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Supplemental information

Germline variants in tumor suppressor FBXW7

lead to impaired ubiquitination

and a neurodevelopmental syndrome

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Figure S1: Distribution of neurodevelopment variants within FBXW7 relative to known COSMIC and gnomAD variants. (**A**) Location of patient-ascertained missense variants (red) and stop-gained and frameshift variants (purple). (**B**) Distribution of 1481 (440 unique) Catalogue Of Somatic Mutations In Cancer (COSMIC) somatic mutations (red) in FBXW7, where bubble size corresponds to the number of observations.

(**C**) Distribution of 280 missense variants (277 unique) in FBXW7 gnomAD v2.1 (140k exomes and genomes) variants with bubble size corresponding to the number of observations. (**D**) Comparison of structural predictors of neurodevelopmental disease variants to gnomAD variants. The gnomAD dataset was filtered to only those within the FBXW7 experimental structure, which includes residues 263 - 706, giving 78 variants only. Of these, the majority are very rare in the population (Allele Count: No. observations – 1:55, 2:14, 3:5, 6:2, 7:1, 12:1). Protein stability, determined using mutation Cutoff Scanning Matrix (mCSM), predicted the majority of gnomAD variants to also have a destabilizing effect, and to be similarly distributed to the patient cohort variants. Binding affinity, determined using mCSM-Protein–protein interactions (PPI) 1&2 (ΔΔG), suggests that gnomAD variants have a much smaller effect on binding affinity compared to the patient variants. Additionally, the gnomAD variants are dispersed throughout the structure and are, on average, further from the predicted interface with CYCLIN E1. See Table S3 for individual variant data.

Figure S2: Change in interaction with CYCLIN E1 predicted by each variant

Zoom-in of the interaction of wild-type/variant residues of FBXW7 and its surrounding residues. The variant residues are overlaid on wild-type residues to identify the changes in interaction when variant occurs. FBXW7 is shown in brown ribbon, while CYCLIN E1 is shown in a light gray surface. All wild-type, and variant residues are shown in magenta and cyan sticks, respectively, while surrounding residues of FBXW7 and TPPXS motif of CYCLIN E1 are shown in brown and green sticks. The Oxygen and Nitrogen atoms are in red, and blue, respectively. Hydrogen bond interactions are shown in the red dash lines. Variants that reoccur are indicated by the bold title.

Figure S3: Amino acid alignment of human FBXW7 and Drosophila Ago sequences

Uniprot (www.uniprot.org) sequence alignment of Homo sapiens (ENSP00000474725/1-707) and Drosophila melanogaster (FBpp0073101/1-1326) FBXW7 (ago) proteins. Highlighted in yellow the F-Box, in gray the seven D40 repeats of the WD40 domain.

The knockdown of ago leads to a lower mTTC compared to the controls. Increasing the inter-trial interval in the fatigue assay, preventing habituation from being formed, demonstrates that this lower TTC is not due to improved habituation but due to motor fatigue. Precise genotypes tested in the fatigue assay: elav^(I) C155-Gal4, GMR-wIR $/Y$; $+/+$; $+/+$ of genetic background control in gray and elav^(I) C155-Gal4, GMR-wIR $/Y$; $+/+$; UAS-RNAi-2 $/+$ of RNAi-2 knockdown in blue. Ncontrol = 42, NRNAi-2 = 48, mTTCcontrol = 44.53, mTTCRNAi-2= 25.85, $p = 1.35E-5$. Statistical significance was assessed by a linear model regression analysis on the log transformed mTTC values, * P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01, *** P < 0.001.

Figure S5: Relative expression of ago in Drosophila knockdown lines

Quantitative RT-PCR was performed on wandering L3 larva from RNAi-1 and RNAi-2 lines crossed to the ubiquitous Act-Gal4/TM3 Sb Tb driver to determine the level of *ago* expression using exon spanning primers to *ago* and *β'COP*. Error bars represent standard deviation.

Tolerated (T); Deleterious (D); Low (L); Medium (M); High (H); Combined Annotation Dependent Depletion (CADD); Functional Analysis through Hidden Markov Models (FATHMM); Genomic Evolutionary Rate Profiling (GERP) ++ reject

Table S1: Analysis of FBXW7 neurodevelopmental syndrome variants

Table S2: Clinical details of Individuals with FBXW7 neurodevelopmental syndrome

Table S3: HPO terms associated with FBXW7 Neurodevelopmental syndrome

Table S4: Impact of neurodevelopmental syndrome variants on protein stability and interaction with CYCLIN E1.

mutation Cutoff Scanning Matrix (mCSM); Protein–protein interactions (PPI)

Table S5: Comparison of the impact of neurodevelopmental syndrome variants and gnomAD variants on protein stability and substrate binding