



Rett Syndrome

Precision Panel



Overview

Rett Syndrome (RTT) is a neurodevelopmental disorder that occurs predominantly in females and has a progressive degenerative course resulting in cognitive and physical disabilities. Presentation is clinically heterogeneous ranging from difficulty to ambulate all the way to atrophy, dystonia, scoliosis and intellectual impairment. The hallmark of Rett Syndrome is near constant repetitive hand movements. It is one of the most prevalent causes of intellectual disability in females. Developmental potential for patients with Rett Syndrome is variable and difficult to predict, some individuals achieve functional skills.

The Igenomix Syndrome Precision Panel can serve as an accurate and directed diagnostic tool as well as differential diagnosis of intellectual disability ultimately leading to a better management and prognosis of the disease. It provides a comprehensive analysis of the genes involved in this disease using next-generation sequencing (NGS) to fully understand the spectrum of relevant genes involved.

Indications

The Igenomix Rett Syndrome Precision Panel is indicated in patients with a clinical suspicion or diagnosis of with or without the following manifestations:

- Gross motor development delay
- Loss of eye contact
- Weight and height growth deceleration
- Head growth deceleration
- Hypotonia
- Hang wringing
- Breathing issues
- Sleep disturbances
- Seizures





Clinical Utility

The clinical utility of this panel is:

- The genetic and molecular diagnosis for an accurate clinical diagnosis of a symptomatic patient. Improve diagnostic criteria, natural history studies and novel therapeutic options.
- Early initiation of treatment with a multidisciplinary team in the form of medical care for seizure prevention, dystonia as well as physical and speech therapy.
- Risk assessment and genetic counselling of asymptomatic family members according to the mode of inheritance.
- Improvement of delineation of genotype-phenotype correlation.

Genes & Diseases

| GENE | OMIM DISEASES | INHERITANCE* | % GENE COVERAGE (20X) | HGMD** |
|---------|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| ADSL | Adenylosuccinase Deficiency | AR | 100 | 59 of 59 |
| ALDH5A1 | Succinic Semialdehyde Dehydrogenase Deficiency | AR | 95.41 | 65 of 69 |
| ATP1A3 | Alternating Hemiplegia Of Childhood, Cerebellar Ataxia, Areflexia, Pes Cavus, Optic Atrophy, And Sensorineural Hearing Loss, Rapid-Onset Dystonia-Parkinsonism | AD | 99.94 | 138 of 138 |
| ATRX | Alpha-thalassemia/Mental Retardation Syndrome, Mental Retardation- Hypotonic Facies Syndrome, Carpenter-Waziri Syndrome, Chudley- Lowry-Hoar Syndrome, Holmes-Gang Syndrome, Juberg-Marsidi Syndrome, Smith-Fineman-Myers Syndrome | X,XR,XD,G | 98.5 | NA of NA |
| CACNA1A | Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy, Episodic Ataxia Type 2, Spinocerebellar Ataxia, Benign Paroxysmal Torticollis Of Infancy, Familial Or Sporadic Hemiplegic Migraine | AD | 96.13 | 249 of 266 |
| CASK | X-linked Mental Retardation With Or Without Nystagmus, Mental Retardation And Microcephaly With Pontine And Cerebellar Hypoplasia, Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy | X,XR,XD,G | 99.98 | NA of NA |
| CDKL5 | Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy, Atypical Rett Syndrome, West Syndrome | X,XD,G | 99.92 | NA of NA |
| CHD2 | Childhood-Onset Epileptic Encephalopathy, Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome, Myoclonic-Astastic Epilepsy | AD | 98.91 | 103 of 103 |
| CHRNA2 | Epilepsy, Nocturnal Frontal Lobe | AD | 99.91 | 8 of 8 |
| CHRNA4 | Epilepsy, Nocturnal Frontal Lobe | AD | 99.8 | 24 of 24 |
| CHRNA7 | 15q13.3 Microdeletion Syndrome | AD | 82.09 | 2 of 2 |
| CHRNB2 | Epilepsy, Nocturnal Frontal Lobe | AD | 100 | 13 of 13 |
| CLCN4 | X-linked Intellectual Disability Syndrome | X,XR,XD,G | 99.69 | NA of NA |
| CLN3 | Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis | AR | 99.93 | 73 of 75 |
| CLN5 | Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis | AR | 99.56 | 52 of 55 |
| CLN6 | Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis | AR | 99.94 | 98 of 99 |
| CLN8 | Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, Progressive Epilepsy-Intellectual Disability Syndrome | AR | 100 | 44 of 45 |
| CNTNAP2 | Pitt-Hopkins-like Syndrome | AR | 99.91 | 39 of 41 |
| СЅТВ | Myoclonic Epilepsy Of Unverricht And Lundborg, Autosomal Recessive Hypohidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia | AR | 100 | 14 of 14 |
| CTSD | Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis | AR | 100 | 18 of 18 |
| DDX3X | X-linked Intellectual Disability-Hypotonia-Movement Disorder Syndrome | X,XR,XD,G | 99.03 | NA of NA |
| DEPDC5 | Familial Focal Epilepsy | AD | 100 | 127 of 127 |
| DYRK1A | Intellectual Disability Syndrome | AD | 99.85 | 78 of 81 |
| EEF1A2 | Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy, Undetermined Early-Onset Epileptic Encephalopathy | AD | 100 | 14 of 14 |
| EHMT1 | Kleefstra Syndrome | AD | 98.58 | 58 of 75 |
| EPM2A | Myoclonic Epilepsy Of Lafora | AR | 89.2 | 63 of 70 |
| FOLR1 | Neurodegeneration Due To Cerebral Folate Transport Deficiency | AR | 100 | 19 of 23 |
| FOXG1 | Rett Syndrome, 14q12 Microdeletion Syndrome, Foxg1 Syndrome | AD | 88.71 | 93 of 109 |
| GABBR2 | Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy, Neurodevelopmental Disorder With Poor Language And Loss Of Hand Skills, Atypical Rett Syndrome | AD | 95.98 | 7 of 7 |





| I | Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy, Childhood Absence Epilepsy, | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| GABRA1 | Dravet Syndrome, Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy | AD | 100 | 45 of 46 |
| GABRB2 | Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy | AD | 99.19 | 16 of 19 |
| GABRB3 | Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy, Childhood Absence Epilepsy, | AD | 100 | 54 of 62 |
| GADKD3 | Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome | AD | 100 | 54 01 62 |
| | Early Epilepsy, Childhood Absence, 2, Epileptic Encephalopathy, Early | | | |
| GABRG2 | Infantile, 74; Eiee74, Childhood Absence Epilepsy, Dravet Syndrome, | AD | 99.67 | 53 of 53 |
| | Generalized Epilepsy With Febrile Seizures-plus, Rolandic Epilepsy, | | | |
| | Undetermined Early-onset Epileptic Encephalopathy | | | |
| GAMT | Cerebral Creatine Deficiency Syndrome, Guanidinoacetate | AR | 99.92 | 60 of 60 |
| GATM | Methyltransferase Deficiency Cerebral Creatine Deficiency Syndrome, Fanconi Renotubular Syndrome | AD,AR | 99.98 | 21 of 21 |
| | Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy, Neurodevelopmental Disorder | | | |
| GNAO1 | With Involuntary Movements | AD | 100 | 47 of 47 |
| GOSR2 | Progressive Myoclonic Epilepsy | AR | 88.39 | 6 of 6 |
| CDINI | Neurodevelopmental Disorder With Or Without Hyperkinetic | | 100 | 42 -5 42 |
| GRIN1 | Movements And Seizures | AD,AR | 100 | 43 of 43 |
| GRIN2A | Focal Epilepsy, With Speech Disorder And With Or Without Mental | AD | 100 | 143 of |
| | Retardation, Rolandic Epilepsy-Speech Dyspraxia Syndrome | | | 143 |
| HDC | Gilles De La Tourette Syndrome | AD | 100 | 4 of 4 |
| | X-linked Mental Retardation, Microduplication Xp11.22p11.23 | | | |
| IQSEC2 | Syndrome, Severe Intellectual Disability-Progressive Postnatal | X,XR,XD,G | 99.73 | NA of NA |
| | Microcephaly-Midline Stereotypic Hand Movements Syndrome, Smith- | | | |
| KANSL1 | Magenis Syndrome Koolen-de Vries Syndrome | AD | 96.03 | 22 of 27 |
| KCNA2 | Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy | AD | 99.86 | 22 of 27 23 of 23 |
| KCNC1 | Progressive Myoclonic Epilepsy | AD | 99.87 | 10 of 10 |
| | Cerebellar Atrophy, Developmental Delay, And Seizures, Epilepsy, | | | |
| KCNMA1 | Generalized Epilepsy And Paroxysmal Dyskinesia, Liang-Wang Syndrome | AD,AR | 99.98 | 24 of 26 |
| KCNT1 | Nocturnal Frontal Lobe Epilepsy, Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy | AD | 95.98 | 64 of 64 |
| KCTD7 | Progressive Myoclonic Epilepsy With Or Without Intracellular Inclusions | AR | 99.99 | 40 of 40 |
| KDM6A | Kabuki Syndrome | AD,X,XD,G | 99.98 | NA of NA |
| LAMA1 | Poretti-Boltshauser Syndrome, Ataxia-Intellectual Disability-Oculomotor | AR | 100 | 43 of 43 |
| 1.614 | Apraxia-Cerebellar Cysts Syndrome | 4.5 | | 54-654 |
| LGI1 | Autosomal Dominant Lateral Temporal Lobe Epilepsy | AD | 99.94 | 54 of 54 |
| MAGI2 | Nephrotic Syndrome Autosomal Dominant Mental Retardation, 2q23.1 Microdeletion | AR | 93.82 | 7 of 9 |
| MBD5 | Syndrome | AD | 99.99 | 33 of 35 |
| | X-linked Autism, Severe Neonatal Encephalopathy, Lubs X-linked Mental | | | |
| MECP2 | Retardation Syndrome, Rett Syndrome, Atypical Rett Syndrome | X,XR,XD,MU,G | 99.81 | NA of NA |
| MEF2C | Mental Retardation, Stereotypic Movements, Epilepsy, And/Or | AD | 99.91 | 43 of 46 |
| IVIEFZC | Cerebralmalformations, 5q14.3 Microdeletion Syndrome | AD | 99.91 | 43 01 40 |
| MFSD8 | Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, Macular Dystrophy With Central Cone | AR | 100 | 63 of 63 |
| 111 300 | Involvement | | 100 | 05 01 05 |
| | Congenital Contractures Of The Limbs And Face, Hypotonia, And | | | |
| NALCN | Developmental Delay, Digitotalar Dysmorphism, Freeman-Sheldon | AD,AR | 99.97 | 69 of 69 |
| | Syndrome, Hypotonia-Speech Impairment-Severe Cognitive Delay Syndrome, Sheldon-Hall Syndrome | | | |
| NEXMIF | X-linked Mental Retardation | X,XR,XD,G | 99.74 | NA of NA |
| | Congenital Disorder Of Glycosylation Type IV, Alacrimia-Choreoathetosis- | | | |
| NGLY1 | Liver Dysfunction Syndrome | AR | 99.8 | 28 of 28 |
| NHLRC1 | Myoclonic Epilepsy Of Lafora | AR | 100 | 71 of 71 |
| NPRL3 | Familial Focal Epilepsy With Variable Foci | AD | 99.61 | 18 of 18 |
| NRXN1 | Pitt-Hopkins-like Syndrome | AR | 97.42 | 33 of 74 |
| NTNG1 | Atypical Rett Syndrome, Non-Specific Syndromic Intellectual Disability | | 99.96 | 2 of 2 |
| OCLN | Pseudo-Torch Syndrome, Congenital Intrauterine Infection-like | AR | 86.89 | 15 of 17 |
| 0.0211 | Syndrome | | | |
| | Autosomal Dominant Mental Retardation, Intellectual Disability- | AD | 97.98 | 3 of 3 |
| PACS1 | Craniofacial Dysmorphism Cryptorchidism Syndroma | | | NA of NA |
| | Craniofacial Dysmorphism-Cryptorchidism Syndrome Enilensy, Female-Restricted, With Mental Retardation, Dravet Syndrome | YG | 00 00 | |
| PCDH19 | Epilepsy, Female-Restricted, With Mental Retardation, Dravet Syndrome | X,G | 99.99 | |
| | Epilepsy, Female-Restricted, With Mental Retardation, Dravet Syndrome Multiple Congenital Anomalies-Hypotonia-Seizures Syndrome, Fryns | X,G AR | 99.99 93.97 | 36 of 39 |
| PCDH19 | Epilepsy, Female-Restricted, With Mental Retardation, Dravet Syndrome Multiple Congenital Anomalies-Hypotonia-Seizures Syndrome, Fryns Syndrome | | | |
| PCDH19 PIGN | Epilepsy, Female-Restricted, With Mental Retardation, Dravet Syndrome Multiple Congenital Anomalies-Hypotonia-Seizures Syndrome, Fryns Syndrome Ataxia-Oculomotor Apraxia, Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Axonal, Type | AR | | 36 of 39 |
| PCDH19 | Epilepsy, Female-Restricted, With Mental Retardation, Dravet Syndrome Multiple Congenital Anomalies-Hypotonia-Seizures Syndrome, Fryns Syndrome | | 93.97 | |
| PCDH19 PIGN | Epilepsy, Female-Restricted, With Mental Retardation, Dravet Syndrome Multiple Congenital Anomalies-Hypotonia-Seizures Syndrome, Fryns Syndrome Ataxia-Oculomotor Apraxia, Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Axonal, Type 2b2, Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy, Early Infantile Epileptic | AR | 93.97 | 36 of 39 36 of 36 |
| PCDH19 PIGN | Epilepsy, Female-Restricted, With Mental Retardation, Dravet Syndrome Multiple Congenital Anomalies-Hypotonia-Seizures Syndrome, Fryns Syndrome Ataxia-Oculomotor Apraxia, Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Axonal, Type 2b2, Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy, Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy | AR | 93.97 | 36 of 39 |



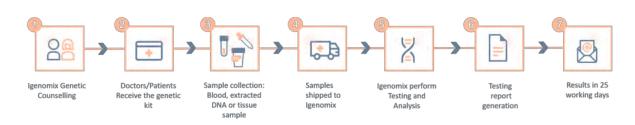


Huttenlocher Syndrome, Progressive External Ophthalmoplegia, Sensory Ataxic Neuropathy-Dysarthria-Ophthalmoparesis Syndrome

| PPP2R5D | Autosomal Dominant Mental Retardation, Intellectual Disability- Macrocephaly-Hypotonia-Behavioral Abnormalities Syndrome | AD | 100 | 11 of 11 |
|---------|--|-----------|-------|-----------------|
| PPT1 | Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis | AR | 100 | 81 of 81 |
| PURA | Autosomal Dominant Mental Retardation | AD | 85.36 | 59 of 65 |
| SCN1A | Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy, Familial Febrile Convulsions, Dravet Syndrome, Familial Or Sporadic Hemiplegic Migraine, Lennox- Gastaut Syndrome | AD | 99.8 | 1776 of 1797 |
| SCN1B | Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy, Generalized Epilepsy With Febrile Seizures Plus, Dravet Syndrome | AD,AR | 99.67 | 46 of 48 |
| SCN2A | Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy, Episodic Ataxia, Seizures, Benign Familial Neonatal-Infantile, Dravet Syndrome, West Syndrome | AD | 100 | 351 of 351 |
| SLC19A3 | Infantile Spasms-Psychomotor Retardation-Progressive Brain Atrophy- Basal Ganglia Disease Syndrome, Leigh Syndrome With Leukodystrophy | AR | 100 | 38 of 39 |
| SLC2A1 | Episodic Epilepsy Choreoathetosis/Spasticity, Glut1 Deficiency Syndrome, Stomatin-Deficient Cryohydrocytosis With Neurologic Defects, Childhood Absence Epilepsy, Paroxysmal Exertion-Induced Dyskinesia | AD,AR | 99.99 | 301 of 304 |
| SLC6A1 | Myoclonic-Astastic Epilepsy | AD | 100 | 55 of 55 |
| SLC6A8 | X-linked Creatine Transporter Deficiency | X,XR,G | 99.87 | NA of NA |
| SLC9A6 | X-linked Mental Retardation, Christianson Syndrome | X,XD,G | 98.87 | NA of NA |
| SLITRK1 | Gilles De La Tourette Syndrome | AD,MU | 100 | 10 of 12 |
| SMC1A | Cornelia De Lange Syndrome, Semilobar Holoprosencephaly, Wiedemann-Steiner Syndrome | X,XR,XD,G | 100 | NA of NA |
| SPATA5 | Epilepsy, Hearing Loss, And Mental Retardation Syndrome, Microcephaly-Intellectual Disability-Sensorineural Hearing Loss-Epilepsy- Abnormal Muscle Tone Syndrome | AR | 99.83 | 30 of 30 |
| STX1B | Generalized Epilepsy With Febrile Seizures Plus | AD | 100 | 24 of 24 |
| STXBP1 | Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy, Atypical Rett Syndrome, Dravet Syndrome, West Syndrome | AD | 100 | 209 of 215 |
| SYNGAP1 | Autosomal Dominant Mental Retardation, Syngap1-Related Developmental And Epileptic Encephalopathy | AD | 99.46 | 168 of 171 |
| TBC1D24 | Autosomal Dominant Deafness, Autosomal Recessive Deafness, Doors Syndrome, Rolandic Epilepsy With Paroxysmal Exercise-Induced Dystonia And Writer's Cramp, Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy, Familial Infantile Myoclonic Epilepsy, Progressive Myoclonic Epilepsy With Dystonia | AD,AR | 100 | 80 of 80 |
| TCF4 | Fuchs Endothelial Corneal Dystrophy, Pitt-Hopkins Syndrome, Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis | AD | 98.91 | 124 of 124 |
| TPP1 | Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, Spinocerebellar Ataxia | AR | 100 | 147 of 147 |
| UBE3A | Angelman Syndrome | AD | 99.98 | 208 of 211 |
| WDR45 | Neurodegeneration With Brain Iron Accumulation, West Syndrome | X,XD,G | 100 | NA of NA |
| ZEB2 | Mowat-Wilson Syndrome | AD | 98.95 | 253 of 254 |
| | | | | |

*Inheritance: AD: Autosomal Dominant; AR: Autosomal Recessive; X: X linked; XLR: X linked Recessive; Mi: Mitochondrial; Mu: Multifactorial. **Number of clinically relevant mutations according to HGMD

Methodology









Call +34 963 905 310 or send an email to supportspain@igenomix.com for any of the following objectives:

- Get more information about the test.
- Request your kit.
- Request a pick up of the kit after collecting the sample.

References

- 1. Kubota, T., Miyake, K., & Hirasawa, T. (2013). Role of epigenetics in Rett syndrome. *Epigenomics*, 5(5), 583-592. doi: 10.2217/epi.13.54
- 2. Amir RE, Van den Veyver IB, Wan M, et al. Rett syndrome is caused by mutations in X-linked MECP2, encoding methyl- CpG-binding protein 2.
- Huppke, P. (2000). Rett syndrome: analysis of MECP2 and clinical characterization of 31 patients. Human Molecular Genetics, 9(9), 1369-1375. doi: 10.1093/hmg/9.9.1369
- Gold, W. A., Krishnarajy, R., Ellaway, C., & Christodoulou, J. (2018). Rett Syndrome: A Genetic Update and Clinical Review Focusing on Comorbidities. ACS chemical neuroscience, 9(2), 167–176. <u>https://doi.org/10.1021/acschemneuro.7b00346</u>
- Kyle, S. M., Vashi, N., & Justice, M. J. (2018). Rett syndrome: a neurological disorder with metabolic components. Open biology, 8(2), 170216. <u>https://doi.org/10.1098/rsob.170216</u>
- 6. Vidal, S., Xiol, C., Pascual-Alonso, A., O'Callaghan, M., Pineda, M., & Armstrong, J. (2019). Genetic Landscape of Rett Syndrome Spectrum: Improvements and Challenges. International journal of molecular sciences, 20(16), 3925. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms20163925