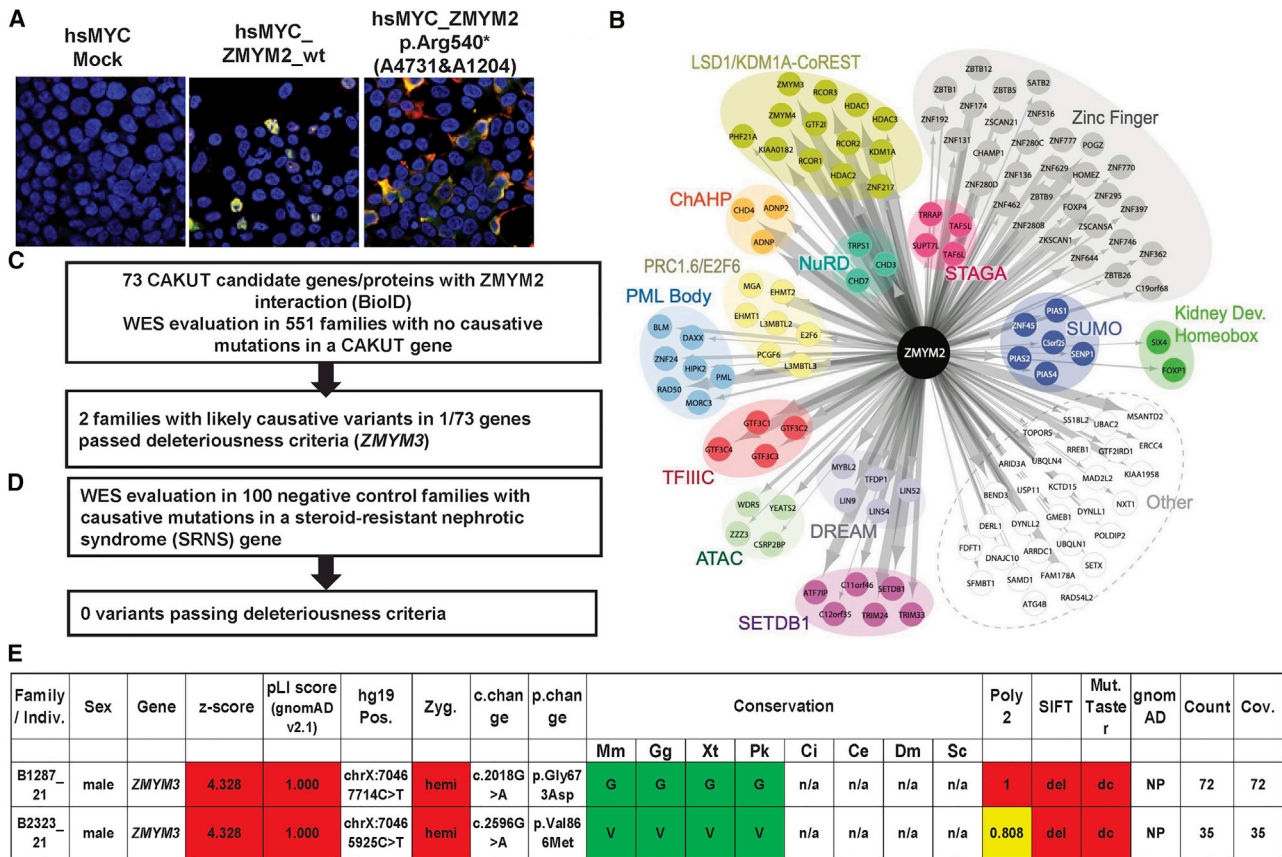
In prior work, Bekheirnia et al. identified *de novo* mutations in *FOXP1* (MIM: 613670) in six families with syndromic CAKUT,<sup>36</sup> while Estruch et al. demonstrated that ZMYM2 is able to interact with different FOXP transcription factors.<sup>37</sup> As noted above, transcripts with truncating ZMYM2 variants found in affected individuals of this study most likely undergo NMD. However, if such transcripts (partially) escape NMD, there remains the question of whether truncated ZMYM2 proteins would retain the ability to interact with FOXP transcription factors. To test this possibility, we used Bioluminescence Resonance Energy Transfer (BRET), a live-cell assay system for detecting putative protein-protein interactions.<sup>17</sup> In these experiments, either wild-type FOXP1 or FOXP2 (MIM: 602081) was expressed as a renilla luciferase (RLuc) fusion protein, to function as a donor in the assay. Different variant ZMYM2 constructs were expressed as fusion proteins with YFP, to function as acceptors. If the

donor and acceptor proteins come into close proximity of each other in co-transfected cells, energy transfer takes place from RLuc to YFP, which can be quantified by monitoring emission. Consistent with earlier studies, we were able to thereby demonstrate interactions between wild-type ZMYM2 and wild-type FOXP1, FOXP2, or ZMYM2 (homodimerization). All three truncated versions of ZMYM2 that we tested with BRET (p.Gly257\* [c.766\_767dupGT], p.Gln398\* [c.1192C>T], p.Arg540\* [c.1618C>T]). showed impaired interaction with FOXP1 and FOXP2 when compared with wild-type ZMYM2 (Figure S9).

### Expanding the ZMYM2 Interactome

We employed proximity-dependent biotin identification (BioID: 22412018) to characterize the ZMYM2 protein interaction landscape. In total, 123 high-confidence (FDR ≤ 1%) ZMYM2 proximity interactors were identified (Table S5; all raw data available at MassIVE archive). The interactome is significantly enriched in DNA binding transcription factors (p = 8.3 × 10<sup>-22</sup>), transcriptional co-repressors (p = 3.5 × 10<sup>-7</sup>), and proteins linked to chromatin regulation (p = 9.26 × 10<sup>-14</sup>), chromatin





**Figure 4. Functional Characterization of *ZMYM2* Variants and Identification of Protein-Protein Interaction Partners of *ZMYM2* as Candidates for Monogenic Causes of CAKUT**

(A) Representative immunofluorescence images following overexpression of myc labeled cDNA constructs for mock, wild-type *ZMYM2* (hsMYC\_wt*ZMYM2*), and cDNA representing mutation p.Arg540\* (detected in A4730 and A1204) showing mislocalization of truncated protein to the cytoplasm rather than the nucleus.

(B) BioID of human wild-type *ZMYM2* expressed in Flp-In T-Rex 293 cells yields 123 proximity interaction partners. Interactors are grouped according to protein complex, intracellular localization, shared protein domain, or function. Edge size is proportional to total peptide counts.

(C) All 73 candidate genes resulting from the BioID experiments were evaluated for heterozygous mutations in 551 families with CAKUT using the American College of Medical Genetics criteria for deleteriousness.

(D) *ZMYM3* variants in families B1287\_21 and B2323\_21 as a potential candidate gene in CAKUT pathogenesis.

CAKUT, congenital anomalies of the kidney and urinary tract; c. change, nucleotide change; Cov., coverage; gnomAD, genome aggregation; Miss., missense; Mut. Taster, Mutation Taster; NS, nephrotic syndrome; p. change, amino acid change; Poly2, Polymorphism Phenotyping v2; SIFT, Sorting Intolerant From Tolerant; WES, whole-exome sequencing; Zyg, zygosity; Mm, *Mus musculus*; Gg, *Gallus gallus*; Xt, *Xenopus tropicalis*; Pk, *Paramormyrops kingsleyae*; Ci, *Ciona intestinalis*; Ce, *Caenorhabditis elegans*; Dm, *Drosophila melanogaster*; Sc, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

organization ( $p = 5.91 \times 10^{-14}$ ), and the SUMO system ( $p = 6.7 \times 10^{-05}$ ). A number of previously reported *ZMYM2* interactors were identified in our analysis:<sup>7</sup> the LSD1(KDM1A)-CoREST (Corum complexes 633 and 1492),<sup>38</sup> HDAC1<sup>39</sup> and HDAC2 and many of their known interacting partners (e.g., Corum 632: HDAC1, HDAC2, KDM1A/LSD1, GTF2I, GSE1/KIAA0182, PHF21A/BHC80, RCOR1, RCOR2, RCOR3, ZNF217, *ZMYM2*, and *ZMYM3*), and the transcription factors FOXP1<sup>37</sup> and SIX4 (Table S5). Consistent with a recent report linking *ZMYM2* function to endogenous retrovirus silencing,<sup>40</sup> BioID also identified components of the epigenetic repressor complex SETDB1-ATF7IP (SETDB1, ATF7IP, C11orf46), the non-canonical polycomb complex E2F6/PRC1.6 (PCGF6, E2F6, MGA, L3MBTL2, L3MBTL3,

EHMT1, EHMT2, TFDP1), components of the DREAM (MYBL2, LIN52, LIN54, LIN9), ChAHP (CHD4, CBX1, ADNP), and TFIIC (GTF3C1-4) complexes, and a large number of zinc finger-containing DNA binding proteins as high-confidence *ZMYM2* interactors (Table S5). Consistent with a previous report,<sup>6</sup> *ZMYM2* BioID also identified a number of PML body components (PML, BLM, DAXX, HIPK2, MORC3, RAD50, ZNF24). Finally, consistent with recent reports identifying *ZMYM2* as a SUMO binding protein,<sup>41,42</sup> we also detected high-confidence interactions with a number of SUMO conjugation system components (PIAS1, PIAS2, PIAS4, ZNF451, SIMC1/C5orf25) (Table S5). Together, these data link *ZMYM2* to transcriptional repression and the epigenetic regulation of heterochromatin and generate excellent candidates for



additional genes potentially involved in monogenic forms of CAKUT (Figure S10).

Our ZMYM2 BioID identified two transcription factor proteins that have been linked to kidney development, SIX4<sup>43–45</sup> and FOXP1.<sup>36</sup> SIX4 was shown to work together with the related SIX1 protein to regulate gene expression in metanephric mesenchyme,<sup>44</sup> while SIX1 mutations cause CAKUT in humans.<sup>46</sup> To characterize how the ZMYM2 protein interaction landscape is affected by CAKUT truncations, p.Gly257\* (c.766\_767dupGT), p.Gln398\* (c.1192C>T), p.Cys536Leufs\*13 (c.1607delG), and p.Lys812Aspfs\*18 (c.2434\_2437delAAAG) ZMYM2 variant proteins were also subjected to BioID (Table S5 and Figure S11). These mutants lost the vast bulk of interactions detected with the wild-type protein, including the interaction with FOXP1, consistent with the data from BRET assays.

### ZMYM3 Variants as Potential Candidates in CAKUT Pathogenesis

We hypothesized that, like FOXP1, the genes encoding other ZMYM2 interacting partners could also represent candidate genes for involvement in CAKUT. Indeed, examination of WES data from our cohort of 551 individuals with CAKUT (Figure 4C, Table S6), revealed two male individuals with hemizygous variants in ZMYM3 (MIM: 300061, p.Gly673Asp [c.2018G>A] and p.Val866Met [c.2596G>A], Figures 4D and 4E). Consistent with our ZMYM2 data, BioID of the ZMYM3 protein yielded a reciprocal interaction with ZMYM2, and an interactome largely overlapping with that of ZMYM2 (68% overlap; Table S5), including components of the LSD1-CoREST, ChAHP, DREAM, and TFIIC complexes. While further investigation of the functional role of these variants in ZMYM2 pathogenesis is necessary, these methods reveals strategies to identify variants in potentially novel target genes involved in the mechanism of disease development in CAKUT.

### Discussion

In summary, here we describe the discovery of predominantly *de novo* loss-of-function mutations of ZMYM2 as an autosomal-dominant cause of human syndromic CAKUT. Consistent with its known nuclear function,<sup>6</sup> we demonstrate that wild-type ZMYM2 is located in the nucleus, whereas truncated ZMYM2 proteins can mislocalize to the cytoplasm. By expression and morpholino knock-down experiments in *Xenopus* larvae, we confirm that ZMYM2 plays critical roles in kidney and craniofacial development. In addition, the renal phenotype of *Xenopus* morphants was rescued by wild-type but not mutant mRNA, consistent with pathogenicity for the alleles that we identified in individuals. Interestingly, one of the variants resulted in worsening the phenotype, suggesting the potential for it to yield dominant-negative effects, if the variant transcript escapes NMD in individual cells.

Furthermore, by generating a mouse model of heterozygous *Zmym2* disruption, we recapitulated the human CAKUT phenotype, confirming the importance of ZMYM2 in renal development and as a cause of CAKUT in humans when mutated. Finally, we generate independent evidence confirming that mutant ZMYM2 leads to loss of interaction with FOXP1, a transcription factor already linked to CAKUT, as well as uncovering a potential interaction with ZMYM3, which we suggest may represent a method to identify candidate genes involved in this disorder.

ZMYM2, also known as FIM, ZNF198, or RAMP, is a nuclear zinc finger protein that contains 1,377 amino acids with a molecular mass of 150 kDa.<sup>47,48</sup> ZMYM2 localizes to the nucleus, specifically the PML body,<sup>6</sup> where it has been characterized as a corepressor of transcription by interacting with different nuclear receptors, and the LSD1-CoREST-HDAC1 complex on chromatin.<sup>7</sup> A recent report has also linked ZMYM2 to silencing of endogenous retrovirus sequences.<sup>40</sup> However, the importance of ZMYM2 for kidney and ureter development was largely unknown and despite a role in myeloproliferative disorder as a fusion protein, ZMYM2 mutations have not previously been implicated in human disease.

ZMYM2 has previously been shown to interact with FOXP transcription factors,<sup>37</sup> and mutations in FOXP1 were recently identified in individuals with syndromic CAKUT.<sup>36</sup> Given that they are all located prior to the final exon of the gene, the truncating and stop gain ZMYM2 variants found in our study will most likely undergo NMD *in vivo*, preventing their translation and leading to ZMYM2 haploinsufficiency. However, as demonstrated in our *Xenopus* model, some variants resulted in worsening the phenotype, which raises the possibility that some variants may in fact function as dominant negative rather than haploinsufficiency. Furthermore, our BRET assays indicate that if aberrant transcripts escape NMD, there would be expression of truncated versions of ZMYM2 that are unable to interact with either FOXP1 or FOXP2. These findings are also supported by our BioID data, again indicating a loss of FOXP1 interaction for truncated ZMYM2 proteins.

In addition, the BioID data identified multiple ZMYM2 interactors, including members of the LSD1-COEST-HDAC1 pathway, suggesting that the broader ZMYM2 interactome, which include DNA binding transcription factors, transcriptional co-repressors, and proteins linked to chromatin regulation and organization may represent potential candidate genes in urinary tract malformation.<sup>7</sup> Given the observation that either FOXP1 or ZMYM2 loss-of-function mutations can cause CAKUT, the other genes in this interactome could also be considered as candidates for involvement in the disorder. Further work is now required to determine the role of these potential interactors in the pathogenesis of kidney malformation in individuals with ZMYM2 mutations. Mechanistically, further studies will help elucidate how ZMYM2 mutations lead to the development of CAKUT,

giving novel insights into the biological basis of the disorder.

## Data and Code Availability

All raw mass spectrometry files have been deposited at the MassIVE archive with accession number ID MSV000085033.

Human ZMYM2 full-length protein is GenBank: NM\_197968.2.

*Xenopus* Zmym2 full-length protein is GenBank: NM\_001123434.1.

## Supplemental Data

Supplemental Data can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2020.08.013>.

Revised: April 2, 2020

Accepted: August 14, 2020

Published: September 4, 2020

## Web Resources

1000 Genomes Browser, <https://www.internationalgenome.org/1000-genomes-browsers>

Conifer software, <http://conifer.sourceforge.net>

Database of genomic variants, <http://projects.tcag.ca/variation>

Ensembl Genome Browser, <http://www.ensembl.org>

Exome Variant Server, <https://evs.gs.washington.edu/EVS>

Exome Aggregation Consortium, <http://exac.broadinstitute.org>

GenBank, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/>

GeneDx ClinVar submission, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar/submitters/26957/>

Genematcher, <https://genematcher.org/>

GeneTools, <https://www.gene-tools.com/>

gnomAD browser beta, <https://gnomad.broadinstitute.org/>

HGMD, <https://portal.biobase-international.com>

MassIVE archive, <https://massive.ucsd.edu/ProteoSAFe/static/massive.jsp>

MutationTaster, <http://www.mutationtaster.org>

OMIM, <https://www.omim.org/>

PolyPhen2, <http://genetics.bwh.harvard.edu/pph2>

Renal Genes, <http://www.renalgene.org>

Seqr, <https://seqr.broadinstitute.org/>

Sorting Intolerant From Tolerant (SIFT), <http://sift.jcvi.org>

UCSC Genome Browser, <https://genome.ucsc.edu>

Xenbase, <http://www.xenbase.org>

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## Supplemental Data

### Mutations of the Transcriptional Corepressor

#### ZMYM2 Cause Syndromic

#### Urinary Tract Malformations

Dervla M. Connaughton, Rufeng Dai, Danielle J. Owen, Jonathan Marquez, Nina Mann, Adda L. Graham-Paquin, Makiko Nakayama, Etienne Coyaud, Estelle M.N. Laurent, Jonathan R. St-Germain, Lot Snijders Blok, Arianna Vino, Verena Klämbt, Konstantin Deutsch, Chen-Han Wilfred Wu, Caroline M. Kolvenbach, Franziska Kause, Isabel Ottlewski, Ronen Schneider, Thomas M. Kitzler, Amar J. Majmundar, Florian Buerger, Ana C. Onuchic-Whitford, Mao Youying, Amy Kolb, Daanya Salmanullah, Evan Chen, Amelie T. van der Ven, Jia Rao, Hadas Ityel, Steve Seltzsam, Johanna M. Rieke, Jing Chen, Asaf Vivante, Daw-Yang Hwang, Stefan Kohl, Gabriel C. Dworschak, Tobias Hermle, Mariëlle Alders, Tobias Bartolomaeus, Stuart B. Bauer, Michelle A. Baum, Eva H. Brilstra, Thomas D. Challman, Jacob Zyskind, Carrie E. Costin, Katrina M. Dipple, Floor A. Duijkers, Marcia Ferguson, David R. Fitzpatrick, Roger Fick, Ian A. Glass, Peter J. Hulick, Antonie D. Kline, Ilona Krey, Selvin Kumar, Weining Lu, Elysa J. Marco, Ingrid M. Wentzensen, Heather C. Mefford, Konrad Platzer, Inna S. Povolotskaya, Juliann M. Savatt, Natalia V. Shcherbakova, Prabha Senguttuvan, Audrey E. Squire, Deborah R. Stein, Isabelle Thiffault, Victoria Y. Voinova, Michael J.G. Somers, Michael A. Ferguson, Avram Z. Traum, Ghaleb H. Daouk, Ankana Daga, Nancy M. Rodig, Paulien A. Terhal, Ellen van Binsbergen, Loai A. Eid, Velibor Tasic, Hila Milo Rasouly, Tze Y. Lim, Dina F. Ahram, Ali G. Gharavi, Heiko M. Reutter, Heidi L. Rehm, Daniel G. MacArthur, Monkol Lek, Kristen M. Laricchia, Richard P. Lifton, Hong Xu, Shrikant M. Mane, Simone Sanna-Cherchi, Andrew D. Sharrocks, Brian Raught, Simon E. Fisher, Maxime Bouchard, Mustafa K. Khokha, Shirlee Shril, and Friedhelm Hildebrandt

## Supplemental Data

### Supplementary Text

Since the nuclear localization site (NLS) usually consists of one or more short sequences of positively charged lysines or arginines exposed on the protein surface, we hypothesized that a new NLS should be located in p.718-p723. To test this hypothesis, we employed immunofluorescence of wild type and three missense mutated ZMYM2 proteins (Arg. in p.718, p.719 and p.723 mutated to Ala). The missense mutant protein (p.Arg718Ala) showed the same expression pattern as wild type in all cells with a nuclear signal, while the other two missense mutant proteins (p.Arg719Ala and p.Arg723Ala) have a mainly cytoplasmic pattern in all cells with partially nuclear signal in some cells. We therefore conclude that Arg in p.719 or p.723 mutated to Ala is sufficient to influence the nuclear localization of ZMYM2, which suggests that p.719-p723 (RLGLR) is the region of this new functional NLS.

### Acknowledgements

We are grateful the families who contributed to this study. We thank the Leslie Spaneas (USA), Alana Gerald (USA), and Kassaundra Amann (USA) for person recruitment.

D.M.C. is funded by Health Research Board, Ireland (HPF-206-674), the International Pediatric Research Foundation Early Investigators' Exchange Program and the Amgen® Irish Nephrology Society Specialist Registrar Bursary. She is also funded by the Eugen Drewlo Chair for Kidney Research and Innovation at the Schulich School

of Medicine & Dentistry at Western University, London, Ontario, Canada.

D.O. and A.D.S were funded by the Wellcome Trust.

J.M. is supported by the Yale MSTP NIH T32GM007205 Training Grant and the Paul and Daisy Soros Fellowship for New Americans, and this research was supported by grants from the National Institute of Health to M.K.K. (RO1HD081379).

N.M. is supported by funding from the National Institute of Health (T32-DK007726-33) grant at Boston Children's Hospital.

A.L.G.P is supported by the Fonds de Recherche du Quebec-Sante (FRQS).

M.N. is supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

A.T.v.d.V. (VE 969 -7) is supported by a Postdoctoral Research Fellowship from the German Research Foundation (DFG). A.V. is supported by a Manton Center for Orphan Diseases Research grant.

E.MN.L is supported by a Métropole Européenne de Lille (MEL) Research grant.

E.C. is supported by a *Marie Skłodowska-Curie* actions (MSCA-IF-843052).

V.K. (403877094) is supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

I.O. is supported by the German National Academic Scholarship Foundation (Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes) and German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). C.-H.W.W. is supported by funding from the National Institute of Health (Grant T32-GM007748).

T.M.K. was supported by a Post-Doctoral Fellowship award from the KRESCENT Program, a national kidney research training partnership of the Kidney Foundation of Canada, the Canadian Society of Nephrology, and the Canadian Institutes of Health

Research.

F.B. was supported by a fellowship grant (404527522) from the German Research Foundation (DFG).

A.J.M. was supported by an NIH Training Grant (T32DK-007726), by the 2017 Post-doctoral Fellowship Grant from the Harvard Stem Cell Institute, and by the American Society of Nephrology Lipps Research Program 2018 Polycystic Kidney Disease Foundation Jared J. Grantham Research Fellowship.

A.C.O. is supported by the NIH F32 Ruth L. Kirschstein National Research Service Award (DK122766).

I.S.P., N.V.S., V.Y.V. were supported by the Government Assignment of the Russian Ministry of Health, Assignment No. AAAA-A18-118051790107-2.

L.S.B. and S.E.F. are supported by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) Gravitation Grant 24.001.006 to the Language in Interaction Consortium. Ar.V and S.E.F. are supported by the Max Planck Society.

S.S.-C. was supported by the National Institute of Health grants 1R01DK103184, 1R01DK115574, and P20DK116191.

M.B. is supported by a Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR) grant (PJT-159768) and by a grant from the Kidney Foundation of Canada. A.G.G. is supported by 5 R01 DK080099. Sequencing and data processing was performed by the Broad and Yale Centers for Mendelian Genomics funded by the National Human Genome Research Institute (UM1 HG008900 to DGM and HLR and U54 HG006504 to RPL). F.H. and S.S. are supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health to FH (DK076683) and the Begg Family Foundation.



This research was supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health to R.P.L and to F.H. (DK088767).

**Figure S1. Confocal microscope analysis of ZMYM2 following MYC tagged ZMYM2 transfection with wild type or mutant.**

(A) Location of Myc-ZMYM2 wild type and mutant proteins in Hek293 cells.

ZMYM2 wild type (wt) and missense mutant protein were diffusely nuclear localized. The **truncated** proteins (p.Gly257fs\*, p.Gln398, p.Arg540\*) showed cytoplasmic pattern in all cells. However, in some cells the locations of some **truncated** proteins (p.Tyr763Glnfs\*6, p.Cys812Aspfs\*18, p.Asp997del, p.Cys823\*, p.Gly1045Argfs\*33) were partially nuclear, suggesting that the early reputative Nuclear Localization Signal (NLS) (p.1038-1049 and p.1250-1284) greatly affected the location of ZMYM2 protein, while, there should be another functional NLS between p.540 and p.763. (White bar = 15µm)

**Figure S2 *zmym2* Expression and Depletion in *Xenopus***

**A** Figure depicting expression of *zmym2* (referred to as *zfp198*) in *Xenopus laevis* embryos at a variety of stages (Adapted from Nielson *et al.* Dev Dyn 2010).

**B** Figure deposited in Xenbase by the Papalopulu lab depicting expression of *zmym2* in a stage 28 *Xenopus tropicalis* embryos.

**C** Expression of *zmym2* in a stage 34 *Xenopus tropicalis* embryo with sense control shown for comparison. Arrows indicate enrichment of expression in pronephros and pronephric tubule.

**D** Agarose gel confirming splice blocking achieved by MO injection. Upper arrowhead indicates full length product of PCR flanking exon 3 from cDNA while lower arrowhead indicated splice blocked product seen only in splice blocking MO injected embryo cDNA.

**Figure S3 Sanger confirmation with segregation (if available) for each of the heterozygous mutations identified in families.**

**Figure S4. Luciferase reporter assay, driven by a LexA-VP16 fusion protein, to test if Gal4-ZMYM2 fusion protein for the missense mutants could repress transcription.**

Lex-VP16 is transfected to activate the reporter, and then either 5 or 50ng of GAL-ZMYM2 (wild-type or mutants as indicated) are added. The transcriptional repressive activity is retained in both the wild type and missense mutant proteins.

**Figure S5 Expression of *ZMYM2* and patient variant sequences in *zmym2* morphant *Xenopus* embryos identifies variants with loss of function in pronephric development.**

*Xenopus* embryos were injected with MO at the one-cell stage. mRNA derived from either wildtype or variant *ZMYM2* was then injected at the 2-cell stage. Proximal pronephric area was scored at stage 34. MO only and MO + mRNA injected sides of embryos receiving wildtype or variant mRNA. Scale bars depict 500  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Figure S6. Additional data on Zmym2 heterozygous mutant mouse model.**

**A.** Frameshift mutation in ZMYM2<sup>+/-</sup> mouse models mutation found in individual GM1-21 (c 766\_767 GT nucleotide duplication).

**B.** Curve of non-refluxing animals relative to pressure (centimeters representing the height of dye reservoir; bladder level= 0 cm) for wild-type (n = 25) and ZMYM2<sup>+/-</sup> (n = 20) \*\*p-value of 0.0039 was calculated using the Gehan-Breslow-Wilcoxon test for survival curves. Grey dotted area represents the average pressure at which the urethra voids <sup>+/-</sup> 1 SD.

**C.** Urethral voiding pressures is unaffected in ZMYM2<sup>+/-</sup> mice (student t-test).

**Figure S7. Zmym2 expression in the developing mouse urinary tract**

**A.** Immunohistofluorescence analysis of wildtype E18.5 kidneys shows low and widespread expression of Zmym2. Cytokeratin 8/18 expression highlights tissue structure. Structures labeled include: UT: ureter tip, RPC: renal progenitor cells, CD: collecting duct, PT: proximal tubules, DT: distal tubules, G: glomerulus. Yellow foci come from autofluorescent blood cells.

**B.** In situ hybridization of *Zmym2* in E15.5 urogenital systems of female (top) and male (bottom) mice. Images taken from GUDMAP database, Specimens: N-H79Y,N-H7CR.

This study used data from the GUDMAP database, <http://www.gudmap.org> on May 26, 2020, including in situ data generated by McMahon, A. in correspondence with the following publication: Brunskill EW, Park JS, Chung E, Chen F, Magella B, Potter SS. Single cell dissection of early kidney development: multilineage priming. *Development*. 2014;141(15):3093-3101. <https://doi.org/10.1242/dev.074005>

**C.** Expression levels of Zmym2, Pax2 and Six2 in developing kidney tissues. Note: Mean values of similar samples are presented for E15.5 collecting duct (GSM1585035, GSM1585037, GSM1585042), E15.5 podocytes (GSM1585039, GSM1585036) and E15.5 proximal tubules (GSM1585040, GSM1585034), where error bars show SD. This graph was generated using RNA sequencing data of micro-dissected and FACS-sorted developing tissues, dataset ID: GSE64959.

**Figure S8 Identification of a new ZMYM2 Nuclear Localization Signal or Sequence (NLS) site.**

- A. Yellow highlights the positively charged lysines or arginines NLS characteristic of NLS. Green numbers indicated the 6 potential NLS are located in the region p.540 – p.763.
- B. Immunofluorescence of wild type (Wt) and the truncated ZMYM2 proteins.
- C. Immunofluorescence of wild type and three missense, mutated ZMYM2 proteins which suggests that p.719-p723 (RLGLR) is the region of this new functional NLS.

**Figure S9**

**A) Bioluminescence Resonance Energy Transfer (BRET) assays to measure effects of ZMYM2 protein truncations on interactions with FOXP1, FOXP2 and wild-type ZMYM2.**

Wild-type ZMYM2 and three different truncated constructs of ZMYM2 (pGly257\*, pGln398\*, pArg540\*) were overexpressed as fusion proteins with YFP, and function as acceptor constructs in these assays (X-axis). Co-expressed donor constructs were either NLS (a negative control with nuclear localization signal only), FOXP1, FOXP2 or wild-type ZMYM2 constructs, in each case overexpressed as a fusion protein with Renilla

luciferase (rLuc). Bars represent the corrected mean BRET ratio  $\pm$  standard deviation of three independent experiments performed in triplicate (see Methods for details). All three truncated ZMYM2 constructs showed impaired interaction with FOXP1 and FOXP2, compared with wild-type ZMYM2 interaction capacities.

### **B) Immunoblot analysis of constructs used in BRET assays**

Western blot with whole-cell lysates expressing seven different YFP-tagged ZMYM2 constructs, probed with an anti-EGFP antibody. These constructs included wild-type, three missense variants and three stop-gain variants. Lane 1: untransfected cells; Lane 2: wild-type; lane 3: pLys649Arg; lane 4: pTyr763His; lane 5: pAsp997del; lane 6: pGly257\*; lane 7: pGln398\*; lane 8: pArg540\*. This blot demonstrates that all ZMYM2-YFP-fusion proteins used for the BRET assays (wild-type, pGly257\*, pGln398\*, pArg540\*) are expressed at the expected molecular weights.

### **Figure S10. Proximity-dependent biotin identification demonstrating the ZMYM2 protein interaction landscape or ZMYM2 interactome**

The interactome shows that ZMYM2 is significantly enriched in DNA binding transcription factors, transcriptional co-repressors, and proteins linked to chromatin regulation, chromatin organization and SUMO ligase activity ( $p=6.7 \times 10^{-5}$ ). The majority of the components involved multiple previously reported ZMYM2 interactors<sup>26</sup>: LSD1(KDM1A)-CoREST (Corum complexes 633 and 1492)<sup>27</sup>, HDAC128 and HDAC2 (Corum 632). IP-MS (immunoprecipitation coupled with mass spectrometry) analyses were identified in our ZMYM2 BioID analysis (HDAC1, HDAC2, KDM1A/LSD1, GTF2I, GSE1/KIAA0182, PHF21A/BHC80, RCOR1, RCOR2, RCOR3, ZNF217, ZMYM3 and ZMYM4)



**Figure S11 ZMYM2 truncation mutant BioID Heat Map**

**Table S1.** List of mutagenesis primers used to generate clones representing the variants identified in each family

**Table S2.** Twelve non-pathogenic missense heterozygous mutations in *ZMYM2* in 13 individuals from 12 families with congenital anomalies of the kidney and urinary tract.

**Table S3.** List of truncating heterozygous variants of *ZMYM2* that exist in gnomAD.

**Table S4A.** Overview of *ZMYM2* variants identified in two control cohorts of 100 families with steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome and 238 families with nephronophthisis.

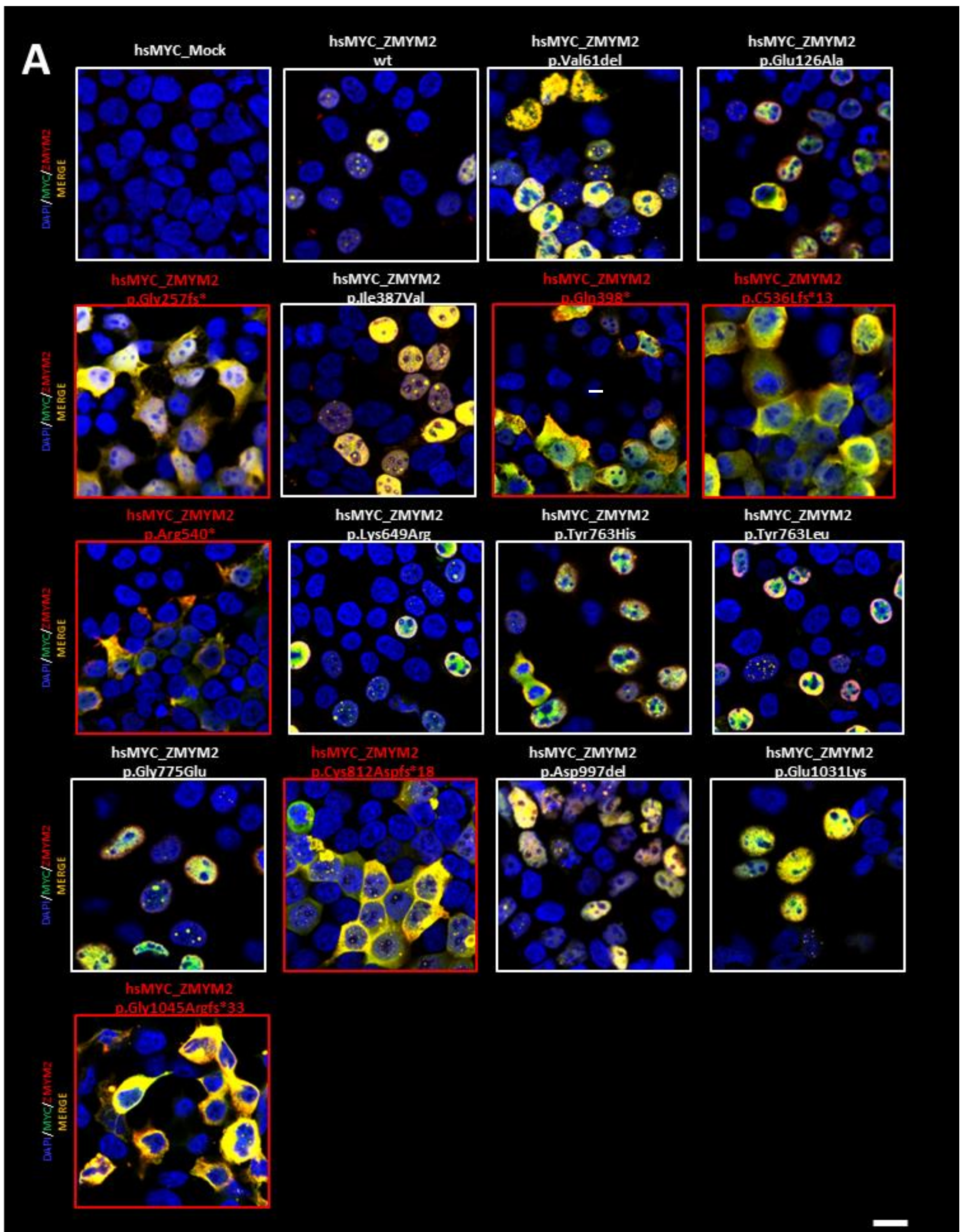
**Table S4B.** Overview of monogenic causes identified in a cohort of 100 patients with steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome.

**Table S5.** Proximity-dependent biotin identification (BioID) characterizing the *ZMYM2* protein interaction landscape.

**Table S6.** Proximity-dependent biotin identification (BioID) characterizing the *ZMYM3* protein interaction landscape.



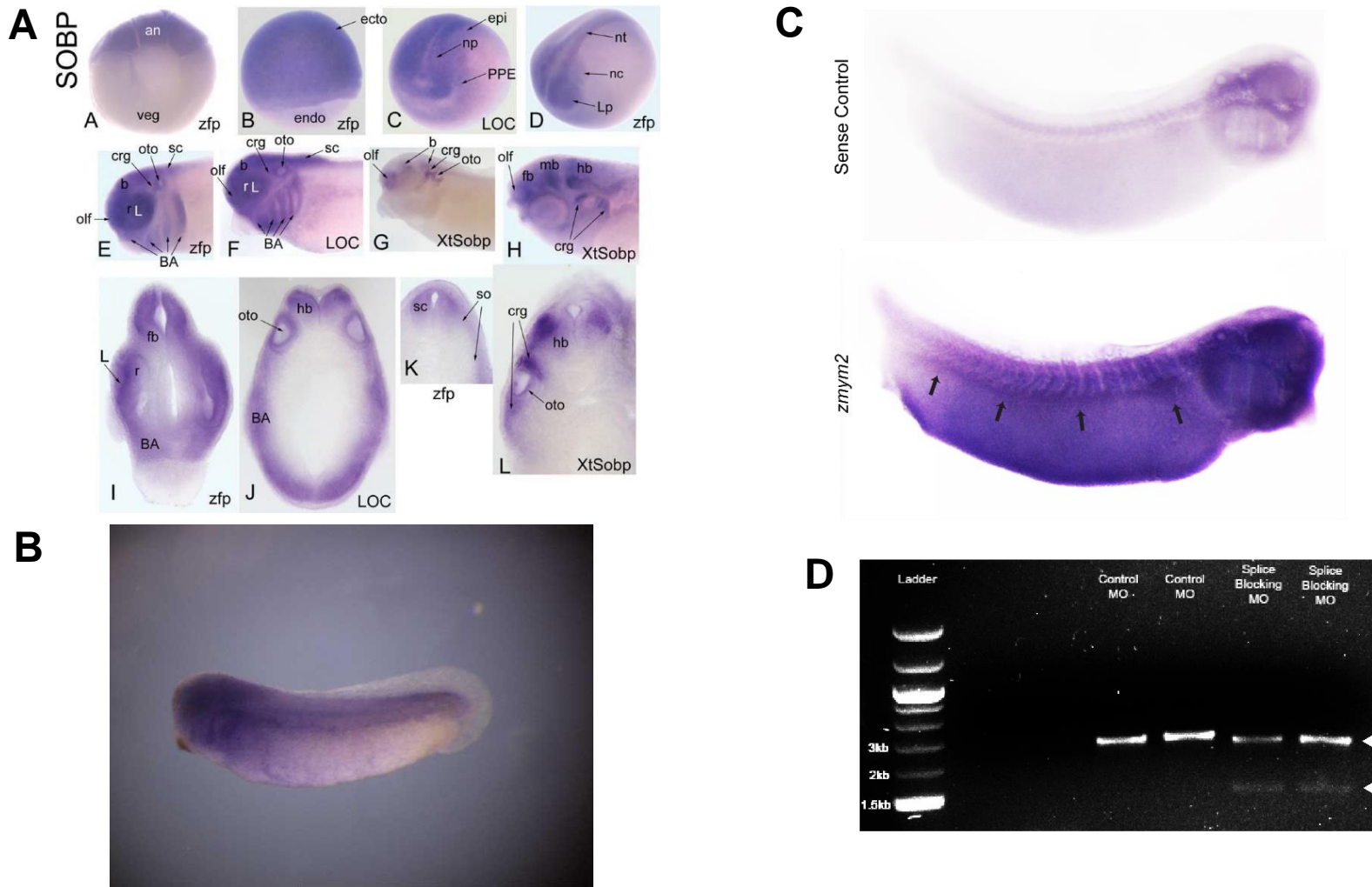
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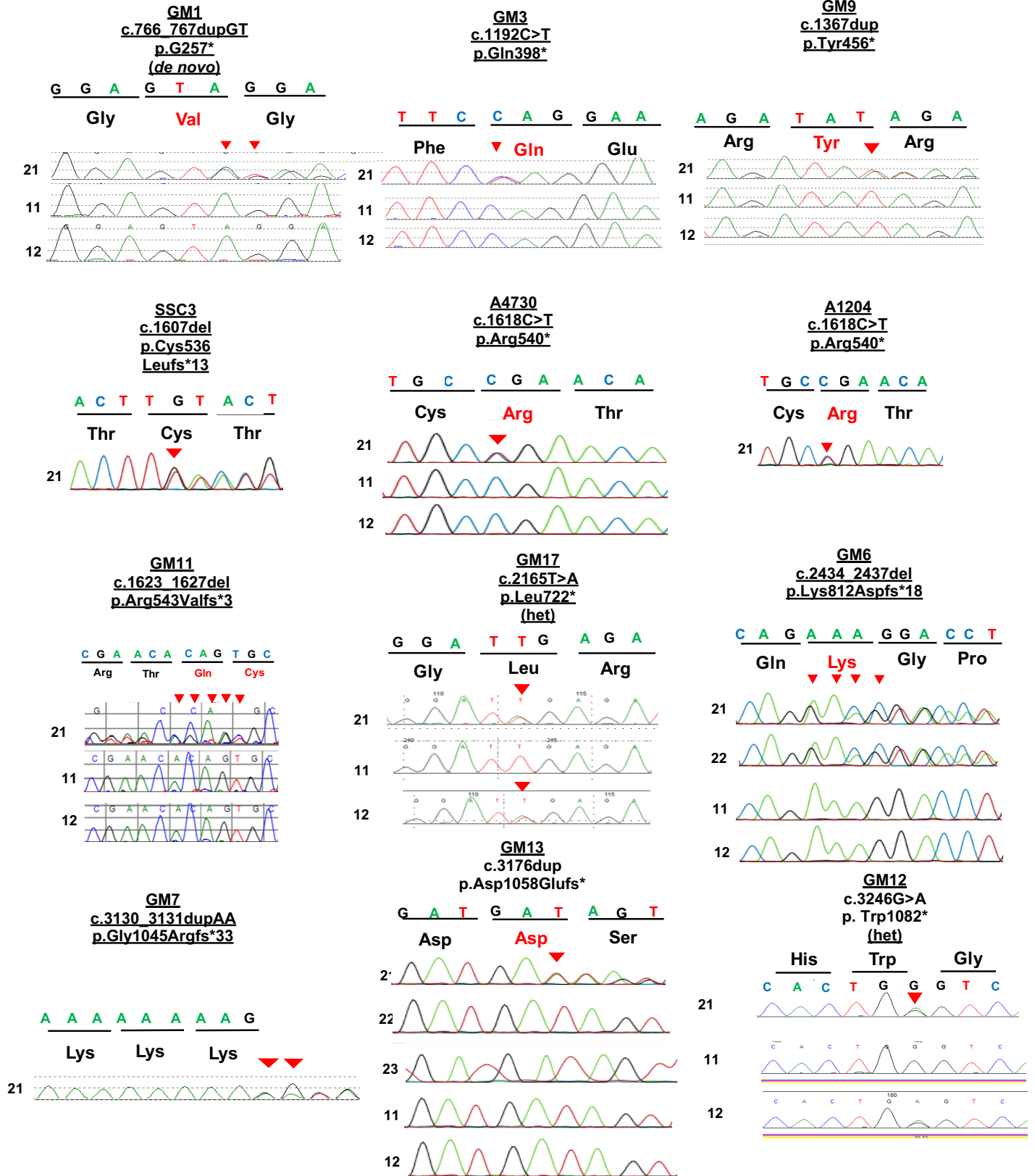
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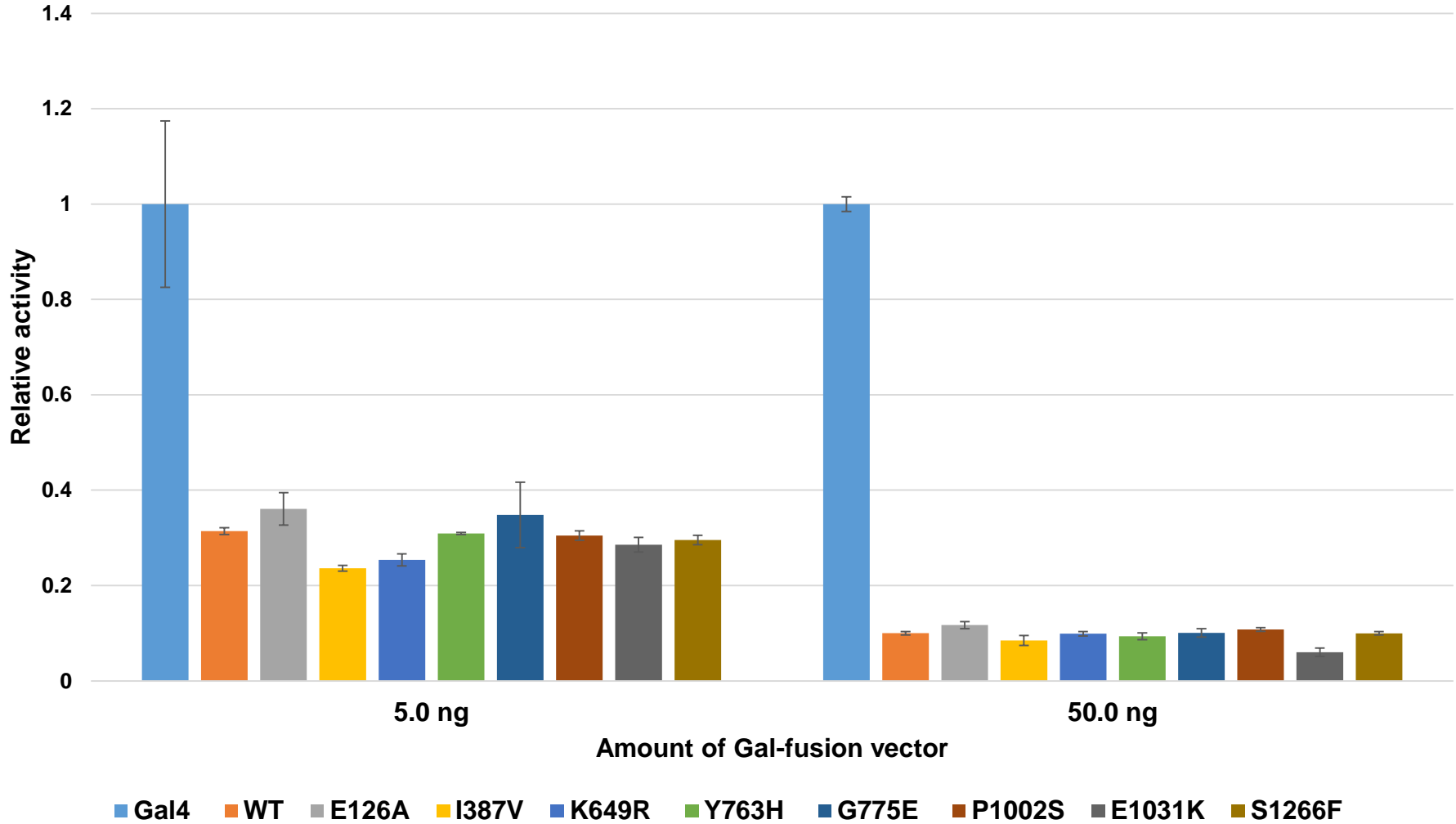
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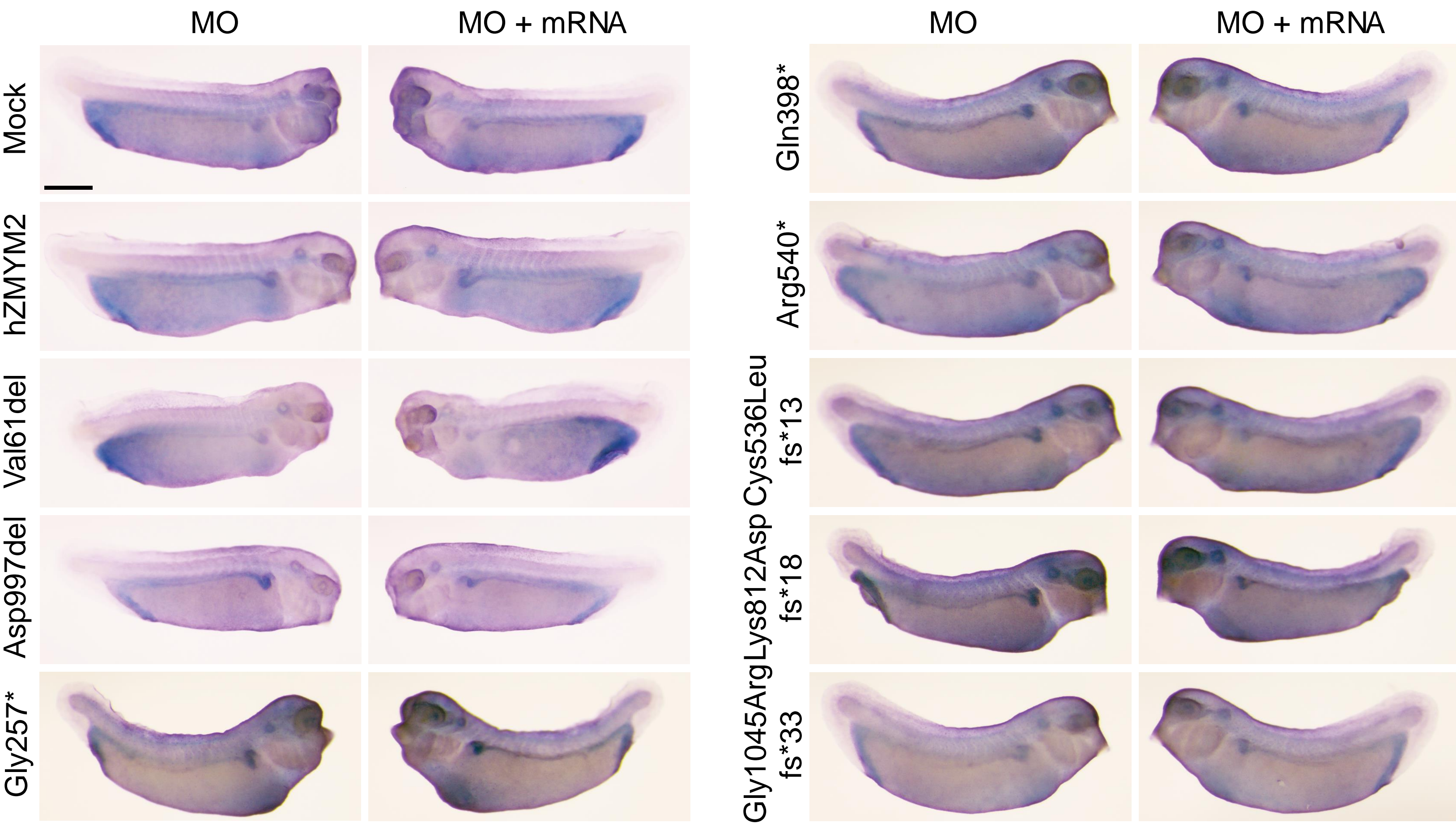
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Scale bars depict 500  $\mu$ m.

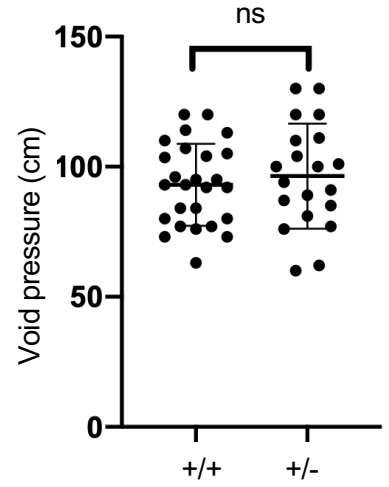
**Figure S6. Additional data on Zmym2 heterozygous mutant mouse model.**

**A**

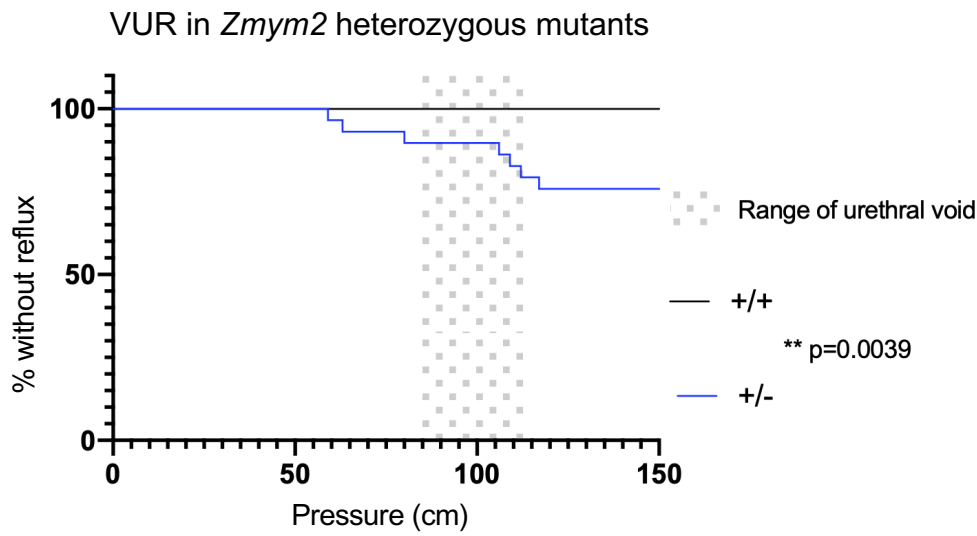
Human	
WT	180 E I Q I A N V T T L E T G V S S V N D G Q L E N 205
GT dup	180 E I Q I A N V T T L E T G V * 194
Mouse	
WT	180 E I Q I A N V T T L E T G V S S V S D G Q L E S 205
GT dup	180 E I Q I A N V T T L E T G V * 194
Δ1bp	180 E I Q I A N V T T L E Q A * 193

CRISPR Cas9 cut site

**B**



**C**



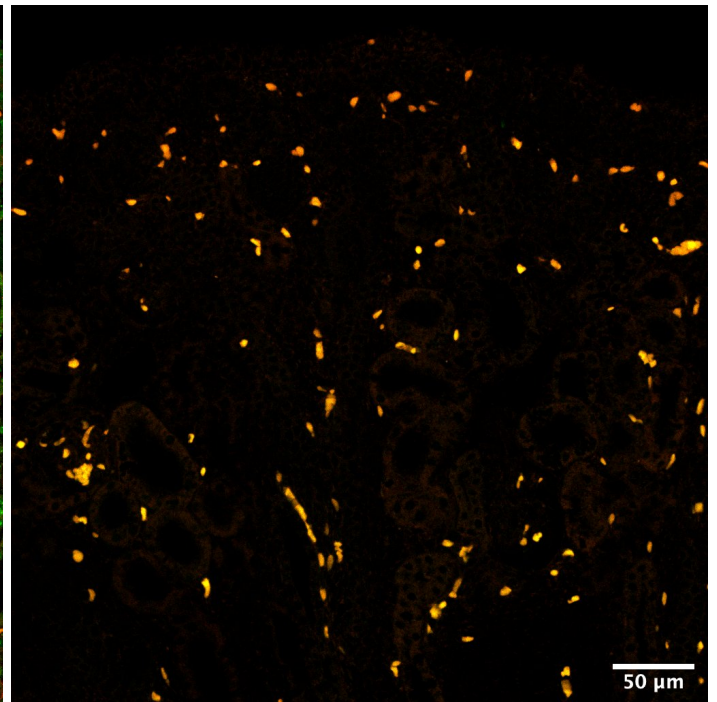
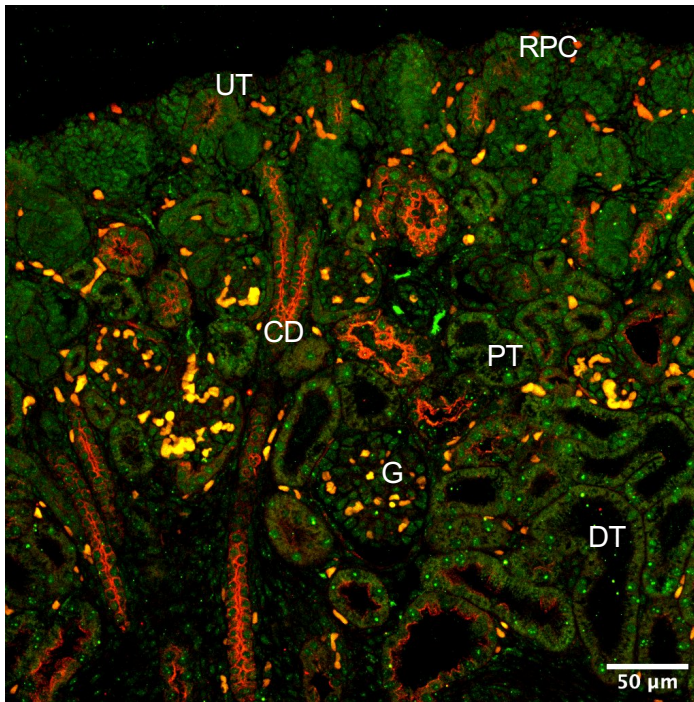


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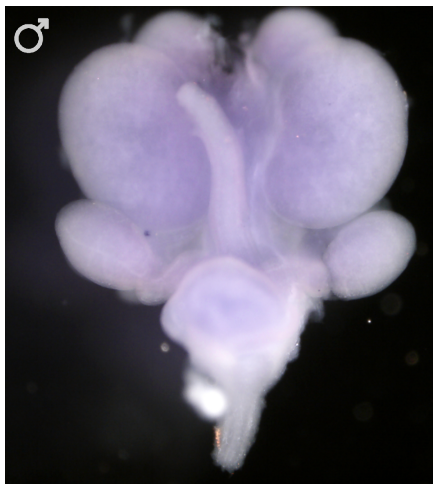
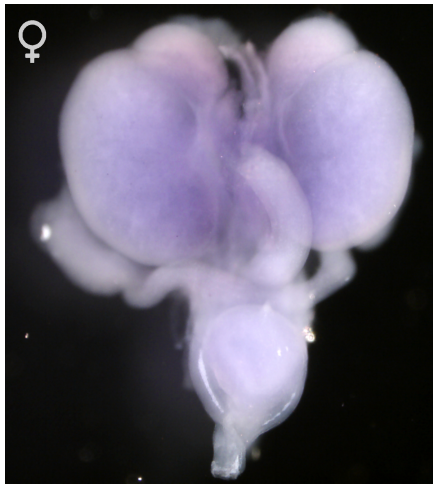
**A**

Zmym2 ; CK8/18

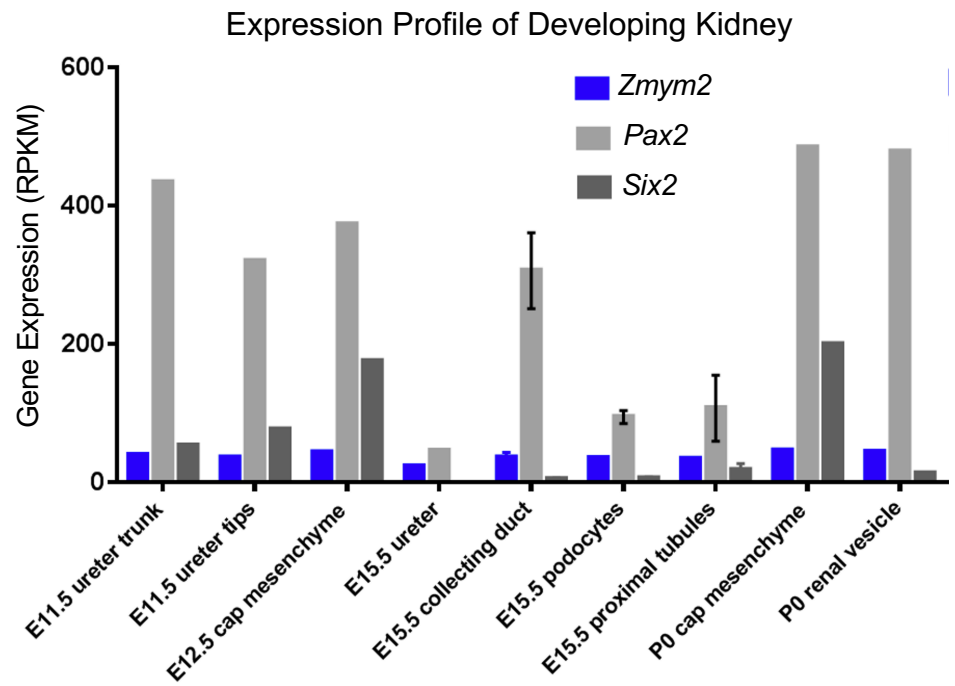
No primary control



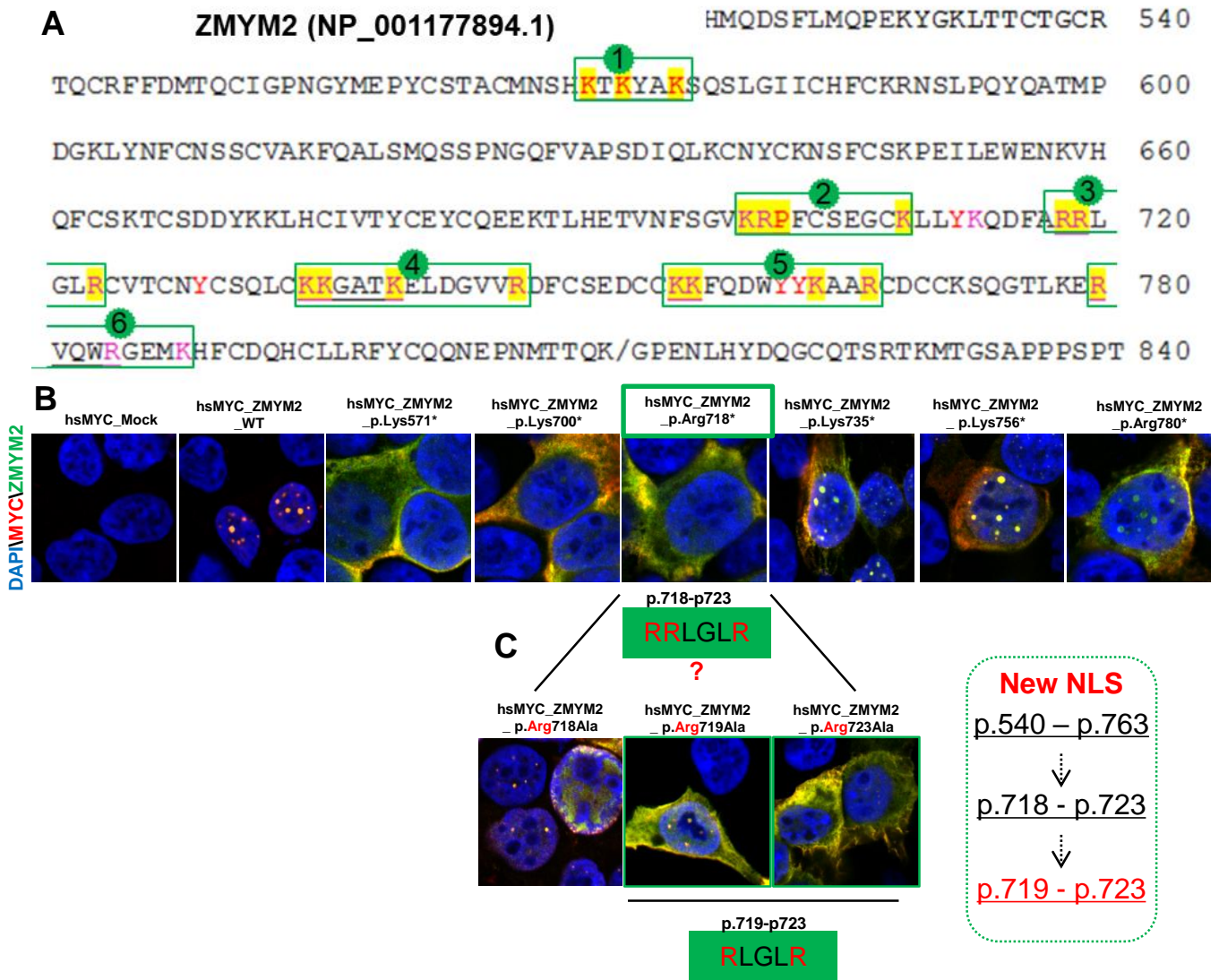
**B**



**C**



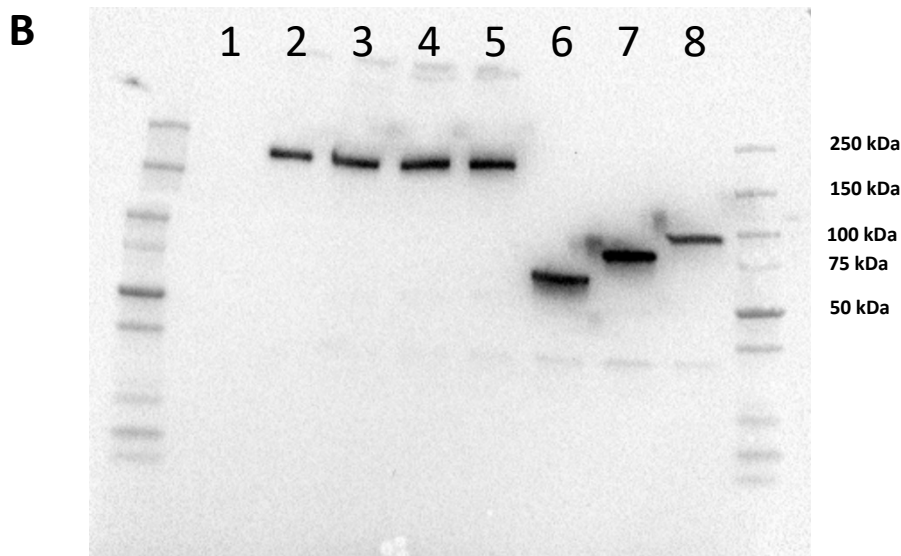
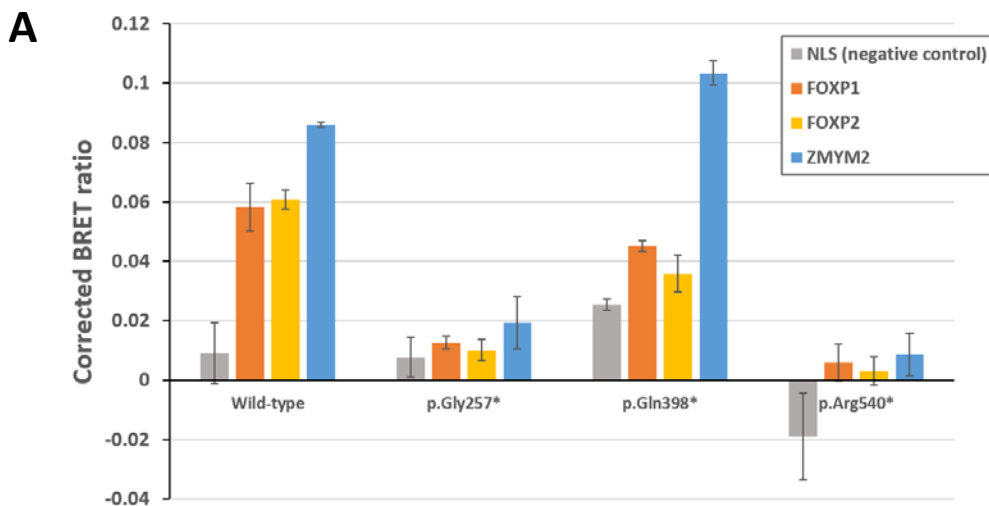
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# Figure S9



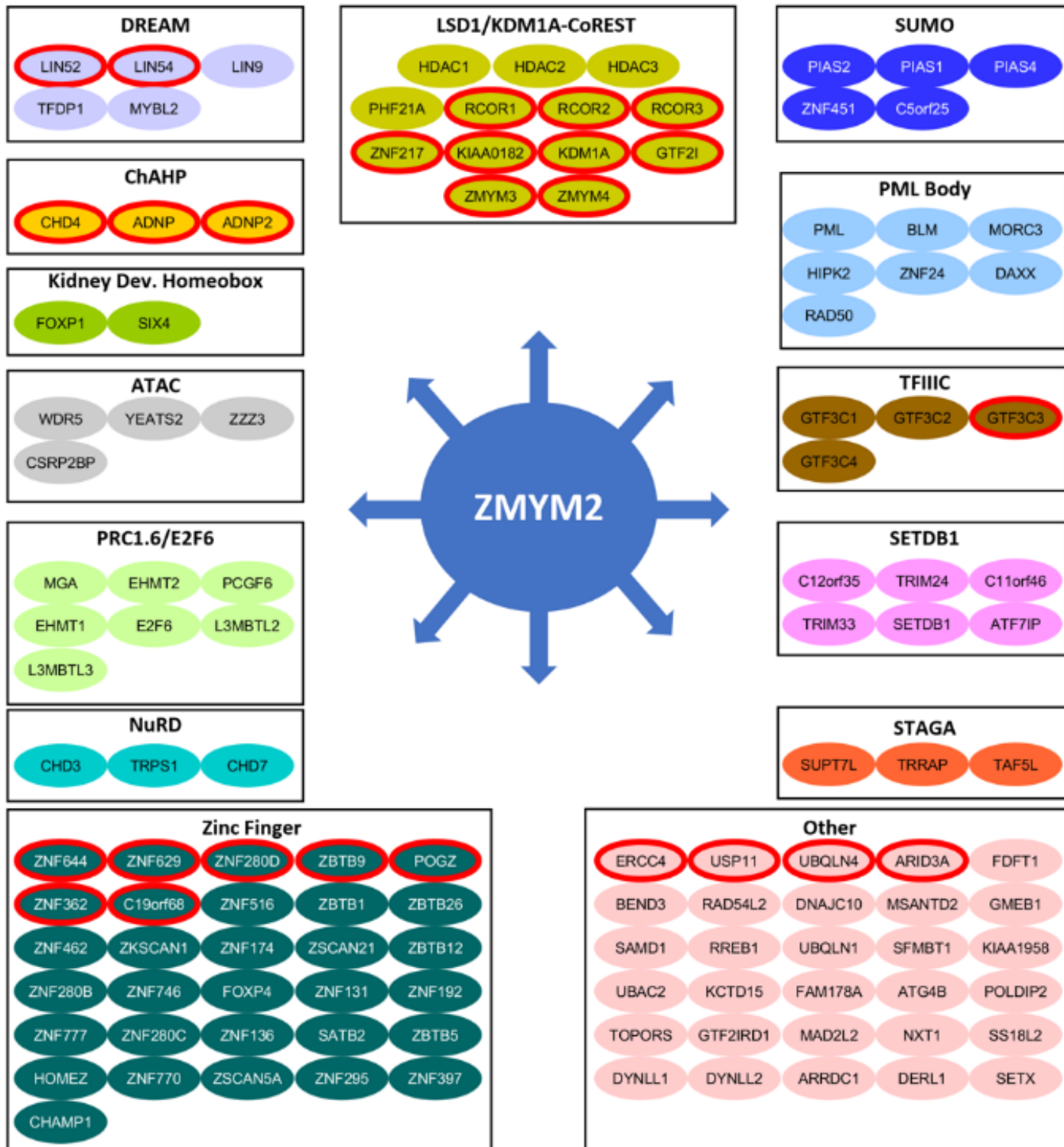
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Wild-type ZMYM2 and three different truncated constructs of ZMYM2 (pGly257\*, pGln398\*, pArg540\*) were overexpressed as fusion proteins with YFP, and function as acceptor constructs in these assays (X-axis). Co-expressed donor constructs were either NLS (a negative control with nuclear localization signal only), FOXP1, FOXP2 or wild-type ZMYM2 constructs, in each case overexpressed as a fusion protein with Renilla luciferase (rLuc). Bars represent the corrected mean BRET ratio  $\pm$  standard deviation of three independent experiments performed in triplicate (see Methods for details). All three truncated ZMYM2 constructs showed impaired interaction with FOXP1 and FOXP2, compared with wild-type ZMYM2 interaction capacities.

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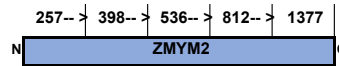
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Figure S11 ZMYM2 truncation mutant BioID Heat Map



Protein	HGNC	Full name	ZMYM2					Full length	Legend	
			1-- 257	1-- 398	1-- 536	1-- 812	1-- 1377		quartile	%WT
ZBTB5	ZBTB5	zinc finger and BTB domain containing 5	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	1	0-- 24	
L3MBTL3	L3MBTL3	L3MBTL histone methyl--lysine binding protein 3	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	2	25-- 49	
GTF2IRD1	GTF2IRD1	GTF2I repeat domain containing 1	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	3	50-- 74	
ZSCAN5A	ZSCAN5A	zinc finger and SCAN domain containing 5A	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	4	75-- 100	
MAD2L2	MAD2L2	mitotic arrest deficient 2 like 2	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
HIPK2	HIPK2	homeodomain interacting protein kinase 2	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
ZNF217	ZNF217	zinc finger protein 217	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
FDFT1	FDFT1	farnesyl--diphosphate farnesyltransferase 1	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
TRPS1	TRPS1	transcriptional repressor GATA binding 1	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
UBQLN4	UBQLN4	ubiquilin 4	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
ZNF280D	ZNF280D	zinc finger protein 280D	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
DYNLL1	DYNLL1	dynein light chain LC8--type 1	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
HOMER	HOMER	homeobox and leucine zipper encoding	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
ZNF451	ZNF451	zinc finger protein 451	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
RCOR2	RCOR2	REST corepressor 2	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
ZBTB1	ZBTB1	zinc finger and BTB domain containing 1	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
KIAA1958	KIAA1958	KIAA1958	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
RCOR3	RCOR3	REST corepressor 3	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
DAXX	DAXX	death domain associated protein	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
RCOR1	RCOR1	REST corepressor 1	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
ZNF777	ZNF777	zinc finger protein 777	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
ZNF192	ZKSCAN8		Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
PIAS1	PIAS1	protein inhibitor of activated STAT 1	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green			
KDM1A	KDM1A	lysine demethylase 1A	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
DYNLL2	DYNLL2	dynein light chain LC8--type 2	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
TOP3A	TOP3A	DNA topoisomerase III alpha	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green			
MORC3	MORC3	MORC family CW--type zinc finger 3	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green			
ZNF516	ZNF516	zinc finger protein 516	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green			
ZBTB12	ZBTB12	zinc finger and BTB domain containing 12	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green			
KIAA0182	GSE1	Gse1 coiled--coil protein	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green			
HDAC1	HDAC1	histone deacetylase 1	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green		HDACs	
HDAC2	HDAC2	histone deacetylase 2	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green		HDACs	
POGZ	POGZ	pogo transposable element derived with ZNF domain	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
ZMYM3	ZMYM3	zinc finger MYM--type containing 3	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
C19orf68	ZSWIM9	zinc finger SWIM--type containing 9	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
MSANTD2	MSANTD2	Myb/SANT DNA binding domain containing 2	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
CHAMP1	CHAMP1	chromosome alignment maintaining phosphoprotein 1	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
BEND3	BEND3	BEN domain containing 3	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
MYBL2	MYBL2	MYB proto--oncogene like 2	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
CBX1	CBX1	chromobox 1	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
SETDB1	SETDB1	SET domain bifurcated histone lysine methyltransferase 1	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green		ATF7-- SET	
ATF7IP	ATF7IP	activating transcription factor 7 interacting protein	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green		ATF7-- SET	
ZNF644	ZNF644	zinc finger protein 644	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
RAD54L2	RAD54L2	RAD54 like 2	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
LIN52	LIN52	lin--52 DREAM MuvB core complex component	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green		DREAM MuvB	
LIN9	LIN9	lin--9 DREAM MuvB core complex component	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green		DREAM MuvB	
TRRAP	TRRAP	transformation/transcription domain associated protein	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
ZMYM4	ZMYM4	zinc finger MYM--type containing 4	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
C11orf46	ARL14EP	ADP ribosylation factor like GTPase 14 effector protein	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
ZNF174	ZNF174	zinc finger protein 174	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
LIN54	LIN54	lin--54 DREAM MuvB core complex component	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
TRIM24	TRIM24	tripartite motif containing 24	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
PCGF6	PCGF6	polycomb group ring finger 6	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
SS18L2	SS18L2	SS18 like 2	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
ADNP	ADNP	activity dependent neuroprotector homeobox	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
ADNP2	ADNP2	ADNP homeobox 2	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green		ChAUP	
CHD4	CHD4	chromodomain helicase DNA binding protein 4	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green		ChAUP	
GTF3C1	GTF3C1	general transcription factor IIIC subunit 1	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green		GTF3C	
GTF3C2	GTF3C2	general transcription factor IIIC subunit 2	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green		GTF3C	
GTF3C3	GTF3C3	general transcription factor IIIC subunit 3	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green		GTF3C	
MGA	MGA	MAX dimerization protein MGA	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
CBX3	CBX3	chromobox 3	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
ZNF295	ZBTB21	zinc finger and BTB domain containing 21	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
GTF2I	GTF2I	general transcription factor III	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
ZBTB9	ZBTB9	zinc finger and BTB domain containing 9	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			
ZBTB33	ZBTB33	zinc finger and BTB domain containing 33	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green			

**Table S1. List of mutagenesis primers used to generate clones representing the variants identified in each family**

<b>Family</b>	<b>Nucleotide change</b>	<b>Amino acid change</b>	<b>F: Forward primer R: Reverse primer</b>
<b>SSC1</b>	c.181_183del	p.Val61del	F: aggtgtacaggttcgataaaaacatcatcatctccac R: gtggaagatgatgatgatggtttatcgaacctgacaacct
<b>A781</b>	c.377A>C	p.Glu126Ala	F: ctctgcccttgattgttgccatgtcctctcatcatc R: gatgatgaagaggacatggcaacaaatcaagggcaagag
<b>GM10</b>	c.622C>T	p. Arg208*	Not tested
<b>GM1</b>	c.766_767dupGT	p. Gly257*	F: gattaaaggctcactactccagctctggctgtgaagtaa R: ttaactcacagaccaagactggaggttaggacctttaatc
<b>SSC2</b>	c.1159A>G	p.Ile387Val	F: ctggaatccacttgagcaacaacggctccttcattgtagtata R: tataactacaatgaaaggaaccgtgttgctcaagtgattcaag
<b>GM3</b>	c.1192C>T	p. Gln398*	F: gatgtactacagaattcctagaaggactcactgaaatcc R: ggattcaagtgagtcctcttaggaattctgtagtacatc
<b>GM16</b>	c.1351C>T	p.His451Tyr	Not tested
<b>GM15</b>	c.1654A>G	p.I552V	Not tested
<b>GM9</b>	c.1367dup	p.Tyr456*	Not tested
<b>SSC3</b>	c.1607del	p.Cys536Leufs*1 3	F: tgttcggcaaccagtaaagttgcagtttccatatttctc R: gagaaatatggaaaactgacaacttactggtgccgaaca
<b>A4730</b> <b>A1204</b>	c.1618C>T	p. Arg540*	F: aaacctgcactgtgttcagcaaccagtacaagttg R: caactgtactggttgctgaacacagtcaggttt
<b>GM11</b>	c.1623_1627del	p.Cys543Valfs*3	Not tested
<b>A3928</b>	c.1946A>G	p.Lys649Arg	F: tccaggatttctggtctgaacaaaaggaattttgcagtagttg R: caactactgcaaaaattcctttgttcaagaccagaaatcctgga
<b>GM17</b>	c.2165T>A	p. Leu722*	Not tested
<b>B1410</b>	c.2287T>C	p.Tyr763His	F: cacacctgcagccttggtaccaatcctgaaattt R: aaatttcaggattggtaccacaaggctgcaaggtgtg
<b>A663/ A3135</b>	c.2287_2288 delinsTA>CT	p.Tyr763Leu	F: cagtcacacctgcagccttgaggtaccaatcctgaaattttt R: aaaaaatttcaggattggtacctcaaggctgcaaggtgtgactg



<b>B960</b>	c.2324G>A	p.Gly775Glu	F: tgaactcgctctttaagagtttcttgagatttacaacagtcac R: gtgactgttgtaaactcaagaaactctaaagagcgagtca
<b>GM19</b>	c.2338C>T	p.Arg780*	Not tested
<b>GM6</b>	c.2434_2437del	p.Lys812Aspfs*1 8	F: gcccaacatgacaactcaggacctgaaaacttacatta R: taatgtaagtttcaggctctgagttgtcatgttgggc
<b>GM18</b>	c.2494-1 G>A	IVS15-1 G>A	Not tested
<b>SSC4</b>	c.2990_2992 del	p.Asp997del	F: atctggttcatatggtacaggcatgctggactgt R: acagtccagcatgcctgtacatgaaccagat
<b>SSC5</b>	c.3091G>A	p.Glu1031Lys	F: ggctgttcctcatattcttgccaaaaaacagggtggaat R: attaccacctgttttggcaaagaatatgaggaacagcc
<b>GM7</b>	c.3130_3131dup AA	p.Gly1045 Argfs*33	F: cccagacctcgatctaaaaaaaaaaggagccaagag R: ctctggctcccttttttttagatcgagggtctggg
<b>GM13</b>	c.3176dup	p.Asp1059 Glufs*2	Not tested
<b>GM12</b>	c.3246G>A	p. Trp1082*	Not tested

**Table S2. Twelve non-pathogenic missense heterozygous mutations in *ZMYM2* in 13 individuals from 12 families with congenital anomalies of the kidney and urinary tract**

Family-Individual	Nucleotide change	Amino acid change <sup>a, b</sup>	Exon (Segregation)	Poly 2 SIFT MT	Amino acid conservation to species	gnomAD allele frequency <sup>a</sup>	Ethnicity Gender	CAKUT (sidedness <sup>a</sup> )	Extra-renal manifestation	Neurologic involvement
<b>SSC1-21</b>	c.181_183del	p.Val61del	3 <i>de novo</i>	/ / /	/	/	Poland M	<u>UUT</u> : Renal Agenesis (L)	<u>Heart</u> : ASD	-
<b>A781-21</b>	c.377A>C	p.Glu126Ala	3 (ND)	0.16 Tol. /	<i>A.platyrhynchos</i>	/	Macedonia F	<u>UUT</u> : Duplex kidney (BL) <u>LUT</u> : Ureterocele (L)	<u>Skeleton</u> : Facial dysmorphism <sup>1</sup> Congenital hip dysplasia	-
<b>SSC2-21</b>	c.1159A>G	p.Ile387Val	5 <i>de novo</i>	0.48 Tol. /	<i>D. rerio</i>	/	Italy M	<u>UUT</u> : UPJO (L)	<u>Heart</u> : WPW syndrome	-
<b>GM16-21</b>	c.1351C>T	p.His451Tyr	8 p het m WT (imprinting)	0.81 Tol /	<i>D. rerio</i>	0/1/238682	?	-	<u>Skeletal</u> : Excessive femoral anteversion, gait disturbance <u>Skin</u> : Alopecia, Ectodermal dysplasia, , <u>Other</u> : Hyponatremia, Hypothyroidism, Ichthyosis, Neutropenia, Photophobia, Recurrent infections, Abnormal thrombosis, Thrombocytopenia	Global DD, Mild ID, Rotary nystagmus, Seizures
<b>GM15-21</b>	c.1654A>G	p.I552V	10 <i>de novo</i>	0.103 Tol /	<i>D. rerio</i>	/	?	<u>NA</u>	<u>Skeletal</u> : Scoliosis	Macrocephaly, hypotonia, DD
<b>A3928-21</b>	c.1946A>G	p.Lys649Arg	10 (ND)	0.98 Tol. /	<i>D. rerio</i>	/	Indian M	<u>UUT</u> : Renomegaly (BL)	-	-
<b>B1410-21</b>	c.2287T>C	p.Tyr763His	12 p het m WT	0.90 Tol. /	<i>D. rerio</i>	0/10/240,574	Macedonia M	<u>UUT</u> : Hypoplastic pelvic kidney (L) <u>LUT</u> : Cryptorchidism (BL)	-	-
<b>-11</b>	c.2287T>C	p.Tyr763His	12 p het m WT	0.90 Tol. /	<i>D. rerio</i>	0/10/240,574	Macedonia M	<b>RUS-N</b> <u>LUT</u> : Cryptorchidism (BL)	-	-
<b>A663-21</b>	c.2287_2288 delinsTA>CT	<u>p.Tyr763Leu<sup>b</sup></u>	12 (ND)	0.21 Tol /	<i>D. rerio</i>	0/10/237,916	Kuwait F	<u>UUT</u> : Horseshoe kidney, UPJO (L)	-	-
<b>A3135-21</b>	c.2287_2288 delinsTA>CT	<u>p.Tyr763Leu<sup>b</sup></u>	12 (ND)	0.21 Tol /	<i>D. rerio</i>	0/10/237,916	Kuwait M	<u>UUT</u> : Horseshoe kidney, renal calculi	-	-
<b>B960-21</b>	c.2324G>A	p.Gly775Glu	13 (p NA m WT)	1.00 Del /	<i>D. rerio</i>	0/1/245,306	Caucasian F	<u>UUT</u> : UPJO (BL), renal calculi	-	-
<b>SSC4-21</b>	c.2990_2992 del	p.Asp997del	18 <i>de novo</i>	/ / /	/	/	Netherlands M	<u>UUT</u> : Renal agenesis (L) <u>LUT</u> : Duplex urethra	<u>Skeleton</u> : Club hand, hemi-vertebrae (VACTERL)	-

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<b>SSC5</b>	c.3091G>A	p.Glu1031Lys	19	0.07	<i>D. rerio</i>	0/0/225,618	Macedonia	<u>UUT</u> : UVJO (R)	-	-
<b>-21</b>			<i>de novo</i>	Tol.			F			

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Transcript accession number for *ZMYM2* **NM\_001190965.2** a sidedness of CAKUT phenotype given in parentheses; ND denotes not done. ? denotes unknown.

**ASD**, atrial septal defect; **BL**, bilateral; **DD**, developmental delay; **Del**, deleterious; **F**, female; **het**, heterozygous; **ID**, intellectual disability; **L**, left; **LUT**, lower urinary tract; **m**, maternal; **M**, male; **N**, normal; **NA**, not available; **p**, paternal; **PPH2 score**, HumVar PolyPhen-2 prediction score; **R**, right; **RUS-N**, renal ultrasound normal; **SIFT**, sorting tolerant from intolerant; **Tol.**, tolerated; **UUT**, upper urinary tract; **UPJO**, ureteropelvic junction obstruction; **RUS**, renal ultrasound; **VACTERL**, vertebral defects, anal atresia, cardiac defects, tracheo-esophageal fistula, renal anomalies, and limb abnormalities.

**Table S3. List of truncating heterozygous variants of *ZMYM2* that exist in gnomAD.**

Note: In 31 truncating variants present in gnomAD 27 are only reported once heterozygously and never homozygously (see last column). This is consistent with the hypothesis that the *CAKUT* causing mutations outlined in Table 1 occurred *de novo* and with reduced transmission of truncating alleles due to a sub-fertility phenotype.

Gene	hg19 position	Type of mutation	Exon	Zygoty	c.change	p.change	SNP ID	Present in 1000-genomes	EVS	gnomAD (hom/het/allele count)
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20567212CA>C	5' UTR deletion (1 bp)	3 of 25	het	c.-1del	p.Met1?	rs769561518	/	/	0/4/230248
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20567337T>A	stop gained	3 of 25	het	c.125T>A	p.Leu42Ter		/	/	0/1/249444
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20567613AT>A	frameshift	3 of 25	het	c.403del	p.Ser135 ProfsTer31	rs767307088	/	/	0/1/249650
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20567936C>T	stop gained	3 of 25	het	c.724C>T	p.Gln242Ter				0/1/251188
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20580624T>A	stop gained	6 of 25	het	c.1410T>A	p.Cys470Ter	rs754728724	/	/	0/1/248728
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20580727G>A	splice donor	Intron 6	het	c.1512+1G>A	100% ESS				0/1/ 247968
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20580727G>T	splice donor	Intron 6	het	c.1512+1G>T	100% ESS				0/1/247968
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20593759G>A	splice donor	Intron 7	het	c.1584+1G>A	100% ESS		/	/	0/1/31384
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20608479_20608480del	frameshift	11 of 25	het	c.2054_2055del	p.Gln685 ArgfsTer7	rs1241090598			0/1/31396
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20608493_20608494del	frameshift	11 of 25	het	c.2068_2069del	p.Leu690 SerfsTer2	rs1474114489			0/1/245312
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20632845G>A	splice donor	Intron 15	het	c.2623+1G>A	100% ESS	rs766769611	/	/	0/1/248444
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20632988G>T	splice acceptor	Intron 15	het	c.1070-1G>T					0/1/226006
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20632998G>A	stop gained	Intron 15	het	intronic	p.Trp360Ter		/	/	0/2/220922
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20633039CTG>C	frameshift	Intron 15	het	intronic	p.Leu374His fsTer12		/	/	0/1/176838
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20635344C>CA	frameshift	17 of 25	het	c.2892dup	p.Glu965 ArgfsTer11		/	/	0/1/248630
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20641009G>GT	frameshift	20 of 25	het	c.3152dup	p.Ser1052 IlefsTer7	rs778985497	/	/	0/1/236934
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20641049C>A	stop gained	20 of 25	het	c.3191C>A	p.Ser1064 Ter	rs769681794	/	/	0/1/248184
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20641051GA>G	frameshift	20 of 25	het	c.3195del	p.Glu1065 AspfsTer12		/	/	0/1/248352
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20641151T>G	stop gained	20 of 25	het	c.3293T>G	p.Leu1098 Ter	rs756477730	/	/	0/1/237798
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20641159TGTAAT	splice donor	Intron 20	het	c.3301+3_3301+6delAA...	-79.4% SS	rs745854601	/	/	0/1/230760
<i>ZMYM2</i>	chr13:20641160G>C	splice donor	Intron 20	het	c.3301+1G>C	100% ESS		/	/	0/1/230574

Gene	hg19	Type	Exon	Zygos-ity	c.change	p.change	SNP ID	In '1000-genomes'?	EVS	gnomAD (hom/het/allele count)
<b>ZMYM2</b>	chr13:20641465C>T	stop gained	21 of 25	het	c.3388C>T	p.Arg1130 Ter	rs1299725201			0/1/242044
<b>ZMYM2</b>	chr13:20656154_20656155del	splice acceptor	21 of 25	het	c.34542_3454-1delAG	100% ESS	rs1176659089	/	/	0/4/191222
<b>ZMYM2</b>	chr13:20656154A>T	splice acceptor	21 of 25	het	c.3454-2A>T	100% ESS	rs1408869997			0/18/198980
<b>ZMYM2</b>	chr13:20656155G>T	splice acceptor	21 of 25	het	c.3454-1G>T	100% ESS	rs1421349760			0/21/213812
<b>ZMYM2</b>	chr13:20657015C>CT	frameshift	23 of 25	het	c.3666dup	p.Asn1223 Ter		/	/	0/1/249220
<b>ZMYM2</b>	chr13:20657101AT>A	frameshift	23 of 25	het	c.3750del	p.Pro1251 LeufsTer2		/	/	0/1/31406
<b>ZMYM2</b>	chr13:20657133C>T	stop gained	23 of 25	het	c.3781C>T	p.Arg1261 Ter	rs773436243	/	/	0/1/248642
<b>ZMYM2</b>	chr13:20657897G>T	stop gained	24 of 24	het	c.3922G>T	p.Glu1308 Ter	rs1241191383	/	/	0/1/233828
<b>ZMYM2</b>	chr13:20660054C>G	stop gained	25 of 25	het	c.4034C>G	p.Ser1345 Ter	rs1429293566			0/1/249166
<b>ZMYM2</b>	chr13:20660104_20660105insG	frameshift	25 of 25	het	c.4084_4085 insG	p.Lys1362 ArgfsTer5	rs774438077			0/1/249016

bp, base pair; Del, deletion; ESS, essential splice site; EVS, exome variant server; het, heterozygous; hom, homozygous; ins, insertion; SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism; UTR, untranslated region.



**Table S4A. Overview of *ZMYM2* variants identified in two control cohorts of 100 families with steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome and 238 families with nephronophthisis.**

<b>COHORT</b>	<b>TRUNCATING VARIANTS</b>	<b>MISSENSE VARIANTS</b>	<b>INFRAME VARIANTS</b>
<b>SRNS solved (n=100)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NPHP unsolved (n=238)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

SRNS, steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome; NPHP, nephronophthisis.

**Table S4B. Overview of monogenic causes identified in a cohort of 100 patients with steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome.**

<b>Gene</b>	<b>OMIM ID</b>	<b>Mode of inheritance</b>	<b>Percentage of patients (%)</b>
<i>ADCK4</i>	#615567	AR	3
<i>AGXT</i>	#604285	AR	2
<i>CLCN5</i>	#300008	XL	1
<i>COL4A3</i>	#120070	AR, AD	7
<i>COL4A4</i>	#120131	AR, AD	2
<i>COL4A5</i>	#303630	XL	3
<i>COQ2</i>	#609825	AR	1
<i>CTNS</i>	#219800	AR	1
<i>DGKE</i>	#601440	AR	1
<i>GLA</i>	#300644	XL	1
<i>INF2</i>	#610982	AD	2
<i>ITGA3</i>	#605025	AR	1
<i>KANK4</i>	#614612	?AR	1
<i>LAMB2</i>	#150325	AR	6
<i>LMX1B</i>	#602575	AD	2
<i>MYO1E</i>	#601479	AR	3
<i>NPHS1</i>	#256300	AR	12
<i>NPHS2</i>	#600995	AR	12
<i>NUP107</i>	#607617	AR	1
<i>NUP205</i>	#614352	AR	2
<i>NUP93</i>	#614351	AR	3
<i>OSGEP</i>	#610107	AR	3
<i>PDSS2</i>	#610564	AR	1
<i>PLCE1</i>	#608414	AR	10
<i>RPL15</i>	#604174	AD	1
<i>SGPL1</i>	#603729	AR	3
<i>SMARCAL1</i>	#606622	AR	7
<i>TRPC6</i>	#603652	AD	1
<i>TTC21B</i>	#612014	AR, AD	2
<i>WDR73</i>	#616144	AR	3
<i>WT1</i>	#607102	AD	2

AR, autosomal recessive; AD, autosomal dominant; XL; X-linked