Evidence that the Ser192Tyr/Arg402Gln in *cis* Tyrosinase gene haplotype is a diseasecausing allele in oculocutaneous albinism type 1B (OCA1B)

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Supplemental Table 1: Review of individuals homozygous for both TYR p.(Ser192Tyr) and p.(Arg402Gln)

Individuals with a molecular diagnosis responsible for the albinism phenotype were excluded from this review.

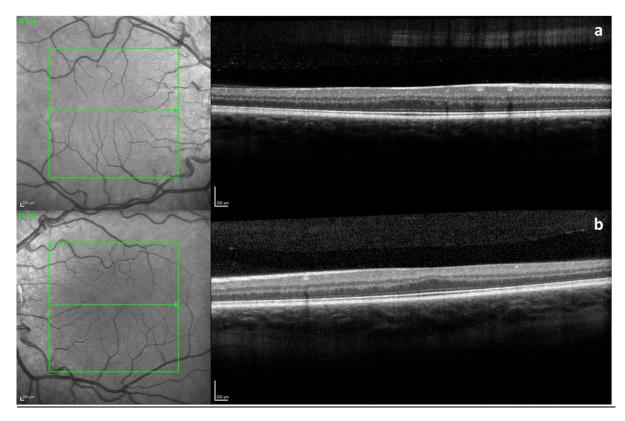
Study	Cohort	No of individuals homozygous for both <i>TYR</i> p.(Ser192Tyr) and p.(Arg402GIn)	Comments
Individuals	with albinism with no alternative molecular di	agnosis and homozygous for p	o.(Ser192Tyr)/p.(Arg402Gln)
Gronskov 2019 ¹	93 individuals with a clinical diagnosis of albinism; diagnostic criteria included nystagmus, reduced visual acuity, iris translucency, fundus hypopigmentation, and foveal hypoplasia	5 with clinical diagnosis of AROA	 All 6 individuals were first investigated by sequential Sanger sequencing of 6 genes only (TYR, OCA2, TYRP1, SLC45A2, LRMDA, GPR143) 3 of the 6 individuals were further investigated by whole genome sequencing and data analysis of TYR genomic region
Campbell 2019 ²	12 individuals with nystagmus, at least one other ocular feature of albinism, and no apparent skin hypopigmentation in the context of their family	2 individuals (Proband 7 and 8; not related)	 Proband 7 Genomic data analysis limited to nystagmus and foveal hypoplasia gene panel (26 genes evaluated) Clinical information: iris transillumination, foveal hypoplasia, fundal hypopigmentation, probable VEP crossed asymmetry Proband 8 Genomic data analysis limited to ocular/oculocutaneous albinism gene panel (18 genes evaluated) Rare, likely pathogenic <i>TYRP1</i> variant [c.208 G>A, p.(Ala70Thr)] also identified in this individual Affected brother with nystagmus, who was homozygous for both <i>TYR</i> p.(Ser192Tyr) and p.(Arg402Gln) but WT for the <i>TYRP1</i> variant

			Clinical information: iris transillumination, foveal hypoplasia, fundal hypopigmentation, VEP not performed
This study	Salisbury cohort: 130 individuals with a clinical diagnosis of nystagmus and/or albinism All were investigated with Illumina TruSight One clinical exome sequencing followed by additional filtering using virtual gene panel analysis using the "Albinism or congenital nystagmus v1.0" Panelpp gene panel	5 individuals	 W1703356 Foveal hypoplasia noted on OCT No other TYR or albinism-associated variant identified W1919237 Afoveate adult with cystic fibrosis and nyctalopia No other TYR or albinism-associated variant identified Biallelic ABCA4 variants also identified and further investigation with ERG planned; however foveal hypoplasia is not a known feature of ABCA4-associated retinal dystrophy W2002293 Possibly afoveate (poor quality OCT scans) No other TYR variant or albinism-associated variant identified Maternal uncle apparently affected with nystagmus W1905299 Afoveate, pale skin and hair, good albinism phenotype No other TYR variant or albinism-associated variant identified W1817121 Afoveate; sister also afoveate but with no nystagmus No other TYR variant or albinism-associated variant identified

Unaffected	individuals homozygous for p.(Ser192Tyr)/p.(Arg402Gln)	
Jagirdar 2014 ³	2 genetic epidemiological longitudinal studies: Brisbane Twin Nevus Study (1155 nuclear families) and Queensland Familial Melanoma Project (1211 melanoma cases)	2 individuals	Both individuals fair skinned with fair/blond hair and blue eye colour, no clinical diagnosis of OCA (but ocular examination not performed)
Campbell 2019 ²	100,000 genomes pilot dataset of 4046 individuals with no clinical features suggestive of albinism	2 individuals	No detailed ocular phenotyping available
This study	Southampton cohort: 161 probands with nystagmus and/or albinism and relatives	1 individual	This apparently unaffected individual was father to two affected siblings who were both clinically diagnosed with nystagmus and/or OCA (see below). Both affected siblings were heterozygous for a known pathogenic <i>TYR</i> variant, and also homozygous for both <i>TYR</i> p.(Ser192Tyr) and p.(Arg402Gln). This unaffected parent was asymptomatic but was noted to have with mild iris transillumination and foveal hypoplasia on OCT (see supplemental figure S2) in the absence of nystagmus or a pigmentary phenotype, and had normal visual acuities of 0.1 and 0.08 LogMAR (right and left eye respectively).
This study	Amish Exome Database: Control exome database of 219 Amish individuals unaffected by OCA	2 individuals	No detailed ocular phenotyping available
Individuals		erious TYR variant in o	combination with homozygosity for p.(Ser192Tyr)/p.(Arg402Gln)
This study	Southampton cohort: 161 probands with nystagmus and/or albinism and relatives	2 individuals	Affected siblings, both also heterozygous for a known pathogenic <i>TYR</i> variant
This study	Salisbury cohort: 130 individuals with a clinical diagnosis of nystagmus and/or albinism	1 individual	W1809902 Also heterozygous for a <i>TYR</i> pathogenic variant
Lasseaux 2018 ⁴	990 index patients with at least one of the main characteristic ocular features of albinism - either nystagmus or an absence of the fovea	1 individual	TYR/R402Q-P13 Also heterozygous for a known pathogenic <i>TYR</i> c.1118C>A; p.(Thr373Lys) variant ⁵

Abbreviations: AROA, autosomal recessive ocular albinism; ERG, electroretinogram; OCA, oculocutaneous albinism; OCT, optical coherence tomography; VEP, visual evoked potential; WT, wild type	

Supplemental Figure 1



SD-OCT (Spectral domain optical coherence tomography; Spectralis-OCT, Heidelberg Engineering, Heidelberg, Germany) image of right (a) and left (b) eyes showing grade 3 foveal hypoplasia in an apparently unaffected individual homozygous for both TYR p.(Ser192Tyr) and p.(Arg402Gln) variants (foveal hypoplasia graded following structural grading system based on OCT data proposed by Thomas $et\ al\ ^6$).

Supplemental Table 2

Primers used to introduce each sequence mutation within the p3XFLAG-TYR vector. Underlined and bold letters indicate the base mutated in both variants, S192Y and R402Q, respectively.

Nucleotide Mutation	Amino Acid Change	Forward Primer (5'- 3')	Reverse Primer (5'- 3')
c.575A>C	Tyr192Ser	CTGCTTGGGGGAT <u>C</u> TGAGATCTGGA GAGACATTGATTTT	AATGTCTCCCAGATCTCA <u>G</u> ATCCCCCA AGCAGTGCATCC
c.1205G>A	Arg402Gln	TTTGAACAGTGGCTCC <u>A</u> AAGGCACC GTCCTCTTCAAGAAG	TGAAGAGGACGGTGCCTT <u>T</u> GGAGCCAC TGTTCAAAAATAC

Supplemental Table 3

Primer pairs used for sequencing the TYR coding exons and associated intron-exon junctions.

Primer	Primer Sequence 5' → 3'	Annealing temp (°C)	Amplicon size (bp)
TYR_Exon 1_F	TCAGCCAAGACATGTGATAATCA	60	992
TYR_Exon 1_R	TTATACCCTGCCTGAAGAAGTG	_	
TYR_Exon 2_F	CAACATTTCTGCCTTCTCCTA	55	888
TYR_Exon 2_R	CTGCCTAGAATATTTTAAACAGG	_	
TYR_Exon 3_F	GAATGAACAGGAGGGAACAC	58	470
TYR_Exon 3_R	TCTATTTAAATCCAATGAGCACGTT	_	
TYR_Exon 4_F	TTCTGGAGGTTCAAAACTCAATG	58	675
TYR_Exon 4_R	ACAAAATGGCCTATGTTAAGCAA	_	
TYR_Exon 5_F	TGTCTACTCCAAAGGACTGT	54	921
TYR_Exon 5_R	GGCACTTAGCTGGATGTGTT	_	

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