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The emerging role of genomics in the diagnosis and workup of congenital urinary tract defects: a novel deletion syndrome on chromosome 3q13.31-22.1

Anna Materna-Kiryluk^{1,2,3,*}, Krzysztof Kiryluk^{4,*}, Katelyn E Burgess⁴, Arkadiusz Bieleninik⁵, Simone Sanna-Cherchi^{4,6}, Ali G. Gharavi⁴, and Anna Latos-Bielenska^{1,2,3}

¹Department of Medical Genetics, Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poznan, Poland

²Polish Registry of Congenital Malformations (PRCM), Poznan, Poland ³Center for Medical Genetics GENESIS, Poznan, Poland ⁴Division of Nephrology, Department of Medicine, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA ⁵Department of Pediatrics, Goleniów Hospital Medical Center, Goleniów, Poland ⁶Department of Medicine, St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center, New York, USA

Abstract

Background—Copy number variants (CNVs) are increasingly recognized as an important cause of congenital malformations and likely explain over 16% cases of CAKUT. Here, we illustrate how a molecular diagnosis of CNV can inform the clinical management of a pediatric patient presenting with CAKUT and other organ defects.

Methods—We describe a 14 year-old girl with a large *de novo* deletion of chromosome 3q13.31-22.1 that disrupts 101 known genes and manifests with CAKUT, neurodevelopmental delay, agenesis of corpus callosum (ACC), cardiac malformations, electrolyte and endocrine disorders, skeletal abnormalities and dysmorphic features. We perform extensive annotation of the deleted region to prioritize genes for specific phenotypes and to predict future disease risk.

Results—Our case defined new minimal chromosomal candidate regions for both CAKUT and ACC. Moreover, the presence of the *CASR* gene in the deleted interval predicted a diagnosis of hypocalciuric hypercalcemia, which was confirmed by serum and urine chemistries. Our gene annotation explained clinical hypothyroidism and predicted that the index case is at increased risk of thoracic aortic aneurysm, renal cell carcinoma and myeloproliferative disorder.

Conclusions—Extended annotation of CNV regions refines diagnosis and uncovers previously unrecognized phenotypic features. This approach enables personalized treatment and prevention strategies in patients harboring genomic deletions.

*Corresponding Authors: Anna Materna-Kiryluk, Department of Medical Genetics, Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Grunwaldzka 55/15, 60-352 Poznan, Poland, Tel: 48 (61) 854 73 45, akiryluk@umed.poznan.pl. Krzysztof Kiryluk, Department of Medicine, Division of Nephrology, Columbia University, 1150 St Nicholas Ave, Russ Berrie Pavilion #413, New York, NY 10032, Tel: 212-851-5559 Fax: 212-851-5520 kk473@columbia.edu.

*These authors contributed equally

Web Resources

American College of Medical Genetics (ACMG): <http://www.acmg.net>

ECARUCA: <http://umcecaruca01.extern.umcn.nl:8080/ecaruca/ecaruca.jsp>

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

Genome Reviews: <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/GenomeReviews/>

National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI): <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM): <http://www.omim.org/>

UCSC Genome Browser: <http://www.genome.ucsc.edu/>

Keywords

Copy number variants; chromosome deletion; CAKUT; neurodevelopmental delay; agenesis of corpus callosum; genetics; clinical management

Introduction

Structural genomic defects have been increasingly recognized as important causes of syndromic and isolated congenital malformations. However, because of limited resolution of standard karyotyping, large chromosomal aberrations are identified only in a small fraction of cases using current cytogenetic tools. Submicroscopic genomic structural defects that escape standard cytogenetic screening are likely to explain a substantial portion of congenital malformations [1,2]. Such defects can be either inherited (in familial disease) or occur *de novo* (in sporadic disease).

In recent years, substantial technological progress has allowed for improved detection of small genomic rearrangements. Two commonly used methods include array-based Comparative Genomic Hybridization (aCGH) and high-density SNP arrays. Recent studies have demonstrated the ability of these methods to detect pathogenic copy number defects in a large percentage of patients with neurodevelopmental phenotypes [2,3], schizophrenia [4,5], autism [6], cardiac malformations [7,8] and short stature [9,10]. In one of the largest studies to date, diverse pathogenic CNVs accounted for 14.2% of cases among 15,767 children with intellectual disability and variable congenital defects [3]. The following criteria are commonly used to establish pathogenicity of CNV events: large CNV size, disruption of coding gene sequence, inheritance pattern (eg CNVs co-segregating with a phenotype in familial cases or occurring *de novo* in sporadic cases), and absence or extremely low frequency in the general population [11]. Despite these criteria, however, some pathogenic CNVs may have incomplete penetrance, thus their clinical interpretation has to be carefully considered on an individual basis.

We recently studied a large cohort of patients with congenital renal defects (renal hypodysplasia and agenesis) and found that over 16.6% of such defects could be explained by pathogenic submicroscopic deletions or duplications [1]. The majority of these genomic variants were previously associated with variably penetrant neurodevelopmental disorders, extra-renal malformations or systemic disorders. These data indicated that disruption of genes within the CNV intervals could also explain extra-renal manifestations, and that early molecular diagnosis could inform the clinical care of patients. For example, CAKUT patients with cystic renal dysplasia that carry a molecular diagnosis of deletions at the *HNF1B* locus are also at risk for diabetes mellitus, hyperuricemia, genital defects and infertility [12,13]. Thus, early detection of this molecular defect is highly relevant to an individual's reproductive health and may also alert clinicians to frequent screening for glucose intolerance, thus facilitating early detection, treatment and prevention of long-term diabetic complications.

Here, we provide detailed clinical and molecular characterization of a sporadic case carrying a new *de novo* 15-Mb deletion of chromosome 3q13.31-22.1 that was initially missed by standard cytogenetic tools. The patient presented for re-evaluation at the age of 14 years with dysmorphic features and multiple malformations of internal organs, including right renal agenesis and grade IV left vesicoureteral reflux (VUR), at which time the CNV analysis was performed. With the results in hand, we reevaluated the patient in the context of her genetic diagnosis.

Case

A 14 year-old Polish girl with dysmorphic features was referred to us for clinical evaluation. The proband was the first child born to healthy, non-consanguineous parents. At the time of conception, the mother was 22 and the father was 25 years old. The pregnancy was complicated by placental abruption requiring a C-section in the 35th week of pregnancy. Asphyxia was present at birth with the Apgar scores of 0, 0, and 4 at 1, 5, and 10 minutes after birth, respectively. Regular strong heartbeat was observed at 10 minutes and regular spontaneous breathing at 50 minutes after birth. The karyotype was 46XX and no major chromosomal aberrations were detected by initial cytogenetic evaluation.

At the age of 14 years the proband was seen in the clinical genetics clinic at the Center for Medical Genetics (GENESIS, Poznan, Poland). At this time multiple dysmorphic features were clearly noticeable (Figure 1). Skeletal abnormalities included short stature (height 133 cm and weight 23 kg), scoliosis, contraction of the left forearm and left hand, phalangeal hypoplasia, hypoplastic thumbs, absent radial bones, left clubfoot varus and syndactyly (2nd and 3rd toes). Facial dysmorphic features included macrostomia (repaired surgically at the age of 15 months), narrow palpebral fissures, and right auricular tags. Neurological evaluation revealed severe neurodevelopmental delay. A generalized hypotonia was present since birth. The patient had a reported history of epilepsy characterized by involuntary ocular movements for which she was maintained on antiepileptic medications. Brain imaging documented cerebral atrophy with agenesis of corpus callosum (Figure 2). In addition, the patient had a history of mild myopia, but fundoscopic exam revealed no major retinal abnormalities. The hearing was intact.

Furthermore, the patient had several malformations of internal organs. Early echocardiographic evaluation revealed patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) with aortic coarctation (repaired surgically at the age of 7 weeks), a small ventricular septal defect (VSD), a patent foramen ovale (PFO), and an asymmetric bicuspid aortic valve. The urogenital abnormalities included complete right renal agenesis, grade IV left vesicoureteral reflux (VUR), left-sided hydronephrosis and a prominent clitoris. A successful surgical anti-reflux procedure was performed at the age of two, with follow-up voiding cystourethrogram showing only mild (grade I) residual left-sided VUR. The parameters of renal function (BUN and Cr) remained within normal limits for age and there was no evidence of proteinuria on serial urinalyses after the procedure. Additionally the patient had left thyroid lobe hypoplasia and associated hypothyroidism. This diagnosis was established at the age of 16 months: TSH was 4.2 mU/L (normal 0.4–4.0 mU/L), FT4 was 8.1 pmol/L (normal 8.5–19.0 pmol/L), and thyroid ultrasound revealed a small hypoechoic thyroid gland with severe left lobe hypoplasia. At this time, the patient was initiated on thyroid hormone replacement therapy.

Notably, the family history was negative for neurodevelopmental disorders, hypothyroidism, heart disease or kidney failure. There was no maternal history of pre-term deliveries, miscarriages or abortions. There was also no history of consanguinity.

Results

Detection of the novel 3q13.31-22.1 deletion

Considering the extensive multi-organ involvement, we hypothesized that a submicroscopic CNV disrupting multiple genes may be responsible for the severe phenotypic features observed in this case. We have previously developed a stringent analytic pipeline for identification of pathogenic CNVs in individuals with severe congenital malformations as outlined in our recent paper [1]. Briefly, we performed a genome-wide analysis of copy

number variants (CNVs) using the Illumina 610-Quad SNP array. The CNVs were called using generalized genotyping methods, as implemented in the PennCNV software [14]. The CNVs were then mapped to the human reference genome hg18. In this case, we identified a large deletion of 14,960,554 bp involving chromosome 3q13.31-22.1 (Figure 3). The breakpoints of the deletion were from rs11921574 (chr3:118,151,853 bp) to rs957919 (chr3:133,112,406 bp), and spanned over 3,088 probes on the Illumina chip. This deletion was completely novel, absent in public databases and in our panel of 13,839 population controls genotyped with SNP chips of comparable density (Illumina's 550K or higher).

Deletion confirmation and annotation of the region

The deletion was confirmed by quantitative real time PCR and SNP genotyping via traditional Sanger sequencing in the index case and the unaffected parents. The CNV was absent in both parents, indicating a *de novo* event. Additional genotyping of highly informative SNPs (heterozygosity ~0.5) in the region confirmed that the index case carried a maternal haplotype in homozygosity, confirming that the deletion occurred *de novo* in the paternal chromosome. We next performed comprehensive annotation of this region using public databases, including NCBI Genome Browser, Gene Reviews, Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM) and PubMed. According to the NCBI genome browser (build 37.2), the region of the 3q13.31-22.1 deletion contains 101 known named genes (Figure 3). We cross-referenced these transcripts against the OMIM database and identified 23 annotated genes previously associated with a disease phenotype in humans (Table 1). Using the probabilistic model that integrates genomic, evolutionary, functional and network properties of haploinsufficient genes [15], we predicted that the deletion is highly deleterious with a haploinsufficiency LOD score of 49.2. We next compared the deleted region against the ECARUCA (European Cytogeneticists Association Register of Unbalanced Chromosomal Aberrations) and DECIPHER databases of rare cytogenetic abnormalities. All previously reported deletions overlapping with the 3q13.31-22.1 region are summarized in Table 2. For each of the observed phenotypes in our case, we performed detailed analysis of candidate genes. Moreover, considering the frequent occurrence of CAKUT and ACC among these cases, we performed detailed mapping of partially overlapping deletions in patients with these phenotypes (Figure 4). The analysis was performed under the assumption of incomplete penetrance, thus only the cases with reported CAKUT or ACC phenotypes are included in the mapping.

Neurodevelopmental delay and agenesis of corpus callosum (ACC)

Intellectual disability and neurodevelopmental delay are frequently observed in individuals harboring a variety of large genomic rearrangements, suggesting that the appropriate dosage of many different genes is critical for proper development of the central nervous system. Accordingly, neurodevelopmental delay was present in virtually all of the previously reported patients carrying 3q13.31-22.1 deletions (Table 1). However, six patients (including the present case) had a specific rare finding of ACC on brain imaging (Figure 2) [16–23]. Detailed analysis of deletion breakpoints revealed that our case effectively narrows down the minimal region of overlap for ACC to bands 3q13.32-13.33 (chr3:118,152-123,400 kb, Figure 4). This chromosomal interval contains a total of only 34 NCBI reference genes and has a predicted haploinsufficiency LOD of 12.6. Ranking these genes based on their individual haploinsufficiency prediction scores defined *GSK3B* (OMIM 605004) as the top candidate gene, with 97.5% estimated probability of having serious phenotypic manifestations [15]. The protein encoded by this gene is a serine-threonine kinase involved in neuronal cell development [24] and body pattern formation [25]. Notably, a recent aCGH study found two independent overlapping duplications of 3q13.33 as a cause of holoprosencephaly, one of the most common forms of forebrain malformations in humans

[26]. While the first duplication spanned 3.8 Mb (3q13.32q21.1) and was associated with a severe alobar holoprosencephaly, the second variant was smaller (267 kb, 3q13.33) and disrupted only one gene – it encompassed 10 out of 12 exons of *GSK3B* and manifested with microform holoprosencephaly including partial agenesis of corpus callosum. Therefore, our report strengthens the evidence for *GSK3B* involvement in the development of central nervous system and suggests that biallelic dosage of this specific gene is critical for proper formation of corpus callosum.

Kidney and urinary tract malformations

Among all the reported deletions of 3q13.31-22.1, six cases had a diagnosis of CAKUT. Among these cases, kidney phenotypes were highly variable, ranging from unilateral duplicated collecting system [17], unilateral hydronephrosis [20] and bilateral hydroureters with stenosis of the urethral valve [19], to grade IV left VUR with contralateral agenesis (*present case*). In addition to phenotypic heterogeneity, not all cases carrying the deletion of 3q13.31-21.3 had CAKUT, implying incomplete penetrance, although it is not clear if adequate screening was performed in all of the cases reported. These observations, however, are consistent with the fact that pleiotropy and incomplete penetrance are common features of the known CAKUT mutations. For example, mutations in *PAX2* cause the renal-coloboma syndrome, but kidney defects vary significantly between affected individuals, ranging from relatively mild (eg VUR or secondary obstruction) to extremely severe (eg bilateral renal agenesis) [27].

As evident in Figure 4, our case effectively defined a new minimal candidate gene region for CAKUT (3q13.31-21.3: 118,152-128,178 kb). This region contains 78 annotated transcripts and has a predicted haploinsufficiency LOD score of 25.7 (Supplemental Data 1). Two OMIM-annotated genes within this interval have previously been associated with a developmental renal phenotype: *UPK1B* (3q13.32) and *IQCB1* (3q13.33). The *UPK1B* gene encodes uroplakin 1B, a protein strongly expressed in normal uroepithelium. UPK1B is a binding partner for UPK3, forming the UPK1B-UPK3 complex inserted into the apical membrane of urothelial cells and necessary for their proper differentiation [28]. Upk3-deficient mice develop VUR with evidence for overexpression and abnormal targeting of Upk1b [29]. Moreover, *de novo* heterozygous, and potentially deleterious, single nucleotide variants in *UPK3A* have been described in four cases of VUR and renal dysplasia [30]. However, no deleterious mutations in human *UPK1B* have been reported to date. The second candidate gene, *IQCB1* (*NPHP5*), encodes a ciliary protein. Homozygous or compound heterozygous mutations in *IQCB1* are responsible for Senior-Loken syndrome, a rare recessive disorder characterized by kidney disease (nephronophthisis) and retinitis pigmentosa [31]. It is not clear if haploinsufficiency for *IQCB1* contributes to the observed renal defects, or if the deletion unmasks the effect of a deleterious allele in trans, or modifies the effect of other risk alleles carried by the patient. Notably, our case is also haploinsufficient for *IFT122*, another ciliary protein residing on 3q21. Recessive mutations in *IFT122* cause cranioectodermal dysplasia-1 (Sensenbrenner syndrome) usually involving renal failure in addition to short stature, limb defects and multiple craniofacial abnormalities [32]. Although this gene resides outside of the minimal candidate region for CAKUT, combined haploinsufficiency of both ciliary genes might modify the severity of the observed kidney defects in our case.

Skeletal and cardiac defects

Similar to CAKUT discussed above, *IFT122* haploinsufficiency may act as a modifier of some of the skeletal phenotypes, such as the short stature or distal limb malformations observed in our patient. Moreover, our patient is haploinsufficient for *ARHGAP31*, another gene implicated in skeletal development. *ARGHAP31* encodes a GTPase-activating protein

that regulates two GTPases involved in protein trafficking and cell growth, Cdc42 and Rac1. It has been shown that rare gain-of-function mutations in *ARHGAP31* cause an autosomal dominant form of Adams-Oliver syndrome, a disorder characterized by skin aplasia and terminal transverse limb defects (short or absent distal phalanges with or without syndactyly) [33]. Interestingly, in mice, the expression of *ARHGAP31* is strongest in the developing heart, and while there have been reports of cardiac defects in patients with other forms of Adams-Oliver syndrome, individuals harboring the gain-of-function mutations in *ARHGAP31* had no cardiac involvement. Importantly, however, there are no human loss-of-function mutations in this gene reported to date. Therefore, it is still possible that lower dosage of this gene contributes to the cardiac and/or skeletal defects observed in our case. Based on our literature search, we identified no other obvious known candidates for cardiac or skeletal defects in the region.

Thyroid hypoplasia and clinical hypothyroidism

Based on our gene annotations, we speculate that thyroid hypoplasia with hypothyroidism is likely due to haploinsufficiency of *TRH* (thyrotropin-releasing hormone). The *TRH* gene is located in the distal portion of the 3q13.31-22.1, specifically within the band 3q22.1. Unfortunately, thyroid tests are not consistently reported for all deletion cases summarized in Table 2. Okada et al reported a deletion of chromosome 3q12-3q21 with clinical features similar to our case, including severe psychomotor retardation, progressive scoliosis, multiple joint contractures and CAKUT [17]. However, the thyroid function tests were normal in this case, suggesting that the locus responsible for hypothyroidism resides distal to 3q21.

TRH is a hypothalamic peptide responsible for the regulation and release of TSH (thyroid-stimulating hormone), a critical regulator of the thyroid gland function. Congenital deficiency of TRH and loss-of-function mutations in the TRH receptor gene have previously been described as a very rare cause of central hypothyroidism [34,35]. In central hypothyroidism, serum free T4 is low, but serum TSH may be low, normal, or slightly elevated. Normal or high serum TSH concentrations in some cases of central hypothyroidism are due, in part, to secretion of TSH that has reduced biologic activity but normal immunoreactivity [36]. Reduced bioactivity is due to abnormalities in glycosylation of the TSH subunits, which is under the control of TRH [37,38]. A prolonged period of decreased activation of thyroid cells by TSH may result in a hypoplastic thyroid and clinical hypothyroidism, as observed in this case.

Previously unrecognized phenotypes and disease predictions

Strikingly, the 3q13.31-22.1 deletion also encompasses the *CASR* gene, encoding a calcium-sensing receptor. This receptor is expressed in the chief cells of the parathyroid gland and is critical for sensing changes in serum calcium concentration and initiation of signaling pathways that modify PTH secretion. Additionally, this receptor is also expressed in regions of the kidney involved in Ca^{2+} -regulated Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} reabsorption. Gain-of-function *CASR* mutations cause familial isolated hypoparathyroidism with hypocalcemia [39], while loss-of-function mutations cause familial hypocalciuric hypercalcemia (FHH) [40]. Importantly, the dosage of the *CASR* gene correlates with phenotype severity. Individuals with a single defective allele have relatively mild symptoms of FHH, while individuals carrying two deleterious alleles develop severe neonatal hyperparathyroidism [41]. Consequently, we predicted that the index case carried the diagnosis of hypocalciuric hypercalcemia. Upon subsequent review of the medical records, we noted that indeed the case had hypercalcemia and hypermagnesemia of unclear etiology on several occasions, including serum Ca^{2+} levels of 12.6, 10.6, and 10.8 mg/dL (normal 8.5–10.5 mg/dL) with corresponding Mg^{2+} levels of 2.3, 2.6, and 2.2 mg/dL (normal 1.3–2.2 mg/dL) at the ages of 1, 8 and 12 years, respectively. As often observed in familial hypocalciuric hypercalcemia,

the PTH levels were within normal limits. Similarly, vitamin D levels were normal. Considering these findings, we performed a 24-hour collection of urine and confirmed low daily calcium clearance of 119.3 mg/24 hours (normal <200 mg/24 hours). Since the normal clearance threshold of 200 mg per day was established based on studies of adult subjects, we also estimated weight-normalized calcium clearance at 3.7 mg/kg/day, which was inappropriately low for a hypercalcemic patient (serum Ca^{2+} was 10.9 mg/dL at the time of urine collection). Finally, the calcium fractional excretion was calculated at 0.009, further supporting the diagnosis of hypocalciuric hypercalcemia.

We also noted that our patient is haploinsufficient for *ADCY5*, a gene encoding a membrane-bound adenylyl cyclase enzyme that mediates G protein-coupled receptor signaling. Recently, it has been shown that heterozygous loss-of-function mutations in this gene cause autosomal dominant familial dyskinesia with facial myokymia [42]. Individuals affected by this disorder exhibit adventitious movements associated with perioral and periorbital myokymia (brief episodes of repeated facial muscle contractions that can sometimes also involve ocular muscles). In our patient, there is a possibility of ocular myokymia being misdiagnosed as focal epilepsy early in childhood, thus the patient would benefit from additional neurological assessment and reevaluation of her antiepileptic regimen.

Finally, by identifying literature reports of disease-causing heterozygous loss-of-function mutations in the genes contained within the 3q13.31-22.1 interval, we predict that our patient may be at an increased risk of developing a thoracic aortic aneurysm and dissection (haploinsufficiency of *MYLK* [43]), renal cell carcinoma (*DIRC2* [44]), and myelodysplasia or acute myeloid leukemia later in life (*GATA2* [45,46]). Notably, *MYLK* is listed as one of the 37 genes recently recommended by the American College of Medical Genetics (ACMG) for reporting to patients when confirmed to harbor pathogenic mutations detected as incidental findings in genetic studies (see the URL link to the ACMG website). Personalized screening protocols for aneurysms and malignancy should therefore be considered in this highly unusual case.

Conclusion

We report a novel 15-Mb deletion of chromosome 3q13.31-22.1 that disrupts over 101 known genes and gives rise to a variety of phenotypic features, including developmental delay, agenesis of corpus callosum, dysmorphic facial features, limb abnormalities, hypothyroidism, and malformations of several internal organs, including heart and kidneys. There are several possible mechanisms through which a deletion can manifest phenotypically, including a reduced gene dosage effect of a single gene or a contiguous set of genes (a haploinsufficiency effect), unmasking of a deleterious allele(s) on the non-deleted chromosome, or epistasis with deleterious allele(s) outside of the deleted locus. Some of the phenotypic features observed in this case can be clearly explained by the gene dosage effect of individual genes within this interval, while others likely involve more complex mechanisms.

We demonstrate that genotype-driven phenotyping combined with exhaustive analysis of positional candidate genes within the regions of structural abnormality may provide novel insights into gene function and disease pathogenesis. Our case illustrates great utility of publicly available genomic databases in facilitating the diagnoses and in establishing connections between disrupted genes and specific phenotypic features. Notably, the rate of discoveries in the field of Mendelian genetics has been greatly accelerated by the use of whole exome and genome sequencing in gene mapping studies. This technology continues to uncover new genotype-phenotype connections and, as the databases of loss-of-function phenotypes become more complete across the genome, our ability to interpret the

consequences of large genomic deletions will improve. Importantly, through this case we demonstrate that detailed functional annotation of the deleted genes can uncover previously unrecognized or missed phenotypes, guide medical therapies and help to design personalized preventive approaches.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Acknowledgments

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Figure 1. Dysmorphic features of the proband

(a-c) Craniofacial dysmorphic features including macrostomia, blepharophimosis with asymmetrically reduced palpebral fissure (left > right) and reduced distance between the internal and external canthi of both eyes; (d) right sided pre-auricular tags; (e) left upper extremity contracture with underdeveloped phalanges and a vestigial left thumb; (f) left foot syndactyly of the 2nd and 3rd toe.

Figure 2. Head MRI (sagittal view) demonstrates generalized cortical atrophy and agenesis of corpus callosum.

Figure 3. Detailed view of the 3q13.31-22.1 deletion region
 (top panel) absence of heterozygous calls within the 3q13.31-22.1 locus, (middle panel) decreased probe intensity (Log R Ratio) in the same region, and (bottom panel) known annotated genes within the deleted interval (NCBI v.37.2).

Figure 4. The reported deletions in all cases with agenesis of corpus callosum (ACC, middle panel) and congenital anomalies of the kidney and urinary tract (CAKUT, bottom panel) and their relationship to the reference map of the chromosomal region 3q12.1-22.3 (top panel). Our case defines new minimal candidate regions for ACC (chr3q13.31-13.33: 118,152-123,400 kb) and CAKUT (chr3q13.31-21.3: 118,152-128,178 kb). A complete list of candidate genes in these minimal candidate regions is provided as Supplemental Dataset 1.

Table 1
Known disease-associated genes within the 3q13.31-22.1 deletion region

Genomic coordinates provided refer to the start of the annotated transcript, according to the hg-19 coordinates.

Genomic Location (hg19)	Band	Gene Symbols	Gene Name	OMIM Number	Phenotype Association (inheritance pattern and details if known)
3:118,892,424	3q13.3	<i>UPK1B</i>	Uroplakin 1B	602380	Candidate gene for vesicoureteral reflux disease (unknown)
3:119,013,219	3q13.3	<i>ARHGAP31</i>	Rho GTPase-activating protein 31	610911	Adams-Oliver syndrome (AD, scalp and distal limb reduction defects)
3:120,347,014	3q13.3	<i>HGD</i>	Homogentisate 1,2-dioxygenase	607474	Alkaptonuria (AR)
3:121,488,609	3q13.3	<i>IQCB1</i>	Nephrocystin 5	609237	Senior-Loken syndrome (AR, nephronophthisis and retinitis pigmentosa)
3:121,706,169	3q13.3	<i>ILDR1</i>	Ig-like domain-containing receptor 1	609739	Deafness (AR)
3:121,902,529	3q13.3	<i>CASR</i>	Calcium-sensing receptor	601199	Familial hypocalciuric hypercalcemia (AD), hypocalcemia (AD)
3:122,044,010	3q21	<i>CSTA</i>	Cystatin A (stefin A)	184600	Exfoliative ichthyosis, ichthyosis bullosa of Siemens-like (AR)
3:122,513,900	3q21	<i>DIRC2</i>	Disrupted in renal carcinoma 2	602773	Renal cell carcinoma (AD)
3:123,001,142	3q21	<i>ADCY5</i>	Adenylate cyclase-5	600293	Familial dyskinesia with facial myokymia (AD)
3:123,331,142	3q21	<i>MYLK</i>	Myosin-light-polypeptide kinase	600922	Familial thoracic aortic aneurysm (AD)
3:124,449,212	3q21	<i>UMPS</i>	Uridine monophosphate synthetase	613891	Orotic aciduria (AR, megaloblastic anemia and orotic acid crystalluria)
3:126,200,007	3q21	<i>UROCI</i>	Urocanase domain-containing protein 1	613012	Urocanase deficiency (AR, behavioral and neurological symptoms)
3:128,198,264	3q21	<i>GATA2</i>	GATA-binding protein-2	137295	Dendritic cell, monocyte, B cell and NK lymphocyte deficiency; Emberger syndrome
3:128,444,978	3q21	<i>RAB7</i>	Ras-associated protein RAB7	602298	Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, type 2B (AD)
3:128,598,332	3q21	<i>ACAD9</i>	Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase family member 9	611103	ACAD9 deficiency (AR)
3:128,779,644	3q21	<i>GP9</i>	Glycoprotein IX, platelet	173515	Bernard-Soulier syndrome, type C (AR)
3:128,886,657	3q21	<i>ZNF9</i>	Zinc finger protein-9	116955	Myotonic dystrophy 2 (AD, microsatellite expansion)
3:129,158,967	3q21	<i>IFT122</i>	Intraflagellar transport 122, homolog of	606045	Cranioectodermal dysplasia 1 (AR, ciliopathy with systemic manifestations)
3:129,247,481	3q22	<i>RHO</i>	Rhodopsin (opsin 2)	180380	Congenital night blindness (AD and AR, retinitis pigmentosa)
3:129,693,113	3q22	<i>TRH</i>	Thyrotropin-releasing hormone	613879	Thyrotropin-releasing hormone deficiency (unknown)
3:130,569,368	3q22	<i>ATP2C1</i>	ATPase, Ca(2+)-sequestering	604384	Hailey-Hailey disease (AD, blistering skin disorder)
3:131,181,044	3q22	<i>MRPL3</i>	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein L3	607118	Combined oxidative phosphorylation deficiency (AR)

1 deletion region. AR: autosomal recessive; AD: autosomal dominant

Table 2

Reported chromosomal aberrations overlapping with the 3q13.31-22.1 deletion region.

Karyotype	Age at last exam (Years)	Spectrum of Malformations														
		Short Stature	Ear abnormality	Ocular:				Oral abnormality	Genital abnormalities	CAKUT*	Hand abnormality	Foot abnormality	Joints contractures	Neurological:		
				Blepharophimosis	Epicanthic folds	Prosis of eyelids	Other							ACC	Hypotonia	Developmental delay and/or delayed speech**
46,XX,del(3)(q31.1q13.3)dn [22]	4	+					+							+		+
46,XY,del(3)(q13.11q13.33)dn [47]	3				+			+	+							+
46,XX,del(3)(q12.3-q13.33)dn [23]	17							+			+				+	+
46,XX,del(3)(q13.11-q13.33)dn [23]	10															+
46,XX,del(3)(q13.13-q13.33)dn [23]	5														+	+
46,XY,del(3)(q13.2-13.32)dn [23]	18		+						+		+					+
46,XY,del(3)(q13.12q21.3)dn [19]	5		+		+				+	+	+	+		+	+	+
46,XY,del(3)(q13.11q21.3)dn [23]	1.5		+		+				+	+	+					+
46,XY,del(3)(q13.32q21.2)dn [23]	8				+						+					+
46,XX,del(3)(q12q21)dn [16]	4								+		+				+	+
46,XY,del(3)(q12q21)dn [16]	1.5		+								+	+		+	+	+
46,XX,del(3)(q11q21)dn [18]	7				+	+								+	+	+
46,XX,del(3)(q12q21)dn [17]	8	+			+			+		+			+		+	+
46,XX,del(3)(q12-q21)dn [20]	0									+		+	+			NA
46,XX,del(3)(q21q23)dn [48]	5		+	+					+							+
46,XY,del(3)(q21q23)dn [49]	0			+	+											NA
46,XY,del(3)(q21.3q22.3)dn [50]	1	+		+	+	+					+			+	+	+
46,XY,del(3)(q12q23)dn [21]	6		+	+	+	+			+		+	+	+		+	+
46,XY,del(3)(q13.31q22.1)dn (present report)	14	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

^{*} CAKUT phenotypes: duplicated collecting system (Okada et al [17]), unilateral renal hypoplasia/agenesis (Molin et al [23]), hydronephrosis (McMorrow et al [20]), and VUR and agenesis (Present case)

^{**} Information on developmental delay not available for infants (NA)

ACC: Agenesis of corpus callosum