



RESULTS RECIPIENT
MIDWEST SPERM BANK
 Attn: Amos Madanes
 NPI: 1184790222
 Report Date: 01/24/2021

MALE
DO 793
 DOB: *****
 Ethnicity: Mixed or Other
 Caucasian
 Barcode: 11004512740476

FEMALE
 N/A

4333 Main St
 Downers Grove, IL
 60515
 Phone: (630) 810-0217
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 NPI: 1184790222

Report Date: 01/24/2021
 Sample Type: EDTA Blood

Date of Collection: 01/12/2021
 Date Received: 01/15/2021
 Date Tested: 01/24/2021
 Barcode: 11004512740476
 Indication: Egg or sperm donor

Foresight® Carrier Screen

POSITIVE: CARRIER

ABOUT THIS TEST

The **Myriad Foresight Carrier Screen** utilizes sequencing, maximizing coverage across all DNA regions tested, to help you learn about your chance to have a child with a genetic disease.

RESULTS SUMMARY

Risk Details	DO 793	Partner
Panel Information	Foresight Carrier Screen Universal Panel Fundamental Plus Panel Fundamental Panel (175 conditions tested)	N/A
POSITIVE: CARRIER Biotinidase Deficiency Reproductive Risk: 1 in 510 Inheritance: Autosomal Recessive	CARRIER* NM_000060.2(BTD):c.1330G>C (D444H) heterozygote	The reproductive risk presented is based on a hypothetical pairing with a partner of the same ethnic group. Carrier testing should be considered. See "Next Steps".

*Carriers generally do not experience symptoms.

No disease-causing mutations were detected in any other gene tested. A complete list of all conditions tested can be found on page 7.

CLINICAL NOTES

NEXT STEPS

- None
- Carrier testing should be considered for the diseases specified above for the patient's partner.
- Genetic counseling is recommended and patients may wish to discuss any positive results with blood relatives, as there is an increased chance that they are also carriers.

POSITIVE: CARRIER

Biotinidase Deficiency

Reproductive risk: 1 in 510

Risk before testing: 1 in 3,200

Gene: BTD | Inheritance Pattern: Autosomal Recessive

Patient	DO 793	No partner tested
Result	CARRIER	N/A

Variant(s)	NM_000060.2(BTD):c.1330G>C(D444H) heterozygote	N/A
Methodology	Sequencing with copy number analysis (v3.1)	N/A
Interpretation	This individual is a carrier of biotinidase deficiency. Carriers generally do not experience symptoms. D444H is a partial biotinidase deficiency mutation.	N/A
Detection rate	>99%	N/A
Exons tested	NM_000060:1-4.	N/A

What Is Biotinidase Deficiency?

Biotinidase deficiency is a highly treatable inherited disease in which the body cannot process biotin (vitamin B7), due to a deficiency in an enzyme called biotinidase. Biotinidase deficiency is caused by mutations in the *BTD* gene.

PROFOUND BIOTINIDASE DEFICIENCY

Individuals who have less than 10% of the normal amount of the enzyme biotinidase are said to have profound biotinidase deficiency. Without treatment, their symptoms tend to be significant. Individuals with biotinidase deficiency can experience seizures, poor muscle tone, difficulty with movement and balance, vision loss, hearing loss, skin rashes, breathing problems, hair loss, fungal infections, and intellectual and/or developmental delays. These symptoms often begin after the first few weeks or months of life and can be lifethreatening if untreated.

PARTIAL BIOTINIDASE DEFICIENCY

Individuals who have between 10% and 30% of the normal amounts of biotinidase have a milder form of the disease known as partial biotinidase deficiency. They may experience less-severe symptoms, or they may not show any symptoms until they become ill or stressed.

How Common Is Biotinidase Deficiency?

The incidence of profound biotinidase deficiency is approximately 1 in 137,000 births. The prevalence of partial biotinidase deficiency is approximately 1 in 110,000 people. Since partial biotinidase deficiency can be mild, it is possible that the true prevalence is more common.

How Is Biotinidase Deficiency Treated?

Biotinidase deficiency is treated with a biotin pill taken daily by mouth. A physician can determine the proper dosage and adjust that dosage over time if necessary. This treatment is lifelong and highly effective. Both people with profound biotinidase deficiency and partial biotinidase deficiency should take biotin supplements.

It is important to start biotin supplementation as soon as possible. Treatment with biotin supplements can help improve some symptoms of biotinidase deficiency. If there is delayed treatment, symptoms such as vision loss, hearing loss, and developmental delay are not reversible.

For people who have vision or hearing loss, vision aids or hearing aids may be helpful. Learning specialists can help patients with intellectual delay learn as effectively as possible.

What Is the Prognosis for a Person with Biotinidase Deficiency?



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With early detection and treatment, a person with biotinidase deficiency can live a completely normal life. If left untreated, the disease can cause life-threatening complications. When the disease is not detected early, patients may experience permanent damage to their hearing, vision, and intellectual ability. In cases where the disease is entirely unrecognized, it can be life-threatening.

Methods and Limitations

DO 793 [Foresight Carrier Screen]: Sequencing with copy number analysis, spinal muscular atrophy, analysis of homologous regions, and alpha thalassemia (HBA1/HBA2) sequencing with targeted copy number analysis (Assay(s): DTS v3.2).

Sequencing with copy number analysis

High-throughput sequencing and read-depth-based copy number analysis are used to analyze the genes listed in the Conditions Tested section of the report. Except where otherwise noted, the region of interest (ROI) comprises the indicated coding regions and 20 non-coding bases flanking each region. In a minority of cases where genomic features (e.g., long homopolymers) compromise calling fidelity, the affected non-coding bases are excluded from the ROI. The ROI is sequenced to a minimum acceptable read depth, and the sequences are compared to a reference genomic sequence (Genome Reference Consortium Human Build 37 [GRCh37]/hg19). On average, 99% of all bases in the ROI are sequenced at a read depth that is greater than the minimum read depth. Sequence variants may not be detected in areas of lower sequence coverage. Insertions and deletions may not be detected as accurately as single-nucleotide variants. Select genes or regions for which pseudogenes or other regions of homology impede reliable variant detection may be assayed using alternate technology, or they may be excluded from the ROI. CFTR and DMD testing includes analysis for exon-level deletions and duplications with an average sensitivity of ~99%. Only exon-level deletions are assayed for other genes on the panel and such deletions are detected with a sensitivity of $\geq 75\%$. Selected founder deletions may be detected at slightly higher sensitivity. Affected exons and/or breakpoints of copy number variants are estimated from junction reads, where available, or using the positions of affected probes. Only exons known to be included in the region affected by a copy number variant are provided in the variant nomenclature. In some cases, the copy number variant may be larger or smaller than indicated. If GJB2 is tested, large upstream deletions involving the GJB6 and/or CRYL1 genes that may affect the expression of GJB2 are also analyzed.

Spinal muscular atrophy

Targeted copy number analysis via high-throughput sequencing is used to determine the copy number of exon 7 of the SMN1 gene. Other genetic variants may interfere with this analysis. Some individuals with two copies of SMN1 are "silent" carriers with both SMN1 genes on one chromosome and no copies of the gene on the other chromosome. This is more likely in individuals who have two copies of the SMN1 gene and are positive for the g.27134T>G single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) (PMID: 9199562, 23788250, and 28676062), which affects the reported residual risk; Ashkenazi Jewish or Asian patients with this genotype have a high post-test likelihood of being carriers for SMA and are reported as carriers. The g.27134T>G SNP is only reported in individuals who have two copies of SMN1.

Analysis of homologous regions

A combination of high-throughput sequencing, read-depth-based copy number analysis, and targeted genotyping is used to determine the number of functional gene copies and/or the presence of selected loss-of-function variants in certain genes that have homology to other genomic regions. The precise breakpoints of large deletions in these genes cannot be determined but are instead estimated from copy number analysis. Pseudogenes may interfere with this analysis, especially when many pseudogene copies are present.

If CYP21A2 is tested, patients who have one or more additional copies of the CYP21A2 gene and a pathogenic variant may or may not be a carrier of 21-hydroxylase deficient CAH, depending on the chromosomal location of the variants (phase). Benign CYP21A2 gene duplications and/or triplications will only be reported in this context. Some individuals with two functional CYP21A2 gene copies may be "silent" carriers, with two gene copies resulting from a duplication on one chromosome and a gene deletion on the other chromosome. This and other similar rare carrier states, where complementary changes exist between the chromosomes, may not be detected by the assay. Given that the true incidence of non-classic CAH is unknown, the residual carrier and reproductive risk numbers on the report are based only on the published incidence for classic CAH. However, the published prevalence of non-classic CAH is highest in individuals of Ashkenazi Jewish, Hispanic, Italian, and Yugoslav descent.

Therefore, the residual and reproductive risks are likely an underestimate for CAH, especially in the aforementioned populations, as they do not account for non-classic CAH.

Alpha thalassemia (HBA1/HBA2) sequencing with targeted copy number analysis

High-throughput sequencing and read-depth-based copy number analysis are used to identify sequence variation and functional gene copies within the region of interest (ROI) of HBA1 and HBA2, which includes the listed exons plus 20 intronic flanking bases. In a minority of cases where genomic features (e.g., long homopolymers) compromise calling fidelity, the affected intronic bases are not included in the ROI. The ROI is sequenced to a minimum acceptable read depth, and the sequences are compared to a reference genomic sequence (Genome Reference Consortium Human Build 37 [GRCh37]/hg19). On average, 99% of all bases in the ROI are sequenced at a read depth that is greater than the minimum read depth. Sequence variants may not be detected in areas of lower sequence coverage. Insertions and deletions may not be detected as accurately as single-nucleotide variants. For large deletions or duplications in these genes, the precise breakpoints cannot be determined but are instead estimated from copy number analysis. This assay has been validated to detect up to two additional copies of each alpha globin gene. In rare instances where assay results suggest greater than two additional copies are present, this will be noted but the specific number of gene copies observed will not be provided.

Extensive sequence homology exists between HBA1 and HBA2. This sequence homology can prevent certain variants from being localized to one gene over the other. In these instances, variant nomenclature will be provided for both genes. If follow-up testing is indicated for patients with the nomenclature provided for both genes, both



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HBA1 and HBA2 should be tested. Some individuals with four functional alpha globin gene copies may be "silent" carriers, with three gene copies resulting from triplication on one chromosome and a single gene deletion on the other chromosome. This and other similar rare carrier states, where complementary changes exist between the chromosomes, may not be detected by the assay.

Interpretation of reported variants

Variants are classified according to internally defined criteria, which are compatible with the ACMG Standards and Guidelines for the Interpretation of Sequence Variants (PMID: 25741868). Variants that are considered disease-causing by Myriad Women's Health (MWH) are reported. In addition, variants that have not previously been established as a recognized cause of disease may be identified. In these cases, only variants classified as 'likely' pathogenic are reported. Likely pathogenic variants are described elsewhere in the report as 'likely to have a negative impact on gene function.' Variant pathogenicity is evaluated and classified by an assessment of the nature of the variant and reviews of reports of allele frequencies in cases and controls, functional studies, variant annotation and effect prediction, segregation studies, and other resources, where available. Exon-level duplications in the DMD and CFTR genes are assumed to be in tandem and are classified according to their predicted effect on the reading frame. Benign variants, variants of uncertain significance, and variants not directly associated with the specified disease phenotype(s) are not reported.

Limitations

The MWH Foresight Carrier Screen is designed to detect and report germline (constitutional) alterations. Mosaic (somatic) variation may not be detected, and if it is detected, it may not be reported. If more than one variant is detected in a gene, additional studies may be necessary to determine if those variants lie on the same chromosome or different chromosomes (phase). This test is not designed to detect sex-chromosome copy number variations. If present, sex-chromosome abnormalities may significantly reduce test sensitivity for X-linked conditions. Variant interpretation and residual and reproductive risk estimations assume a normal karyotype and may be different for individuals with abnormal karyotypes. The test does not fully address all inherited forms of intellectual disability, birth defects, or heritable diseases. Furthermore, not all forms of genetic variation are detected by this assay (i.e., duplications [except in specified genes], chromosomal rearrangements, structural abnormalities, etc.). Additional testing may be appropriate for some individuals. Pseudogenes and other regions of homology may interfere with this analysis. In an unknown number of cases, other genetic variation may interfere with variant detection. Rare carrier states where complementary changes exist between the chromosomes may not be detected by the assay. Other possible sources of diagnostic error include sample mix-up, trace contamination, bone marrow transplantation, blood transfusions, and technical or analytical errors.

Detection rates are determined using published scientific literature and/or reputable databases, when available, to estimate the fraction of disease alleles, weighted by frequency, that the methodology is predicted to be able or unable to detect. Detection rates are approximate and only account for analytical sensitivity. Certain variants that have been previously described in the literature may not be reported, if there is insufficient evidence for pathogenicity. Detection rates do not account for the disease specific rates of de novo variation.

This test was developed, and its performance characteristics determined by, Myriad Women's Health, Inc. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The FDA does not require this test to go through premarket review. This test is used for clinical purposes. It should not be regarded as investigational or for research. This laboratory is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) as qualified to perform high-complexity clinical testing. These results are adjunctive to the ordering physician's evaluation. CLIA Number: #05D1102604.

Incidental Findings

Unless otherwise indicated, these results and interpretations are limited to the specific disease panel(s) requested by the ordering healthcare provider. In some cases, standard data analyses may identify genetic findings beyond the region(s) of interest specified by the test, and such findings may not be reported. These findings may include genomic abnormalities with major, minor, or no, clinical significance.

If you have questions or would like more information about any of the test methods or limitations, please contact (888) 268-6795.

Resources

GENOME CONNECT | <http://www.genomeconnect.org>

Patients can share their reports using research registries such as Genome Connect, an online research registry building a genetics and health knowledge base. Genome Connect provides patients, physicians, and researchers an opportunity to share genetic information to support the study of the impact of genetic variation on health conditions.

SENIOR LABORATORY DIRECTOR

Karla R. Bowles, PhD, FACMG, CGMB



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Report content approved by Karla Bowles, PhD, FACMG, CGMB on Jan 24, 2021

Conditions Tested

11-beta-hydroxylase-deficient Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia - Gene: CYP11B1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000497:1-9. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 94%. **6-pyruvoyl-tetrahydropterin Synthase Deficiency** - Gene: PTS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000317:1-6. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **ABCC8-related Familial Hyperinsulinism** - Gene: ABCC8. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000352:1-39. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency** - Gene: ADA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000022:1-12. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Alpha Thalassemia, HBA1/HBA2-related** - Genes: HBA1, HBA2. Autosomal Recessive. Alpha thalassemia (HBA1/HBA2) sequencing with targeted copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000517:1-3; NM_000558:1-3. Variants (19): -(alpha)20.5, -BRIT, --MEDI, --MEDII, --SEA, --THAI or --FIL, -alpha3.7, -alpha4.2, HBA1+HBA2 deletion, Hb Constant Spring, Poly(A) AATAAA>AATA--, Poly(A) AATAAA>AATAAG, Poly(A) AATAAA>AATGAA, anti3.7, anti4.2, c.*93A>G, c.*94_*95delAA, c.*95A>G, del HS-40. Detection Rate: Not calculated due to rarity of disease in this individual's reported ethnicity. **Alpha-mannosidosis** - Gene: MAN2B1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000528:1-23. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Alpha-sarcoglycanopathy** - Gene: SGCA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000023:1-9. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Alstrom Syndrome** - Gene: ALMS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_015120:1-23. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **AMT-related Glycine Encephalopathy** - Gene: AMT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000481:1-9. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Andermann Syndrome** - Gene: SLC12A6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_133647:1-25. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Argininemia** - Gene: ARG1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000045:1-8. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 97%. **Argininosuccinic Aciduria** - Gene: ASL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001024943:1-16. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Aspartylglucosaminuria** - Gene: AGA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000027:1-9. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Ataxia with Vitamin E Deficiency** - Gene: TTPA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000370:1-5. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Ataxia-telangiectasia** - Gene: ATM. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000051:2-63. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 98%. **ATP7A-related Disorders** - Gene: ATP7A. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000052:2-23. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 96%. **Autoimmune Polyglandular Syndrome Type 1** - Gene: AIRE. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000383:1-14. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Autosomal Recessive Osteopetrosis Type 1** - Gene: TCIRG1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_006019:2-20. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease, PKHD1-related** - Gene: PKHD1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_138694:2-67. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Autosomal Recessive Spastic Ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay** - Gene: SACS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_014363:2-10. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 99%. **Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS1-related** - Gene: BBS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_024649:1-17. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS10-related** - Gene: BBS10. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_024685:1-2. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS12-related - Gene: BBS12. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exon: NM_152618:2. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS2-related** - Gene: BBS2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_031885:1-17. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **BCS1L-related Disorders** - Gene: BCS1L. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_004328:3-9. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Beta-sarcoglycanopathy** - Gene: SGCB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000232:1-6. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Biotinidase Deficiency** - Gene: BTD. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000060:1-4. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Bloom Syndrome** - Gene: BLM. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000057:2-22. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Calpainopathy** - Gene: CAPN3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000070:1-24. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Canavan Disease** - Gene: ASPA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000049:1-6. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 98%. **Carbamoylphosphate Synthetase I Deficiency** - Gene: CPS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001875:1-38. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase IA Deficiency** - Gene: CPT1A. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001876:2-19. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase II Deficiency** - Gene: CPT2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000098:1-5. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Cartilage-hair Hypoplasia** - Gene: RMRP. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exon: NR_003051:1. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Cerebrotendinous Xanthomatosis** - Gene: CYP27A1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000784:1-9. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Citrullinemia Type 1** - Gene: ASS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000050:3-16. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **CLN3-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis** - Gene: CLN3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001042432:2-16. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **CLN5-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis** - Gene: CLN5. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_006493:1-4. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **CLN6-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis** - Gene: CLN6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_017882:1-7. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **CLN8-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis** - Gene: CLN8. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_018941:2-3. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Cohen Syndrome** - Gene: VPS13B. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_017890:2-62. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 97%. **COL4A3-related Alport Syndrome** - Gene: COL4A3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000091:1-52. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 97%. **COL4A4-related Alport Syndrome** - Gene: COL4A4. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000092:2-48. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 98%. **Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency, PROP1-related** - Gene: PROP1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_006261:1-3. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia, CYP21A2-related** - Gene: CYP21A2. Autosomal Recessive. Analysis of homologous regions. Variants (13): CYP21A2 deletion, CYP21A2 duplication, CYP21A2 triplication, G111Vfs*21, I173N, L308Fs*6, P31L, Q319*, Q319*+CYP21A2dup, R357W, V282L, [I237N;V238E;M240K], c.293-13C>G. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 96%.

Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation Type Ia - Gene: PMM2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000303:1-8. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation Type Ic - Gene: ALG6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_013339:2-15. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, MPI-related - Gene: MPI. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_002435:1-8. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Costeff Optic Atrophy Syndrome - Gene: OPA3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_025136:1-2. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Cystic Fibrosis - Gene: CFTR. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000492:1-27. IVS8-ST allele analysis is only reported in the presence of the R117H mutation. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Cystinosis** - Gene: CTNS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_004937:3-12. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

D-bifunctional Protein Deficiency - Gene: HSD17B4. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000414:1-24. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 98%.

Delta-sarcoglycanopathy - Gene: SGCD. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000337:2-9. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 99%.

Dihydroipoamide Dehydrogenase Deficiency - Gene: DLD. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000108:1-14. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Dysferlinopathy - Gene: DYSF. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_003494:1-55. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 98%.

Dystrophinopathy (Including Duchenne/Becker Muscular Dystrophy) - Gene: DMD. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_004006:1-79. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **ERCC6-related Disorders** - Gene: ERCC6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000124:2-21. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 99%.

ERCC8-related Disorders - Gene: ERCC8. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000082:1-12. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 95%.

EVC-related Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome - Gene: EVC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_153717:1-21. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 96%.

EVC2-related Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome - Gene: EVC2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_147127:1-22. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Fabry Disease - Gene: GLA. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000169:1-7. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 98%. **Familial Dysautonomia** - Gene: IKBKAP. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_003640:2-37. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Familial Mediterranean Fever - Gene: MEFV. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000243:1-10. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Fanconi Anemia Complement Group A - Gene: FANCA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000135:1-43. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 92%.

Fanconi Anemia, FANCC-related - Gene: FANCC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000136:2-15. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

FKRP-related Disorders - Gene: FKRP. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exon: NM_024301:4. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

FKTN-related Disorders - Gene: FKTN. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001079802:3-11. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Free Sialic Acid Storage Disorders - Gene: SLC17A5. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_012434:1-11. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 98%.

Galactokinase Deficiency - Gene: GALK1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000154:1-8. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Galactosemia - Gene: GALT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000155:1-11. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Gamma-sarcoglycanopathy - Gene: SGCG. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000231:2-8. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 88%.

Gaucher Disease - Gene: GBA. Autosomal Recessive. Analysis of homologous regions. Variants (10): D409V, D448H, IVS2+1G>A, L444P, N370S, R463C, R463H, R496H, V394L, p.L29Afs*18. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 60%.

GJB2-related DFNB1 Nonsyndromic Hearing Loss and Deafness - Gene: GJB2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_004004:1-2. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **GLB1-related Disorders** - Gene: GLB1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000404:1-16. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

GLDC-related Glycine Encephalopathy - Gene: GLDC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000170:1-25. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 94%.

Glutaric Acidemia, GCDH-related - Gene: GCDH. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000159:2-12. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ia - Gene: G6PC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000151:1-5. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ib - Gene: SLC37A4. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001164277:3-11. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Glycogen Storage Disease Type III - Gene: AGL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000642:2-34. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

GNE Myopathy - Gene: GNE. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001128227:1-12. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

GNPTAB-related Disorders - Gene: GNPTAB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_024312:1-21. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

HADHA-related Disorders - Gene: HADHA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000182:1-20. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Hb Beta Chain-related Hemoglobinopathy (Including Beta Thalassemia and Sickle Cell Disease) - Gene: HBB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000518:1-3. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Hereditary Fructose Intolerance** - Gene: ALDOB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000035:2-9. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMB3-related - Gene: LAMB3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000228:2-23. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) - Gene: HEXA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000520:1-14. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency** - Gene: HMGCL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000191:1-9. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 98%.

Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency - Gene: HLCS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000411:4-12. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Homocystinuria, CBS-related - Gene: CBS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000071:3-17. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Hydrolethalus Syndrome - Gene: HYL51. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exon: NM_145014:4. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Hypophosphatasia - Gene: ALPL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000478:2-12. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Isovaleric Acidemia - Gene: IVD. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_002225:1-12. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Joubert Syndrome 2 - Gene: TMEM216. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001173990:1-5. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related - Gene: LAMA3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000227:1-38. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related - Gene: LAMC2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_005562:1-23. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism - Gene: KCNJ11. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exon: NM_000525:1. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Krabbe Disease - Gene: GALC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000153:1-17. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy - Gene: LAMA2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000426:1-43,45-65. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type - Gene: LRPPRC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_133259:1-38. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia - Gene: STAR. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000349:1-7. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency - Gene: LIPA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000235:2-10. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia - Gene: BCKDHA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000709:1-9. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ib - Gene: BCKDHB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_183050:1-10. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type II - Gene: DBT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001918:1-11. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 96%.

Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency - Gene: ACADM. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000016:1-12. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts - Gene: MLC1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_015166:2-12. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **Metachromatic Leukodystrophy** - Gene: ARSA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000487:1-8. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Methylmalonic Acidemia, cblA Type - Gene: MMAA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_172250:2-7. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Methylmalonic Acidemia, cblB Type - Gene: MMAB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_052845:1-9. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, cblC Type - Gene: MMACHC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_015506:1-4. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%. **MKS1-related Disorders** - Gene: MKS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_017777:1-18. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Mucopolidosis III Gamma - Gene: GNPTG. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_032520:1-11. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Mucopolidosis IV - Gene: MCOLN1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_020533:1-14. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I - Gene: IDUA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000203:1-14. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type II - Gene: IDS. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000202:1-9. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 88%.

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA - Gene: SGSH. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000199:1-8. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIB - Gene: NAGLU. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000263:1-6. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIC - Gene: HGSNAT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_152419:1-18. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

MUT-related Methylmalonic Acidemia - Gene: MUT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000255:2-13. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

MYO7A-related Disorders - Gene: MYO7A. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000260:2-49. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

NEB-related Nemaline Myopathy - Gene: NEB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001271208:3-80,117-183. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 92%.

Nephrotic Syndrome, NPHS1-related - Gene: NPHS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_004646:1-29. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Nephrotic Syndrome, NPHS2-related - Gene: NPHS2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_014625:1-8. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Niemann-Pick Disease Type C1 - Gene: NPC1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000271:1-25. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Niemann-Pick Disease Type C2 - Gene: NPC2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_006432:1-5. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Niemann-Pick Disease, SMPD1-related - Gene: SMPD1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000543:1-6. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome - Gene: NBN. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_002485:1-16. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency - Gene: OTC. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000531:1-10. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 97%.

PCCA-related Propionic Acidemia - Gene: PCCA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000282:1-24. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 95%.

PCCB-related Propionic Acidemia - Gene: PCCB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000532:1-15. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

PCDH15-related Disorders - Gene: PCDH15. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_033056:2-33. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 93%.

Pendred Syndrome - Gene: SLC26A4. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000441:2-21. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 1 - Gene: PEX1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000466:1-24. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 3 - Gene: PEX12. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000286:1-3. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 4 - Gene: PEX6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000287:1-17. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 97%.

Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 5 - Gene: PEX2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exon: NM_000318:4. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 6 - Gene: PEX10. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_153818:1-6. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency - Gene: PAH. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000277:1-13. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

POMGNT-related Disorders - Gene: POMGNT1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_017739:2-22. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 96%.

Pompe Disease - Gene: GAA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000152:2-20. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 98%.

PPT1-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - Gene: PPT1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000310:1-9. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Primary Carnitine Deficiency - Gene: SLC22A5. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_003060:1-10. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 1 - Gene: AGXT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000030:1-11. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 2 - Gene: GRHPR. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_012203:1-9. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 3 - Gene: HOGA1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_138413:1-7. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Pycnodysostosis - Gene: CTSK. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000396:2-8. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Pyruvate Carboxylase Deficiency - Gene: PC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000920:3-22. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.



RESULTS RECIPIENT
MIDWEST SPERM BANK
Attn: Amos Madanes
NPI: 1184790222
Report Date: 01/24/2021

MALE
DO 793
DOB: *****
Ethnicity: Mixed or Other
Caucasian
Barcode: 11004512740476

FEMALE
N/A

Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata Type 1 - Gene: PEX7. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000288:1-10. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

RTEL1-related Disorders - Gene: RTEL1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_032957:2-35. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Sandhoff Disease - Gene: HEXB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000521:1-14. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Short-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency - Gene: ACADS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000017:1-10. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Sjogren-Larsson Syndrome - Gene: ALDH3A2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000382:1-10. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 96%.

SLC26A2-related Disorders - Gene: SLC26A2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000112:2-3. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome - Gene: DHCR7. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001360:3-9. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Spastic Paraplegia Type 15 - Gene: ZFYVE26. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_015346:2-42. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Spinal Muscular Atrophy - Gene: SMN1. Autosomal Recessive. Spinal muscular atrophy. Variant (1): SMN1 copy number. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 95%.

Spondylothoracic Dysostosis - Gene: MESP2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001039958:1-2. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

TGM1-related Autosomal Recessive Congenital Ichthyosis - Gene: TGM1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000359:2-15. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

TPP1-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - Gene: TPP1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000391:1-13. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Tyrosine Hydroxylase Deficiency - Gene: TH. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_199292:1-14. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Tyrosinemia Type I - Gene: FAH. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000137:1-14. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Tyrosinemia Type II - Gene: TAT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000353:2-12. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

USH1C-related Disorders - Gene: USH1C. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_005709:1-21. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

USH2A-related Disorders - Gene: USH2A. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_206933:2-72. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 94%.

Usher Syndrome Type 3 - Gene: CLRN1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_174878:1-3. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Very-long-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency - Gene: ACADVL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000018:1-20. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Wilson Disease - Gene: ATP7B. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000053:1-21. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

X-linked Adrenoleukodystrophy - Gene: ABCD1. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000033:1-6. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 77%.

X-linked Alport Syndrome - Gene: COL4A5. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000495:1-51. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 95%.

X-linked Congenital Adrenal Hypoplasia - Gene: NROB1. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000475:1-2. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 99%.

X-linked Juvenile Retinoschisis - Gene: RS1. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000330:1-6. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 98%.

X-linked Myotubular Myopathy - Gene: MTM1. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000252:2-15. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 98%.

X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency - Gene: IL2RG. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000206:1-8. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group A - Gene: XPA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000380:1-6. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian >99%.

Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group C - Gene: XPC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_004628:1-16. Detection Rate: Mixed or Other Caucasian 97%.

Risk Calculations

Disease	DO 793 Residual Risk	Reproductive Risk
11-beta-hydroxylase-deficient Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia	1 in 3,800	< 1 in 1,000,000
6-pyruvoyl-tetrahydropterin Synthase Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
ABCC8-related Familial Hyperinsulinism	1 in 17,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency	1 in 22,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Alpha Thalassemia, HBA1/HBA2-related	Alpha globin status: aa/aa.	Not calculated
Alpha-mannosidosis	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Alpha-sarcoglycanopathy	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Alstrom Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
AMT-related Glycine Encephalopathy	1 in 22,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Andermann Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Argininemia	< 1 in 17,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Argininosuccinic Aciduria	1 in 13,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Aspartylglucosaminuria	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Ataxia with Vitamin E Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Ataxia-telangiectasia	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
ATP7A-related Disorders	< 1 in 1,000,000	1 in 600,000
Autoimmune Polyglandular Syndrome Type 1	1 in 15,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Autosomal Recessive Osteopetrosis Type 1	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease, PKHD1-related	1 in 8,100	< 1 in 1,000,000
Autosomal Recessive Spastic Ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay	< 1 in 44,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS1-related	1 in 32,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS10-related	1 in 42,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS12-related	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS2-related	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
BCS1L-related Disorders	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Beta-sarcoglycanopathy	1 in 39,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Biotinidase Deficiency	NM_000060.2(BTD):c.1330G>C(D444H) heterozygote †	1 in 510
Bloom Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Calpainopathy	1 in 13,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Canavan Disease	1 in 9,700	< 1 in 1,000,000
Carbamoylphosphate Synthetase I Deficiency	< 1 in 57,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase IA Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase II Deficiency	1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Cartilage-hair Hypoplasia	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Cerebrotendinous Xanthomatosis	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Citrullinemia Type 1	1 in 14,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
CLN3-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis	1 in 8,600	< 1 in 1,000,000
CLN5-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
CLN6-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis	1 in 43,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
CLN8-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Cohen Syndrome	< 1 in 15,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
COL4A3-related Alport Syndrome	1 in 6,200	< 1 in 1,000,000
COL4A4-related Alport Syndrome	1 in 12,000	< 1 in 1,000,000



RESULTS RECIPIENT
MIDWEST SPERM BANK
 Attn: Amos Madanes
 NPI: 1184790222
 Report Date: 01/24/2021

MALE
DO 793
 DOB: *****
 Ethnicity: Mixed or Other
 Caucasian
 Barcode: 11004512740476

FEMALE
 N/A

Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency, PROP1-related	1 in 6,100	< 1 in 1,000,000
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia, CYP21A2-related	1 in 1,300	1 in 280,000

Below are the risk calculations for all conditions tested. Negative results do not rule out the possibility of being a carrier. Residual risk is an estimate of each patient's posttest likelihood of being a carrier, while the reproductive risk represents an estimated likelihood that the patients' future children could inherit each disease. These risks are inherent to all carrier-screening tests, may vary by ethnicity, are predicated on a negative family history, and are present even given a negative test result. Inaccurate reporting of ethnicity may cause errors in risk calculation. In addition, average carrier rates are estimated using incidence or prevalence data from published scientific literature and/or reputable databases, where available, and are incorporated into residual risk calculations for each population/ethnicity. When population-specific data is not available for a condition, average worldwide incidence or prevalence is used. Further, incidence and prevalence data are only collected for the specified phenotypes (which include primarily the classic or severe forms of disease) and may not include alternate or milder disease manifestations associated with the gene. Actual incidence rates, prevalence rates, and carrier rates, and therefore actual residual risks, may be higher or lower than the estimates provided. Carrier rates, incidence/prevalence, and/or residual risks are not provided for some genes with biological or heritable properties that would make these estimates inaccurate. A '+' symbol indicates a positive result. See the full clinical report for interpretation and details. The reproductive risk presented is based on a hypothetical pairing with a partner of the same ethnic group.



RESULTS RECIPIENT
MIDWEST SPERM BANK
 Attn: Amos Madanes
 NPI: 1184790222
 Report Date: 01/24/2021

MALE
DO 793
 DOB: *****
 Ethnicity: Mixed or Other
 Caucasian
 Barcode: 11004512740476

FEMALE
 N/A

Disease	DO 793 Residual Risk	Reproductive Risk
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation Type Ia	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation Type Ic	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation, MPI-related	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Costeff Optic Atrophy Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Cystic Fibrosis	1 in 3,000	1 in 360,000
Cystinosis	1 in 22,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
D-bifunctional Protein Deficiency	1 in 9,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Delta-sarcoglycanopathy	< 1 in 40,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Dihydrofolate Dehydrogenase Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Dysferlinopathy	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Dystrophinopathy (Including Duchenne/Becker Muscular Dystrophy)	Not calculated	Not calculated
ERCC6-related Disorders	1 in 26,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
ERCC8-related Disorders	< 1 in 9,900	< 1 in 1,000,000
EVC-related Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome	1 in 7,500	< 1 in 1,000,000
EVC2-related Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Fabry Disease	< 1 in 1,000,000	1 in 80,000
Familial Dysautonomia	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Familial Mediterranean Fever	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Fanconi Anemia Complementation Group A	1 in 2,800	< 1 in 1,000,000
Fanconi Anemia, FANCC-related	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
FKRP-related Disorders	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
FKTN-related Disorders	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Free Sialic Acid Storage Disorders	< 1 in 30,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Galactokinase Deficiency	1 in 10,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Galactosemia	1 in 8,600	< 1 in 1,000,000
Gamma-sarcoglycanopathy	1 in 3,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Gaucher Disease	1 in 260	1 in 110,000
GJB2-related DFNB1 Nonsyndromic Hearing Loss and Deafness	1 in 2,500	1 in 260,000
GLB1-related Disorders	1 in 19,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
GLDC-related Glycine Encephalopathy	1 in 2,800	< 1 in 1,000,000
Glutaric Acidemia, GCDH-related	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ia	1 in 18,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ib	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Glycogen Storage Disease Type III	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
GNE Myopathy	1 in 23,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
GNPTAB-related Disorders	1 in 32,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
HADHA-related Disorders	1 in 20,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Hb Beta Chain-related Hemoglobinopathy (Including Beta Thalassemia and Sickle Cell Disease)	1 in 3,100	1 in 390,000
Hereditary Fructose Intolerance	1 in 7,900	< 1 in 1,000,000
Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMB3-related	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease)	1 in 30,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency	< 1 in 33,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency	1 in 15,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Homocystinuria, CBS-related	1 in 9,400	< 1 in 1,000,000
Hydrolethals Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Hypophosphatasia	1 in 27,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Isovaleric Acidemia	1 in 32,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Joubert Syndrome 2	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Krabbe Disease	1 in 14,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy	1 in 34,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency	1 in 18,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia	1 in 42,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ib	1 in 39,000	< 1 in 1,000,000



RESULTS RECIPIENT
MIDWEST SPERM BANK
 Attn: Amos Madanes
 NPI: 1184790222
 Report Date: 01/24/2021

MALE
DO 793
 DOB: *****
 Ethnicity: Mixed or Other
 Caucasian
 Barcode: 11004512740476

FEMALE
 N/A

Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type II	1 in 13,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	1 in 4,400	1 in 790,000
Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000

Disease	DO 793 Residual Risk	Reproductive Risk
Metachromatic Leukodystrophy	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Methylmalonic Acidemia, cblA Type	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Methylmalonic Acidemia, cblB Type	1 in 48,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, cblC Type	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
MKS1-related Disorders	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Mucopolidosis III Gamma	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Mucopolidosis IV	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type II	1 in 600,000	1 in 150,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA	1 in 12,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIB	1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIC	1 in 37,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
MUT-related Methylmalonic Acidemia	1 in 26,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
MYO7A-related Disorders	1 in 15,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
NEB-related Nermaline Myopathy	1 in 1,200	1 in 400,000
Nephrotic Syndrome, NPHS1-related	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Nephrotic Syndrome, NPHS2-related	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Niemann-Pick Disease Type C1	1 in 19,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Niemann-Pick Disease Type C2	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Niemann-Pick Disease, SMPD1-related	1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome	1 in 15,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency	< 1 in 1,000,000	1 in 140,000
PCCA-related Propionic Acidemia	1 in 4,200	< 1 in 1,000,000
PCCB-related Propionic Acidemia	1 in 22,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
PCDH15-related Disorders	1 in 3,300	< 1 in 1,000,000
Pendred Syndrome	1 in 8,200	< 1 in 1,000,000
Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 1	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 3	1 in 44,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 4	1 in 9,300	< 1 in 1,000,000
Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 5	< 1 in 71,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 6	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency	1 in 4,800	1 in 940,000
POMGNT-related Disorders	< 1 in 12,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Pompe Disease	1 in 4,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
PPT1-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis	1 in 7,700	< 1 in 1,000,000
Primary Carnitine Deficiency	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 1	1 in 17,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 2	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 3	1 in 13,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Pycnodysostosis	1 in 43,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Pyruvate Carboxylase Deficiency	1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata Type 1	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
RTEL1-related Disorders	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Sandhoff Disease	1 in 32,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Short-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Sjogren-Larsson Syndrome	< 1 in 12,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
SLC26A2-related Disorders	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome	1 in 9,400	< 1 in 1,000,000
Spastic Paraplegia Type 15	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Spinal Muscular Atrophy	Negative for g.27134T>G SNP SMN1: 2 copies 1 in 770	1 in 110,000
Spondylothoracic Dysostosis	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
TGM1-related Autosomal Recessive Congenital Ichthyosis	1 in 22,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
TPP1-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis	1 in 30,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Tyrosine Hydroxylase Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000



RESULTS RECIPIENT
MIDWEST SPERM BANK
 Attn: Amos Madanes
 NPI: 1184790222
 Report Date: 01/24/2021

MALE
DO 793
 DOB: *****
 Ethnicity: Mixed or Other
 Caucasian
 Barcode: 11004512740476

FEMALE
 N/A

Tyrosinemia Type I	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Tyrosinemia Type II	1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
USH1C-related Disorders	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
USH2A-related Disorders	1 in 2,200	< 1 in 1,000,000
Usher Syndrome Type 3	1 in 41,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Very-long-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	1 in 18,000	< 1 in 1,000,000

Disease	DO 793 Residual Risk	Reproductive Risk
Wilson Disease	1 in 6,500	< 1 in 1,000,000
X-linked Adrenoleukodystrophy	1 in 90,000	1 in 42,000
X-linked Alport Syndrome	Not calculated	Not calculated
X-linked Congenital Adrenal Hypoplasia	< 1 in 1,000,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
X-linked Juvenile Retinoschisis	< 1 in 1,000,000	1 in 40,000
X-linked Myotubular Myopathy	Not calculated	Not calculated
X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency	< 1 in 1,000,000	1 in 200,000
Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group A	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group C	1 in 7,300	< 1 in 1,000,000