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### ► To cite this version:

Karen Nuytemans, Jessie Theuns, Marc Cruts, Christine van Broeckhoven. Genetic etiology of Parkinson disease associated with mutations in the SNCA, PARK2, PINK1, PARK7 and LRRK2 genes: a mutation update. *Human Mutation*, 2010, 31 (7), pp.763. 10.1002/humu.21277 . hal-00552395

**HAL Id: hal-00552395**

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Submitted on 6 Jan 2011

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**Genetic etiology of Parkinson disease associated with mutations in the SNCA, PARK2, PINK1, PARK7 and LRRK2 genes: a mutation update**

Journal:	<i>Human Mutation</i>
Manuscript ID:	humu-2010-0075.R1
Wiley - Manuscript type:	Mutation Update
Date Submitted by the Author:	11-Apr-2010
Complete List of Authors:	Nuytemans, Karen; VIB, Neurodegenerative Brain Diseases Group, Department of Molecular Genetics; University of Antwerp, Laboratory of Neurogenetics, Institute Born-Bunge Theuns, Jessie; VIB, Neurodegenerative Brain Diseases Group, Department of Molecular Genetics; University of Antwerp, Laboratory of Neurogenetics, Institute Born-Bunge Cruts, Marc; VIB, Neurodegenerative Brain Diseases Group, Department of Molecular Genetics; University of Antwerp, Laboratory of Neurogenetics, Institute Born-Bunge Van Broeckhoven, Christine; VIB, Neurodegenerative Brain Diseases Group, Department of Molecular Genetics; University of Antwerp, Laboratory of Neurogenetics, Institute Born-Bunge
Key Words:	Parkinson disease, Genetics, Mutations, Database



Humu-2010-0075

Mutation Update

Supporting Information for this preprint is available from the  
*Human Mutation* editorial office upon request (humu@wiley.com)

**Genetic etiology of Parkinson disease associated with mutations in the *SNCA*, *PARK2*,  
*PINK1*, *PARK7* and *LRRK2* genes: a mutation update**

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**ABSTRACT**

To date, molecular genetic analyses have identified over 500 distinct DNA variants in five disease genes associated with familial Parkinson disease; *α-synuclein (SNCA)*, *parkin (PARK2)*, *PTEN-induced putative kinase 1 (PINK1)*, *DJ-1 (PARK7)*, *Leucine-rich repeat kinase 2 (LRRK2)*. These genetic variants include ~82% simple mutations and ~18% copy number variations. Some mutation subtypes are likely underestimated since only few studies reported extensive mutation analyses of all five genes, by both exonic sequencing and dosage analyses. Here we present an update of all mutations published to date in the literature, systematically organized in a novel mutation database (<http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>). In addition, we address the biological relevance of putative pathogenic mutations. This review emphasizes the need for comprehensive genetic screening of Parkinson patients followed by an insightful study of the functional relevance of observed genetic variants. Moreover, while capturing existing data from the literature it became apparent that several of the five Parkinson genes were also contributing to the genetic etiology of other Lewy Body Diseases and Parkinson-plus syndromes, indicating that mutation screening is recommendable in these patient groups.

**Keywords:** Parkinson disease, genetic etiology, database, *SNCA*, *PARK2*, *PINK1*, *PARK7*, *LRRK2*

## INTRODUCTION

Parkinson disease (PD) is the second most common progressive neurodegenerative brain disorder. It affects 1 to 2 % of the population above 65 years and its prevalence increases to approximately 4 % in those above 85 years. As these demographic age groups are growing rapidly due to general aging of the population and increasing lifespans, neurodegenerative diseases will represent an ever growing social and economic burden for society. Through time, the scientific view on PD etiology has changed dramatically. Due to the observation that only 15 to 20% of PD patients have a clear positive family history of PD, researchers predicted that the majority of the PD patients have a complex etiology, including both a genetic and environmental component. During the last two decades, molecular genetic analyses in PD families provided important insights in disease mechanisms underlying PD pathology. Nine genes that contribute to the genetic etiology of familial PD were identified through positional cloning strategies in inherited PD patients and families [Bonifati et al., 2003; Di Fonzo et al., 2009; Kitada et al., 1998; Lautier et al., 2008; Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2004; Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2009; Polymeropoulos et al., 1997; Ramirez et al., 2006; Valente et al., 2004a; Zimprich et al., 2004a]. Two more PD genes, *UCH-L1* and *HTRA2*, were identified based on the functional relevance of their corresponding protein to PD pathogenesis [Leroy et al., 1998ba; Strauss et al., 2005]. Although follow-up genetic studies are inconsistent for some of these genes or conclusive data are still pending, ample evidence for a causal association was obtained for PD with five genes i.e.  $\alpha$ -synuclein (*SNCA*; MIM# 163890), *parkin* (*PARK2*; MIM# 602544), *PTEN-induced putative kinase 1* (*PINK1*; MIM# 608309), *DJ-1* (*PARK7*; MIM# 602533) and *Leucine-rich repeat kinase 2* (*LRRK2*; MIM# 609007). Extensive mutation screening of these five causal genes revealed both simple mutations (missense, nonsense, silent, splice site and untranslated region (UTR))

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3 mutations, small insertions and deletions (indels)) and copy number variations (CNVs) leading to  
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5 PD. Approximately 330 confirmed or possible pathogenic mutations in over 1900 families have  
6  
7 been identified so far (Supp. Tables S1 to S5; PDmutDB database:  
8  
9 <http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>). Possible pathogenic mutations include non-  
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11 synonymous variants, splice site variants or variants in UTRs that were not observed in control  
12  
13 individuals. In this mutation update we present the DNA variants identified so far and elaborate  
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15 on their clinical and biological relevance. We also discuss the importance of a new publicly  
16  
17 available and extensively curated database PDmutDB, and the implications of these analyses for  
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19 mutation analyses in a diagnostic setting.  
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## 29 MAJOR GENES AND PROTEINS

### 30 Autosomal dominant PD genes

#### 31 *$\alpha$ - synuclein*

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34 *SNCA* was the first causal PD gene identified segregating a pathogenic missense mutation –  
35  
36 p.Ala53Thr – in a large Italian family ('Contursi') (MIM# 163890) [Polymeropoulos et al., 1996;  
37  
38 Polymeropoulos et al., 1997] (Table 1 and Figure 1). The 144aa *SNCA* protein encoded by the  
39  
40 three different *SNCA* transcripts is typically found as a natively unfolded, soluble protein in the  
41  
42 cytoplasm or associated with lipid membranes [Davidson et al., 1998] (Table 2). The exact  
43  
44 biological function of *SNCA* in brain is still not fully understood, although there is evidence that  
45  
46 implicates *SNCA* in neurotransmitter release and vesicle turnover at the presynaptic terminals  
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53 [Abeliovich et al., 2000; Liu et al., 2004].  
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3 Mutations in *SNCA* are rather rare and explain disease in ~2.5% of known unrelated  
4 affected carriers (see Supp. Tables S1-1 and S1-2 for mutations, PDmutDB for all references:  
5 <http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>). Apart from the Italian Contursi family, p.Ala53Thr  
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7  
8 was also identified in several families of Greek descent [Athanassiadou et al., 1999;  
9  
10 Papadimitriou et al., 1999; Polymeropoulos et al., 1996; Polymeropoulos et al., 1997; Spira et al.,  
11  
12 2001]. More recently, p.Ala53Thr was also detected in two other unrelated families from Asia  
13  
14 and Sweden [Choi et al., 2008; Ki et al., 2007; Puschmann et al., 2009] as well as in one  
15  
16 seemingly sporadic PD patient of Polish origin [Michell et al., 2005]. With only two other  
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18 missense mutations identified in *SNCA* – p.Ala30Pro [Kruger et al., 1998] and p.Glu46Lys  
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20 [Zarranz et al., 2004] (see Supp. Table S1-1), both also located in the N-terminus of the protein,  
21  
22 the missense mutation frequency of *SNCA* in different populations remains very low. In 2003, a  
23  
24 triplication of the wild-type *SNCA* locus was observed in a large multigenerational family  
25  
26 [Singleton et al., 2003] instigating the discovery of *SNCA* multiplications in several other  
27  
28 families with PD and related LBD disorders (see Supp. Table S1-2 for mutations, PDmutDB for  
29  
30 all references: <http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>) [Chartier-Harlin et al., 2004; Fuchs et al.,  
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32 2007; Ibanez et al., 2004; Ibanez et al., 2009; Ikeuchi et al., 2008; Nishioka et al., 2006; Nishioka  
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34 et al., 2009; Nuytemans et al., 2009]. Several of these dosage studies attempted to delineate the  
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36 boundaries of the multiplied genomic region identified in families or shared between  
37  
38 unrelated carriers. Most *SNCA* multiplied regions appeared in different genomic sizes (see  
39  
40 Supp. Table S1-2), suggestive of independent mutational events. Few studies however reported  
41  
42 equally sized duplicated or triplicated regions surrounding *SNCA* amongst different families or  
43  
44 within branches of the same family [Fuchs et al., 2007; Nishioka et al., 2009]. Of interest is that  
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3 SNCA duplications were also reported in four apparently sporadic PD patients [Ahn et al., 2008;  
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5 Nishioka et al., 2009; Nuytemans et al., 2009].  
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### 10 ***Leucine-rich repeat kinase 2 or dardarin***

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12 The leucine-rich repeat kinase 2 gene (*LRRK2*) was the second causal gene linked to autosomal  
13 dominant inherited PD (MIM# 609007) [Funayama et al., 2002] [Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2004;  
14  
15 Zimprich et al., 2004a; Zimprich et al., 2004b] (Table 1 and Figure 2). Its transcript contains 51  
16  
17 exons coding for the LRRK2 protein [Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2004] (Table 2). LRRK2 comprises  
18  
19 several functional domains suggestive of on the one hand a kinase activity dependent on the  
20  
21 GTPase function of the Roc domain and on the other hand a scaffold protein function implied by  
22  
23 the multiple protein-protein interaction regions (Figure 2). Of interest is that LRRK2 was shown  
24  
25 to form dimers under physiological conditions [Greggio et al., 2008]. The exact biological  
26  
27 function of LRRK2 remains largely unknown, since no physiological substrates have been  
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29 identified so far.  
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36 The first two publications of PD associated mutations in *LRRK2* described four different  
37 pathogenic missense mutations segregating in families of European and North-American origin  
38 [Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2004; Zimprich et al., 2004a]. Subsequent mutation analyses identified about  
39  
40 80 discrete missense mutations in over a 1000 families and sporadic patients worldwide (see  
41  
42 Supp. Table S2 for mutations, PDmutDB for all references:  
43  
44 <http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>). This corresponds to about 50% of all reported unrelated  
45  
46 carriers of mutations in the five major genes, making *LRRK2* the most frequently mutated PD  
47  
48 gene so far (Table 3 and PDmutDB: <http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>). The 80 missense  
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50 mutations are located over the entire LRRK2 protein and affect all predicted functional domains.  
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3 Some mutations though have much higher frequencies than others, for example p.Gly2019Ser  
4 and mutations altering codon Arg1441. Unfortunately, because of the large number of coding  
5  
6 and mutations altering codon Arg1441. Unfortunately, because of the large number of coding  
7  
8 exons, only a minority of studies performed mutation analyses of the complete coding region.  
9  
10 Most studies focused instead on those exons coding for functional relevant protein domains  
11  
12 namely Roc, COR and kinase domains (Figure 2). Only three studies included dosage analyses  
13  
14 aiming at detecting copy number variations (CNVs) but did not detect *LRRK2* multiplications or  
15  
16 deletions [Mata et al., 2005b; Nuytemans et al., 2009; Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]. Nonetheless,  
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18 rare CNVs of *LRRK2* or parts thereof cannot be excluded, before more dosage studies have been  
19  
20 performed for *LRRK2*.  
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25 An important observation is that the *LRRK2* mutation frequency is seemingly dependent  
26  
27 on the ethnicity of the population analysed. For example the most frequent mutation with a  
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29 strong founder effect – p.Gly2019Ser – was reported worldwide with an average frequency of  
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31 1% in PD patients [Paisan-Ruiz, 2009]. But, in Arab Berber and Ashkenazi Jewish populations  
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33 the p.Gly2019Ser frequency was significantly higher (20% and 40% respectively) [Lesage et al.,  
34  
35 2006; Ozelius et al., 2006], while in the first comprehensive screening of a Belgian population,  
36  
37 p.Gly2019Ser was apparently absent [Nuytemans et al., 2008]. Other codons in *LRRK2* are also  
38  
39 frequently mutated as a consequence of numerous independent mutational events. The  
40  
41 p.Arg1441 codon constitutes a mutation hotspot with three different codon substitutions –  
42  
43 p.Arg1441Cys, p.Arg1441Gly and p.Arg1441His. The relatively high mutation frequencies of  
44  
45 these mutations should be approached with some caution though, since underlying founder  
46  
47 effects have been reported. The most frequent mutation p.Gly2019Ser is observed on a limited  
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49 number of haplotypes. Also, p.Arg1441Gly was transmitted from a common founder in the  
50  
51 Basque population [Gaig et al., 2006; Gonzalez-Fernandez et al., 2007; Gorostidi et al., 2009];  
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3 Mata et al., 2005c; Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2004; Simon-Sanchez et al., 2006] while p.Arg1441Cys  
4 was observed worldwide on several different founder haplotypes [Di Fonzo et al., 2006a; Gaig et  
5 al., 2006; Goldwurm et al., 2005; Gosal et al., 2007; Haugarvoll et al., 2008; Hedrich et al.,  
6  
7 2006b; Nuytemans et al., 2008; Pankratz et al., 2006a; Tan et al., 2006a]. Additionally, several  
8 missense mutations seemed to be (nearly) private mutations for Asian populations –  
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10 p.Arg1628Pro, p.Pro755Leu and p.Gly2385Arg [An et al., 2008; Di Fonzo et al., 2006b; Farrer  
11 et al., 2007; Fung et al., 2006b; Ross et al., 2008; Tan et al., 2007; Tan et al., 2008; Tan et al.,  
12 2009; Tomiyama et al., 2008].  
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22 In contrast to other PD genes, mutations in *LRRK2* have a relatively high frequency of up  
23 to 2% in sporadic, late onset PD patients [Di Fonzo et al., 2005; Gilks et al., 2005; Nichols et al.,  
24 2005; Tomiyama et al., 2006]. The high mutation frequency in both familial and sporadic  
25 patients makes *LRRK2* the most frequently mutated gene of the five major PD genes. Some  
26 prudence in interpreting data is warranted though. Some of the missense mutations have also  
27 been reported in healthy control individuals, raising questions on the biological role of these rare  
28 variants in disease [Meeus et al., 2010]. The highly variable onset ages associated with *LRRK2*  
29 mutations [Hernandez et al., 2005; Kachergus et al., 2005; Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2005; Zimprich et  
30 al., 2004a], the presence of *LRRK2* mutations in unaffected individuals [Carmine Belin et al.,  
31 2006; Di Fonzo et al., 2006a; Gaig et al., 2006; Hernandez et al., 2005; Kay et al., 2005; Khan et  
32 al., 2005b; Latourelle et al., 2008; Nichols et al., 2005; Zimprich et al., 2004a] and the high  
33 frequency in sporadic patients render the assessment of pathogenicity of the identified variants  
34 extremely difficult as these issues complicate segregation analyses. To date, pathogenicity  
35 supported by segregation analyses has only been demonstrated for six *LRRK2* mutations  
36 (p.Arg1441Cys, p.Arg1441Gly, p.Tyr1699Cys, p.Gly2019Ser and p.Ile2020Thr).  
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## Autosomal recessive PD genes

### *PARK2 or parkin*

The first of three recessive PD genes identified is *PARK2* (MIM# 602544), which was linked with disease in a nuclear Japanese consanguineous family [Kitada et al., 1998] (Table 1 and Figure 3). *PARK2* spans approximately 1.38 Mb and encodes the protein parkin. The 456 amino acid protein harbours four major functional domains corresponding to its function as an E3 ubiquitin ligase (Table 2) [Imai et al., 2000; Shimura et al., 2000; Zhang et al., 2000]. Its role in the ubiquitin proteasome system (UPS) comprises of tagging dysfunctional or excessive proteins for degradation. Further, it was shown that under physiological conditions parkin is involved in mitochondrial maintenance [Deng et al., 2008a; Exner et al., 2007; Park et al., 2009; Poole et al., 2008; Weihofen et al., 2009] and might induce subsequent autophagy of dysfunctional mitochondria [Narendra et al., 2008; Narendra et al., 2009].

The first mutation reports indicated a wide spectrum of loss-of-function mutations in *PARK2* including simple mutations like nonsense, missense and splice site mutations, indels as well as CNVs of the promoter region and single or multiple exons (Table 2) [Hattori et al., 1998a; Hattori et al., 1998b; Kitada et al., 1998]. *PARK2* mutations were identified spread across the entire gene in either homozygous, compound heterozygous or heterozygous state in familial and sporadic patients from different ethnicities (see Supp. Table S3-1 and S3-2 for mutations, PDmutDB for all references: <http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>). Heterozygous *PARK2* variants have also been observed in healthy control individuals, making assessment of pathogenicity for these variants quite complex. Approximately 40% of unrelated mutation carriers were reported to harbor a mutation in *PARK2* (Table 3 and PDmutDB:

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3 http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB). Of these, close to 8% carry both a simple mutation as a  
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5 CNV, while carriers of only simple mutations or CNVs are almost equally common (43,8%  
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7 versus 47,9%). Investigation of the haplotypes on which frequent *PARK2* mutations reside,  
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9 showed that most CNVs are independent events while point mutations were more commonly  
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11 transmitted from common founders [Periquet et al., 2001]. This suggests that the high mutation  
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13 frequency in *PARK2* is only partly due to small founder effects.  
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### 18 19 20 *P-TEN induced putative kinase 1*

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22 Homozygosity mapping in *PARK2* negative European families led to the identification of the  
23  
24 second autosomal recessive gene, *P-TEN induced putative kinase 1* (*PINK1*; MIM# 608309)  
25  
26 [Valente et al., 2001; Valente et al., 2002; Valente et al., 2004a] (Table 1 and Figure 4). The  
27  
28 *PINK1* protein is a putative serine/threonine kinase involved in mitochondrial response to  
29  
30 cellular and oxidative stress [Valente et al., 2004a] (Table 2). This response is likely mediated by  
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32 regulation of the calcium efflux, influencing processes such as mitochondrial trafficking [Wang  
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34 et al., 2009; Weihofen et al., 2009], ROS formation, mitochondrial respiration efficacy [Liu et  
35  
36 al., 2009] and opening of the mitochondrial permeability transition pore [Gandhi et al., 2009] as  
37  
38 well as by interaction with cell death inhibitors and chaperones [Plun-Favreau et al., 2007;  
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40 Pridgeon et al., 2007; Wang et al., 2007]. In addition, *PINK1* is an important player in the  
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42 alleged *PINK1*/parkin pathway, regulating mitochondrial morphology and functionality in  
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44 response to stressors [Deng et al., 2008a; Exner et al., 2007; Park et al., 2009; Poole et al., 2008;  
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46 Weihofen et al., 2009].  
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53 The *PINK1* mutation spectrum involves nonsense and missense mutations, indels and  
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55 whole-gene or single/multiple exon CNVs (Table 2) located across the entire gene. Mutation  
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3 analyses in familial as well as sporadic patients identified homozygous and compound  
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5 heterozygous mutations (see Supp. Table S4-1 for mutations, PDmutDB for all references:  
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7 <http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>). Approximately 6.5% of known mutation carriers carry  
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9 a mutation in *PINK1* (Table 3). Again, many putative pathogenic mutations were also observed  
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11 in heterozygous state in familial and sporadic patients as well as in healthy control individuals  
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13 [Abou-Sleiman et al., 2006; Bonifati et al., 2005; Brooks et al., 2009; Choi et al., 2008; Djarmati  
14  
15 et al., 2006; Fung et al., 2006a; Healy et al., 2004; Klein et al., 2005; Kumazawa et al., 2008;  
16  
17 Mellick et al., 2009; Nuytemans et al., 2009; Rogaeva et al., 2004; Tan et al., 2005; Tan et al.,  
18  
19 2006b; Valente et al., 2004b; Weng et al., 2007]. With the current available mutation data, it  
20  
21 seems that CNVs in *PINK1* are less common than simple loss-of-function mutations (see Supp.  
22  
23 Table S4-2). But, at this stage we cannot exclude that this observation represents an  
24  
25 ascertainment bias since many studies did not perform *PINK1* dosage analyses and therefore  
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27 might have missed CNVs in their patient groups.  
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### 36 ***PARK7 or DJ-1***

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38 The third autosomal recessive PD gene, *PARK7* (or *DJ-1*; MIM# 602533) was identified by  
39  
40 homozygosity mapping in an extended Dutch family with multiple consanguinity loops [Bonifati  
41  
42 et al., 2003; van Duijn et al., 2001] (Table 1 and Figure 5). The DJ-1 protein was found to be  
43  
44 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> responsive suggesting that DJ-1 represents a sensor for oxidative stress e.g. dopamine  
45  
46 toxicity [Lev et al., 2009], and acts as an antioxidant [Mitumoto et al., 2001] (Table 2). It was  
47  
48 further hypothesized that DJ-1 could be part of a novel E3 ligase complex together with parkin  
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50 and PINK1 [Xiong et al., 2009].  
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Mutation analyses identified homozygous, compound heterozygous as well as heterozygous [Bonifati et al., 2003; Clark et al., 2004; Hague et al., 2003; Hedrich et al., 2004ac; Nuytemans et al., 2009] missense mutations and CNVs in patients (see Supp. Table S5-1 and S5-2 for mutations, PDmutDB for all references: <http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>). Also for *PARK7*, heterozygous variants were observed in control individuals. Mutations in *PARK7* are reported near 1% of all known mutation carriers (Table 3). Current mutation data indicates that CNVs in *PARK7* are less frequent than simple mutations. But, because of the rarity of mutations in *PARK7*, most studies have not analysed their PD patient groups, making it highly likely that putative pathogenic mutations have been missed and that the current mutation frequency of *PARK7* is an underestimate.

## 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

### CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

Clinical features of PD patients typically include tremor, bradykinesia, rigidity, good levodopa response and/or postural instability. Interestingly, PD is part of a wide Lewy Body Diseases (LBD) spectrum made up by closely related clinical phenotypes characterized by variable manifestation of parkinsonism and dementia (PD, PD with dementia (PDD), Dementia with LB (DLB), LB variant of Alzheimer's disease (AD) and AD). On the other hand, parkinsonism can be accompanied by additional atypical features defining the parkinson-plus syndromes, like multiple system atrophy (MSA; dysautonomia and/or cerebellar signs), progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP; impaired vertical eye movements and prominent postural instability) and corticobasal degeneration (CBD; apraxia). The clinical features reported in literature are mostly typical for disorders of the LBD spectrum. In some cases, however, more atypical features indicative of other related diseases, such as the Parkinson-plus syndromes were observed. This

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3 indicates there is a high variability in phenotypes associated by mutations in *SNCA*, *LRRK2*,  
4  
5 *PARK2*, *PINK1* and *PARK7*.  
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7  
8 Here we summarize typical and atypical presentations of specific mutation groups and discuss  
9  
10 some of its implications. This and more detailed information on familial, individual and clinical  
11  
12 data can be found in the newly constructed and publicly available PDmutDB database  
13  
14 (<http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>).  
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20 *SNCA* is the only one of the five genes in which an obvious correlation can be made between  
21  
22 distinct missense mutations or distinct CNVs and the resulting different phenotypes. The  
23  
24 majority of the familial PD patients carrying the *SNCA* missense mutations p.Ala53Thr or  
25  
26 p.Ala30Pro, typically present with bradykinesia and rigidity at an early onset age (< 55years)  
27  
28 [Bostantjopoulou et al., 2001; Ki et al., 2007; Kruger et al., 1998; Papapetropoulos et al., 2001;  
29  
30 Papapetropoulos et al., 2003; Puschmann et al., 2009; Spira et al., 2001]. The sporadic Polish  
31  
32 patient carrying p.Ala53Thr, however, showed typical PD features i.e. late onset at 74 years,  
33  
34 rigidity, progressive bradykinesia and mild tremor [Michell et al., 2005]. Also, clinical features  
35  
36 in carriers of the third *SNCA* missense mutation p.Glu46Lys are atypical in such that these  
37  
38 carriers present with symptoms at later age and suffer from dementia within several years after  
39  
40 PD onset [Zarranz et al., 2004]. Brain pathology in one p.Glu46Lys carrier showed diffuse LB  
41  
42 consistent with a diagnosis of DLB confirming the atypical clinical presentation [Zarranz et al.,  
43  
44 2004]. Also patients carrying *SNCA* multiplications present with atypical forms of the disease. A  
45  
46 direct correlation between phenotype and number of *SNCA* copies was consistently observed  
47  
48 among different studies. Most duplication carriers present with late-onset parkinsonism  
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51 [Chartier-Harlin et al., 2004; Fuchs et al., 2007; Ibanez et al., 2004; Ibanez et al., 2009; Nishioka  
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3 et al., 2006; Nishioka et al., 2009], which can be accompanied by a later onset cognitive decline  
4  
5 (PDD) [Nishioka et al., 2006; Nishioka et al., 2009; Nuytemans et al., 2009]. Triplication carriers  
6  
7 however seem to be more severely affected suffering from a more aggressive form of dementia  
8  
9 despite their shorter disease duration (DLB) [Farrer et al., 2004; Ibanez et al., 2009; Singleton et  
10  
11 al., 2003]. Also asymptomatic carriers have been reported in families of both seemingly sporadic  
12  
13 and familial PD patients [Ahn et al., 2008; Ibanez et al., 2009; Nishioka et al., 2006; Nishioka et  
14  
15 al., 2009]. Only few of these carriers have exceeded the onset age of the proband [Ibanez et al.,  
16  
17 2009; Nishioka et al., 2009], indicating variable onset ages or reduced penetrance for this  
18  
19 mutation. When considering all unaffected duplication carriers that are older than the average  
20  
21 onset age of the affected carriers as true asymptomatic individuals a crude estimate of 85%  
22  
23 penetrance could be obtained from the information in PDmutDB  
24  
25 (<http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>). Interestingly, one study describing both duplication  
26  
27 and triplication of *SNCA* in two separate branches of the same family, also reported clinical  
28  
29 features reminiscent of MSA (orthostatic hypotension and poor levodopa response) in both  
30  
31 branches [Fuchs et al., 2007].  
32  
33  
34 Typically, patients carrying *LRRK2* missense mutations present with clinical features similar to  
35  
36 those of idiopathic PD i.e. asymmetrical late onset, bradykinesia, rigidity, tremor and good l-  
37  
38 dopa response. The incidence of tremor however seems to be elevated in *LRRK2* carriers  
39  
40 indicating that *LRRK2* mutations most likely lead to tremor-dominant disease [Haugarvoll et al.,  
41  
42 2008; Nuytemans et al., 2008; Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2004]. On the other hand isolated studies have  
43  
44 also reported *LRRK2* mutations in carriers with a clinical diagnosis of sporadic PD with late-  
45  
46 onset AD as well as CBD, PSP or frontotemporal dementia (FTD) [Chen-Plotkin et al., 2008;  
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48 Santos-Reboucas et al., 2008; Spanaki et al., 2006].  
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3 Clinical features of *PARK2* homozygous mutation carriers are generally indistinguishable from  
4 those of idiopathic PD patients with the exception of a clear drop in onset age. Typically *PARK2*  
5 patients present with disease onset before the age of 50 years and a slow disease progression  
6 [Abbas et al., 1999; Khan et al., 2005a; Lucking et al., 2000]. Although they respond well to  
7 levodopa treatment they are more likely to develop treatment-induced motor complications  
8 earlier in the treatment [Deng et al., 2008b; Khan et al., 2005a; Lucking et al., 2000]. Further,  
9 *PARK2* mutations were also identified in patients with a clinical diagnosis of PSP, PD plus  
10 essential tremor (ET), as well as ET and restless legs syndrome (RLS) [Adel et al., 2006; Deng et  
11 al., 2007; Limousin et al., 2009; Pellecchia et al., 2007; Pigullo et al., 2004; Sanchez et al., 2002]  
12  
13 Homozygous *PINK1* mutation carriers are clinically indistinguishable from homozygous *PARK2*  
14 mutation carriers [Bentivoglio et al., 2001; Valente et al., 2004a]. Although rare, *PINK1*  
15 mutations were also associated with late onset PD, RLS with parkinsonism and dopa-responsive  
16 dystonia [Gelmetti et al., 2008; Leutenegger et al., 2006; Tan et al., 2005; Tan et al., 2006b].  
17  
18 Further, a few *PINK1* homozygous mutation carriers also presented with cognitive and  
19 psychiatric problems in addition to parkinsonism [Ephraty et al., 2007; Reetz et al., 2008;  
20 Savettieri et al., 2008].  
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23  
24 Clinical features of carriers with a homozygous mutation in the recessive *PARK7* gene are also  
25 similar to those of homozygous *PARK2* and *PINK1* carriers [Bonifati et al., 2003]. Also here,  
26 clinical heterogeneity with a wide range of clinical phenotypes among unrelated and related  
27 carriers was reported. For example, in one family segregating two distinct homozygous  
28 variations were diagnosed with early onset parkinsonism, dementia and amyotrophic lateral  
29 sclerosis (ALS) [Annesi et al., 2005]. In addition, the initially reported 14 kb deletion of the 5'  
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3 region of *PARK7* linked to typical PD was also observed heterozygously in two dementia  
4 patients without signs of parkinsonism [Arias et al., 2004].  
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8 The available clinical data showed us that mutations in these five PD genes are not only present  
9 in patients but also in patients diagnosed with related disorders. Some clinical features are known  
10 to overlap between these disorders, so clinical diagnoses may not always be accurate or different  
11 disorders might share a common etiology. In both cases, it might be worthwhile screening for  
12 mutations in “PD-associated-genes” in larger groups of patients with clinical diagnoses related to  
13 PD to further explore the genotype-phenotype correlations. Alternatively, no information was  
14 provided on mutation analyses of additional genes so other currently unknown mutations might  
15 still explain this range of clinical features for these patients.  
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20 When discussing genotype-phenotype correlations, one needs to take into account that at times it  
21 can be difficult to comprehend the clinical implications of some genetic variants. Although  
22 homozygous mutations in the recessive genes have a penetrance of 100% with only two carriers  
23 older than the onset age of affected relatives reported in literature (*PARK2* p.Trp74fsCysX8  
24 [Pineda-Trujillo et al., 2001] and *PARK7* p.Glu64Asp [Hering et al., 2004]), the effect of  
25 heterozygous mutations is far less clear. The presence of these mutations in *PARK2*, *PINK1* and  
26 *PARK7* has instigated a debate on the role of heterozygous recessive mutations as risk factors for  
27 disease. In many studies the prevalence of these heterozygous rare variants is (significantly)  
28 higher in patients than in control individuals (*PARK2*: [Brooks et al., 2009; Clark et al., 2006;  
29 Lesage et al., 2008; Nuytemans et al., 2009; Sun et al., 2006] / *PINK1*: [Abou-Sleiman et al.,  
30 2006; Bonifati et al., 2005; Brooks et al., 2009; Marongiu et al., 2008; Rogaeva et al., 2004;  
31 Valente et al., 2004b]), implying that the presence of a heterozygous recessive mutation might  
32 increase the carrier’s susceptibility to develop PD. In addition, several families reported affected  
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3 heterozygous family members of a homozygous proband creating a false impression of dominant  
4 inheritance and indicating a possible predisposition of *PARK2* or *PINK1* variants to PD (*PARK2*:  
5 [Maruyama et al., 2000; Munhoz et al., 2004; Tan et al., 2003] / *PINK1*: [Criscuolo et al., 2006;  
6 Djarmati et al., 2006; Hedrich et al., 2006a; Ibanez et al., 2006]). Investigation of clinical  
7 features in patients with digenic combinations of heterozygous mutations might provide us with  
8 more insight in the effects of these variants (Table 4). For example, the clinical presentation and  
9 onset of PD does not differ between patients carrying a heterozygous *LRRK2* mutation and  
10 patients carrying a digenic combination of *LRRK2* and *PARK2* mutations [Bras et al., 2008;  
11 Ferreira et al., 2007; Gao et al., 2009; Illarioshkin et al., 2007; Lesage et al., 2006; Marras et al.,  
12 2008]. Illarioshkin and coworkers, though, reported early occurrence of dyskinesias during  
13 treatment, more common in *PARK2* mutation carriers, in a *LRRK2/PARK2* digenic mutation  
14 carrier [Illarioshkin et al., 2007]. Reports of carriers with digenic mutations of two recessive  
15 genes are rare, mostly because many mutation studies reported so far have not analysed all five  
16 PD genes. One study describing patients carrying a single heterozygous *PINK1* mutation on top  
17 of a homozygous *PARK2* mutation indicated nevertheless that these patients present with a  
18 significant earlier onset age than patients carrying only *PARK2* mutations [Funayama et al.,  
19 2008]. This suggested that heterozygous *PINK1* mutations might indeed effect the development  
20 of PD, although more research into their biological role is warranted.  
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## 48 **BIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL RELEVANCE**

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50 The pathology in PD brain generally consists of progressive neuronal depigmentation and  
51 dopaminergic cell loss in the substantia nigra, accompanied by presence of LB in the residual  
52 neurons (Table 5). Interestingly, the LB are common to all disorders in the LBD spectrum,  
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3 although their location in the patient's brain can help specify the exact disorder. In non-demented  
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5 PD patients the LB are usually confined to the brainstem, whereas more widespread cortical LB  
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7 point to PDD or DLB. It is not fully understood yet how mutations in the causal PD genes might  
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9 cause such pathology. Since SNCA is the main constituent of LB [Baba et al., 1998], many  
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11 studies have tried elucidating the biological processes that trigger SNCA aggregation. Direct  
12  
13 investigation of SNCA itself has provided evidence that mutant SNCA has a greater tendency to  
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15 acquire a misfolded conformation [Conway et al., 2000; Cookson, 2005; Kazantsev et al., 2008],  
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17 stabilized by oligomerisation [Uversky et al., 2001b; Uversky et al., 2001a]. But overexpression  
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19 of wildtype SNCA produces the same effect by triggering a shift from natively unfolded SNCA  
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21 to small oligomers due to concentration burden [Kazantsev et al., 2008; Uversky et al., 2001b].  
22  
23 Aggregation of SNCA has been shown to be neurotoxic for the cell through the formation of  
24  
25 intermediate aggregates called protofibrils [Conway et al., 2000; Spillantini et al., 1998].  
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27 Because of their conformation these protofibrils can bind lipid membranes and cause membrane  
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29 permeabilisation. It is suspected that LB sequester these protofibrils as part of a defense  
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31 mechanism of the cell against toxic effects [Bodner et al., 2006; Kazantsev et al., 2008].  
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33 Although a few studies reported the presence of LRRK2 in ubiquitin-positive inclusion bodies  
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35 [Greggio et al., 2006; Perry et al., 2008], it is generally perceived that LRRK2 does not reside in  
36  
37 LB in affected brains. Interestingly though, associated LRRK2 pathology comprises variable  
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39 lesions; (diffuse) LBs and/or PSP-like tau aggregation or none of the above [Zimprich et al.,  
40  
41 2004a], suggesting that LRRK2 dysfunction might be an upstream event in neurodegeneration  
42  
43 and causing disturbances in different pathways. The biological function of LRRK2 however is  
44  
45 still largely unknown. Mutations in the kinase domain of LRRK2 (p.e. p.Gly2019Ser and  
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47 p.Ile2020Thr) were reported to increase kinase activity [Anand et al., 2009; Gloeckner et al.,  
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3 2006; Greggio et al., 2006; Guo et al., 2007; Imai et al., 2008; West et al., 2005; West et al.,  
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6 2007], but these results were based on autophosphorylation or phosphorylation of heterologous  
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8 substrates, warranting caution in interpreting these data. The mutations in the Roc domain, the  
9  
10 GTPase regulating the kinase domain, are suspected to impair the function of the GTPase,  
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12 therefore inducing sustained kinase activity of LRRK2 [Guo et al., 2007; Lewis et al., 2007; Li et  
13  
14 al., 2007]. Furthermore, mutations like the substitutions at codon p.Arg1441 and p.Arg1442Pro  
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16 are located at key positions for the formation of functional LRRK2 dimers; possibly also  
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18 resulting in a decreased GTPase activity [Gotthardt et al., 2008]. As the exact functions of the  
19  
20 other domains in LRRK2 in relation to kinase activity are unclear, it is difficult to assess the  
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22 impact of mutations in these domains.  
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27 The proteins encoded by the recessive PD genes are all involved in the cell's response  
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29 mechanism to cellular and oxidative stress, implying cell dysfunction or increased vulnerability  
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31 to neurodegeneration in patients carrying mutations in these genes. Mutations in *PARK2* were  
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33 reported to impair the E3 ubiquitin ligase activity of parkin [Shimura et al., 2000], which resulted  
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35 in insufficient protein clearance and the subsequent formation of protein aggregates. On the other  
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37 hand *PINK1* mutations were shown to interfere with its protein stability and kinase activity [Sim  
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39 et al., 2006], possibly causing disrupted mitochondrial trafficking [Wang et al., 2009; Weihofen  
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41 et al., 2009], reduced performance of the electron transport complexes [Gandhi et al., 2009; Liu  
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43 et al., 2009] and elevated ROS formation [Gandhi et al., 2009] due to disturbed calcium  
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45 homestasis, as well as activation of cell death proteins [Plun-Favreau et al., 2007; Pridgeon et al.,  
46  
47 2007; Wang et al., 2007]. Together parkin and PINK1 are thought to be involved in the same  
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49 pathway upstream of the mitochondrial fission/fusion machinery and mutations in both have  
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51 been shown to result in an increase of mitochondrial fission in mammalian cells [Exner et al.,  
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3 2007; Weihofen et al., 2009]. In addition, parkin was shown to be recruited to dysfunctional  
4 mitochondria pointing towards a possible role of parkin in the induction of mitophagy [Narendra  
5 et al., 2008; Narendra et al., 2009]. Mutations in *PARK2* might impair this function and  
6 eventually result in increased cellular toxicity. This hypothesis was supported by a parkin null  
7 *Drosophila* model which showed mitochondrial defects and elevated oxidative stress rather than  
8 UPS impairment [Greene et al., 2003; Pesah et al., 2004], implying that parkin's involvement in  
9 mitochondria might be its primary activity. Nonetheless more studies are needed to investigate  
10 the contribution of parkin to this pathogenic pathway.

11  
12 In light of this, it seems plausible that digenic combinations of heterozygous mutations in  
13 *PARK2* and *PINK1* could be sufficient to cause disease as they might enhance each other's  
14 pathogenic effect by concomitant partial loss-of-function of two important enzymes active in the  
15 same pathway. Further, mutations in *PARK7* were suspected to contribute to neuronal death  
16 through loss of antioxidant activity of DJ-1 and subsequent increase in oxidative stress of the cell  
17 [Moore et al., 2003; Ramsey et al., 2008; Taira et al., 2004]. It is not clear yet how the *PARK7*  
18 mutations can lead to this impaired functionality. As concomitant deficits in mitochondrial  
19 function and UPS activity have been observed, one might suspect a feedback loop between both  
20 cellular processes ultimately resulting in cell death and protein excess and aggregation.

## 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 **DIAGNOSTIC RELEVANCE**

46  
47 The past decade has been very exciting for molecular genetic research of PD. Genetic variants in  
48 at least 11 genes have been associated with increased risk for PD and study of the corresponding  
49 proteins has been critical for our knowledge of the disease mechanisms underlying PD  
50 pathogenesis. For 5 genes there is extensive evidence of causality but screening them all 5 for  
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3 diagnostic or research purposes is a laborious undertaking. Therefore, mutation studies have been  
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5 often restricted to sequence analyses of the two most frequently mutated genes – *LRRK2* and  
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7 *parkin* – and sometimes even further restricted to sequences coding for functional domains  
8  
9 within these genes. Therefore, we have incomplete data to calculate the precise contribution of  
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11 mutations in different PD genes together with an underestimation of more complex mutations  
12  
13 like CNVs.  
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17 Ideally mutation analyses of the 5 major PD genes should include both sequence analysis and  
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19 dosage analyses to detect CNVs. We investigated 310 Flanders-Belgian patients [Nuytemans et  
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21 al., 2009], and showed high frequencies of heterozygous variants in *PARK2* (9.0%) and *LRRK2*  
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23 (6.1%) and low contributions for *SNCA*, *PINK1* and *PARK7* mutations (0.3%, 0.3% and 0.6%  
24  
25 respectively). In contrast to other populations, we did not observe the most frequent mutation in  
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27 *LRRK2*, p.Gly2019Ser.  
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31 It is difficult to compare mutation frequencies between patient groups of different ethnic  
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33 background since even the more recent and extensive mutation analyses in Brazilian, Dutch,  
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35 Korean, Australian or Portugese patient groups [Aguiar et al., 2008; Bras et al., 2008; Camargos  
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37 et al., 2009; Choi et al., 2008; Macedo et al., 2009; Mellick et al., 2009] employed different  
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39 study set ups (selection of patients, genes of interest, domains of interest,..). Here, we provided a  
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41 comprehensive presentation of the mutation frequencies, based on the published studies (Table 3  
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43 and Table 4; PDmutDB: <http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>). When analyzing these data it  
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45 became clear that, as in our Flanders-Belgian study, the contributions of *SNCA*, *PINK1* and  
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47 *PARK7* are relatively low. Remarkably, the mutation burden of *PINK1* was increased almost  
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49 twofold in Asian patient groups. *LRRK2* remains the most frequently mutated gene, even when  
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51 heterozygous *PARK2* mutation carriers were included in the equation. These data reinforced the  
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3 guidelines on molecular diagnosis of PD that were proposed by the European Federation of  
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5 Neurological Sciences (EFNS [Harbo et al., 2009]). It is important to stress that the frequency  
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7 data depicted here, were extracted from reported studies only, and therefore is likely biased since  
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9  
10 *SNCA*, *PINK1* and *PARK7* analyses were often incomplete or even absent.

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12 Influences of ethnicity on mutation frequencies as well as founder effects have been documented  
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14 for several PD genes. Consequently, only a complete mutation analysis of these genes will allow  
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16 the identification of all relevant mutations both for the individual patient as well as a population  
17  
18 of interest. In addition, it is important to go on with the genetic characterization of patients even  
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20 if they have been shown to carry a mutation in one gene, since unexpected digenic combinations  
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22 might explain some atypical clinical presentations of individual PD patients. Despite that not all  
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24 studies implemented CNV analyses the observed CNV frequencies are higher than expected,  
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26 implying that gene dosage is a major feature of the genetic etiology of PD. For *PARK2* for  
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28 instance, in approximately 50% of mutation carriers, deletions or duplications of (single) exons  
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30 were identified. For *SNCA*, multiplications were observed not only in familial (~88%) but also in  
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32 seemingly sporadic patients (~12%), resulting in higher CNV frequencies than originally  
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34 anticipated. These data indicate that dosage analysis should be considered in all mutation  
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36 screenings. On the other hand, when performing extensive mutation analyses, problems with  
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38 pathogenicity assessment can occur for some types of mutations. For example genetic variants  
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40 appearing in *LRRK2* domains with unclear biological function or heterozygous *PARK2*  
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42 mutations. The current efforts aiming at developing novel functional assays should be helpful in  
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44 obtaining sufficient evidence to support a pathogenic role – and thus clinical implication – of  
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46 individual mutations in the near future.  
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## A PD MUTATION DATABASE (PDmutDB)

A huge amount of information on genetic variability in *SNCA*, *PARK2*, *PINK1*, *PARK7* and *LRRK2* and corresponding clinical phenotypes is present in the scientific literature though contained within numerous articles published over the last two decades. In addition, the data provided is often incomplete, fragmented or sometimes even hard to interpret since for example clinical and genetic data of one family or group of patients are reported in separate papers and/or in different formats. Some of the current mutation databases do not systematically provide information on clinical features, familial history and so on, while others are maintained by the goodwill of the researchers themselves and consequently are often incomplete or not up to date. Therefore, we decided to construct a novel PD mutation database, called PDmutDB (<http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>). This database will be publicly available and will hold information of reported variants with correct nomenclature and references to original studies. To allow for genotype-phenotype correlations, we added detailed familial and clinical data. Importantly, all informative family members are linked to their individual clinical features and identified variants in multiple genes with indication of zygosity. Also, we make an effort to provide an indication of pathogenicity for each variant, whenever sufficient data are available. Data from new publications will be included in the database whenever they contain sufficient genetic information to correctly link each individual to the respective mutations. Individual researchers can submit genetic and/or clinical information using an additional file when their publications do not permit excessive tables. Contact: PDmutDB@molgen.vib-ua.be.

## CONCLUSION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

During the last two decades molecular genetic research has lead to the identification of five important PD genes bearing approximately 500 different DNA variants. These variants make up a wide mutation spectrum including different simple mutations as well as genomic rearrangements. Gathering this information from literature is very laborious since it is scattered across many publications and different studies employ different study designs. Here we present a novel publicly available mutation database PDmutDB (<http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>). Next to the systematic organization of all DNA variants, this database provides information on family history, clinical features and mutation zygosity. At this time data on approximately 1900 families of sporadic and familial patients is available. Data meta-analysis indicated both high genetic and clinical heterogeneity among mutation carriers. Mutations have been identified in patients with PD but also clinically related disorders such as LBD and Parkinson-plus syndromes. These data underline the complex genetic nature of these neurodegenerative diseases linking them together in spectrum disorders. As only few studies have included patients with PD-related disorders in their mutation analyses, the exact contribution of PD genes to the etiology of other neurodegenerative diseases remains unclear. Even for PD itself, this assessment is not straightforward as most mutation reports present fragmented data on only one or few PD genes. Since more recent data support that dosage plays a major role in PD pathogenesis (e.g. higher frequency of multiplications for *SNCA* than missense mutations and significant contribution of dosage effects in recessive genes), a lot of attention is drawn to gene expression regulation. Non-coding sequence variants in the promoter and UTR regions of PD genes are all potential disease associated variants. Indeed, variants in the *SNCA* promoter and UTR regions (both 5' and 3') were reported to be associated with increased risk for PD [Brighina et al., 2008; Farrer et al.,

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3 2001bb; Hadjigeorgiou et al., 2006; Izumi et al., 2001; Kay et al., 2008; Maraganore et al., 2006;  
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5 Mizuta et al., 2006; Mueller et al., 2005; Myhre et al., 2008b; Pals et al., 2004b; Parsian et al.,  
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7 2007; Ross et al., 2007; Tan et al., 2004; Winkler et al., 2007]. Moreover, recent genome-wide  
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9 association studies (GWAS) in PD patient and control groups confirmed the *SNCA* region as a  
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11 major player in PD susceptibility [Pankratz et al., 2009; Satake et al., 2009; Simon-Sanchez et  
12  
13 al., 2009]. Also, variants located upstream of *LRRK2* were identified to be associated with  
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15 increased risk for PD, suggesting that variants causing transcriptional upregulation of *LRRK2*  
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17 might be part of PD etiology [Satake et al., 2009; Simon-Sanchez et al., 2009]. Given that not all  
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19 is known about the cell's transcription and translation mechanisms, variants detected in  
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21 previously unexplored genomic regions might turn out to represent a novel group of pathogenic  
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23 variations. It is clear that the research field should keep an open mind when performing mutation  
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25 analyses and interpreting its results as exemplified by the variants in the promoter and UTR  
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27 regions which were previously overlooked. Unfortunately, it is difficult to assess the pathogenic  
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29 nature of these new subtypes of genetic variants without relevant functional assays. This concern  
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31 already exists for several other groups of mutations in known PD genes. For example, we do not  
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33 have unambiguous information on the actual involvement of *PARK2* heterozygotes in PD  
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35 pathogenicity or on the implications of mutations in *LRRK2* regions with less known  
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37 functionality. Even the current functional analyses of putative pathogenicity of *LRRK2* mutations  
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39 might be misleading since no physiological substrate has yet been identified. These concerns  
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41 signify the urgent need of the molecular genetics field to invest more time and efforts in the  
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43 development of relevant functional assays.  
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53 In order for the novel PDmutDB database to be usable in the broader research field, data on other  
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55 genes associated with PD will be added in the near future. Functional data will also be included  
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3 in the database when these data become available. This way we strive to develop a valuable, easy  
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5 accessible and up to date instrument for future research or diagnostic purposes.  
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8 In conclusion, it is clear that our knowledge on underlying genetics of PD gathered in the last  
9  
10 two decades has provided researchers with incredible amounts of information on the different  
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12 biological pathways involved in the pathogenesis of PD. There are still a large number of  
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14 unanswered questions residing amongst the few solved mysteries, which will need further  
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16 attention in order to fully understand PD in all its facets.  
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## 20 21 22 23 24 **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

25  
26 The research in the authors' research group was supported in part by by the Special Research  
27  
28 Fund of the University of Antwerp, the Fund for Scientific Research Flanders (FWO-F), the  
29  
30 Institute for Science and Technology – Flanders (IWT-F), the Foundation for Alzheimer  
31  
32 Research (SAO/FRMA) and a Methusalem excellence grant of the Flemish Government; K.N.  
33  
34 was holder of a PhD fellowship of the IWT-F and J.T. holds a postdoctoral fellowships of the  
35  
36 FWO-V.  
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**FIGURE LEGENDS**

**Figure 1.** Representation of *SNCA* on genomic and transcript level. All three transcripts coding for the same protein SNCA are depicted (t1: NM\_001146055.1 /t2: NM\_000345.2 /t3: NM\_007308.2). On transcript level exons are colored alternately.

**Figure 2.** Representation of *LRRK2* on genomic and transcript level and the functional domains of the LRRK2 protein. On transcript level exons are colored alternately (NM\_198578.2). (LRR: leucine-rich repeat; Roc: Ras-of-complex protein; COR: C-terminal of Roc)

**Figure 3.** Representation of *PARK2* on genomic and transcript level and the functional domains of the parkin protein. On transcript level exons are colored alternately (NM\_004562.2). (UBL: ubiquitin-like; IBR: in-between-ring)

**Figure 4.** Representation of *PINK1* on genomic and transcript level and the functional domains of the PINK1 protein. On transcript level exons are colored alternately (NM\_032409.2). (TM: transmembranair)

**Figure 5.** Representation of *PARK7* on genomic and transcript level. On transcript level exons are colored alternately (NM\_007262.4).



Table 1. Overview of the five major PD genes

Gene	MIM number	Inheritance	Position	Gene size	Number of exons	Transcript length	Mutation spectrum	
							Classic mutations	Copy number variations
<i>SNCA</i>	163890	AD	4q21	112kb	6	1543bp	Missense (0.9%)	Whole gene duplication and triplication (0.6%)
<i>LRRK2</i>	609007	AD	12q12	144kb	51	9225bp	Missense (18.2%)	-
<i>PARK2</i>	602544	AR	6q26	1.38Mb	12	4073bp	Nonsense, Frameshift (indels and splice site), missense (32.4%)	Single or multiple exon deletions and duplications (15.8%)
<i>PINK1</i>	608309	AR	1p35-36	18kb	8	2660bp	Nonsense, frameshift (indels), missense (24.7%)	Single or multiple exon deletions; whole gene deletion (1.2%)
<i>PARK7</i> or <i>DJ-1</i>	602533	AR	1p36	34kb	7	961bp	Missense (4.4%)	Single or multiple exon deletions and duplications (1.2%)
(% ) number of (possible) pathogenic mutations for this gene / total number of (possible) pathogenic mutations								

**Table 2. Features of the proteins coded by the five major genes**

Gene	Protein	Number of aa	Functional domains	(Putative) function
<i>SNCA</i>	$\alpha$ -synuclein	144aa	-	Neurotransmitter release
<i>LRRK2</i>	LRRK2	2527aa	Ank (ankyrin-like), LRR (leucine rich repeat), Roc (Ras-of-complex proteins), COR (C-terminal of Roc), Kinase, WD40	-
<i>PARK2</i>	Parkin	465aa	UBL (ubiquitin-like), RING1, IBR (in-between-ring), RING2	Target proteins for degradation, maintenance mitochondrial function
<i>PINK1</i>	PINK1	581aa	Target sequence, kinase	Oxidative stress response, maintenance mitochondrial function
<i>PARK7</i> or <i>DJ-1</i>	DJ-1	189aa	-	Redox sensor, anti-oxidant

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**Table 3. Relative frequencies of mutation categories dependent on ethnicity and familial history**

Ethnic origin		<i>SNCA</i> (%)		<i>LRRK2</i> (%)		<i>PARK2</i> (%)			<i>PINK1</i> (%)		<i>PARK7</i> (%)	
		Classic	CNV	Classic	CNV	Classic	mixed	CNV	Classic	CNV	Classic	CNV
Caucasian	F	4.13	2.07	67.36	0	10.12	3.51	7.44	3.93	0.21	0.83	0.41
	S	0.99	0.33	52.48	0	18.15	2.97	11.88	10.89	0.33	0.99	0.66
Asian	F	1.01	8.08	9.09	0	10.10	10.10	42.42	17.17	0	3.03	0
	S	0	3.13	10.42	0	28.13	1.04	38.54	17.71	1.04	0	0
Arab	F	0	0	88.61	0	1.27	1.27	3.80	3.80	1.27	0	0
	S	0	0	97.06	0	1.47	0	0.74	0	0	0.74	0
Latin-American	F	0	0	57.14	0	14.29	4.76	23.81	0	0	0	0
	S	0	0	41.67	0	41.67	0	8.33	0	8.33	0	0
Ashkenazi Jews	F	0	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	S	0	0	98.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.96	0

(%) Number of unrelated mutation carriers with this category of mutation / Total number of unrelated mutation carriers (for each ethnicity and familial history). Each row of this table equals 100%.

**Table 4. Relative frequencies of homozygotes or compound heterozygotes and digenic combinations dependent on ethnicity and familial history**

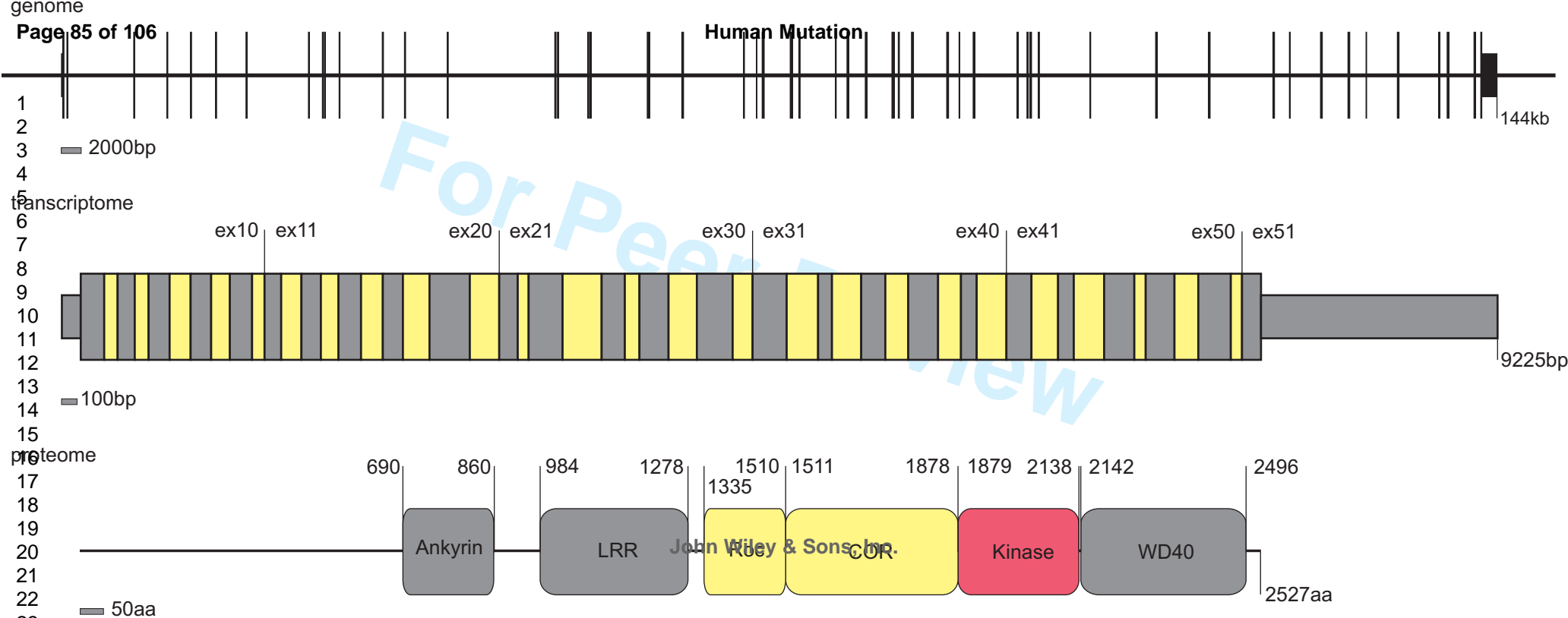
Ethnic origin			Homozygotes (%)		Compound heterozygotes (%)		Digenic combinations (%)
Caucasian	F	10.33	<i>LRRK2, PARK2, PINK1</i> and <i>DJ-1</i>	8.06	<i>LRRK2, PARK2</i> and <i>PINK1</i>	0.20	<i>LRRK2-PARK2</i>
	S	8.58	<i>PARK2, PINK1</i> and <i>DJ-1</i>	6.60	<i>LRRK2, PARK2</i> and <i>PINK1</i>	1.65	<i>LRRK2-PARK2</i>
Asian	F	41.41	<i>SNCA, PARK2, PINK1</i> and <i>DJ-1</i>	22.22	<i>PARK2</i> and <i>PINK1</i>	1.01	<i>PINK1-DJ-1</i>
	S	38.54	<i>PARK2</i> and <i>PINK1</i>	6.25	<i>PARK2</i>	0	
Arab	F	50.63	<i>LRRK2, PARK2</i> and <i>PINK1</i>	1.27	<i>PARK2</i>	0	
	S	13.97	<i>LRRK2, PARK2</i> and <i>DJ-1</i>	0		0	
Latin-American	F	23.81	<i>PARK2</i>	14.29	<i>PARK2</i>	0	
	S	16.67	<i>LRRK2</i> and <i>PINK1</i>	25.00	<i>PARK2</i>	0	
(% Number of unrelated mutation carriers with this category of mutation / Total number of unrelated mutation carriers (for each ethnicity and familial history))							

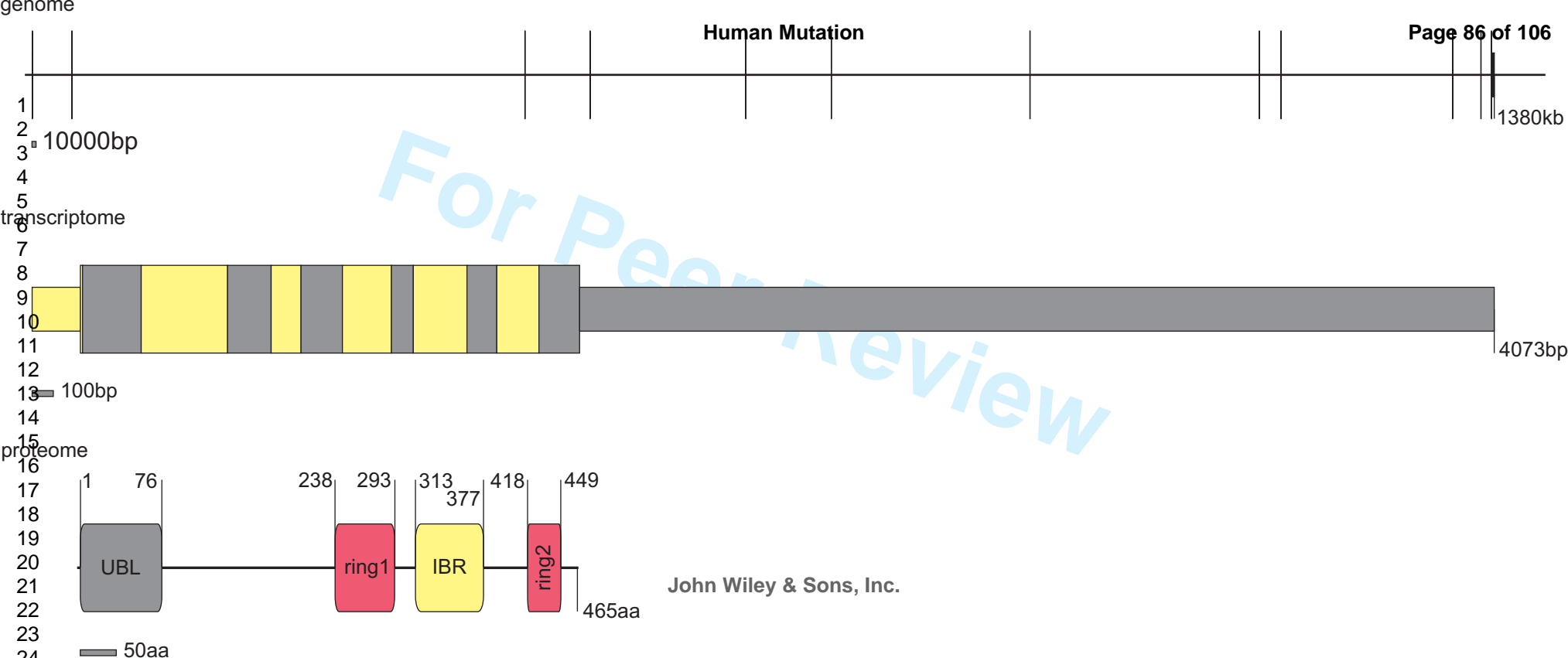
**Table 5. Overview of pathology associated with mutations in the 5 different PD genes**

Gene	Pathology	Reference(s)
<i>SNCA</i>	Typical LB disease	[Spira et al., 2001]
	Brainstem and cortical LB and neuritic staining	[Farrer et al., 2004; Fuchs et al., 2007; Gwinn-Hardy et al., 2000; Ikeuchi et al., 2008; Obi et al., 2008; Wakabayashi et al., 1998; Waters et al., 1994; Zarranz et al., 2004]
<i>LRRK2</i>	Typical LB disease	[Giasson et al., 2006; Giordana et al., 2007; Papapetropoulos et al., 2006]
	Tau-positive pathology without LB	[Gaig et al., 2007; Rajput et al., 2006; Zimprich et al., 2004a]
<i>PARK2</i>	Nigral degeneration, with neither LB nor NFT	[Dachsel et al., 2007; Gaig et al., 2008; Giasson et al., 2006]
	Loss of dopaminergic neurons in SN and LC without LB or NFT pathology	[Gouider-Khouja et al., 2003; Hayashi et al., 2000; Kitada et al., 1998; Sasaki et al., 2004]
<i>PINK1</i>	Typical LB disease	[Pramstaller et al., 2005]
<i>PARK7</i> or <i>DJ-1</i>	Remains to be determined	[Samaranch et al., 2010]

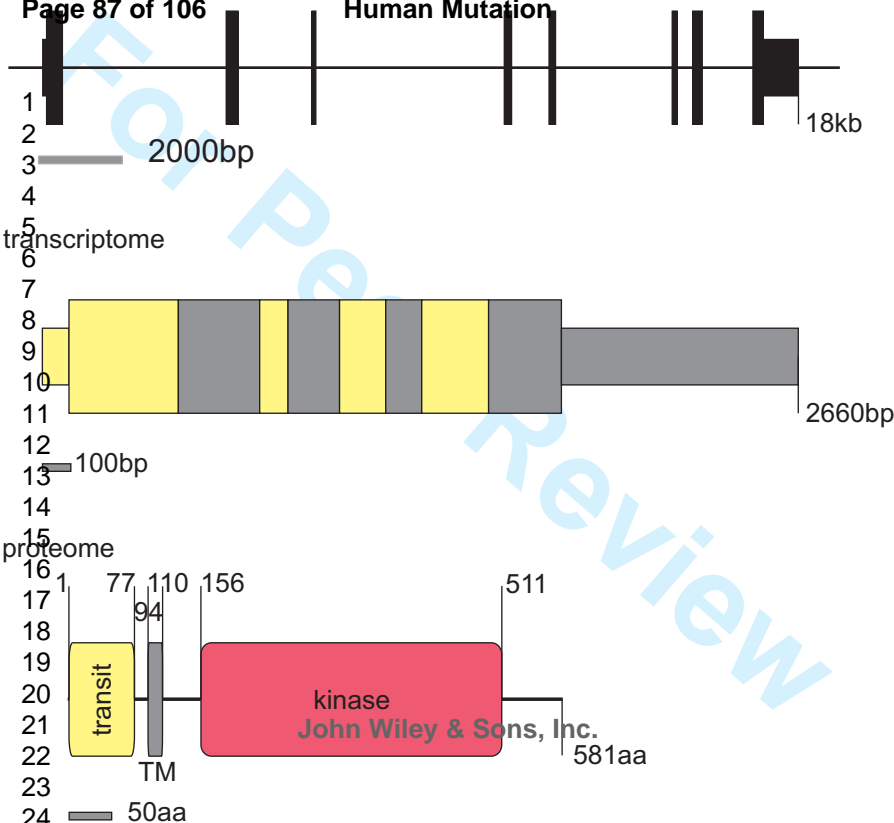
LB: lewy body; NFT: neurofibrillary tangles; SN: Substantia nigra, LC: locus ceruleus













Nuytemans et al., *Human Mutation***Supp. Table S1-1. SNCA Classic mutations**<sup>(a)</sup>

(a) Missense, nonsense and frameshift mutations

Region	NG Numbering	cDNA Numbering	Protein Numbering	dbSNP number	Reference
EX2	g.07717G>C	c.88G>C	p.A30P	-	[Kruger et al., 1998]
EX3	g.15127G>A	c.136G>A	p.E46K	-	[Zarranz et al., 2004]
EX3	g.15148G>A	c.157G>A	p.A53T	-	[Polymeropoulos et al., 1997]

(b) Splice, silent and UTR variants					
Region	NG Numbering	cDNA Numbering	Alias	dbSNP number	Reference
IVS2	g.07759A>C	-	IVS2+9A>C†	-	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
EX3	g.15138G>A	c.193G>A	p.V49	-	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
EX6	g.116654C>T	c.454C>T	p.Y136	-	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
3'UTR	g.117170C>T	c.*501C>T	Ex6+534C>T	rs17016074	[Mueller et al., 2005]
3'UTR	g.117562C>T	c.*893C>T	Ex6+926C>T	rs356165	[Pals et al., 2004a]

**Supp. Table S1-2. SNCA Copy number variations**<sup>(a)</sup>

Region	cDNA Numbering	Alias	Mutation Description	Reference
Complete gene	c.(?_70)_(*2533_?)[3]	tripSNCA	Chromosome 4q genomic triplication of unknown size containing <i>SNCA</i> and including <i>HERC5</i> , <i>PIGY</i> , <i>HERC3</i> , <i>NAPIL5</i> , <i>FAM13A0S</i> , <i>AX748242</i> , <i>FAM13A1</i> , <i>KIAA0914</i> , <i>TIGD2</i> , <i>AK026379</i> , <i>GPRIN3</i>	[Singleton et al., 2003]
Complete gene	c.(?_70)_(*2533_?)[3]	tripSNCA	Chromosome 4q genomic triplication of unknown size containing <i>SNCA</i> and including <i>CR05611</i> , <i>AK123890</i> , <i>MMRN1</i> , <i>MGC48628</i> and <i>KIAA1680</i>	[Farrer et al., 2004]
Complete gene	c.(?_70)_(*2533_?)[3]	tripSNCA	Chromosome 4q genomic triplication of unknown size containing <i>SNCA</i> and including <i>AK026379</i> , <i>GPRIN3</i> , <i>CR05611</i> , <i>AK123890</i> , <i>MMRN1</i> , <i>MGC48628</i> , <i>KIAA1680</i> and <i>TMSL3</i>	[Ibanez et al., 2009]
Complete gene	c.(?_70)_(*2533_?)dup	dupSNCA	Chromosome 4q genomic duplication of unknown size containing <i>SNCA</i> and including <i>CR05611</i> , <i>AK123890</i> , <i>MMRN1</i> , <i>MGC48628</i> and <i>KIAA1680</i>	[Fuchs et al., 2007]
Complete gene	c.(?_70)_(*2533_?)dup	dupSNCA	Chromosome 4q genomic duplication of unknown size containing <i>SNCA</i> and including at least <i>FAM13A1</i> , <i>KIAA0914</i> , <i>TIGD2</i> , <i>AK026379</i> , <i>GPRIN3</i> and <i>CR05611</i>	[Chartier-Harlin et al., 2004]
Complete gene	c.(?_70)_(*2533_?)dup	dupSNCA	Chromosome 4q genomic duplication of unknown size containing <i>SNCA</i> and including at least <i>CR05611</i> and <i>AK123890</i>	[Ibanez et al., 2004]
Complete gene	c.(?_70)_(*2533_?)dup	dupSNCA	Chromosome 4q genomic duplication of unknown size containing <i>SNCA</i> and including at least <i>CR05611</i> , <i>AK123890</i> and <i>MMRN1</i>	[Ibanez et al., 2004]
Complete gene	c.(?_70)_(*2533_?)dup	dupSNCA	Chromosome 4q genomic duplication of unknown size containing <i>SNCA</i> and including <i>CR05611</i> , <i>AK123890</i> and <i>MMRN1</i>	[Nishioka et al., 2006]
Complete gene	c.(?_70)_(*2533_?)dup	dupSNCA	Chromosome 4q genomic duplication of unknown size containing <i>SNCA</i> and including at least <i>CR05611</i> , <i>AK123890</i> , <i>MMRN1</i> , <i>MGC48628</i> and <i>KIAA1680</i>	[Nishioka et al., 2006]
Complete gene	c.(?_70)_(*2533_?)dup	dupSNCA	Chromosome 4q genomic duplication of unknown size containing at least <i>SNCA</i>	[Ahn et al., 2008; Nuytemans et al., 2009]
Complete gene	c.(?_70)_(*2533_?)dup	dupSNCA	Chromosome 4q genomic duplication of unknown size containing <i>SNCA</i> and including 32 more known or predicted genes	[Ikeuchi et al., 2008]
Complete gene	c.(?_70)_(*2533_?)dup	dupSNCA	Chromosome 4q genomic duplication of unknown size containing <i>SNCA</i> and including 44 more known or predicted genes	[Ibanez et al., 2009]
Complete gene	c.(?_70)_(*2533_?)dup	dupSNCA	Chromosome 4q genomic duplication of unknown size containing <i>SNCA</i> and including 34 more known or predicted genes	[Ibanez et al., 2009]

Region	cDNA Numbering	Alias	Mutation Description	Reference
Complete gene	c.(?_-70)(*2533_?)dup	dupSNCA	Chromosome 4q genomic duplication of unknown size containing <i>SNCA</i> and including <i>CR05611</i> , <i>AK123890</i> , <i>MMRN1</i> , <i>MGC48628</i> and <i>KIAA1680</i>	[Ibanez et al., 2009]
Complete gene	c.(?_-70)(*2533_?)dup	dupSNCA	Chromosome 4q genomic duplication of unknown size containing <i>SNCA</i> and including <i>CR05611</i> and <i>AK123890</i>	[Ibanez et al., 2009]

For all references please visit the Parkinson Disease mutation database PDmutDB (<http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>).

<sup>(a)</sup> NG numbering: NG\_011851.1; cDNA numbering: NM\_001146055.1; protein numbering: NP\_000336.1. Nucleotide numbering reflects cDNA numbering with +1 corresponding to the A of the ATG translation initiation codon in the reference sequence, according to journal guidelines ([www.hgvs.org/mutnomen](http://www.hgvs.org/mutnomen)). The initiation codon is codon 1.

† Also observed in control individuals

Nuytemans et al., *Human Mutation***Supp. Table S2. *LRRK2* Classic mutations<sup>(a)</sup>**

(a) Missense, nonsense and frameshift mutations

Region	NG numbering	cDNA Numbering	Protein Numbering	dbSNP number	Reference
EX1	g.5149G>A	c.28G>A	p.E10K	-	[Nichols et al., 2007]
EX2	g.5548C>T	c.155C>T	p.S52F§	rs72546335	[Lesage et al., 2009]
EX4	g.15624T>C	c.356T>C	p.L119P	rs33995463	[Zimprich et al., 2004a]
EX6	g.20533C>T	c.632C>T	p.A211V†	-	[Xiomerisiou et al., 2007]
EX6	g.20584G>C	c.647G>C	p.C228S*	rs56108242	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX9	g.31263G>A	c.1000G>A	p.E334K	-	[Nichols et al., 2007]
EX9	g.31351A>G	c.1088A>G	p.N363S	rs72546336	[Lesage et al., 2009]
EX9	g.31359G>A	c.1096G>A	p.V366M§	-	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
EX11	g.32974C>T	c.1256C>T	p.A419V	rs34594498	[Di Fonzo et al., 2006b]
EX13	g.39568G>A	c.1517G>A	p.R506Q	-	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
EX14	g.43865A>G	c.1630A>G	p.K544E	-	[Xiomerisiou et al., 2007]
EX14	g.43888C>G	c.1653C>G	p.N551K	rs7308720	[Mata et al., 2005b]
EX18	g.58157C>T	c.2147C>T	p.A716V*	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX18	g.58144A>G	c.2134A>G	p.M712V	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX18	g.58177A>G	c.2167A>G	p.I723V	rs10878307	[Mata et al., 2005b]
EX19	g.63887C>T	c.2264C>T	p.P755L	rs34410987	[Di Fonzo et al., 2006b]
EX19	g.64001G>T	c.2378G>T	p.R793M†	rs35173587	[Zimprich et al., 2004a]
EX19	g.64051A>G	c.2428A>G	p.I810V	rs72546337	[Lesage et al., 2009]
EX20	g.67451A>G	c.2611A>G	p.K871E*	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX21	g.73614G>x	c.2769G>x	p.Q923H	rs58559150	[Camargos et al., 2009]
EX21	g.73634A>G	c.2789A>G	p.Q930R	-	[Berg et al., 2005]
EX25	g.75456G>A	c.2918G>A	p.S973N	-	[Haubenberger et al., 2007]
EX23	g.75556A>G	c.3018A>G	p.I1006M	-	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
EX24	g.78336G>A	c.3200G>A	p.R1067Q†	-	[Skipper et al., 2005]
EX24	g.78423C>G	c.3287C>G	p.S1096C	-	[Berg et al., 2005]
EX24	g.78469G>T	c.3333G>T	p.Q1111H	-	[Nichols et al., 2007]
EX25	g.79115A>G	c.3364A>G	p.I1122V	rs34805604	[Zimprich et al., 2004a]
EX25	g.79202G>A	c.3451G>A	p.A1151T	-	[Schlitter et al., 2006]
EX25	g.79245T>C	c.3494T>C	p.L1165P	-	[Chen-Plotkin et al., 2008]
EX26	g.82856A>G	c.3574A>G	p.I1192V	-	[Nichols et al., 2007]
EX27	g.83994A>G	c.3647A>G	p.H1216R	rs72546324	[Lesage et al., 2009]
EX27	g.84030G>C	c.3683G>C	p.S1228T	rs60185966	[Berg et al., 2005]
EX28	g.85781C>G	c.3784C>G	p.P1262A*,§	rs4640000	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]

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EX29	g.88471G>A	c.3974G>A	p.R1325Q	rs72546338	[Nuytemans et al., 2008]
EX29	g.88608A>G	c.4111A>G	p.I1371V	rs17466213	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2005]
EX30	g.89099G>A	c.4193G>A	p.R1398H	rs7133914	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2005]
EX30	g.89135C>T	c.4229C>T	p.T1410M	rs72546327	[Lesage et al., 2009]
EX30	g.89164G>A	c.4258GA	p.D1420N	-	[Gao et al., 2009]
EX31	g.90424C>G	c.4321C>G	p.R1441G	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2004]
EX31	g.90424C>T	c.4321C>T	p.R1441C	rs33939927	[Zimprich et al., 2004a]
EX31	g.90425G>A	c.4322G>A	p.R1441H	rs34995376	[Mata et al., 2005b]
EX31	g.90427G>C	c.4324G>C	p.A1442P	-	[Huang et al., 2007]
EX31	g.90440C>T	c.4337C>T	p.P1446L	-	[Zabetian et al., 2009]
EX31	g.90451G>A	c.4348G>A	p.V1450I	-	[Zabetian et al., 2009]
EX31	g.90505A>G	c.4402A>G	p.K1468E	-	[Nuytemans et al., 2008]
EX31	g.90551G>A	c.4448G>A	p.R1483Q	-	[Nuytemans et al., 2008]
EX32	g.93966G>A	c.4541G>A	p.R1514Q	rs35507033	[Zimprich et al., 2004a]
EX32	g.94049C>T	c.4624C>T	p.P1542S	rs33958906	[Mata et al., 2005b]
EX34	g.99988T>C	c.4838T>C	p.V1613A	-	[Pchelina et al., 2008]
EX34	g.100036G>C	c.4883G>C	p.R1628P	rs33949390	[Mata et al., 2005b]
EX34	g.100087T>C	c.4937T>C	p.M1646T	rs35303786	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2004]
EX34	g.100089T>A	c.4939T>A	p.S1647T	rs11564148	[Mata et al., 2005b]
EX35	g.101104A>T	c.5096A>G	p.Y1699C	rs35801418	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2004]
EX36	g.102037G>A	c.5183G>A	p.R1728H	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX36	g.102037G>T	c.5183G>T	p.R1728L	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX37	g.102376G>T	c.5385G>T	p.L1795F	-	[Nichols et al., 2007]
EX38	g.103245A>G	c.5605A>G	p.M1869V	-	[Di Fonzo et al., 2006b]
EX38	g.103246T>C	c.5606T>C	p.M1869T†	rs35602796	[Farrer et al., 2005]
EX38	g.103250G>T	c.5610G>T	p.L1870F*	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX38	g.103260G>T	c.5620G>T	p.E1874X	-	[Di Fonzo et al., 2006b]
EX40	g.115021G>A	c.5822G>A	p.R1941H	-	[Khan et al., 2005b]
EX41	g.120351T>C	c.6016T>C	p.Y2006H	-	[Lesage et al., 2007a]
EX41	g.120370T>C	c.6035T>C	p.I2012T	rs34015634	[Tomiya et al., 2006]
EX41	g.120390G>A	c.6055G>A	p.G2019S†	rs34637584	[Di Fonzo et al., 2005]
EX41	g.120394T>C	c.6059T>C	p.I2020T	rs35870237	[Zimprich et al., 2004a]
EX41	g.120426A>T	c.6091A>T	p.T2031S	-	[Lesage et al., 2007a]
EX42	g.126874A>G	c.6241A>G	p.N2081D	rs33995883	[Zimprich et al., 2004a]
EX44	g.131569C>T	c.6422C>T	p.T2141M	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX44	g.131575G>A	c.6428G>A	p.R2143H	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]

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EX44	g.131713A>G	c.6566A>G	p.Y2189C	rs35658131	[Nuytemans et al., 2008]
EX48	g.143430C>T	c.7067C>T	p.T2356I	-	[Khan et al., 2005b]
EX48	g.143531G>A	c.7168G>A	p.V2390M	-	[Clarimon et al., 2008]
EX49	g.144833G>A	c.7183G>A	p.E2395K*,§	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX49	g.144840T>C	c.7190T>C	p.M2397T	rs3761863	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2005]
EX50	g.147002T>A	c.7397T>A	p.L2466H	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX51	g.147639delC	c.7468delC	p.Q2490NfsX3†	-	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]

## (b) Splice, silent and UTR variants

Region	NG numbering	cDNA Numbering	Alias	dbSNP number	Reference
5'UTR	g.5078G>T	c.-44G>T	c.-44G>T	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
5'UTR	g.5092G>C	c.-30G>C	c.-30G>C	rs72546314	[Lesage et al., 2009]
EX5	g.17979T>C	c.457T>C	p.L153	rs10878245	[Mata et al., 2005b]
EX5	g.18068A>G	c.546A>G	p.K182	rs35517158	[Mata et al., 2005b]
EX7	g.23658T>C	c.825T>C	p.H275	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX8	g.29844C>T	c.867C>T	p.N289	rs17490713	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX8	g.29913G>T	c.936G>T	p.A312	rs41286466	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
IVS9	g.31445G>A	-	IVS9-10C>A	rs7955902	[Di Fonzo et al., 2006a]
IVS10	g.32896A>G	-	IVS10-4A>G*	rs7135747	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX12	g.37332T>C	c.1383T>C	p.S461	rs35847451	[Mata et al., 2005b]
EX13	g.39515A>T	c.1464A>T	p.L488	-	[Nichols et al., 2007]
IVS16	g.57864delT	-	IVS16-14delT*	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX17	g.57958A>C	c.2022A>C	p.V674	rs72546319	[Lesage et al., 2009]
EX18	g.58131C>T	c.2121C>T	p.Y707*	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX19	g.64106T>C	c.2481T>C	p.S827	-	[Nichols et al., 2007]
IVS19	g.64128_64131delGTAA	-	IVS19+5_8delGTAA	-	[Johnson et al., 2007]
IVS19	g.67332_67333insT	-	IVS19-9_8insT	rs36220740	[Di Fonzo et al., 2006a]
EX22	g.74883T>C	c.2857T>C	p.L953	rs7966550	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2005]
EX24	g.78478A>G	c.3342A>G	p.L1114§	rs35808389	[Zimprich et al., 2004a]
IVS25	g.82771delT	-	IVS25-8delT†	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
IVS27	g.85764C>T	-	IVS27-9C>T	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
EX30	g.89175G>A	c.4269G>A	p.K1423	rs11175964	[Mata et al., 2005b]
EX30	g.89196C>T	c.4290C>T	p.A1430	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]
IVS30	g.89235delT	-	IVS30+12delT†	-	[Di Fonzo et al., 2006a]
IVS30	g.90415C>T	-	IVS30-6C>T	rs56082834	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
EX31	g.90426C>T	c.4323C>T	p.R1441§	-	[Gaig et al., 2008]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
IVS31	g.90642A>G	-	IVS31+3A>G	rs41286476	[Zabetian et al., 2005]																
IVS32	g.94177G>A	-	IVS32+14G>A	rs72546328	[Lesage et al., 2009]																
IVS33	g.95296T>A	-	IVS33+6T>A	-	[Skipper et al., 2005]																
<i>EX34</i>	<i>g.100022C&gt;A</i>	<i>c.4872C&gt;A</i>	<i>p.G1624</i>	<i>rs1427263</i>	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2005]																
<i>EX34</i>	<i>g.100061A&gt;G</i>	<i>c.4911A&gt;G</i>	<i>p.K1637</i>	<i>rs11176013</i>	[Mata et al., 2005b]																
<i>EX37</i>	<i>g.102448T&gt;C</i>	<i>c.5457T&gt;C</i>	<i>p.G1819</i>	<i>rs10878371</i>	[Mata et al., 2005b]																
IVS37	g.103141A>G	-	IVS37-9A>G†	rs41286460	[Di Fonzo et al., 2006a]																
IVS38	g.103303C>T	-	IVS38+7C>T	rs36212069	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]																
<i>EX41</i>	<i>g.120348C&gt;T</i>	<i>c.6013C&gt;T</i>	<i>p.L2005*</i>	-	[Orr-Urtreger et al., 2007]																
<i>EX41</i>	<i>g.120389C&gt;T</i>	<i>c.6054C&gt;T</i>	<i>p.Y2018*</i>	-	[Orr-Urtreger et al., 2007]																
<i>EX43</i>	<i>g.128442G&gt;A</i>	<i>c.6324G&gt;A</i>	<i>p.E2108</i>	<i>rs10878405</i>	[Mata et al., 2005b]																
<i>EX44</i>	<i>g.131657C&gt;A</i>	<i>c.6510C&gt;A</i>	<i>p.G2170</i>	<i>rs34869625</i>	[Mata et al., 2005b]																
IVS46	g.139236T>A	-	IVS46-14T>A	rs72546333	[Lesage et al., 2009]																
IVS46	g.139242delT	-	IVS46-8delT	rs72546334	[Lesage et al., 2009]																
IVS47	g.143383delT	-	IVS47-9delT	rs11317573	[Di Fonzo et al., 2006a]																
<i>EX48</i>	<i>g.143518A&gt;G</i>	<i>c.7155A&gt;G</i>	<i>p.G2385</i>	<i>rs33962975</i>	[Mata et al., 2005b]																
<i>EX49</i>	<i>g.144946C&gt;G</i>	<i>c.7296C&gt;G</i>	<i>p.G2432*</i>	-	[Paisan-Ruiz et al., 2008]																

For all references please visit the Parkinson Disease mutation database PDmutDB (<http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>).

<sup>(a)</sup> NG numbering: NG\_011709.1; cDNA numbering: NM\_198578.2; protein numbering: NP\_940980.3. Nucleotide numbering reflects cDNA numbering with +1 corresponding to the A of the ATG translation initiation codon in the reference sequence, according to journal guidelines ([www.hgvs.org/mutnomen](http://www.hgvs.org/mutnomen)). The initiation codon is codon 1.

\* Only observed in control individuals;

† Also observed in control individuals;

§ In proximity to exon/intron boundary;

*Italic*: known polymorphism



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(a) Missense, nonsense and frameshift mutations						
Region	NG numbering	cDNA Numbering	Protein Numbering	Alias	dbSNP number	Reference
EX1	g.0005135A>T	c.1A>T	p.0?	Met1Leu	-	[Rawal et al., 2003]
EX	g.0289335G>A	c.13G>A	p.V5I	Val5Ile	-	[Camargos et al., 2009]
EX2	g.0289351G>A	c.29G>A	p.S10N	Ser10Asn	-	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
EX2	g.0289356G>C	c.34G>C	p.G12R	Gly12Arg	-	[Mellick et al., 2009]
EX2	g.0289365G>A	c.43G>A	p.V15M	Val15Met	-	[Munoz et al., 2002]
EX2	g.0289374G>A	c.52G>A	p.D18N	Asp18Asn	-	[Annesi et al., 2007]
EX2	g.0289414C>A	c.92C>A	p.A31D	Ala31Asp	-	[Chaudhary et al., 2006]
EX2	g.0289417A>C	c.95A>C	p.K32T	Lys32Thr	-	[Tarantino et al., 2007]
EX2	g.0289419C>T	c.97C>T	p.R33X	Arg33Stop	-	[Maruyama et al., 2000]
EX2	g.0289420G>A	c.98G>A	p.R33Q	Arg33Gln	-	[Hertz et al., 2006]
EX2	g.0289423delA	c.101delA	p.Q34RfsX10	Gln34fs	-	[Nisipeanu et al., 2001]
EX2	g.0289423_0289424delAG	c.101_102delAG	p.Q34RfsX5	Gln34fs	rs55777503	[Abbas et al., 1999]
EX2	g.0289423A>G	c.101A>G	p.Q34R	Gln34Arg	-	[Biswas et al., 2006]
EX2	g.0289432C>T	c.110C>T	p.P37L	Pro37Leu	-	[Kann et al., 2002]
EX2	g.0289440C>T	c.118C>T	p.Q40X	Gln40Stop	-	[Choi et al., 2008]
EX2	g.0289446C>T	c.124C>T	p.R42C	Arg42Cys	-	[Biswas et al., 2006]
EX2	g.0289447G>A	c.125G>A	p.R42H	Arg42His	-	[Madegowda et al., 2005]
EX2	g.0289447G>C	c.125G>C	p.R42P	Arg42Pro	-	[Terreni et al., 2001]
EX2	g.0289458G>A	c.136G>A	p.A46T	Ala46Thr	-	[Okubadejo et al., 2008]
EX2	g.0289458G>C	c.136G>C	p.A46P	Ala46Pro	-	[Xu et al., 2002]
EX2	g.0289477delA	c.155delA	p.N52MfsX29	Asn52fs	-	[Lucking et al., 2000]
EX2	g.0289478_0289479insT	c.156_157insT	p.D53X	Asp53Stop	-	[Aguiar et al., 2008]
EX2	g.0289482T>A	c.160T>A	p.W54R	Trp54Arg	-	[Camargos et al., 2009]
EX2	g.0289486C>T	c.164C>T	p.T55I	Thr55Ile	-	[Rocca et al., 2007]
EX2	g.0289489T>A	c.167T>A	p.V56E	Val56Glu	-	[Hoenicka et al., 2002]
EX3	g.0470086_0470087insGT	c.220_221insGT	p.W74CfsX8	Trp74fs	-	[Abbas et al., 1999]
EX3	g.0470101G>T	c.235G>T	p.E79X	Glu79Stop	-	[Foroud et al., 2003]
EX3	g.0470111C>A	c.245C>A	p.A82E†	Ala82Glu	rs55774500	[Hedrich et al., 2001]
EX3	g.0470122G>A	c.256G>A	p.D86N	Asp86Asn	-	[Ciro, I et al., 2007]
EX3	g.0470166G>C	c.300G>C	p.Q100H	Gln100His	-	[Chen et al., 2003]
EX3	g.0470176C>T	c.310C>T	p.R104W	Arg104Trp	-	[Varrone et al., 2004]
EX3	g.0470203_0470242del40	c.337_376del40	p.P113TfsX51	Pro113fs / ex3 Δ40bp	-	[Farrer et al., 2001a]
EX3	g.0470263_0470265delCCA	c.397_399delCCA	p.P133del	Pro133del	-	[Hedrich et al., 2004b]

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EX3	g.0531566A>G	c.428A>G	p.Y143C	Tyr134Cys	-	[Biswas et al., 2006]
EX4	g.0531572G>A	c.434G>A	p.S145N	Ser145Asn	-	[Varrone et al., 2004]
EX4	g.0531596C>G	c.458V>G	p.P153R†	Pro153Arg	rs55654276	[Wang et al., 2008]
EX4	g.0531621A>T	c.483A>T	p.K161N	Lys161Asn	-	[Abbas et al., 1999]
EX4	g.0531635G>A	c.497G>A	p.C166T	Cys166Tyr	-	[Brooks et al., 2009]
EX4	g.051638G>A	c.500G>A	p.S167N	Ser167Asn	rs1801474	[Hattori et al., 1998a]
EX4	g.0531649C>T	c.511C>T	p.Q171X	Gln171Stop	-	[Brooks et al., 2009]
EX4	g.0531656C>T	c.518C>T	p.T173M*	Thr173Met	-	[Kay et al., 2007]
EX5	g.0678630delG	c.536delG	p.G179VXfs9	Gly179fs	-	[Hattori et al., 1998a]
EX5	g.0678668A>C	c.574A>C	p.M192L	Met192Leu	rs9456735	[Hedrich et al., 2002]
EX5	g.0678668A>G	c.574A>G	p.M192V	Met192Val	-	[Dachsel et al., 2006]
EX5	g.0678694C>G	c.600C>G	p.H200Q	His200Gln	rs72480421	[Bardien et al., 2009]
EX6	g.0759399A>G	c.632A>G	p.K211R	Lys211Arg	-	[Periquet et al., 2001]
EX6	g.0759400A>T	c.633A>T	p.K211N	Lys211Asn	-	[Lucking et al., 2000]
EX6	g.0759401delT	c.634delT	p.C212VfsX13	Cys212fs	-	[Sironi et al., 2008]
EX6	g.0759401T>G	c.634T>G	p.C212G	Cys212Gly	-	[Shyu et al., 2005]
EX6	g.0759402G>A	c.635G>A	p.C212Y	Cys212Tyr	-	[Pineda-Trujillo et al., 2001]
EX6	g.0759412C>A	c.645C>A	p.H215Q	His215Gln	-	[Pigullo et al., 2004]
EX6	g.0759455G>A	c.688G>A	p.A230T	Ala230Thr	-	[Sironi et al., 2008]
EX6	g.0759468G>A	c.701G>A	p.R234Q	Arg234Gln	-	[Hertz et al., 2006]
EX6	g.0759481C>G	c.714G>A	p.C238W	Cys238Trp	-	[Sironi et al., 2008]
EX6	g.0759486C>G	c.719C>G	p.T240R	Thr240Arg	-	[Hattori et al., 1998b]
EX6	g.0759486C>T	c.719C>T	p.T240M	Thr240Met	-	[Periquet et al., 2003]
EX6	g.0759494G>A	c.727G>A	p.D243N†	Asp243Asn	-	[Romito et al., 2005]
EX6	g.0759497G>A	c.730G>A	p.V244I*,§	Val244Ile	-	[Kay et al., 2007]
EX7	g.0946918G>A	c.758G>A	p.C253Y	Cys253Tyr	-	[Sironi et al., 2008]
EX7	g.0946918G>T	c.758G>T	p.C253F	Cys253Phe	-	[Guo et al., 2008]
EX7	g.0946919C>G	c.759C>G	p.C253W	Cys253Trp	-	[Oliveira et al., 2003]
EX7	g.0946926C>T	c.766C>T	p.R256C	Arg256Cys	-	[Abbas et al., 1999]
EX7	g.0946932G>A	c.772G>A	p.V258M	Val258Met	-	[Shyu et al., 2005]
EX7	g.0946954A>G	c.794A>G	p.H265R	His265Arg	-	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
EX7	g.0946959T>C	c.799T>C	p.Y267H	Tyr267His	-	[Lee et al., 2009]
EX7	g.0946964T>A	c.804T>A	p.C268X	Cys268Stop	-	[Lucking et al., 2000]
EX7	g.0946973A>T	c.813A>T	p.R271S	Arg271Ser	-	[Chen et al., 2003]
EX7	g.0946974C>A	c.814C>A	p.L272I	Leu272Ile	-	[Li et al., 2005a]
EX7	g.0946978A>G	c.818A>G	p.N273S†	Asn273Ser	-	[Lesage et al., 2008]

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4	EX7	g.0946983C>T	c.823C>T	p.R275W†	Arg275Trp	rs34424986	[Abbas et al., 1999]
5	EX7	g.0946998G>A	c.838G>A	p.D280N	Asp280Asn	rs72480422	[Lucking et al., 2000]
6	EX7	g.0947008T>C	c.848T>C	p.L283P	Leu283Pro	rs56754308	[Macedo et al., 2009]
7	EX7	g.0947010G>C	c.850G>C	p.G284R	Gly284Arg	-	[Wu et al., 2005]
8	EX7	g.0947025T>G	c.865T>G	p.C289G§	Cys289Gly	rs55961220	[Lucking et al., 2000]
9	EX7	g.0947031delG	c.871delG	p.A291LfsX7	Ala291fs	-	[Munoz et al., 2000]
10	EX8	g.1163407A>C	c.892A>C	p.I298L	Ile298Leu	-	[Wang et al., 2008]
11	EX8	g.1163408T>G	c.893T>G	p.I298S	Ile298Ser	-	[Lesage et al., 2008]
12	EX8	g.1163445G>C	c.930G>C	p.E310D	Glu310Asp	rs72480423	[Bardien et al., 2009]
13	EX8	g.1163446C>T	c.931C>T	p.Q311X	Gln311Stop	-	[Hattori et al., 1998b]
14	EX8	g.1163448G>T	c.933G>T	p.Q311H§	Gln311His	-	[Shyu et al., 2005]
15	EX9	g.1183834_1183839del6	c.968_973delGTGTCC	p.C323_V324del	Cys323fs	-	[Guo et al., 2008]
16	EX9	g.1183837delT	c.971delT	p.V324AfsX111	Val324fs	-	[Klein et al., 2000]
17	EX9	g.1183849G>A	c.983G>A	p.G328E	Gly328Glu	-	[Lucking et al., 2000]
18	EX9	g.1183866C>T	c.1000C>T	p.R334C†	Arg334Cys	-	[Lucking et al., 2000]
19	EX9	g.1183867G>A	c.1001G>A	p.R334H	Arg334His	-	[Okubadejo et al., 2008]
20	EX9	g.1183881G>T	c.1015G>T	p.A339S	Ala339Ser	-	[Chen et al., 2003]
21	EX9	g.1183907_1183908delGA	c.1041_1042delGA	p.R348EfsX21	Arg348fs	-	[Lucking et al., 2000]
22	EX9	g.1183912_1183913delAA	c.1046_1047delAA	p.K349SfsX20	Lys349fs	-	[Hedrich et al., 2001]
23	EX9	g.1183917A>C	c.1051A>C	p.T351P	Thr351Pro	-	[Kann et al., 2002]
24	EX9	g.1183942G>A	c.1076G>A	p.G359D†	Gly359Asp	-	[Madegowda et al., 2005]
25	EX10	g.1345938C>T	c.1096C>T	p.R366W	Arg366Trp	rs56092260	[Wang et al., 1999]
26	EX10	g.1345939G>A	c.1097G>A	p.R366Q	Arg366Gln	-	[Wang et al., 2008]
27	EX10	g.1345980G>C	c.1138G>C	p.V380L	Val380Leu	rs1801582	[Abbas et al., 1999]
28	EX11	g.1372605delGA	c.1175_1176delGA	p.R392SfsX3	Arg392fs	-	[Alvarez et al., 2001]
29	EX11	g.1372610G>A	c.1180G>A	p.D394N	Asp394Asn	rs1801334	[Abbas et al., 1999]
30	EX11	g.1372613G>T	c.1183G>T	p.E395X	Glu395Stop	-	[Bras et al., 2008]
31	EX11	g.1372616A>G	c.1186A>G	p.R396G	Arg396Gly	-	[Wu et al., 2005]
32	EX11	g.1372622G>A	c.1192G>A	p.A398T	Ala398Thr	-	[Periquet et al., 2003]
33	EX11	g.1372634C>T	c.1204C>T	p.R402C†	Arg402Cys	rs55830907	[Poorkaj et al., 2004]
34	EX11	g.1372635G>A	c.1205G>A	p.R402H	Arg402His	-	[Sun et al., 2006]
35	EX11	g.1372655G>T	c.1225G>T	p.E409X	Glu409Stop	-	[Sironi et al., 2008]
36	EX11	g.1372674C>A	c.1244C>A	p.T415N†	Thr415Asn	-	[Abbas et al., 1999]
37	EX11	g.1372682T>C	c.1252T>C	p.C418R	Cys418Arg	-	[Bertoli-Avella et al., 2005]
38	EX11	g.1372691_1372692insA	c.1283_1284insA	p.N428KfsX141	Asn428fs	-	[Rawal et al., 2003]
39	EX12	g.1382592G>A	c.1286G>A	p.G429E§	Gly429Glu	-	[Bruggemann et al., 2009]
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EX12	g.1382595G>A	c.1289G>A	p.G430D	Gly430Asp	-	[Lucking et al., 2000]
EX12	g.1382598G>T	c.1292G>T	p.C431F	Cys431Phe	-	[Maruyama et al., 2000]
EX12	g.1382616C>T	c.1310C>T	p.P437L†	Pro437Leu	-	[Hedrich et al., 2002]
EX12	g.1382627T>C	c.1321T>C	p.C441R	Cys441Arg	-	[Shyu et al., 2005]
EX12	g.1382636G>C	c.1330G>C	p.E444Q	Glu444Gln	-	[Madegowda et al., 2005]
EX12	g.1382641G>A	c.1335G>A	p.W445X	Trp445Stop	-	[Rawal et al., 2003]
EX12	g.1382664G>A	c.1358G>A	p.W453X	Trp453Stop	rs34424986	[Abbas et al., 1999]
EX12	g.1382678A>C	c.1372A>C	p.M458L	Met458Leu	-	[Brooks et al., 2009]
EX12	g.1382684_1382685insG	c.1378_1379insG	p.D460GfsX109	Asp460fs	-	[Chan et al., 2008]
EX12	g.1382699G>A	c.1393G>A	p.V465M	Val465Met	-	[Pigullo et al., 2004]

## (b) Splice, silent and UTR variants

Region	NG numbering	cDNA Numbering	Protein Numbering	Alias	dbSNP number	Reference
5'UTR	g.0005082C>T	c.-53C>T	p.?*	c.-53C>T	-	[Kay et al., 2007]
5'UTR	g.0005091C>A	c.-44C>A	p.?	c.-44C>A	-	[Kay et al., 2007]
5'UTR	g.0005096G>T	c.-39G>T	p.?	c.-39G>T	-	[Bruggemann et al., 2009]
5'UTR	g.0005114G>T	c.-21G>T	p.?	c.-21G>T	-	[Hedrich et al., 2002]
5'UTR	g.0005129G>C	c.-6G>C	p.?	c.-6G>C	-	[Varrone et al., 2004]
IVS1	g.0005142G>A	-	p.?	IVS1+1G>A	-	[Illarioshkin et al., 2003]
EX2	g.0289370G>A	c.48G>A	p.E16†	Glu16	-	[Okubadejo et al., 2008]
EX3	g.0289373C>x	c.51C>x	p.V17	Val17	-	[Myhre et al., 2008a]
EX3	g.0289433G>A	c.111G>A	p.P37	Pro37	-	[Okubadejo et al., 2008]
EX3	g.047238C>T	c.372C>T	p.H124	His124	-	[Chen et al., 2003]
EX4	g.0531660C>T	c.522C>T	p.L174	Leu174	-	[Brooks et al., 2009]
EX4	g.0531669C>A	c.531C>A	p.T177*,§	Thr177	-	[Kay et al., 2007]
IVS4	g.0531682T>C	-	p.?	IVS4+10T>C	-	[Chan et al., 2008]
IVS5	g.0678714T>A	-	p.?	IVS5+2T>A	-	[Scherfler et al., 2004]
EX7	g.0946925A>T	c.765A>T	p.S255†	Ser255	-	[Kay et al., 2007]
EX7	g.0946943A>G	c.783A>G	p.L261	Leu261	rs9456711	[Hedrich et al., 2002]
EX7	g.0946976C>T	c.816C>T	p.L272	Leu272	-	[Chaudhary et al., 2006]
EX7	g.0946997C>T	c.837C>T	p.H279	His279	-	[Pigullo et al., 2004]
IVS7	g.1163384C>G	-	p.?	IVS7-3C>G	-	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
IVS7	g.1163386G>C	-	p.?	IVS7-1G>C	-	[Rawal et al., 2003]
EX8	g.1163434C>T	c.919C>T	p.L307	Leu307	-	[Sironi et al., 2008]
IVS8	g.1183797C>T	-	p.?	IVS8-3C>T	-	[Pigullo et al., 2004]
EX9	g.1183823T>C	c.957T>C	p.G319	Gly319	-	[Okubadejo et al., 2008]
EX9	g.1183883G>A	c.1017G>A	p.A339	Ala339	-	[Abbas et al., 1999]

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IVS9	g.1345925G>A	-	p.?	IVS9-1G>A	-	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
EX11	g.1372636T>C	c.1206T>C	p.R402	Arg402	-	[Bardien et al., 2009]
IVS11	g.1382589C>G	-	p.*/p.G429EfsX5	IVS11-3C>G	-	[Bertoli-Avella et al., 2005]
3'UTR	g.1382720G>A	c.*16G>A	p.?	*16G>A	rs61730194	[Bardien et al., 2009]
3'UTR	g.1382798A>G	c.*94A>G	p.*†	*94A>G	rs62637702	[Sironi et al., 2008]
3'UTR	g.1382798_1382799delins4	c.*94_*95delinsGCGC	p.?	*94_95delinsGCGC	-	[Sironi et al., 2008]
3'UTR	g.1382807C>T	c.*103C>T	p.?	*103C>T	-	[Bardien et al., 2009]

**Supp. Table S3-2. *PARK2* copy number variations<sup>(a)</sup>**

Region	NG Numbering	cDNA Numbering	Protein Numbering	Alias	Reference
Prom+EX1	-	c.(8-?)_oPACRG:(157-?)del	p.0	prom+ex1del (NP)	[Lesage et al., 2007b]
EX1	-	c.(-134-?)_(7+?)del	p.?	ex1del (NP)	[Hedrich et al., 2002]
EX1	-	c.(-134-?)_(7+?)del	p.?	ex1dup (NP)	[Sun et al., 2006]
EX1-4	-	c.(-134-?)_(534+?)del	p.?	ex1-4del (NP)	[Chung et al., 2008]
EX2	-	c.(8-?)_(171+?)del	p.V3EfsX3	ex2del (NP)	[Lucking et al., 2000]
EX2	-	c.(8-?)_(171+?)dup	p.*/p.N58CfsX41†	ex2dup (NP)	[Simon-Sanchez et al., 2008]
EX2	-	c.(8-?)_(171+?) [3]	p.N58CfsX41	ex2trip (NP)	[Lucking et al., 2000]
EX2-3	-	c.(8-?)_(412+?)del	p.V3AfsX329	ex2-3del (NP)	[Lucking et al., 2000]
EX2-3	-	c.(8-?)_(412+?)dup	p.*/p.A138VfsX464	ex2-3dup (NP)	[Nichols et al., 2002]
EX2-4	-	c.(8-?)_(534+?)del	p.V3GfsX7	ex2-4del (NP)	[Maruyama et al., 2000]
EX2-4	-	c.(8-?)_(534+?)dup	p.*/p.G179CfsX41†	ex2-4dup (NP)	[Periquet et al., 2003]
EX2-4	-	c.(8-?)_(534+?) [3]	p.*/p.G179CfsX41	ex2-4trip (NP)	[Mata et al., 2005a]
EX2-5	-	c.(8-?)_(618+?)del	p.V3GfsX5	ex2-5del (NP)	[Kann et al., 2002]
EX2-12	-	c.(8-?)_(3939+?)dup	p.?	ex2-12dup (NP)	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
EX3	-	c.(172-?)_(412+?)del	p.N58QfsX39	ex3del (NP)	[Hattori et al., 1998a]
EX3	-	c.(172-?)_(412+?)dup	p.*/p.A138EfsX3	ex3dup (NP)	[Lucking et al., 2000]
EX3-4	-	c.(172-?)_(534+?)del	p.N58_Q178del	ex3-4del (NP)	[Hattori et al., 1998a]
EX3-4	-	c.(172-?)_(534+?)dup	p.*/p.N58_Q178dup	ex3-4dup (NP)	[Periquet et al., 2003]
EX3-5	-	c.(172-?)_(618+?)del	p.N58_A206del	ex3-5del (NP)	[Kobayashi et al., 2000]
EX3-6	-	c.(172-?)_(734+?)del	p.N58EfsX29	ex3-6del (NP)	[Lucking et al., 2000]
EX3-7	-	c.(172-?)_(871+?)del	p.A291LfsX7	ex3-7del (NP)	[Kitada et al., 1998]
EX3-9	-	c.(172-?)_(1083+?)del	p.N58_G361del	ex3-9del (NP)	[Lucking et al., 2000]
EX4	g.0484957_0641130del	c.(413-46594)_(534+109486)del156202	p.A138GfsX7	ex4del	[Clarimon et al., 2005]
EX4	g.0529909_0531657del1749	c.(413-1642)_519del1749	p.G139HfsX11	partial ex4del	[Khan et al., 2005a]
EX4	-	c.(413-?)_(534+?)del	p.A138GfsX7	ex4del (NP)	[Kitada et al., 1998]
EX4	-	c.(413-?)_(534+?)dup	p.*/p.G179QfsX39	ex4dup (NP)	[Hedrich et al., 2001]

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3	EX4-5	-	c.(413-?)_(618+?)del	p.G139NfsX18	ex4-5del (NP)	[Kann et al., 2002]
4	EX4-6	-	c.(413-?)_(734+?)del	p.A138GfsX14	ex4-6del (NP)	[Nichols et al., 2002]
5	EX4-7	-	c.(413-?)_(871+?)del	p.R140CXfs174	ex4-7del (NP)	[Rawal et al., 2003]
6	EX5	g.0574670_0702743del12813	c.(535-104015)_(618+24031)del128130	p.G179_A206del	ex5del	[Bayrakli et al., 2007]
7	EX5	-	c.(535-?)_(618+?)del	p.G179_A206del	ex5del (NP)	[Hattori et al., 1998a]
8	EX5	-	c.(535-?)_(618+?)dup	p.*/p.G179_A206dup	ex5dup (NP)	[Hedrich et al., 2002]
9	EX5-6	-	c.(535-?)_(734+?)del	p.G179EfsX29	ex5-6del (NP)	[Lucking et al., 2000]
10	EX5-7	-	c.(535-?)_(871+?)del	p.G179LfsX7	ex5-7del (NP)	[Leroy et al., 1998a]
11	EX5-8	-	c.(535-?)_(933+?)dup	p.*/p.G179_Q311dup	ex5-8dup (NP)	[Hertz et al., 2006]
12	EX5-9	-	c.(535-?)_(1083+?)dup	p.*/p.G179_G361dup	ex5-9dup (NP)	[Brooks et al., 2009]
13	EX5-12	-	c.(535-?)_(3939+?)del	p.G179_V465del	ex5-12del (NP)	[Moro et al., 2008]
14	EX6	-	c.(619-?)_(734+?)del	p.F208PfsX28†	ex6del (NP)	[Nichols et al., 2002]
15	EX6	-	c.(619-?)_(734+?)dup	p.*/p.S246NfsX18	ex6dup (NP)	[Lucking et al., 2000]
16	EX6-7	-	c.(619-?)_(871+?)del	p.E207LfsX7	ex6-7del (NP)	[Maruyama et al., 2000]
17	EX6-8	-	c.(619-?)_(933+?)dup	p.*/p.F207_Q311dup	ex6-8dup (NP)	[Sun et al., 2006]
18	EX7	-	c.(735-?)_(871+?)del	p.R245SfsX9	ex7del (NP)	[Klein et al., 2000]
19	EX7	-	c.(735-?)_(871?)dup	p.*/p.A291GfsX14†	ex7dup (NP)	[Lucking et al., 2000]
20	EX7-8	-	c.(735-?)_(933+?)del	p.R245SfsX124	ex7-8del (NP)	[Sun et al., 2006]
21	EX7-9	-	c.(735-?)_(1083+?)del	p.R245SfsX74	ex7-9del (NP)	[Lucking et al., 2000]
22	EX8	-	c.(872-?)_(933+?)del	p.A291VfsX35	ex8del (NP)	[Lucking et al., 2000]
23	EX8	-	c.(872-?)_(933+?)dup	p.*/p.Y312LfsX7	ex8dup (NP)	[Nichols et al., 2002]
24	EX8-9	-	c.(872-?)_(1083+?)del	p.A291VfsX8	ex8-9del (NP)	[Lucking et al., 1998]
25	EX8-10	-	c.(872-?)_(1167+?)del	p.A291GfsX6	ex8-10del (NP)	[Bertoli-Avella et al., 2005]
26	EX8-11	-	c.(872-?)_(1285+?)del	p.A291GfsX38	ex8-11del (NP)	[Bras et al., 2008]
27	EX9	-	c.(934-?)_(1083+?)dup	p.*/p.Y312_G361dup	ex9dup (NP)	[Kann et al., 2002]
28	EX10	-	c.(1084-?)_1167+?)del	p.F339AfsX77	ex10del (NP)	[Periquet et al., 2003]
29	EX10	-	c.(1084-?)_1167+?)dup	p.*/p.A390FfsX105	ex10dup (NP)	[Foroud et al., 2003]
30	EX10-12	-	c.(1084-?)_(3939+?)del	p.?	ex10-12del (NP)	[Shyu et al., 2005]
31	EX10-12	-	c.(1084-?)_(3939+?)dup	p.*/p.F362_V466dup	ex10-12dup (NP)	[Macedo et al., 2009]
32	EX11	-	c.(1168-?)_(1285+?)del	p.A390EfsX6	ex11del (NP)	[Hertz et al., 2006]
33	EX11	-	c.(1168-?)_(1285+?)dup	p.*/p.G430LfsX4	ex11dup (NP)	[Lucking et al., 2000]
34	EX12	-	c.(1286-?)_(3939+?)dup	p.?	ex12dup (NP)	[Sun et al., 2006]

For all references please visit the Parkinson Disease mutation database PDmutDB (<http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>).

<sup>(a)</sup> NG numbering: NG\_008289.1; cDNA numbering: NM\_004562.2; protein numbering: NP\_004553.2. Nucleotide numbering reflects cDNA numbering with +1 corresponding to the A of the ATG translation initiation codon in the reference sequence, according to journal guidelines ([www.hgvs.org/mutnomen](http://www.hgvs.org/mutnomen)). The initiation codon is codon 1.

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\* Only observed in control individuals;

† Also observed in control individuals;

§ In proximity to exon/intron boundary;

NP: breakpoints not mapped

*Italic*: known polymorphism**Supp. Table S4-1. *PINK1* Classic mutations** <sup>(a)</sup>

(a) Missense, nonsense and frameshift mutations

Region	NG Numbering	cDNA Numbering	Protein Numbering	Alias	dbSNP Number	Reference
EX1	g.05164_05195del32	c.70_101del32	p.K24GfsX31	Lys24fs	-	[Chaudhary et al., 2006]
EX1	g.05188G>A	c.94G>A	p.G32R	Gly32Arg	-	[Choi et al., 2008]
EX1	g.05249C>T	c.155C>T	p.P52L	Pro52Leu	-	[Brooks et al., 2009]
EX1	g.05293C>T	c.199C>T	p.L67F	Leu67Phe	-	[Marongiu et al., 2008]
EX1	g.05297_05298GC>CT	c.203_204G>C	p.R68P	Arg68Pro	-	[Valente et al., 2004b]
EX1	g.05327C>T	c.233C>T	p.A78V	Ala78Val	-	[Kumazawa et al., 2008]
EX1	g.05369G>T	c.275G>T	p.C92F	Cys92Phe	-	[Valente et al., 2004b]
EX1	g.05376C>T	c.282C>T	p.R98W	Arg98Trp	-	[Marongiu et al., 2008]
EX1	g.05426T>G	c.332T>G	p.I111S	Ile111Ser	-	[Marongiu et al., 2008]
EX1	<i>g.05438A&gt;T</i>	<i>c.344A&gt;T</i>	<i>p.Q115L</i>	<i>Gln115Leu</i>	-	[Bonifati et al., 2005]
EX1	g.05465C>T	c.371C>T	p.A124V	Ala124Val	-	[Marongiu et al., 2008]
EX1	g.05467T>G	c.373T>G	p.C125G	Cys125Gly	-	[Ibanez et al., 2006]
EX1	g.05471A>C	c.377A>C	p.Q126P	Gln126Pro	-	[Prestel et al., 2008]
EX2	g.09434C>T	c.434C>T	p.T145M	Thr145Met	rs45604240	[Marongiu et al., 2008]
EX2	g.09440G>A	c.440G>A	p.R147H	Arg147His	-	[Healy et al., 2004]
EX2	g.09502G>C	c.502G>C	p.A168P	Ala168Pro	-	[Valente et al., 2004b]
EX2	g.09509T>G	c.509T>G	p.V170G	Val170Gly	-	[Toft et al., 2007]
EX2	g.09558G>C	c.558G>C	p.K186N	Lys186Asn	-	[Djarmati et al., 2006]
EX2	g.09577G>A	c.577G>A	p.G193R	Gly193Arg	-	[Weng et al., 2007]
EX2	g.09587delC	c.587delC	p.P196QfsX25	Pro196fs	-	[Kumazawa et al., 2008]
EX2	g.09587C>T	c.587C>T	p.P196L	Pro196Leu	rs35802484	[Bonifati et al., 2005]
EX2	g.09625C>G	c.625C>G	p.P209A	Pro209Ala	rs17852513	[Lee et al., 2009]
EX2	g.09626C>T	c.626C>T	p.P209L	Pro209Leu	rs34677717	[Djarmati et al., 2006]
EX2	g.09650C>A	c.650C>A	p.A217D	Ala217Asp	-	[Leutenegger et al., 2006]
EX3	g.11454A>G	c.692A>G	p.E231G	Glu231Gly	-	[Djarmati et al., 2006]
EX3	g.11466A>T	c.704A>T	p.N235I*	Asn235Ile	-	[Djarmati et al., 2006]



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EX3	g.11471A>G	c.709A>G	p.M237V†	Met237Val	-	[Macedo et al., 2009]
EX3	g.11477C>T	c.715C>T	p.Q239X	Glu239Stop	-	[Hatano et al., 2004]
EX3	g.11480G>A	c.718G>A	p.E240K	Glu240Lys	-	[Rogaeva et al., 2004]
EX3	g.11498C>T	c.736C>T	p.R246X	Arg246Stop	-	[Hatano et al., 2004]
EX3	g.11493C>G	c.731C>G	p.A244G	Ala244Gly	-	[Gelmetti et al., 2008]
EX3	g.11532C>T	c.770C>T	p.T257I	Thr257Ile	-	[Marongiu et al., 2008]
EX3	g.11536C>A	c.774C>A	p.Y258X	Tyr258Stop	-	[Tan et al., 2006b]
EX4	g.16046A>G	c.787A>G	p.R263G*	Arg263Gly	-	[Rogaeva et al., 2004]
EX4	g.16061C>G	c.802C>G	p.L268V	Leu268Val	-	[Tan et al., 2005]
EX4	g.16072C>A	c.813C>A	p.H271Q	His271Gln	rs28940284	[Hatano et al., 2004]
EX4	g.16086G>A	c.827G>A	p.R276Q	Arg276Gln	-	[Marongiu et al., 2008]
EX4	g.16095G>A	c.836G>A	p.R279H	Arg279His	rs61735932	[Klein et al., 2005]
EX4	g.16097G>A	c.838G>A	p.A280T	Ala280Thr	-	[Tan et al., 2006b]
EX4	g.16146C>T	c.887C>T	p.P296L*	Pro296Leu	-	[Valente et al., 2004b]
EX4	g.16148delG	c.889delG	p.D297MfsX22	Asp297fs	-	[Kumazawa et al., 2008]
EX4	g.16173C>T	c.914C>T	p.P305L	Pro305Leu	rs7349186	[Healy et al., 2004]
EX4	g.16185G>A	c.926G>A	p.G309D	Gly309Asp	-	[Valente et al., 2004a]
EX4	g.16197C>T	c.938C>T	p.T313M	Thr313Met	-	[Chishti et al., 2006]
EX4	g.16208G>A	c.949G>A	p.V371I	Val371Ile	-	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2006]
EX4	g.16211A>T	c.952A>T	p.M318L	Met318Leu	-	[Rogaeva et al., 2004]
EX5	g.17111C>T	c.965C>T	p.P322L	Pro322Leu	-	[Marongiu et al., 2008]
EX5	g.17161G>A	c.1015G>A	p.A339T	Ala339Thr	rs55831733	[Rogaeva et al., 2004]
EX5	g.17164G>A	c.1018G>A	p.A340T	Ala340Thr	rs3738136	[Valente et al., 2004a]
EX5	g.17169G>A	c.1023G>A	p.M341I	Met341Ile	rs35813094	[Lee et al., 2009]
EX5	g.17170A>G	c.1024A>G	p.M342V	Met342Val	-	[Kumazawa et al., 2008]
EX5	g.17172G>A	c.1026G>A	p.M342I	Met342Ile	-	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
EX5	g.17186T>C	c.1040T>C	p.L347P†	Leu347Pro	rs28940285	[Hatano et al., 2004]
EX5	g.17230G>C	c.1084G>C	p.D362H*	Asp362His	-	[Rogaeva et al., 2004]
EX5	g.17246A>G	c.1100A>G	p.N367S	Asn367Ser	-	[Choi et al., 2008]
EX5	g.17252T>C	c.1106T>C	p.L369P	Leu369Pro	-	[Ibanez et al., 2006]
EX6	g.20074G>A	c.1147G>A	p.A383T	Ala383Thr	rs45515602	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2006]
EX6	g.20080T>C	c.1153T>C	p.F385L	Phe385Leu	-	[Choi et al., 2008]
EX6	g.20084G>C	c.1157G>C	p.G386A	Gly386Ala	-	[Ibanez et al., 2006]
EX6	g.20089T>C	c.1162T>C	p.C388R	Cys388Arg	-	[Li et al., 2005b]
EX6	g.20111G>T	c.1184G>T	p.G395V	Gly395Val	-	[Marongiu et al., 2008]
EX6	g.20123C>T	c.1196C>T	p.P399L	Pro399Leu	-	[Tang et al., 2006]
EX6	g.20147G>A	c.1220G>A	p.R407Q	Arg407Gln	-	[Fung et al., 2006a]
EX6	g.20153G>T	c.1226G>T	p.G409V	Gly409Val	-	[Ibanez et al., 2006]
EX6	g.20158G>A	c.1231G>A	p.G411S	Gly411Ser	rs45478900	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2006]



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3	EX6	g.20174C>G	c.1247C>G	p.P416R	Pro416Arg	-	[Myhre et al., 2008a]
4	EX6	g.20177A>G	c.1250A>G	p.E417G	Glu417Gly	-	[Hatano et al., 2004]
5	EX7	g.20539_20561del23	c.(1252-2)_1274del23	p.?	23bp del acceptor site ex7	-	[Marongiu et al., 2007]
6	EX7	g.20544T>C	c.1255T>C	p.S419P	Ser419Pro	-	[Myhre et al., 2008a]
7	EX7	g.20569C>A	c.1280C>A	p.A427E	Ala427Glu	-	[Brooks et al., 2009]
8	EX7	g.20562C>T	c.1273C>T	p.P425S	Pro425Ser	-	[Rogaeva et al., 2004]
9	EX7	g.20580T>C	c.1291T>C	p.Y431H	Tyr431His	-	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2006]
10	EX7	g.20598T>C	c.1309T>C	p.W437R	Trp437Arg	-	[Kumazawa et al., 2008]
11	EX7	g.20600G>A	c.1311G>A	p.W437X†	Trp437Stop	-	[Valente et al., 2004a]
12	EX7	g.20614T>C	c.1325T>C	p.I442T	Ile442Thr	-	[Valente et al., 2004b]
13	EX7	g.20641A>G	c.1352A>G	p.N451S	Asn451Ser	-	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2006]
14	EX7	g.20655C>T	c.1366C>T	p.Q456X	Gln456Stop	rs45539432	[Bonifati et al., 2005]
15	EX7	g.20671T>G	c.1382T>G	p.L461R*	Leu461Arg	-	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2006]
16	EX7	g.20680G>A	c.1391G>A	p.R464H	Arg464His	-	[Valente et al., 2004b]
17	EX7	g.20715G>A	c.1426G>A	p.E476K†	Glu476Lys	-	[Myhre et al., 2008a]
18	EX7	g.20733G>A	c.1444G>A	p.V482M	Val482Met	-	[Kumazawa et al., 2008]
19	EX7	g.20755T>C	c.1466T>C	p.L489P	Leu489Pro	-	[Rogaeva et al., 2004]
20	EX7	g.20763C>T	c.1474C>T	p.R492X	Arg492Stop	rs34208370	[Hatano et al., 2004]
21	EX8	g.21984C>T	c.1493C>T	p.P498L	Pro498Leu	-	[Toft et al., 2007]
22	EX8	g.21993G>A	c.1502G>A	p.R501Q*	Arg501Gln	-	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2006]
23	EX8	g.22048delG	c.1557delG	p.K520RfsX3	Leu519fs	-	[Ibanez et al., 2006]
24	EX8	g.22053A>C	c.1562A>C	p.N521T	Asn521Thr	rs1043424	[Myhre et al., 2008a]
25	EX8	g.22064G>A	c.1573G>A	p.D525N†	Asp525Asn	-	[Valente et al., 2004b]
26	EX8	g.22064_22065insTTAG	c.1473_1574insTTAG	p.D525VfsX38	Asp525fs	-	[Rohe et al., 2004]
27	EX8	g.22093_22094insCAA	c.1602_1603insCAA	p.Q534_S535insQ	534_535insQ	-	[Klein et al., 2005]
28	EX8	g.22100G>A	c.1609G>A	p.A537T	Ala537Thr	-	[Marongiu et al., 2008]
29	EX8	g.22116A>G	c.1625A>G	p.N542S	Asn542Ser	-	[Kumazawa et al., 2008]
30	EX8	g.22138_22141delTGTG	c.1647_1650delTGTG	p.C549WfsX5	Cys549fs	-	[Ibanez et al., 2006]
31	EX8	g.22214T>C	c.1723T>C	p.C575R	Cys575Arg	-	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2006]
32	EX8	g.22236G>T	c.1745G>T	p.X582L†	Stop582Leu	-	[Toft et al., 2007]

## (b) Splice, silent and UTR variants

Region	NG Numbering	cDNA Numbering	Protein Numbering	Alias	dbSNP Number	Reference	
35	5'UTR	g.05013G>A	c.-82G>A	p.? *	c.-82G>A	-	[Bonifati et al., 2005]
36	5'UTR	g.05074G>A	c.-21G>A	p.?	c.-21G>A	-	[Klein et al., 2005]
37	5'UTR	g.05075C>T	c.-20C>T	p.? *	c.-20C>T	-	[Bonifati et al., 2005]
38	EX1	g.05283C>T	c.189C>T	p.L63	Leu63	rs45530340	[Valente et al., 2004b]
39	IVS1	g.09381A>G	-	p.?	IVS1-7A>G	rs2298298	[Valente et al., 2004a]
40	EX3	g.11470A>C	c.708A>C	p.T236	Thr236	-	[Rogaeva et al., 2004]

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EX4	g.16063A>G	c.804A>G	p.L268	Leu268	-	[Weng et al., 2007]
EX4	g.16096C>T	c.837C>T	p.R279	Arg279	-	[Toft et al., 2007]
EX4	g.16111C>T	c.852C>T	p.S284*	Ser284	-	[Bonifati et al., 2005]
EX4	g.16138C>A	c.879C>A	p.V293	Val293	-	[Godeiro-Junior et al., 2009]
EX4	g.16147T>G	c.888T>G	p.P296	Pro296	-	[Rogaeva et al., 2004]
EX4	g.16195G>A	c.936G>A	p.R312	Arg312	rs56200357	[Valente et al., 2004a]
EX4	g.16207C>T	c.948C>T	p.L316	Leu316	-	[Rogaeva et al., 2004]
<i>IVS4</i>	<i>g.17101G&gt;A</i>	-	p.?	<i>IVS4-5G&gt;A</i>	<i>rs3131713</i>	[Valente et al., 2004a]
EX5	g.17211A>G	c.1065A>G	p.Q355	Gln355	-	[Valente et al., 2004b]
EX5	g.17241C>T	c.1095C>T	p.S365	Ser365	-	[Valente et al., 2004b]
EX6	g.20100T>C	c.1173T>C	p.D391†	Asp391	rs45499398	[Myhre et al., 2008a]
EX6	g.20139C>T	c.1212C>T	p.Y404	Tyr404	-	[Weng et al., 2007]
EX	g.20157C>T	c.1230C>T	p.N410	Asn410	-	[Godeiro-Junior et al., 2009]
EX7	g.20549G>A	c.1260G>A	p.T420	Thr420	-	[Brooks et al., 2009]
EX7	g.20651C>T	c.1362C>T	p.Y454	Tyr454	rs56383368	[Weng et al., 2007]
IVS7	g.20791C>G	-	p.?	<i>IVS7+14C&gt;G</i>	-	[Valente et al., 2004b]
EX8	g.22219A>G	c.1728A>G	p.S576*	Ser576	-	[Rogaeva et al., 2004]
3'UTR	g.22274T>A	c.*37T>A	p.?	c.*37T>A	rs686658	[Rogaeva et al., 2004]
3'UTR	g.22277G>A	c.*40G>A	p.?	c.*40G>A	-	[Rogaeva et al., 2004]

**Supp. Table S4-2. *PINK1* Copy number variations<sup>(a)</sup>**

Region	NG Numbering	cDNA Numbering	Protein Numbering	Alias	Reference
Complete gene	-	c.(?-94)_(*2566_?)del	Complete protein	delPINK1 (NP)	[Marongiu et al., 2007]
EX4-8	-	c.(777-?)_(2566+?)del	p.?	ex4-8del (NP)	[Cazeneuve et al., 2009]
EX6-8	-	c.(1124-?)_(2566+?)del	p.?	ex6-8del (NP)	[Li et al., 2005b]
EX7	-	c.(1252-?)_(1488+?)del	p.V418_K496del	ex7del (NP)	[Camargos et al., 2009]

For all references please visit the Parkinson Disease mutation database PDmutDB (<http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>).

<sup>(a)</sup> NG numbering: NG\_008164.1; cDNA numbering: NM\_032409.2, protein numbering: NP\_115785.1. Nucleotide numbering reflects cDNA numbering with +1 corresponding to the A of the ATG translation initiation codon in the reference sequence, according to journal guidelines ([www.hgvs.org/mutnomen](http://www.hgvs.org/mutnomen)). The initiation codon is codon 1.

\* Only observed in control individuals;

† Also observed in control individuals;

§ In proximity to exon/intron boundary;

NP: breakpoints not mapped

*Italic*: known polymorphism

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(a) Missense, nonsense and frameshift mutations						
Region	NG Numbering	cDNA Numbering	Protein Numbering	Alias	dbSNP Number	Reference
EX2	g.06161T>C	c.29T>C	p.L10P	Leu10Pro	-	[Guo et al., 2008]
EX2	g.06210G>A	c.78G>A	p.M26I	Met26Ile	-	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2003]
EX3	g.08695G>T	c.115G>T	p.A39S	Ala39Ser	-	[Tang et al., 2006]
EX3	g.08772G>C	c.192G>C	p.E64D§	Glu64Asp	-	[Hering et al., 2004]
EX5	g.14281G>A	c.293G>A	p.R98Q	Arg98Gln	rs71653619	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2003]
EX5	g.14298G>A	c.310G>A	p.A104T§	Ala104Thr	-	[Clark et al., 2004]
EX7	g.28277A>C	c.446A>C	p.D149A	Asp149Ala	-	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2003]
EX7	g.28302_28304delGCC	c.471_473delGCC	p.P158del	Pro158del	-	[Macedo et al., 2009]
EX7	g.28318G>A	c.487G>A	p.E163K	Glu163Lys	-	[Annesi et al., 2005]
EX7	g.28328T>C	c.497T>C	p.L166P	Leu166Pro	rs28938172	[Bonifati et al., 2003]
EX7	g.28342G>T	c.511G>T	p.A171S*	Ala171Ser	-	[Clark et al., 2004]
EX7	g.28354A>G	c.523A>G	p.K175E	Lys175Glu	-	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
EX7	g.28366G>A	c.535G>A	p.A179T	Ala179Thr	rs71653622	[Nuytemans et al., 2009]
(b) Splice, silent and UTR variants						
Region	NG Numbering	cDNA Numbering	Protein Numbering	Alias	dbSNP Number	Reference
EX4	g.12733C>T	c.234C>T	p.G78	Gly78	rs11548937	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2003]
IVS4	g.12759_12760insA	-	p.?	IVS4+8_9insA	-	[Tarantino et al., 2009]
EX5	g.14282G>A	c.294G>A	p.R98	Arg98	-	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2003]
IVS5	g.14312_14322del11	-	p.?	IVS5+2_12del	-	[Hedrich et al., 2004a]
EX7	g.28311C>A	c.480C>A	p.T160	Thr160	-	[Pankratz et al., 2006b]
EX7	g.28332A>G	c.501A>G	p.A167	Ala167	rs71653621	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2003]
EX7	g.28389T>C	c.558T>C	p.V186	Val186	-	[Hering et al., 2004]
EX7	g.28521_28522insA	c.690_691insA	p.?	c.*120insA	-	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2003]
EX7	g.28604G>A	c.773G>A	p.?	c.*203G>A	-	[Abou-Sleiman et al., 2003]

**Supp. Table S5-2. PARK7 Copy number variations** <sup>(a)</sup>

Region	NG Numbering	cDNA Numbering	Protein Numbering	Alias	Reference
EX1-5	g.02064_16161del14098	c.1_322del	p.? <sup>†</sup>	ex1-5del	[Bonifati et al., 2003]
EX1-5	-	c.(-129-?)(322+?)dup	p.?	ex1-5dup (NP)	[Macedo et al., 2009]
EX5	-	c.(253-?)(107+?)del	p.S85VfsX10	ex5del (NP)	[Djarmati et al., 2004]
EX5-7	-	c.(253-?)(795+?)del	p.?	ex5-7del (NP)	[Hedrich et al., 2004a]

For all references please visit the Parkinson Disease mutation database PDmutDB (<http://www.molgen.ua.ac.be/PDmutDB>).

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<sup>(a)</sup> NG numbering: NG\_008271.1; cDNA numbering: NM\_007262.4; protein numbering: NP\_009193.2. Nucleotide numbering reflects cDNA numbering with +1 corresponding to the A of the ATG translation initiation codon in the reference sequence, according to journal guidelines ([www.hgvs.org/mutnomen](http://www.hgvs.org/mutnomen)). The initiation codon is codon 1.

\* Only observed in control individuals;

† Also observed in control individuals;

§ In proximity to exon/intron boundary;

NP: breakpoints not mapped

*Italic*: known polymorphism

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