

IRON DISORDERS GENE PANEL DG 2.9 / DG 2.10

(46 genes)

Gene	Median coverage	% covered > 10x	% covered > 20x	Associated Phenotype description and OMIM disease ID
ABCB10	77.6	79%	71%	No OMIM phenotype ?anemia with protoporphyrin IX (PPIX) accumulation (Chen et al. (2009), Yamamoto et al. (2014)).
ABCB7	151.3	99%	98%	Anemia, sideroblastic, with ataxia, 301310
ALAS2	99.8	98%	95%	Anemia, sideroblastic, 1, 300751 Protoporphyrin, erythropoietic, X-linked, 300752
ATP4A	172.6	99%	99%	No OMIM-phenotype Gastric neuroendocrine tumor, type 1 (Calvete (2015) Hum Mol Genet 24,2914)
BMP6	115.4	92%	89%	No OMIM phenotype ?hemochromatosis (Babitt et al. (2007), Kautz et al. (2008)).
C15orf41	147	100%	99%	Dyserythropoietic anemia, congenital, type Ib, 615631
CCL2	162.7	100%	100%	{Coronary artery disease, modifier of} {HIV-1, resistance to}, 609423 {Mycobacterium tuberculosis, susceptibility to}, 607948 {Spina bifida, susceptibility to}, 182940
CDAN1	108.7	98%	97%	Dyserythropoietic anemia, congenital, type Ia, 224120
CP	151.7	94%	91%	Cerebellar ataxia, 604290 Hemosiderosis, systemic, due to aceruloplasminemia, 604290 [Hypoceruloplasminemia, hereditary], 604290
CYBRD1	162.3	100%	99%	No OMIM phenotype Iron overload (Zaahl (2004) Hum Genet 115,409 {Haemochromatosis, phenotype modifier, association with} (Constantine (2009) Br J Haematol 147,140)
EXOC6	110.1	97%	94%	No OMIM phenotype ?Hemoglobin deficit (hypochromic anemia) (Lim et al. (2005), Fleming et al. (2005))
FECH	137.3	100%	99%	Protoporphyrin, erythropoietic, autosomal recessive, 177000
FTH1	89.1	97%	86%	?Hemochromatosis, type 5, 615517
FTL	149.2	99%	93%	Hyperferritinemia-cataract syndrome, 600886 L-ferritin deficiency, dominant and recessive, 615604 Neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation 3, 606159
FXN	84.8	86%	76%	Friedreich ataxia with retained reflexes, 229300

				Friedreich ataxia, 229300
GATA1	100.8	99%	94%	Anemia, X-linked, with/without neutropenia and/or platelet abnormalities, 300835 Leukemia, megakaryoblastic, with or without Down syndrome, somatic, 190685 Thrombocytopenia with beta-thalassemia, X-linked, 314050 Thrombocytopenia, X-linked, with or without dyserythropoietic anemia, 300367
GLRX5	105.8	91%	84%	Anemia, sideroblastic, 3, pyridoxine-refractory, 616860 Spasticity, childhood-onset, with hyperglycinemia, 616859
HAMP	196.3	100%	100%	Hemochromatosis, type 2B, 613313
HEPH	97.7	99%	94%	No OMIM phenotype ?anemia (Vulpe et al. (1999), Anderson et al. (2002), Chen et al. (2004)).
HFE	148.7	100%	99%	Hemochromatosis, 235200 [Transferrin serum level QTL2], 614193 {Alzheimer disease, susceptibility to}, 104300 {Microvascular complications of diabetes 7}, 612635 {Porphyria cutanea tarda, susceptibility to}, 176100 {Porphyria variegata, susceptibility to}, 176200
HFE2	135.7	100%	100%	Hemochromatosis type 2A,602390
HMOX1	152.2	96%	90%	Heme oxygenase-1 deficiency, 614034 {Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive, susceptibility to}, 606963
HSCB	105.4	99%	96%	No OMIM phenotype ?non-syndromic CSA (M.D. Fleming (manuscript in preparation)).
HSPA9	105.5	93%	87%	Anemia, sideroblastic, 4, 182170 Even-plus syndrome, 616854
KIF23	179.4	96%	94%	No OMIM phenotype ?Congenital dyserythropoietic anemia type III (CDAIII, Liljeholm et al. (2013)).
KLF1	61.9	95%	87%	Blood group--Lutheran inhibitor, 111150 Dyserythropoietic anemia, congenital, type IV, 613673 [Hereditary persistence of fetal hemoglobin], 613566
NCOA4	129.5	96%	92%	?Thyroid cancer,nonmedullary,1},188550
NDUFB11	108.3	95%	87%	Linear skin defects with multiple congenital anomalies 3, 300952
PANK2	178.4	99%	98%	HARP syndrome, 607236 Neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation 1, 234200
PUS1	123.1	99%	97%	Myopathy, lactic acidosis, and sideroblastic anemia 1, 600462
SEC23B	169	97%	97%	Cowden syndrome 7, 616858 Dyserythropoietic anemia, congenital, type II, 224100

SFXN4	145.1	99%	99%	Combined oxidative phosphorylation deficiency 18, 615578
SLC11A2	131.7	100%	99%	Anemia, hypochromic microcytic, with iron overload 1, 206100
SLC19A2	128.3	99%	98%	Thiamine-responsive megaloblastic anemia syndrome, 249270
SLC25A37	206.7	100%	100%	No OMIM phenotype ?anemia and disruptions in ISC biogenesis, inhibition protoporphyrin biosynthesis (Shaw et al. (2006) erythropoietic protophyria (Wang et al. (2011))
SLC25A38	124.7	99%	97%	Anemia, sideroblastic, 2, pyridoxine-refractory, 205950
SLC40A1	167.8	99%	99%	Hemochromatosis, type 4, 606069
SLC46A1	103.2	99%	95%	Folate malabsorption, hereditary, 229050
STEAP3	206.7	100%	99%	?Anemia, hypochromic microcytic, with iron overload 2, 615234
TF	141.5	100%	100%	Atransferrinemia, 209300
TFR2	107.4	99%	96%	Hemochromatosis, type 3, 604250
TFRC	190.2	100%	99%	Immunodeficiency 46, 616740
TMEM14C	158.5	100%	99%	No OMIM phenotype ?combined porphyria and anemia, severe pathogenic effects are lethal but mild defects might modulate existing anemia and porphyria (Paw et al. (2013), Yien et al. (2014)).
TMPRSS6	119.3	99%	99%	Iron-refractory iron deficiency anemia, 206200
UROS	126.7	100%	100%	Porphyria, congenital erythropoietic, 263700
YARS2	199.3	99%	99%	Myopathy, lactic acidosis, and sideroblastic anemia 2, 613561

Gene symbols used follow HGNC guidelines: Gray KA, Yates B, Seal RL, Wright MW, Bruford EA. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2015 Jan;43(Database issue):D1079-85.

Median Coverage describes the average number of reads seen across 50 exomes.

% Covered 10x describes the percentage of a gene's coding sequence that is covered at least 10x.

% Covered 20x describes the percentage of a gene's coding sequence that is covered at least 20x.

Genes with Median Coverage and % Covered 10x/20x denoting NC are non-coding genes for which coverage statistics could not be generated.

OMIM release used for OMIM disease identifiers and descriptions : April 14th 2017

This list is accurate for panel version DG 2.9 and DG 2.10

Ad 1. "No OMIM phenotype" signifies a gene without a current OMIM association Ad 2. OMIM phenotype descriptions between {} signify risk factors