

RESULTS RECIPIENT

SEATTLE SPERM BANK

Attn: Jeffrey Olliffe 4915 25th Ave NE Ste 204w Seattle, WA 98105-5668

Phone: (206) 588-1484 Fax: (206) 466-4696 NPI: 1306838271 Report Date: 06/29/2020 MALE DONOR 14137

Ethnicity: East Asian
Sample Type: EDTA Blood
Date of Collection: 06/22/2020
Date Received: 06/24/2020
Date Tested: 06/28/2020
Barcode: 11004512629247
Accession ID: CSL9LPVFPL4DUDF

Indication: Egg or sperm donor

FEMALE N/A

Foresight® Carrier Screen

NEGATIVE

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 | DONOR 14137 | Partner |
|--|---|---------|
| Panel Information | Foresight Carrier Screen Universal Panel Fundamental Plus Panel Fundamental Panel (175 conditions tested) | N/A |
| All conditions tested A complete list of all conditions tested can be found on page 4. | □ NEGATIVE No disease-causing mutations were detected. | N/A |

CLINICAL NOTES

• DONOR is a carrier of one or more extra copies of the alpha globin gene on one chromosome. This alone is not expected to cause clinical signs or symptoms. However, individuals who have one or more extra copies of the alpha globin gene in combination with certain disease-causing HBB variants (betaplus or beta-zero) may be at risk for a beta thalassemia intermedia phenotype. This phenotype is variable and may result in no symptoms. If not already performed, beta globin gene testing is recommended for a reproductive partner to assess the risk of having a child with beta thalassemia intermedia. Genetic counseling is recommended. See risk calculations at end of report for additional information.

NEXT STEPS

 If necessary, patients can discuss residual risks with their physician or a genetic counselor.



RESULTS RECIPIENT **SEATTLE SPERM BANK** Attn: Jeffrey Olliffe NPI: 1306838271

DOB: Report Date: 06/29/2020 Barcode: 11004512629247

MALE **DONOR 14137** Ethnicity: East Asian FEMALE N/A

Methods and Limitations

DONOR 14137 [Foresight Carrier Screen]: Sequencing with copy number analysis, spinal muscular atrophy, and analysis of homologous regions (DTS v3.1).

Sequencing with copy number analysis

High-throughput sequencing and read depth-based copy number analysis are used to analyze the listed exons, as well as selected intergenic and intronic regions, of the genes in the Conditions Tested section of the report. The region of interest (ROI) of the test comprises these regions, in addition to the 20 intronic bases flanking each exon. 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 high coverage and the sequences are compared to standards and references of normal variation (Genome Reference Consortium Human Build 37 (GRCh37)/hg19). More than 99% of all bases in the ROI are sequenced at greater than the minimum read depth. Mutations may not be detected in areas of lower sequence coverage. Small insertions and deletions may not be as accurately determined as single nucleotide variants. Genes that have closely related pseudogenes may be addressed by a different method. CFTR and DMD testing includes analysis for both large (exon-level) deletions and duplications with an average sensitivity of 99%, while other genes are only analyzed for large deletions with a sensitivity of >75%. However, the sensitivity may be higher for selected founder deletions. The breakpoints of copy number variants and exons affected are estimated from probe positions. Only exons known to be included in the copy number variant are provided in the name. In some cases, the copy number variant may be larger or smaller than indicated. If GJB2 is tested, two large upstream deletions which overlap GJB6 and affect the expression of GJB2, del(GJB6-D13S1830) and del(GJB6-D13S1854), are also analyzed. Mosaicism or somatic variants present at low levels may not be detected. If detected, these may not be reported.

Detection rates are determined by using literature to estimate the fraction of disease alleles, weighted by frequency, that the methodology is unable to detect. Detection rates only account for analytical sensitivity and 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 mutations.

All variants that are a recognized cause of the disease will be 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". Likely pathogenic variants are evaluated and classified by assessing the nature of the variant and reviewing reports of allele frequencies in cases and controls, functional studies, variant annotation and effect prediction, and segregation studies. Exon level duplications 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 intended disease phenotype are not reported. Curation summaries of reported variants are available upon request.

Spinal muscular atrophy

Targeted copy number analysis is used to determine the copy number of exon 7 of the SMN1 gene relative to other genes. Other mutations may interfere with this analysis. Some individuals with two copies of SMN1 are carriers with two SMN1 genes on one chromosome and a SMN1 deletion on the other chromosome. This is more likely in individuals who have 2 copies of the SMN1 gene and are positive for the g.27134T>G SNP, 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 2 copies

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 mutations in certain genes that have homology to other regions. The precise breakpoints of large deletions in these genes cannot be determined, but are estimated from copy number analysis. High numbers of pseudogene copies may interfere with this analysis.

If CYP21A2 is tested, patients who have one or more additional copies of the CYP21A2 gene and a loss of function mutation may not actually be a carrier of 21-hydroxylasedeficient congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH). Because the true incidence of non-classic CAH is unknown, the residual carrier and reproductive risk numbers on the report are only based on published incidences 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 of overall chances for 21-hydroxylase-deficient CAH, especially in the aforementioned populations, as they do not account for non-classic CAH. If HBA1/HBA2 are tested, some individuals with four alpha globin genes may be carriers, with three genes on one chromosome and a deletion on the other chromosome. This and similar, but rare, carrier states, where complementary changes exist in both the gene and a pseudogene, may not be detected by the assay.



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 DONOR 14137

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Ethnicity: East Asian Barcode: 11004512629247 FEMALE N/A

Limitations

In an unknown number of cases, nearby genetic variants may interfere with mutation detection. Other possible sources of diagnostic error include sample mix-up, trace contamination, bone marrow transplantation, blood transfusions and technical errors. This test is designed to detect and report germline alterations. While somatic variants present at low levels may be detected, these 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. 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. Residual and reproductive risks provided assume a normal karyotype. Risks for individuals with abnormal karyotypes may be different. The test does not fully address all inherited forms of intellectual disability, birth defects and genetic disease. A family history of any of these conditions may warrant additional evaluation. Furthermore, not all mutations will be identified in the genes analyzed and additional testing may be beneficial for some patients. For example, individuals of African, Southeast Asian, and Mediterranean ancestry are at increased risk for being carriers for hemoglobinopathies, which can be identified by CBC and hemoglobin electrophoresis or HPLC (ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 78. Obstet. Gynecol. 2007;109:229-37).

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.

Resources

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

Patients can share their reports via research registries such as Genome Connect, an online research registry working to build the knowledge base about genetics and health. 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

Jack Ji, PhD, FACMG

Salk

Report content approved by Jack Ji, PhD, FACMG on Jun 29, 2020



MALE DONOR 14137

DOB: Ethnicity: East Asian
Barcode: 11004512629247

FEMALE N/A

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: East Asian 94%.

6-pyruvoyl-tetrahydropterin Synthase Deficiency - Gene: PTS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000317:1-6. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

ABCC8-related Familial Hyperinsulinism - Gene: ABCC8. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000352:1-39. Detection Rate: Fast Asian >99%

Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency - Gene: ADA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000022:1-12. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Alpha Thalassemia, HBA1/HBA2-related - Genes: HBA1, HBA2. Autosomal Recessive. Analysis of homologous regions. Variants (13): -(alpha)20.5, --BRIT, --MEDI, --MEDII, --SEA, --THAI or --FIL, -alpha3.7, -alpha4.2, HBA1+HBA2 deletion, Hb Constant Spring, anti3.7, anti4.2, del HS-40. Detection Rate: East Asian 90%. Alpha-mannosidosis - Gene: MAN2B1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000528:1-23. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Alpha-sarcoglycanopathy - Gene: SGCA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000023:1-9. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Alstrom Syndrome - Gene: ALMS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_015120:1-23. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. AMT-related Glycine Encephalopathy - Gene: AMT. Autosomal Recessive.

Andermann Syndrome - Gene: SLC12A6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_133647:1-25. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Argininemia - Gene: ARG1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number

Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000481:1-9. Detection Rate:

analysis. Exons: NM_000045:1-8. Detection Rate: East Asian 97%.

Argininosuccinic Aciduria - Gene: ASL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001024943:1-16. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Aspartylglucosaminuria - Gene: AGA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000027:1-9. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Ataxia with Vitamin E Deficiency - Gene: TTPA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000370:1-5. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Ataxia-telangiectasia - Gene: ATM. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000051:2-63. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

ATP7A-related Disorders - Gene: ATP7A. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000052:2-23. Detection Rate: East Asian 92%.

Autoimmune Polyglandular Syndrome Type 1 - Gene: AIRE. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000383:1-14. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

Autosomal Recessive Osteopetrosis Type 1 - Gene: TCIRG1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_006019:2-20. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease, PKHD1-related - Gene: PKHD1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_138694 2-67. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Autosomal Recessive Spastic Ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay - Gene: SACS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM 014363 2-10. Detection Rate: East Asian 99%.

Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, **BBS1-related** - Gene: BBS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_024649:1-17. **Detection Rate**: East Asian >99%.

Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS10-related - Gene: BBS10. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_024685:1-2. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS12-related - Gene: BBS12. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exon:** NM_152618:2. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS2-related - Gene: BBS2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_031885:1-17. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

BCS1L-related Disorders - Gene: BCS1L. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_004328:3-9. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Beta-sarcoglycanopathy - Gene: SGCB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000232:1-6. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Biotinidase Deficiency - Gene: BTD. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000060:1-4. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Bloom Syndrome - Gene: BLM. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000057:2-22. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Calpainopathy - Gene: CAPN3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000070:1-24. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Canavan Disease - Gene: ASPA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000049:1-6. Detection Rate: East Asian 98%. Carbamoylphosphate Synthetase I Deficiency - Gene: CPS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001875:1-38. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase IA Deficiency - Gene: CPT1A. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001876:2-19. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase II Deficiency - Gene: CPT2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000098:1-5. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Cartilage-hair Hypoplasia - Gene: RMRP. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exon: NR_003051:1. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Cerebrotendinous Xanthomatosis - Gene: CYP27A1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000784:1-9. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Citrullinemia Type 1 - Gene: ASS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000050:3-16. Detection Rate: East Asian 86%.

CLN3-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - Gene: CLN3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001042432 2-16. Detection

CLN5-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - Gene: CLN5. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_006493:1-4. Detection Rate:

CLN6-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - Gene: CLN6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_017882:1-7. Detection Rate: Fast Asian >99%

CLN8-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - Gene: CLN8. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_018941:2-3. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Cohen Syndrome - Gene: VPS13B. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_017890:2-62. Detection Rate: East Asian 97%. COL4A3-related Alport Syndrome - Gene: COL4A3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000091:1-52. Detection Rate: East Asian 97%.

COL4A4-related Alport Syndrome - Gene: COL4A4. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000092:2-48. Detection Rate: East Asian 98%.

Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency, PROP1-related - Gene: PROP1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_006261:1-3. Detection Rate: East Asian > 99%.

Rate: East Asian >99%.



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

Galactokinase Deficiency - Gene: GALK1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000154:1-8. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Galactosemia - Gene: GALT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000155:1-11. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Gamma-sarcoglycanopathy - Gene: SGCG. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000231:2-8. Detection Rate: East Asian 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: East Asian 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: East Asian >99%. GLB1-related Disorders - Gene: GLB1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy

number analysis. Exons: NM_000404:1-16. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. GLDC-related Glycine Encephalopathy - Gene: GLDC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000170:1-25. Detection Rate: East Asian 94%.

Glutaric Acidemia, GCDH-related - Gene: GCDH. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000159:2-12. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ia - Gene: G6PC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000151:1-5. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ib - Gene: SLC37A4. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_001164277 3-11. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

Glycogen Storage Disease Type III - Gene: AGL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000642:2-34. **Detection Rate:** East Asian

GNE Myopathy - Gene: GNE. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001128227:1-12. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.
GNPTAB-related Disorders - Gene: GNPTAB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_024312:1-21. Detection Rate: East Asian

HADHA-related Disorders - Gene: HADHA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000182:1-20. Detection Rate: East Asian >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: East Asian >99%.

Hereditary Fructose Intolerance - **Gene**: ALDOB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000035:2-9. **Detection Rate**: East Asian >99%.

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

Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) - Gene: HEXA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000520:1-14. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency - **Gene:** HMGCL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000191:1-9. **Detection Rate:** East Asian 98%.

Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency - Gene: HLCS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000411:4-12. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

Homocystinuria, CBS-related - Gene: CBS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000071:3-17. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Hydrolethalus Syndrome - Gene: HYLS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exon: NM_145014:4. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Hypophosphatasia - Gene: ALPL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000478:2-12. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia, CYP21A2-related - Gene: CYP21A2. Autosomal Recessive. Analysis of homologous regions. Variants (12): CYP21A2 deletion, CYP21A2 duplication, CYP21A2 triplication, G111Vfs*21, I173N, L308Ffs*6, P31L, Q319*, Q319*+CYP21A2dup, R357W, V281L, c.293-13C>G. Detection Rate: East Acies 989/

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

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

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

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

Cystic Fibrosis - Gene: CFTR. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000492:1-27. IVS8-5T allele analysis is only reported in the presence of the R117H mutation. **Detection Rate**: East Asian >99%.

Cystinosis - Gene: CTNS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_004937:3-12. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

D-bifunctional Protein Deficiency - Gene: HSD17B4. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000414:1-24. **Detection Rate**: East Asian 98%.

Delta-sarcoglycanopathy - **Gene**: SGCD. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000337:2-9. **Detection Rate**: East Asian 99%. **Dihydrolipoamide Dehydrogenase Deficiency** - **Gene**: DLD. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000108:1-14. **Detection Rate**: East Asian >99%.

Dysferlinopathy - **Gene**: DYSF. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_003494:1-55. **Detection Rate**: East Asian 98%.

Dystrophinopathy (Including Duchenne/Becker Muscular Dystrophy) - Gene: DMD. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_004006:1-79. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

ERCC6-related Disorders - Gene: ERCC6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000124:2-21. Detection Rate: East Asian 99%. ERCC8-related Disorders - Gene: ERCC8. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000082:1-12. Detection Rate: East Asian 95%. EVC-related Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome - Gene: EVC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_153717:1-21. Detection Rate: East Asian 96%.

EVC2-related Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome - Gene: EVC2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_147127:1-22. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

Fabry Disease - Gene: GLA. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000169:1-7. **Detection Rate:** East Asian 98%.

Familial Dysautonomia - Gene: IKBKAP. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_003640:2-37. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Familial Mediterranean Fever - Gene: MEFV. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000243:1-10. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%

Fanconi Anemia Complementation Group A - Gene: FANCA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000135:1-43. Detection Rate: East Asian 92%.

Fanconi Anemia, FANCC-related - Gene: FANCC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000136:2-15. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

FKRP-related Disorders - Gene: FKRP. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exon**: NM_024301:4. **Detection Rate**: East Asian >99%.

FKTN-related Disorders - Gene: FKTN. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_001079802:3-11. **Detection Rate**: East Asian 10%.



MALE

DONOR 14137

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FEMALE N/A

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

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type II - Gene: IDS. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000202:1-9. Detection Rate: East Asian 88%. Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA - Gene: SGSH. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000199:1-8. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

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

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIC - Gene: HGSNAT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_152419:1-18. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

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

MYO7A-related Disorders - Gene: MYO7A. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000260:2-49. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. NEB-related Nemaline Myopathy - Gene: NEB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001271208:3-80,117-183. Detection Rate: East Asian 92%.

Nephrotic Syndrome, NPHS1-related - Gene: NPHS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_004646:1-29. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

Nephrotic Syndrome, NPHS2-related - Gene: NPHS2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_014625:1-8. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

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

Niemann-Pick Disease Type C2 - Gene: NPC2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_006432:1-5. Detection Rate: East Asian

Niemann-Pick Disease, SMPD1-related - Gene: SMPD1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000543:1-6. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

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

Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency - Gene: OTC. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000531:1-10. **Detection Rate:** East Asian 97%.

PCCA-related Propionic Acidemia - Gene: PCCA. Autosomal Recessive.
Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000282:1-24. Detection Rate: East Asian 95%.

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

PCDH15-related Disorders - Gene: PCDH15. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_033056:2-33. **Detection Rate:** East Asian 93%

Pendred Syndrome - Gene: SLC26A4. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000441:2-21. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 1 - Gene: PEX1. Autosomal Recessive.

Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000466:1-24. Detection Rate:

Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 3 - Gene: PEX12. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000286:1-3. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 4 - Gene: PEX6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000287:1-17. **Detection Rate:** East Asian 97%.

Isovaleric Acidemia - Gene: IVD. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_002225:1-12. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

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

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

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

KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism - Gene: KCNJ11. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exon**: NM_000525:1. **Detection Rate**: East Asian >99%.

Krabbe Disease - Gene: GALC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000153:1-17. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy - Gene: LAMA2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000426:1-65. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%

Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type - Gene: LRPPRC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_133259:1-38. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia - Gene: STAR. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000349:1-7. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency - Gene: LIPA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000235:2-10. Detection Rate: East Asian

Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia - Gene: BCKDHA. Autosomal Recessive.
Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000709:1-9. Detection Rate:

East Asian >99%.

Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ib - Gene: BCKDHB. Autosomal Recessive.

Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_183050:1-10. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

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

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

Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts - Gene: MLC1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_015166 2-12. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Metachromatic Leukodystrophy - Gene: ARSA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000487:1-8. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

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

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

Methylmalonic Aciduria and Homocystinuria, cblC Type - Gene: MMACHC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_015506:1-4. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

MKS1-related Disorders - Gene: MKS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_017777:1-18. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Mucolipidosis III Gamma - Gene: GNPTG. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_032520:1-11. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Mucolipidosis IV - Gene: MCOLN1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_020533:1-14. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.



MALE DONOR 14137

DOB: Ethnicity: East Asian
Barcode: 11004512629247

FEMALE N/A

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

Spinal Muscular Atrophy - Gene: SMN1. Autosomal Recessive. Spinal muscular atrophy. Variant (1): SMN1 copy number. Detection Rate: East Asian 93%.

Spondylothoracic Dysostosis - Gene: MESP2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001039958:1-2. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

TGM1-related Autosomal Recessive Congenital Ichthyosis - Gene: TGM1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000359 2-15. **Detection Rate**: East Asian >99%.

TPP1-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - Gene: TPP1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000391:1-13. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

Tyrosine Hydroxylase Deficiency - **Gene:** TH. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_199292:1-14. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

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

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

USH1C-related Disorders - Gene: USH1C. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_005709:1-21. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

USH2A-related Disorders - Gene: USH2A. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_206933:2-72. Detection Rate: East Asian 94%.

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

Very-long-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency - Gene: ACADVL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000018:1-20.

Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Wilson Disease - Gene: ATP7B. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000053:1-21. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. X-linked Adrenoleukodystrophy - Gene: ABCD1. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000033:1-6. Detection Rate: East Asian 77%.

X-linked Alport Syndrome - Gene: COL4A5. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000495:1-51. Detection Rate: East Asian 95%. X-linked Congenital Adrenal Hypoplasia - Gene: NR0B1. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000475:1-2. Detection Rate: East Asian 99%.

X-linked Juvenile Retinoschisis - Gene: RS1. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000330:1-6. Detection Rate: East Asian 98%. X-linked Myotubular Myopathy - Gene: MTM1. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000252:2-15. Detection Rate: East Asian 99%.

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

Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group A - **Gene**: XPA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000380:1-6. **Detection Rate**: East Asian >99%.

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

Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 5 - Gene: PEX2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exon:** NM_000318:4. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

Peroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 6 - Gene: PEX10. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_153818:1-6. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

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

POMGNT-related Disorders - Gene: POMGNT1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_017739:2-22. **Detection Rate:** East Asian 96%.

Pompe Disease - Gene: GAA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000152:2-20. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

PPT1-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - Gene: PPT1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000310:1-9. **Detection Rate**: East Asian >99%.

Primary Carnitine Deficiency - Gene: SLC22A5. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_003060:1-10. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%.

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

Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 2 - **Gene:** GRHPR. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_012203:1-9. **Detection Rate:** East Asian >99%

Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 3 - **Gene:** HOGA1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_138413:1-7. **Detection Rate:** East Asian

Pycnodysostosis - Gene: CTSK. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000396:2-8. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Pyruvate Carboxylase Deficiency - Gene: PC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000920:3-22. Detection Rate: East Asian >000/

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

RTEL1-related Disorders - Gene: RTEL1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_032957:2-35. Detection Rate: East Asian >99%. Sandhoff Disease - Gene: HEXB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000521:1-14. Detection Rate: East Asian 99%. Short-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency - Gene: ACADS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000017:1-10.

Detection Rate: East Asian >99%.

Sjogren-Larsson Syndrome - Gene: ALDH3A2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000382:1-10. Detection Rate: East Asian 96%.

SLC26A2-related Disorders - **Gene**: SLC26A2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000112:2-3. **Detection Rate**: East Asian >99%

Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome - **Gene**: DHCR7. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_001360:3-9. **Detection Rate**: East Asian >99%.



DONOR 14137

DOB: Ethnicity: East Asian
Barcode: 11004512629247

FEMALE N/A

Risk Calculations

Below are the risk calculations for all conditions tested. Since negative results do not completely rule out the possibility of being a carrier, the **residual risk** represents the patient's post-test likelihood of being a carrier and the **reproductive risk** represents the likelihood the patient's 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 after a negative test result. Inaccurate reporting of ethnicity may cause errors in risk calculation. The reproductive risk presented is based on a hypothetical pairing with a partner of the same ethnic group.

| Disease | DONOR 14137 Residual Risk | Reproductive Risk |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 11-beta-hydroxylase-deficient Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia | 1 in 3,300 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| 6-pyruvoyl-tetrahydropterin Synthase Deficiency | 1 in 35,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| ABCC8-related Familial Hyperinsulinism | 1 in 14,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency | 1 in 39,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Alpha Thalassemia, HBA1/HBA2-related | Alpha globin status: aa/aaa. | Not calculated |
| Alpha-mannosidosis | 1 in 35,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Alpha-sarcoglycanopathy | 1 in 34,000 | < 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 12,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| ATP7A-related Disorders | < 1 in 1,000,000 | 1 in 720,000 |
| Autoimmune Polyglandular Syndrome Type 1 | 1 in 18,000 | < 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 Polycystic Ridney Disease, PRID Pelated Autosomal Recessive Spastic Ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay | < 1 in 44,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | |
| Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS1-related | < 1 in 50,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS10-related | < 1 in 50,000 | < 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 | 1 in 67,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| 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 45,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase IA Deficiency | < 1 in 50,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase II Deficiency | 1 in 31,000 | < 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 700 | 1 in 270,000 |
| CLN3-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis | 1 in 13,000 | < 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 50,000 | < 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 11,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| COL4A4-related Alport Syndrome | 1 in 21,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency, PROP1-related | 1 in 6,100 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia, CYP21A2-related | 1 in 550 | 1 in 140,000 |
| 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 9,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Cystinosis | 1 in 22,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |



MALE DONOR 14137

DOB: Ethnicity: East Asian
Barcode: 11004512629247

FEMALE N/A

| | DONOR 14137 | |
|--|---|--|
| Disease | Residual Risk | Reproductive Risk |
| D-bifunctional Protein Deficiency | 1 in 9,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Delta-sarcoglycanopathy | < 1 in 40,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Dihydrolipoamide 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 9,800 | < 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 3,100 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Fanconi Anemia, FANCC-related | < 1 in 50,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| FKRP-related Disorders | < 1 in 50,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| FKTN-related Disorders | 1 in 110 | 1 in 40,000 |
| Free Sialic Acid Storage Disorders | < 1 in 30,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Galactokinase Deficiency | < 1 in 50,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Galactosemia | 1 in 32,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Gamma-sarcoglycanopathy | 1 in 3,200 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Gaucher Disease | 1 in 450 | 1 in 320,000 |
| GJB2-related DFNB1 Nonsyndromic Hearing Loss and Deafness | 1 in 3,300 | 1 in 450,000 |
| 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 13,000 | < 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 50,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| GNPTAB-related Disorders | 1 in 17,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| HADHA-related Disorders | 1 in 25,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Hb Beta Chain-related Hemoglobinopathy (Including Beta Thalassemia and Sickle C | 1 in 5,000 | 1 in 990,000 |
| Disease) | 1 in 7 000 | < 1 in 1 000 000 |
| Hereditary Fructose Intolerance | 1 in 7,900 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMB3-related | < 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) | 1 111 30,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency | < 1 in 22 000 | |
| Halasayhayyilasa Symthatasa Dafisianay | < 1 in 33,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency | 1 in 16,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 17,000 | <pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre> |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 17,000 < 1 in 61,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 17,000 < 1 in 61,000 < 1 in 50,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 17,000 < 1 in 61,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 40,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 17,000 < 1 in 61,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 30,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 17,000 < 1 in 61,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 49,000 1 in 49,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ib | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 17,000 < 1 in 61,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 49,000 1 in 30,000 1 in 49,000 1 in 23,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ib | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 17,000 < 1 in 61,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 49,000 1 in 30,000 1 in 49,000 1 in 23,000 < 1 in 13,000 < 1 in 13,000 | <pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre> |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type II Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 17,000 < 1 in 61,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 49,000 1 in 23,000 < 1 in 13,000 < 1 in 13,000 1 in 13,000 1 in 13,000 1 in 11,000 | <pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre> |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ib Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type II Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 17,000 < 1 in 61,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 23,000 < 1 in 13,000 < 1 in 13,000 1 in 11,000 < 1 in 50,000 | <pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre> |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ib Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type II Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts Metachromatic Leukodystrophy | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 17,000 < 1 in 61,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 11,000 < 1 in 10,000 1 in 11,000 1 in 11,000 1 in 11,000 | <pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre> |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ib Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type II Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts Metachromatic Leukodystrophy Methylmalonic Acidemia, cbIA Type | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 61,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 23,000 < 1 in 13,000 < 1 in 13,000 < 1 in 10,000 < 1 in 10,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 10,000 < 1 in 10,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 11,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 | <pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre> |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ib Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type II Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts Metachromatic Leukodystrophy Methylmalonic Acidemia, cbIA Type Methylmalonic Acidemia, cbIB Type | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 61,000 < 1 in 61,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 23,000 1 in 13,000 < 1 in 13,000 1 in 11,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 10,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 10,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 11,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 | <pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre> |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ib Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type II Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts Metachromatic Leukodystrophy Methylmalonic Acidemia, cbIA Type Methylmalonic Acidemia, cbIB Type Methylmalonic Acidemia, cbIB Type Methylmalonic Acidemia and Homocystinuria, cbIC Type | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 61,000 < 1 in 61,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 49,000 1 in 23,000 1 in 13,000 < 1 in 10,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 10,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 10,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 11,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 10,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 10,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 33,000 | <pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre> |
| Homocystinuria, CBS-related Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ib Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type II Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency Megalencephalic Leukodystrophy Methylmalonic Acidemia, cbIA Type Methylmalonic Acidemia, cbIB Type | 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000 1 in 39,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 61,000 < 1 in 61,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 40,000 1 in 23,000 1 in 13,000 < 1 in 13,000 1 in 11,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 10,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 10,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 11,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 | <pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre> |



MALE DONOR 14137

DOB: Ethnicity: East Asian
Barcode: 11004512629247

FEMALE N/A

| | DONOR 14137 | |
|--|--|-------------------|
| Disease | Residual Risk | Reproductive Risk |
| Mucolipidosis 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 390,000 | 1 in 98,000 |
| Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA | 1 in 16,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIB | 1 in 30,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIC | < 1 in 50,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| MUT-related Methylmalonic Acidemia | 1 in 11,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| MYO7A-related Disorders | 1 in 15,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| NEB-related Nemaline 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 17,000 | < 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 50,000 | < 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 6,500 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| PCDH15-related Disorders | 1 in 3,300 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Pendred Syndrome | 1 in 6,400 | < 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 50,000 | < 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 7,700 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| POMGNT-related Disorders | < 1 in 12,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Pompe Disease | 1 in 10,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| PPT1-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis | 1 in 7,700 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Primary Carnitine Deficiency | 1 in 10,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 1 | 1 in 13,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 2 | < 1 in 50,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 3 | 1 in 20,000 | < 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 30,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Short-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency | 1 in 9,700 | < 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 50,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Spastic Paraplegia Type 15 | < 1 in 50,000 Negative for g.27134T>G SNP | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Spinal Muscular Atrophy | SMN1: 2 copies | 1 in 150,000 |
| Spinal Muscular Atrophy | 1 in 700 | 1 111 130,000 |
| 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 |
| 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 12,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| Wilson Disease | 1 in 6,500 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| X-linked Adrenoleukodystrophy | 1 in 170,000 | 1 in 80,000 |
| 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 50,000 |
| X-linked Myotubular Myopathy | Not calculated | Not calculated |
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MALE

DONOR 14137

DOB:

Ethnicity: East Asian Barcode: 11004512629247 FEMALE N/A

| Residual Risk | Reproductive Risk |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| < 1 in 1,000,000 | 1 in 200,000 |
| 1 in 10,000 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| 1 in 7,300 | < 1 in 1,000,000 |
| | < 1 in 1,000,000 1 in 10,000 |