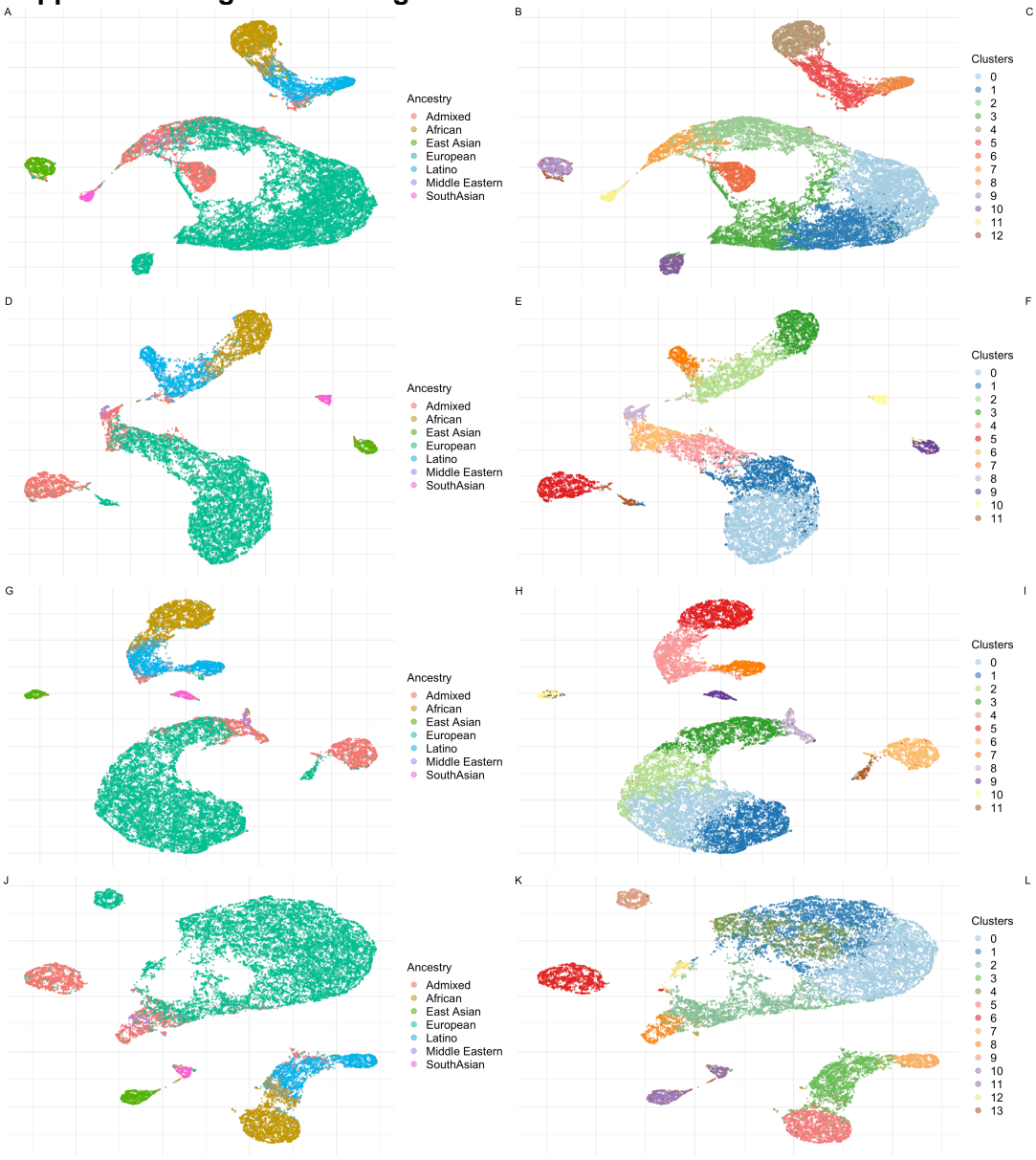
The American Journal of Human Genetics, Volume *108*

Supplemental information

Sub-genic intolerance, ClinVar, and the epilepsies: A whole-exome sequencing study of 29,165 individuals

Epi25 Collaborative

Supplemental Figures and Legends



C

Cluster	Control	DEE	GGE	NAFE
0	3155	199	1257	1756
1	2264	179	935	1275
2	1570	675	976	964
3	1595	198	769	1126
4	1783	21	361	319
5	2206	29	126	69
6	1355	14	102	65
7	302	209	303	348
8	753	23	90	50
9	235	211	125	334
10	8	42	104	613
11	237	38	106	100
12	44	17	33	31

F

Cluster	Cases	Controls
0	403	4410
1	187	2236
2	26	2174
3	21	1760
4	295	1137
5	12	1294
6	412	688
7	24	765
8	205	291
9	211	236
10	51	281
11	12	250

I

Cluster	Cases	Controls
0	1199	2883
1	1063	2349
2	795	1780
3	954	1561
4	133	2213
5	364	1756
6	104	1352
7	88	770
8	291	291
9	133	292
10	125	239
11	54	191

L

Cluster	Cases	Controls
0	1848	3369
1	1383	2106
2	1075	1810
3	100	2322
4	783	1291
5	295	1664
6	66	1360
7	49	756
8	347	304
9	623	12
10	334	238
11	85	234
12	43	175
13	31	49

Figure S1. Clustering and Geographic Ancestry.

UMAP and cluster assignments showing ancestry of case-control cohort for (A-C) all epilepsies combined, (D-F) developmental and epileptic encephalopathies (DEE), (G-I) genetic generalized epilepsy (GGE), and (J-L) non-acquired focal epilepsy (NAFE). Clusters shaded in red were excluded from the analysis.

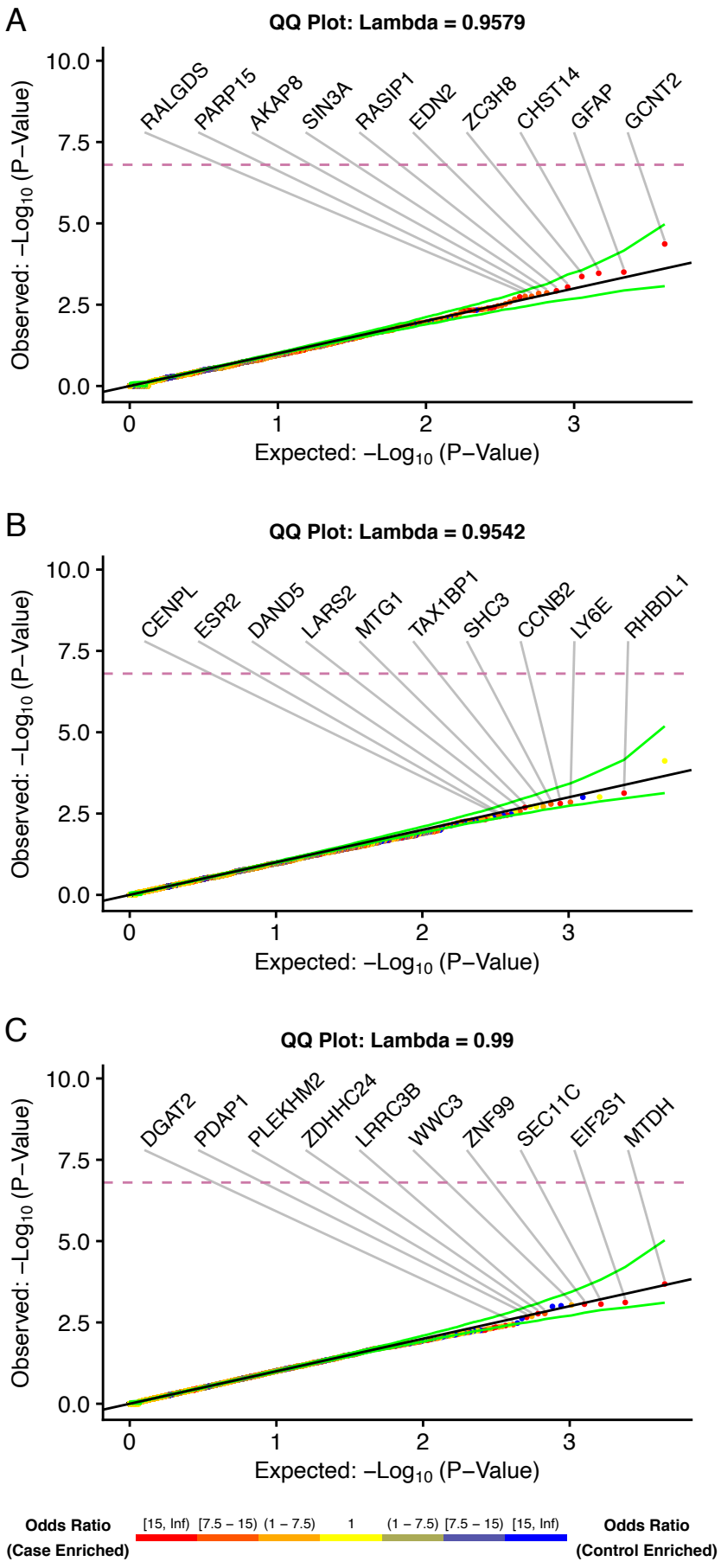

A
QQ Plot: Lambda = 0.9579
RALGDS
PARP15
AKAP8
SIN3A
RASIP1
EDN2
ZC3H8
CHST14
GFAP
GCNT2
Observed: −Log10 (P−Value)
Expected: −Log10 (P−Value)
B
QQ Plot: Lambda = 0.9542
CENPL
ESR2
DAND5
LARS2
MTG1
TAX1BP1
SHC3
CCNB2
LY6E
RHBDL1
Observed: −Log10 (P−Value)
Expected: −Log10 (P−Value)
C
QQ Plot: Lambda = 0.99
DGAT2
PDAP1
PLEKHM2
ZDHHC24
LRRC3B
WWC3
ZNF99
SEC11C
EIF2S1
MTDH
Observed: −Log10 (P−Value)
Expected: −Log10 (P−Value)
Odds Ratio
(Case Enriched)
[15, Inf)
[7.5 – 15)
(1 – 7.5)
1
(1 – 7.5)
[7.5 – 15)
[15, Inf)
Odds Ratio
(Control Enriched)

Figure S2. Synonymous Quantile-Quantile Plots

The quantile-quantile plots for the protein-coding genes with at least one case or control carrier of a synonymous variant. All variants are ultra-rare (qualifying variants were defined as a minor allele frequency of less than 0.05% in internal case and control by cluster, and absent in external reference cohorts). *P*-values were generated from the exact two-sided Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH) test by gene by cluster to indicate a different carrier status of cases in comparison to controls. Study-wide significance $p < 1.6 \times 10^{-7}$ after Bonferroni correction indicated by dashed line (see Statistical Analyses in Methods). (A) Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy (DEE), (B) genetic generalized epilepsy (GEE), and (C) non-acquired focal epilepsy (NAFE). Top ten case enriched genes are labeled. Point coloring determined by CMH odds ratio. The green lines represent the 95% confidence interval.

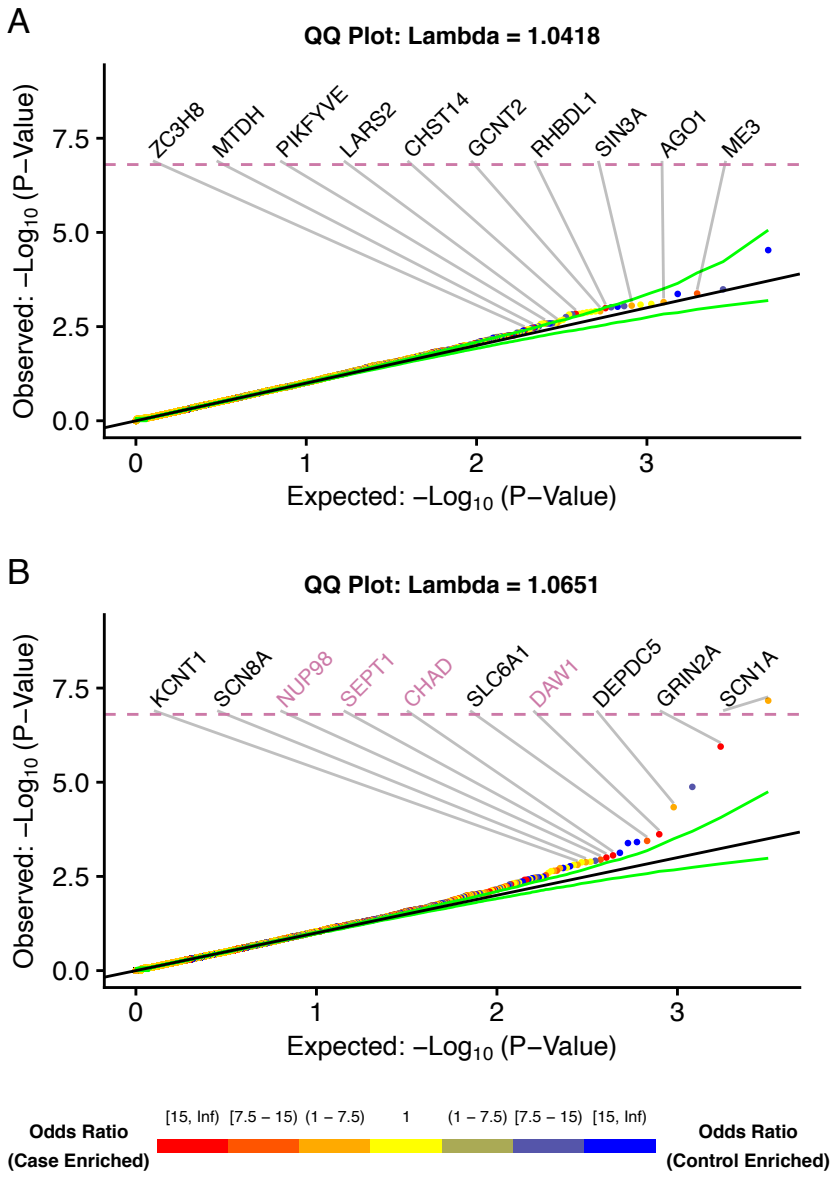


Figure S3. Quantile-Quantile Plots for the Protein-Coding Genes with at least One Case or Control Carrier for Epilepsies Combined

Qualifying variants were high quality, ultra-rare variants. *P*-values were generated from the exact two-sided Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH) test by gene by cluster to indicate a different carrier status of cases in comparison to controls. (A) Synonymous variants and (B) variants with a predicted functional effect but restricting missense variants to REVEL ≥ 0.5 (when defined). *SCN1A* ($p = 6.8 \times 10^{-8}$) achieved study-wide significance $p < 1.6 \times 10^{-7}$ after Bonferroni correction (see Statistical Analyses in Methods). Top ten case enriched genes are labeled. Point coloring determined by CMH odds ratio. Genes labeled in black are known epilepsy genes. Genes labeled in color are candidate epilepsy genes. The green lines represent the 95% confidence interval.

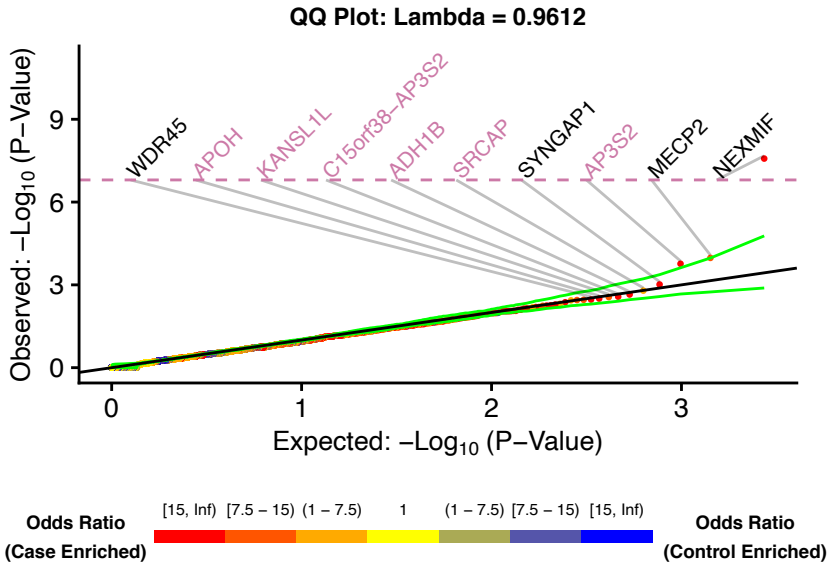


Figure S4. Quantile-Quantile Plots for the Protein-Coding Genes with at least One Case or Control Carrier Limiting Cases to DEE Cases without a Damaging Missense or Protein Truncating Variant in a OMIM Epilepsy Gene

Qualifying variants were high quality, ultra-rare variants with a predicted functional effect but restricting missense variants to REVEL ≥ 0.5 (when defined) and MTR ≤ 0.78 (when defined). Cases were Epi25 DEE cases without those that had a variant with a likely functional effect in any of the 101 genes associated with an epilepsy phenotype and dominant inheritance in OMIM (see Gene-Set Enrichment Testing in Methods, Table S5). This analysis removed 236 DEE cases from the original analysis set of 1,782 DEE. *P*-values were generated from the exact two-sided Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH) test by gene by cluster to indicate a different carrier status of cases in comparison to controls. No novel genes achieved study-wide significance $p < 1.6 \times 10^{-7}$ after Bonferroni correction (see Statistical Analyses in Methods). Point coloring determined by CMH odds ratio. Genes labeled in black are known epilepsy genes. Genes labeled in color are candidate epilepsy genes. The green lines represent the 95% confidence interval.

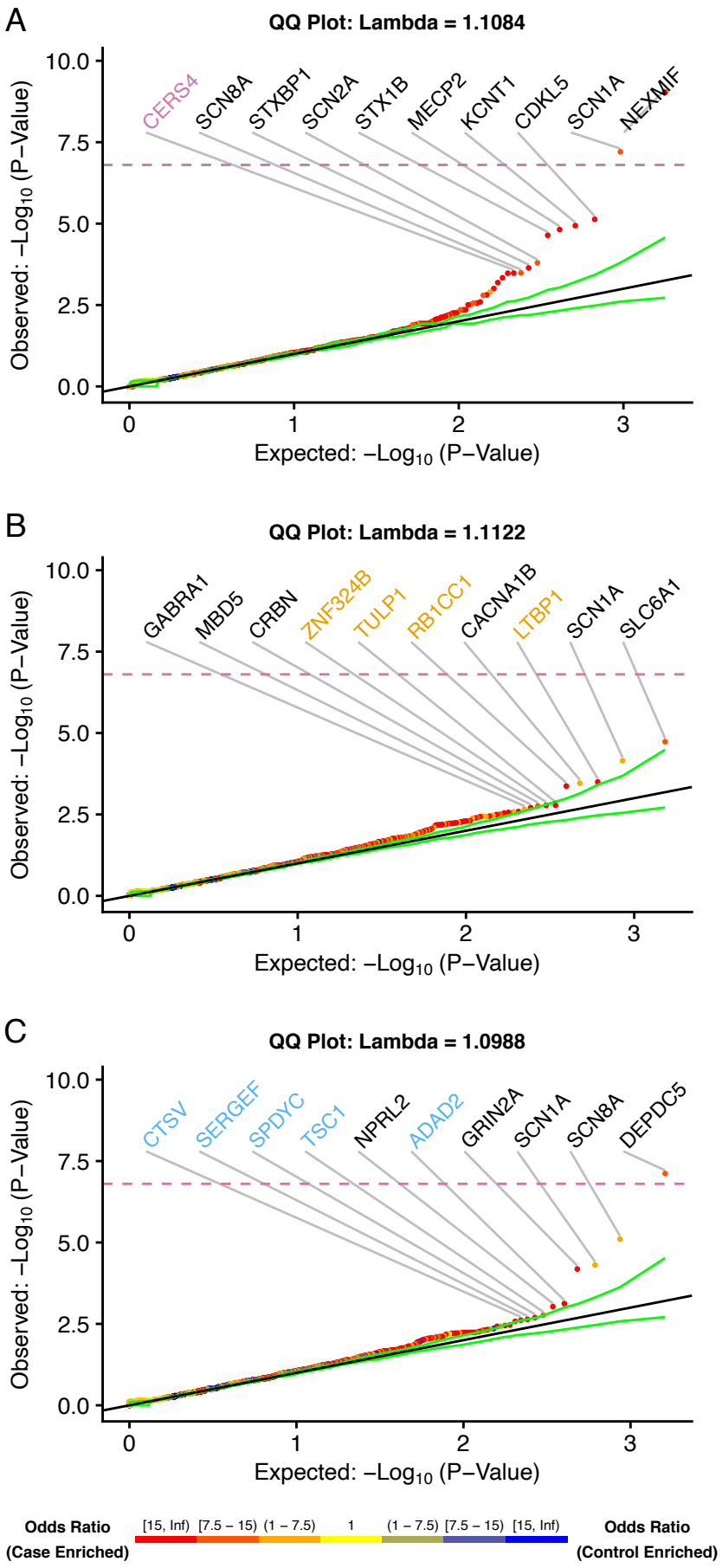

A
QQ Plot: Lambda = 1.1084
CERS4
SCN8A
STXBP1
SCN2A
STX1B
MECP2
KCNT1
CDKL5
SCN1A
NEXMIF
Observed: −Log10 (P−Value)
Expected: −Log10 (P−Value)
B
QQ Plot: Lambda = 1.1122
GABRA1
MBD5
CRBN
ZNF324B
TULP1
RB1CC1
CACNA1B
LTBP1
SCN1A
SLC6A1
Observed: −Log10 (P−Value)
Expected: −Log10 (P−Value)
C
QQ Plot: Lambda = 1.0988
CTSV
SERGEF
SPDYC
TSC1
NPRL2
ADAD2
GRIN2A
SCN1A
SCN8A
DEPDC5
Observed: −Log10 (P−Value)
Expected: −Log10 (P−Value)
Odds Ratio
(Case Enriched)
[15, Inf)
[7.5 – 15)
(1 – 7.5)
1
(1 – 7.5)
[7.5 – 15)
[15, Inf)
Odds Ratio
(Control Enriched)

Figure S5. Quantile-Quantile Plots for the Protein-Coding Genes with at least One Case or Control Carrier Limiting Missense Variants to Damaging and Intolerant

Qualifying variants were high quality, ultra-rare protein truncating variants (PTV) or missense variants with REVEL ≥ 0.5 (when defined) and MTR ≤ 0.78 (when defined). *P*-values were generated from the exact two-sided Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH) test by gene by cluster to indicate a different carrier status of cases in comparison to controls. (A) Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy (DEE) cases, (B) genetic generalized epilepsy (GEE) cases, and (C) non-acquired focal epilepsy (NAFE) cases. In the DEE analysis, *NEXMIF* ($p = 9.3 \times 10^{-10}$) and *SCN1A* ($p = 6.3 \times 10^{-8}$) achieved study-wide significance $p < 1.6 \times 10^{-7}$ after Bonferroni correction (see Statistical Analyses in Methods). In the NAFE analysis, *DEPDC5* ($p = 7.7 \times 10^{-8}$) achieved study-wide significance. Point coloring determined by CMH odds ratio. Genes labeled in black are known epilepsy genes. Genes labeled in color are candidate epilepsy genes. The green lines represent the 95% confidence interval.

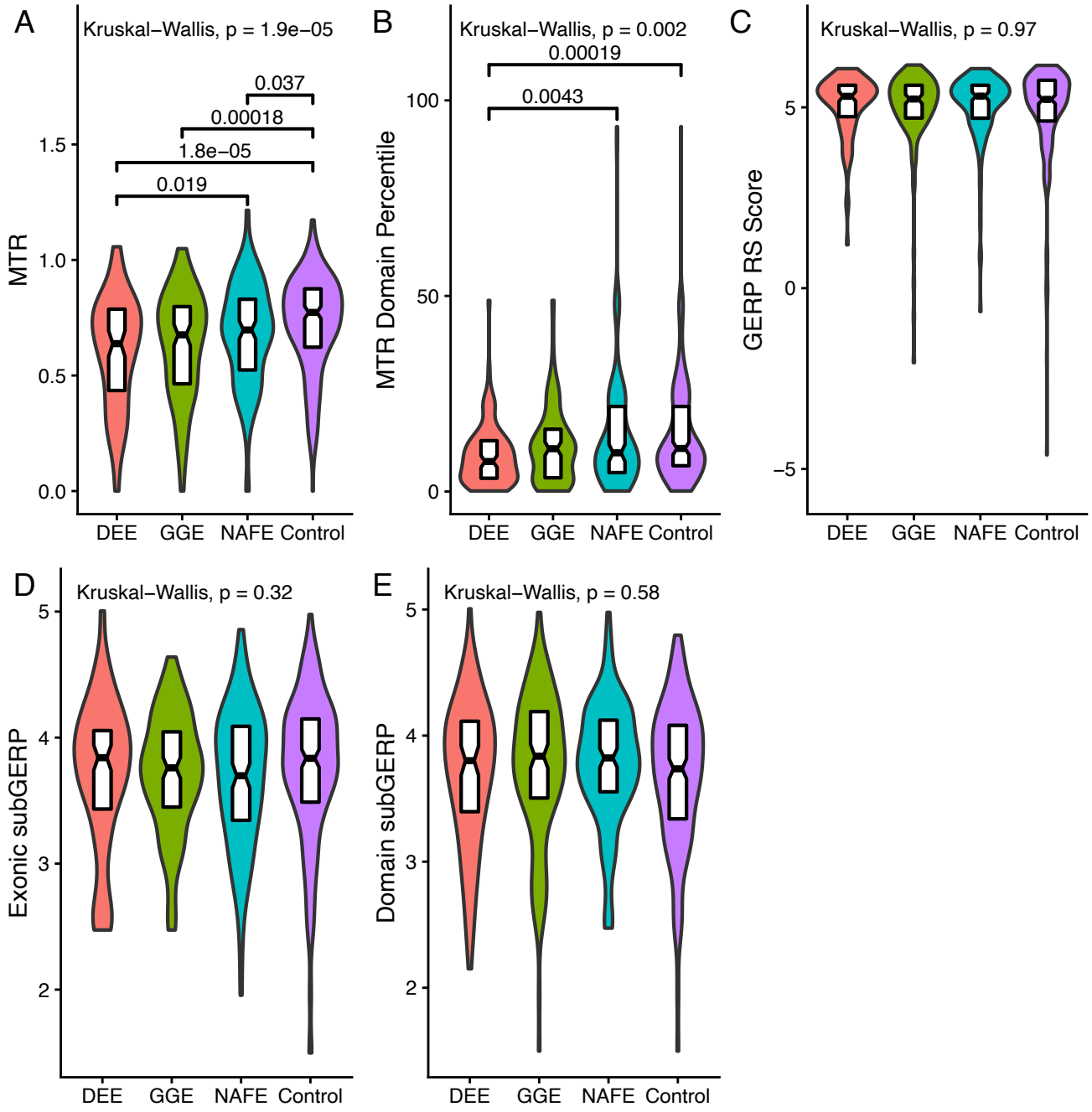


Figure S6. Direct Comparison of Intolerance and Evolutionary Constraint across the Epilepsies

Sub-genic intolerance but not sub-genic evolutionary constraint differs among the epilepsies. (A) Unweighted MTR scores of variants from individuals with epilepsy subtypes are significantly different compared to the variants from controls and DEE variants are significantly different compared to NAFE variants. Statistically insignificant comparisons ($p \geq 0.05$) are not shown. (B) Domain MTR percentile of genomic regions harboring missense variants are significantly different between DEE compared to control and DEE compared to NAFE but all other comparisons are not significant. (C) Base level evolutionary constraint score (rejected substitution score), (D) exonic subGERP and (E) domain subGERP of genomic regions harboring missense variants across epilepsies and controls do not derive from different distributions. The middle horizontal line represents the median value and the lower and upper hinges represent the 1st and 3rd quartiles. The notches in the boxplot extend 1.58 * IQR / sqrt(n), which gives approximately 95% confidence interval. Group differences determined by Kruskal-Wallis test by rank. Individual comparisons determined by Wilcoxon signed-rank test and only displayed if significant ($p < 0.05$). No multiple comparison correction performed. Plots calculated from 614 missense variants (DEE = 100, GGE = 133, and NAFE = 153, Control = 228). DEE = developmental and epileptic encephalopathy, GGE = genetic generalized epilepsy, NAFE = non-acquired focal epilepsy.

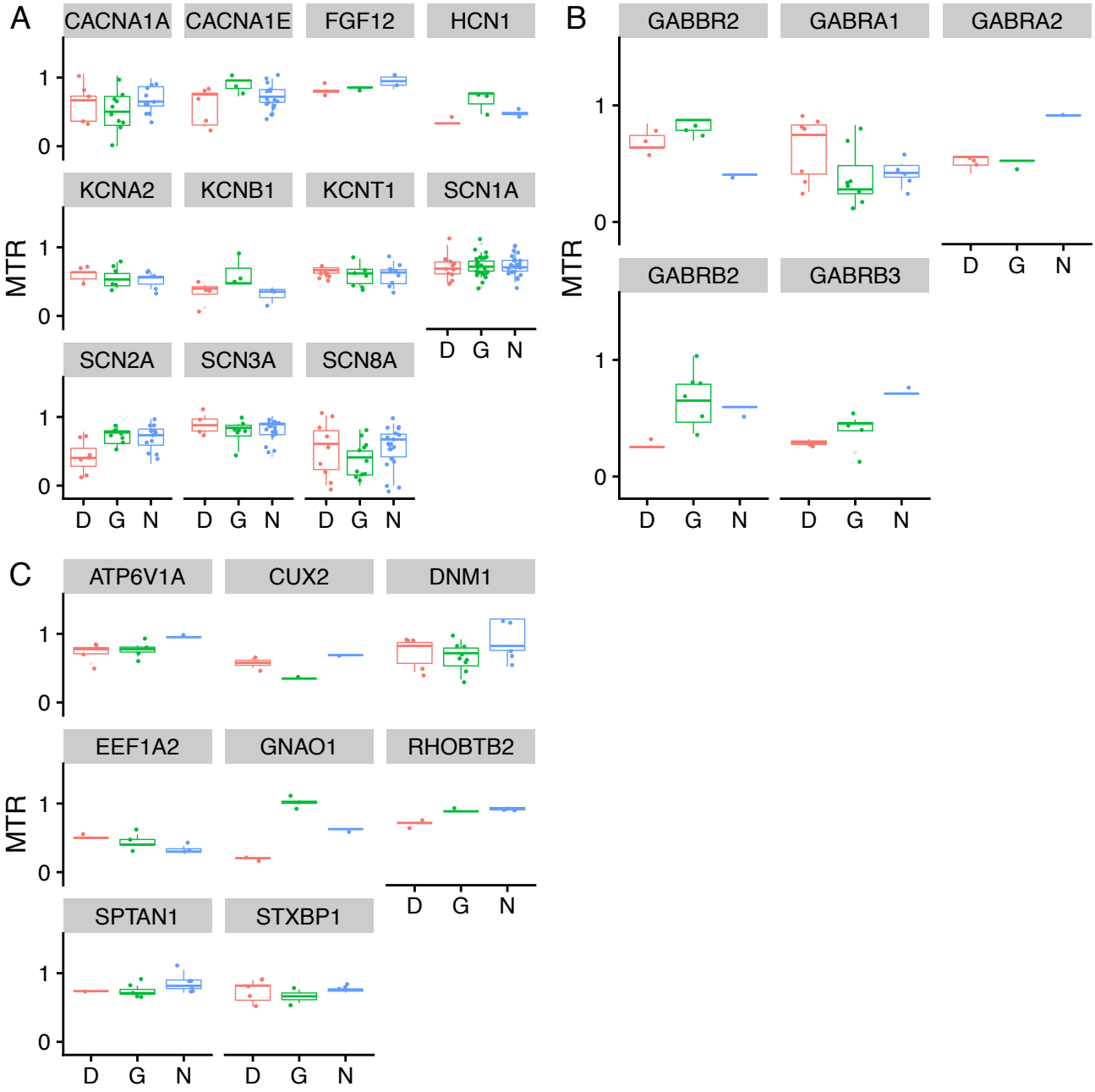
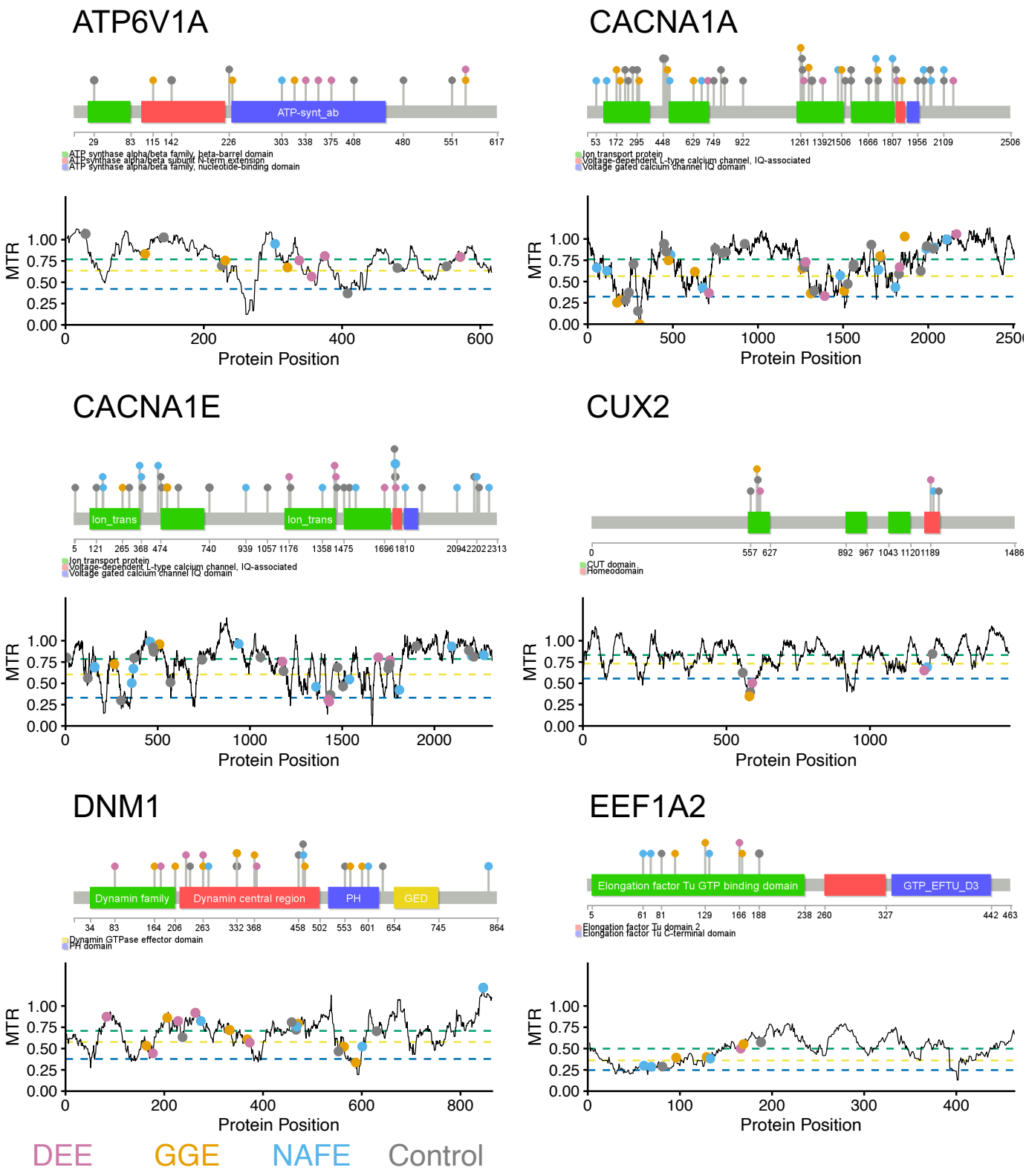
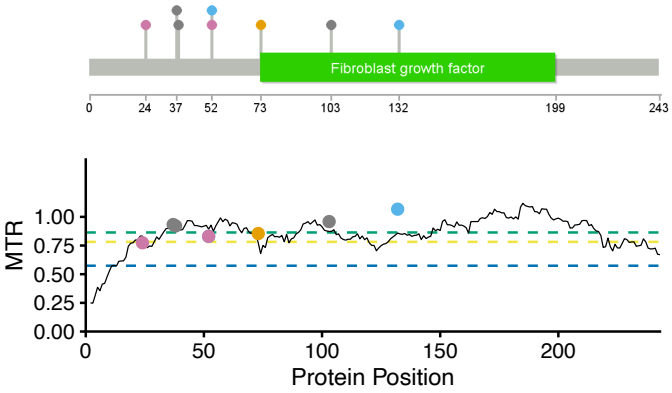


Figure S7. Sub-Genic Intolerance by Gene

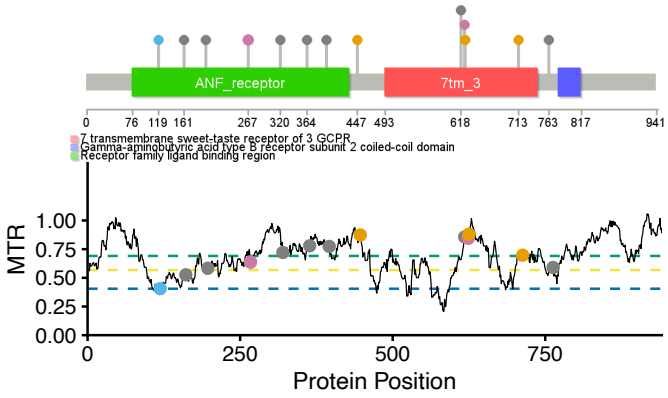
Scatter plots with box and whiskers plots showing the distribution of MTR scores of ultra-rare and damaging (REVEL ≥ 0.5) missense variants in Epi25 by gene and by epilepsy type. Gene-set created from 24 genes drawn from the 43 OMIM epileptic encephalopathy phenotype series with dominant transmission by limiting to genes harboring damaging (REVEL ≥ 0.5) missense variants in all 3 epilepsies (see Gene-Set Enrichment Testing in Methods, Table S5). The genes are divided down into (A) cation channels, (B) GABA-associated genes, and (C) other. Horizontal line represents the median value and the lower and upper hinges represent the 25th and 75th percentiles, respectively. D = developmental and epileptic encephalopathy, G = genetic generalized epilepsy, N = non-acquired focal epilepsy.


ATP6V1A
ATP-synt_ab
29 83 115 142 226 303 338 375 408 480 551 617
ATP synthase alpha/beta family, beta-barrel domain
ATPsynthase alpha/beta subunit N-term extension
ATP synthase alpha/beta family, nucleotide-binding domain
MTR
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
0 200 400 600
Protein Position
CACNA1A
53 172 295 448 629 749 922 1261 13921506 1666 1807 1956 2109 2506
Ion transport protein
Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel, IQ-associated
Voltage gated calcium channel IQ domain
0 500 1000 1500 2000 250
Protein Position
CACNA1E
Ion_trans
Ion_trans
5 121 265 368 474 740 939 1057 1176 1358 1475 16961810 209422022313
Ion transport protein
Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel, IQ-associated
Voltage gated calcium channel IQ domain
0 500 1000 1500 2000
Protein Position
CUX2
0 557 627 892 967 1043 11201189 1486
CUT domain
Homeodomain
0 500 1000
Protein Position
DNM1
Dynamin family
Dynamin central region
PH
GED
34 83 164 206 263 332 368 458 502 553 601 654 745 864
Dynamin GTPase effector domain
PH domain
0 200 400 600 800
Protein Position
EEF1A2
Elongation factor Tu GTP binding domain
GTP_EFTU_D3
5 61 81 129 166 188 238 260 327 442 463
Elongation factor Tu domain 2
Elongation factor Tu C-terminal domain
0 100 200 300 400
Protein Position
DEE
GGE
NAFE
Control

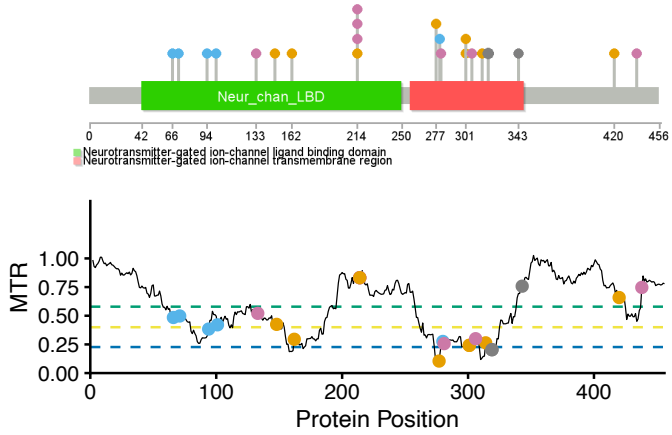
FGF12



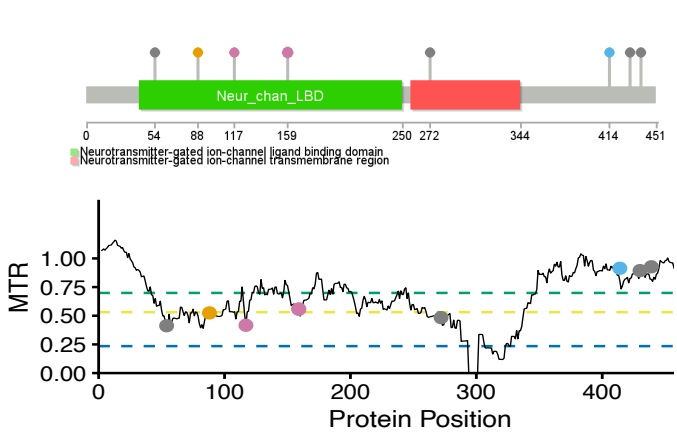
GABBR2



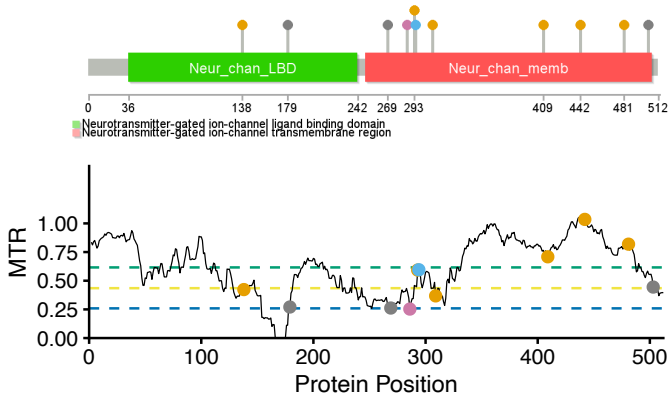
GABRA1



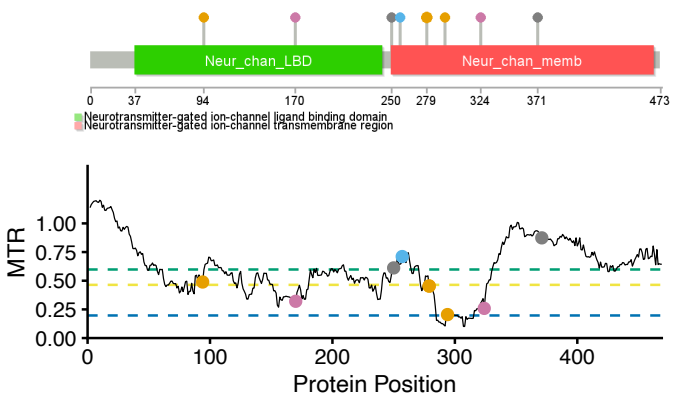
GABRA2



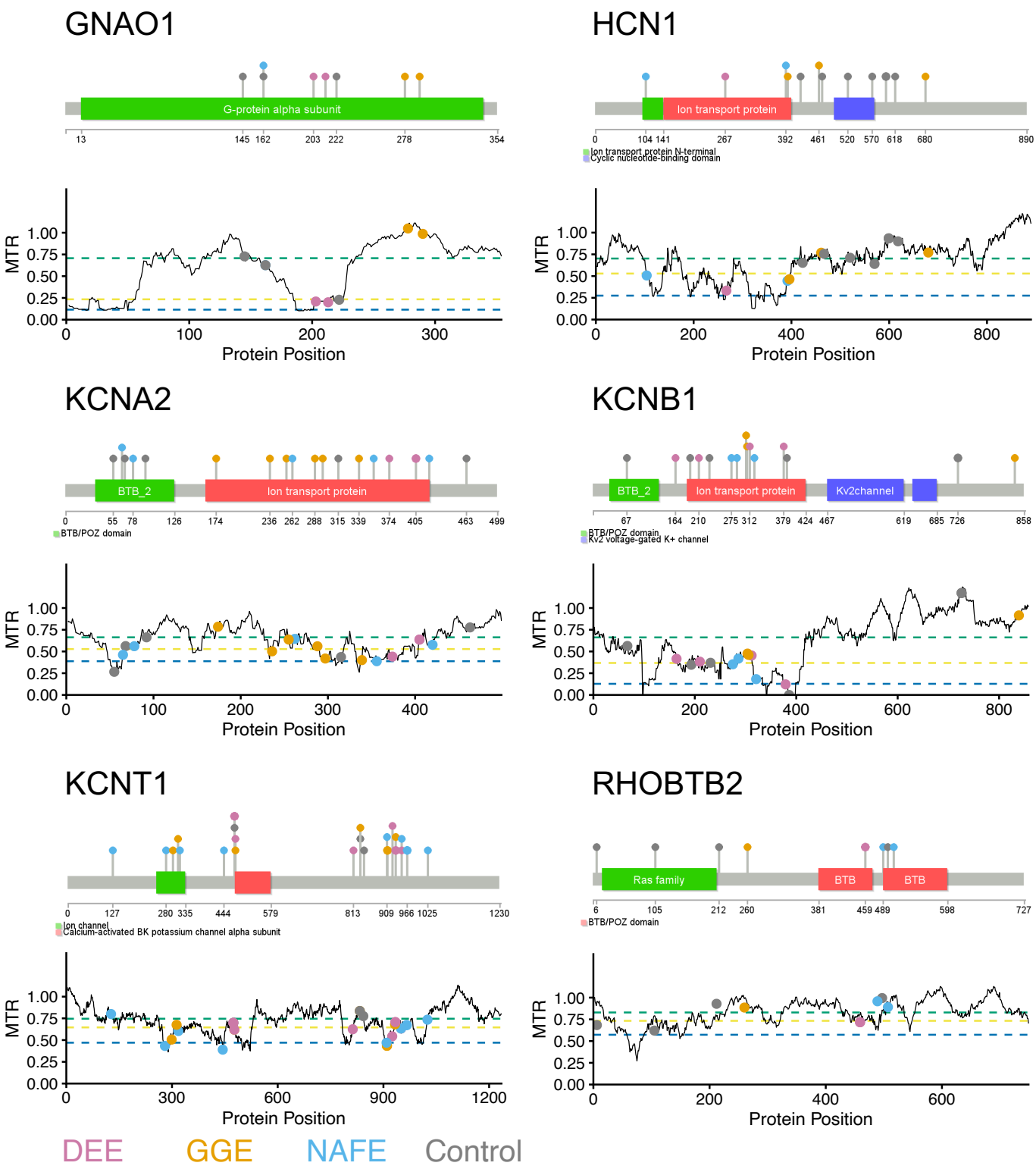
GABRB2



GABRB3



DEE GGE NAFE Control


GNAO1
G-protein alpha subunit
13
145 162
203 222
278
354
MTR
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
0
100
200
300
Protein Position
HCN1
Ion transport protein
0
104 141
267
392
461
520 570
618
680
890
Ion transport protein N-terminal
Cyclic nucleotide-binding domain
MTR
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
0
200
400
600
800
Protein Position
KCNA2
BTB_2
Ion transport protein
0
55 78
126
174
236 262 288 315 339
374
405
463
499
BTB/POZ domain
MTR
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
0
100
200
300
400
Protein Position
KCNB1
BTB_2
Ion transport protein
Kv2channel
67
164
210
275 312
379 424 467
619
685 726
858
BTB/POZ domain
Kv2 voltage-gated K+ channel
MTR
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
0
200
400
600
800
Protein Position
KCNT1
0
127
280 335
444
579
813
909 966 1025
1230
Ion channel
Calcium-activated BK potassium channel alpha subunit
MTR
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
0
300
600
900
1200
Protein Position
RHOBTB2
Ras family
BTB
BTB
6
105
212
260
381
459 489
598
727
BTB/POZ domain
MTR
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
0
200
400
600
Protein Position
DEE
GGE
NAFE
Control

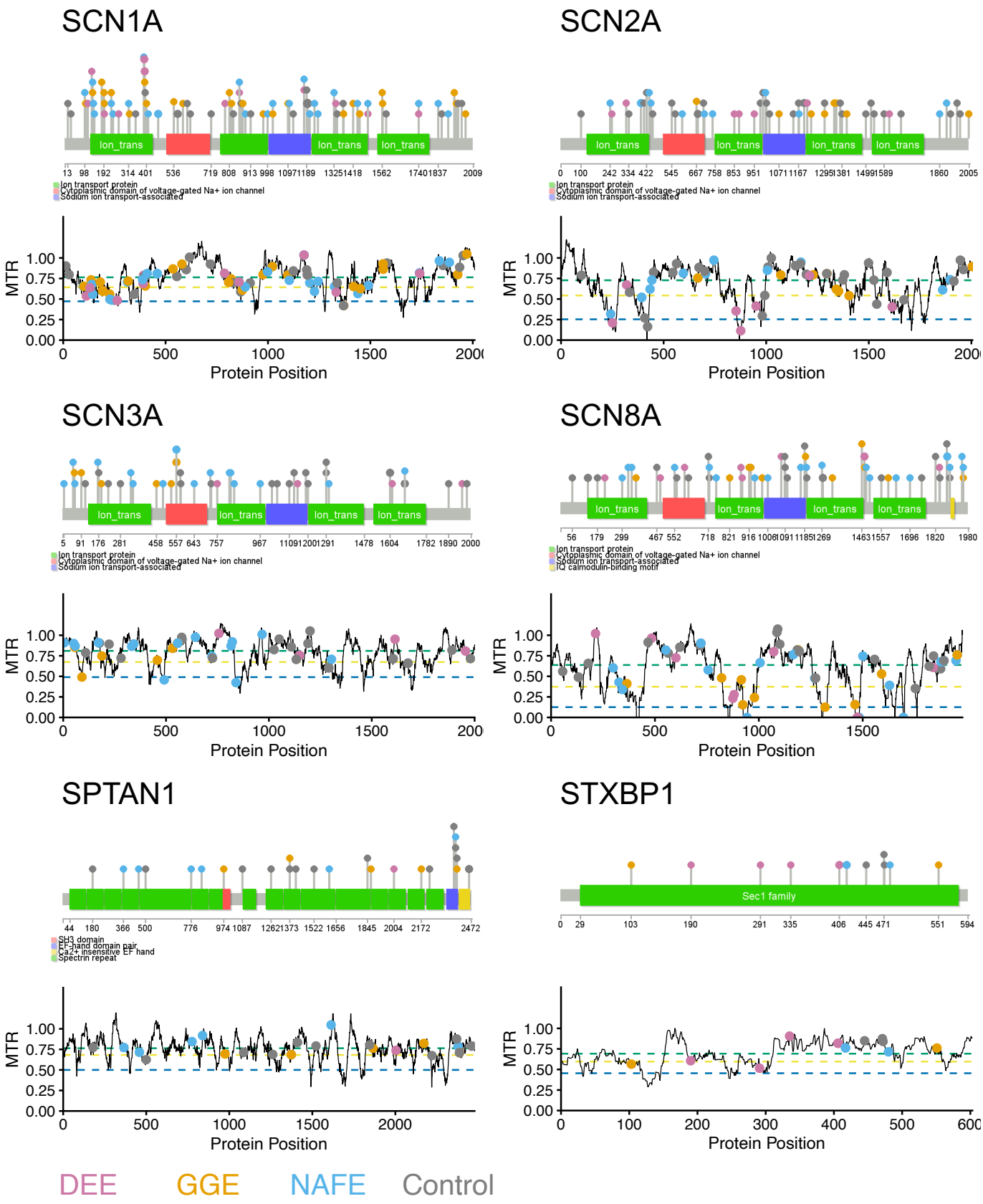

SCN1A
SCN2A
SCN3A
SCN8A
SPTAN1
STXBP1
Ion_trans
Sec1 family
Ion transport protein
Cytoplasmic domain of voltage-gated Na+ ion channel
Sodium ion transport-associated
IQ calmodulin-binding motif
SH3 domain
EF-hand domain pair
Ca2+ insensitive EF hand
Spectrin repeat
MTR
Protein Position
DEE
GGE
NAFE
Control

Figure S8. Lollipop Plots Juxtaposed with MTR Distributions

Juxtaposition of lollipop mutation diagrams and MTR distributions shows no clear relationship between variant location and MTR score. Lollipop plots with MTR distributions for each of the 24 genes drawn from the OMIM epileptic encephalopathy phenotype series which were included in the sub-genic intolerance comparisons (see Lollipop and MTR Plots in Methods). Both plots are annotated with variant locations for epilepsy subtypes and controls. Some variants in CACNA1A, FGF12, RHOBTB2 were not called from the canonical transcript and are therefore not aligned with the displayed canonical transcript MTR plot. In each MTR plot, the top dashed line (green) represents the median MTR value, the middle dashed line (yellow) represents the 25^{th} percentile, and the bottom dashed line (blue) represents the 5^{th} percentile.

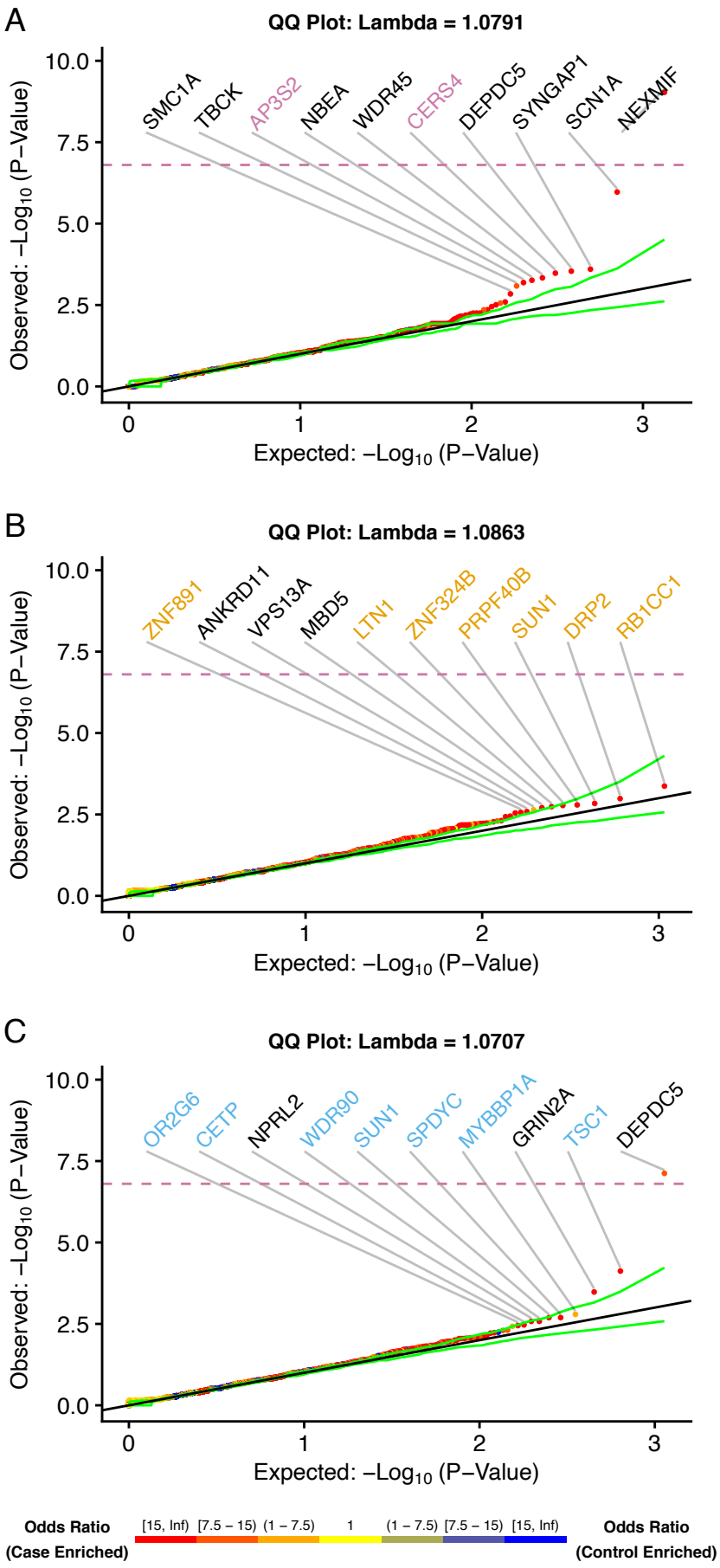

A
QQ Plot: Lambda = 1.0791
SMC1A
TBCK
AP3S2
NBEA
WDR45
CERS4
DEPDC5
SYNGAP1
SCN1A
NEXMIF
Observed: −Log10 (P−Value)
Expected: −Log10 (P−Value)
B
QQ Plot: Lambda = 1.0863
ZNF891
ANKRD11
VPS13A
MBD5
LTN1
ZNF324B
PRPF40B
SUN1
DRP2
RB1CC1
C
QQ Plot: Lambda = 1.0707
OR2G6
CETP
NPRL2
WDR90
SUN1
SPDYC
MYBBP1A
GRIN2A
TSC1
DEPDC5
Odds Ratio
(Case Enriched)
[15, Inf)
[7.5 – 15)
(1 – 7.5)
1
(1 – 7.5)
[7.5 – 15)
[15, Inf)
Odds Ratio
(Control Enriched)

Figure S9. Quantile-Quantile Plots for the Protein-Coding Genes with at least One Case or Control Carrier with a Protein Truncating Variant

Qualifying variants were high quality, ultra-rare variants with a protein truncating variant. *P*-values were generated from the exact two-sided Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH) test by gene by cluster to indicate a different carrier status of cases in comparison to controls. (A) Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy (DEE) cases, (B) genetic generalized epilepsy (GEE) cases, and (C) non-acquired focal epilepsy (NAFE) cases. In the DEE analysis, *NEXMIF* ($p = 9.3 \times 10^{-10}$) achieved study-wide significance $p < 1.6 \times 10^{-7}$ after Bonferroni correction (see Statistical Analyses in Methods). In the NAFE analysis, *DEPDC5* ($p = 7.6 \times 10^{-8}$) achieved study-wide significance. Point coloring determined by CMH odds ratio. Genes labeled in black are known epilepsy genes. Genes labeled in color are candidate epilepsy genes. The green lines represent the 95% confidence interval.

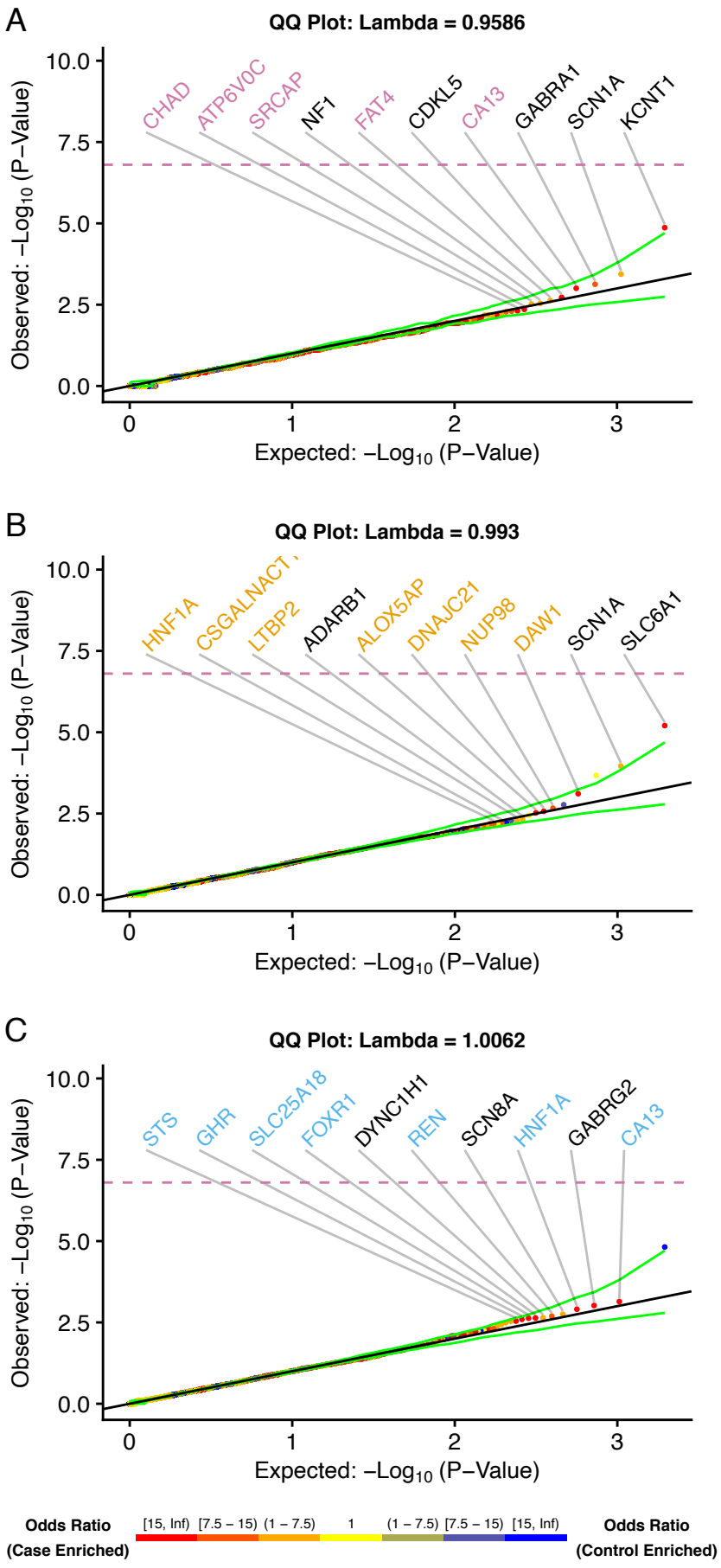

A
QQ Plot: Lambda = 0.9586
CHAD
ATP6V0C
SRCAP
NF1
FAT4
CDKL5
CA13
GABRA1
SCN1A
KCNT1
Observed: −Log10 (P−Value)
Expected: −Log10 (P−Value)
B
QQ Plot: Lambda = 0.993
HNF1A
CSGALNACT1
LTBP2
ADARB1
ALOX5AP
DNAJC21
NUP98
DAW1
SCN1A
SLC6A1
Observed: −Log10 (P−Value)
Expected: −Log10 (P−Value)
C
QQ Plot: Lambda = 1.0062
STS
GHR
SLC25A18
FOXR1
DYNC1H1
REN
SCN8A
HNF1A
GABRG2
CA13
Observed: −Log10 (P−Value)
Expected: −Log10 (P−Value)
Odds Ratio
(Case Enriched)
[15, Inf)
[7.5 – 15)
(1 – 7.5)
1
(1 – 7.5)
[7.5 – 15)
[15, Inf)
Odds Ratio
(Control Enriched)

Figure S10. Quantile-Quantile Plots for the Protein-Coding Genes with at least One Case or Control Carrier with a Damaging Missense Variant

Qualifying variants were high quality, ultra-rare variants with missense with REVEL ≥ 0.5 (when defined). *P*-values were generated from the exact two-sided Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH) test by gene by cluster to indicate a different carrier status of cases in comparison to controls. (A) Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy (DEE) cases, (B) genetic generalized epilepsy (GEE) cases, and (C) non-acquired focal epilepsy (NAFE) cases. No genes achieved study-wide significance $p < 1.6 \times 10^{-7}$ after Bonferroni correction (see Statistical Analyses in Methods). Point coloring determined by CMH odds ratio. Genes labeled in black are known epilepsy genes. Genes labeled in color are candidate epilepsy genes. The green lines represent the 95% confidence interval.

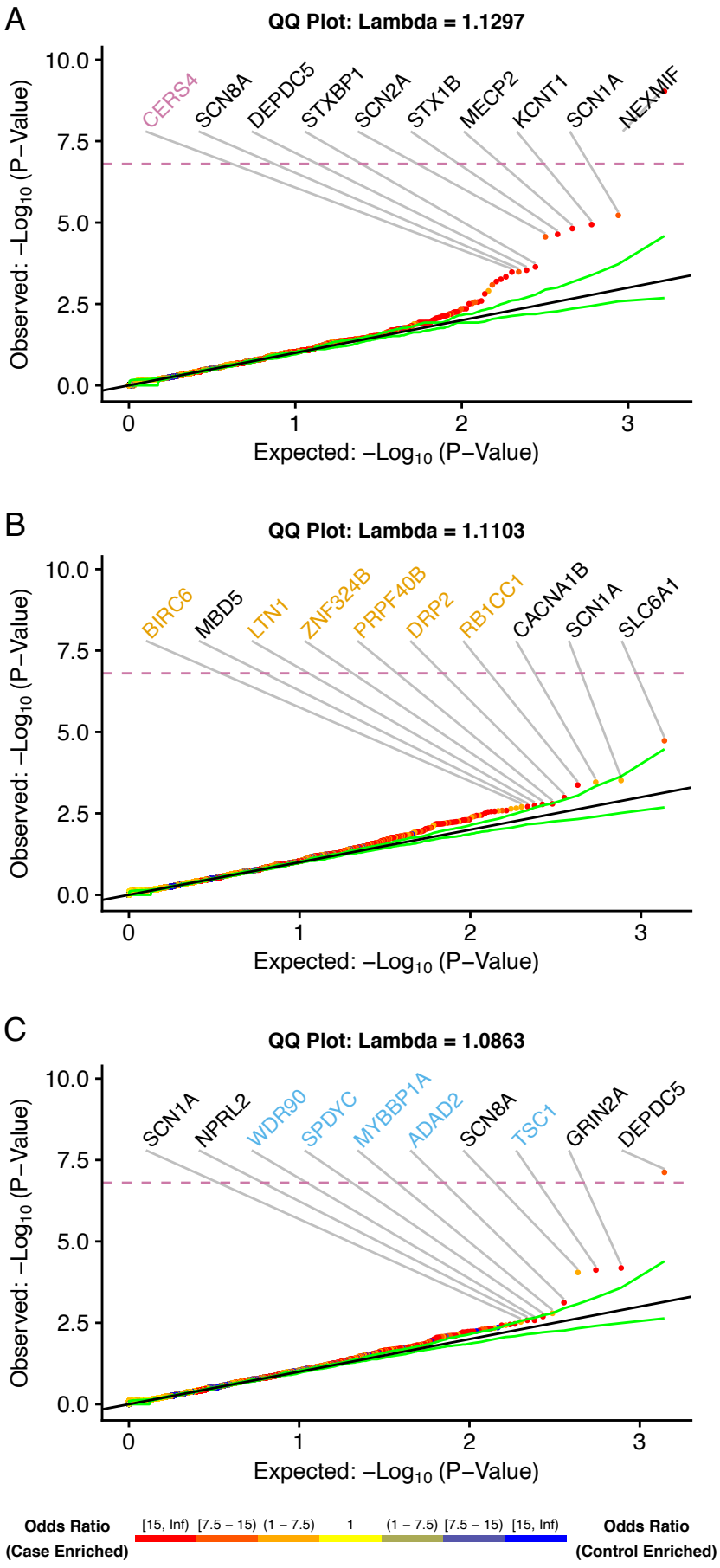

A
QQ Plot: Lambda = 1.1297
CERS4
SCN8A
DEPDC5
STXBP1
SCN2A
STX1B
MECP2
KCNT1
SCN1A
NEXMIF
Observed: −Log10 (P−Value)
Expected: −Log10 (P−Value)
B
QQ Plot: Lambda = 1.1103
BIRC6
MBD5
LTN1
ZNF324B
PRPF40B
DRP2
RB1CC1
CACNA1B
SCN1A
SLC6A1
C
QQ Plot: Lambda = 1.0863
SCN1A
NPRL2
WDR90
SPDYC
MYBBP1A
ADAD2
SCN8A
TSC1
GRIN2A
DEPDC5
Odds Ratio
(Case Enriched)
[15, Inf)
[7.5 – 15)
(1 – 7.5)
1
(1 – 7.5)
[7.5 – 15)
[15, Inf)
Odds Ratio
(Control Enriched)

Figure S11. Quantile-Quantile Plots for the Protein-Coding Genes with at least One Case or Control Carrier with either a Protein Truncating Variant or a Damaging and Intolerant Missense Variant in an Intolerant LIMBR Exon

Qualifying variants were high quality, ultra-rare variants with a predicted functional effect but restricting missense variants to REVEL $\geq$ 0.5 (when defined), MTR $\leq$ 0.78 (when defined) and LIMBR Exon percentile < 25%. *P*-values were generated from the exact two-sided Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH) test by gene by cluster to indicate a different carrier status of cases in comparison to controls. In the DEE analysis, *NEXMIF* ($p = 9.3 \times 10^{-10}$) achieved study-wide significance $p < 1.6 \times 10^{-7}$ after Bonferroni correction (see Statistical Analyses in Methods). In the NAFE analysis, *DEPDC5* ($p = 7.6 \times 10^{-8}$) achieved study-wide significance. (A) Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy (DEE) cases, (B) genetic generalized epilepsy (GEE) cases, and (C) non-acquired focal epilepsy (NAFE) cases. Top ten case enriched genes are labeled. Point coloring determined by CMH odds ratio. Genes labeled in black are known epilepsy genes. Genes labeled in color are candidate epilepsy genes. The green lines represent the 95% confidence interval.

Supplemental Tables

Site Name	*Site Code*	*DEE*	*GGE*	*NAFE*	*Other*	*Total*
Australia: Melbourne	AUSAUS	164	452	426	355	1397
Australia: Royal Melbourne	AUSRMB	0	89	154	61	304
Belgium: Antwerp	BELATW	96	39	22	1	158
Belgium: Brussels	BELULB	6	68	186	123	383
Canada: Andrade	CANUTN	41	43	8	3	95
Switzerland: Bern	CHEUBB	0	0	6	3	9
Cyprus	CYPCYP	8	57	52	33	150
Czech Republic: Prague	CZEMTH	16	0	0	0	16
Germany: Frankfurt/Marburg	DEUPUM	4	87	155	100	346
Germany: Giessen	DEUUGS	0	0	389	0	389
Germany: Bonn	DEUUKB	0	279	1138	569	1986
Germany: Kiel	DEUUKL	53	90	27	7	177
Germany: Leipzig	DEUULG	0	0	105	0	105
Germany: Tuebingen	DEUUTB	80	370	262	389	1101
Finland: Kuopio	FINKPH	20	57	628	22	727
Finland: Helsinki	FINUVH	27	52	23	1	103
France: Lyon	FRALYU	0	0	228	16	244
Wales: Swansea	GBRSWU	0	63	84	21	168
UK: UCL	GBRUCL	5	353	310	40	708
UK: Imperial/Liverpool	GBRUNL	0	191	344	1	536
Hong Kong	HKGHKK	0	21	24	0	45
Croatia	HRVUZG	19	6	2	3	30
Ireland: Dublin	IRLRCI	12	138	445	187	782
Italy: Milan	ITAICB	49	97	14	91	251
Italy: Genova	ITAIGI	146	263	15	404	828

Italy: Bologna	ITAUBG	112	73	146	58	389
Italy: Catanzaro	ITAUMC	5	72	260	36	373
Italy: Florence	ITAUMR	410	212	155	224	1001
Japan: Fukuoka	JPNFKA	171	0	3	194	368
Japan: RIKEN Institute	JPNRKI	30	67	0	2	99
Lebanon: Beirut	LEBABM	37	119	118	42	316
Lithuania	LTUUHK	58	118	95	24	295
New Zealand: Otago	NZLUTO	52	47	62	11	172
Turkey: Bogazici	TURBZU	125	15	14	53	207
Turkey: Istanbul	TURIBU	5	47	51	7	110
Taiwan	TWNCGM	3	12	273	178	466
USA: BCH	USABCH	90	31	15	39	175
USA: Baylor	USABLC	0	0	0	223	223
USA: Cleveland Clinic	USACCF	3	22	51	35	111
USA: Cincinatti	USACCH	0	358	0	0	358
USA: Philadelphia/CHOP	USACHP	0	991	475	0	1466
USA: Philadelphia/Rowan	USACRW	0	326	238	0	564
USA: EPGP	USAEGP	126	2	1	1	130
USA: FEBSTAT	USAFEB	0	0	0	31	31
USA: NYU HEP	USAHEP	0	0	205	0	205
USA: MONEAD	USAMON	0	30	72	16	118
USA: Nationwide	USANCH	0	310	0	5	315
USA: Penn/CHOP	USAUPN	34	104	207	116	461

Table S1. Summary of Epi25 Sites Contributing Cases in Analysis.

Summary of sites of Epi25 enrollment by epilepsy. DEE = developmental and epileptic encephalopathy, GGE genetic generalized epilepsy, NAFE = non-acquired focal epilepsy. See http://epi-25.org for more details.

Control Phenotype	*N*
Healthy Family Member	5209
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	3571
Control	2892
Dementia	735
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder	655
Pulmonary Disease	391
Ophthalmic Disease	264
Cardiovascular Disease	158
Infectious Disease	102
Liver Disease	79
Primary Immune Deficiency	26
Control Mild Neuropsychiatric Disease	10
Neurodegenerative	7
Hematological Disease	1

Table S2. Summary of Phenotypes of Included Controls.

Summary of phenotypes and sample sizes of controls.

Cluster	*Admixed*	*African*	*European*	*East Asian*	*Latino*	*Middle Eastern*	*South Asian*
0	4	0	3208	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	2389	0	0	0	0
2	487	0	2122	0	0	6	0
3	5	0	2088	0	0	0	0
4	6	682	0	0	13	0	0
5	55	26	28	0	115	0	0
7	660	14	66	0	35	85	0
8	2	0	8	1	152	0	0
9	0	0	0	670	0	0	0
11	35	1	37	1	0	0	170

Table S3. Table Summarizing Geographic Ancestry of Cases by Cluster.

Distribution of geographic ancestries for cases among clusters in the combined epilepsy analysis

Model Name	*Inheritance*	*Included Effects*	*REVEL*	*MTR*	*LIMBR Exon Percentile*	*Analyzed Groups*
Ultra-Rare Synonymous	Dominant	Synonymous	N/A	N/A	N/A	DEE, GGE, NAFE, and Combined
Ultra-Rare Dominant Deleterious	Dominant	Missense and PTVs	≥ 0.5	N/A	N/A	DEE, GGE, NAFE, and Combined
Ultra-Rare Dominant Deleterious and Intolerant	Dominant	Missense and PTVs	≥ 0.5	≤ 0.78	N/A	DEE, GGE, and NAFE
Ultra-Rare Dominant Deleterious and Intolerant Excluding Known Epilepsy Genes	Dominant	Missense and PTVs	≥ 0.5	≤ 0.78	N/A	DEE minus Cases with Deleterious Variant in Known Epilepsy Gene
Ultra-Rare Dominant Deleterious and Intolerant Plus LIMBR	Dominant	Missense and PTVs	≥ 0.5	≤ 0.78	< 25	DEE, GGE, and NAFE
Ultra-Rare Damaging Missense	Dominant	Missense	≥ 0.5	N/A	N/A	DEE, GGE, and NAFE
Ultra-Rare Protein Truncating Variants	Dominant	PTVs	N/A	N/A	N/A	DEE, GGE, and NAFE

Table S4. Collapsing Model Qualifying Variant Definition

Summary of collapsing models. PTV = protein truncating variant. PTV effects include stop gained, frameshift, splice acceptor, and splice donor variants.

In a separate Excel file (large tables):
Table S5. OMIM Gene Sets

Gene-sets utilized in analyses. “Gene associated with Dominant Epilepsy Phenotype” refers to GS-3, “Gene associated with Dominant Phenotype of DEE” refers to GS-1, “DEE Gene with Variants in all Epilepsies” refers to GS-2, and “Genes in ClinVar Intolerance Analysis” refer to GS-4. See Gene-Set Enrichment Testing in Methods for gene set abbreviations.

Table S6. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Synonymous Variants in Developmental and Epileptic Encephalopathy

Table S7. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Synonymous Variants in Genetic Generalized Epilepsy

Table S8. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Synonymous Variants in Non-Acquired Focal Epilepsy

Table S9. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Deleterious Variants in Developmental and Epileptic Encephalopathy

Table S10. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Deleterious and Intolerant Variants in Developmental and Epileptic Encephalopathy

Table S11. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Deleterious and Intolerant Variants in Developmental and Epileptic Encephalopathy without Cases with Variants in Known DEE genes

Table S12. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Deleterious Variants in Genetic Generalized Epilepsy

Table S13. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Deleterious and intolerant Variants in Genetic Generalized Epilepsy

Table S14. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Deleterious Variants in Non-Acquired Focal Epilepsy

Table S15. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Deleterious and Intolerant Variants in Non-Acquired Focal Epilepsy

Table S16. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Synonymous Variants in Combined Epilepsies

Table S17. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Deleterious Variants in Combined Epilepsies

Table S18. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Protein Truncating Variants in Developmental and Epileptic Encephalopathy

Table S19. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Protein Truncating Variants in Genetic Generalized Epilepsy

Table S20. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Protein Truncating Variants in Non-Acquired Focal Epilepsy

Table S21. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Damaging Missense Variants in Developmental and Epileptic Encephalopathy

Table S22. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Damaging Missense Variants in Genetic Generalized Epilepsy

Table S23. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Damaging Missense Variants in Non-Acquired Focal Epilepsy

Table S24. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Deleterious and Intolerant Variants in Intolerant LIMBR Exons in Developmental and Epileptic Encephalopathy

Table S25. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Deleterious and Intolerant Variants in Intolerant LIMBR Exons in Genetic Generalized Epilepsy

Table S26. Top 200 Genes with Burden of Ultra-Rare Deleterious and Intolerant Variants in Intolerant LIMBR Exons in Non-Acquired Focal Epilepsy

For Tables S6 – S26, summary of top 200 genes in collapsing analysis indicated in the table title. The last seven columns indicate gene group membership. D = 43 established dominant (e.g. autosomal dominant or x-linked dominant) DEE genes drawn from OMIM Phenotypic Series, P = 101 established dominant genes associated with OMIM phenotypes containing epilepsy and epilepsy, L = 1,920 genes most intolerant to loss-of-function variation in the general population, D25 = rank, if present, in top 200 genes in prior Epi25 DEE AC $\leq$ 3 collapsing analysis, G25 = rank, if present, in top 200 genes in prior Epi25 GGE AC $\leq$ 3 collapsing analysis, N25 = rank, if present, in top 200 genes in prior Epi25 NAFE AC $\leq$ 3 collapsing analysis, G4K = rank, if present, in top 200 genes in Epi4K GGE collapsing analysis, N4K = rank, if present, in top 200 genes in Epi4K NAFE collapsing analysis.[1; 2]

Table S27. DEE Gene Burden

Gene set burden of ultra-rare variants for each epilepsy type versus controls within a limited set of developmental and epileptic encephalopathy genes. Table shows data for Figure 2 (see figure legend for details).

Table S28. Deleterious Missense Burden in Epi25

Comparison of damaging (REVEL $\geq$ 0.5) missense variant burden among epilepsies in the 24 genes drawn from the 43 OMIM epileptic encephalopathy phenotype series with dominant transmission (see Gene-Set Enrichment Testing in Methods). Pooled odds ratio, confidence intervals and FDR corrected p-value were generated from the exact two-sided Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test. DEE = developmental and epileptic encephalopathy, GGE = genetic generalized epilepsy, NAFE = non-acquired focal epilepsy.

Gene	*DEE Weighted Mean MTR*	*GGE Weighted Mean MTR*	*NAFE Weighted Mean MTR*	*DEE More Intolerant than NAFE*	*DEE More Intolerant than GGE*
'KCNT1'	0.66	0.63	0.63	FALSE	FALSE
'SPTAN1'	0.76	0.76	0.75	FALSE	FALSE
'DNM1'	0.72	0.67	0.76	TRUE	FALSE
'RHOBTB2'	0.74	0.77	0.82	TRUE	TRUE
'GABRA1'	0.60	0.38	0.41	FALSE	FALSE
'GABRB2'	0.28	0.60	0.23	FALSE	TRUE
'GABRA2'	0.55	0.75	0.49	FALSE	TRUE
'EEF1A2'	0.49	0.46	0.39	FALSE	FALSE
'SCN1A'	0.72	0.75	0.75	TRUE	TRUE
'SCN2A'	0.58	0.74	0.75	TRUE	TRUE
'SCN3A'	0.83	0.80	0.81	FALSE	FALSE
'CACNA1A'	0.67	0.67	0.70	TRUE	FALSE
'GABRB3'	0.35	0.48	0.74	TRUE	TRUE
'SCN8A'	0.57	0.60	0.63	TRUE	TRUE
'CACNA1E'	0.64	0.27	0.71	TRUE	FALSE
'KCNA2'	0.57	0.55	0.53	FALSE	FALSE
'GABBR2'	0.70	0.71	1.30	TRUE	TRUE
'ATP6V1A'	0.75	0.80	0.61	FALSE	TRUE
'KCNB1'	0.39	0.61	0.58	TRUE	TRUE
'STXBP1'	0.74	0.77	0.82	TRUE	TRUE
'FGF12'	0.83	0.94	0.94	TRUE	TRUE
'GNAO1'	0.27	0.75	0.49	TRUE	TRUE
'HCN1'	0.74	0.77	0.97	TRUE	TRUE
'CUX2'	0.59	0.64	0.60	TRUE	TRUE

Table S29. Weighted Mean MTR Score Comparison by Gene

Table showing the weighted mean MTR score for each gene in the subset of dominant DEE genes. See Sub-Genic Intolerance Comparison in Methods for calculation of weighted mean MTR. Gene-set is 24 genes drawn from the 43 OMIM epileptic encephalopathy phenotype series with dominant transmission by limiting to genes harboring damaging (REVEL $\geq$ 0.5) missense variants in all 3 epilepsies (see Gene-Set Enrichment Testing in Methods, Table S5). DEE = developmental and epileptic encephalopathy, GGE = genetic generalized epilepsy, NAFE = non-acquired focal epilepsy.

In a separate Excel file (large tables):

Table S30. ClinVar by MAF Bin

Gene set burden of ClinVar P/LP variants for each epilepsy type versus controls. Table shows data for Figure 4A (see figure legend for details).

Table S31. Ultra-Rare Variant ClinVar Burden

Gene set burden of ClinVar P/LP variants for each epilepsy type versus controls. Table shows data for Figure 4B (see figure legend for details).

Table S32. Public Variant ClinVar Burden

Public (present in non-neuro gnomAD populations) variants in Epi25 cases are limited. Significant enrichment is limited to intolerant missense variants associated non-acquired focal epilepsy (NAFE). PTV denotes protein-truncating variants, “Damaging” denotes REVEL $\geq$ 0.5 (when defined), “Intolerant” denotes MTR $\leq$ 0.78 (when defined), “Star” denotes ClinVar review status (see Qualifying Variant in Methods). Pooled odds ratio, confidence intervals and FDR corrected p-value were generated from the exact two-sided Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH).

Gene	*ClinVar DEE Mean MTR*	*ClinVar Non-DEE Mean MTR*	*DEE More Intolerant*
'CHD2'	0.70	0.80	TRUE
'GABRA1'	0.46	0.83	TRUE
'GABRB3'	0.51	0.46	FALSE
'GABRG2'	0.51	0.72	TRUE
'GRIN2B'	0.12	0.51	TRUE
'HCN1'	0.53	0.62	TRUE
'KCNQ2'	0.33	0.59	TRUE
'KCNQ3'	0.60	0.69	TRUE
'KCNT1'	0.61	0.73	TRUE
'SCN1A'	0.66	0.60	FALSE
'SCN2A'	0.48	0.72	TRUE
'SPTAN1'	0.40	0.84	TRUE
'SZT2'	0.83	0.90	TRUE
'TBC1D24'	0.88	0.87	FALSE

Table S33. Mean MTR Score Comparison by Gene in Published ClinVar Variants

Table showing the mean MTR score by gene for variants drawn from ClinVar. Gene-set is 14 genes drawn from ClinVar harboring ultra-rare missense variants associated with both DEE and with epilepsy but not DEE in ClinVar (see Gene-Set Enrichment Testing in Methods, Table S5). DEE = developmental and epileptic encephalopathy.

In a separate Excel file (large tables):

Table S34. Non-OMIM Genes Burden by LOF Int

Gene set burden of ultra-rare protein truncating variants in non-OMIM genes stratified by loss-of-function intolerance for each epilepsy type versus controls. Table shows data for Figure 6 (see figure legend for details).

Table S35. Non-OMIM Genes Burden by Mis Int

The burden of missense variants in genes not associated with a disease in OMIM in epilepsy cases in comparison to controls was assessed. Non-OMIM genes were divided into 10 gene-sets by their intersection with missense intolerance deciles defined by missense Z score (see Gene-Set Enrichment Testing in Methods). Number of genes in each gene-set is specified in the parenthesis. Pooled odds ratio, 95% confidence intervals and FDR corrected p-value were generated from the exact two-sided Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH) test.

Gene	*Number of DEE Cases in Epi25*	*P-Value*
PPARGC1A	2	0.10

Table S36. Non-OMIM Genes Intolerant to Loss-of-Function Variants with Multiple Protein Truncating Variants in Developmental and Epileptic Encephalopathy Cases

Genes in the most intolerant decile of genes with protein truncating variants (PTV) in more than one developmental and epileptic encephalopathy (DEE) case but no PTVs in internal and external controls. *P*-values drawn from Ultra-Rare Protein Truncating Variants collapsing analysis (Figure S10A, Tables S4 and S18).

Gene	*Number of GGE Cases in Epi25*	*P-Value*
NLGN2	3	8.6e-03
HDLBP	4	8.9e-03
RC3H2	4	0.01
XPO5	3	0.02
FAM120C	2	0.02
HNRNPH1	3	0.03
SEC24C	3	0.05
CLCN3	2	0.05
HELZ	2	0.05
RBM15B	2	0.05
SCAF4	2	0.05
PIK3AP1	2	0.09
SCAF8	2	0.09
CHMP6	2	0.10
PAXBP1	2	0.10
ZNF638	2	0.10
ZBTB21	2	0.10
CAMSAP2	2	0.10
ZFR	2	0.10
JADE2	2	0.11
STK39	2	0.12
SETDB1	2	0.12
TNRC6C	2	0.12

Table S37. Non-OMIM Genes Intolerant to Loss-of-Function Variants with Multiple Protein Truncating Variants in Genetic Generalized Epilepsy Cases

Genes in the most intolerant decile of genes with protein truncating variants (PTV) in more than one genetic generalized epilepsy (GGE) case but no PTVs in internal and external controls. *P*-values drawn from Ultra-Rare Protein Truncating Variants collapsing analysis (Figure S10B, Tables S4 and S19).

Gene	*Number of NAFE Cases in Epi25*	*P-Value*
WDR18	4	0.01
SOCS7	5	0.01
TRIM9	3	0.05
SORT1	2	0.05
ENAH	2	0.05
CLCN3	2	0.06
RC3H2	3	0.08
CUL2	2	0.13
IGF2BP3	2	0.13
ITPKB	2	0.13
MARK2	2	0.13
PAXIP1	2	0.14
PIK3AP1	2	0.14
CLK2	2	0.14
MAP3K12	2	0.14
SCAF1	2	0.14
PSMD1	2	0.14
VPS54	2	0.15
ZNF638	2	0.15
AJAP1	2	0.16
ZNF541	2	0.21
DNAJC14	2	0.21

Table S38. Non-OMIM Genes Intolerant to Loss-of-Function Variants with Multiple Protein Truncating Variants in Non-Acquired Focal Epilepsy Cases

Genes in the most intolerant decile of genes with protein truncating variants (PTV) in more than one non-acquired focal epilepsy (NAFE) case but no PTVs in internal and external controls. *P*-values drawn from Ultra-Rare Protein Truncating Variants collapsing analysis (Figure S10C, Tables S4 and S20).

Supplemental Subjects and Methods

A full list of authors and affiliations

Columbia University Institute for Genomic Medicine analysis group
Joshua E. Motelow[1], Gundula Povysil[1], Ryan S. Dhindsa[1], Kate E. Stanley[1], Andrew S. Allen[2], David B. Goldstein[1]

Epi25 sequencing, analysis, project management, and browser development at the Broad Institute
Yen-Chen Anne Feng[3-6], Daniel P. Howrigan[3, 5, 6], Liam E. Abbott[3, 5, 6], Katherine Tashman[3, 5, 6], Felecia Cerrato[6], Caroline Cusick[6], Tarjinder Singh[3, 5, 6], Henrike Heyne[3, 5, 6], Andrea E. Byrnes[3, 5, 6], Claire Churchhouse[3, 5, 6], Nick Watts[3, 5, 6], Matthew Solomonson[3, 5, 6], Dennis Lal[6-8], Namrata Gupta[5], Benjamin M. Neale[3, 5, 6]

Epi25 executive committee
Samuel F. Berkovic[9], Holger Lerche[10], David B. Goldstein[1], Daniel H. Lowenstein[11]

Epi25 strategy, phenotyping, analysis, informatics, and project management committees
Samuel F. Berkovic[9], Holger Lerche[10], David B. Goldstein[1], Daniel H. Lowenstein[11], Gianpiero L. Cavalleri[12, 13], Patrick Cossette[14], Chris Cotsapas[15], Peter De Jonghe[16-18], Tracy Dixon-Salazar[19], Renzo Guerrini[20], Hakon Hakonarson[21], Erin L. Heinzen[1], Ryan S. Dhindsa[1], Kate E. Stanley[1], Ingo Helbig[21-23], Patrick Kwan[24, 25], Anthony G. Marson[26], Slavé Petrovski[25, 27], Sitharthan Kamalakaran[1], Sanjay M. Sisodiya[28], Randy Stewart[29], Sarah Weckhuysen[16-18], Chantal Depondt[30], Dennis J. Dlugos[21, 22], Ingrid E. Scheffer[9], Pasquale Striano[31, 32], Catharine Freyer[11], Roland Krause[33], Patrick May[33], Kevin McKenna[11], Brigid M. Regan[9], Caitlin A. Bennett[9], Costin Leu[6, 7, 28]

Authors from individual Epi25 cohorts:

Australia: Melbourne (AUSAUS)
Samuel F. Berkovic[9], Ingrid E. Scheffer[9], Brigid M. Regan[9], Caitlin A. Bennett[9], Stephanie L. Leech[9]

Australia: Royal Melbourne (AUSRMB)
Terence J. O'Brien[24, 25], Slavé Petrovski[25, 27], Marian Todaro[24, 25], Patrick Kwan[24, 25]

Belgium: Antwerp (BELATW)
Sarah Weckhuysen[16-18], Peter De Jonghe[16-18], Hannah Stamberger[16-18]

Belgium: Brussels (BELULB)
Chantal Depondt[30]

Canada: Andrade (CANUTN)
Danielle M. Andrade[34, 35], Quratulain Zulfiqar Ali[34], Tara R. Sadoway[35]

Switzerland: Bern (CHEUBB)
Heinz Krestel[15], André Schaller[36]

Cyprus (CYPCYP)
Savvas S. Papacostas[37], Ioanna Kousiappa[37], George A. Tanteles[38], Christou Yiolanda[37]

Czech Republic: Prague (CZEMTH)
Katalin Štěrbová[39], Markéta Vlčková[39], Lucie Sedláčková[39], Petra Laššuthová[39]

Germany: Frankfurt/Marburg (DEUPUM)
Karl Martin Klein[40-43], Felix Rosenow[40-42], Philipp S. Reif[40-42], Susanne Knake[41, 42]

Germany: Giessen (DEUUGS)
Bernd A. Neubauer[44], Friedrich Zimprich[45], Martha Feucht[44], Eva Reinthaler[45]

Germany: Bonn (DEUUKB)
Wolfram S. Kunz[46, 47], Gábor Zsurka[46, 47], Rainer Surges[47], Tobias H. Baumgartner[47], Randi von Wrede[47]

Germany: Kiel (DEUUKL)
Ingo Helbig[21, 48, 49], Karl Martin Klein[40-43], Manuela Pendziwiat[48, 49], Hiltrud Muhle[49], Annika Rademacher[49], Andreas van Baalen[49], Sarah von Spiczak[49, 50], Ulrich Stephani[49], Zaid Afawi[51], Amos D. Korczyn[52], Moien Kanaan[53], Christina Canavati[53], Gerhard Kurlemann[54], Karen Müller-Schlüter[55], Gerhard Kluger[56, 57], Martin Häusler[58], Ilan Blatt[52, 59]

Germany: Leipzig (DEUULG)
Johannes R. Lemke[60], Ilona Krey[60]

Germany: Tuebingen (DEUUTB)
Holger Lerche[10], Yvonne G. Weber[10, 61], Stefan Wolking[10], Felicitas Becker[10, 62], Stephan Lauxmann[10], Christian Bosselmann[10], Josua Kegele[10], Christian Hengsbach[10],Sarah Rau[10], Bernhard J. Steinhoff[63], Andreas Schulze-Bonhage[64], Ingo Borggräfe[65, 66], Christoph J. Schankin[67, 68], Susanne Schubert-Bast[64], Herbert Schreiber[69], Thomas Mayer[70], Rudolf Korinthenberg[71], Knut Brockmann[72], Markus Wolff[73], Gerhard Kurlemann[74],
Dieter Dennig[75], Rene Madeleyn[76], Christian Bosselmann[10], Josua Kegele[10]

Finland: Kuopio (FINKPH)
Reetta Kälviäinen[77, 78], Anni Saarela[77], Oskari Timonen[78]

Finland: Helsinki (FINUVH)
Tarja Linnankivi[79], Anna-Elina Lehesjoki[80]

France: Lyon (FRALYU)
Sylvain Rheims[81, 82], Gaetan Lesca[83], Philippe Ryvlin[84], Louis Maillard[85], Luc Valton[86], Philippe Derambure[87], Fabrice Bartolomei[88], Edouard Hirsch[89], Véronique Michel[90], Francine Chassoux[91]

Wales: Swansea (GBRSWU)
Mark I. Rees[92], Seo-Kyung Chung[92, 93], William O. Pickrell[94], Robert H.W. Powell[95], Mark D. Baker[94], Beata Fonferko-Shadrach[94], Charlotte Lawthom[96], Joe Anderson[96]

UK: UCL (GBRUCL)
Sanjay M. Sisodiya[28], Natascha Schneider[28], Simona Balestrini[28], Sara Zagaglia[28], Vera Braatz[28]

UK: Imperial/Liverpool (GBRUNL)
Anthony G. Marson[26], Michael R. Johnson[97], Pauls Auce[98], Graeme J. Sills[99]

Hong Kong (HKGHKK)
Patrick Kwan[24, 25, 100], Larry W. Baum[101], Pak C. Sham[101], Stacey S. Cherny[102], Colin H.T. Lui[103]

Ireland: Dublin (IRLRCI)
Gianpiero L. Cavalleri[12, 13], Norman Delanty[12, 13, 104], Colin P. Doherty[13, 105], Arif Shukralla[13, 104], Hany El-Naggar[12, 13, 104], Peter Widdess-Walsh[12, 13, 104]

Croatia (HRVUZG)
Nina Barišić[106]

Italy: Milan (ITAICB)
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Italy: Genova (ITAIGI)
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Italy: Bologna (ITAUBG)
Francesca Bisulli[111, 112], Tommaso Pippucci[113], Laura Licchetta[111, 112], Raffaella Minardi[111],Paolo Tinuper[111, 112], Lorenzo Muccioli[111, 112], Barbara Mostacci[111]

Italy: Catanzaro (ITAUMC)
Antonio Gambardella[114], Angelo Labate[114], Grazia Annesi[115], Lorella Manna[115], Monica Gagliardi[115]

Italy: Florence (ITAUMR)
Renzo Guerrini[20], Elena Parrini[20], Davide Mei[20], Annalisa Vetro[20], Claudia Bianchini[20], Martino Montomoli[20], Viola Doccini[20], Carmen Barba[20]

Japan: Fukuoka (JPNFKA)
Shinichi Hirose[116], Atsushi Ishii[116]

Japan: RIKEN Institute (JPNRKI)
Toshimitsu Suzuki[117, 118], Yushi Inoue[119], Kazuhiro Yamakawa[117, 118]

Lebanon: Beirut (LEBABM)
Ahmad Beydoun[120], Wassim Nasreddine[120], Nathalie Khoueiry-Zgheib[121]

Lithuania (LTUUHK)
Birute Tumiene[122, 123], Algirdas Utkus[122, 123]

New Zealand: Otago (NZLUTO)
Lynette G. Sadleir[124], Chontelle King[124]

Turkey: Bogazici (TURBZU)
S. Hande Caglayan[125], Mutluay Arslan[126], Zuhal Yapıcı[127], Pınar Topaloglu[127], Bulent Kara[128], Uluc Yis[128], Dilsad Turkdogan[128], Aslı Gundogdu-Eken[125]

Turkey: Istanbul (TURIBU)
Nerses Bebek[129]

Taiwan (TWNCGM)
Meng-Han Tsai[130], Chen-Jui Ho[130], Chih-Hsiang Lin[130], Kuang-Lin Lin[131], I-Jun Chou[131]

USA: BCH (USABCH)
Annapurna Poduri[132, 133], Beth R. Shiedley[132, 133], Catherine Shain[132, 133]

USA: Baylor College of Medicine (USABLC)
Jeffrey L. Noebels[134], Alicia Goldman[134]

USA: Cleveland Clinic (USACCF)
Robyn M. Busch[8, 135, 136], Lara Jehi[135, 136], Imad M. Najm[135, 136], Dennis Lal[8, 135], Lisa Ferguson[135], Jean Khoury[135, 136]

USA: Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center (USACCH)
Tracy A. Glauser[137], Peggy O. Clark[137]

USA: Philadelphia/CHOP (USACHP) and Philadelphia/Rowan (USACRW)
Russell J. Buono[21, 138, 139], Thomas N. Ferraro[138], Michael R. Sperling[139], Dennis J. Dlugos[21, 140], Warren Lo[140], Michael Privitera[141], Jacqueline A. French[142], Patrick Cossette[14], Steven Schachter[143], Hakon Hakonarson[21]

USA: EPGP (USAEGP)
Daniel H. Lowenstein[11], Ruben I. Kuzniecky[144], Dennis J. Dlugos[21, 22], Orrin Devinsky[142]

USA: NYU HEP (USAHEP)
Daniel H. Lowenstein[11], Ruben I. Kuzniecky[144], Jacqueline A. French[142], Manu Hegde[11]

USA: Nationwide Children's Hospital (USANCH)
David A. Greenberg[145]

USA: Penn/CHOP (USAUPN)
Ingo Helbig[21-23], Colin A. Ellis[22], Ethan Goldberg[21, 146], Katherine L. Helbig[21, 146], Mahgenn Cosico[21, 146], Priya Vaidiswaran[21, 146], Eryn Fitch[21, 146]

Affiliations:

[1] Institute for Genomic Medicine, Columbia University, New York, NY 10032, USA
[2] Division of Integrative Genomics, Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics, Duke University, Durham, NC 27710, USA
[3] Analytic and Translational Genetics Unit, Department of Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02114, USA
[4] Psychiatric & Neurodevelopmental Genetics Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02114, USA
[5] Program in Medical and Population Genetics, Broad Institute of Harvard and MIT, 7 Cambridge Center, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA
[6] Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of Harvard and MIT, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA
[7] Genomic Medicine Institute, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH 44195, USA
[8] Center for Genomic Medicine, Lerner Research Institute, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH 44195, USA
[9] Epilepsy Research Centre, Department of Medicine, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
[10] Department of Neurology and Epileptology, Hertie Institute for Clinical Brain Research, University of Tübingen, 72076 Tübingen, Germany
[11] Department of Neurology, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94110, USA
[12] School of Pharmacy and Biomolecular Sciences, The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin, Ireland
[13] The FutureNeuro Research Centre, Ireland
[14] University of Montreal, Montreal, QC H3T 1J4, Canada
[15] School of Medicine, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06510, USA
[16] Neurogenetics Group, Center for Molecular Neurology, VIB, Antwerp, Belgium
[17] Laboratory of Neurogenetics, Institute Born-Bunge, University of Antwerp, Belgium
[18] Division of Neurology, Antwerp University Hospital, Antwerp, Belgium
[19] LGS Foundation, NY 11716, USA
[20] Pediatric Neurology, Neurogenetics and Neurobiology Unit and Laboratories, Children's Hospital A. Meyer, University of Florence, Italy
[21] Division of Neurology, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA
[22] Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, PA 19104, USA
[23] Department of Biomedical and Health Informatics (DBHi), Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, USA
[24] Department of Neuroscience, Central Clinical School, Monash University, Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, Australia
[25] Departments of Medicine and Neurology, University of Melbourne, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Parkville, Australia
[26] Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK
[27] Centre for Genomics Research, Precision Medicine and Genomics, IMED Biotech Unit, AstraZeneca, Cambridge, UK
[28] Department of Clinical and Experimental Epilepsy, UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology, London, UK and Chalfont Centre for Epilepsy, Chalfont St Peter, UK
[29] National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, MD 20852, USA
[30] Department of Neurology, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium
[31] IRCCS "G. Gaslini" Institute, Genova, Italy

[32] Department of Neurosciences, Rehabilitation, Ophthalmology, Genetics, Maternal and Child Health, University of Genoa, Italy
[33] Luxembourg Centre for Systems Biomedicine, University Luxembourg, Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg
[34] Department of Neurology, Toronto Western Hospital, Toronto, ON M5T 2S8, Canada
[35] University Health Network, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada
[36] Institute of Human Genetics, Bern University Hospital, Bern, Switzerland
[37] Department of Neurobiology and Clinical Neurophysiology (Epilepsy Center), The Cyprus Institute of Neurology and Genetics, 2370 Nicosia, Cyprus
[38] Department of Clinical Genetics, The Cyprus Institute of Neurology and Genetics, 2370 Nicosia, Cyprus
[39] Department of Paediatric Neurology, 2nd Faculty of Medicine, Charles University and Motol Hospital, Prague, Czech Republic
[40] Epilepsy Center Frankfurt Rhine-Main, Center of Neurology and Neurosurgery, Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany
[41] Epilepsy Center Hessen-Marburg, Department of Neurology, Philipps University Marburg, Marburg, Germany
[42] LOEWE Center for Personalized Translational Epilepsy Research (CePTER), Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany
[43] Departments of Clinical Neurosciences, Medical Genetics and Community Health Sciences, Hotchkiss Brain Institute & Alberta Children's Hospital Research Institute, Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
[44] Pediatric Neurology, Children's Hospital, Giessen, Germany
[45] Department of Neurology, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
[46] Institute of Experimental Epileptology and Cognition Research, University Bonn, 53127 Bonn, Germany
[47] Department of Epileptology, University Bonn, 53127 Bonn, Germany
[48] Institute of Clinical Molecular Biology, Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel, Kiel, Germany
[49] Department of Neuropediatrics, Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel, 24105 Kiel, Germany
[50] DRK-Northern German Epilepsy Centre for Children and Adolescents, 24223 Schwentinental-Raisdorf, Germany
[51] Sackler School of Medicine, Tel-Aviv University, Ramat Aviv, Israel
[52] Tel-Aviv University Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Ramat Aviv 69978, Israel
[53] Hereditary Research Lab, Bethlehem University, Bethlehem, Palestine
[54] Bonifatius Hospital Lingen, Neuropediatrics Wilhelmstrasse 13, 49808 Lingen, Germany
[55] Epilepsy Center for Children, University Hospital Neuruppin, Brandenburg Medical School, Neuruppin, Germany
[56] Neuropediatric Clinic and Clinic for Neurorehabilitation, Epilepsy Center for Children and Adolescents, Vogtareuth, Germany
[57] Research Institute Rehabilitation / Transition / Palliation, PMU Salzburg, Austria
[58] Division of Neuropediatrics and Social Pediatrics, Department of Pediatrics, University Hospital, RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Germany
[59] Department of Neurology, Sheba Medical Center, Ramat Gan, Israel
[60] Institute of Human Genetics, Leipzig, Germany
[61] Department of Epileptology and Neurology, University of Aachen, Aachen, Germany
[62] Department of Neurology, University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany
[63] Epilepsy Center Kork, Kehl, Germany
[64] Department of Epileptology, University Hospital Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
[65] Department of Pediatric Neurology, Ludwig Maximilians University, Munchen, German
[66] Dr von Hauner Childrens Hospital, Munich, Germany
[67] Department of Neurology, Ludwig Maximilians University, Munchen, Germany
[68] Department of Neurology, University Hospital Bern, Bern, Switzerland
[69] Neurological Practice Center & Neuropoint Patient Academy, Ulm, Germany
[70] Epilepsy Center Kleinwachau, Radeberg, Germany
[71] Department of Neuropediatrics and Muscular Disorders, University Hospital Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
[72] University Children's Hospital, Göttingen, Germany
[73] Department of Pediatric Neurology & Developmental Medicine, University Childrens Hospital, Tubingen, Germany
[74] Department of Neuropediatrics, Westfalische Wilhelms University, Munster, Germany
[75] Private Neurological Practice, Stuttgart, Germany
[76] Department of Pediatrics, Filderklinik, Filderstadt, Germany
[77] Epilepsy Center, Kuopio University Hospital, Kuopio, Finland
[78] Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Eastern Finland, Finland
[79] Child Neurology, New Children´s Hospital and Pediatric Research Center, University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland
[80] Medicum, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland and Folkhälsan Research Center, Helsinki, Finland
[81] Department of Functional Neurology and Epileptology, Hospices Civils de Lyon and University of Lyon, France
[82] Lyon's Neuroscience Research Center, INSERM U1028 / CNRS UMR 5292, Lyon, France

[83] Department of Clinical Genetics, Hospices Civils de Lyon and University of Lyon, Lyon, France
[84] Department of Clinical Neurosciences, Centre Hospitalo-Universitaire Vaudois, Lausanne, Switzerland
[85] Neurology Department, University Hospital of Nancy, UMR 7039, CNRS, Lorraine University, Nancy, France
[86] Clinical Neurophysiology and Epilepsy Unit, Department of Neurology, University Hospital of Toulouse. Toulouse, France
[87] Department of Clinical Neurophysiology, Lille University Medical Center, EA 1046, University of Lille, France
[88] Clinical Neurophysiology and Epileptology Department. Timone Hospital, Marseille, France
[89] Department of Neurology, University Hospital of Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France
[90] Department of Neurology, Hôpital Pellegrin, Bordeaux, France
[91] Epilepsy Unit, Department of Neurosurgery, Centre Hospitalier Sainte-Anne and University Paris Descartes, Paris, France
[92] Faculty of Medicine and Health, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
[93] Kids Neuroscience Centre, Kids Research, Children Hospital at Westmead, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
[94] Swansea University Medical School, Swansea University SA2 8PP, UK
[95] Department of Neurology, Morriston Hospital, Swansea Bay University Health Board, Swansea, Wales UK
[96] Neurology Department, Aneurin Bevan University Health Board, Newport, Wales, UK
[97] Division of Brain Sciences, Imperial College London, London, UK
[98] Department of Neurology, Walton Centre NHS Foundation Trust, Liverpool, UK
[99] School of Life Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK
[100] Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China
[101] Department of Psychiatry, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China
[102] Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine and Department of Anatomy and Anthropology, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Israel
[103] Department of Medicine, Tseung Kwan O Hospital, Hong Kong, China
[104] The Department of Neurology, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, Ireland
[105] Neurology Department, St. James Hospital, Dublin, Ireland
[106] Department of Pediatric University Hospital centre Zagreb, Croatia
[107] Integrated Diagnostics for Epilepsy, Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta, Milan, Italy
[108] Neurophysiology, Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta, Milan, Italy
[109] Unit of Genetics of Neurodegenerative and Metabolic Diseases, Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta, Milan, Italy
[110] Department of Pediatric Neuroscience, Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta, Milan, Italy
[111] IRCCS, Institute of Neurological Sciences of Bologna, Bologna, Italy
[112] Department of Biomedical and Neuromotor Sciences, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy
[113] Medical Genetics Unit, Polyclinic Sant'Orsola-Malpighi University Hospital, Bologna, Italy
[114] Institute of Neurology, Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, University “Magna Graecia”, Catanzaro, Italy
[115] Institute of Molecular Bioimaging and Physiology, CNR, Section of Germaneto, Catanzaro, Italy
[116] Department of Pediatrics, School of Medicine, Fukuoka University
[117] Laboratory for Neurogenetics, RIKEN Center for Brain Science, Saitama, Japan
[118] Department of Neurodevelopmental Disorder Genetics, Institute of Brain Science, Nagoya City University Graduate School of Medical Science, Nagoya, Aichi, Japan
[119] National Epilepsy Center, Shizuoka Institute of Epilepsy and Neurological Disorder, Shizuoka, Japan
[120] Department of Neurology, American University of Beirut Medical Center, Beirut, Lebanon
[121] Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, American University of Beirut Faculty of Medicine, Beirut, Lebanon
[122] Institute of Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania
[123] Centre for Medical Genetics, Vilnius University Hospital Santaros Klinikos, Vilnius, Lithuania
[124] Department of Paediatrics and Child Health, University of Otago, Wellington
[125] Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Bogaziçi University, Istanbul, Turkey
[126] Department of Child Neurology, Gulhane Education and Research Hospital, Health Sciences University, Ankara, Turkey
[127] Department of Child Neurology, Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey
[128] Department of Child Neurology, Medical School, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
[129] Department of Neurology, Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey
[130] Department of Neurology, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan
[131]
[132] Epilepsy Genetics Program, Department of Neurology, Boston Children's Hospital, Boston, MA 02115, USA
[133] Department of Neurology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, USA
[134] Neurology, Baylor College of Medicine
[135] Cleveland Clinic Epilepsy Center, Neurological Institute, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH 44195, USA
[136] Department of Neurology, Neurological Institute, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH 44195, USA
[137] Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA

[138] Cooper Medical School of Rowan University, Camden, NJ 08103, USA
[139] Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA 19107, USA
[140] Nationwide Children's Hospital, Columbus, OH 43205, USA
[141] University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45220, USA
[142] Department of Neurology, New York University, New York NY, USA
[143] Beth Israel Deaconess/Harvard, Boston, MA 02115, USA
[144] Department of Neurology, Hofstra-Northwell Medical School, New York, NY 11549, USA
[145] Department of Pediatrics, Ohio State Wexner Medical Center, Battelle Center for Mathematical Medicine. Columbus, Ohio, USA.
[146] The Epilepsy NeuroGenetics Initiative (ENGIN), Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA

Details of individual participating Epi25 cohorts

Australia: Austin Hospital, Melbourne (AUSAUS)
The Epilepsy Research Centre at the Austin Hospital in Melbourne, Australia, has been investigating the genetic basis of the epilepsies for over 20 years. The cohort in the Epi25 Collaborative were recruited to the epilepsy genetics research program over this period from the Austin Hospital, epilepsy clinics around Melbourne, and referrals from neurologists Australia-wide. Informed consent was obtained from individuals with epilepsy or their parent/guardian as appropriate. DNA was extracted from blood or saliva samples. A skilled team of researchers and clinicians conducted detailed clinical phenotyping which involved a systematic review of medical records, including EEG and MRI reports, and a validated epilepsy questionnaire. Information on family history of seizures and other neurological disorders has also been collected via interviews with the invdividuals with epilepsy and their families. Individuals with GGE, non-acquired focal epilepsy, or a DEE were included in Epi25. A very heterogenous collection of epilepsy syndromes are represented in the cohort, including individuals with EOAE, CAE, JME and late-onset GGE in the GGE cohort and individuals with TLE, FLE, and benign childhood focal epilepsies in the non-acquired focal cohort. The DEE cohort is particularly heterogenous and includes individuals with a range of DEE syndromes such as Ohtahara syndrome, Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, epilepsy with myoclonic-atonic seizures, and non-syndromic DEE. An additional subset of individuals with lesional focal epilepsy, such as malformations of cortical development or acquired epilepsy, were also included, as well as a selection of individuals with familial febrile seizures or FS+.

Most individuals in the cohort are of European geographic descent ('Anglo-Australian') although there is a diverse range of ethnic backgrounds including Asian, Middle Eastern, Indigenous Australian and mixed ethnicities. There is a known family history of seizures in 44% of the cohort (57% in the subset with GGE). The majority of the individuals have had some previous genetic testing, including CNV testing and single gene testing. The DEE cohort have been extensively investigated with multiple iterations of a research panel of known, novel and putative genes for epilepsy. In addition, many individuals with focal epilepsy have had a panel of known genes.

Australia: Royal Melbourne Hospital, Melbourne (AUSRMB)
The Royal Melbourne Hospital Cohort, Melbourne, Australia, was prospectively recruited from the Epilepsy and First Seizure Clinics of The Epilepsy Program of the Royal Melbourne Hospital. Phenotypic information was obtained by direct interview, and review of the medical records, for the enrolled individuals. Blood for DNA extraction was obtained on all participants and stored in the Biobank of the RMH Epilepsy Program in the Department of Medicine, The Royal Melbourne Hospital, The University of Melbourne. Written informed consent was obtained for all participants, and the recruitment and study procedures were approved by the Human Research and Ethics Committee of Melbourne Health (The Royal Melbourne Hospital) - HREC #2002.232 & 2017.450. Recruitment and phenotyping of the individuals from the Royal Melbourne Hospital, Victoria, Australia.[3-8] Funding of this work. Participation in the Phenotyping Committee of Epi25K. Critical review of the manuscript.

Belgium: Antwerp (BELATW)
Individuals were recruited by the VIB-Applied&Translational Neurogenomics Group of the University of Antwerp through epilepsy clinics at the different university hospitals in Belgium. All individuals were diagnosed with a (so far) unexplained presumed genetic epilepsy, and should have had at least 1 MRI of the brain excluding acquired causal lesions.The study was approved by the ethics committee of the University of Antwerp, and parents or the legal guardian of each proband signed an informed consent form for participation in the study. Genomic DNA of individuals was extracted from peripheral blood according to standard procedures. Clinical information was extracted from clinical files, as reported by their treating (paediatric) neurologists, and a subset was reviewed independently by two research team clinicians to ensure data quality and consistency.

Belgium: Brussels (BELULB)
Adult individuals with epilepsy were recruited consecutively through outpatient clinics and hospitalizations at Hôpital Erasme, Brussels, Belgium (between October 2004 and June 2017) and UZ Gasthuisberg, Leuven, Belgium (between October 2004 and June 2009). The study was approved by the Institutions' Review Boards. All individuals provided written informed consent for data collection; individuals with learning disability were included after consent from a parent or guardian. DNA was extracted from peripheral blood lymphocytes.[9] Clinical information was collected from medical records and stored in a secured, web-based database.

Canada: Andrade (CANUTN)
There are 86 individuals (37 DEE, 41 GGE, 8 NAFE) in the Andrade cohort, typically from the Greater Toronto region of Ontario, Canada. They are mostly of European geographic ancestry, but also African, South Asian, East Asian, Latino, Middle Eastern, Jewish and Indigenous. Individuals were recruited to each group through an REB protocol allowing for the collection of blood or saliva and data collaboration. Individuals that were previously consented were re-consented to allow for Whole Exome Sequencing and data sharing with the EPI25 group. After collection, the sample was de-identified, and

then extracted and stored at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Canada. Select samples of this cohort have been published in a few studies.[10-14]

Switzerland: Bern University Hospital and University of Bern, Bern (CHEUBB)
In the recruitment of our cohort, the Departments of Neurology and BioMedical Research, Bern University Hospital and University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland, and the Institute of Human Genetics, Bern University Hospital, Bern, Switzerland, were involved. The Swiss study population encompasses > 90 individuals (28 in year 2, 70 in year 4) with epilepsy between 2 and 63 years of age. All individuals have been de-identified for the Epi25 Study. The individual ascertainment protocol was according to Epi25 phenotyping requirements. Phenotyping information was taken from medical records, stored in the hospital's database, and entered in de-identified form into a RedCap database provided by Ep25. DNA source was individuals' venous blood. DNA was extracted with standard kits at the Institutes of Human Genetics or Clinical Chemistry of Bern University Hospital and stored there at -80 degrees C. Informed consent declarations are available from all individuals and have been approved by the American Institutional Review Board involved in the Epi25 Study. The Cantonal Ethics Committee Bern, Switzerland, granted permission for participation of Bern University Hospital and University of Bern in the Epi25 Study including all steps described above.

Cyprus: The Cyprus Institute of Neurology and Genetics (CYPCYP)
Epilepsy-affected subjects of the Cyprus cohort were largely recruited and enrolled in the Epi25 Consortium by physicians during routine clinical visits in the Cyprus Institute of Neurology and Genetics. Phenotypic data were collected at the time of enrollment and submitted into the Epi25 RedCap database in a de-identified manner. There are 123 unrelated individuals of Southern European ancestry in the Cyprus cohort, 59 GGE subjects, 53 NAFE and 11 DEE. All subjects selected for this study had clinical, neuroimaging and EEG or video-EEG characteristics meeting the International League against Epilepsy (ILAE) 2017 Seizure Classification. The controls cohort consisted of a group of 32 individuals of Southern European ancestry and were not diagnosed with epilepsy or other neuropsychiatric phenotypes. Genomic DNA samples were extracted from whole blood with the Gentra Puregene Blood Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) according to the manufacturer's guidelines. This study was carried out in compliance with the Cyprus National Bioethics Committee (ΕΕΒΚ/ΕΠ/2015/22). Written informed consent was obtained from all study participants or their legal guardians at the Cyprus Institute of Neurology and Genetics.

Czech Republic: University Hospital Motol, Prague (CZEMTH)
Individuals in our cohort have been diagnosed with West syndrome, myoclonic-astatic epilepsy or developmental and epileptic encephalopathy of unknown aetiology. Brain magnetic resonance imaging and metabolic screening excluded any underlying pathology. Individuals were collected at the Department of Child Neurology of the 2nd Medical Faculty and University Hospital Motol. Legal guardians of individuals signed an informed consent. The study was approved by the local ethics committee.

Germany: Epilepsy Center Frankfurt Rhine-Main, Goethe University, Frankfurt, and Epilepsy Center Hessen, Philipps University, Marburg (DEUPUM)
KMK, FR, SK and PSR contributed 348 samples. The individuals were recruited from the outpatient clinics and the video EEG monitoring units at the Epilepsy Centers Frankfurt Rhine-Main and Hessen-Marburg. All individuals were phenotyped in detail by epilepsy specialists (KMK, FR, SK, PSR) within the EpimiRNA project (European Union's 'Seventh Framework' Programme (FP7) under Grant Agreement no. 602130). EEGs and MRIs were performed as part of the clinical workup. Phenotypic classification and data entry for the biobank for paroxysmal neurological disorders was performed by KMK and PSR. Individual selection and data export from the biobank for the study was performed by KMK. DNA was extracted from peripheral blood or saliva. All individuals provided written informed consent.

Germany: University of Giessen, Giessen (DEUUGS)
Diagnosis of Rolandic epilepsy was performed according to the International Classification of Seizures and Epilepsies as described. Sleep activation, characteristic shape, and classification by two independent individuals were required for classification of the EEG trait. Atypical benign partial epilepsy of childhood (ABPE) was diagnosed employing the following criteria: Characteristic EEG trait of CTS, however, with trains of continuous generalized nocturnal discharges as a prerequisite of diagnosis in all ABPE cases. In addition, at least one of the following two features needed to be present: (1) seizures and EEG trait compatible with BECTS plus one or more additive seizure types like astatic seizures, atypical absences ("dreamy states") or myoclonic seizures as reported. (2) seizures compatible with BECTS plus a significant mental handicap, and/or severe developmental speech disorder.[15]

Germany: University of Bonn, Bonn (DEUUKB)
The sample recruitment site is the Department of Epileptology at the University of Bonn. The collection of 2036 blood DNA samples from individuals with epilepsy which were includes in the present study was conducted from 2007 till 2015 within the projects Epicure (Functional Genomics in Neurobiology of Epilepsy: A Basis for New Therapeutic Strategies) and NGEN-Plus (Genetic basis of Levetiracetam pharmacoresistance and side effects in human epilepsy) and has been

approved by the Ethics committee of University Bonn Medical Center (040/07). Genomic DNA was isolated from 10 ml aliquots of EDTA-anticoagulated blood by a salting-out technique.[16] From selected samples of this cohort GWAS data have been published in several studies.[17-20]

Germany: University Hospital Schleswig-Holstein, Kiel (DEUUKL)
Individuals were recruited by the Neuropedriatics Group of the University Hospital of Schleswig-Holstein and through the Israeli-Palestinian Family Consortium. The recruitment and analysis of these samples is covered by the Kiel IRB. Individuals with epilepsy, their parents or the legal guardian of each proband signed an informed consent form for participation in the study. Clinical data was collected from clinical files and a subset of individuals from Israel or Palestine was interviewed by a research team of clinicians to provide their clinical data. Genomic DNA of individuals was extracted from peripheral blood according to standard procedures.

Germany: TLE Leipzig (DEUULG)
Individuals were recruited by the Swiss Epilepsy Center in Zurich, Switzerland and samples were transferred for research and storage to the Institute of Human Genetics at the University of Leipzig, Germany. All individuals were diagnosed with temporal lobe epilepsy due to an indicative EEG. Most individuals had at least 1 MRI of the brain with focus on focal abnormalities, especially of the temporal lobe / hippocampal structures. The study was approved by the “Kantonale Ethikkommission Zürich”. Parents or the legal guardian of each proband signed an informed consent form for participation in research studies including whole genome analyses. Genomic DNA of individuals was extracted from peripheral blood according to standard procedures. Clinical information was extracted from clinical files, as reported by their treating neurologists.

Germany: University of Tübingen, Tübingen (DEUUTB)
Our study cohort consists of more than 1000 samples with mainly European geographic ancestry. These samples were recruited at Tubingen and 38 other cooperating departments of neurology from university clinics and outpatient clinics in Germany. The Ethics / informed consent was approved by the ethics committee of the Medical Faculty of the Eberhard-Karls University and at the University Hospital Tubingen. Individuals with idiopathic generalized epilepsies, epileptic encephalopathies, non-acquired and acquired focal epilepsies were systematically recruited in outpatient clinics of university and other hospitals, and from neurological practices by a letter of invitation sent to individuals. Retrospective data from medical reports of epileptologists were used. If deemed necessary, personal interviews of individuals were undertaken. The DNA source was blood. There is no single publication describing the whole sample. Typical publications including part of these samples are from the following consortia: Epicure, EuroEPINOMICS, EpiPGX, ILAE consortium on the genetics of complex epilepsies, Epi25.

Finland: Kuopio University Hospital, Kuopio (FINKPH)
Individuals diagnosed with epilepsy and visiting Epilepsy Center, Kuopio University Hospital (KUH), Finland have given their written informed consent to record their clinical data to a epilepsy research registry of KUH and University of Eastern Finland and collect a blood sample for DNA analysis. Consent was collected from the legal quardian, if applicable. The ethics committee of KUH has approved the study.

Finland: University of Helsinki, Helsinki (FINUVH)
Individuals were recruited at the University of Helsinki through pediatric epilepsy clinics in Helsinki and Tampere University Hospitals in Finland. All individuals were diagnosed with a presumed genetic epilepsy, the etiology remaining unknown. All individuals had an MRI done to exclude acquired causal lesions. This cohort included 95 individuals with epilepsy: 26 individuals with developmental and epileptic encephalopathy (DEE), 51 individuals with genetic generalized epilepsy (GGE) and 18 individuals with non-acquired focal epilepsy (NAFE). Clinical phenotyping involved a systematic review of medical records, including EEG and MRI reports. The study was approved by an ethics committee of The Hospital District of Helsinki and Uusimaa, Finland. The parents or the legal guardian of each proband signed an informed consent form for participation in the study. Genomic DNA of the individuals was extracted from peripheral blood or saliva according to standard procedures.

France: REPOMSE Cohort (FRALYU)
The REPO2MSE study is a multicenter prospective study, based on the French National Research Network on SUDEP predictors, which was approved by ethics committee (CPP Sud Est II n°2010-006-AM6) and competent authority (ANSM n° B100108-40).[21; 22] Its primary objective is to individualize risk factors of SUDEP in individuals suffering from drug-resistant focal epilepsy. 1069 Adult individuals (age ≥16 years) with drug-resistant focal epilepsy according to ILAE classifications who underwent long term monitoring using either video scalp EEG or intracranial EEG recordings and who gave written informed consent were recruited in 16 French epilepsy monitoring units. For all included individuals, we collected demographic and detailed clinical data, MRI data, inter-ictal EEG data, results of non-systematic complementary investigations performed to better localize the epileptogenic zone (i.e 18FDG PET, ictal SPECT) and raw data of all recorded seizures, which include EEG, video, pulse oximetry and EKG. For individuals who gave specific consent, we

also collected blood samples for genetic analyses which were centrally stored in the Department of Clinical Genetics at Hospices Civils de Lyon. All individuals then received a specific information about the collaboration between the REPOMSE study and the EPI25 project. Overall, 810 individuals from twelve participating centers confirmed their consent for transmission of their blood samples to the Broad Institute.

Wales: Swansea (GBRSWU)
The samples from Wales: Swansea are part of the Swansea Neurology Biobank (SNB). The SNB has been approved by the Welsh Research Ethics Committee (REC 17/WA/0290). Participants are recruited into the biobank, with written informed consent or assent, from regional National Health Service (NHS) neurology and epilepsy clinics. Participants provide written consent to share their clinical and genetic information anonymously with ethical research collaborations. Participants' medical records (including EEG and MRI results and epilepsy clinic letters) are reviewed by the research and clinical team (which include experienced epileptologists) to confirm diagnosis. SNB participants blood samples are sent to the UK Porton Down ECACC facility for DNA extraction and the DNA is then returned to be stored securely at Swansea University. For epi25 we have submitted approximately 310 bio-samples and individual records in Yrs. 1-5.

UK: University College London, London (GBRUCL)
Participant recruitment took place at the National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery (United Kingdom). Written informed consent or assent was obtained between 10/01/2000 and 01/25/2015 from all participants according to local and national requirements and blood samples were collected for DNA extraction. 709 epilepsy cases were submitted for analysis.[7; 23] Allocation to the following groups was based on the clinical diagnosis and the specific inclusion and exclusion criteria of the Epi25 consortium: generalized genetic epilepsy (n=393, 145 male), non-acquired focal epilepsy (n=313, 146 male), developmental and epileptic encephalopathy (n=3, 2 male). Additionally, relatives were included, where samples were available (n=3, 2 male). Phenotypic information was obtained from local medical records by clinical or trained non-clinical researchers.

UK: University of Liverpool, Liverpool and Imperial College London, London (GBRUNL)
GBRUNL samples are derived from four separate, UK-wide, ethically approved studies coordinated by the University of Liverpool (UK) and Imperial College London (UK). The SANAD and MESS linked DNA Bank and Relational Database study recruited individuals with newly-diagnosed focal, generalised or unclassified epilepsy from out-patient neurology clinics between 2003-2006.[7; 23] The Pharmacogenetics of GABAergic Mechanisms of Benefit and Harm in Epilepsy study recruited individuals with refractory focal epilepsy, previously or prospectively exposed to adjunctive treatment with clobazam or vigabatrin, from out-patient neurology clinics between 2005-2009. The Refractory Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy Cohort (ReJuMEC) study recruited individuals with valproic acid resistant juvenile myoclonic epilepsy from out-patient neurology clinics between 2009 and 2010. The ongoing Standard and New Antiepileptic Drugs (SANAD-II) study, which is recruiting individuals with newly-diagnosed focal, generalised or unclassified epilepsy from out-patient neurology clinics between 2013-2019. In all cases, study participants provided written informed consent to the collection (via blood or saliva sampling) and analysis of their DNA for use in genetic and pharmacogenetic research related to epilepsy and its treatment. All studies were approved by research ethics committees in operation at the relevant time (SANAD DNA bank, North West MREC ref 02/8/45; GABAergic mechanisms, UCLH REC ref 04/Q0505/95; ReJuMEC, Cheshire REC ref 09/H1017/55; SANAD-II, North West REC ref 12/NW/0361). Assembly of the GBRUNL cohort was supported by generous funding from The Wellcome Trust, the Imperial College NIHR Biomedical Research Centre, the Department of Health (UK), the Medical Research Council (UK), and the National Institute of Health Research (UK).

Hong Kong: Chinese University of Hong Kong (HKGHKK)
Epilepsy individuals of Han Chinese ethnicity aged between 2 and 91 years were recruited from neurology clinics of five regional hospitals in Hong Kong covering a combined catchment population of approximately 3 million. Syndromic classification was adapted from the revised international organization of phenotypes in epilepsy. DNA was extracted from venous blood. The study was approved by ethics committees of the participating hospitals, and all individuals or their legal guardians gave written informed consent. The sample collection methodology has been described prevoiusly.[24]

Croatia: University Clinical Centre Zagreb, Zagreb (HRVUZG)
Pediatric individuals were recruited from University Medical Centre Zagreb and 2 individuals from 2 other epilepsy clinics in Croatia. All individuals were diagnosed as possible genetic epilepsy not yet explained. All individuals underwent MR brain imaging at least once, the acquired epilepsy causes were excluded. DNA was extracted from peripheral blood according to the accepted protocol. The study was approved by Hospital ethical committee and all parents or legal guardian of probands signed informed consent for participation in the study. Clinical information was extracted from clinical files. The cohort was also reviewed by reviewed by collaborative research team clinicians from University of Antwerp to ensure data quality and consistency.

Ireland: Dublin (IRLRCI)

Individuals were all adults and recruited from a specialized epilepsy clinic at Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, Ireland. Individuals were mostly of Irish ethnicity. This study was approved by the Beaumont Hospital Ethics Committee.[20]

Italy: Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta, Milan (ITAICB)
Our cohort included the DNA samples of 303 individuals with epilepsy and 62 controls (healthy subjects not related with the individuals with epilepsy, and without epilepsy history). The population included individuals with generalized epilepsy (GGE), individuals with developmental and epileptic encephalopathy (DEE), individuals with focal epilepsy due to cerebral malformations (mainly nodular heterotopia), and individuals with nonacquired focal epilepsy (NAFE). All of the individuals were diagnosed and followed at our Institute. Diagnosis of epilepsy was based on clinical, EEG and neurophysiological data, neuroimaging (MRI). Metabolic screening, karyotype, CGH array, analyses of single genes and customized panels were performed in some cases, when appropriate. The individuals did not undergo to exome sequencing analysis (before the Epi25 collection). The DNA of the individuals was extracted from peripheral blood, according with standard procedures, after signature of an Informed Consent form. The genetic study was approved by The Ethic Committee of our Institute. No publications have described genetic findings pertaining to the collected individuals until now. Clinical information was extracted from clinical files, as reported by their treating (paediatric and adult) neurologists.

Italy: Gaslini Institute, Genova (ITAIGI)
Individuals with generalized and focal epilepsy or developmental epileptic encephalopathy referred for to 'IRCCS G. Gaslini Institute'. The study was approved by the IRB and written informed consent was signed by the individuals/parents. Clinical information, including data on EEG and antiepileptic therapy, were recorded on data collection forms. Genomic DNA isolation and genetic analysis was carried out with the Nimblegen-SeqCapEZ-V244M enrichment kit on the Illumina HiSeq2000 system.[25-28]

Italy: IRCCS Institute of Neurological Science of Bologna, Bologna (ITAUBG)
323 unrelated individuals were consecutively recruited by the Adult and Pediatric Neurologists of the IRCCS Institute of Neurological Sciences, Bellaria Hospital, Bologna. Individuals with DEE (n=110), GGE (n=68) and NAFE (with or without brain lesions) (n=145) were referred by epilepsy clinics. All individuals were diagnosed with a (so far) epilepsy of uncertain aetiology and underwent neuro-radiological imaging (CT or MRI) and EEG. The local ethical committee approved the study. Specific consent was obtained from all individual participants. Genomic DNA of individuals was extracted from peripheral blood according to standard procedures. Clinical information was collected from medical records, as reported by their treating neurologists.[29; 30]

Italy: University Magna Graecia, Catanzaro (ITAUMC)
Individuals were recruited by the Epilepsy Group of the University Magna Graecia of Catanzaro (Italy) that includes a Pediatric and Adult Neurologic Unit with a specific focus on genetic epilepsy. In each individual, the diagnosis of epilepsy syndrome is based on comprehensive clinical, neuropsychological, electroencephalographic, and MR evaluations. Clinical data are stored into a database. The study was approved by the ethics committee of the University of Catanzaro Italy, and parents or the legal guardian of each proband signed an informed consent form for participation in the study. Genomic DNA of individuals was extracted from peripheral blood according to standard procedures.

Italy: Meyer Hospital, Florence (ITAUMR)
Individuals were studied at the Clinical Neurology Unit and Neurogenetics lab of the Neuroscience Department of Meyer Children's Hospital-University of Florence. All individuals were diagnosed with a unexplained presumed genetic epilepsy. The study was approved by the Pediatric Ethics Committee of the Tuscany Region. Parents or the legal guardians of each proband signed an informed consent form for participation in the study. Genomic DNA of individuals was extracted from peripheral blood according to standard procedures. Clinical information was extracted from clinical files, as reported by the treating neurologists.

Japan: RIKEN Institute, Tokyo (JPNRKI)
Japanese individuals with epilepsies were recruited by National Epilepsy Center, Shizuoka Institute of Epilepsy and Neurological Disorder. Epileptic seizures and epilepsy syndrome diagnoses were performed according to the International League Against Epilepsy classification of epileptic syndromes. Genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral venous blood samples using QIAamp DNA Blood Midi Kit according to manufacturer's protocol (Qiagen). The experimental protocols were approved by the Ethical Committee of RIKEN Institution and National Epilepsy Center, Shizuoka Institute of Epilepsy and Neurological Disorder. Written informed consent was obtained from all individuals and/or their families in compliance with the relevant Japanese regulations.

Lebanon: American University of Beirut Medical Center, Beirut (LEBABM)
Individuals with epilepsy were recruited at the American University of Beirut Medical Center. All recruited individuals participated in an ongoing centralized study evaluating the electroclinical syndromes of children and adults with new onset unprovoked seizures or epilepsy in Lebanon, which so far enrolled more than 4,000 individuals. As part of the protocol, all

individuals were evaluated with a dedicated seizure protocol MRI and a 3-hour sleep deprived video/EEG. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the American University of Beirut Medical Center and all individuals or parents/guardians signed an informed consent form. Genomic DNA of the individuals was extracted from peripheral blood according to standard procedures. Clinical information for phenotyping was extracted from the case report files.[31; 32]

Lithuania: Vilnius University Hospital Santaros Klinikos, Vilnius (LTUUHK)
Individuals with epilepsy were recruited in Vilnius University Hospital Santaros Klinikos by a clinical geneticist through a referral of a neurologist or a child neurologist and according to inclusion/ exclusion criteria. The study was approved by Institution's Research Ethics Committee, and each proband or parents/ legal guardians of a proband signed an informed consent. Samples of genomic DNA were obtained during the routine procedure for blood sampling for genetic testing done in a clinical testing and the majority of individuals had chromosomal microarray, metabolic testing and/or gene/gene panel testing prior to the inclusion into the study. Clinical information was extracted from clinical files and obtained during the clinical genetic consultation.

New Zealand: University of Otago, Wellington (NZLUTO)
Cases were recruited as part of a larger study from neurology, paediatric and genetic outpatient services throughout New Zealand. Participants were between 1 month and 63 years of age from the following ethnic groups: New Zealand European, Māori, Pacific Peoples, Asian, Hispanic, Ethiopian, Middle Eastern. Using a structured interview and review of medical records, diagnosis was based on the International League of Epilepsy (ILAE) classification and made by a paediatric neurologist. The study protocol was approved by the New Zealand Health and Disability Ethics Committee. Participants gave written informed consent for clinical and genetic analysis. DNA was extracted from blood or saliva.

Turkey: Bogazici University, Istanbul (TURBZU)
Individuals with epilepsy were recruited by the Child Neurology and Neurology clinics at the different university hospitals in Turkey. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board for Research with Human Subjects (INAREK) of Boğaziçi University, and parents or the legal guardian of each proband signed an informed consent form for participation in the study. Genomic DNA of individuals was extracted from peripheral blood according to standard procedures. Clinical information was reported by their treating (pediatric) neurologists. The cohort included a total of 171 individuals (128 EE, 28 GGE and 15 Focal epilepsy individuals) and 39 healthy controls. All epileptic encephalopathy individuals had severe epilepsy, with developmental delay and regression, normal neuroimaging and epileptiform activity on EEG. Healthy control group included individuals with no symptoms of any neurological disorder.

Turkey: Istanbul University, Istanbul (TURIBU)
Epilepsy individuals were recruited from Epilepsy Clinic, Department of Neurology, Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul University. The study population consisted of individuals with idiopathic/genetic generalized epilepsies, lesional or non-lesional focal epilepsies and epileptic encephalopathies, including sporadic and familial cases. All individuals were long-term follow-up. Seizure types, age of onset, neurological examinations, past and family history, prognosis and response to treatment, features of electroencephalography and neuroimaging were evaluated. Ethics committee approval was obtained. Peripheral blood samples were collected from all individuals following written informed consent. DNA isolation was performed in Department of Genetics, Aziz Sancar Institute of Experimental Medicine, Istanbul University.

Taiwan: Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung (TWNCGM)
Recruitment site(s)/institution(s): Kaohsiung and LinKo Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan; Study Population: Taiwanese; The study is approved by local institutional review board at Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan.

USA: Boston Children's Hospital, Boston (USABCH)
Cases from Boston Children's Hospital (BCH) were ascertained from 3 local repositories. All repository protocols are approved by the BCH Institutional Review Board and participants were consented under one (or more) of the following protocols. The Genetics of Epilepsy and Related Disorders protocol, led by Dr. Annapurna Poduri, enrolls individuals with a clinical epilepsy diagnosis for genotype/phenotype correlation. Samples are obtained from BCH and non-BCH individuals and biological samples collected for genetic sequencing. Individual medical records (BCH and outside records) are reviewed for phenotyping purposes.[33] The Phenotyping and Banking Repository of Neurological Disorders is a local repository led by Dr. Mustafa Sahin. BCH individuals with any neurological phenotype, including epilepsy, are enrolled and biological samples collected. Boston Children's Biobank for Health Discovery is a local repository led by Dr. Kenneth Mandl that enrolls any individual of BCH, regardless of diagnosis or phenotype. Samples from these two broader repositories are available to BCH researchers through an application process, including a supporting IRB-approved protocol. Individuals with a clinical diagnosis of epilepsy were reviewed for Epi25 eligibility using their BCH medical records.[33]

USA: Baylor College of Medicine (USABLC)

Healthy controls and individuals with genetic epilepsies

USA: Cleveland Clinic (USACCF)

Individuals with epilepsy were recruited through the Cleveland Clinic Epilepsy Center. All individuals had routine EEG and/or video-EEG monitoring and had been diagnosed with epilepsy. The study was approved by the Cleveland Clinic Institutional Review Board, and all participants (or their guardian/legally authorized representative) provided informed consent for study participation. Genomic DNA of individuals was extracted from peripheral blood according to standard procedures. Clinical information was extracted from electronic health records.

USA: Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center (USACCH)

The samples were from subjects involved with the NIH funded 32 center Childhood Absence Epilepsy clinical trial (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT00088452).[34] The subjects were children between 2.5 and 13 years old with newly diagnosed, EEG proven absence seizures who met ILAE criteria for Childhood Absence Epilepsy. Blood was obtained at the first treatment visit for DNA isolation. All subjects (or their parents/guardians) signed written informed consent permitting DNA isolation, storage, and pharmacogenetic analysis. Those informed consents allowing for sharing and broader genetic analysis were shared with Epi25K.

USA: Philadelphia/CHOP (USACHP) and Philadelphia/Rowan (USACRW)

The Philadelphia Cohort began in 1997 and collected blood, saliva and brain tissues from individuals with common forms of idiopathic human epilepsy, mostly genetic generalized epilepsy (GGE) and non acquired focal epilepsy (NAFE). The collection began at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia and expanded to include six other sites: The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, The University of Pennsylvania, The University of Cincinnati, Nationwide Children's Hospital, Beth Israel Deaconess and The University of Montreal. The cohort consists of 2615 samples from epilepsy individuals collected and supported during two periods of NIH funding (R01NS493060, 2001-2007 RJ Buono PI and R01NS06415401, 2009-2012 RJ Buono and H Hakonarson Co- PI). Over 1000 additional samples from first degree relatives of the individuals with epilepsy were also collected. Many of these samples are available to the research community via the NINDS sample repository at the Coriell Institute in Camden NJ. All studies were approved by Institutional Review Boards at each participating site. All individuals were identified and recruited by trained epileptologists at tertiary care centers using inclusion and exclusion criteria previously published.[20; 35] Diagnostic methods applied included EEG, MRI, and collection of deep phenotypic information on family history, medications, risk factors, age of onset, and other information. For the Epi25K project, blood and saliva were used as the source of DNA.

USA: Epilepsy Phenome/Genome Project (USAEGP)

Individuals with Infantile spasms (IS), Lennox–Gastaut syndrome (LGS), genetic generalized epilepsy (GGE), and non-acquired focal epilepsy (NAFE) were collected through the Epilepsy Phenome/Genome Project[36] (EPGP, http://www.epgp.org). More than 4,000 participants in EPGP were enrolled across 27 clinical sites from around the world. The subset of samples included in Epi25 were enrolled from 20 sites across the USA and in Australia. IS individuals were required to have hypsarrhythmia or a hypsarrhythmia variant on EEG. LGS individuals were required to have EEG background slowing or disorganization for age and generalized spike and wave activity of any frequency or generalized paroxysmal fast activity (GPFA). IS and LGS cases were enrolled as trios with both biological parents. Participants with NAFE and GGE were required to have a first degree relative who also had NAFE or GGE (did not have to be concordant). All individuals had no confirmed genetic or metabolic diagnosis, and no history of congenital TORCH infection, premature birth (before 32 weeks gestation), neonatal hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy or neonatal seizures, meningitis/encephalitis, stroke, intracranial haemorrhage, significant head trauma, or evidence of acquired epilepsy. Enrollment required detailed confirmation of detailed phenotypic data including medical record review and abstraction, individual interviews, EEG and MRI, and comprehensive review by expert scientific cores for EEG, MRI, and clinical final diagnosis.[36]

USA: NYU Human Epilepsy Project (USAHEP)

Participants were recruited for the Human Epilepsy Project at 33 different medical centers located in US, Canada, Australia, Austria, Finland, and Ireland. All participants were between 12 and 60 at the age of enrollment, and had a clinical history consistent with a diagnosis of focal epilepsy, as determined by an eligibility panel of epilepsy specialists. Participants were required to have two or more spontaneous seizures with clinically observable features in the past 12 months, and 4 or fewer months of anticonvulsant treatment. Those with major medical comorbidities, intellectual disability, or significant psychiatric disease were excluded, as were those with progressive neurological lesions on imaging or known neurodegenerative disease. Participants completed daily electronic diaries tracking seizures, medication adherence, and mood. Mood and cognition were assessed periodically via standardized instruments, and brain MRIs and EEGs were obtained for all participants. Blood was collected and banked annually, allowing for study of DNA, RNA and protein. HEP was approved by the IRBs at all participating sites, and all participants or their parent/legal guardian gave written informed consent. Minors also gave written assents. HEP was funded by the Epilepsy Study Consortium.

USA: MONEAD (USAMON)
The Maternal Outcomes and Neurodevelopmental Effects of Antiepileptic Drugs (MONEAD) study is an NIH-funded, prospective, observational, multi-center investigation of pregnancy outcomes for both pregnant women with epilepsy (PWWE) and their children. Enrollment occurred from December 2012 – January 2016. Twenty clinical sites at tertiary USA epilepsy centers were selected that specialize in management of women with epilepsy during childbearing years. The 20 MONEAD sites included Augusta University, Columbia University, Emory University, Geisinger Clinic, Brigham and Women's Hospital of Harvard University, Henry Ford Health System, Johns Hopkins University, Minnesota Epilepsy Group, New York University, Northwell Health, Northwestern University, Stanford University, University of Alabama, University of Arizona, University of Cincinnati, University of Miami, University of Pittsburgh, University of Southern California, University of Washington, and Wake Forest University. PWWE were recruited primarily from the 20 epilepsy practices, but also via referral from obstetricians and other physicians. PWWE could also self refer. Inclusion criteria for PWWE were ages 14–45 years and <20 weeks gestational age. Exclusion criteria included history of psychogenic non-epileptic spells, expected IQ<70, other major medical illness, progressive cerebral disease, and switching AEDs in pregnancy prior to enrollment. Unlike the NEAD study which enrolled only PWWE on the most common monotherapies, MONEAD was specifically designed to enroll all PWWE regardless of treatment regimen in order to obtain a representative sample of PWWE and their AED treatments. Data were collected from subjects and their medical records. Cohort described more fully previously.[37]

USA: Nationwide Children's Hospital (USANCH)
Individuals with epilepsy were recruited at a number of sites one the East Coast and Midwest of the USA including: (in New York) Mt. Sinai Medical Center; Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center; Long Island Jewish Hospital; Montefiore Medical Center; Albert Einstein Medical Center; St. Luke's Hospital; New York University Medical Center. Children's Hospital, Cincinnati. Beth Israel Hospital and Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston. JFK Medical Center, Edison, New Jersey. Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as well as referrals from physicians. The study population was of mixed ethnicity. Ascertainment was through probands with strictly defined JME: myoclonic jerks on or shortly after awakening, AOO 8-25 years, generalized EEG, generalized tonic-clonic seizures and/or absence seizures were not exclusions (childhood absence was exclusionary). All individuals were given a clinical interview, as were family members to confirm the clinical picture. DNA was usually from blood and/or transformed white cells, sometimes saliva. Consent was obtained from all subjects.[38]

USA: Penn/CHOP, Philadelphia (USAUPN)
The Penn/CHOP cohort included adult and pediatric individuals with epilepsy who were seen in our inpatient or outpatient clinical epilepsy programs and enrolled in our ongoing epilepsy research protocols. Biospecimens stored in our institutional biobanks at the time of enrollment were contributed to Epi25. Phenotypic information was reviewed prior to specimen submission to confirm eligibility for Epi25.

Supplemental acknowledgments

Additional funding sources and acknowledgment of individual cohorts are as follows: The **AUSAUS** cohort was supported by NHMRC Program Grant (ID: 1091593) and supplemental grant for Epi25 phenotyping: "Epi25 Clinical Phenotyping R03". National Institutes of Health (1R03NS108145-01). Lowenstein DH (PI), Berkovic SF. Effort at **AUSRMB** was supported by the the RMH Neuroscience Foundation, NHMRC Project Grant (#1059858) and NHMRC Program Grant (#1091593). S.W. r from the **BELATW** cohort eceives funding support from FWO-FKM (1861419N) and GSKE. Work conducted at **CANUTN** was supported by funding from Ontario Brain Institute–EpLink and McLaughlin Foundation. All individuals from **DEUPUM** were phenotyped in detail by epilepsy specialists (KMK, FR, SK, PSR) within the EpimiRNA project (European Union's 'Seventh Framework' Programme (FP7) under Grant Agreement no. 602130). KMK, FR and PSR were supported by the Detlev-Wrobel-Fonds for Epilepsy Research Frankfurt. The **DEUUGS** cohort is supported by DFG 416/5-1. The **DEUUKB** cohort is supported by grants from the DFG - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (KU 911/21-2 and KU 911/22-1 to W.S.K.; ZS 99/3-2 and ZS 99/4-1 to GZ). Funding for the **DEUUTB** cohort was obtained from the German Research Foundation (DFG) and the Fond Nationale de la Recherche (FNR) in Luxembourg in the frame of the Research Unit FOR-2715 (grants Le1030/14-1, Le1030/16-1, Kr5093/2-1, We4896/4-1, He5415/7-1), an additional DFG grant (DFG: WE4896/3-1), by the rare disease program of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF, Treat-ION, grant 01GM1907), by the German Society for Epileptology, and by the foundation no-epilep. Effort at **CZEMTH** was supported by Ministry of Health of Czech Republic AZV 15–33041 and DRO 00064203. **FINKPH** is funded by Saastamoinen Foundation, Vaajasalo Foundation and Governmental Funding. **FINUVH** is funded by Foundation for Pediatric Research, Finland and Folkhälsan Research Foundation. The **FRALYU** site (REPO2MSE study) was funded by the French Ministry of Health (PHRC National 2009). The Swansea Neurology Biobank (**GBRSWU**) is hosted / sponsored by Swansea University and is supported by the Wales Gene Park and BRAIN (Brain Repair and Intracranial Neurotherapeutics) which are funded by Health & Care Research Wales. The **GBRUCL** cohort thanks the Epilepsy Society, Muir Maxwell Trust and Wellcome Trust Strategic Award (WT104033AIA) for funding support. The work conducted at GBRUCL was undertaken at University College London Hospitals, which received a

proportion of funding fromthe NIHR Biomedical Research Centres funding scheme. Assembly of the **GBRUNL** cohort was supported by generous funding from The Wellcome Trust, the Imperial College NIHR Biomedical Research Centre, the Department of Health (UK), the Medical Research Council (UK), and the National Institute of Health Research (UK). **HKGHKK** is supported by the Research Grants Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China (project number CUHK4466/06M). **HRVUZG** acknowledges Sarah Weckhuysen and Hannah Stamberger (for help with sample shipping). **IRLRCI** Funded by research grants from Science Foundation Ireland (SFI) (16/RC/3948 and 13/CDA/2223) and co-funded under the European Regional Development Fund and by FutureNeuro industry partners. The **ITAIGI** cohort thanks the Genetic Commission of Italian League Against Epilepsy (LICE); this work was developed within the framework of the DINOGMI Department of Excellence of MIUR 2018-2022 (legge 232 del 2016). **ITAUBG** is supported by FIE, Federazione Italiana Epilessie. **LEBABM** site was funded in part by the Lebanese National Council for Scientific Research Award number: LCR 114110 522214 and American University of Beirut (Grant number: 113161352480 115372099990000). The **NZLUTO** site was supported by Health Research Council of New Zealand; Cure Kids. **TWNCGM** site was supported by Chang Gung Memorial Hospital; Ministry of Science and Technology, Taiwan; National Heath Research Institute, Taiwan. **USACHP** and **USACRW** are supported by NIH funding (R01NS493060, 2001-2007 RJ Buono PI and R01NS06415401, 2009-2012 RJ Buono and H Hakonarson Co- PI). U01HG006830 (PI Hakonarson) and The Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia Endowed Chair in Genomic Research (PI Hakonarson).

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