

Supplemental information

**Rare *EIF4A2* variants are associated
with a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized
by intellectual disability, hypotonia, and epilepsy**

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Table S1: Comparison of epilepsy features and medications used in individuals with *EIF4A2* variants. This supplemental table compares seizure types and anti-epileptic medications used by each of the individuals with a history of seizures and variants in *EIF4A2*.

Individual	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15
Collaborator	Carl-Thiem-Klinikum Cottbus, Germany	Manchester Centre for Genomic Medicine	Texas Children's Hospital	Carl-Thiem-Klinikum Cottbus, Germany	Sheba Medical Center, Israel	Cook Children's Hospital, Texas	Federico II University Hospital	Seattle Children's Hospital, Washington	Boston Children's Hospital	Chelsea and Westminster, London, UK	Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital, Rome, Italy
Type of Variant	Compound heterozygous frameshift deletions	Missense	Missense	Compound heterozygous frameshift deletions	Missense	Missense	Missense	Frame shift deletion	Missense	Missense	Missense
cDNA	c.186_187del, c.1161_1166del	c.574G>A	c.481G>T	c.186_187del, c.1161_1166del	c.641C>A	c.647C>T	c.728C>T	c.945_947delCAT	c.1032G>C	c.1084G>A	c.1091G>A
Protein	p.Arg62Serfs*7, p.Asp387_Ile388del)	p.Gly192Ser	p.Gly161Trp	p.Arg62Serfs*7, p.Asp387_Ile388del)	p.Ser214Tyr	p.Thr216Ile	p.Thr243Ile	p.Ile315del	p.Leu344Phe	p.Gly362Ser	p.Gly364Glu
Description of seizures	Myoclonic seizures starting at 1 year	Starting at 3 months of age. Epileptic spasms, tonic seizures with clonic component	Generalized-tonic clonic seizures, onset 19 months	Myoclonic seizures	Intractable myoclonic seizures	Lennox Gastaut Syndrome with tonic seizures and atypical absence seizures	Isolated and cluster spasms, tonic seizures	Focal, well controlled; starting at 3 years	West syndrome with infantile spasms onset at 6 months of age	Starting at 5 months- Infantile spasms and myoclonic seizures, diagnosed with West syndrome; now with tonic, focal, gelastic and absence seizures, diagnosed with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome	EEG at birth showed pathological electrical activity; awaiting additional information
Anti-epileptics	Oxcarbazepine	Levetiracetam, Zonisamide, Clobazam, Cannabidiol March, and Ketogenic diet	Oxcarbazapine, Zonisamide	Lamotrigine, Levetiracetam, Oxcarbazepine, Clobazam, vagus nerve stimulator	Zonisamide, Valproic acid, Pulse steroid, and vagal nerve stimulator	Clobazam and Depakote (partially responsive); plan for trial of ketogenic diet.	Carbamazepine, Brivaracetam, and cannabidiol. The seizure control is sub-optimal and she continues to have frequent seizures.	Previously on Lamotrigine monotherapy with complete control of seizures; after 2 years weaned off medications without return of seizures	Valproic acid, oxcarbamazepine, vigabatrine	Awaiting additional information from clinician	Awaiting additional information from clinician

Table S2: Q5 mutagenesis, sequencing, and qRT-PCR primers and sequences. Table showing all primers used in this study. The mutagenesis primers were used to generate transgenic flies expressing human EIF4A2 WT and variants. Sequencing primers were used for Sanger sequencing to confirm the mutagenesis. Finally, the real-time PCR primers were used to quantify the eIF4A transcript levels due to eIF4A RNAi lines expressed in the GMR-Gal4 domain.

Primer name	Sequence	Purpose
EIF4A2 WT-NS-F	TGACCTTATTGCAAACCCAGCTTTC	To remove stop codon from the WT cDNA
EIF4A2 WT-NS-R	GCCACATTCATGGGCATC	To remove stop codon from the WT cDNA
EIF4A2 p.Gly364Glu-NS-F	ATTGGCAGAGAGGGTCGATTTG	Mutagenesis
EIF4A2 p.Gly364Glu-NS-R	TCTGTGAATATAGTTTTACGATTG	Mutagenesis
EIF4A2 p.Leu344Phe-NS-F	AAGTGTCTTTCGTTATAAATTATGATC	Mutagenesis
EIF4A2 p.Leu344Phe-NS-R	GTTGCACATCAATCCCCGC	Mutagenesis
EIF4A2 p.Thr243Ile-NS-F	GAAGAATTGATCCTTGAAGGAATC	Mutagenesis
EIF4A2 p.Thr243Ile-NS-R	CTTTTTACCAGAATTTCG	Mutagenesis
EIF4A2 p.Thr216Ile-NS-F	CTTTCTGCCATAATGCCAACTG	Mutagenesis
EIF4A2 p.Thr216Ile-NS-R	CAACACAACCTGAATACTTG	Mutagenesis
EIF4A2 SeqP1	GTA AACGACGGCCAGT	Sequencing
EIF4A2 SeqP2	AATTCTGGCACTTGGAGAC	Sequencing
EIF4A2 SeqP3	ACGAGGCGCAAGGTGGAC	Sequencing
EIF4A2 SeqP4	GTCATAGCTGTTTCTCG	Sequencing
eIF4A-RT-F	GACCGAAATGAGATACCTCAGGA	Real time PCR to check eIF4A mRNA levels
eIF4A-RT-RF	CGCAAGTTCATGTCATCGAAGTT	Real time PCR to check eIF4A mRNA levels
Rps17-RT-F	AAGCGCATCTGCGAGGAG	Endogenous control for real time PCR
Rps17-RT-R	CCTCCTCTGCAACTTGATG	Endogenous control for real time PCR

Table S3: Statistical summary of one-way ANOVA multiple comparisons for the quantification of total number of misshaped ommatidia. Table showing the p value summary for the post-hoc Tukey's multiple comparisons test for different genotypes to compare the total number of misshaped ommatidia.

Tukey's multiple comparisons test	Significant	Summary	Adjusted P value
GMR>empty vs. GMR>UAS dpp	Yes	*	0.0204
GMR>UAS dpp vs. GMR>UAS dpp; UAS eIF4A	No	ns	0.7439
GMR>UAS dpp vs. GMR>UAS dpp; UAS EIF4A2 WT	No	ns	0.1262
GMR>UAS dpp vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. G364E	Yes	****	<0.0001
GMR>UAS dpp vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. L344F	Yes	****	<0.0001
GMR>UAS dpp vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. T243I	Yes	****	<0.0001
GMR>UAS dpp vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. T216I	No	ns	0.1749
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS eIF4A vs. GMR>UAS dpp; UAS EIF4A2 WT	No	ns	0.9309
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS eIF4A vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. G364E	Yes	**	0.0055
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS eIF4A vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. L344F	Yes	***	0.0001
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS eIF4A vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. T243I	Yes	****	<0.0001
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS eIF4A vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. T216I	No	ns	0.9486
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS EIF4A2 WT vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. G364E	No	ns	0.1255
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS EIF4A2 WT vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. L344F	Yes	**	0.0063
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS EIF4A2 WT vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. T243I	Yes	***	0.0002
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS EIF4A2 WT vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. T216I	No	ns	>0.9999

Table S4: Statistical summary of one-way ANOVA multiple comparisons for the quantification of percentage of misshaped ommatidia per field of view. Table showing the p value summary for the post-hoc Tukey's multiple comparisons test for different genotypes to compare the percentage of misshaped ommatidia per field of view.

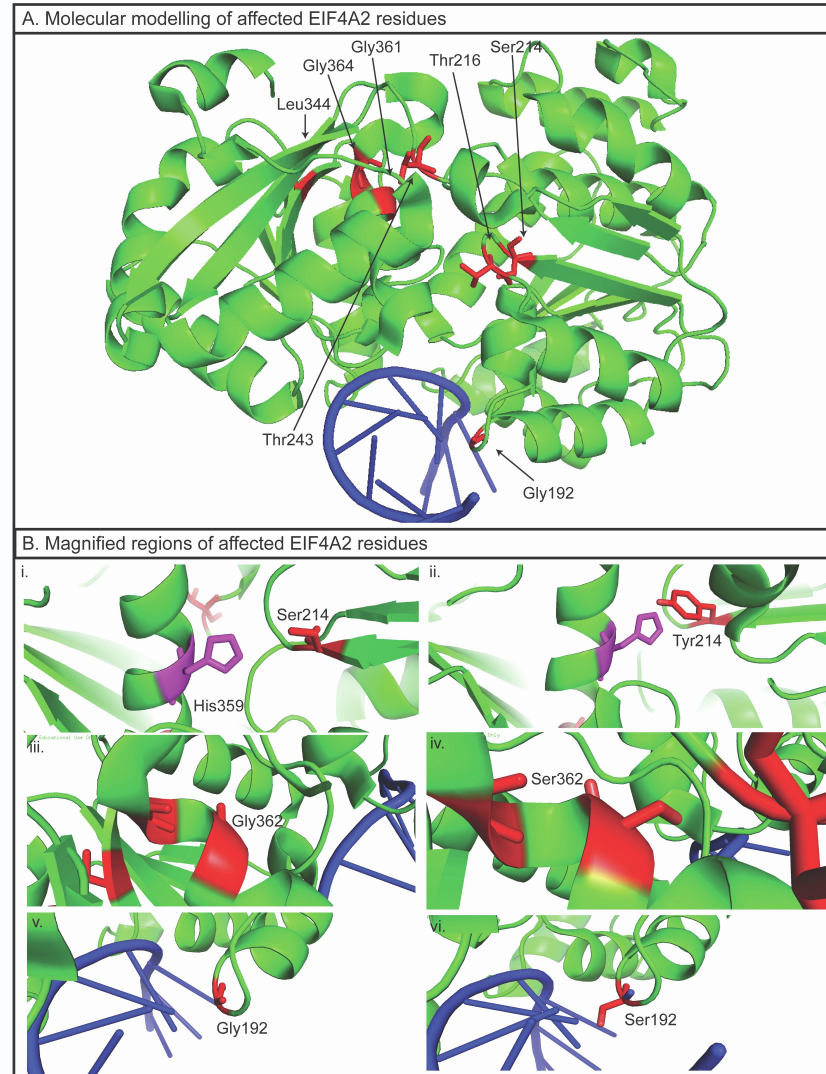
Tukey's multiple comparisons test	Significant	Summary	Adjusted P value
GMR>empty vs. GMR>UAS dpp	Yes	***	0.0005
GMR>UAS dpp vs. GMR>UAS dpp; UAS eIF4A	No	ns	0.2213
GMR>UAS dpp vs. GMR>UAS dpp; UAS EIF4A2 WT	No	ns	0.9997
GMR>UAS dpp vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. G364E	No	ns	0.1450
GMR>UAS dpp vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. L344F	Yes	**	0.0033
GMR>UAS dpp vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. T243I	Yes	**	0.0029
GMR>UAS dpp vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. T216I	No	ns	0.9991
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS eIF4A vs. GMR>UAS dpp; UAS EIF4A2 WT	No	ns	0.5250
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS eIF4A vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. G364E	Yes	***	0.0002
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS eIF4A vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. L344F	Yes	****	<0.0001
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS eIF4A vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. T243I	Yes	****	<0.0001
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS eIF4A vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. T216I	No	ns	0.1211
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS EIF4A2 WT vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. G364E	No	ns	0.0682
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS EIF4A2 WT vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. L344F	Yes	**	0.0015
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS EIF4A2 WT vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. T243I	Yes	**	0.0013
GMR>UAS dpp; UAS EIF4A2 WT vs. GMR>UAS dpp; p. T216I	No	ns	0.9755

Table S5: eIF4A LOF rescue assay using human EIF4A2 WT and variants. Table showing cross scheme for rescue analysis and expected genotypes for the lethality rescue flies.

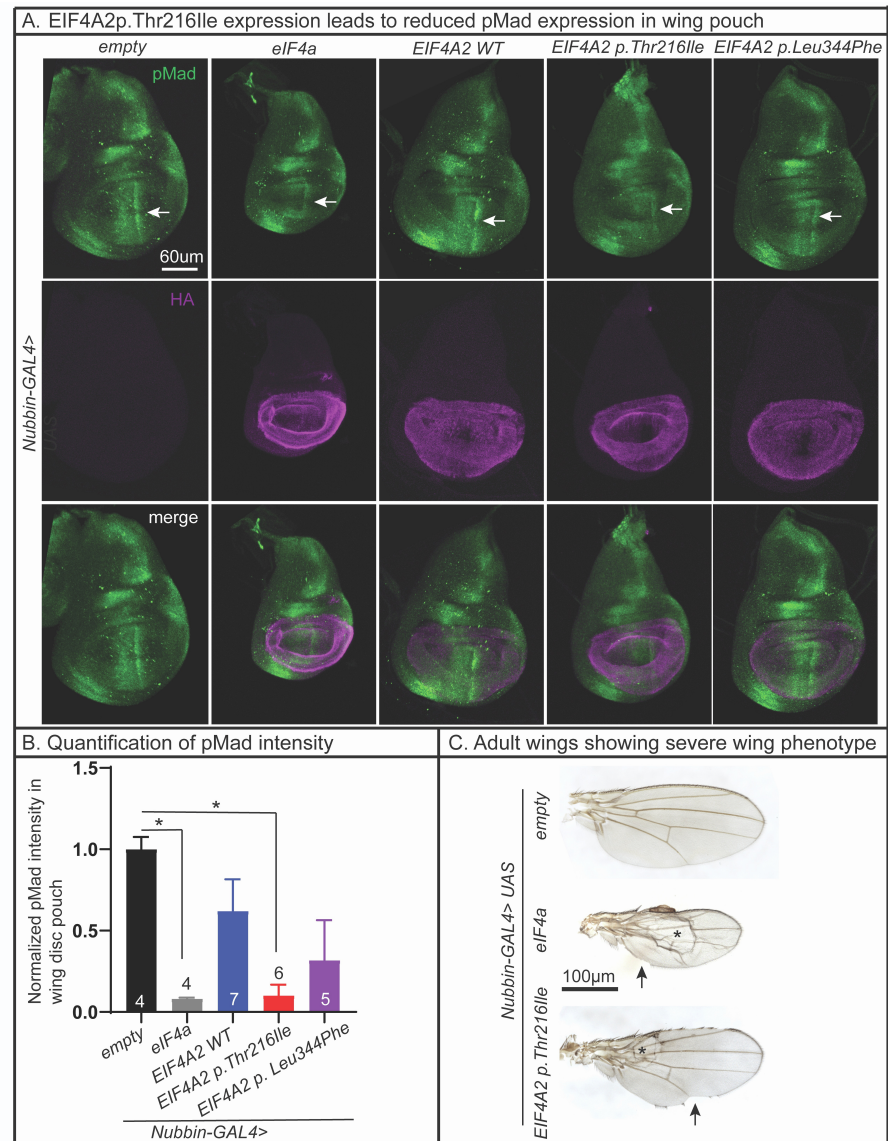
Crosses set up for rescue experiment (at 20-21°C)	Expected genotype
GMR-GAL4/Cyo; UAS empty/TM6B X UAS eIF4A RNAi (VDRC)/Cyo	GMR-GAL4/ UAS eIF4A RNAi (VDRC); UAS empty/+
GMR-GAL4/Cyo; UAS EIF4A2 WT/TM6B X UAS eIF4A RNAi (VDRC)/Cyo	GMR-GAL4/ UAS eIF4A RNAi (VDRC); UAS EIF4A2 WT/+
GMR-GAL4/Cyo; UAS EIF4A2 p.Gly364Glu/TM6B X UAS eIF4A RNAi (VDRC)/Cyo	GMR-GAL4/ UAS eIF4A RNAi (VDRC); UAS EIF4A2 p.Gly364Glu/+
GMR-GAL4/Cyo; UAS EIF4A2 p.Leu344Phe/TM6B X UAS eIF4A RNAi (VDRC)/Cyo	GMR-GAL4/ UAS eIF4A RNAi (VDRC); UAS EIF4A2 p.Leu344Phe/+
GMR-GAL4/Cyo; UAS EIF4A2 p.Thr243Ile/TM6B X UAS eIF4A RNAi (VDRC)/Cyo	GMR-GAL4/ UAS eIF4A RNAi (VDRC); UAS EIF4A2 p.Thr243Ile/+
GMR-GAL4/Cyo; UAS EIF4A2 p.Thr216Ile/TM6B X UAS eIF4A RNAi (VDRC)/Cyo	GMR-GAL4/ UAS eIF4A RNAi (VDRC); UAS EIF4A2 p.Thr216Ile/+

**Supplementary Figure S1:
Molecular modelling of EIF4A2 variants.**

(A) Overall structural model of EIF4A2 with protein in green, nucleic acid in blue. The affected residues are colored in red. **(B)** Magnified regions of affected residues. **(i-ii)** The pathogenic variant p.Ser214Tyr is important for NTD-CTD interaction. **(iii-iv)** p.Gly362Ser destabilizes the local helix. **(v-vi)** p.Gly192Ser increases the physical interaction between EIF4A2 and the nucleic acid.

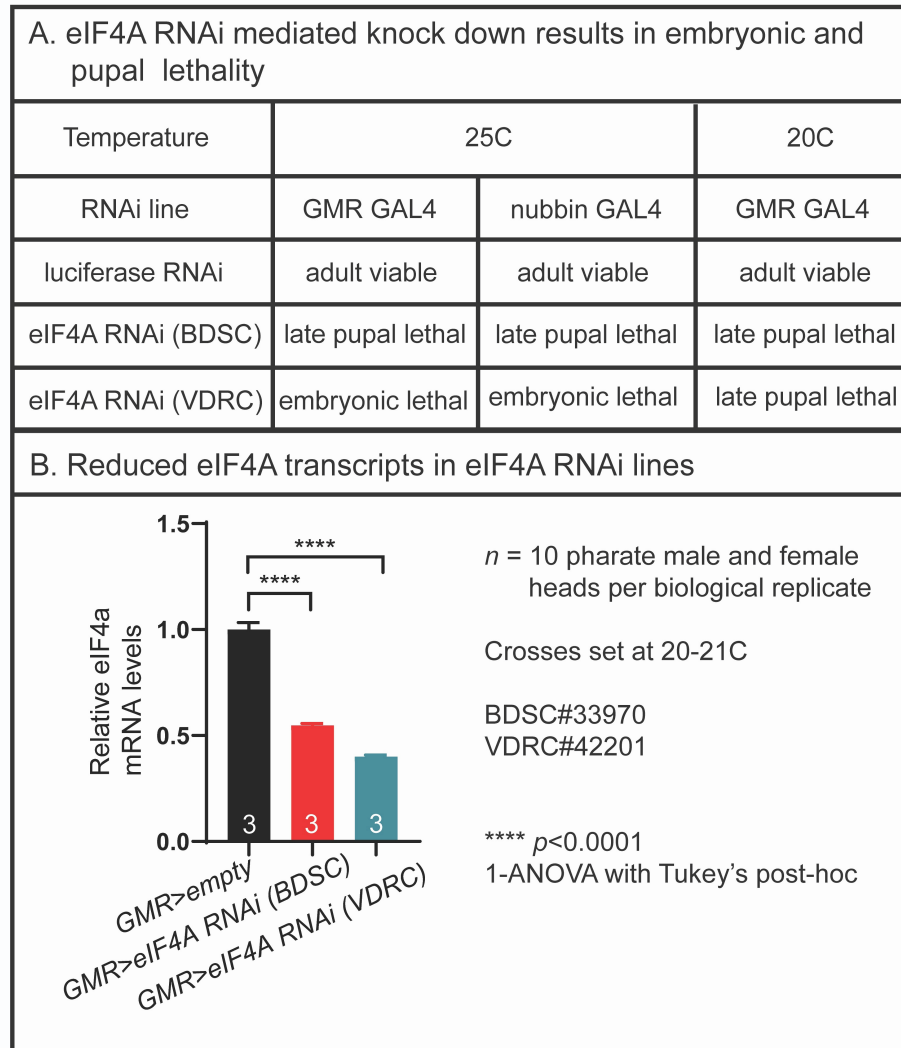


Supplementary Figure S2: pMad expression in Nubbin-GAL4 driven wing discs overexpressing eIF4a or EIF4A2 WT and variants. (A) Representative third instar larval wing imaginal discs are shown with pMad (green, arrow marks the pMad expression in wing pouch) and HA (magenta, HA marks the NubGAL4 expression area). **(B)** Quantification of pMad fluorescence intensity in the wing disc pouch (HA expression area) shows that Nubbin-GAL4 mediated expression of eIF4a and EIF4A2 p.Thr216Ile causes reduced pMad expression compared to empty control. Data shown as mean \pm standard error of mean (SEM) with the sample size of total number of larvae shown in figure. Significance shown as $*p < 0.05$. **(C)** Representative images of Nubbin-GAL4 driven adult wings are shown for empty, eIF4a, and EIF4A2 p.Thr216Ile. Reduced wing size, blisters (asterisk), and wing margin serration (arrow) are observed for both eIF4a and EIF4A2 p.Thr216Ile.



Supplementary Figure S3: RNAi mediated knockdown of eIF4A.

(A) GMR-GAL4 and nubbin-GAL4 mediated knock down of two different eIF4A RNAi lines (BDSC#33970 and VDRC#42201) at 25°C and 20°C resulted in either embryonic or pupal lethality. **(B)** eIF4A transcripts are found to be significantly reduced in GMR-GAL4 driven eIF4A RNAi lines. Pharate adult head was used to collect RNA and the crosses were set at room temperature. One-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post-hoc test was performed for the statistical analysis. Data shown mean ± SEM with sample size of biological replicates of pooled male and female flies shown in figure. Significance shown as **** $p < 0.0001$.



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