

	1A	1C	1D	1E	1F <sup>a</sup>	1G	2H	3K	4L	4M	5O	6P	7Q
<b>Gender</b>	F	F	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	M	M	M
<b>Age at onset</b>	55	69	55	44	58	46	42	47	54	65	49	60	49
<b>Disease duration (years)</b>	8	10	2	10	23*	8*	11	11	5	7*	17*	8	12
<b>Clinical diagnosis</b>	bvFTD	bvFTD	bvFTD	bvFTD	bvFTD	svPPA	bvFTD	bvFTD	bvFTD	bvFTD	svPPA	bvFTD	bvFTD
<b>Clinical symptoms</b>													
<i>Behavioral disinhibition</i>	++	++	+	+	+	-	++	-	+	++	+	-	+
<i>Apathy/loss of sympathy</i>	+	+	-	+	±	+	++	+	±	±	++	+	-
<i>Compulsivity/stereotypes</i>	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>Hyperorality/dietary changes</i>	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	++	-	++	-	-
<i>Executive deficits</i>	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	±	-	+
<i>Episodic memory deficits</i>	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-
<i>Impaired confrontation naming</i>	+	++	±	+	+	++	+	++	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Impaired language comprehension</i>	+	+	+	-	±	++	+	-	-	-	+	±	-
<i>Prosopagnosia</i>	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+
<b>Family history<sup>b</sup></b>													
<i>Goldman score</i>	1	3	1	3	3	2	4	5	5	4	4	2	3
<i>Psychiatric Family history</i>	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
<b>Neuroimaging</b>													
<i>Temporal atrophy at first scan</i>	R>L (3) S (7)	R>L (5) S (6)	L>R (2)	L>R (5)	S (6) <sup>c</sup> S (6)	S (6)	S (8)	R>L (8) R>L (11)	R>L (4)	S (6)	R>L(5)	S (5) <sup>c</sup> S (10)	S (10)
<i>Temporal atrophy at follow-up</i>													

**Supplementary Table 1. Clinical characteristics of 13 FTD patients carrying I383V TARDBP variant.**

Patients are numbered according to their ID in the pedigrees (Figure 1 / Supplementary Figure 1). Four out of 13 patients have died (disease duration marked with asterisk), whereas current disease duration is presented for the nine living patients. *Clinical diagnoses*: bvFTD = behavioral variant of FTD; svPPA = semantic variant of primary progressive aphasia. *Clinical symptoms*: - = absent; ± = mild; + = moderate; ++ = severe. *Neuroimaging*: R = right; L = left; S = symmetric. The numbers in brackets indicate the number of years after symptom onset when neuroimaging was performed.

<sup>a</sup> Neuropathologic examination.

<sup>b</sup> Goldman score based on family history (up till 2<sup>nd</sup> degree).

<sup>c</sup> Computed tomography (CT) was performed instead of Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI).

	<b>1B</b>	<b>3I</b>	<b>3J</b>	<b>5N</b>
<b>Gender</b>	M	F	F	M
<b>Age at onset</b>	39	53	59	62
<b>Disease duration (years)</b>	6*	6	9*	1*
<b>Clinical diagnosis</b>	ALS	PSMA	ALS	ALS
<b>Clinical symptoms</b>				
<i>Onset</i>	Spinal	Spinal	Spinal	Spinal
<i>EMG affected regions (N)<sup>a</sup></i>	1	0 <sup>d</sup>	2	3
<i>Diagnostic delay (months)<sup>b</sup></i>	12	64	24	8
<i>Cognitive impairment</i>	-	-	-	-
<b>Family history<sup>c</sup></b>				
<i>Goldman score</i>	1	5	5	5
<i>Psychiatric Family history</i>	-	-	-	-

**Supplementary Table 2. Clinical characteristics of four ALS patients carrying I383V *TARDBP* variant.**

Patients are numbered according to their ID in the pedigrees (Figure 1 / Supplementary Figure 1). Three patients have died (disease duration marked with asterisk), whereas current disease duration is presented for patient 3I. Neuroimaging was not performed in these patients. *Clinical diagnoses:* ALS = amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; PSMA = progressive spinal muscular atrophy.

<sup>a</sup> Number of regions with features consistent with ALS according to the revised El Escorial criteria.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>b</sup> The diagnostic delay is presented to indicate the relative slow progression in patients 3I and 3J.

<sup>c</sup> Goldman score based on family history (up till 2<sup>nd</sup> degree).

<sup>d</sup> Denervation and reinnervation changes were present, though not fulfilling El Escorial criteria.

Authors	Number of patients (families)	Age at onset	Clinical Diagnosis	Predominant atrophy distribution	Family history
Ramos et al., 2020 <sup>2</sup>	4 (2)	ND	FTD	ND	Positive
		60	bvFTD	Temporal (left>right)	Negative
Ramos et al., 2019 <sup>3</sup>	3 (3)	58	svPPA	Temporal (bilateral) + Frontal	Positive
		66	svPPA	Temporal (left>right) + Frontal	Positive
Gelpi et al., 2014 <sup>4</sup>	1 (1)	60	svPPA	Temporal (left, bilateral at autopsy)	Dementia
		65	bvFTD-ALS	Temporal (bilateral) + Parietal (mild)	ALS
Caroppo et al., 2016 <sup>5</sup>	4 (3)	63	bvFTD	Temporal (bilateral) + Frontal	bvFTD
		51	bvFTD	Temporal (right>left) + Frontal + Hippocampal	bvFTD
		51	svPPA	Temporal (left>right)	Negative
		38	ALS	No atrophy	FTD, ALS
Cheng et al., 2016 <sup>6</sup>	3 (1)	64	svPPA	Temporal (left>right)	FTD, ALS
		62	bvFTD-ALS	Temporal (bilateral) + Frontal	FTD, ALS
		49	svPPA	Temporal (bilateral)	Unknown
Coyle-Gilchrist et al., 2016 <sup>7</sup>	1 (1)	51	svPPA	Temporal (left>right)	dementia, ALS
		52	ALS	ND	dementia, svPPA
Rutherford et al., 2008 <sup>9</sup>	1 (1)	59	ALS	ND	ALS
		66	ALS	ND	ALS
Ticozzi et al., 2011 <sup>10</sup>	3 (1)	25	ALS	ND	ALS
		57	ALS	ND	ALS
Ozoguz et al., 2015 <sup>11</sup>	2 (1)	42	ALS	ND	ALS
		47	ALS	ND	ALS

**Supplementary Table 3. Clinical characteristics of previously reported patients carrying the I383V TARDBP variant.**

A total of 24 patients with the I383V variant from 17 different families have been reported in the literature. Eight of these patients were diagnosed with isolated ALS, whereas the majority was diagnosed with FTD or FTD-ALS. Neuroimaging of most FTD patients described the presence of temporal atrophy, in some cases combined with volume loss in other areas. *Clinical diagnoses:* ALS = amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; svPPA = semantic variant of primary progressive aphasia; bvFTD = behavioral variant of FTD. ND = not described.

## References

1. Brooks BR, Miller RG, Swash M, Munsat TL, World Federation of Neurology Research Group on Motor Neuron D. El Escorial revisited: revised criteria for the diagnosis of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Amyotroph Lateral Scler Other Motor Neuron Disord* 2000;1:293-299.
2. Ramos EM, Dokuru DR, Van Berlo V, et al. Genetic screening of a large series of North American sporadic and familial frontotemporal dementia cases. *Alzheimers Dement* 2020;16:118-130.
3. Ramos EM, Koros C, Dokuru DR, et al. Frontotemporal dementia spectrum: first genetic screen in a Greek cohort. *Neurobiol Aging* 2019;75:224 e221-224 e228.
4. Gelpi E, van der Zee J, Turon Estrada A, Van Broeckhoven C, Sanchez-Valle R. TARDBP mutation p.Ile383Val associated with semantic dementia and complex proteinopathy. *Neuropathol Appl Neurobiol* 2014;40:225-230.
5. Caroppo P, Camuzat A, Guillot-Noel L, et al. Defining the spectrum of frontotemporal dementias associated with TARDBP mutations. *Neurol Genet* 2016;2:e80.
6. Cheng YW, Lee MJ, Chen TF, et al. A single nucleotide TDP-43 mutation within a Taiwanese family: A multifaceted demon. *Amyotroph Lateral Scler Frontotemporal Degener* 2016;17:292-294.
7. Coyle-Gilchrist IT, Dick KM, Patterson K, et al. Prevalence, characteristics, and survival of frontotemporal lobar degeneration syndromes. *Neurology* 2016;86:1736-1743.
8. Gonzalez-Sanchez M, Puertas-Martin V, Esteban-Perez J, et al. TARDBP mutation associated with semantic variant primary progressive aphasia, case report and review of the literature. *Neurocase* 2018;24:301-305.
9. Rutherford NJ, Zhang YJ, Baker M, et al. Novel mutations in TARDBP (TDP-43) in patients with familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *PLoS Genet* 2008;4:e1000193.
10. Ticozzi N, LeClerc AL, van Blitterswijk M, et al. Mutational analysis of TARDBP in neurodegenerative diseases. *Neurobiol Aging* 2011;32:2096-2099.
11. Ozoguz A, Uyan O, Birdal G, et al. The distinct genetic pattern of ALS in Turkey and novel mutations. *Neurobiol Aging* 2015;36:1764 e1769-1764 e1718.