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Integrative approach to interpret DYRK1A variants, leading to a frequent neurodevelopmental disorder

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Competing interests

None.

ABSTRACT

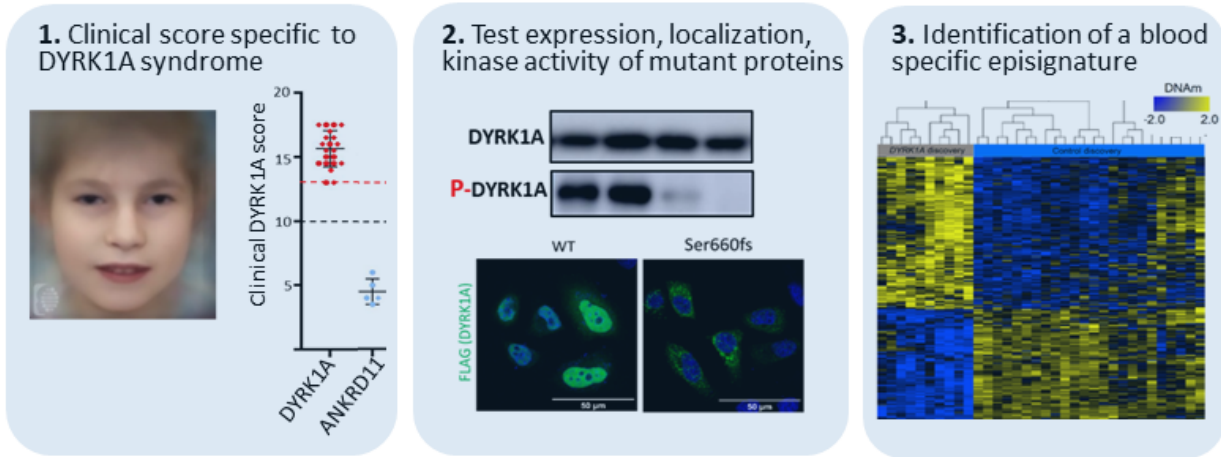
PURPOSE: *DYRK1A* syndrome is among the most frequent monogenic forms of intellectual disability (ID). We refined the molecular and clinical description of this disorder and developed tools to improve interpretation of missense variants, which remains a major challenge in human genetics.

METHODS: We reported clinical and molecular data for fifty individuals with ID harboring *DYRK1A* variants and developed i) a specific *DYRK1A* clinical score, ii) amino acid conservation data generated from one hundred of *DYRK1A* sequences across different taxa, iii) *in vitro* overexpression assays to study level, cellular localization, and kinase activity of *DYRK1A* mutant proteins, and iv) a specific blood DNA methylation signature.

RESULTS: This integrative approach was successful to reclassify several variants as pathogenic. However, we questioned the involvement of some others, such as p.Thr588Asn, still reported as likely pathogenic, and showed it does not cause an obvious phenotype in mice.

CONCLUSION: Our study demonstrated the need for caution when interpreting variants in *DYRK1A*, even those occurring *de novo*. The tools developed will be useful to interpret accurately the variants identified in the future in this gene.

Integrative tools to interpret variants causing DYRK1A syndrome



Conclusion: Integration of the different tools to interpret variants in *DYRK1A*



INTRODUCTION

Intellectual disability (ID) and autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are two highly heterogeneous groups of neurodevelopmental disorders (NDD) with substantial genetic contributions which overlap strongly both at the clinical and genetic levels. More than one thousand genes have been implicated in monogenic forms of NDD, with an important contribution of autosomal dominant forms caused by *de novo* variants¹. One of these genes, *DYRK1A* (*dual-specificity-tyrosine-phosphorylation-regulated-kinase-1A*)², located on chromosome 21, is among the genes the most frequently mutated in individuals with ID¹.

The first *DYRK1A* disruptions were identified in individuals with intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR), primary microcephaly and epilepsy³. Few years later, the first frameshift variant was described in a patient with similar features⁴. The clinical spectrum associated with *DYRK1A* pathogenic variants (*MRD7 for Mental Retardation 7* in OMIM) was further refined with the publication of additional patients, presenting suggestive facial dysmorphism, severe speech impairment and feeding difficulty, while epilepsy and prenatal microcephaly were not always present⁵⁻⁹. Pathogenic variants were also identified in cohorts of individuals with ASD¹⁰, but all have ID¹¹. The *DYRK1A* gene encodes a dual tyrosine-serine/threonine (Tyr-Ser/Thr) kinase composed of a central catalytic domain including Tyrosine-321, involved in *DYRK1A* activation by autophosphorylation¹², two nuclear localization signal sequence (NLS), and additional functional domains. *DYRK1A* is ubiquitously expressed during embryonic development and in adult tissues. Its location is both cytoplasmic and nuclear and varies by cell type and stage of development¹³. By the

number and diversity of its proposed protein targets, DYRK1A regulates numerous cellular functions (reviews^{14,15}), among them the MAPT (Tau) protein phosphorylated by DYRK1A on its Thr212 position¹⁶.

High Throughput Sequencing (HTS) has revolutionized the identification of genetic variants for diagnostic applications but a major challenge remains in the interpretation of the vast number of variants, especially for highly heterogeneous disease such ID. A combination of genetic, clinical and functional approaches, summarized by the American College of Medical Genetics and the Association for Molecular Pathology (ACMG/AMP), are commonly used to interpret these variants¹⁷. A significant proportion of the variants, especially the missense variants, remain classified as variants of unknown significance (VUS, according to ACMG/AMP) after the primary analysis. For autosomal dominant diseases with complete penetrance such as *DYRK1A* syndrome, the *de novo* occurrence of a variant is a strong but not absolute argument for pathogenicity, and the parents' genotype is not always available. Clinical observations are useful but could also lead to misinterpretation, as numerous ID-associated manifestations are unspecific. Many tools have been developed to predict *in silico* the pathogenicity of missense variants but they remain predictions and protein-specific functional tests are useful to confirm variants effect. DNA methylation (DNAm) is also a powerful tool to test variant pathogenicity in disorders associated with epigenetic regulatory genes. We discovered that pathogenic variants in these genes can exhibit disorder-specific DNAm signatures comprised of consistent, multilocus DNAm alterations in peripheral blood, useful for classifying variants in these genes as pathogenic or benign¹⁸⁻²¹. *DYRK1A* has numerous targets, and while it is not well-described as an epigenetic regulator, it has been shown to phosphorylate histone H3 and histone acetyltransferase proteins^{22,23}. Therefore, we hypothesized that pathogenic variants in *DYRK1A* might generate a specific DNAm signature in blood.

We reviewed the clinical signs present in 34 individuals never reported and carrying deletions or clearly pathogenic variants in *DYRK1A* to refine the clinical spectrum of *DYRK1A* syndrome. Based on these data, we developed a score to help to recognize affected individuals and to interpret variants (reverse phenotyping). In parallel, we developed *in silico* and *in vitro* approaches to assess variant effects on *DYRK1A* function. Finally, we defined a DNAm signature specific to *DYRK1A* syndrome in patient blood. We used this multifaceted approach to interpret 17 variants identified in patients with ID/NDD and demonstrated its efficiency in optimizing accurate interpretation of variants.

METHODS

Patients and molecular analysis

Variants in *DYRK1A* (NM_001396.4) were identified during routine genetic analyses in individuals referred to clinical genetic services for intellectual disability in France, Denmark and Switzerland: CGH-array, *DYRK1A* coding regions sanger sequencing, targeted next generation sequencing of ID genes (TES)²⁴⁻²⁶, trio or simplex clinical exome sequencing (CES) or exome sequencing (ES), and confirmed by an additional method. Combined Annotation Dependent Depletion (CADD) and NnsplICE were used to predict the effect of missense and splice variants respectively. Fibroblasts were established from skin biopsies for Ind #1, #11, #22, #24, Bronicki#9 and Bronicki#10 and cultivated as previously described²⁷. Paxgene blood samples were collected for Ind #9, #18, #19 and #30. mRNA extraction, RNA sequencing, RT-PCR or qPCR (primers available on request) were performed as previously described²⁸.

Phenotypic analysis and clinical scoring

Clinical information and photographs were provided by the referring clinicians for the 44 individuals reported here (**Table S1**) as well as for six individuals previously published (individuals Bronicki#2, #3, #8, #9 and #10 and Ruaud#2)^{6,7}(n=50 individuals in total). Based on the most frequent signs and the morphometric characteristics presented by the 34 individuals with truncating variants in *DYRK1A*, a clinical score out of 20 was established (*DYRK1A_I*, n=21 individuals with photographs available **Table S2**). Clinical scores were calculated for this initial cohort plus a second cohort (replication cohort, *DYRK1A_R*, n=13) with individuals already described in previous publications⁵⁻⁷ by experienced clinical geneticists, as well as for individuals with other frequent monogenic forms of ID, caused by pathogenic variants in *DDX3X* (n=5), *ANKRD11* (n=5), *ARID1B* (n=8), *KMT2A* (n=6), *MED13L* (n=5), *SHANK3* (n=6) or *TCF4* (n=6) genes.

Definition of sets of missense variants and conservation analysis

To evaluate which tools are pertinent to predict effect of missense variants on the *DYRK1A* protein, we used different sets of variants : 1) variants presumed to be benign (negative N-set, n=115) including missense variants reported “benign” in ClinVar plus variants found more than once in GnomAD (november 2019 release), 2) variants reported as “pathogenic”/“likely pathogenic” in Clinvar (positive P-set, n=16), and 3) other variants reported here, in literature, or as VUS in Clinvar (test T-set, n=44)(**Table S3**). 123 orthologous sequences of human *DYRK1A* were extracted from the OrthoInspector database version 3.0. and a multiple sequence alignment (MSA) was constructed using the Clustal Omega software. The MSA was then manually refined to correct local alignment errors using the Jalview MSA editor²⁹. The refined MSA was used as input to the PROBE software³⁰, in order to identify conserved regions in the sequences. The sequences in the MSA were divided into five separate clades: Vertebrates, Metazoans, Protists, Plants and Fungi.

In vitro analysis of variant effect on DYRK1A protein

DYRK1A expression plasmids (addgene #101770, Huen lab) were generated from the pMH-SFB-*DYRK1A* vector containing the N-terminal FLAG-tagged human *DYRK1A* cDNA sequence (NM_001396.4). Variant sequences were obtained by site-directed mutagenesis as described³¹. Antibodies used are listed in **Supplementary Methods**. HeLa, HEK293 and COS1 cells were maintained and transfected for 24h with *DYRK1A* plasmids (for immunofluorescence) or *DYRK1A* plasmids plus pEGFP-N1 plasmid (for Western Blot) as previously done^{31,32}. For autophosphorylation analysis and DCFA7 (WDR68) interaction, proteins were extracted from transfected HEK293 cells and immunoprecipitated with anti-FLAG antibody as described³¹. Phosphorylated Tyr321 *DYRK1A* was visualized as described³³ and normalized by the level of total *DYRK1A* protein. Kinase activity was investigated by co-transfecting *DYRK1A* and *MAPT* plasmids (*MAPT_OHu28029C_pcDNA3.1(+)-C-HA*, geneScript) in HEK293 cells, adapted from³⁴. The level of *DYRK1A*, *MAPT* and p*MAPT* (Thr212) proteins were normalized with GAPDH.

DNA methylation signature

Methylation analysis was performed using blood DNA from individuals with *DYRK1A* LoF variants (n=16), split into signature discovery (n=10) and validation (n=6) cohorts, based primarily on whether age at time of blood collection was available, and age- and sex-matched neurotypical controls (n=24). Whole blood DNA samples were prepared, hybridized to the Illumina Infinium Human MethylationEPIC BeadChip

and analyzed as previously described²⁰, a total of n=774,590 probes were analyzed for differential methylation. Standard quality control metrics showed good data quality for all samples except Ind#20. Briefly, *limma* regression with covariates age, sex, and five predicted blood cell types identified a DNAm signature with a Benjamini-Hochberg adjusted p -value<0.05 and 10% methylation difference. Next, we developed a support vector machine (SVM) model with linear kernel trained on including non-redundant CpG sites²⁰ using the methylation values for the discovery cases vs. controls. The model generated scores ranging between 0 and 1 for tested samples, classifying samples as “positive” (score>0.5) or “negative” (score<0.5). Additional neurotypical controls (n=94) and *DYRK1A* LoF validation samples (n=6) were scored to test model specificity and sensitivity respectively, and samples with pathogenic *KMT2A* (n=8) and *ARID1B* (n=4) variants and *DYRK1A* missense and distal frameshift (n=11) variants were tested.

RESULTS

Identification of genetic variants in DYRK1A in individuals with ID

We collected molecular and clinical information from 50 individuals with ID (44 never reported and six previously reported^{6,7}) carrying a variant in *DYRK1A* identified in clinical and diagnostic laboratories: structural variants deleting or interrupting *DYRK1A* and recurrent or novel nonsense, frameshift, splice and missense variants (**Table 1, Figure S1**). When blood or fibroblast samples were available, we characterized the consequences of these variants on *DYRK1A* mRNA by RNA-sequencing and RT-qPCR (**Figure S2, Supplementary Text**). For one variant, c.1978del, occurring in the last exon of the gene (**Ind #18**), the mutant transcripts escape to nonsense mRNA mediated decay (NMD) and result in a truncated protein p.Ser660fs (or p.Ser660Profs*43) retaining its entire kinase domain (**Figure S2F**). The variants occurred *de novo* in most of the cases (36/44), one was inherited from a mosaic father and parental DNA was not available for the seven others.

Clinical manifestations in individuals with pathogenic variants in DYRK1A and definition of a clinical score

We reviewed the clinical manifestations of the patients with truncating variants, except p.(Ser660fs)(**Table S1, Supplementary text**). Recurrent features include, consistently with what was reported^{5,6,8,11}: moderate to severe ID, prenatal or postnatal progressive microcephaly, major speech impairment, feeding difficulties, seizures and especially history of febrile seizures, autistic traits and anxiety, delayed gross motor development with unstable gait, brain MRI abnormalities including dilated ventricles and corpus callosum hypoplasia and recurrent facial features (**Figure 1A, Figure S3**). We found genital abnormalities as reported³⁵ but no obvious renal anomalies. We noted the importance of skin manifestations and especially atopic dermatitis. We used recurrent features to establish a “DYRK1A- clinical score” (CS_{DYRK1A}) on a 20 point scale (**Figure 1A**), which aims to reflect specificity rather than severity of the phenotype. High scores, ranging from 13 to 18.5 (mean=15.5), were obtained for the individuals having a pathogenic variant in *DYRK1A* described here (DYRK1A_I) or previously (DYRK1A_R) (**Table S2, Figure 1B**). The threshold of CS_{DYRK1A} ≥13 appears to be discriminant between individuals with LoF variants in *DYRK1A* (all ≥13) and individuals suffering from another form of ID (all <13) and is considered as “highly suggestive” (13>CS_{DYRK1A}>10: “intermediate”; CS_{DYRK1A}<10: “poorly evocative”). A clinical score on 15 points without photograph is less discriminative (**Figure S4**).

In silico analysis of missense variant effects

We evaluated the discriminative power of the CADD score, commonly used in medical genetics³⁶ to interpret missense variants in *DYRK1A*. If a significant difference in the CADD score distribution is observed between the “benign” variants (N-set, see **Methods**) and those reported as “pathogenic” (P-set, see **Methods**) (p-value<0.0001), a substantial proportion of the N-set variants still have a CADD score above thresholds (20 or 25) usually used to define pathogenicity (**Figure S5A**). This could be explained by the high degree of amino acid conservation of *DYRK1A* among vertebrates, and this could lead to over-interpretation of pathogenicity. We performed sequence alignment with orthologs from different taxon (**Figure S6**) and confirmed that using sequences from vertebrates only is not efficient to classify missense variants, as one third of the N-set variants affect amino acids conserved in all species (**Figure S5B**, V=100%). Considering conservation parameters going beyond vertebrates appears more discriminant (13/16 P-set and 1/115 N-set variants are conserved in 100% of vertebrates, 90% of metazoan and 80% of other animals) (**Figure S5B**).

In vitro characterization of consequences of missense variants on DYRK1A protein

In order to test the consequences of the missense variants *in vitro*, we overexpressed wild-type (WT) and mutant *DYRK1A* proteins in three different cell lines (HEK293, HeLa, COS1) including a truncating pathogenic variant Arg413fs and a benign missense variant from gnomAD, Ala341Ser. A significant and drastic decrease in *DYRK1A* protein level (**Figure 2A**), due to a reduction of protein stability (**Figure S7A**), was observed for the truncating Arg413fs and missense Asp287Val, Ser311Phe, Arg467Gln, Gly168Asp and Ile305Arg variants in each cell type. None of the variants affects *DYRK1A* interaction with DCAF7 (WDR68) (**Figure S7B**). To be active, *DYRK1A* has to undergo an autophosphorylation on Tyrosine 321¹². To measure the level of active *DYRK1A* protein, we detected phospho-*DYRK1A* (Tyr321) by immunoprecipitation followed by immunoblot using anti-phospho-HIPK2, as previously described³³ (**Figure 2B**). We confirmed that the three variants previously tested (Asp287Val, Ser311Phe and Arg467Gln) abolish autophosphorylation^{33,37}, as do the Gly168Ap and Ile305Arg variants. The Ser324Arg *DYRK1A* variant showed only residual autophosphorylation. No effect on autophosphorylation was observed for Arg255Gln, Tyr462His, Gly486Asp and Thr588Asn. No effect was detected either for the Glu366Asp amino acid change, but the analysis of patient’s blood mRNA showed that this variant (c.1098G>T) affects splicing leading to a deletion of 49 amino acids p.Ile318_Glu366del (**Figure S2G**). We used this strategy to test additional variants reported in databases and showed that Arg158His, affecting a highly conserved amino acid position but reported twice in GnomAD, does not affect *DYRK1A* protein. Ala277Pro, reported as pathogenic in ClinVar, as well as Gly171Arg, Leu241Pro and Pro290Arg, reported initially as VUS in ClinVar, affect both *DYRK1A* level and autophosphorylation (**Figure S8A-B**, **Table S3**, **Figure S5B**). None of the missense variants appears to affect *DYRK1A* cellular localization, contrary to Arg413fs variant or changes in NLS domains (**Supplementary Text**, **Figure S8C**). However, we observed an aggregation of *DYRK1A* proteins with the distal frameshift variant Ser660fs (**Figure 2C**), preventing a correct measure of the protein and autophosphorylation levels.

Identification of a DNAm signature associated with DYRK1A pathogenic variants

To determine if *DYRK1A* is associated with specific changes in genome-wide DNA methylation (DNAm) in blood, we used methylation array analysis. We compared DNAm in blood for a subset (*discovery*) of our cohort carrying pathogenic LoF variants in *DYRK1A* with age- and sex-matched neurotypical controls and identified n=402 differentially methylated CpG sites corresponding to 165 RefSeq genes (**Table S4**, **Figure 3A-B**). The sensibility and specificity of the score (0-1) derived from this signature

was validated using additional individuals with *DYRK1A* truncating variants (*validation*), additional controls and individuals with pathogenic variants in other genes (**Table S5; Figure 3C**). Next, we scored the samples with missense variants and found that six classified positively (p.Asp287Val, p.Ser311Phe, p.Arg467Gln, p.Gly168Asp, p.Ile305Arg and p.Ser324Arg) and three negatively (p.Arg255Gln, p.Tyr462His, p.Thr588Asn) (**Figure 3B-C, Table S5, Figure S9**). The sample with the distal frameshift variant p.Ser660fs classified as DNAm positive, with a high score (0.92). The sample with the p.Gly486Asp variant clustered out from both *DYRK1A* cases and controls and its methylation profile was even opposite to *DYRK1A* LoF cases (increased methylation at sites decreased in LoF cases and vice versa, **Figure S9, S11**), suggesting this variant might have a gain-of-function (GoF) effect. A notable feature of these GoF CpG sites is that they tended to cluster together, as for instance in the *HIST1H3E* promoter (**Table S4**).

Integration of the different tools to reclassify variants

We integrated the clinical score, *in silico* predictions, functional assays results and DNAm score to evaluate the pathogenicity of the variants and reclassify them according to ACMG/AMP categories (**Figure 4, Table S6**). We found that variants p.Gly168Asp, p.Asp287Val, p.Ile305Arg, p.Ser311Phe and p.Arg467Gln, identified in individuals with intermediate to high CS_{DYRK1A} scores, led to reduced protein level as well as an absence of autophosphorylation activity, which was previously described for three of them^{33,37}. All classified as DNAm-positive, definitively supporting their pathogenicity. For the p.Ser324Arg variant, identified *de novo* in a patient with an intermediate CS_{DYRK1A} score, we observed only a slight decrease of *DYRK1A* stability and a partial decrease of its autophosphorylation ability. The binary nature of the DNAm signature, showing a positive score, definitively supports its pathogenic effect.

The p.Arg255Gln and p.Tyr462His variants were identified in individuals with low CS_{DYRK1A} score, they had relatively high CADD score (24 and 29.6) but affect amino acids not highly conserved. They had no effect on protein level, autophosphorylation and cellular localization of *DYRK1A* and classified DNAm-negative, and were therefore both considered as likely benign. While parental DNA was not available to test the inheritance of p.Arg255Gln, the variant p.Tyr462His occurred *de novo*. This individual has an affected brother who does not carry the variant, and exome sequencing of the whole family failed to identify additional promising variants, even taken into account the possibility of two different origins for the brothers. This remains puzzling and WGS is ongoing for both to go further. Another *de novo* variant affecting the same position p.Tyr462Cys was identified in a girl with mild developmental delay, hypotonia and hypermobility without facial dysmorphism, who finally obtained another molecular diagnosis (personal communication Sander Stegmann, Maastricht University Medical Center). The p.Thr588Asn variant, previously reported as likely pathogenic⁶, affects a mildly conserved amino acid and appears to have no effect on mRNA or protein level and function, as described by others^{33,37}. To go further, we tested the ability of the mutant Thr588Asn *DYRK1A* to phosphorylate MAPT on its Thr212 and confirmed it does not affect its kinase activity (**Figure S10**). Moreover, a knock-in mouse model generated for Thr588Asn failed to present any decrease of kinase activity and any obvious behavioral phenotype (**Supplementary Text, Figure S12**). In addition, if this variant was not reported in gnomAD, two other amino acid changes are reported at the same position: p.Thr588Pro, (44 times including once at the homozygote state) and p.Thr588Ala (once). All these arguments plus the fact that the patient's DNAm signature was negative were convincing enough to reclassify this variant as likely benign. The fact that it occurred *de novo* in a girl with a high CS_{DYRK1A} (15.5/20) remains puzzling, while no additional promising variants were identified in trio-exome sequencing data and no positive classification was found using ~20 DNAm signatures available. However, the girl also presents additional manifestations unusual for *DYRK1A* syndrome such as truncal obesity.

Only one sample showed a DNAm profile different from both controls and individuals with DYRK1A syndrome (**Figure 3A, Figure S9 and S11**). This individual has a low CS_{DYRK1A} , presenting relative macrocephaly and ASD without ID and carries a *de novo* p.Gly486Asp variant. This variant was previously reported in another individual with NDD³⁸, but it was not possible to obtain DNA, clinical or inheritance information. No significant change in protein and autophosphorylation level was observed for this variant and analysis of MAPT Thr212 phosphorylation failed to confirm the potential GoF effect (**Figure S10**).

We characterized the consequences of a distal frameshift *de novo* variant, p.Ser660fs. Its overexpression leads to cytoplasmic aggregation of DYRK1A, which makes it difficult to quantify the real effect on protein level, autophosphorylation or kinase activity (**Figure S8 and S10**). However, its DNAm overlaps those of other individuals with truncating variants located further upstream in the protein, confirming its pathogenic effect (**Figure S9**). To test if these aggregations could be driven by the novel C-terminal extension added by the frameshift variant (43 amino acids), we introduced nonsense variants at the same position (Ser660* and Ser661*). As no aggregate was detected (**Figure 2C & S8D**), we concluded that the C-terminal extension is responsible for the self-aggregation of the mutant DYRK1A protein. Interestingly, the two truncating variants Ser660* and Ser661* did not affect DYRK1A level, localization or autophosphorylation (**Figure S8A-B**).

DISCUSSION

Here we report clinical manifestations of 34 novel patients with clear loss-of-function (LoF) variants in *DYRK1A*, refining the clinical spectrum associated with *DYRK1A* syndrome. We used recurrent signs present in individuals to establish a clinical score, which may seem outdated in the era of pangenomic approaches but is in fact very useful to interpret variants of unknown significance identified by these approaches. Indeed, here we demonstrated that the combination of clinical data together with *in silico* and *in vitro* observations are essential to interpret variants accurately.

Since *DYRK1A* is a highly conserved gene in vertebrates, we assumed that *in silico* predictive tools using conservation calculated mainly from vertebrates might overestimate the potential pathogenicity of missense variants. We showed that deeper conservation analyses using additional taxa are useful to improve the predictions for missense variants. However, *in silico* analyses have their limitations, and functional assays are essential to assess variant effect conclusively. We therefore tested the effect of 17 variants and showed that ten of them decreased both DYRK1A protein level and DYRK1A autophosphorylation level. The remaining variants showed no effect on protein function (**Figure 4**). However, the absence of effects observed during series of functional tests does not totally exclude a potential effect.

Over the past five years, several studies have found patients with specific monogenic disorders involving genes encoding epigenetic regulatory proteins are associated with DNAm signatures in blood. The advantage of such signatures is the high rate of clear classification (positive/pathogenic vs negative/benign) they provide for variants. Considering the potential role played by *DYRK1A* in epigenetic regulation^{22,23,39}, we tested whether *DYRK1A* LoF leads to such a DNAm profile and identified a *DYRK1A* DNAm signature with high sensitivity and specificity (**Figure 3**). We undertook this work in whole-blood (as most signature work is done) due its clinically availability and *in silico* tools to account for cell proportion differences. We expect many of these changes to be blood-specific in patients with *DYRK1A* pathogenic variants. However, enough DNAm changes may overlap other tissues for the blood signature to have cross-tissue utility for variant classification, as we found for fibroblasts in Sotos Syndrome¹⁸. The combination of clinical score (CS_{DYRK1A}), *in silico* predictions, functional assays and DNAm signature allow to reclassify ten missense

variants as pathogenic. Three variants were considered as likely benign: a variant located in the catalytic domain whose inheritance was unknown, p.Arg255Gln, and two *de novo* variants located at the end or outside of this domain: p.Tyr462His and p.Thr588Asn.

Still based on methylation data, we suspected a gain-of-function (GoF) effect for another *de novo* variant located outside the catalytic domain: p.Gly486Asp. We have already shown that DNAm profiles at gene-specific signature sites provide a functional readout of each variant's effect, GoF activity. Indeed, in previous work, we found the same pattern for a patient with a missense variant in *EZH2*, typically associated with Weaver syndrome. The patient, presenting undergrowth rather than overgrowth characteristic of Weaver syndrome, had an opposite DNAm profile to *EZH2* cases relative to controls and carried a missense variant which was demonstrated to increase *EZH2* activity¹⁹. In our case, we could not confirm the putative GoF effect of Gly486Asp by measuring MAPT-Thr212 phosphorylation. Arranz et al. observed on the contrary an increase of DYRK1A kinase activity³⁷ for this variant, but they reported significant increase for five additional variants, including one present four times in GnomAD (Arg528Trp), which might question the sensitivity of the test.

We identified a *de novo* distal frameshift variant in the last exon of *DYRK1A* leading to DYRK1A aggregation *in vitro*, which needs to be confirmed *in vivo*. Interestingly, nonsense changes introduced at this position (aa660 and 661) lead to the expression of a protein which seems to be stable, does not aggregate, and maintains its autophosphorylation capacity and ability to phosphorylate MAPT (**Figure 2C, S8C-D, S10**). Therefore, we think that distal truncating variants should be interpreted with caution, especially when they escape to NMD. Three additional such distal variants are reported in individuals with ID/NDD in ClinVar/literature (**Table S8**) for which DNAm analysis on blood samples would be interesting to perform.

In conclusion, we developed a combination of tools efficient to interpret variants identified in *DYRK1A*. We showed that missense variants located outside and inside the catalytic domain as well as variants leading to distal premature stop codon are not necessarily pathogenic. These results illustrate that variants in *DYRK1A*, as well as in other NDD causative genes, should be interpreted with caution, even if they occur *de novo*. In the future, we recommend performing DNAm analysis if blood DNA sample is available or, if not, *in vitro* testing of variant effect on DYRK1A autophosphorylation.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Variants were submitted to ClinVar or to Decipher database (as indicated in Table 1). Additional data are available upon request.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

None

ETHICS DECLARATION

Individuals were referred by clinical geneticists for genetic testings as part of routine clinical care. All patients enrolled and/or their legal representative have signed informed consent for research use and authorization for publication, including for photograph publication for those included in **Figure S3**. All the institutions received local IRB approval to use these data in research purpose. The main IRB approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee of the Strasbourg University Hospital (CCPPRB). For experiments performed in animal, they were all done in compliance with the ARRIVE Guidelines and were non-invasive procedures approved by Com’Eth, the local ethic committee.

WEB RESSOURCES

The URLs for online tools and data presented herein are:

CADD: <https://cadd.gs.washington.edu/>

ClinVar: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar/>

Clustal Omega: <https://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/clustalo/>

dbSNP: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/SNP/>

Decipher: <https://decipher.sanger.ac.uk/>

GnomAD: <http://gnomad.broadinstitute.org/>

Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV): <http://www.broadinstitute.org/igv/>

Mutation Nomenclature: <http://www.hgvs.org/mutnomen/recs.html>

NnsplICE: https://www.fruitfly.org/seq_tools/splice.html

OMIM: <http://www.omim.org/>

UCSC: <http://genome.ucsc.edu/>

CADD score: <https://cadd.gs.washington.edu/>

OrthoInspector database: <https://www.lbgi.fr/orthoinspectorv3/databases>

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. Clinical score for Intellectual Disability associated to *DYRK1A* haploinsufficiency

(A) Clinical score out of 20 points established according to the most recurrent clinical features presented by patients (the weight assigned to each symptom being based on its recurrence): clinical symptoms are out of 15 points, while the facial appearance is out of 5 points. EV: enlarged ventricles; CCA/H: corpus callosum agenesis or hypoplasia, CA: cerebral atrophy, CeA: cerebellar atrophy (B) Clinical scores calculated for individuals carrying pathogenic variants in *DYRK1A* reported here and for whom photographs were available (n=21)(initial cohort, *DYRK1A_I*, scores 13- 17.5 with a mean of 15.5), the previously published individuals (replication cohort, *DYRK1A_R*, scores 13.5-18.5, mean=15.3) and the individuals affected with other frequent monogenic forms of ID, associated to variants in *ANKRD11*, *MED13L*, *DDX3X*, *ARID1B*, *SHANK3*, *TCF4* or *KMT2A* (scores 3-12.5, mean=7). The clinical score for the individuals carrying missense or distal frameshift variants are indicated in yellow (test); the threshold of $CS_{DYRK1A} \geq 13$ appeared to be discriminant between individuals with LoF variants in *DYRK1A* (all ≥ 13) and individuals suffering from another form of ID (all < 13). A score above this threshold was therefore considered “highly suggestive”. We classified individuals with $CS_{DYRK1A} < 10$ as “poorly evokative” and individuals with a CS_{DYRK1A} comprised between 10 and 13 as “intermediate”. Brown-Forsythe and Welsh ANOVA tests with Dunnett’s T 3 multiple comparisons test were performed. ns: not significant; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$, error bars represent SD.

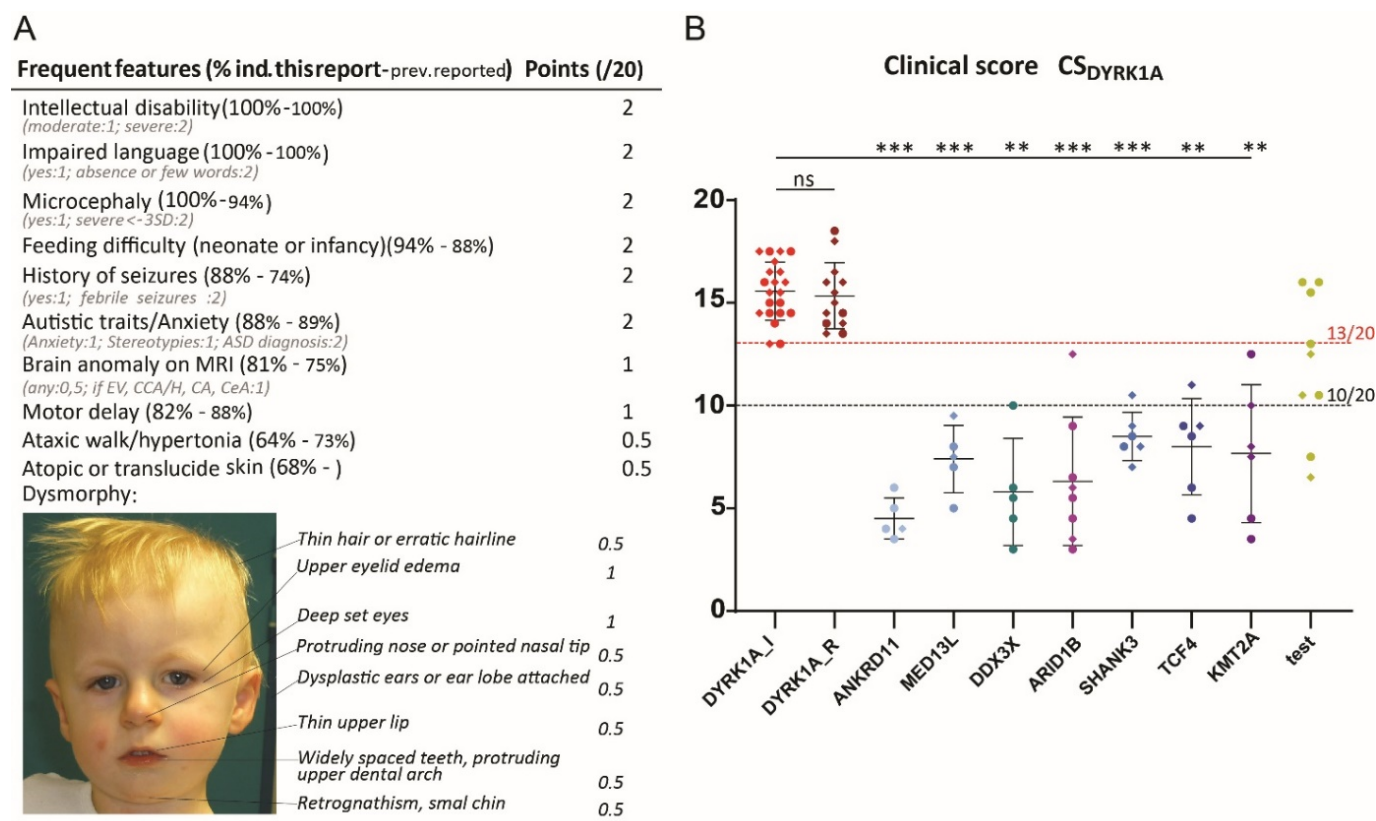


Figure 2. Expression, localization and Tyr321 phosphorylation of DYRK1A mutant proteins

(A) Level of variant DYRK1A proteins expressed in HeLa, HEK293 and COS cells transiently transfected with DYRK1A constructs. Protein levels were normalized on the level of GFP proteins (expressed from a cotransfected pEGFP plasmid). Quantifications were performed on a total of $n \geq 9$ series of cells ($n \geq 3$ HeLa cells, $n \geq 3$ HEK293 and $n \geq 3$ COS cells) using ImageJ software. One-way ANOVA with multiple comparison test was performed to compare the level of variant DYRK1A proteins to the level of wild-type DYRK1A protein (orange dashes), applying Bonferroni's correction: ns: not significant; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$; error bars represent SEM, standard error of the mean; in green, the variant from gnomAD, in red, a truncating variant and in gold, the variants tested in this study **(B)** DYRK1A's ability to autophosphorylate on Tyr321 was tested in HEK293 cells ($n=3$) by immunoprecipitations with anti-DYRK1A followed by an immunoblot using anti-phospho-HIPK2 as described in Widowati et al. DYRK1A phospho-Tyr321 levels were normalized with DYRK1A total level (orange dashes). Variant DYRK1A phospho-Tyr321 levels were normalized with total DYRK1A protein levels and expressed as percentage of wild-type level. One-way ANOVA test was performed to compare variants to wild-type DYRK1A levels. ns: not significant; *** $p < 0.001$; error bars represent SEM, standard error of the mean **(C)** Immunofluorescence experiment showing that Ser660fs (alias Ser660Profs*43) variant leads to DYRK1A protein aggregation when overexpressed in HeLa cells, using a FLAG-tagged DYRK1A proteins carrying Ser660Profs43. No aggregation was observed for the Ser660* variant.

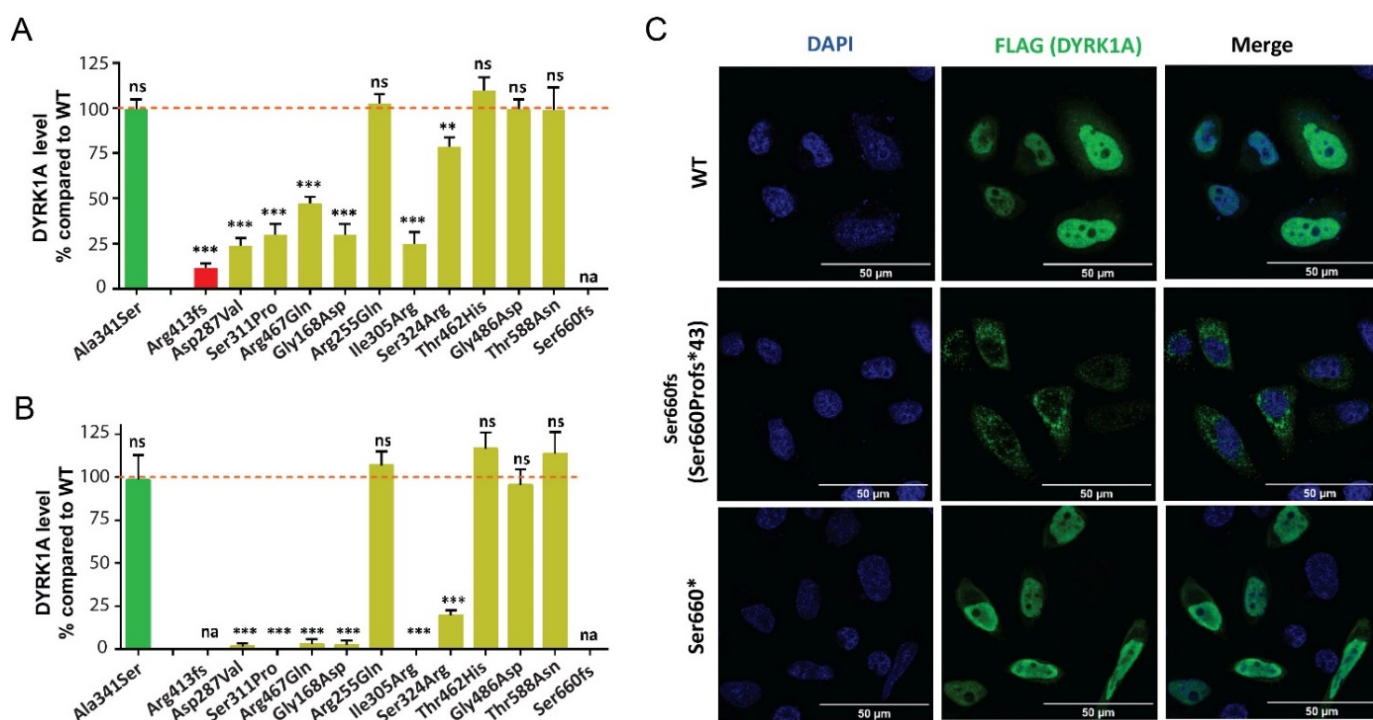


Figure 3. DNA methylation signature of *DYRK1A* loss-of-function functionally classifies *DYRK1A* VUS.

(A) Heatmap showing the hierarchical clustering of discovery *DYRK1A* LoF cases (n = 10) and age- and sex-matched neurotypical discovery controls (n = 24) used to identify the 402 differentially methylated signature sites shown. Each row corresponds to a CpG site differentially methylated (DM) and the color gradient represents the normalized DNA methylation value from -2.0 (blue) to 2.0 (yellow) at each site. DNA methylation at these sites clearly separate discovery cases (grey) from discovery controls (blue). Euclidian distance metric is used for the clustering dendrogram. (B) Principal components analysis (PCA) visualizing the DNAm profiles of the study cohort at the 402 signature sites. Validation of *DYRK1A* LoF cases (not used to define the signature sites; red) cluster with discovery cases, while missense (yellow) and distal LoF (green) variants cluster with either cases or controls. Ind #33 (Gly486Asp) has an opposite DNAm profile to *DYRK1A* LoF cases at these sites, suggesting a GoF. (C) Support vector machine (SVM) classification model based on the DNA methylation values in the discovery groups. Each sample is plotted based on its scoring by the model. All samples are clearly positive (>0.5) or negative (<0.5). All *DYRK1A* validation cases from our cohort (n=6) classified positively, all control validation cases (n=94) classified negatively. Missense variants classified clearly positively or negatively (yellow), the distal frameshift variant (Ind #18, c.1978del)(green), analyzed in duplicate, classified positively. Pathogenic *ARID1B* (Coffin-Siris syndrome) and *KMT2A* (Wiedemann Steiner syndrome) also classified negatively.

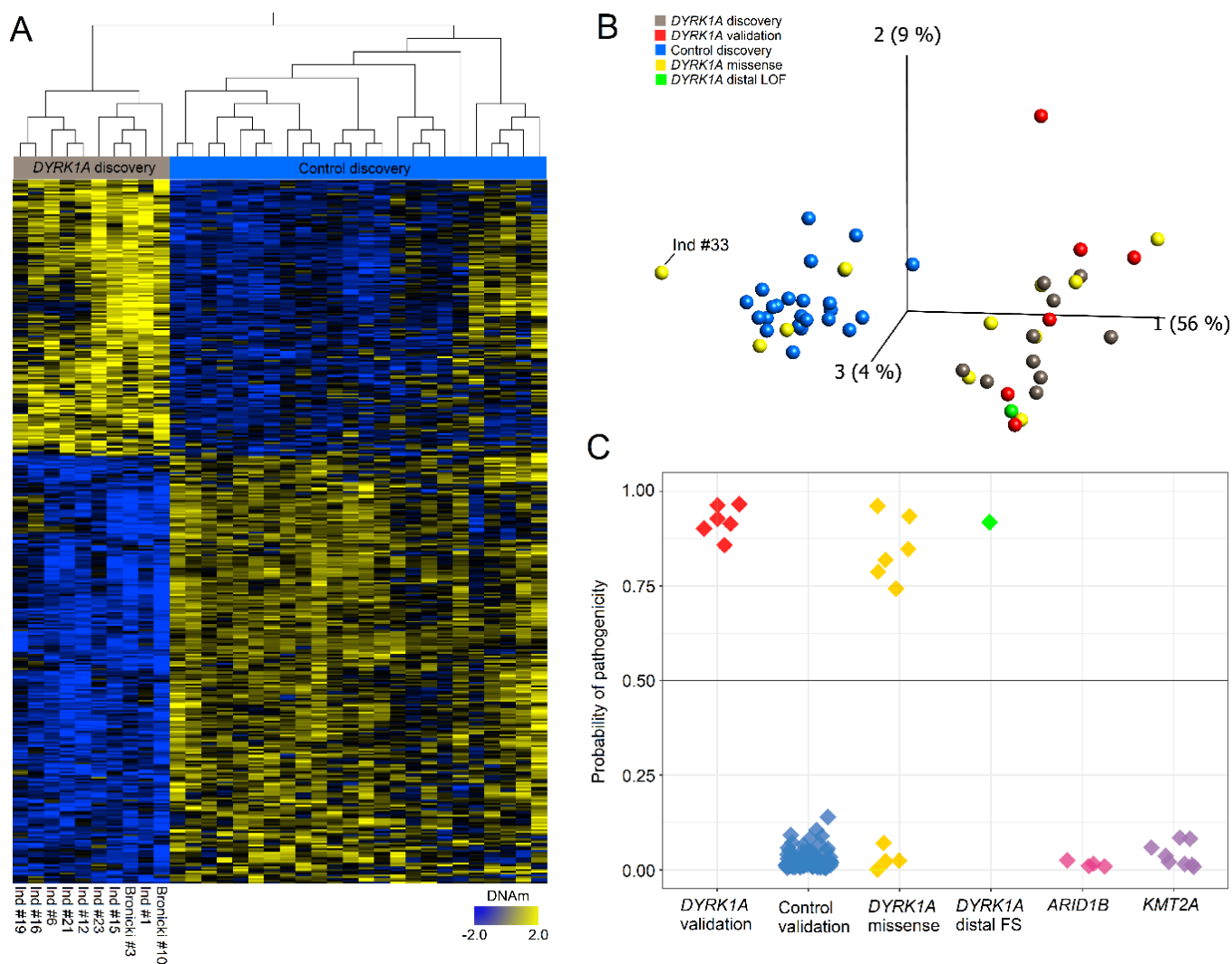


Figure 4. Summary of the analysis performed to reclassify variants in *DYRK1A*

Representation of the *DYRK1A* protein (the kinase domain is indicated in red and the catalytic domain in dark red) with the positions of the different variants tested with the sample #ID of the individuals indicated inside the circles. Number: number of individuals with ID reported with the variant; gAD: variant reported in individuals from gnomAD; CS_{DYRK1A} poorly (white), intermediate (grey) or highly (black) evocative, or unknown (-); the white star indicates that the individual presents a high CS_{DYRK1A} score but also additional clinical manifestations unusual for *DYRK1A* syndrome; CADD below 25 (white), between 25 and 30 (grey) or above 30 (black); conservation: highly conserved V=100%, M>90%, O>80% (black), moderately V=100%, M>90%, O<80% (grey) or mildly V=100% M<90%, O<80% (white); Expression or autophosphorylation being normal (white), intermediate decreased (grey), strongly decreased (black); Localization was normal (white), affected (grey) or not tested (-); DNAmethylation positive (black), negative (white), suggestive of a GoF effect (hashed) or not tested (-). Final classification: Pathogenic (P), Benign/Likely benign (B), Unknown significance (U).

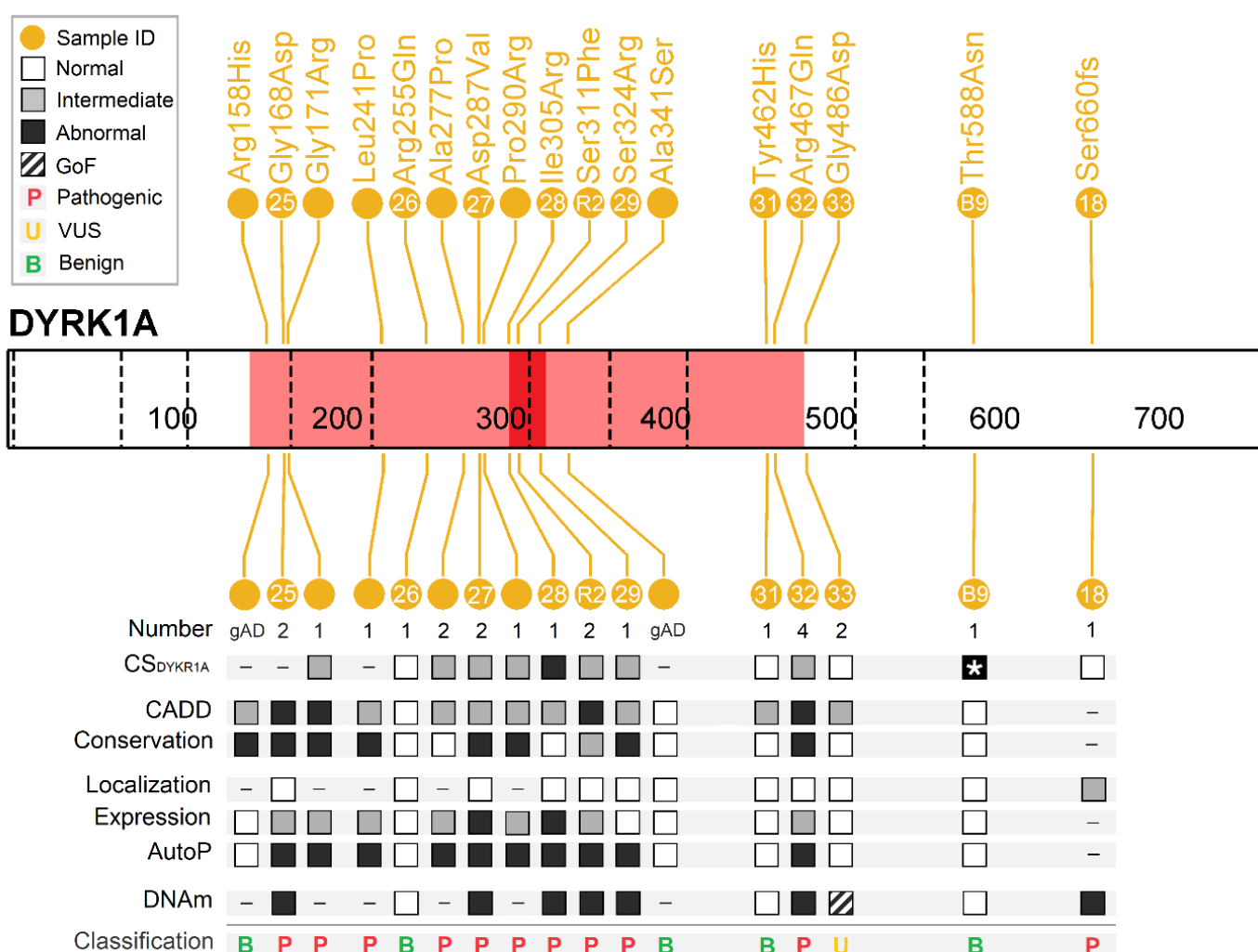


Table 1. List of variants identified in *DYRK1A* in individuals with intellectual disability

This list includes variants identified in the 44 individuals never reported as well as variants previously reported in six individuals^{6,7} for whom we collected biological samples and additional clinical information. The truncating variants clearly pathogenic are represented in red; the missense variants and the distal frameshift variant to test are in gold. Variants are reported according to standardized nomenclature defined by the reference human genome GRCh37/hg19 and the *DYRK1A* isoform NM_001396.4; del: deletion of the gene ; Trans.: translocation interrupting the gene ; Ns: nonsense ; Fs: frameshift, Spl: splice ; Ms: missense variants; Infr.: inframe deletion; TES: targeted exome sequencing of ID genes TES¹ : panel of ID genes from Carion et al.⁴⁷; TES² : panel of ID gene adapted from Redin et al.⁴⁶; TES³ : panel of 44 ID genes; TES⁴: panel of microcephaly genes from Nasser et al.⁴⁸ ; CES: clinical exome sequencing, ES: exome sequencing, Sanger: Sanger sequencing, CGH-array: comparative genomic hybridization-array. ^a: the consequences of c.1098G>T is p.Ile318_Glu366del instead of p.Glu366Asp; M : male ; F : female ; *DYRK1A_I* : initial cohort used to establish *DYRK1A* clinical score (CS_{*DYRK1A*}) ; *DYRK1A_R* : replication cohort used to confirm the relevance of the CS_{*DYRK1A*} ; Disc : discovery cohort used to establish DNA methylation signature (DNAm) ; Valid: validation cohort used to confirm DNA methylation signature (DNAm); test : variants tested for pathogenicity using DNAm.

Variant					Individual			Reporting		Analyses performed				
GRCh37 (Chr21)	NM_001396.4	NP_001387.2	Type	Method	Ind. number	Sex	Inheritance	this individual	Additional ind. (ClinVar)	CS _{DYRK1A}	<i>In silico</i>	mRNA	<i>in vitro</i>	DNAm
g:38481804_40190458del (<i>DYRK1A</i> ; >10 other genes)	NA	NA	del.	CGH-array	Ind #1	M	de novo	NA	NA	DYRK1A_I	-	yes	-	Disc.
g:38722881_39426450del (<i>DYRK1A</i> ; <i>KCNJ2</i>)	NA	NA	del.	CGH-array	Ind #2	F	de novo	NA	NA	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
g:38302140_40041414del (<i>DYRK1A</i> ; >5 other genes)	NA	NA	del.	CGH-array	Ind #40	M	de novo	NA	NA	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
t(9;21)(p12;q22)	between exon 2 & 3	NA	trans.	CGH-array	Ind #3	M	de novo	NA	NA	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
g.38852961C>T	c.349C>T	p.Arg117*	Ns	ES	Ind #4	M	NA	NA	(5x) vcv000373087	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
				ES	Ind #5	F	father mosaic	NA		DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
				ES	Ind #6	M	de novo	NA		DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	Disc.
g.38858865C>T	c.613C>T	p.Arg205*	Ns	TES ²	Bronicki_#2	M	de novo	PMID: 25920557 (ClinVar_SCV000281731= SCV000196058)	(x7) vcv000162153	DYRK1A_R	-	-	-	-
				TES ⁴	Ind #44	M	NA	ClinVar_scv001432338		DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
g.38862575C>T	c.763C>T	p.Arg255*	Ns	TES ¹	Ind #7	M	de novo	ClinVar_scv001712097	(5x) vcv000162152	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	Valid.
				NA	Ind #43	F	NA	ClinVar_scv001432353		DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
g.38862611C>T	c.799C>T	p.Gln267*	Ns	ES	Ind# 35	M	de novo	Clinvar_SUB9815736	no	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
g.38862748T>A	c.936T>A	p.Cys312*	Ns	CES	Ind #37	F	de novo	Clinvar_scv001712105	no	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
g.38877655C>T	c.1309C>T	p.Arg437*	Ns	TES ⁴	Ind #34	F	not in mother	NA	(7x) vcv000162158	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
g.38877745C>T	c.1399C>T	p.Arg467*	Ns	TES ⁴	Ind#42	F	de novo	ClinVar_scv001432351	(3x) vcv000204005	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
g.38850510dup	c.235dup	p.Arg79fs	Fs	TES ⁴	Ind #41	F	de novo	ClinVar_scv001432470	no	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
g.38850565_38850566del	c.290_291 del	p.Ser97fs	Fs	CES	Ind #8	M	de novo	ClinVar_scv001712106	(2x) vcv000418949	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
g.38850572_38850576del	c.297_301del	p.Leu100fs	Fs	NA	Ind #9	M	de novo	ClinVar_scv000485020	no	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
g.38853089del	c.477del	p.Tyr159*	Fs	ES	Ind #10	F	de novo	Clinvar_scv001712094	no	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
g.38862514_38862515del	c.702_703del	p.Cys235fs	Fs	ES	Ind #11	M	de novo	ClinVar_scv000965742	no	DYRK1A_I	-	yes	-	Valid.
g.38858873_38858876delinsGAA	c.621_624 delinsGAA	p.Glu208fs	Fs	TES ²	Bronicki_#3	M	de novo	PMID: 25920557 (ClinVar_SCV000281736 = SCV000196059)	no	DYRK1A_R	-	-	-	Disc.
g.38862594del	c.782del	p.Leu261fs	Fs	TES ²	Ind #12	F	de novo	ClinVar_scv001437790	no	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	Disc.
g.38862656dup	c.844dup	p.Ser282fs	Fs	TES ¹	Bronicki_#8	M	de novo	PMID: 25920557 (ClinVar_SCV000196064)	no	DYRK1A_R	-	-	-	-
g.38865371del	c.1004del	p.Gly335fs	Fs	TES ¹	Ind #13	F	not in mother	Clinvar_scv001712087	no	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	Valid.
g.38865375dup	c.1008dup	p.Pro337fs	Fs	ES	Ind #14	F	de novo	Decipher_351807	no	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
g.38865400del	c.1033del	p.Trp345fs	Fs	CES	Ind #15	F	de novo	Clinvar_scv001712108	no	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	Disc.

g.38868553dup	c.1232dup	p.Arg413fs	Fs	TES ²	Bronicki_#10	F	de novo	PMID: 25920557 (ClinVar_SCV000196066)	no	DYRK1A_R	-	yes	yes	Disc.
g.38877616del	c.1270del	p.His424fs	Fs	ES	Ind #39	F	de novo	Clinvar_scv001712090	no	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
g.38877679dup	c.1333dup	p.Thr445fs	Fs	ES	Ind #16	F	de novo	Clinvar_scv000778256	no	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	Disc.
g.38877837del	c.1491delC	p.Ala498fs	Fs	ES	Ind #17	F	de novo	Clinvar_scv000494645	SCV000056592	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	Valid.
g.38884520del	c.1978del	p.Ser660fs= p.Ser660Profs*43	Fs	TES ¹	Ind #18	F	de novo	Clinvar_scv001712088	no	test	-	yes	yes	test
g.38852939G>T	c.328-1G>T	p.?	Spl.	TES ²	Ind #19	F	de novo	Clinvar_scv001437768	no	DYRK1A_I	-	yes	-	Disc.
g.38862475A>G	c.665-2A>G	p.?	Spl.	Sanger	Ind #20	M	de novo	Clinvar_scv001712086	SCV000492145	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	Valid.
g.38862468_38862472del	c.665-9_665-5del	p.?	Spl.	Sanger	Ind #21	M	de novo	Clinvar_scv001437772	SCV000677027	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	Disc.
			Spl.	TES ²	Ind #36	M	de novo			DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	-
g.38862764G>C	951+1G>C	p.?	Spl.	TES ¹	Ind #38	M	de novo	Clinvar_scv001712091	no	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	Valid.
g.38862767_38862770del	c.951+4_951+7del	p.?	Spl.	ES	Ind #22	M	de novo	Clinvar_scv000965731	SCV000709803	DYRK1A_I	-	yes	-	-
g.38877584A>G	c.1240-2A>G	p?	Spl.	ES	Ind #23	M	de novo	Clinvar_scv000966166	no	DYRK1A_I	-	-	-	Disc.
g.38877585_38877586insTAA	c.1240-1_1240insTAA	p.Glu414*	Spl.	TES ⁴	Ind #24	F	de novo	Clinvar_scv001432455	no	DYRK1A_I	-	yes	-	-
g.38853115G>A	c.503G>A	p.Gly168Asp	Mis.	TES ¹	Ind #25	F	de novo	Clinvar_scv001712092	SCV000573105	test	yes	-	yes	test
g.38862576G>A	c.764G>A	p.Arg255Gln	Mis.	TES ¹	Ind #26	F	NA	Clinvar_scv001712093	no	test	yes	-	yes	test
g.38862672A>T	c.860A>T	p.Asp287Val	Mis.	ES	Ind #27	M	de novo	Clinvar_scv000598121	SCV001446739	test	yes	-	yes	test
g.38862726T>G	c.914T>G	p.Ile305Arg	Mis.	Sanger	Ind #28	F	de novo	Clinvar_scv001712110	no	test	yes	-	yes	test
g.38862744C>T	c.932C>T	p.Ser311Phe	Mis	NA	Ruau_#2	M	de novo	PMID: 25641759 (ClinVar_SCV000586742)	SCV000520979	test	yes	-	yes	test
g.38865339T>A	c.972T>A	p.Ser324Arg	Mis.	TES ³	Ind #29	M	de novo	Clinvar_scv000902439	no	test	yes	-	yes	test
g.38865465G>T	c.1098G>T ^a	p.Ile318_Glu366del	Infr.	ES	Ind #30	F	de novo	Decipher_434484	no	test	yes	yes	yes	-
g.38877730T>C	c.1384T>C	p.Tyr462His	Mis.	TES ²	Ind #31	M	de novo	Clinvar_scv001437769	no	test	yes	-	yes	test
g.38877746G>A	c.1400G>A	p.Arg467Gln	Mis.	TES ²	Ind #32	F	de novo	Clinvar_scv001437771	(3x) vcv000209150	test	yes	-	yes	test
g.38877803G>A	c.1457G>A	p.Gly486Asp	Mis.	ES	Ind #33	M	de novo	Clinvar_scv000747759	no	test	yes	-	yes	test
g.38884305C>A	c.1763C>A	p.Thr588Asn	Mis	ES	Bronicki_#9	F	de novo	PMID: 25920557 (ClinVar_SCV000965705= SCV000196065)	no	test	yes	yes	yes	test

SUPPLEMENTARIES

Supplementary methods - Antibodies

DYRK1A protein quantification (Western Blot)	mouse anti-FLAG antibody (1:1:000; Sigma Aldrich #F1804)
	mouse anti-GFP antibody (in house)
DYRK1A localization (Immunocytochemistry)	mouse anti-FLAG antibody (1:1:000; Sigma Aldrich #F1804)
Immunoprecipitation	rabbit anti-DYRK1A antibody (1:1000; Cohesion Biosciences #CPA1357)
Interaction with DCAF7	anti-WDR68 antibody (1:2500; abcam ab138490)
DYRK1A autophosphorylation	rabbit anti-phospho-HIPK2 antibody (1:1000, Thermofisher #PA5-13045)
	rabbit anti-DYRK1A antibody (1:1000; Cohesion Biosciences #CPA1357)
MAPT phosphorylation	mouse anti-TAU-5 antibody (Thermofisher #MA5-12808)
	rabbit anti-pTAU-T212 antibody (Thermofisher #44-740G)
	mouse anti-FLAG antibody (1:1:000; Sigma Aldrich #F1804)
	Mouse anti-GAPDH (Sigma #MAB374)

Supplementary text

Details on splice and frameshift variants and their consequences on *DYRK1A* mRNA

Deletions encompassing *DYRK1A* and chromosomal rearrangement t(9;21)(p12;q22) interrupting the gene were reported in four individuals (**Ind #1-3, 40**). We identified recurrent nonsense variants p.Arg117* (**Ind #4, #5, #6**), p.Arg205* (**Ind #44**), p.Arg255* (**Ind #7, #43**), p.Arg437* (**Ind #34**) and p. p.Thr467* (**Ind #42**) as well as novel nonsense variants (**Ind #35, #37**) or small indels (**Ind #8-17, #39, #41**), one of them occurring in the last exon affecting the distal region of the protein: p.Ser660fs (**Ind #18**). Seven of the variants identified are predicted to affect splice sites, half of them previously reported elsewhere (**Ind #19-24, #36, #38**). The remaining individuals (**Ind #25-33**) carry missense variants, three of them already reported: p.Gly168Asp, p.Asp287Val and p.Arg467Gln. We tested the consequences of splice variants identified on *DYRK1A* mRNA (**Figure S2**) when possible (blood or fibroblasts available) by RNA-sequencing (**Ind #19, 22, 24**) or RT-qPCR (**Ind #18**). We found that c.328-1G>T (**Ind #19**) leads to abnormal splicing events between exons 4 and 5 including intron 4 retention and use of alternative cryptic acceptor sites in exon 5 (**Figure S2A**). The c.951+4_951+7 del (**Ind #22**) leads to retention of intron 7 or skipping of exon 7, both resulting in a premature truncation (**Figure S2B**). RNA sequencing performed on mRNA extracted from **Ind #24** fibroblasts revealed that the TAA insertion at the beginning of exon 10 was included in the transcripts, leading to a stop codon p.Glu414*. *DYRK1A* mRNA levels were only slightly decreased in **Ind #22** and **#24** when compared to individual carrying truncating variant (**Ind #11**), suggesting that the aberrant transcripts escape nonsense mediated mRNA decay (NMD), at least partially (**Figure S2D**). The variant previously reported c.1232dup, p.Arg413fs (**Bronicki #10**)¹ is subjected to NMD as illustrated by the decrease of *DYRK1A* mRNA level in patient's fibroblasts, and the low level of mutant allele in cells, restored by NMD blocking agent (**Figure S2E**). However, it is worth noting that mutant transcripts carrying the distal frameshift c.1978del (**Ind #18**), located in the last exon of the gene, escape to NMD and therefore result in a truncated protein p.Ser660fs having its entire kinase domain (**Figure S2F**).

Clinical manifestations in individuals with pathogenic variant in *DYRK1A*

All the individuals with clearly loss-of-function variants in *DYRK1A* present with moderate to severe ID except two (**Ind #3, #34**). Language was affected in all individuals, severely in most (no speech, or only few words or short sentences). Individuals tend to present failure to thrive, even sometimes from the uterine stage (20/32), especially on the weight gain (from -1 to -4SD). The size is less affected comprised between -0.5 to -2SD. Microcephaly is however a constant trait, although not always present from birth. All individuals except two (31/33) had feeding difficulties during the neonatal period (poor sucking, gastrostomy, etc), which can be very severe during infancy and can persist during childhood and even into adulthood (selective, smashed food only, etc). The large majority of individuals present a history of seizures (29/33) mainly including febrile episodes (n=18). Hypotonia was noted in only half of the individuals (16/29), but a majority had motor delay with a walk acquired after 18 months of age (27/33)(mean = 23 months), and the gait could continue to be unstable and ataxic (9). Hyperreflexia and hypertonia have been observed in some patients (12). Sleep disorders were reported in some patients (10). Behavioral manifestations observed in patients included anxiety (13) and autistic traits with stereotyped behaviours (24). A diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) has been established in only four patients, but few have had the appropriate tests. Other behavioral manifestations such as water fascination (5), absence of fear (5) were noted. MRI revealed ventricular dilation (9), thin corpus callosum (9), as well as cortical or cerebellar atrophy (9). Other manifestations include gastrointestinal manifestations such as constipation (14) or gastroesophageal reflux (10), intestinal anomalies such as inguinal hernia (4) and urogenital anomalies already reported to be frequent², including cryptorchidism (4). No obvious kidney anomalies have been reported but not all the individuals underwent a renal ultrasound. We observed a thin skin in a high frequency of patients (15), often associated with dermatitis or atopic skin after birth or during infancy (11), sometimes very pronounced. After reanalysis of literature, we found that atopic demartitis was also reported in additional individuals. Vision anomalies include myopia (6), hypermetropia (8) and astigmatism (6). An optic nerve hypoplasia was noticed in at least three individuals. A papillary pallor was reported in some individuals (6). Individuals shared common facial appearance including erratic hairline with thin hair, deep set eyes with upper eyelid edema, protruding nose or pointed nasal tip, dysplastic ears, thin upper lip, widely spaced teeth with protruding upper dental arch, retro/micrognathism (**Figure 1, Figure S3**).

Effect of missense variants on *DYRK1A* subcellular localization

The cellular localization of overexpressed WT and variant *DYRK1A* proteins in HeLa cells, studied by immunostaining, revealed three types of cellular distributions: 1) mainly nuclear (N), 2) nuclear and cytoplasmic (N+C) and 3) mainly cytoplasmic (C) (**Figure S8C**). WT *DYRK1A* protein is mainly localized in the nucleus (80% N; 20% N+C), and this localization is affected when we mutated, separately or combined, the two nuclear localization signals NLS1 (aa 117-134) and NLS2 (aa 389-395) confirming that each NLS contributes to the nuclear localization of *DYRK1A*, as previously reported³. We observed a significant decrease of nuclear localization for Arg413fs, but none of the missense variants tested seems to affect *DYRK1A* localization.

Generating and phenotyping analysis of the DYRK1A Thr588Asn Mutant mouse line

The *Dyrk1a*^{T588N} mutant mouse line was established for YH at the Institut Clinique de la Souris-(PHENOMIN-ICS, Illkirch, France; <http://www.phenomin.fr>) and breed in our animal facility at the PHENOMIN-ICS (Agreement C67-218-40). The targeting vector was constructed as follows. A 3.4 kb fragment encompassing part of intron 11 and corresponding to the 5' homology arm was amplified by PCR on C57BL/6N ES cell genomic DNA and subcloned in an MCI proprietary vector containing two multiple cloning sites, three repeated SV40 polyA sequences as well as a flipped Neomycin resistance cassette surrounded by 2 LoxP sites. The variant (ACC > AAC) leading to the threonine to asparagine change at position 588 (T588N) was introduced in a second cloning step by fusion of 2 PCR products. Finally, a 3.6 kb fragment corresponding to the 3' homology was cloned in a third cloning step to obtain the final targeting construct. The linearized construct was electroporated in C57BL/6N mouse embryonic stem (ES) cells (ICS proprietary line S3). After G418 selection, targeted clones were identified by long-range PCR and further confirmed by Southern blot with an internal (Neo) probe and a 3' external probe. Two positive ES clones were validated by karyotype spreading and microinjected into BALB/cN blastocysts. Resulting male chimeras were bred with Flp deleter females showing maternal contribution⁴. Germline transmission with the direct excision of the selection cassette was achieved in the first litter. The mouse line was bred on a pure C57BL/6N genetic background in a specific pathogen free environment at the PHENOMIN-ICS animal mouse, with poplar wood granulate bedding (SAFE, Augis, France) and access to normal diet (D03 and D04; SAFE, Augis, France) and tap water treated with Chlorine dioxide (0,8ppm) ad libitum under a classical 12-12 light dark cycle (dark 7pm to 7am during phenotyping). We found a close to mendelian transmission ratio for the segregation of the variant both in heterozygotes and homozygotes. The female to male ratio was as expected.

The expression of the Thr588Asn allele of *Dyrk1a* in heterozygous was studied by Western blot at 7 weeks of age in 5 wild type and 5 *Dyrk1a*^{T588N/+} animals. Twenty micrograms of proteins per sample were separated by classical electrophoresis and transferred on a membrane (BIO-RAD, Schiltigheim, Fr). Incubation with primary antibody Anti-Dyrk1a (Abnova, 1/1000) was followed with an incubation with a secondary antibody Anti-mouse (Abnova; 1/5000). We used B-Actin as an internal control that was detected with an anti-mouse B-actin-HRP (Sigma, 1/150000). For revelation, we used the ClarityTM Western ECL Substrate (BIO-RAD-#170-5061). No statistically meaningful difference was observed between the genotypes (Student t.test=0.33; **Figure S12B**). We performed a functional characterization of DYRK1A kinase activity following the protocol already published⁵, using 13 *Dyrk1a*^{T588N/+} and 17 control littermate brains (**Figure S12B**). No difference in DYRK1A kinase activity was found regarding the sex or genotype. We raised a cohort with mutant and control littermates from both sex (12 wt male, 12 *Dyrk1a*^{T588N/+} male, 12 wt females and 11 *Dyrk1a*^{T588N/+} females) to test the cognition, memory, locomotor activity, and assess the anxiety and autism like stereotypies on these animals. We performed the battery of tests as shown in (**Figure S12D**) following the pipeline and protocols previously described⁶⁻⁹. All the animal experiments were done in compliance with the ARRIVE Guidelines^{10,11} in accordance with the Directive of the European Parliament: 2010/63/EU, revising/replacing Directive 86/609/EEC and with French Law (Decret n° 2013-118 01 and its supporting annexes entered into legislation 01February 2013) relative to the protection of animals used in scientific experimentation and supervised by the Com'eth our local ethical committee. The tests were administered in the following order: open field, novel object recognition (noted NOR, performed 24h after the open field), Y-maze, repetitive behaviour, sociability 3 chambers test and reciprocal tests. In the open field test we assessed the locomotor activity, exploratory drive and anxiety; and we have taken into account randomization of the animals, blinding of the experimenter during the animal research. With the EthoVision system (Noldus, the Netherlands), we measured the total distance, time spend on each of the three areas centre, periphery and walls. Sex was not affecting any of these

parameters, so the downstream statistical assessments was done pooling all the animals together divided just by genotype and not considering the sex, increasing the sampling size. We found no difference or effect between the control and mutant *Dyrk1a*^{T588N/+} mice in the total distance travelled or time spend on each area. All the animals performed the test and did not show anxiety as they spent quite a high amount of time travelling over all the arena. The novel object recognition test (NOR) was used to study the memory of the animals to discriminate and explore novel objects over familiar ones. We did not identify a deficit in object recognition between the two genotypes (**Figure S12E**). We evaluated the motor activity and the working memory in the Y maze. There was no difference in the percentage of visits done to each arm, no defect in the spontaneous alternation (**Figure S12F**) or delay leaving the initial arm. Repetitive behaviour is one of the 3 main clinical manifestations of autism, together with deficits in social interaction and communication. Thus, we analysed in a 10 min test the number and time spend climbing, digging, and rearing by the mutant animals and control littermates but we did not observe any special stereotypic of repetitive behaviour in the *Dyrk1a*^{T588N/+} mice except a slight increase in climbing frequency (**Figure S12G**). In the three chambers test, we analysed both the time spent in proximity of the empty cage during the presentation, or for the familiar and then the new congener in the discrimination phase. No phenotype was detected in the presentation phase and a significant difference in exploration was observed for the Thr588Asn mutant in the discrimination phase (**Figure S12H**). For the reciprocal sociability test where the social interactions between pairs of mice is analyzed, always using congeners that were not cage mates and in the case of both mutants and control mice in the cohort adding an unknown wild-type animal of the same sex and similar age and size to assess the interactions. We analysed both the time spend in proximity nose to nose or proximity nose to tail but no difference in interaction was observed for *Dyrk1a*^{T588N/+}. Although is worthy to mention that the Gardner-Altman effect size plots show a slight tendency on the *Dyrk1a*^{T588N/+} mice to decrease the number of contacts and increase the distance with the congener (**Figure S12I**).

Supplementary acknowledgements

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Supplementary Figures

Figure S1. Variants identified in DYRK1A in individuals with ID

Schematic representation of DYRK1A protein secondary structure with its different domains: Nuclear localization sequence 1 and 2 (NLS1 and NLS2); DYRK Homology box (DH); catalytic domain; PEST domain (PEST); His rich domain (His) and Serine Threonine (S/T) repeat domain. Variants identified in the cohort are represented with the number of individuals (Ind#) carrying then **(A)** truncating variants (nonsense, frameshift, splice variants) **(B)** missense variants. The variants identified tested in this study are indicated in gold.

Figure S2. Consequences of variants on *DYRK1A* mRNA

Sashimi plot from Integrative Genome Viewer (IGV) showing consequences of the splice variants identified by RNA-Seq in mRNA extracted from (A) **Ind #19** blood, showing that c.328-1G>T generate different abnormal transcripts with a) intron 4 retention, leading to a premature stop codon (p.Tyr111Argfs*6), b) use of an alternative acceptor site 18bps or c) 21pbs downstream the regular one, leading to deletion of few amino acids (p.Val110_Lys115del or p.Val110Lys116del) (B) **Ind #22** fibroblasts, showing that c.951+4_951+7del variant leads to a skipping of exon 7 in half of the mutated transcripts (p.Val222Aspfs*22) and a retention of intron 7 in the other half (p.Ile318fs*10); (C) IGV view of RNA-seq obtained from **Ind #24** fibroblasts, showing c.1240-1_1240insTAA causes the insertion of these 3 nucleotides in the mRNA at the beginning of exon 10 leading to a premature stop codon p.(Glu414*) (D) Quantitative expression of *DYRK1A* mRNA (normalized by the expression of two reference genes, *GAPDH* and *YWHAZ*) (E) Sequencing of *DYRK1A* mRNA in Individual Bronicki#10 cells (c.1232dup, p.(Arg413fs)) treated or not with a NMD blocking agent (emetine). Sequencing of blood *DYRK1A* cDNA in (F) Ind #18 showing an equal amount of transcripts carrying the c.1978del variant compared to wild-type allele, suggesting that mutated transcripts escape to NMD, and in (G) Ind #30, carrying the variant c.1098G>T, showing the skipping of exon 8 induced by this variant (r.952_1098del) leading to the deletion of 49 amino acids p.Ile318_Glu366del instead of one amino acid substitution p.Glu366Asp as first predicted (the probability of using exon 8 donor splice site was decreased by the variant: MaxEnt: -72.7%; NNSPLICE: -54.1%).

Figure S3. Photographs of individuals with variant in *DYRK1A*

Photographs of individuals with variants in *DYRK1A*, showing that they share similar facial features.

Figure S4. Distribution of the clinical scores calculated without photograph (on 15 points)

Clinical scores calculated without photograph for individuals carrying pathogenic variants in *DYRK1A* from the initial cohort (*DYRK1A_I*), the replication cohort (*DYRK1A_R*) and the individuals affected with other frequent monogenic forms of ID, associated to pathogenic variants in *ANKRD11*, *MED13L*, *DDX3X*, *ARID1B*, *SHANK3*, *TCF4* or *KMT2A*. Brown-Forsythe and Welch ANOVA tests with Dunnett's T 3 multiple comparisons test were performed. ns: not significant; ** p<0.01; ***< p<0.001, error bars represent SD.

Figure S5. Predictions of effect of missense variants and conservation of *DYRK1A* protein

(A) Distribution of the CADD score for missense variants a) not presumed to be not disease-causing (negative set, N-set, n=115, see **Methods**), b) presumed to be pathogenic (positive set, P-set, n=16) and c) other missense variants (test set, T-set, n = 41). A CADD score ≥ 20 means that the variant belongs to the top 1% of variants predicted to be the most deleterious, ≥ 25 that the variant belongs to the top 0.3% of variants predicted the most deleterious ≥ 30 the variant belongs to the top 0.1% of variants predicted the most deleterious. Brown-Forsythe and Welch ANOVA tests with Dunnett's T 3 multiple comparisons test were performed. ns: not significant; ** p<0.01; ***< p<0.001, error bars represent SD (B) Percentage of variants from the N-set (presumably benign), P-set (presumably pathogenic) and T-set (to test) having a CADD score ≥ 20 , ≥ 25

or ≥ 30 , or conserved across 100% of Vertebrate species ($V=100\%$), conserved in at least 90% of Metazoan species ($M\geq 90\%$), and at least 80% of other animals ($O\geq 80\%$). ^a p.Arg158His variant ($V=100\%$; $M=96\%$; $O=92\%$); ^b all variants except p.Ser311Phe variant (100% ; 100% ; 71%), p.Thr588Asn ($V= 85\%$) and p.Ala277Pro (100%; 12%; 27%); variants ; ^c p.Gly171Arg (100%; 100% ; 86%), p.Lys188Arg (100%; 96%; 97%), p.Leu207Pro (100% ; 93% ; 93%), p.Leu241Pro (100% ; 100% ; 97%), p.Leu245Arg (100% ; 100% ; 97%), p.Asp287Tyr (100% ; 100% ; 97%), p.Asp287Asn (100% ; 100% ; 97%), p.Pro290Arg (100%; 100%; 97%), p.Arg328Trp (100%; 100%; 95%), p.Leu347Arg (100% ; 96% ; 84%).

Figure S6. Conservation of DYRK1A proteins across the different taxons

Schematic view of the Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA) of DYRK1A protein orthologs from Vertebrates, Metazoans, Protists, Fungi and Plants. MSA positions are numbered according to the human protein and colored by a red gradient according to the level of amino acid conservation in each group.

Figure S7. Effect of variants on DYRK1A half-life and interaction with DCAF7

Investigation of variants consequences on DYRK1A protein stability and interaction with its partner DCAF7. (A) Stability of DYRK1A proteins in HEK293 transfected with DYRK1A plasmids and treated with cycloheximide 40 μ g/mL (stopped at 1, 2, 4 and 8 hours after treatment). Constructs was detected by SDS-PAGE by immunoblotting whole cell lysates using an anti-FLAG antibody and quantification realized with GAPDH (B) Co-immunoprecipitation of DYRK1A in HEK293 cells transfected with *DYRK1A* plasmids using an anti-FLAG antibody, without antibody (Empty) or with Mouse against Rabbit antibody (MAR) as negative and species isotype controls. DCAF7 (WDR68) interaction was detected by SDS-page immunoblotting with a specific antibody (1:2500; abcam anti-WDR68 antibody ab138490).

Figure S8. *In vitro* effects of additional variants on DYRK1A proteins and cellular localization of variant proteins

(A-B) Effect of additional variants on DYRK1A level and ability to autophosphorylate: one variant from the N-set (reported twice in gnomAD) but affecting an highly conserved amino acid position, Arg158His, one variant from the P-set but affecting a position poorly conserved after vertebrates, Ala277Pro, and three variants initially reported as VUS in ClinVar (the last one was reclassified as Likely Pathogenic during the course of this study) and affecting highly conserved positions : p.Gly171Arg, p.Leu241Pro and p.Pro290Arg. We also tested the functional effet of two nonsense changes we created for the need of this study : Ser660* and Ser661*. (A) Level of variant DYRK1A proteins expressed in HEK293 (n=3 series) cells transiently transfected with DYRK1A constructs. Protein levels were normalized on the level of GFP proteins (expressed from a cotransfected pEGFP plasmid). One-way ANOVA with multiple comparison test was performed to compare the level of variant DYRK1A proteins to the level of wild-type DYRK1A protein (orange dashes), applying Bonferroni's correction: ns: not significant; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$; error bars represent SEM, standard error of the mean, (B) DYRK1A's ability to autophosphorylate on Tyr321 was tested in HEK293 cells (n=3) by immunoprecipitations with anti-DYRK1A followed by an immunoblot using an anti-phospho-HIPK2 as described in Widowati et al. DYRK1A phospho-Tyr321 levels were normalized with DYRK1A total DYRK1A protein levels (orange dashes), and expressed as percentage of WT level. One-way ANOVA test was performed to compare variants to wild-type DYRK1A levels. ns: not significant;

*** $p < 0.001$; error bars represent SEM, standard error of the mean (C) Cellular localization of DYRK1A variant proteins observed in HeLa cells after overexpression of FLAG-tagged wild-type and variant DYRK1A constructs (n=3 series of HeLa cells; 50 cells minimum counted per series; scale bars of illustrative images correspond to 10 μ m). Three types of localization of DYRK1A protein in cells have been observed: DYRK1A located mostly in the nucleus (N), in both nucleus and cytoplasm (N+C), or mostly in the cytoplasm (C). Scale bars: 50 μ m. WT protein is mainly localized in the nucleus (N/N+C/C: 80/20/0%). The shift into cytoplasmic localization of DYRK1A is stronger when NLS1 is disrupted (0/63/37%) compared to NLS2 (22/71/7%), and even more drastic when both are mutated, with DYRK1A stacked in the cytoplasm in a large majority of cells (0/26/74%). Chi-square test was performed to compare localization of variant DYRK1A proteins to wild-type DYRK1A protein ns: not significant; *** $p < 0.001$; error bars represent SEM, standard error of the mean. (D) Immunofluorescence experiment showing that the Ser661* variant does not lead to DYRK1A protein aggregation when overexpressed in HeLa cells.

Figure S9. DNAm profile of all DYRK1A cases DYRK1A DNAm signature sites.

Heatmap showing the hierarchical clustering of discovery *DYRK1A* LoF cases (n = 10; grey) and age- and sex-matched neurotypical discovery controls (n = 24; blue) used to identify the 402 differentially methylated (DM) signature sites shown (each row corresponds to a CpG site). The DNAm values for *DYRK1A* LoF validation cases (n=6, red), missense variants (n=10, yellow) and distal LoF variant (n=1, green) are shown. The colour gradient represents the normalized DNA methylation value from -2.0 (blue) to 2.0 (yellow) at each site. Ind #33 (Gly486Asp) has an opposite DNAm values to other *DYRK1A* cases at these sites, also clustering out from controls. Euclidean distance metric is used for the clustering dendrogram.

Figure S10. Effect of variants on DYRK1A kinase activity regarding MAPT (TAU) Thr212 phosphorylation levels.

MAPT Thr212 phosphorylation assays performed to test variants with particular profiles: Ser324Arg (partial autophosphorylation), Gly486Asp (potential GoF), Thr588Asn (potential phenocopy), Ser660fs (protein aggregates) as well as Ser660* and Ser661*. Immunoblots on total protein extracts from HEK293 cells transfected with DYRK1A and MAPT plasmids using anti-FLAG, anti TAU-5 and anti-pT212-TAU antibodies (A) Transfection of different quantities of DYRK1A WT plasmid and 1 μ g of MAPT plasmid (B) Transfection of DYRK1A proteins harboring the distal truncating variant Ser660fs or the two nonsense changes Ser660* and Ser661* and 1 μ g of MAPT plasmid (C) Transfection of other DYRK1A variants: Ser311Phe (known to abolish kinase activity), Ser324Arg, Gly486Asp and Thr588Asn and 1 μ g of MAPT plasmid.

Figure S11. DNAm profile of Ind #33 with DYRK1A Gly486Asp variant displays an opposite DNAm profile at individual signature CpGs.

DNA methylation values are shown at the 25 most hypermethylated and hypomethylated CpG sites in the signature. Red bars show the average delta beta value at each site in *DYRK1A* LoF discovery cases (n=10), error bar represents the standard error of the mean (SEM). Yellow bars represent the delta beta value Ind #33

at these sites (the beta value of Ind #33 minus the average beta of discovery controls). At most sites, the delta beta for Ind #33 is opposite that of *DYRK1A* cases, indicating DNAm levels in the opposite direction of *DYRK1A* LoF cases relative to controls. Importantly, this is a different phenomenon than Ind #33 having control-like DNAm values, in which case the bars would be near 0.

Figure S12. Generation, characterisation and behavioural analysis of the heterozygous mouse mutant line carrying a Thr588Asn variant in *Dyrk1a*. (A) Generating the Thr588Asn (T588N) allele. The T588N allele phenotyped is named ‘T588N with a WT potential allele’ and was obtained by homologous recombination in embryonic stem cells using a targeting vector. LoxP and Flp sites are indicated respectively in green and grey (B) No difference in western blot quantification of DYRK1A level, normalized to b-actin level, in 5 hippocampal protein extracts isolated from *Dyrk1a*^{T588N/+} individuals and 5 control littermates (C) Similarly no changes were observed in the phosphorylation of a specific DYRK1A-phosphorylation peptide (-tyde) using brain extract isolated from the hippocampi of *Dyrk1a*^{T588N/+} and control littermates (respectively n=13 and 17) (D) schematic representation of the behavioural pipeline used to study 23 *Dyrk1a*^{T588N/+} and 24 wild-type (wt) littermates from both sexes at the starting age of 10 weeks (E) In the novel object recognition, a preference was found in the percentage of time exploring the novel object (NO) compared to the familiar object (FO) in the *Dyrk1a*^{T588N/+} (F) Spontaneous alternation in the Y maze was not affected by the variant (one single t test with 50% chance level). (G) A significant difference was observed in specific repetitive behaviour climbing, but not in digging or rearing activities analysed during the repetitive behavioral test (H) In the three-chamber sociability test, the percentage of time exploring the familiar stranger (F) versus the novel stranger (N) was significantly different in the mutant T588N heterozygotes (I) During freely moving social interaction we did not detect any anomaly. The statistical significance is noted as followed *adj P.value=< 0.05, ** 0.05 <adj P.value < 0.01, *** adj P.value < 0.001

Table S1. Clinical information and summary of recurrent clinical signs observed in individuals with pathogenic variants in *DYRK1A*

M: male; F: female; IUGR: Intrauterine growth restriction; CMV: research for cytomegalovirus infection; BW: birth weight; BS: birth size; BOFC: birth occipitofrontal head circumference; A/FW: absence/few words; ID: intellectual disability, ASD: Autism spectrum disorder; M/S: moderate/severe; mo; months old; SD: standard deviation; AtSD: atrial septal defect; VSD: ventricular septal defect; GER: Gastroesophageal reflux; MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging; EV: enlarged ventricles, CCA/H: corpus callosum agenesis/hypoplasia, CA: cortical or subcortical atrophy, CeA: cerebellar atrophy; NA: not available; ^a Previously reported: Individuals with truncating variants in *DYRK1A* reported in literature (n=80)^{1,2,12-36}

Table S2. Calculation of the clinical score CS_{DYRK1A} in the different cohorts

NA: not available; DYRK1A_I: Initial cohort of individuals with variants disrupting *DYRK1A* (nonsense, frameshift, splice, deletions or translocations) reported in this study, used to set up the clinical score ; DYRK1A_R: Cohort of replication including individuals with variants disrupting *DYRK1A* who were previously described with enough clinical information and photographs available (n=12)^{1,12,18} * mild macrocephaly

Table S3. List of *DYRK1A* missense variants reported in databases (gnomAD, ClinVar, Decipher) and literature and identified in this report (N-set, P-set and T-set)

training sets: N-set: variants not presumed to be disease-causing, i.e missense variants annotated as “benign”/“likely benign” in ClinVar as well as variants reported more than once in GnomAD (november 2019 release) (n=115); P-set: missense variants reported as “pathogenic”/“likely pathogenic” in Clinvar (n=16) T-set: missense variants reported here, in literature, or as VUS in Clinvar (n=44); FreqRefV, FreqRefM, FreqRefO, FreqRefP, FreqRefF: frequency of the reference amino acid among Vertebrates, Metazoans, Other protist animals, Plants or Fungi; FreqSubV, FreqSubM, FreqSubO, FreqSubP, FreqSubF : frequency of the novel amino acid among Vertebrates, Metazoans, Other animals, Plants or Fungi;

Table S4. List of CpG sites included in *DYRK1A* DNAm signature

GoF: gain-of-function. One third of the signature sites (134/402) the β value for p.Gly486Asp was outside the range observed for that of all discovery controls.

Table S5. SVM score associated with the different variants

SVM: Support Vector Machine classification and scores

Table S6. Summary of the analysis performed to reclassify variants in *DYRK1A*

¹Highly conserved : V=100% M \geq 90% O \geq 80% * The consequences of c.1098G>T is p.Ile318_Glu366del instead of p.Glu366Asp ; ** same individual submitted twice *** : this amino acid change is not reported in gnomAD, but Thr588Pro is reported 44 times (including in one homozygote) and Thr588Ala is reported once ; DD: developmental delay, ID: intellectual disability ; clinical information reported in ClinVar and/or in littérature for the individual ^a: "Abnormality of the frontal hairline, abnormality of the skin, cataract, cerebellar atrophy, feeding difficulties in infancy, intrauterine growth retardation, microcephaly, proportionate short stature, single transverse palmar crease, specific learning disability, ventriculomegaly" ; ^b: « Short chin, Truncal obesity » ; ^c: « Developmental regression, intellectual disability, hypotonia, mild ataxia, intention tremor, dysmorphism, primary microcephaly, failure to thrive, demyelination, sun sensitivity, incontinence and anxiety » ; ^d: « ASD, learning disorder and macrocephaly » ; ^e: « Abnormal facial shape, Down-sloping shoulders, Genu valgum, Global developmental delay, Hypoplastic toenails » in an individual carrying an additional nonsense variant in *DYRK1A* ; ^f: « Decreased facial expression, Global developmental delay, Hypoplastic left heart, Micrognathia, Postnatal microcephaly, Retinal dystrophy » ; ^g: *DYRK1A*-related » ; ^h: « MR/ID/DD; Seizures; Brain MRI positive, Dysmorphic features, Cardiovascular; Craniofacial; Hematologic (child onset), Gastrointestinal (child onset); Musculoskeletal/Structural; Neurologic (child onset), Ophthalmologic, Renal conditions » ; ⁱ: « Brachycephaly, Intellectual disability, Seizures, Muscular hypotonia, Global developmental delay » ; dn : *de novo* ; ACMG/AMP Criteria : PS2 : *De novo* confirmed ; PS3 : *in vitro* or *in vivo* functional studies supportive of a damaging effect on the gene or gene product ; PM2 : Absent from controls ; in Exome Sequencing Project, 1000 Genomes or ExAC ; PP3 : *in silico* analysis support a deleterious effect on the gene product ; PP4 : Patient's phenotype is highly specific for gene ; BS1: Allele frequency is greater than expected for disorder ; BS3 : Well-established *in vitro* or *in vivo* functional studies shows no damaging effect on protein function or splicing ; BP4 : *in silico* analysis suggest no impact on gene or gene product.

Table S7. Summary of functional studies previously performed for additional missense variants in *DYRK1A*

¹Highly conserved : V=100% M \geq 90% O \geq 80% * The consequences of c.1098G>T is p.Ile318_Glu366del instead of p.Glu366Asp ; DD: developmental delay, ID: intellectual disability ; Clinical information reported in ClinVar and/or in literature : ^a: “speech delay, motor delay, moto coordination disorder, seizures and mild physical dysmorphism”; ^b: “mild ID, infantile spasms, speech delay, social interaction and repetitive behaviors, anxiety”; ^c: “Abnormality of the palmar creases, abnormality of the skeletal system, amblyopia, astigmatism, cleft soft palate, constipation, delayed speech and language development, global developmental delay, intrauterine growth retardation, microcephaly”; ^d: “IUGR, DD, microcephaly, ID, severe speech delay”; ^e: “ASD+ID, anxiety, perseveration and additional upsets and aggressive behavior”; ^f: “Severe ID, seizures febrile + generalized tonico-clonic”; ^g: “ID, seizures and microcephaly”; ^h: “Intellectual disability, microcephaly, feeding difficulties; absent or delayed speech development; seizures; deeply set eye”; ⁱ: “Global developmental delay, Microcephaly, Seizures”; ^j: “Microcephaly, ID, seizures, spasticity, global developmental delay, motor delay, hypertonia, abnormal facial shape, cortical dysplasia, short stature, cortical gyral simplification”; dn : de novo ; ACMG/AMP Criteria : PS2 : De novo confirmed ; PS3 : in vitro or in vivo functional studies supportive of a damaging effect on the gene or gene product; PM2 :Absent from controls ; in Exome Sequencing Project, 1000 Genomes or ExAC ; PP3 : in silico analysis support a deleterious effect on the gene product ; PP4 :Patient’s phenotype is highly specific for gene ; BS1: Allele frequency is greater than expected for disorder ; BS3 :Well-established in vitro or in vivo functional studies shows no damaging effect on protein function or splicing ; BP4 :in silico analysis suggest no impact on gene or gene product.

Table S8. Distal frameshift variants (last exon) identified in individuals with NDD

Three distal frameshift variants are reported in Clinvar and in literature¹⁶. Their clinical interpretation remains ambiguous, especially for c.1726C>T p.Gln576* and c.2040C>A p.Tyr680*, for which inheritance is unknown and clinical manifestations do not really overlap those of *DYRK1A* syndrome. ^a: “Severe psychomotor delay, no walk aquisition and no language, severe amblyopia, self-injurious behavior, ASD, dysmorphic features (frontal bossing, hypertelorism, nystagmus, epicanthal folds, a flat nasal bridge, bilateral low-set ears, down-slanting palpebral fissures, a short philtrum, a high arched palate, downturned mouth and micrognathia). Relative macrocephaly (OFC: 52 cm, +0.6 SD; weight: 14.6 kg, -2.2 SD; height: 103.5 cm, -3.1 SD)”¹⁶; ^b: “Infantile spasms, west syndrome, ASD, aggression, hyperactivity” (personal communication Aida Telegrafi, Genedx); However, the most distal variant ever reported in *DYRK1A*, c.2213_2218delinsAGAG p.Thr738fs, occurred *de novo* in an individual with clinical features consistent with *DYRK1A* syndrome. ^c: “Autism, microcephaly, seizures, history of failure to thrive and IUGR, mitochondrial complex IV deficiency noted on muscle biopsy” (personal communication Aida Telegrafi, Genedx).

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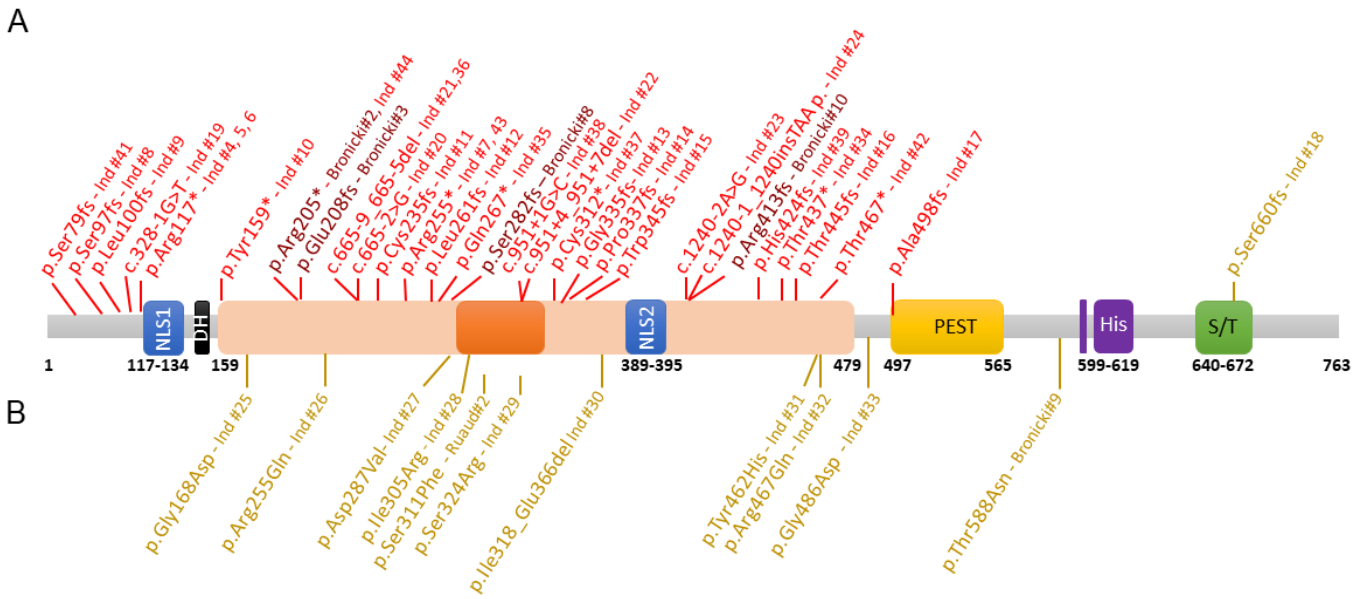


Figure S1

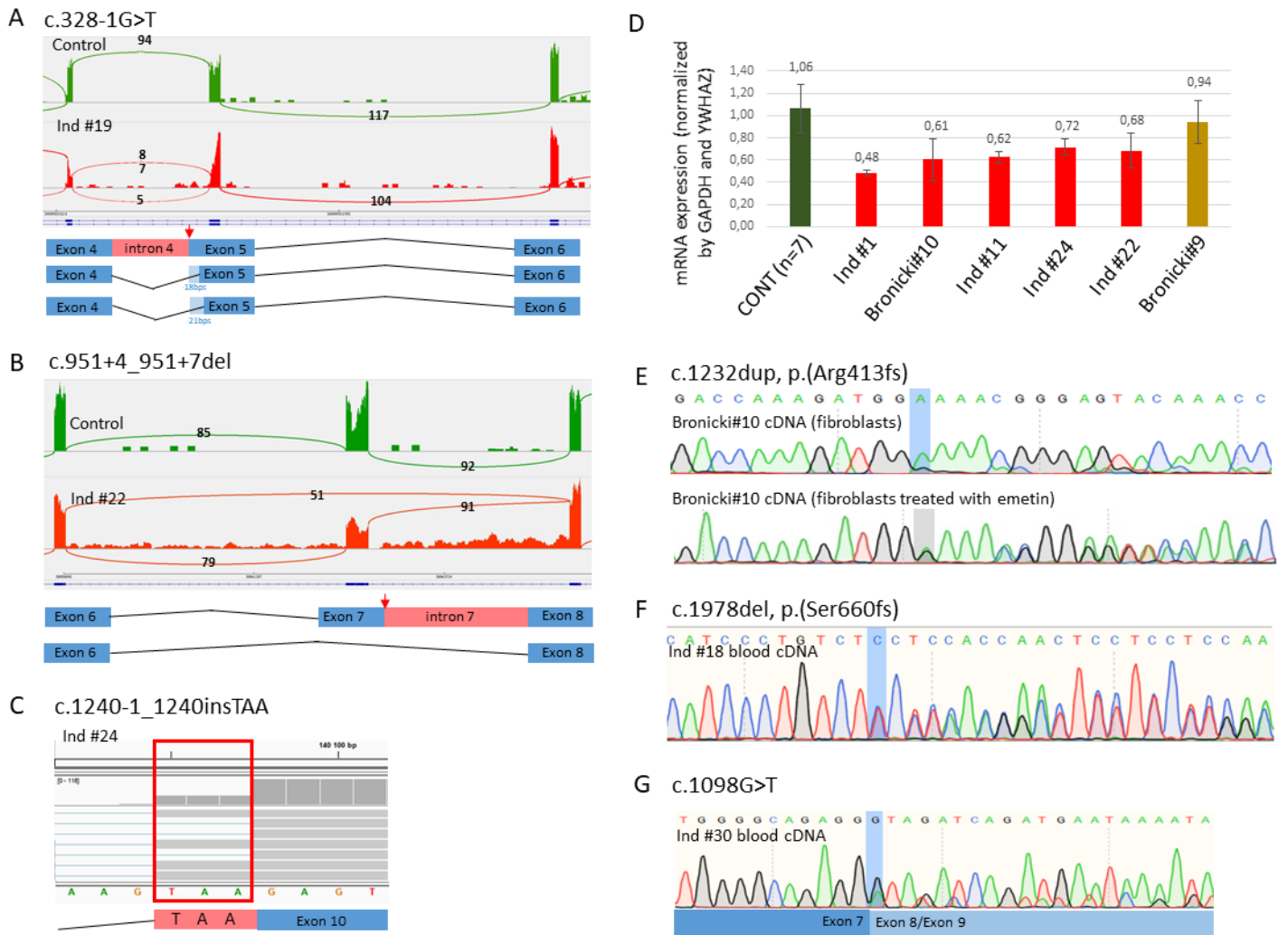


Figure S2



Figure S3

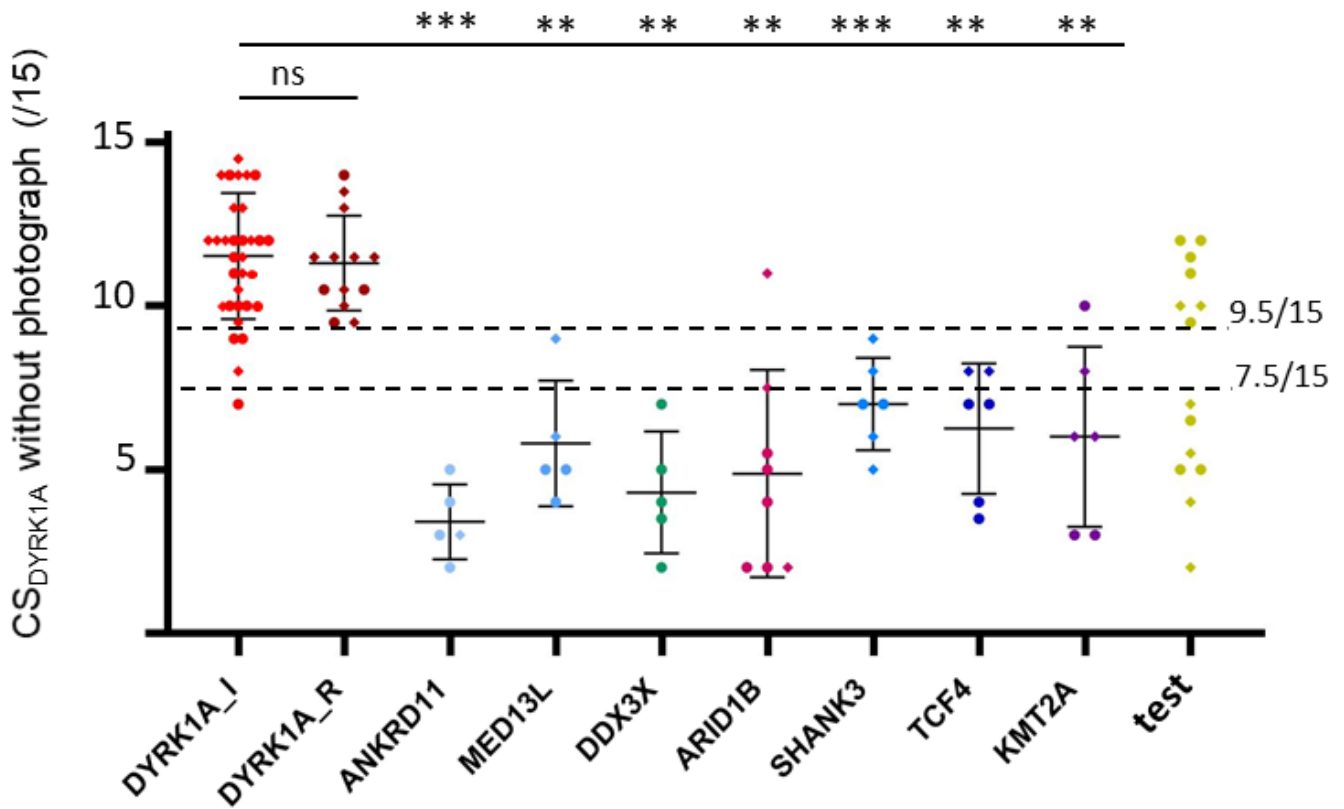


Figure S4

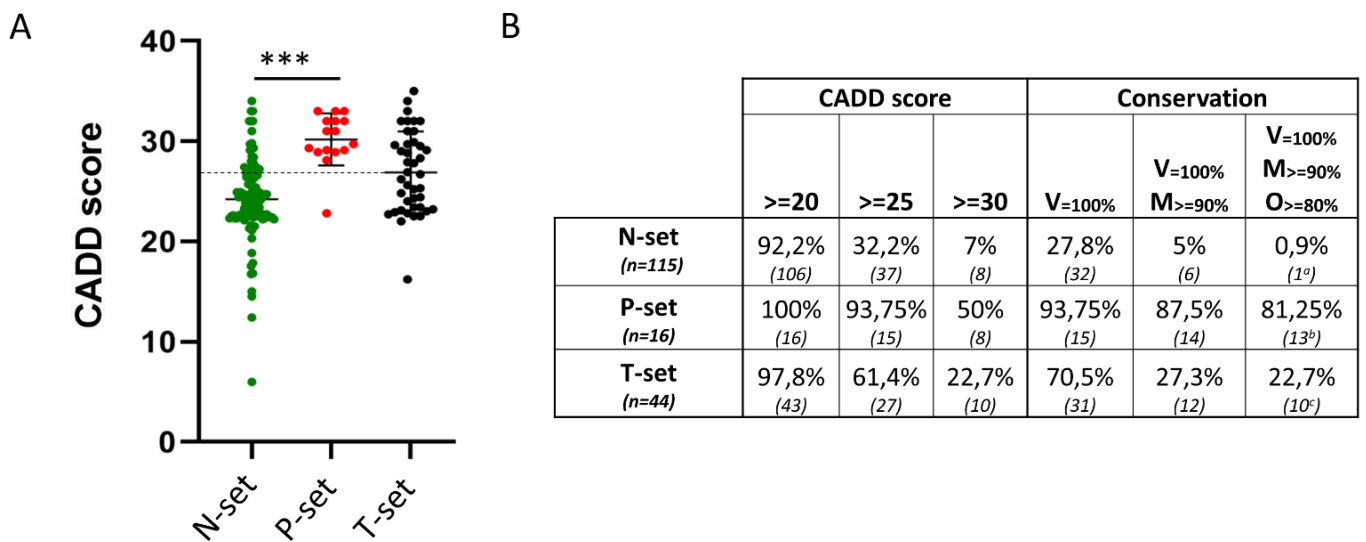


Figure S5

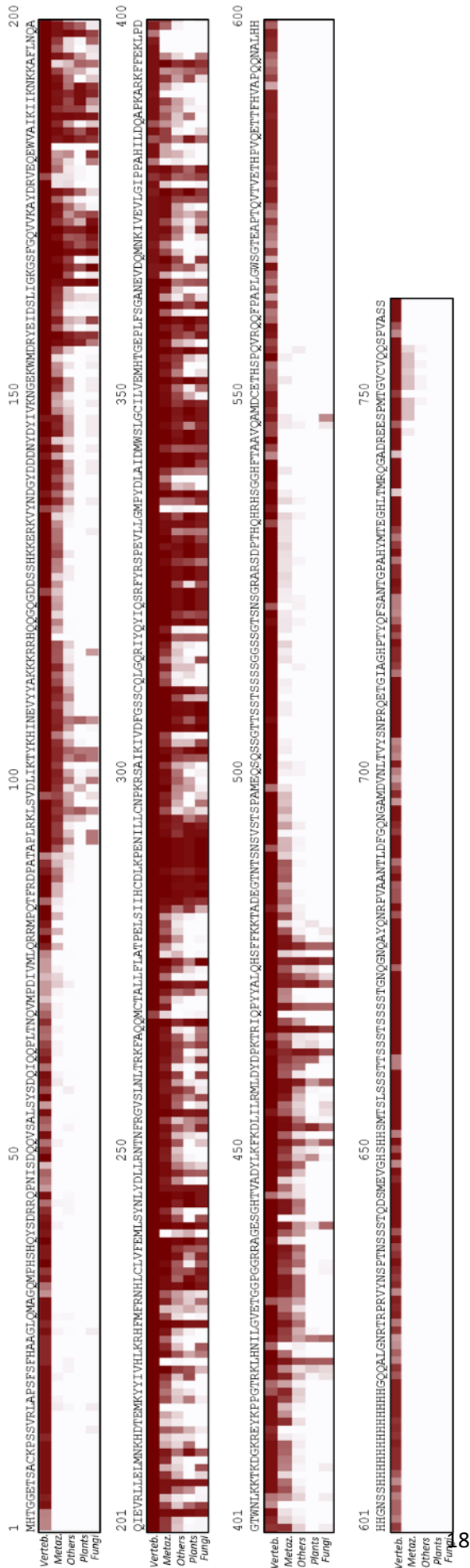
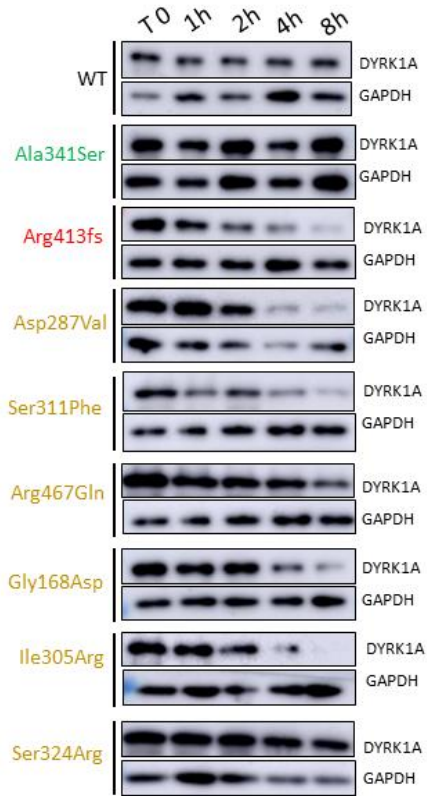


Figure S6

A



B

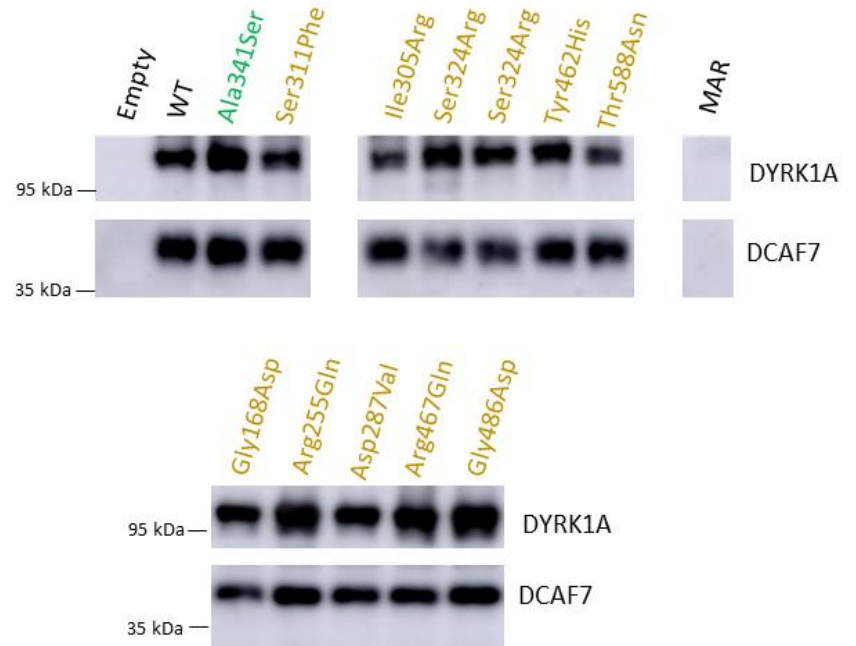


Figure S7

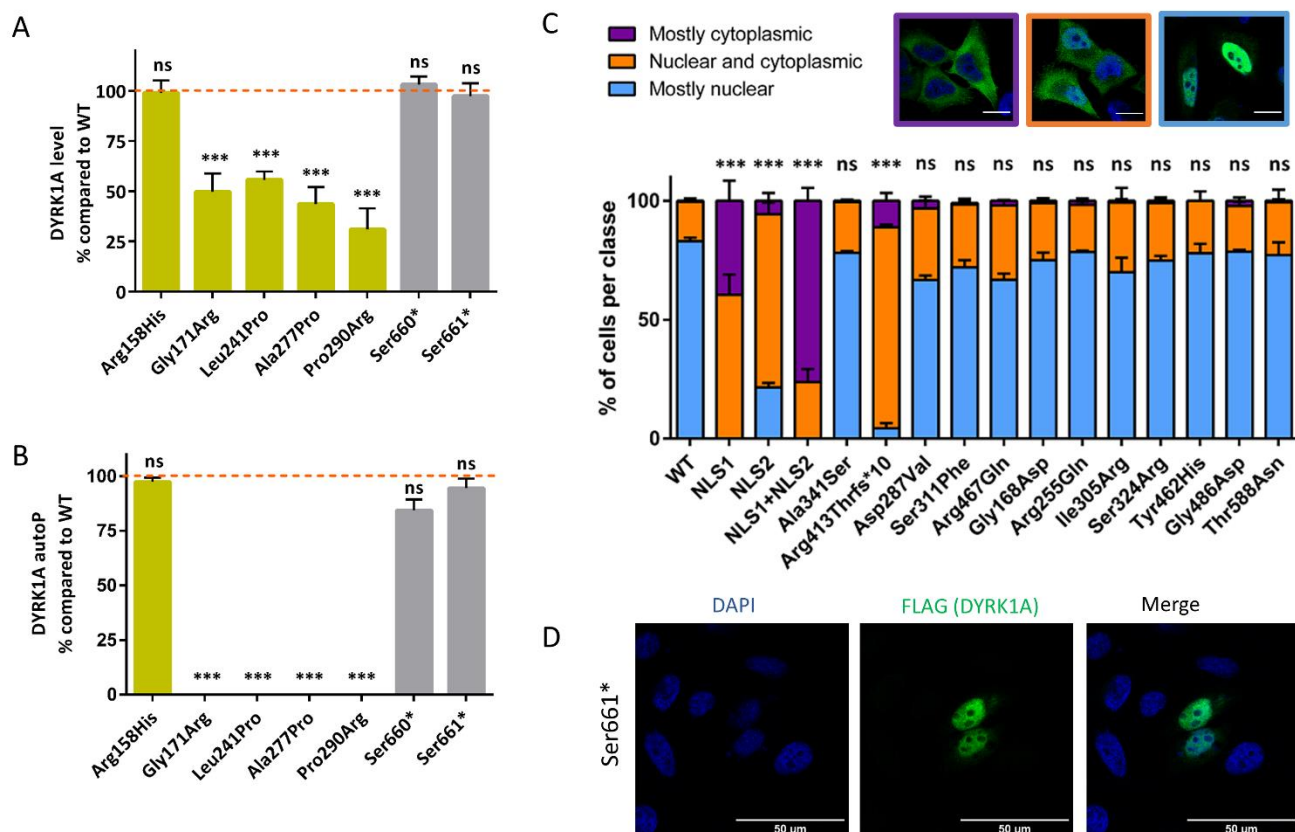


Figure S8

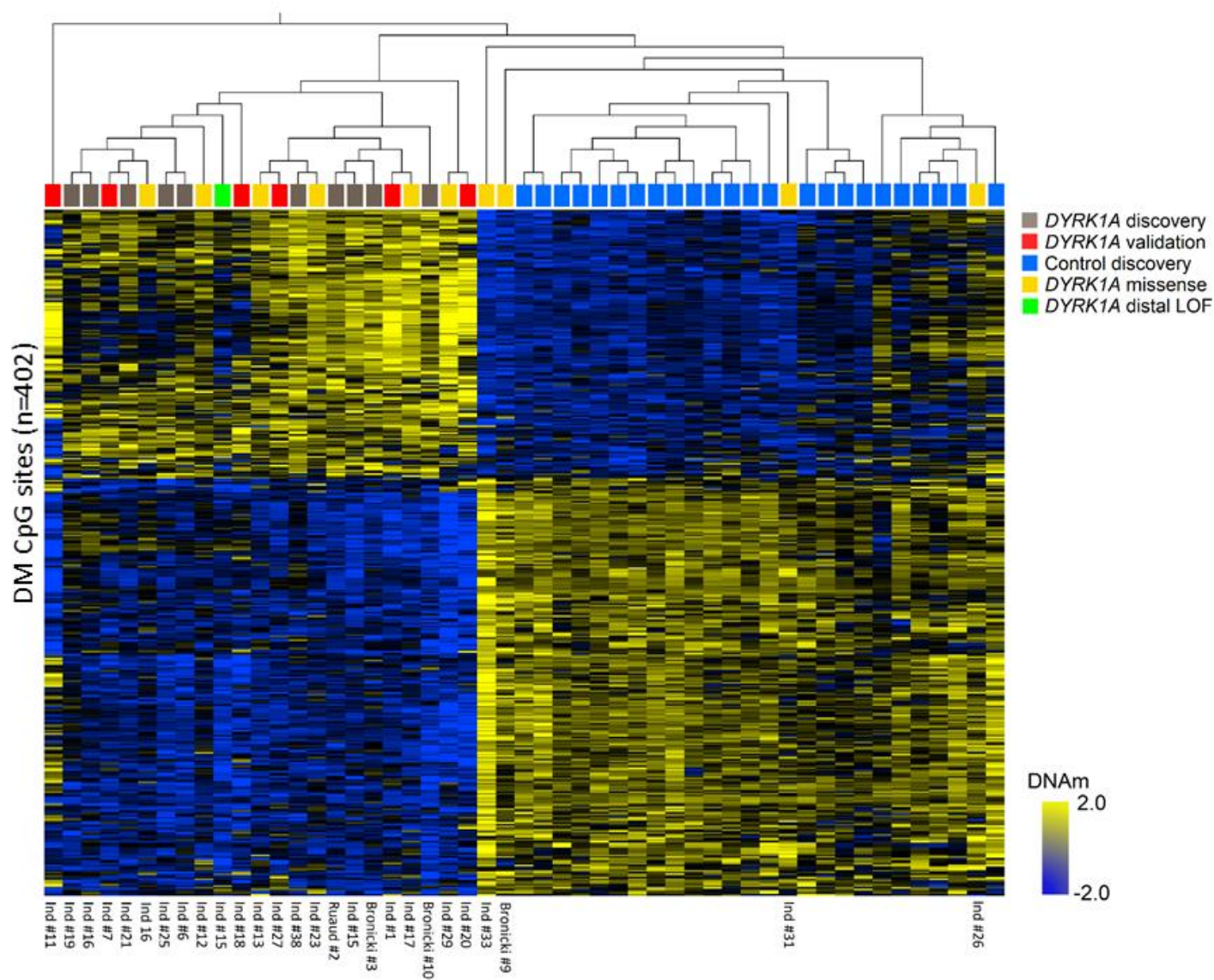


Figure S9

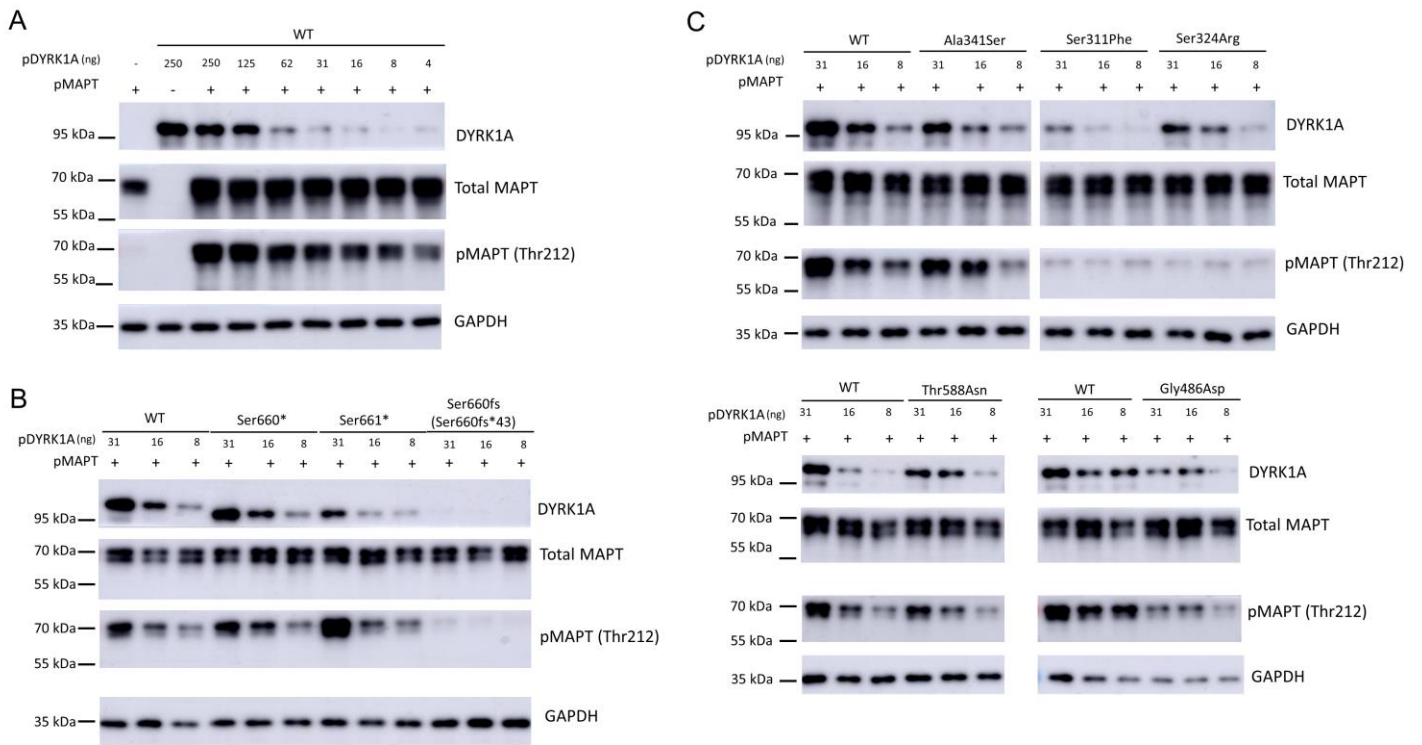


Figure S10

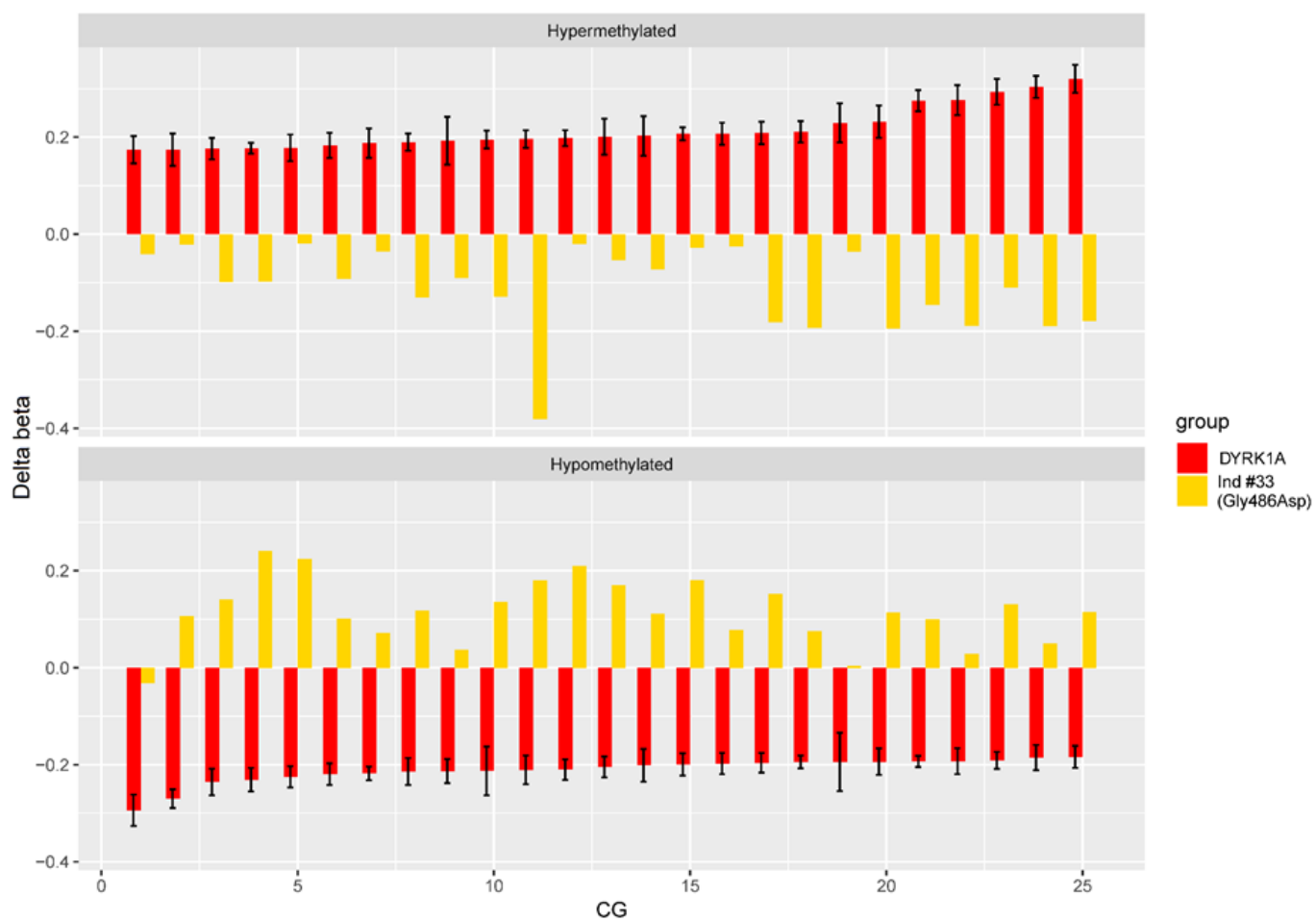


Figure S11

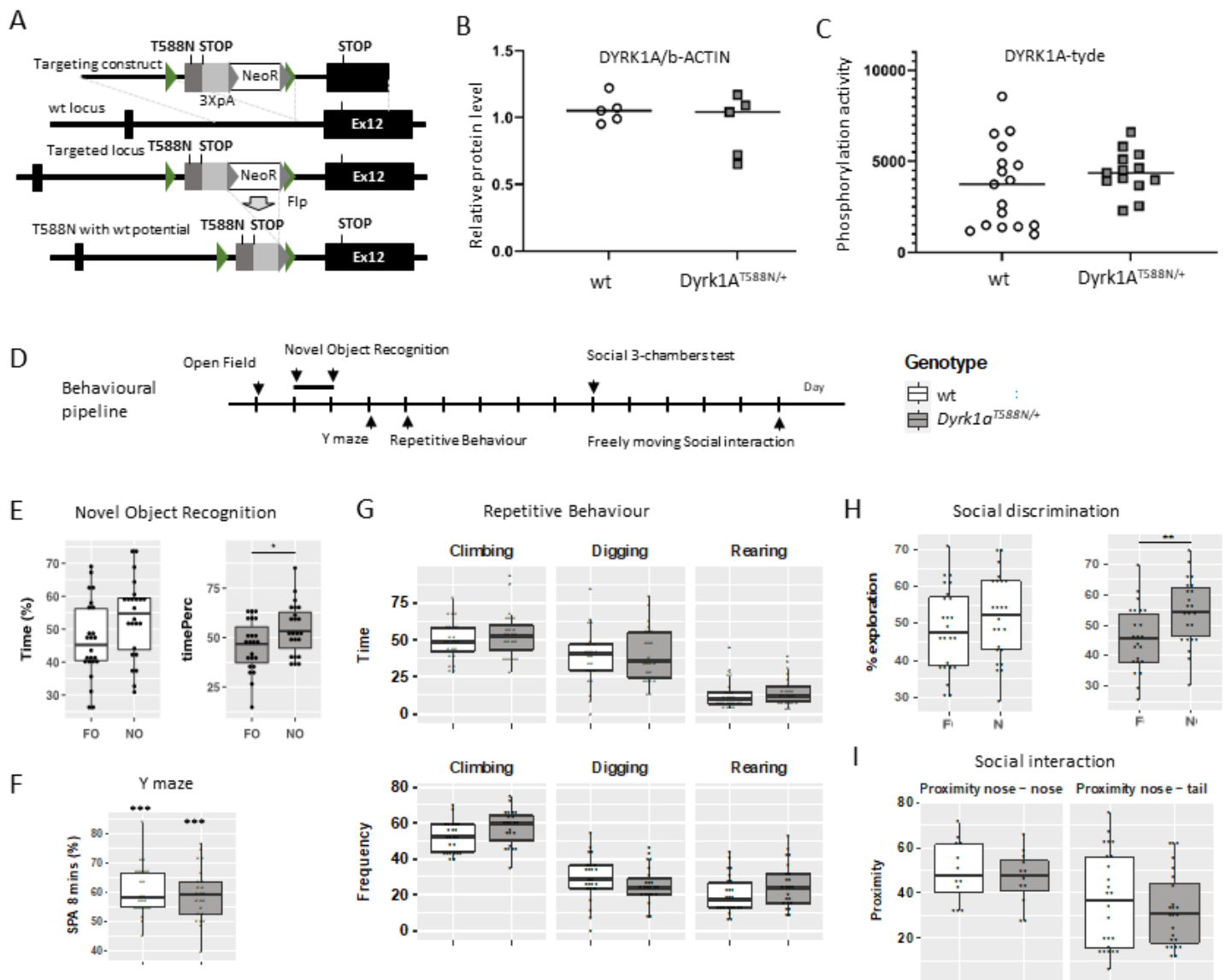


Figure S12

		Ind #1	Ind #2	Ind #3	Ind #4	Ind #5	Ind #6	Ind #7	Ind #8	Ind #9	Ind #10	Ind #11
		M	F	M	M	F	M	M	M	M	F	M
DYRK1A variant	nomenclature (NM_001396.4)	g:38481804_4019	g:38722881_394	t(9;21)(p12;q22)	c.349C>T	c.349C>T	c.349C>T	c.763C>T	c.290_291 delCT	c.297_301delCTTGA	c.477del	c.702_703delCT
	nomenclature (NP_001387.2)	-	-	-	p.Arg117*	p.Arg117*	p.Arg117*	p.Arg255*	p.Ser97fs	p.Leu100fs	p.Tyr159*	p.Cys235fs
	variant type	deletion	deletion	translocation?	nonsense	nonsense	nonsense	nonsense	frameshift	frameshift	nonsense	frameshift
	inheritance	de novo	de novo	de novo	NA	mosaic father	de novo	NA	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo
Pregnancy and birth	IUGR	yes	no	no	NA	NA	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no
	other	NA	NA	NA	antenatal anomal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	delivery	42	term	term	35	term	term	term	term	term	term	term
	APGAR	10/10	10/10	NA	low	NA	9/10	9/10	10/10	10/10	NA	10/10
	BW	2710	3430	2400	2060	3060	3150	3780	2290	2220	2710	2780
	BS	47.5	48	45	NA	47,5	45	51	45	43	46	48
	BOFC	32	33	29.5	31.3	NA	30	35	32	31	31	33
Development	speech	absence	NA	few words	few words	few sentences	few words	absence	absence	absence	few sentences	few words
	ID level (estimated)	moderate	NA	mild	severe	severe	severe	severe	moderate	severe	severe	moderate/severe
	History of seizures	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
	comment	tonico-clonic	febrile, typical at	febrile, tonico cl	absence, tonico	febrile	NA	NA	febrile, then tonico-cl	NA	febrile	absence
	hypotonia	no	yes	no	yes	no	NA	no	yes	yes	no	yes
	motor delay walk acquisition >=	yes (19.5 mo)	NA	no (15 mo)	yes (24 mo)	yes (18 mo)	yes (>36 mo)	no (16 mo)	yes (30 mo)	yes (18 mo)	yes (18 mo)	no (17 mo)
	motor manifestations	hyporeflexia	no	no	no	hyporeflexia, Bab	hyporeflexia	no	ataxic walk	ataxic walk	hyporeflexia	ataxic walk, dysmet
stereotypies/autistic traits/anxiety	anxiety	no	no	stereotypies	stereotypies, anx	anxiety	stereotypies (ASD di	stereotypies (ASD di	stereotypies (ASD di	stereotypies, anxiet	stereotypies	
other	behavioral problem	no	no	no	behavioral proble	sleep disorder	behavioral problem	sleep disorder, wate	water fascination, be	behavioral problem	no	
General exam	age	10	0.5	12	3	NA	13	18	11	11.5	17	9
	weight (kg)	22	7.85	26.8	14.4	NA	23	66	24.5	22.5	49.5	26,3
	weight (SD)	-3.2	NA	NA	N	NA	-2.5	NA	-3.5	<-2	-2	-1
	size (cm)	128	NA	141	99	NA	142	168	129.5	133	148	135,2
	size (SD)	-1	NA	NA	N	NA	-1.5	NA	-1.5	-1.8	-2	N
	OFC (cm)	47	38	47.4	43.5	NA	48	53	47.5	47.5	49.5	46.5
	OFC (SD)	<-4	<-4	<-4	<-4	NA	-4,5	-2	<-4	<-4	-3,5	-3,5
	skin	thin skin, dermati	NA	thin skin, derm:	no	dermatitis	thin skin, dermat	severe dermatitis	thin skin, dermatitis	dermatitis at birth	no	no
	member anomalies	no	no	no	no	NA	NA	no	yes (syndactyly foot)	no	yes	no
	cardiac anomalies	no	no	no	yes (VSD)	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
	skeletal anomalies	no	no	no	no	mild pectus excav	NA	no	no	no	yes	no
	urogenital anomalies	NA	no	NA	cryptorchidism	no	NA	hypospade	cryptorchidism	no	no	unilateral cryptorchid
	other anomalies	inguinal hernia, py	NA	inguinal hernia	NA	bilateral coxa valg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	vision problems	no	NA	hypermetropia	no	NA	NA	NA	hypermetropia, astig	no	myopia, astigmatism	hypermetropia, astig
	other opththalmic problems	no	NA	no	no	NA	NA	papillary pallor	no	no	no	no
	feeding problems	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
	comments	difficulties in infan	difficult, vomitin	NA	frequent occlusi	NA	important difficul	mastication problem	in infancy, better no	low appetite, highly	sucking difficulty	in infancy
constipation	no	no	yes	yes	NA	yes	NA	no	yes	no	no	
GER	no	no	yes	NA	NA	NA	yes	no	no	yes	no	
MRI	performed	done	done	done	done	done	done	NA	done	done	done	done
	comment	EV, CA	EV, CCH, gyratio	CA, CCH	hypersignal T2, i	nothing	EV, gyratio ano	NA	EV	EV, ECC	nothing	CA

DYRK1A_I

Ind #12	Ind #13	Ind #14	Ind #15	Ind #16	Ind #17	Ind #19	Ind #20	Ind #21	Ind #22	Ind #23	Ind #24	Ind #34
F	F	F	F	F	F	F	M	M	M	M	F	F
c.782del	c.1004del	c.1008dup	c.1033del	c.1333dup	c.1491delC	c.328-1G>T	c.665-2A>G	c.665-9_665-5delTT	c.951+4_951+7delG	c.1240-2A>G	c.1240-1_1240insTA	c.1309C>T
p.Leu261fs	p.Gly335fs	p.Pro337fs	p.Trp345fs	p.Thr445fs	p.Ala498fs	p.?	p.?	p.?	p.?	p.?	p.Glu414*	p.Arg437*
frameshift	Frameshift	frameshift	frameshift	frameshift	frameshift	splice	splice	splice	splice	splice	nonsense	nonsense
de novo	absent in the mother	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	NA
no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
cerebellar anomaly	NA	NA	CGH-array + CMV + MRI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	caesarian	single umbilical arter
term	38	term	term	37	36	term	term	39	NA	term	term	term
10/10	NA	NA	NA	10/10	9	10	NA	10/10	NA	NA	10/10	10/10
3030	2400	3550	1865	1970	1990	3450	3110	3085	2690		3160	2410 2450
46	42	52	42	43,5	43	49	52	50	47		48	45 47
32	30.5	NA	29.5	30	28.5	32	33	34	NA		33	31 31
absence	few words	few words	few words/few sentences	few words	few sentences	few words	absence	few sentences	few words	absence	few sentences	few sentences
severe	severe	moderate	moderate to severe	severe	severe	severe	moderate	moderate	severe	severe	moderate	mild
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
NA	atonic	febrile seizures	NA	febrile, then tonic	NA	febrile	febrile	tonico-clonic	febrile	febrile	febrile seizures + oth	febrile
no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	NA	no	NA	yes
yes (19 mo)	yes (>36mo)	yes (>36mo)	yes (24 mo)	yes (28 mo)	no (16 mo)	yes (36 mo)	yes (31 mo)	no (16.5 mo)	yes (18 mo)	yes (18 mo)	yes (22 mo)	yes (23 mo)
no	no	ataxic walk	hypereflexia	hypereflexia	NA	ataxic walk, hyperref	NA	ataxic walk, hyperref	NA	no	hypereflexia	no
stereotypies	stereotypies	stereotypies	stereotypies	stereotypies, anxiet	stereotypies	stereotypies	stereotypies	stereotypies (ASD di stereotypies, anxiet	stereotypies (ASD di stereotypies	stereotypies (ASD di stereotypies	stereotypies (ASD di stereotypies	stereotypies, anxiet
sleep disorder, beha	no	no	sleep disorder	behavioral problem	NA	behavioral problem, water fascination	behavioral problem	no	no	sleep disorder, anxie	sleep disorder, beha	NA
7.5	27	18.5	2	12.5	3.5	11	1.5	20	NA	7	NA	13
16.5	67	47.3	7.6	30	10.9	28.1	11.6	41	NA	18.1	11	27
-2	NA	-2.7	NA	-2	-2.5	NA	1	-4	NA	-2	-3	-2
118	150	164	76	140	93.5	149	82	172.5	NA	114.5	NA	130
-1	NA	-0.88	NA	-2	-2	NA	0	-0.5	NA	-1.3	-2	-2
46	48.5	50.5	40.5	48	44.5	47.5	45	51	NA	45	43	47
<-4	-3,5	<-3	-4	<-4		-4 <-4	-3	-4	-4		<-4	-5
no	NA	thin skin	no	thin skin	thin skin, dermatitis	dermatitis at birth	thin skin	thin skin, dermatitis	no	thin skin	thin skin	thin skin, dermatitis
no	no	short 5th metatars, 5yes (adductus thumb)	no	no	NA	no	no	yes. Bilateral postaxi	no	no	NA	no
no	NA	no	no	yes (AtSD)	NA	no	NA	no	no	no	NA	no
no	scoliosis, eqinus feet	abnormalities of the	no	no	NA	no	no	no	no	no	NA	no
NA	anal malposition	no	no	no	NA	NA	NA	no	cryptorchidism	no	NA	grade II vesicoureter
inguinal hernia, vaso hiatal hernia	Acrocyanosis – hand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	inguinal hernia	NA	NA	velopalatine insuffici
astigmatism	NA	myopia	NA	myopia	hypermetropia	no	NA	myopia, astigmatism	myopia	NA	NA	NA
no	NA	no	no	no	NA	papillary pallor	papillary pallor	hypoplasia optic nervi	no	no	no	hypoplasia optic nervi
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
difficult in infancy	gastrostomy	breast, additional	NA	important feeding di	very difficult betwee	first months	low appetite	NA	highly selective	very selective	NA	very selective
no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes
no	yes	NA	NA	no	NA	yes	NA	no	NA	no	NA	yes
done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	not done	done	done	done
CCH, CeA (pre and p EV		nothing	NA	CCH, atrophy CSE	delayed myelinatior	CCH, CA, EV	EV, CA	EV	NA	CA, CeA	nothing	enlarged pericerebr:

										Total (n=34)		Previously reported ^a (n=80)	
Ind#35	Ind#36	Ind #37	Ind #38	Ind#39	Ind #40	Ind #41	Ind #42	Ind #43	Ind #44	Total	%	Total	%
M	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	F	M	17 F/ 17 M			
c.799C>T	c.665-9_665-5delTT(c.936T>A	c.936T>A	951+1G>C	c.1270del	g.38302140_400414 c.235dupA	c.235dupA	c.1399C>T	c.763C>T	c.613C>T				
p.Gln267*	p.?	p.Cys312*	p.?	p.His424fs	-	p.Arg79fs	p.Arg467*	p.Arg255*	p.Arg205*				
nonsense	splice	nonsense	splice	frameshift	deletion	frameshift	nonsense	nonsense	nonsense				
de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	NA	NA				
no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	20/32	63%	22/32	69%
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	kidney asymetry				
term	term	term	term	term	term	term	term	term	term				
NA	10/10	NA	10/10	9/10	10/10	10/10	9/10	NA	NA				
	2880 2580	2175	2810	2700	3395	2160	2530	1695	2590				
	50 44	43	49	47	46	43.6	43	43.5	44				
	34 33	30,2	33	31.5	NA	30	31.5	28.5	32				
few sentences	absence	few words	NA	few sentences	absence	NA	few words	few words	absence	30/30 (A/FW: 22/31)	100% (71%)	74/74	100%
moderate	severe	NA	NA	moderate/severe	severe	NA	severe	severe	severe	32/32 (M/S:28/30)	100% (93%)	73/73	100%
yes	yes	yes	NA	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	29/33 (febrile: 18)	88%	56/76 (febrile 74%)	
febrile	febrile + tonicoclonic febrile	febrile	NA	febrile, absence, myc	febrile, tonico-clonic	NA	absence, tonico-clon	NA	NA				
yes	yes	yes	yes	no	NA	yes	no	no	NA	16/29	55%		
yes (19 mo)	yes (21 mo)	yes (25 mo)	yes (>26 mo)	yes (24 mo)	yes (28 mo)	yes (21 mo)	no (17 mo)	yes (20 mo)	yes (>36 mo)	27/33	82%	59/67	88%
no	NA	digitigrade walk	hypreflexia	no	pyramidal signs	pyramidal signs, hyp	hypertonia	NA	NA	18/28	64%	32/44	73%
stereotypies	stereotypies, anxiet	stereotypies	NA	anxiety	stereotypies, anxiet	NA	anxiety	no	no	28/32	88%	40/45	89%
sleep disorder	behavioral problem	water fascination, be	NA	NA	sleep disorder, wate	sleep disorders	sleep disorders, wat	absence of fear	no				
23	18	3	NA	13	8.5	5	15	6	4				
63	40,5	12	NA	31.6	19	16.7	36.6	15.8	13.1				
N	NA	-1	NA	-1.3	-2	NA	-2.5	-1.4	-1.7				
173	159,5	87	NA	139	120	102	150.5	113	95				
N	NA	-2	NA	-1.7	-1.5	NA	-2	N	-2				
52.5	52	44	NA	50	45.5	45	49.3	44	44.5				
-3	-3	-3,5	NA	-2	-6	<-3	<-3	<-4	<-4	32/32	100%	72/77	94%
no	no	thin skin	NA	NA	thin skin	NA	thin skin	no	NA	19/28	68%	10/?	
no	no	yes	NA	long fingers, small th	no	NA	no	no	no	7			
no	no	NA	NA	pulmonary valve dys	no	NA	no	no	no	3			
cyphosis	scoliosis	pectus	NA	no	no	NA	no	no	no	7			
testicular ectopia	no	ovarian hernia	NA	no	NA	NA	no	no	micropenis	10/23	43%	13/?	
NA	NA	NA	NA	no	nail dystrophy	NA	no	no	no				
myopia	hypermetropia	no	NA	hypermetropia	NA	NA	hypermetropia	no	hypermetropia, astig	15/21	71%		
no	no	NO	strabism	nystagmus	hypolasia optic nerv	NA	no	strabism	no				
no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	NA	yes	yes	yes	31/33	94%	50/57	88%
NA	smashed food	NA	NA	first months	poor eating	NA	NA	very selective	NA				
yes	no	no	NA	NA	no	NA	yes	no	yes			12/?	
no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	NA	yes	no	NA			11/?	
not done	done	done	NA	NA	done	done	done	done	done				
NA	periventricular whit	NA	NA	NA	CCH, enlarged cister	enlarged pericerebr:	nothing	CA	CCH	22/27	81%	39/52	75%

DYRK1A_R (Bronicki et al., 2014)				Individuals with variants to test												
Bronicki_#2	Bronicki_#3	Bronicki_#8	Bronicki_#10	Ind #18	Ind #25	Ind #26	Ruad #2	Ind #29	Ind #31	Ind #30	Ind #28	Ind #32	Ind #27	Ind #33	Bronicki_#9	
M	M	M	F	F	F	F	M	M	M	F	F	F	M	M	F	
c.613C>T	c.621_624 delin:c.844dupA	c.1232dup		c.1978del	c.503G>A	c.764G>A	c.932C >T	c.972T>A	c.1384T>C	c.1098G>T	c.914T>G	c.1400G>A	c.860A>T	c.1457G>A	c.1763C>A	
p.Arg205*	p.Glu208fs	p.(Ser282Lysfs)*(p.Arg413fs		p.Ser660fs	p.Gly168Asp	p.Arg255Gln	p.Ser311Phe	p.Ser324Arg	p.Tyr462His	p.Ile318_Glu366 p.Ile305Arg		p.Arg467Gln	p.Asp287Val	p.Gly486Asp	p.Thr588Asn	
nonsense	frameshift	frameshift	frameshift	frameshift	missense	missense	missense	missense	missense	missense	inframe del	missense	missense	missense	missense	
de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	NA	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	de novo	
NA	NA	no	yes	yes	NA	no	yes	yes	NA	yes	yes	NA	yes	NA	no	
NA	NA	NA	NA	heart ventricula	NA	NA	artery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
term	term	term	term	term	NA	term	term	term	term	term	term	term	term	prematurity	NA	term
10/10	10/10	8/10/10	10/10	10/10	NA	10/10	NA	NA	7/10	9/10	NA	NA	NA	NA	8/3	
2720	3280	3290	2215	2660	NA	3490	3170	2575	3440	2570	2550	NA	2200	NA	3000	
47	49	47	46	46	NA	51,5	49	46	50,5	48	47	NA	NA	NA	48	
32	33	34	32	31	NA	36	33.5	33	37	31	31.5	NA	NA	NA	32	
few words	few words	absence	few words	few sentences/i	NA	few words	few words	few sentences	normal	absence	few words	NA	few words	normal	absence	
moderate	moderate	moderate/severe	moderate/severe	moderate	NA	NA	moderate	mild	mild	severe	severe	NA	severe	no ID	severe	
yes	absence?	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes	
NA	NA	febrile, tonico-cl	febrile, myoclon	NA	NA	NA	febrile	atonic	febrile	febrile, tonic-cl	febrile	NA	febrile	NA	absence, tonic	
NA	NA	yes	NA	no	NA	no	NA	yes	no	yes	NA	NA	no	NA	yes	
yes	yes (23mo)	no (16 mo)	yes (20 mo)	yes (18 mo)	NA	yes (18 mo)	yes	yes (22 mo)	no (13 mo)	yes (36 mo)	yes	NA	yes (20 mo)	no	yes (>36 mo)	
NA	hypertonia	hypereflexia	NA	no	NA	no	NA	no	normal	no	ataxic walk, hyp	NA	NA	no	ataxia	
anxiety	stereotypies	ASD diagnosis	flapping	anxiety	NA	stereotypies	stereotypies	ASD, anxiety	anxiety	stereotypies	stereotypies	stereotypies	stereotypies	ASD	stereotypies	
NA	sleep disorders	water fascinatio	NA	NA	NA	behavioral probl	NA	sleep disorder,b	aggressivity	sleep disorder,	water fascinatio,	behavioral prot	NA	NA	sleep disorder, v	
15	3	NA	NA	12	NA	3	NA	5	22,5	16	NA	NA	6	10	38	
43.8	13.5	NA	NA	39	NA	15,7	NA	11,5	89	44	NA	NA	21	39.4	75	
NA	-1	NA	-2	N	NA	N	NA	+1.2	NA	-2.3	-1.5	NA	NA	NA	+3.5	
167	94	NA	NA	154	NA	NA	NA	101,5	181	162	NA	NA	117	156	170	
NA	-1	NA	-0,5	+1.7	NA	NA	NA	-1,5	NA	-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	
43,8	46	NA	NA	50	NA	NA	NA	52	60,5	47	NA	NA	46.5	58.5	NA	
-3	-4	<-3	-3.5	-2.5	NA	2	<-4	+1	NA	<-3	-4	NA	<-3	NA	-3	
thin skin	NA	no	thin skin	no	NA	no	NA	no	no	no	NA	dermatitis	NA	+2	thin skin	
no	NA	no	NA	no	NA	no	no	clinodactyly 5th	no	long fingers, can	NA		flat feet	NA	no	
no	NA	VSD	NA	no	NA	no	no	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
pectus excavatu	NA	scoliosis	NA	NA	NA	no	no	no	scoliosis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
no	NA	NA	no	no	NA	no	no	no	no	NA	NA	NA	micropenis	NA	no	
no	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	no	no	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
hypermetropia	hypermetropia,	hypermyopia	NA	hypermetropia	NA	no	NA	NA	hypermyopia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
NA	NA	NA	NA	no	NA	NA	no	NA	no	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
yes	yes	yes	yes	no	NA	no	no	yes	no	yes	NA	yes	NA	NA	yes	
NA	NA	gastrostomy	NA	NA	NA	NA	no	NA	NA	difficulty during	no	NA	NA	NA	mild	
NA	yes	yes	NA	no	NA	no	NA	yes	no	yes	NA	NA	yes	NA	yes	
NA	NA	yes	NA	no	NA	no	NA	yes	no	no	NA	NA	NA	NA	no	
done	done	done	done	done	NA	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	NA	NA	not done	
EV, plagioceph	EV	EV, CCA	EV, CCA	thin optic nerve	NA	nothing	EV	nothing	EV	CA, EV	CCH	normal	NA	NA	NA	

Cohort	Name	Ind	Sex	Mutation nomenclature	Type	Inheritance	Intellectual disability	Impaired language	Microcephaly	Feeding difficulty	History of seizures	Autistic traits / Anxiety	Brain anomaly on MRI	Motor delay	Ataxic walk/hypertoni	Atopic or transglutide s	/15	Dysmorphism	total /20	calculated on clinical data coming from			
DYRK1A_I	this report	Ind #1	M	g:38481804_40190458del	-	deletion	de novo	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0.5	0.5	12	4	16	this report		
		Ind #2	F	g:38722881_39426450del	-	deletion	de novo	NA	NA	2	2	2	0	1	1	NA	0	NA	7	NA	NA	this report	
		Ind #40	M	g:38302140_40041414del	-	deletion	de novo	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	14	NA	NA	this report		
		Ind #3	M	t(9;21)(p12;q22)	-	translocation?	de novo	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0.5	0.5	9.5	3.5	13	this report	
		Ind #4	M	c.349C>T	p.Arg117*	nonsense	NA	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	12	NA	NA	this report	
		Ind #5	F	c.349C>T	p.Arg117*	nonsense	mosaic father	2	1	NA	2	2	1	0	1	0.5	0.5	10	NA	NA	this report		
		Ind #6	M	c.349C>T	p.Arg117*	nonsense	de novo	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	13	NA	NA	this report		
		Ind #10	F	c.477del	p.Tyr159*	nonsense	de novo	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	0.5	0.5	11.5	3.5	15	this report		
		Ind #44	M	c.613C>T	p.Arg205*	nonsense	NA	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	this report		
		Ind #7	M	c.763C>T	p.Arg255*	nonsense	NA	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	NA	0	0.5	10.5	4	14.5	this report	
		Ind #43	F	c.763C>T	p.Arg255*	nonsense	NA	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	NA	0	0	11	NA	NA	this report	
		Ind #35	M	c.799C>T	p.Gln267*	nonsense	de novo	1	1	2	0	2	1	NA	1	0	0	0	8	NA	NA	this report	
		Ind #37	F	c.936T>A	p.Cys312*	nonsense	de novo	1	2	2	2	2	1	NA	1	0.5	0.5	12	3	15	this report		
		Ind #34	F	c.1309C>T	p.Arg437*	nonsense	NA	0	1	2	2	2	1	0.5	1	0	0.5	10	NA	NA	this report		
		Ind #42	F	c.1372C>T	p.Arg467*	nonsense	de novo	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0.5	0.5	10	4	14	this report		
		Ind #41	F	c.235dupA	p.Arg79fs	frameshift	de novo	NA	NA	2	NA	1	NA	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	this report	
		Ind #8	M	c.290_291 delCT	p.Ser97fs	frameshift	de novo	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	14	3.5	17.5	this report		
		Ind #9	M	c.297_301delCTTGA	p.Leu100fs	frameshift	de novo	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	12	4.5	16.5	this report		
		Ind #11	M	c.702_703delCT	p.Cys235fs	frameshift	de novo	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0.5	0.5	11.5	4	15.5	this report		
		Ind #12	F	c.782del	p.Leu261fs	frameshift	de novo	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	NA	12	4	16	this report	
		Ind #13	F	c.1004del	p.Gly335fs	frameshift	NA	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	NA	12	2.5	14.5	this report	
		Ind #14	F	c.1008dup	p.Pro337fs	frameshift	de novo	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	0.5	0.5	12	2.5	14.5	this report		
		Ind #15	F	c.1033del	p.Trp345fs	frameshift	de novo	2	1	2	2	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	10	3	13	this report	
		Ind #39	F	c.1270del	p.His424fs	frameshift	de novo	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	NA	1	0	0	9	NA	NA	this report	
		Ind #16	F	c.1333dup	p Thr445fs	frameshift	de novo	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	14	3.5	17.5	this report		
		Ind #17	F	c.1491del	p.Ala498fs	frameshift	de novo	2	1	2	2	0	1	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	NA	0.5	9	NA	NA	this report
		Ind #19	F	c.328-1G>T	p.?	splice	de novo	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	14	3.5	17.5	this report		
		Ind #20	M	c.665-2A>G	p.?	splice	de novo	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	13	4	17	this report		
		Ind #21	M	c.665-9_665-5delTTCTC	p.?	splice	de novo	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	0.5	0.5	11	4.5	15.5	this report		
		Ind #36	M	c.665-9_665-5delTTCTC	p.?	splice	de novo	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0.5	0.5	NA	NA	14	2	16	this report
		Ind #38	M	c.951+1G>C	p.?	splice	de novo	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	this report
		Ind #22	M	c.951+4_951+7delGTAA	p.?	splice	de novo	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	NA	0	0	12	4.5	16.5	this report	
		Ind #23	M	c.1240-2A>G	p.?	splice	de novo	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0.5	0.5	14.5	3	17.5	this report	
		Ind #24	F	c.1240-1_1240insTAA	p.?	splice	de novo	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0.5	0.5	11	3.5	14.5	this report		
		DYRK1A_R	Bronicki et al. 2014	Bronicki_#2	M	c.613C>T	p.Arg205*	nonsense	de novo	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	NA	0.5	9.5	5	14.5	this report
Bronicki_#3	M			c.621_624 delinsGAA	p.Glu208fs	frameshift	de novo	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0.5	NA	11.5	3.5	15	this report			
Bronicki_#8	M			c.844dupA	p.Ser282fs	frameshift	de novo	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0.5	0.5	13.5	3	16.5	this report		
Bronicki_#10	F			c.1232dup	p.Arg413fs	frameshift	de novo	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	14	4.5	18.5	this report		
Ruud et al., 2015	Ruud_#1			M	c.613C>T	p.Arg205*	nonsense	de novo	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0.5	0.5	NA	11.5	4.5	16	literature	
Van Bon et al. 2016	VanBon_SSC1385F			F	c.1098+1G>A	p.?	splice	de novo	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	NA	0.5	NA	9.5	4.5	14	literature	
VanBon_SSC1205M	M			c.143_144 del	p.Ile48fs	frameshift	de novo	1	2	2	2	2	2	NA	NA	0.5	NA	11.5	4	15.5	literature		
VanBon_SSC1355M	M			c.1491del	p.Ala498fs	frameshift	de novo	1	2	2	2	2	0	NA	NA	0.5	NA	10	3.5	13.5	literature		
VanBon_UMCN 1F	F			c.799C>T	p.Gln267*	nonsense	NA	2	2	2	2	2	NA	NA	NA	0.5	NA	10.5	3	13.5	literature		
VanBon_UMCN 2M	M			c.1240-2 A>G	p.?	splice	de novo	1	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	0.5	0.5	NA	10.5	3.5	14	literature	
VanBon_Troina 1M	M			c.516+2 T>C	p.?	splice	de novo	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	NA	0.5	0.5	13	5	18	literature		
VanBon_GF2852 M	M			c.367C>T	p.Gln123*	nonsense	de novo	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0.5	0.5	NA	11.5	4.5	16	literature	
VanBon_Leuven3F	F			c.665-9_665-5delTTCTC	p.?	splice	de novo	1	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	0.5	NA	10.5	4	14.5	literature		
test	this report	Ind #18	F	c.1978del	p.Ser660fs	frameshift	de novo	1	0.5	1	0	0	1	0.5	1	0	0	5	2.5	7.5	this report		
		Ind #25	F	c.503G>A	p.Gly168Asp	missense	de novo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	this report	
		Ind #26	F	c.764G>A	p.Arg255Gln	missense	NA	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	NA	NA	this report	
		Ind #27	M	c.860A>T	p.Asp287Val	missense	de novo	2	2	2	NA	2	1	NA	1	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	this report		
		Ind #28	F	c.914T>G	p.Ile305Arg	missense	de novo	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	0.5	NA	11.5	4.5	16	this report		
		Ind #29	M	c.972T>A	p.Ser324Arg	missense	de novo	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	7	3.5	10.5	this report	
		Ind #30	F	c.1098G>T	p.Ile318_Glu366del	inframe	de novo	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	12	4	16	this report	
		Ind #31	M	c.1384T>C	p.Tyr462His	missense	de novo	0	0	0*	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	2.5	6.5	this report	
		Ind #32	F	c.1400G>A	p.Arg467Gln	missense	de novo	1	2	2	0	0	1	NA	0	NA	0.5	6.5	4	10.5	this report		
Ind #33	M	c.1457G>A	p.Gly486Asp	missense	de novo	0	0	0*	NA	0	2	NA	0	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	this report				
Bronicki et al. 2014	Bronicki_#9	F	c.1763C>A	p.Thr588Asn	missense	de novo	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	11	4.5	15.5	this report				
Ruud et al., 2015	Ruud_#2	M	c.932C>T	p.Ser311Phe	missense	de novo	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	NA	NA	10	2.5	12.5	this report			
Ji et al., 2015	Ji_#P7	F	c.563A>T	p.Lys188Ile	missense	de novo	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	0.5	NA	9.5	3.5	13	literature			
Ji_#P8	F	c.734T>G	p.Leu245Arg	missense	de novo	2	2	2	2	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	NA	12	NA	NA	literature				
Ji_#P9	M	c.883C>T	p.Leu295Phe	missense	de novo	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	NA	NA	0.5	NA	5.5	NA	NA	literature			
other monogenic forms	ANKRD11	ANKRD11_1	F	pathogenic variant	de novo	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	NA	2	1.5	3.5	this report			
		ANKRD11_2	F	pathogenic variant	inherited math1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6	this report		
		ANKRD11_3	M	pathogenic variant	de novo	1	1	0	0	NA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	this report		
		ANKRD11_4	F	pathogenic variant	de novo	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	this report		
		ANKRD11_5	F	pathogenic variant	de novo	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	this report		
		MED13L	MED13L_1	M	pathogenic variant	de novo	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	NA	6	1.5	7.5	this report		
			MED13L_2	M	pathogenic variant	de novo	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	0.5	9.5	this report		
			MED13L_3	F	pathogenic variant	de novo	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	3	8	this report		
			MED13L_4	F	pathogenic variant	de novo	1	1															

training set	source	gnomAD allele	chr	pos	id	ref	alt	c.	p.	kinase domain	Freq Allele Reference					Freq Allele Variant					
											CADD	RefV	RefM	RefO	RefP	RefR	SubM	SubO	SubP	SubR	
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 845 018	rs7802G	G	A	c.43G>A	p.Val15Ile	no	26.6	94	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	
N-set	gnomad==2	4	21	38 845 018	rs7802G	G	T	c.43G>T	p.Val15Phe	no	28.5	94	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	0
T-test	clinvar_VUS	0	21	38 845 022		G	A	c.47G>A	p.Arg16Gln	no	23.2	94	0	0	-1	0	0	0	7	-1	0
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 845 030	rs7765C	G	T	c.55C>T	p.Pro19Ser	no	27.5	94	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	0
T-test	clinvar_VUS	0	21	38 845 078		C	T	c.103C>T	p.Pro35Ser	no	22.5	78	-1	-1	-1	-1	21	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	4	21	38 845 097	rs7541G	A	A	c.122G>A	p.Ser41Asn	no	26.8	95	4	0	-1	-1	4	0	0	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 845 097	rs7541G	G	C	c.122G>C	p.Ser41Thr	no	26.4	95	4	0	-1	-1	4	0	0	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	8	21	38 845 102	rs3675C	G	T	c.127C>T	p.Arg43Cys	no	24	82	0	3	-1	-1	17	0	0	-1	-1
T-test	clinvar_VUS	1	21	38 845 103		G	A	c.128G>A	p.Arg43His	no	25.6	82	0	3	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	3	21	38 845 105	rs7585C	G	T	c.130C>T	p.Arg44Cys	no	26.5	56	4	3	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 845 106	rs7802G	G	A	c.131G>A	p.Arg44His	no	22.5	56	4	3	-1	-1	43	0	0	-1	-1
T-test	clinvar_VUS	0	21	38 845 114		A	G	c.139A>G	p.Asn47Asp	no	22.9	52	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	10	21	38 845 144	rs1045T	T	C	c.169T>C	p.Ser57Pro	no	5.976	39	0	0	-1	-1	52	0	0	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 850 498	rs8881G	G	A	c.223G>A	p.Val75Ile	no	22.3	39	4	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	3	21	38 850 514	rs1442G	G	A	c.239G>A	p.Arg80Gln	no	24.5	73	29	0	-1	-1	0	0	1	-1	-1
T-test	clinvar_VUS	1	21	38 850 514		G	T	c.239G>T	p.Arg80Leu	no	24.3	73	29	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1
T-test	clinvar_VUS	0	21	38 850 529		T	G	c.254T>G	p.Phe85Cys	no	29.9	100	29	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	5	21	38 850 543	rs7674A	A	G	c.268A>G	p.Thr90Ala	no	21.1	47	19	15	-1	0	4	5	6	-1	0
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 850 552	rs1388C	C	G	c.277C>G	p.Leu93Val	no	23.4	100	76	24	0	53	0	8	18	58	0
T-test	Dang et al., 2018	0	21	38852967		C	T	c.355C>T	p.His119Tyr	no	22.8	100	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-test	Dang et al., 2018	0	21	38852988		G	T	c.376G>T	p.Asp126Tyr	no	31	100	41	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T-test	Dang et al., 2018	0	21	38853002		G	C	c.390G>C	p.Lys130Asn	no	25.3	100	71	9	-1	0	0	0	6	-1	0
T-test	Dang et al., 2018	0	21	38853010		G	A	c.398G>A	p.Arg133Gln	no	25.2	100	55	0	-1	7	0	0	0	0	0
N-set	gnomad==2	4	21	38 853 019	rs7501A	A	G	c.407A>G	p.Tyr136Cys	no	25.6	73	52	11	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	0
T-test	clinvar_VUS	0	21	38 853 043		A	G	c.431A>G	p.Asn144Ser	no	25.2	100	86	23	-1	7	0	0	0	-1	0
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 853 085	rs7566G	G	A	c.473G>A	p.Arg158His	no	29.8	100	96	92	86	52	0	0	0	0	0
N-set	gnomad==2	3	21	38 853 112	rs1456A	A	G	c.500A>G	p.Lys167Arg	yes	29.1	100	100	64	0	9	0	0	4	0	0
P-set	clinvar_patho, this report	0	21	38 853 115		G	A	c.503G>A	p.Gly168Asp	yes	31	100	100	86	69	100	0	0	0	0	0
T-test	clinvar_VUS	0	21	38 853 123		G	A	c.511G>A	p.Gly171Arg	yes	32	100	100	86	66	80	0	0	0	0	0
P-set	clinvar_patho	0	21	38 858 785		A	G	c.533A>G	p.Asp178Gly	yes	32	100	93	86	60	15	0	0	0	0	5
N-set	gnomad==2	3	21	38 858 795	rs7545G	G	T	c.543G>T	p.Glu181Asp	yes	12.42	100	57	8	3	0	0	11	3	3	0
P-set	clinvar_patho	0	21	38 858 815		A	T	c.563A>T	p.Lys188Ile	yes	31	100	96	97	95	92	0	0	0	0	0
T-test	NA	0	21	38 858 815		A	G	c.563A>G	p.Lys188Arg	yes	27.9	100	96	97	95	92	0	0	0	0	0
T-test	Dang et al., 2018	0	21	38 858 835		G	A	c.583G>A	p.Ala195Thr	yes	23.4	100	14	26	61	56	3	0	0	0	0
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 858 866	rs7577G	G	A	c.614G>A	p.Arg205Gln	yes	25.6	100	30	8	0	4	0	4	3	0	0
T-test	DDD, 2015	0	21	38 858 872		T	C	c.620T>C	p.Leu207Pro	yes	29.5	100	93	92	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
T-test	clinvar_VUS	0	21	38 862 480		A	G	c.668A>G	p.His223Arg	yes	22	100	0	3	0	0	0	35	59	93	63
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 862 488	rs1462C	C	T	c.676C>T	p.Arg226Cys	yes	32	100	59	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
N-set	gnomad==2	3	21	38 862 489	rs7587G	G	A	c.677G>A	p.Arg226His	yes	25.7	100	59	5	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
T-test	clinvar_VUS	0	21	38 862 534		T	C	c.722T>C	p.Leu241Pro	yes	29.7	100	100	97	100	92	0	0	0	0	0
T-test	Ji, 2015	0	21	38 862 546		T	G	c.734T>G	p.Leu245Arg	yes	29	100	100	97	100	92	0	0	0	0	0
T-test	this report	0	21	38 862 576		G	A	c.764G>A	p.Arg255Gln	yes	24	100	75	23	46	57	0	0	5	0	5
T-test	Dang et al., 2018; DDD, 2015	0	21	38 862 589		G	T	c.777G>T	p.Leu259Phe	yes	24.8	100	89	84	67	9	0	3	0	0	0
N-set	gnomad==2	3	21	38 862 619	rs7672G	G	A	c.807G>A	p.Met269Ile	yes	22.4	73	16	0	2	5	0	5	43	58	34
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 862 626	rs1385G	G	T	c.814G>T	p.Ala272Ser	yes	24.7	100	90	57	65	22	0	5	1	22	72
P-set	clinvar_patho	0	21	38 862 641		G	C	c.829G>C	p.Ala277Pro	yes	28.9	100	12	27	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
N-set	gnomad==2	14	21	38 862 657	rs7586G	G	A	c.845G>A	p.Ser282Asn	yes	22.6	100	42	16	4	0	0	36	17	7	0
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 862 659	rs7803A	A	G	c.847A>G	p.Ile283Val	yes	22.4	100	89	53	79	31	0	10	32	6	5
T-test	Zhang et al., 2015	0	21	38 862 671		G	T	c.859G>T	p.Asp287Tyr	yes	32	100	100	97	95	100	0	0	0	0	0
T-test	Widowati	0	21	38 862 671		G	A	c.859G>A	p.Asp287Asn	yes	32	100	100	97	95	100	0	0	0	0	0
P-set	clinvar_patho, this report	0	21	38 862 672		A	T	c.860A>T	p.Asp287Val	yes	28.9	100	100	97	95	100	0	0	0	0	0
T-test	clinvar_VUS	0	21	38 862 681		C	G	c.869C>G	p.Pro290Arg	yes	28.3	100	100	97	95	100	0	0	0	0	0
P-set	clinvar_patho	0	21	38 862 695	rs7977C	C	T	c.883C>T	p.Leu295Phe	yes	29.1	100	96	87	51	72	0	3	0	0	0
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 862 719	rs7776A	A	G	c.907A>G	p.Ile303Val	yes	24	100	100	74	67	65	0	0	12	28	19
T-test	this report	0	21	38 862 726		T	G	c.914T>G	p.Ile305Arg	yes	26.4	100	80	25	26	73	0	0	0	0	0
P-set	clinvar_patho	0	21	38 862 734		T	G	c.922T>G	p.Phe308Val	yes	29.1	100	100	89	65	94	0	0	0	0	0
P-set	clinvar_patho	0	21	38 862 735		C	T	c.923T>C	p.Phe308Ser	yes	32	100	100	89	65	94	0	0	0	0	0
P-set	clinvar_patho	0	21	38 862 744		C	T	c.932C>T	p.Ser311Phe	yes	33	100	100	71	30	27	0	0	0	0	0
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 862 751	rs7706G	G	T	c.939G>T	p.Gln313His	yes	14.51	100	71	9	0	0	0	11	12	0	4
P-set	clinvar_patho = this report	0	21	38 865 339		T	A	c.972T>A	p.Ser324Arg	yes	28.1	100	100	95	100	92	0	0	0	0	0
P-set	clinvar_patho	0	21	38 865 341		G	A	c.974G>A	p.Arg325His	yes	33	100	100	95	100	92	0	0	0	0	0
P-set	clinvar_patho	0	21	38 865 347		A	G	c.980A>G	p.Tyr327Cys	yes	29.3	100	100	95	100	92	0	0	0	0	0
T-test	clinvar_VUS, Stessman et al., 2017	0	21	38 865 349		C	T	c.982C>T	p.Arg328Tyr	yes	34	100	100	95	100	9					

N-set	gnomad==2	32	21	38 884 218	rs1441G	A	c.1676G>A	p.Arg559His	no	22.7	91	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 884 227	rs7457T	A	c.1685T>A	p.Phe562Tyr	no	16.75	53	-1	-1	-1	-1	40	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	4	21	38 884 253	rs7797A	G	c.1711A>G	p.Thr571Ala	no	18.84	44	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	10	21	38 884 254	rs7466C	G	c.1712C>G	p.Thr571Ser	no	15.02	44	-1	-1	-1	-1	13	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	4	21	38 884 262	rs7682C	G	c.1720C>G	p.Pro574Ala	no	24.7	80	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	4	21	38 884 271	rs7713G	C	c.1729G>C	p.Val577Leu	no	24.6	89	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	8	21	38 884 274	rs774CA	G	c.1732A>G	p.Thr578Ala	no	21.6	89	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-test	clinvar_VUS	0	21	38 884 281		A	c.1739A>G	p.Glu580Gly	no	26.7	89	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 884 286	rs1293C	T	c.1744C>T	p.His582Tyr	no	24.8	89	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 884 287	rs7599A	C	c.1745A>C	p.His582Pro	no	24.9	89	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	3	21	38 884 289	rs7678C	A	c.1747C>A	p.Pro583Thr	no	27.2	89	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	3	21	38 884 301	rs3681A	G	c.1759A>G	p.Thr587Ala	no	26.5	89	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	44	21	38 884 304	rs1499A	C	c.1762A>C	p.Thr588Pro	no	23.4	85	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
P-set	clinvar_likpatho	0	21	38 884 305		C	c.1763C>A	p.Thr588Asn	no	22.8	85	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	8	21	38 884 331	rs2008G	A	c.1789G>A	p.Ala597Thr	no	22.1	84	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	3	21	38 884 347	rs7583A	T	c.1805A>T	p.His602Leu	no	22.8	51	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 884 352	rs1468A	G	c.1810A>G	p.Asn604Asp	no	22.7	61	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 884 359	rs3675C	A	c.1817C>A	p.Ser606Tyr	no	24.2	72	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	4	21	38 884 388	rs7605C	G	c.1846C>G	p.His616Asp	no	26.6	88	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 884 398	rs754CA	G	c.1856A>G	p.His619Arg	no	23.2	88	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	3	21	38 884 412	rs7504T	G	c.1870T>G	p.Leu624Val	no	22.3	62	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	8	21	38 884 421	rs7583C	T	c.1879C>T	p.Arg627Trp	no	32	80	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	5	21	38 884 422	rs7614G	A	c.1880G>A	p.Arg627Gln	no	22.5	80	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	9	21	38 884 440	rs1476A	T	c.1898A>T	p.Tyr633Phe	no	24.7	85	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	12	21	38 884 443	rs370CA	G	c.1901A>G	p.Asn634Ser	no	22.6	77	-1	-1	-1	-1	8	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	6	21	38 884 452	rs1421C	T	c.1910C>T	p.Thr637Met	no	23.4	81	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	6	21	38 884 455	rs7755A	G	c.1913A>G	p.Asn638Ser	no	21.5	72	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	4	21	38 884 484	rs2014G	A	c.1942G>A	p.Val648Ile	no	26.8	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 884 505	rs7654A	G	c.1963A>G	p.Met655Val	no	22.5	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	4	21	38 884 527	rs7515C	T	c.1985C>T	p.Thr662Met	no	24.9	51	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 884 556	rs7487A	G	c.2014A>G	p.Thr672Ala	no	24.4	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	9	21	38 884 567	rs7567A	C	c.2025A>C	p.Gln675His	no	22.3	60	-1	-1	-1	-1	34	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	5	21	38 884 572	rs5438A	G	c.2030A>G	p.Asn677Ser	no	23.2	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2; clinvar_benign	388	21	38 884 577	rs5572G	C	c.2035G>C	p.Ala679Pro	no	25.2	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2; clinvar_benign	8	21	38 884 589	rs2015C	T	c.2047C>T	p.Arg683Cys	no	24.3	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	57	21	38 884 640	rs5405G	A	c.2098G>A	p.Val700Ile	no	22.5	38	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	23	21	38 884 652	rs2005G	A	c.2110G>A	p.Val704Ile	no	24.5	55	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	5	21	38 884 653	rs7637T	C	c.2111T>C	p.Val704Ala	no	22.4	55	-1	-1	-1	-1	38	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	9	21	38 884 662	rs1513A	G	c.2120A>G	p.Asn707Ser	no	24.1	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 884 667	rs7816C	T	c.2125C>T	p.Arg709Cys	no	33	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	4	21	38 884 668	rs3747G	A	c.2126G>A	p.Arg709His	no	23.7	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	6	21	38 884 682	rs5546A	G	c.2140A>G	p.Ile714Val	no	22.2	55	-1	-1	-1	-1	8	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	3	21	38 884 697	rs7744A	G	c.2155A>G	p.Thr719Ala	no	17.54	68	-1	-1	-1	-1	21	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	23	21	38 884 713	rs1434C	G	c.2171C>G	p.Ala724Gly	no	24.6	51	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 884 715	rs1401A	C	c.2173A>C	p.Asn725His	no	26.5	90	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-test	clinvar_VUS	1	21	38 884 719		C	c.2177C>G	p.Thr726Arg	no	24.4	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	12	21	38 884 722	rs7605G	T	c.2180G>T	p.Gly727Val	no	24.6	85	-1	-1	-1	-1	8	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2; clinvar_benign	10	21	38 884 757	rs2015A	G	c.2215A>G	p.Met739Val	no	21.5	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	23	21	38 884 757	rs2015A	T	c.2215A>T	p.Met739Leu	no	21.3	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	3	21	38 884 767	rs7498G	A	c.2225G>A	p.Gly742Leu	no	26.8	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-test	clinvar_VUS	0	21	38 884 785		C	c.2243C>T	p.Ser748Phe	no	28.8	94	25	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1
N-set	clinvar_benign	0	21	38 884 788	rs7532C	T	c.2246C>T	p.Pro748Leu	no	29.3	94	25	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	22	21	38 884 793	rs1475A	T	c.2251A>T	p.Thr751Ser	no	22.7	77	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	2	21	38 884 830	rs7711C	G	c.2288C>G	p.Ser763Trp	no	32	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
N-set	gnomad==2	4	21	38 884 830	rs7711C	T	c.2288C>T	p.Ser763Leu	no	29.7	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1

CG	limma p adj	limma p	delta beta	SVM	chr	pos	strand	Islands Name	Relation to	UCSC RefGene Name	UCSC RefGene Accession	UCSC RefGene Group	GOF site
ce27264862	1.23e-05	0.0153	0.1386		chr1	2106365	-		OpenSea	PRKCF2;PRKCF2	NM_001035581;NM_001035582;NM	Body;Body;Body	Yes
ce2848809	7.28e-05	0.0375	0.1190	Included	chr1	2106400	-		OpenSea	PRKCF2;PRKCF2	NM_001035581;NM_001035582;NM	Body;Body;Body	
ce26076531	1.29e-05	0.0156	0.1314	Included	chr1	16714027	-		OpenSea	SZRD1;SZRD1;SZRD1;SZRD1;SZRD1;SZRD1	NR_073503;NR_073502;NR_073501;	Body;Body;Body;Body;Body;Body	
ce14076729	7.70e-07	0.0042	-0.1156	Included	chr1	38126268	-		OpenSea				
ce24375409	5.83e-05	0.0226	-0.1499	Included	chr1	32420920	-		OpenSea				
ce07865091	8.54e-07	0.0044	-0.1255	Included	chr1	43814306	-	chr1:438120019-38201200	OpenSea	EPHA10	NM_001099439	Body	
ce11839415	5.04e-07	0.0034	-0.1249		chr1	43814764	-	chr1:43814305-43815277	OpenSea	MPL	NM_005373	Body	Yes
ce08705657	3.81e-04	0.0375	-0.1493	Included	chr1	43814983	-	chr1:43814305-43815277	OpenSea	MPL	NM_005373	Body	Yes
ce13393721	1.11e-06	0.0050	-0.1763		chr1	43815035	-	chr1:43814305-43815277	OpenSea	MPL	NM_005373	Body	Yes
ce06496648	1.36e-05	0.0160	-0.1020	Included	chr1	47488961	-	chr1:47488226-47489633	N Shore	CYP4X1	NM_178033	TS51500	
ce08817545	8.48e-07	0.0044	0.1316	Included	chr1	48559803	+		OpenSea				
ce09138018	7.16e-06	0.0194	0.1694	Included	chr1	54232631	+		OpenSea				
ce24803390	1.15e-07	0.0020	0.2879		chr1	56099793	+		OpenSea				
ce21039345	8.04e-06	0.0126	0.2211	Included	chr1	56107046	+		OpenSea				
ce45474764	1.63e-05	0.0172	-0.1193	Included	chr1	56184657	+		OpenSea				
ce24496745	0.0001	0.0400	-0.1191	Included	chr1	57581556	+		OpenSea				
ce24690588	8.73e-06	0.0129	-0.1222		chr1	57285399	+		OpenSea				
ce05374238	1.94e-06	0.0068	-0.1554	Included	chr1	57285466	+		OpenSea				
ce09467404	2.41e-06	0.0074	-0.1105	Included	chr1	57424327	+		OpenSea				
ce17461600	0.0001	0.0390	-0.1076	Included	chr1	57983368	+		OpenSea				
ce00026909	2.93e-07	0.0025	-0.1254	Included	chr1	58089001	+		OpenSea				
ce20292791	1.70e-05	0.0177	-0.1124	Included	chr1	58099357	+		OpenSea				
ce18163452	4.94e-06	0.0103	-0.1020	Included	chr1	63466707	+		OpenSea				
ce00320994	4.08e-05	0.0261	-0.1025	Included	chr1	68695183	+	chr1:68669639-68697628	N Shore	GPR177;GPR177	NM_001002292;NM_024911	Body;Body	Yes
ce02553170	5.46e-05	0.0207	0.1696	Included	chr1	8455762	+		OpenSea	PRKACB;PRKACB	NM_207578;NM_002731	Body;Body	
ce26256793	0.0001	0.0424	-0.1291		chr1	103574469	+		OpenSea				
ce03520644	1.51e-05	0.0166	-0.1486		chr1	103574523	+		OpenSea				
ce06381331	6.69e-05	0.0315	-0.1665	Included	chr1	103574597	+		OpenSea				
ce19688885	6.33e-06	0.0113	-0.1918		chr1	103574619	+		OpenSea				
ce10691490	2.57e-07	0.0025	-0.1242	Included	chr1	103716210	+		OpenSea				
ce00583780	7.75e-05	0.0347	-0.1067	Included	chr1	105031120	+		OpenSea				
ce11452579	1.14e-07	0.0022	-0.1307	Included	chr1	105148900	+		OpenSea				
ce26004771	1.42e-05	0.0163	0.1047	Included	chr1	178456093	+	chr1:178455799-178456286	OpenSea				
ce23898184	2.98e-06	0.0082	0.1183	Included	chr1	192921219	+		OpenSea				
ce10382206	1.03e-06	0.0049	-0.1101	Included	chr1	209379448	+		OpenSea				
ce18086868	5.86e-06	0.0109	-0.1011	Included	chr1	220463627	+		OpenSea				
ce04095097	3.06e-05	0.0229	-0.1100	Included	chr10	51551512	+		OpenSea				
ce06379227	4.73e-06	0.0097	-0.1334	Included	chr10	52179123	+		OpenSea				
ce07541020	0.0001	0.0399	0.1082	Included	chr10	44068714	+	chr10:44069359-44070179	N Shore	ZNF339;ZNF329;ZNF329	NM_001099284;NM_001099282;NM	5'UTR;5'UTR;5'UTR	Yes
ce18768136	5.04e-05	0.0289	0.1198	Included	chr10	52096068	+		OpenSea				
ce12848457	0.0002	0.0481	-0.1152	Included	chr10	52566320	+		OpenSea				
ce00321393	7.00321393	0.0331	0.1294	Included	chr10	54277038	+		OpenSea				
ce24059708	1.60e-05	0.0172	-0.1677	Included	chr10	57170612	+		OpenSea				
ce00228149	5.18e-05	0.0292	-0.1209	Included	chr10	67089005	+		OpenSea				
ce09355528	8.73e-07	0.0047	-0.1086	Included	chr10	67128200	+		OpenSea				
ce21324555	2.44e-05	0.0270	-0.1158	Included	chr10	72648679	+	chr10:72647738-72648317	S Shore	PCRB01;PCB01	NM_001289797;NM_000281	Body;Body;Body;Body;Body;Body	
ce10592592	1.47e-11	5.674E-06	-0.1228		chr10	74034663	+	chr10:74033167-74034668	OpenSea				
ce20897136	2.09e-06	0.0128	-0.1187	Included	chr10	74034667	+	chr10:74033167-74034668	OpenSea				
ce04856311	7.09e-06	0.0119	-0.1243	Included	chr10	74035570	+	chr10:74033167-74034668	S Shore	DD14	NM_019058	Body	Yes
ce14812036	0.0001	0.0434	0.1196	Included	chr10	82895774	+		OpenSea				
ce19686555	9.28e-06	0.0133	0.1149	Included	chr10	84402299	+		OpenSea				
ce12185615	1.21e-05	0.0162	0.1065	Included	chr10	86708533	+		OpenSea				
ce13463988	6.99e-05	0.0330	-0.1082	Included	chr10	87672004	+		OpenSea				
ce01102638	2.28e-07	0.0024	0.1829	Included	chr10	87679282	+		OpenSea				
ce09198129	5.76e-07	0.0036	-0.1020	Included	chr10	100134713	+		OpenSea				
ce19316579	4.26e-05	0.0265	-0.1361	Included	chr10	100843963	+		OpenSea				
ce02860671	7.88e-06	0.0125	0.1321	Included	chr10	103469861	+		OpenSea				
ce09796529	2.02e-06	0.0123	0.1121	Included	chr10	103779081	+		OpenSea				
ce14939821	0.0002	0.0471	0.1177	Included	chr10	128947230	+		OpenSea				
ce19966745	0.0001	0.0445	-0.1106	Included	chr10	134965215	+		OpenSea				
ce04023264	1.03e-05	0.0139	-0.1089	Included	chr11	850592	+		OpenSea				
ce12186850	8.41e-06	0.0161	0.1062	Included	chr11	86748623	+		OpenSea				
ce09535011	3.09e-05	0.0230	0.1121	Included	chr11	18601039	+		OpenSea				
ce03466599	5.98e-05	0.0312	0.1233	Included	chr11	40422876	+		OpenSea				
ce25298685	2.73e-06	0.0079	-0.2075	Included	chr11	42517544	+		OpenSea				
ce15119262	0.0002	0.0465	0.1047	Included	chr11	70827457	+		OpenSea				
ce10832886	2.07e-05	0.0190	0.1294	Included	chr11	76587072	+		OpenSea				
ce09407810	2.02e-05	0.0126	0.1069	Included	chr11	80089753	+		OpenSea				
ce07236114	5.99e-07	0.0037	-0.1843		chr11	84058233	+		OpenSea				
ce19981409	8.32e-05	0.0357	-0.1147	Included	chr11	89225042	+	chr11:89224416-89224718	S Shore	NOX4;NOX4;NOX4	NM_00142699;NM_001364	Body;Body	Yes
ce14384230	1.33e-05	0.0168	-0.1705	Included	chr11	90479256	+		OpenSea				
ce007719051	1.85e-05	0.0130	-0.1154	Included	chr11	122775061	+		OpenSea				
ce07085632	3.85e-06	0.0094	-0.1058	Included	chr11	125974404	+		OpenSea				
ce21787465	3.13e-09	0.0002	-0.1045	Included	chr12	6876717	+	chr12:6875481-6876923	OpenSea				
ce16116033	3.16e-02	2.184E-06	-0.234	Included	chr12	6876922	+	chr12:6875481-6876923	OpenSea				
ce18732361	5.29e-10	4.5532E-05	-0.2418	Included	chr12	6877080	+	chr12:6875481-6876923	S Shore	PTMS	NM_002824	Body	Yes
ce12403132	2.57e-05	0.0212	0.1297	Included	chr12	6815396	+		OpenSea				
ce25007766	1.25e-06	0.0062	0.1032	Included	chr12	72486848	+		OpenSea				
ce15026637	1.63e-05	0.0172	0.1022	Included	chr12	43295760	+		OpenSea				
ce12531375	7.23e-07	0.0041	-0.1791		chr12	58132093	+	chr12:58132478-58132734	N Shore	AGAP2;AGAP2	NM_001122772;NM_014770	TS5200;Body	Yes
ce09196058	5.70e-06	0.0036	-0.1554	Included	chr12	58132105	+	chr12:58132478-58132734	N Shore	AGAP2;AGAP2	NM_001122772;NM_014770	TS5200;Body	Yes
ce17921464	7.95e-06	0.0125	-0.1475		chr12	58132114	+	chr12:58129828-58133061	S Shore	AGAP2;AGAP2	NM_001122772;NM_014770	TS5200;Body	Yes
ce08425810	4.02e-06	0.0096	-0.2773		chr12	58132558	+	chr12:58132478-58132734	OpenSea				
ce01353646	7.54e-05	0.0342	-0.1024	Included	chr12	58132733	+	chr12:58132478-58132734	OpenSea				
ce07170000	0.0001	0.0444	0.132	Included	chr12	5943486	+		OpenSea				
ce17000939	8.73e-08	0.0018	-0.1328		chr12	75688237	+		OpenSea				
ce09848451	4.61e-06	0.0099	0.1022	Included	chr12	79809356	+		OpenSea				
ce15051463													

ce08401872	5.30e-07	0.0035	-0.1135	Included	chr2	218487226 -	chr2:218487226-218487226	OpenSea	DIRC3	NR	026597	Body		
ce02025999	4.60e-05	0.0276	-0.1299		chr2	218843435 +	chr2:218843435-218843435	N Shore						
ce07516871	3.07e-05	0.0236	-0.1361		chr2	218843430 +	chr2:218843430-218843430	Island						
ce05783884	7.81e-05	0.0348	-0.1326	Included	chr2	218843735 -	chr2:218843735-218843735	Island						
ce18951332	5.19e-05	0.0292	-0.1204	Included	chr2	220777552 -	chr2:220777552-220777552	OpenSea						
ce15395888	3.34e-05	0.0348	-0.1013	Included	chr2	223927388 -	chr2:223927388-223927388	S Shore						
ce07554758	0.000040799	0.0393	0.1657	Included	chr2	223904541 +	chr2:223904541-223904541	OpenSea						
ce25614265	6.49e-05	0.0322	0.2045		chr2	223924453 -	chr2:223924453-223924453	OpenSea						
ce12133487	0.0278	0.0326	-0.1037	Included	chr20	25137005 +	chr20:25137005-25137005	OpenSea						
ce20846768	0.000141885	0.0441	0.1235	Included	chr20	6145814 +	chr20:6145814-6145814	OpenSea	TMC2	NM	080751	TSS200	Yes	
ce24933489	9.72e-06	0.0137	-0.1101	Included	chr20	11550004 +	chr20:11550004-11550004	OpenSea						
ce19628072	2.21e-05	0.0196	-0.1084		chr20	22446131 +	chr20:22446131-22446131	OpenSea						
ce20659672	1.79e-05	0.0180	-0.1386		chr20	22588572 +	chr20:22588572-22588572	OpenSea	LINC01384	NR	109883	TSS1500		
ce11092487	6.14e-05	0.0316	-0.1115		chr20	33585188 -	chr20:33585188-33585188	Island	MYH7B	NM	020884	Body		
ce02209770	1.36e-05	0.0160	0.1331		chr20	35062903 -	chr20:35064516-35064810	N Shore	DLGAP4	NM	014902	Body		
ce11479356	1.58e-05	0.0170	-0.1027		chr20	44872915 -	chr20:44872915-44874544	N Shelf	CH22	NM	021248	Body		
ce09204484	4.30e-05	0.0266	-0.1221		chr20	50474644 -	chr20:50474644-50474644	OpenSea	CDH4,CDH4,CDH4	NM	001794;NM	001252338;NM	00	Body;Body;Body
ce09184271	4.69e-05	0.0278	0.1029		chr21	149177169 +	chr21:149177169-149177169	OpenSea	LOC102724188	NR	110544	TSS1500		
ce05713399	6.76e-05	0.0326	-0.1212		chr21	17675215 -	chr21:17675215-17675215	OpenSea	MIR99AHG;MIR99AHG;MIR99AHG;MIR99AHG	NR	027798;NR	111005;NR	111004	Body;Body;Body;Body
ce00285225	0.000141548	0.0441	-0.1194		chr21	24757350 -	chr21:24757350-24757350	OpenSea	D152088E	NR	040254	TSS200		
ce05156137	7.42e-05	0.0341	0.1437		chr21	35898975 -	chr21:35898975-35898975	OpenSea	RCAN1;RCAN1;RCAN1	NM	203417;NM	004414;NM	20341	5'UTR;Body;1stExon
ce13528349	0.000102878	0.0390	0.1161		chr21	35899082 -	chr21:35899082-35899082	OpenSea	RCAN1;RCAN1;RCAN1;RCAN1;RCAN1;RCAN1	NM	001285392;NM	001285391;NM	001285391;NM	TSS1500;TSS1500;1stExon;5'UTR;Body;Body
ce02100137	0.000148724	0.0446	0.1422		chr21	39989071 -	chr21:39989071-39989071	OpenSea	KCN16	NM	02240	Body		
ce02725398	1.94e-06	0.0068	-0.1245	Included	chr3	99881144 -	chr3:9987895-99889619	OpenSea	PRRT3	NM	207351	Body		
ce24084693	1.84e-07	0.0022	-0.1036	Included	chr3	28013305 -	chr3:28013305-28013305	OpenSea						
ce08043536	1.67e-05	0.0175	-0.1222	Included	chr3	28075339 -	chr3:28075339-28075339	OpenSea						
ce12982775	1.22e-05	0.0152	0.1049	Included	chr3	36668218 -	chr3:36668218-36668218	OpenSea						
ce25959131	5.85e-05	0.0309	-0.1130	Included	chr3	50854546 -	chr3:50854546-50854546	OpenSea	DOCK3	NM	004947	Body		
ce08731961	5.08e-07	0.0237	0.1642		chr3	50938023 -	chr3:50938023-50938023	OpenSea						
ce23759448	2.51e-05	0.0130	0.1336		chr3	57432353 -	chr3:57432353-57432353	OpenSea	DNAH12	NM	02191661	Body		
ce09473396	6.78e-06	0.0116	-0.1099	Included	chr3	65131979 -	chr3:65131979-65131979	OpenSea						
ce06789445	1.19e-06	0.0053	-0.1349	Included	chr3	69942688 +	chr3:69942688-69942688	OpenSea	MITF;MITF;MITF;MITF	NM	198177;NM	198139;NM	00672	Body;Body;Body;Body
ce00276101	5.65e-06	0.0147	0.1571	Included	chr3	73789657 +	chr3:73789657-73789657	OpenSea	ROBO2;ROBO2;ROBO2;ROBO2;ROBO2	NM	00129708;NM	002942;NM	00	5'UTR;Body;Body;Body;Body
ce21090457	5.28e-05	0.0295	-0.1750	Included	chr3	77573709 +	chr3:77573709-77573709	OpenSea						
ce15823315	1.88e-07	0.0022	-0.1906	Included	chr3	85139023 +	chr3:85139023-85139023	OpenSea	CADM2;CADM2	NM	001178249;NM	002942	Body;Body	
ce11745400	9.87e-07	0.0022	0.1220	Included	chr3	92212496 +	chr3:92212496-92212496	OpenSea						
ce19229209	2.63e-06	0.0078	-0.1478	Included	chr3	99440401 +	chr3:99440401-99440401	OpenSea	COL8A1;COL8A1;MIR548G	NM	001850;NM	020251;NR	031662	5'UTR;5'UTR;Body
ce15788038	2.53e-07	0.0025	-0.1625	Included	chr3	10601093 -	chr3:10601093-10601093	OpenSea	ABI3BP	NM	015429	Body		
ce12182020	4.19e-05	0.0271	0.1471	Included	chr3	102837842 -	chr3:102837842-102837842	OpenSea						
ce15941063	5.19e-05	0.0292	0.1428	Included	chr3	106233545 -	chr3:106233545-106233545	OpenSea						
ce1338761	1.92e-05	0.0185	0.1073	Included	chr3	109056802 -	chr3:109056802-109056802	OpenSea	DPP4A	NM	018189	TSS1500		
ce08755525	2.15e-05	0.0194	-0.1083	Included	chr3	110344467 -	chr3:110344467-110344467	OpenSea						
ce00239479	0.000137479	0.0446	-0.1123	Included	chr3	110798738 +	chr3:110798738-110798738	OpenSea	VR13L-AS1	N	045114	Body		
ce25779782	5.41e-05	0.0297	0.1128	Included	chr3	124840638 -	chr3:124840638-124840638	OpenSea	SLC12A8;SLC12A8	NR	001195483;NM	024628	Body;Body	
ce26047482	1.28e-05	0.0156	0.1225		chr3	124840721 +	chr3:124840721-124840721	OpenSea						
ce13084900	0.00040776	0.0473	0.1164	Included	chr3	134463438 -	chr3:134463438-134463438	OpenSea						
ce02782222	4.80e-07	0.0034	0.2956	Included	chr3	138892919 -	chr3:138892919-138892919	OpenSea						
ce15901796	0.000128274	0.0424	-0.1029	Included	chr3	146521668 +	chr3:146521668-146521668	OpenSea						
ce13149384	5.02e-06	0.0289	-0.1231	Included	chr3	178326190 -	chr3:178326190-178326190	OpenSea	KCNMB2;KCNMB2;KCNMB2	NR	00127891;NM	005832;NR	126	5'UTR;5'UTR;Body;Body;5'UTR
ce05892994	2.00e-05	0.0188	-0.1029	Included	chr3	180522985 +	chr3:180522985-180522985	OpenSea	LOC10122882	NR	109986	Body		
ce20060398	3.42e-05	0.0239	-0.1637		chr3	181473901 +	chr3:181473901-181473901	OpenSea						
ce27657132	2.77e-05	0.0221	-0.1266	Included	chr3	181889731 +	chr3:181889731-181889731	OpenSea						
ce12465189	3.70e-07	0.0012	-0.1159	Included	chr3	182015339 -	chr3:182015339-182015339	OpenSea						
ce07228359	3.30e-07	0.0027	0.1022	Included	chr3	190419123 +	chr3:190419123-190419123	OpenSea	LPP1;LPP1;LPP1	NM	001167672;NM	001167671;NM	5'UTR;5'UTR;5'UTR	
ce17430979	6.28e-05	0.0319	0.1184	Included	chr4	6034828 -	chr4:6034828-6034828	OpenSea	JAKMIP1	NM	001099433	Body		
ce20079332	0.00029384	0.0499	0.1114	Included	chr4	63445361 -	chr4:63445361-63445361	OpenSea	PPP2R2C;PPP2R2C	NM	00129485;NM	020416	Body	
ce07545526	0.000125655	0.0422	0.1175	Included	chr4	13478708 -	chr4:13478708-13478708	OpenSea	RAB28;RAB28;RAB28	NM	001017979;NM	004249;NM	00	Body;Body;Body
ce12850605	1.90e-05	0.0185	0.1092	Included	chr4	16277758 +	chr4:16277758-16277758	OpenSea						
ce22055989	5.47e-06	0.0047	-0.1069		chr4	20469075 -	chr4:20469075-20469075	OpenSea						
ce18825766	0.000185285	0.0494	-0.1003	Included	chr4	23562758 -	chr4:23562758-23562758	OpenSea						
ce21675464	1.50e-05	0.0166	0.1483	Included	chr4	33717878 +	chr4:33717878-33717878	OpenSea						
ce26839512	0.00006071	0.0401	0.1056	Included	chr4	52518489 -	chr4:52518489-52518489	OpenSea						
ce18398260	0.000131783	0.0462	0.1231	Included	chr4	58029864 -	chr4:58029864-58029864	OpenSea						
ce12695778	2.90e-06	0.0082	0.1793	Included	chr4	60884636 -	chr4:60884636-60884636	OpenSea						
ce17185888	1.41e-05	0.0162	0.1124	Included	chr4	66657683 +	chr4:66657683-66657683	OpenSea						
ce02451043	0.000140222	0.0407	-0.1077	Included	chr4	82964612 -	chr4:82964612-82964612	OpenSea						
ce24060890	1.50e-05	0.0184	-0.1142	Included	chr4	93229269 -	chr4:93229269-93229269	OpenSea						
ce18516067	0.000136446	0.0434	-0.2082	Included	chr4	98239185 +	chr4:98239185-98239185	OpenSea						
ce10179984	0.00012	0.0402	-0.1108	Included	chr4	11981081 -	chr4:11981081-11981081	OpenSea						
ce16931969	5.41e-06	0.0106	-0.1495	Included	chr4	11985495 +	chr4:11985495-11985495	OpenSea						
ce18378811	6.66e-05	0.0324	-0.1154	Included	chr4	114900050 +	chr4:114900050-114900050	OpenSea						
ce01397050	6.34e-06	0.0145	-0.1451		chr4	116809079 +	chr4:116809079-116809079	OpenSea						
ce11755558	2.65e-06	0.0078	0.1390	Included	chr4	122103800 -	chr4:122103800-122103800	OpenSea						
ce22819413	2.37e-06	0.0074	-0.1379	Included	chr4	122670640 -	chr4:122670640-122670640	OpenSea						
ce11290351	1.03e-05	0.0189	-0.1134	Included	chr4	122919312 -	chr4:122919312-122919312	OpenSea						
ce01534388	5.02e-06	0.0297	0.1											

Sample_Group	Cohort #	DYRK1A variant	SVM	SVM score
test	Ind #25	p.Gly168Asp	positive	0,7430
test	Ind #26	p.Arg255Gln	negative	0,0709
test	Ind #27	p.Asp287Val	positive	0,8478
test	Ind #28	p.Ile305Arg	positive	0,9347
test	Ruud_#2	p.Ser311Phe	positive	0,8190
test	Ind #29	p.Ser324Arg	positive	0,9613
test	Ind #31	p.Tyr462His	negative	0,0242
test	Ind #32	p.Arg467Gln	positive	0,7874
test	Ind #33	p.Gly486Asp	GoF?	0,0008
test	Bronicki_#9	p.Thr588Asn	negative	0,0233
test	Ind #18	p.Ser660fs	positive	0,9275
test_rep	Ind #18_repl	p.Ser660fs_repl	positive	0,9247
KMT2A	-	-	negative	0,0849
KMT2A	-	-	negative	0,0822
KMT2A	-	-	negative	0,0590
KMT2A	-	-	negative	0,0365
KMT2A	-	-	negative	0,0216
KMT2A	-	-	negative	0,0162
KMT2A	-	-	negative	0,0137
KMT2A	-	-	negative	0,0080
ARID1B	-	-	negative	0,0254
ARID1B	-	-	negative	0,0166
ARID1B	-	-	negative	0,0104
ARID1B	-	-	negative	0,0092
Control	-	-	negative	0,1394
Control	-	-	negative	0,1052
Control	-	-	negative	0,0920
Control	-	-	negative	0,0892
Control	-	-	negative	0,0827
Control	-	-	negative	0,0720
Control	-	-	negative	0,0682
Control	-	-	negative	0,0657
Control	-	-	negative	0,0583
Control	-	-	negative	0,0563
Control	-	-	negative	0,0509
Control	-	-	negative	0,0504
Control	-	-	negative	0,0501
Control	-	-	negative	0,0495
Control	-	-	negative	0,0483
Control	-	-	negative	0,0439
Control	-	-	negative	0,0403
Control	-	-	negative	0,0391
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Control	-	-	negative	0,0353
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Control	-	-	negative	0,0292
Control	-	-	negative	0,0289
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Control	-	-	negative	0,0277
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Control	-	-	negative	0,0260
Control	-	-	negative	0,0258
Control	-	-	negative	0,0254
Control	-	-	negative	0,0251
Control	-	-	negative	0,0240
Control	-	-	negative	0,0223

Control	-	-	negative	0,0218
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Control	-	-	negative	0,0214
Control	-	-	negative	0,0212
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Control	-	-	negative	0,0186
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Control	-	-	negative	0,0167
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Control	-	-	negative	0,0137
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Control	-	-	negative	0,0125
Control	-	-	negative	0,0120
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Control	-	-	negative	0,0119
Control	-	-	negative	0,0115
Control	-	-	negative	0,0114
Control	-	-	negative	0,0112
Control	-	-	negative	0,0112
Control	-	-	negative	0,0110
Control	-	-	negative	0,0110
Control	-	-	negative	0,0103
Control	-	-	negative	0,0103
Control	-	-	negative	0,0099
Control	-	-	negative	0,0099
Control	-	-	negative	0,0096
Control	-	-	negative	0,0092
Control	-	-	negative	0,0089
Control	-	-	negative	0,0089
Control	-	-	negative	0,0088
Control	-	-	negative	0,0083
Control	-	-	negative	0,0081
Control	-	-	negative	0,0073
Control	-	-	negative	0,0072
Control	-	-	negative	0,0069
Control	-	-	negative	0,0067
Control	-	-	negative	0,0061
Control	-	-	negative	0,0056
Control	-	-	negative	0,0049

Variant			In silico		In vitro studies				Individuals				Final classification	
Variant	Nb patients	Nb gnomad	CADD	Conserved ¹	Expression	AutoP	Localization	Results previously reported	Report	Clinical features (CS _{DYRK1A})	Inheritance	DNAm profil	ACMG/AMP criteria	Final classification
p.Ser660fs	1	0		NA	NA	NA	Aggr.	NA	this report Ind #18	poorly (7.5/20)	dn	positive		Lik Patho
p.Ala341Ser	0	89	24,9	midly	100%	100%	ns	NA	-	-	-	-	BS1, BS2, BS3, BP4	Benign
p.Gly168Asp	2	0	31	highly	<50%	0%	ns	NA	this report Ind #25	NA	dn	positive	PS2, PS3, PM2, PP3	Patho
									GeneDx (clinvar SCV00057310)	NA	NA	NA		
p.Arg255Gln	1	0	24	midly	100%	100%	ns	NA	this report Ind #26	poorly (5/15)	?	negative	BS3, BP4	Lik Benign
p.Asp287Val	3	0	28,9	highly	<25%	0%	ns	drastic decrease of autoP and kinase activity (1)	DDD (Decipher 258963)	highly ^a	dn	NA	PS2, PS3, PM2, PP3, PP4	Patho
									this report Ind #27 (Geneva Hospital, SCV000598121)	interm. (10/15)	dn	positive		
									Tubingen (clinvar SCV00144673)	intermediate ⁱ	NA	NA		
p.Ile305Arg	1	0	26,9	midly	<25%	0%	ns	NA	this report Ind #28	highly (16/20)	dn	positive	PS2, PS3, PM2, PP4	Patho
p.Ser311Phe	2	0	33	moderate	<50%	0%	ns	drastic decrease of autoP and kinase activity (1,2)	Ruauud_#2 (clinvar SCV000586742)	interm. (12,5/20)	dn	positive	PS2, PS3, PM2, PP3	Patho
									GeneDx (clinvar SCV000520979)	NA	NA	NA		
p.Ser324Arg	1	0	28,1	highly	80%	<25%	ns	NA	this report Ind #29 (SCV000902439)	interm. (10,5/20)	dn	positive	PS2, PS3, PM2, PP3	Patho
p.Glu366Asp*	1	0	35*	midly	100%	100%	ns	NA	this report Ind #30	highly (16/20)	dn	NA	PS2, PS3, PM2, PP4, PP3	Patho *
p.Tyr462His	1	0	29,6	midly	100%	100%	ns	NA	this report Ind #31	poorly (6,5/20)	dn	negative	PS2, PM2, BS3,	Lik Benign
p.Arg467Gln	4	0	33	highly	<50%	0%	ns	drastic decrease of autoP and kinase activity (1,2)	DDD (Decipher 270174)	poorly ^b	dn	NA	PS2, PS3, PM1, PM2, PP3	Patho
									Posey et al., 2016 (clinvar SCV000245477)	interm. ^c	dn	NA		
									GeneDx (clinvar SCV000534701)	NA	NA	NA		
									this report Ind #32	interm. (10.5/20)	dn	positive		
p.Gly486Asp	2	0	29,1	midly	100%	100%	ns	no decrease of kinase acti	Dang et al., 2018	NA	NA	NA	PS2, PM2, BS3	VUS
									this report Ind #33 (Geneva Hospital, SCV000747759)	poorly (2/15) ^d	dn	GoF?		
p.Thr588Asn	1**	0***	22,8	midly	100%	100%	ns	no effect on autoP and P	Bronicki_#9 (clinvar SCV000196065 = SCV000965705)**	highly (15.5/20)	dn	negative	PS2, PM2, PP4, BS3, BP4	Lik Benign
p.Arg158His	1	2	29,8	highly	100%	100%	NA	NA	DDD (Deciper_LikBenign)	NA ^e	dn	NA	PS2, PP3, BS2, BS3	Benign
p.Ala277Pro	2	0	28,9	midly	50%	0%	NA	drastic decrease of autoP	DDD (Deciper_Patho)	interm. ^f	dn	NA	PS2, PS3, PM2	Patho
									GeneDx (SCV000571206)	NA	NA	NA		
p.Gly171Arg	1	0	32	highly	50%	0%	NA	NA	Invitae (clinvar SCV000952112.2_LikelyPatho)	interm. ^g	dn	NA	PS2, PS3, PM2, PP3	Patho
p.Leu241Pro	1	0	29,7	highly	~50%	0%	NA	NA	EGL diagnostic (clinvar SCV000703832.2_VUS)	NA	NA	NA	PS3, PM2, PP3	Lik Patho
p.Pro290Arg	1	0	28,3	highly	<50%	0%	NA	NA	Ambry (clinvar SCV000741841.1_VUS)	interm. ^h	NA	NA	PS3, PM2, PP3	Lik Patho

Variant			In silico		In vitro studies	Individuals			Final classification	
Variant	Nb patients	Nb gnomad	CADD	Highly Conserved ¹	Results previously reported	Report	Clinical features (CS _{DYRK1A})	Inheritance	ACMG/AMP criteria	Final classification
His119Tyr	1	0	22,8	no	no effect on neurite outgrowth (Dang et al.)	Dang et al., 2018	intermediate ^a	NA	PM2, BS3	Lik benign
Lys188Ile	1	0	31	yes	drastic decrease of autoP and kinase activity (Arranz)	Ji et al., 2015 (clinvar SCV000206791_LikPatho)	highly (13/20)	dn	PS2,PS3, PM2, PP3, PP4	Patho
Ala195Thr	1	0	23,4	no	Increase kinase activity (Arranz et al.)?, no effect on neurite outgrowth (Dang et al.)	Dang et al., 2018	poorly ^b	NA	PM2, BS3, BP4	Lik benign
Leu207Pro	1	0	29,5	yes	drastic decrease of autoP and kinase activity (Arranz)	DDD (Decipher 259211_Patho)	intermediate ^c	dn	PS2,PS3, PM2, PP3	Patho
His223Arg	1	0	22,0	no	Increase kinase activity (Arranz) et al.?	GeneDx (clinvar SCV000620751_VUS)	NA	NA	PM2, BS3, BP4	Lik benign
Leu245Arg	2	0	29	yes	drastic decrease of autoP and kinase activity (Widowati et al.,Arranz et al.)	Ji et al., 2015 (clinvar SCV000206792_LikPatho)	highly (12/15)	dn	PS2,PS3, PM2, PP4, PP3	Patho
						Baylor college (clinvar SCV000807304_VUS)	intermediate ^d	dn		
Leu259Phe	1	0	24,8	no	Increase kinase activity (Arranz et al.) ?, no effect on neurite outgrowth (Dang et al.)	Dang et al., 2018	poorly ^e	NA	PM2, BS3, BP4	Lik benign
Asp287Tyr	1	0	32	yes	drastic decrease of autoP and kinase activity (Arranz et al.)	Zhang et al., 2015	intermediate ^f	dn	PS2,PS3, PM2, PP3	VUS
Leu295Phe	2	0	29,1	yes	slight decrease kinase activity (Widowati et al.,Arranz et al.)	Ji et al., 2015 = SCV000206793 (UCLA_LikPatho)	poorly (5.5/15)	dn	PS2,PS3, PM2, PP3	VUS
						GeneDx Clinvar SCV000321572_Patho)	NA	NA		
Phe308Val	1	0	29,1	yes	drastic decrease of autoP and kinase activity (Widowati et al., Arranz et al.)	Chicago Hospital (clinvar SCV000247240_LikPatho)	NA	NA	PS3, PM2, PM2, PP3	Lik patho
Gln313His	0	2	14,5	no	slight decrease kinase activity (Widowati et al.,Arranz et al.)	-	-	-	-	-
Arg325His	1	0	33	yes	drastic decrease of autoP and kinase activity (Arranz et al.)	GeneDx (clinvar SCV000574147_LikPatho)	NA	dn	PS2,PS3, PM2, PP3	Lik patho
Tyr327Cys	1	0	29,3	yes	drastic decrease of autoP and kinase activity (Arranz et al.)	BC Hospital (clinvar SCV000599256_LikPatho)	NA	dn	PS2,PS3, PM2, PP3	Lik patho
Arg328Trp	1	0	34	yes	drastic decrease of autoP and kinase activity (Arranz et al.)	GeneDx (clinvar SCV000492371_VUS)	NA	NA	PS3, PM2, PP3	Lik patho
Ser346Phe	1	0	32	yes	drastic decrease of autoP and kinase activity (Arranz et al.)	LMM Cambridge (Clinvar SCV000712522_LikPatho)	intermediate ^g	dn	PS2,PS3, PM2, PP3	Patho
Ser346Pro	2	0	29,7	yes	drastic decrease of autoP and kinase activity (Widowati et al.,Arranz et al.)	Bronicki et al., 2015 (Clinvar SCV000196060_LikPatho)	highly ^h	dn	PS2,PS3, PM2, PP3, PP4	Patho
						DDD (decipher 260956_Patho)	intermediate ⁱ	dn		
Leu347Arg	1	0	31	yes	drastic decrease of autoP and kinase activity (Arranz et al.)	Trujillano et al., 2017	highly ^j	dn	PS2,PS3, PM2, PP3, PP4	Patho
Arg438His	1	1	33	no	sklight decrease in kinase activity (Arranz et al.)?	Wang et al., 2016	NA	dn	PS2, BS1, BS3	Lik benign
Arg458Met	1	0	32	no	Increase kinase activity (Arranz et al.)?	Dang et al., 2018	NA	NA	BS3, PM2	VUS
Arg528Trp	1	4	24	no	Increase kinase activity (Arranz et al.)?	Chicago Hospital (clinvar SCV000594478_VUS)	NA	NA	BS1, BS3, BP4	Benign

Name	Identifier	Classification	Inheritance	Clinical features
c.1726C>T p.Gln576*	Okamoto et al. 2014	considered as disease causing	NA	poorly ^a
c.2040C>A p.Tyr680*	ClinVar (Genedx, SCV000779549.2)	Likely pathogenic	NA	poorly to intermediate ^b
c.2213_2218delinsAGAG p.Thr738fs	ClinVar (Genedx, SCV000570988.4)	Likely pathogenic	<i>de novo</i>	intermediate ^c