

SEATTLE SPERM BANK

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Fax: (206) 466-4696 NPI: 1306838271 Report Date: 03/30/2019 MALE

DONOR 10354

DOB:

Sample Type: EDTA Blood Date of Collection:

Date Received: 03/25/2019 Date Tested: 03/30/2019 Barcode: 11004212653724 Accession ID: CSL3PEHJM6FVEUP Indication: Egg or sperm donor

Ethnicity: Northern European

FEMALE

N/A

NEGATIVE

Foresight® Carrier Screen

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 10354	Partner	
Panel Information	Foresight Carrier Screen Universal Panel ACOG/ACMG/DMD 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 re	

CLINICAL NOTES

None

NEXT STEPS

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



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Methods and Limitations

DONOR 10354 [Foresight Carrier Screen]: Sequencing with copy number analysis, spinal muscular atrophy, and analysis of homologous regions.

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. 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 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 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-hydroxylase-deficient 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 *HBA11HBA2* 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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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. 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.

LABORATORY DIRECTOR

Hyunseok Kang

H. Peter Kang, MD, MS, FCAP

Report content approved by Jack Ji, PhD, FACMG on Mar 30, 2019



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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:** Northern European 94%.

21-hydroxylase-deficient Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia - Gene: CYP21A2. Autosomal Recessive. Analysis of homologous regions. Variants (13): CYP21A2 deletion, CYP21A2 duplication, CYP21A2 triplication, G111Vfs*21, I173N, L308Ffs*6, P31L, Q319*, Q319*+CYP21A2dup, R357W, V281L, [I237N;V238E;M240K], c.293-13C>G. Detection Rate: Northern European 96%.

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

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

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

Alpha Thalassemia - **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**: Unknown due to rarity of disease.

Alpha-mannosidosis - **Gene**: MAN2B1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000528:1-23. **Detection Rate**: Northern European >99%.

Alpha-sarcoglycanopathy - **Gene:** SGCA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000023:1-9. **Detection Rate:** Northern European >99%.

Alstrom Syndrome - **Gene**: ALMS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_015120:1-23. **Detection Rate**: Northern European >99%.

AMT-related Glycine Encephalopathy - **Gene**: AMT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000481:1-9. **Detection Rate**: Northern European >99%.

Andermann Syndrome - **Gene:** SLC12A6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_133647:1-25. **Detection Rate:** Northern European >99%.

Argininemia - **Gene**: ARG1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000045:1-8. **Detection Rate**: Northern European 97%.

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

ARSACS - **Gene**: SACS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM 014363:2-10. **Detection Rate**: Northern European 99%.

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

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

Ataxia-telangiectasia - Gene: ATM. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000051:2-63. Detection Rate: Northern European 98%.

ATP7A-related Disorders - **Gene**: ATP7A. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000052:2-23. **Detection Rate**: Northern European 96%.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Beta-sarcoglycanopathy - **Gene**: SGCB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000232:1-6. **Detection Rate**: Northern European >99%.

Biotinidase Deficiency - **Gene**: BTD. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000060:1-4. **Detection Rate**: Northern European >99%.

Bloom Syndrome - **Gene:** BLM. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000057:2-22. **Detection Rate:** Northern European >90%

Calpainopathy - Gene: CAPN3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000070:1-24. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%. Canavan Disease - Gene: ASPA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000049:1-6. Detection Rate: Northern European 98%. Carbamoylphosphate Synthetase I Deficiency - Gene: CPS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001875:1-38. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%.

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

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

Cartilage-hair Hypoplasia - Gene: RMRP. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exon: NR_003051:1. Detection Rate: Northern European

Cerebrotendinous Xanthomatosis - Gene: CYP27A1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000784:1-9. **Detection Rate:** Northern European >99%.

Citrullinemia Type 1 - Gene: ASS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000050:3-16. **Detection Rate**: Northern European >99%.

CLN3-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - Gene: CLN3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_001042432:2-16. **Detection Rate**: Northern European >99%.

CLN5-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - Gene: CLN5. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_006493:1-4. **Detection Rate**: Northern European >99%.

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

Cohen Syndrome - **Gene:** VPS13B. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_017890:2-62. **Detection Rate:** Northern European 97%.

COL4A3-related Alport Syndrome - Gene: COL4A3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000091:1-52. **Detection Rate:** Northern European 97%.

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

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



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

Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation Type Ib - Gene: MPI. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_002435:1-8. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%

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

Congenital Finnish Nephrosis - Gene: NPHS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_004646:1-29. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%.

Costeff Optic Atrophy Syndrome - Gene: OPA3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_025136:1-2. Detection Rate: Northern European >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: Northern European >99%. Cystinosis - Gene: CTNS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_004937:3-12. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%.

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

Delta-sarcoglycanopathy - Gene: SGCD. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000337:2-9. Detection Rate: Northern European

Dihydrolipoamide Dehydrogenase Deficiency - Gene: DLD. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000108:1-14. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%.

Dysferlinopathy - **Gene:** DYSF. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_003494:1-55. Detection Rate: Northern European 98%. Dystrophinopathy (Including Duchenne/Becker Muscular Dystrophy) - Gene: DMD. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons:

ERCC6-related Disorders - Gene: ERCC6. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000124:2-21. Detection Rate: Northern

NM 004006:1-79. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%.

ERCC8-related Disorders - Gene: ERCC8. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000082:1-12. Detection Rate: Northern European 95%

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

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

Fabry Disease - Gene: GLA. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000169:1-7. Detection Rate: Northern European 98%. Familial Dysautonomia - Gene: IKBKAP. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_003640:2-37. Detection Rate: Northern

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

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

Fanconi Anemia, FANCC-related - Gene: FANCC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000136:2-15. Detection Rate: Northern

FKRP-related Disorders - Gene: FKRP. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exon: NM_024301:4. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%. FKTN-related Disorders - Gene: FKTN. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001079802:3-11. Detection Rate: Northern European

Galactokinase Deficiency - Gene: GALK1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000154:1-8. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%.

Galactosemia - Gene: GALT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000155:1-11. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%.

Gamma-sarcoglycanopathy - Gene: SGCG. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000231:2-8. Detection Rate: Northern European 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: Northern European 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: Northern European >99%.

GLB1-related Disorders - Gene: GLB1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000404:1-16. Detection Rate: Northern European

GLDC-related Glycine Encephalopathy - Gene: GLDC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000170:1-25. Detection Rate: Northern European 94%.

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

Glycogen Storage Disease Type Ia - Gene: G6PC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000151:1-5. Detection Rate: Northern

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

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

GNPTAB-related Disorders - Gene: GNPTAB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_024312:1-21. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%

GRACILE Syndrome - Gene: BCS1L. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_004328:3-9. Detection Rate: Northern European

HADHA-related Disorders - Gene: HADHA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000182:1-20. Detection Rate: Northern European >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: Northern European

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

Northern European >99%. Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related - Gene: LAMA3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons:

NM_000227:1-38. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%. Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMB3-related - Gene: LAMB3. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000228:2-23. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%.

Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related - Gene: LAMC2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons:

NM_005562:1-23. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%. Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) - Gene: HEXA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000520:1-14. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%

HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency - Gene: HMGCL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000191:1-9. Detection Rate: Northern European

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

Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency - Gene: CBS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000071:3-17. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%.

Hydrolethalus Syndrome - Gene: HYLS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exon:** NM_145014:4. **Detection Rate:** Northern European >99%

Hypophosphatasia - Gene: ALPL. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000478:2-12. Detection Rate: Northern European



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Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 - **Gene**: GNE. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_001128227:1-12. **Detection Rate**: Northern European >99%.

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

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

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

Krabbe Disease - **Gene:** GALC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000153:1-17. **Detection Rate:** Northern European >99%.

LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy - **Gene**: LAMA2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000426:1-65. **Detection Rate**: Northern European >99%.

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

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

Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency - Gene: LIPA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000235:2-10. **Detection Rate:** Northern European >99%.

Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type 1B - **Gene:** BCKDHB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_183050:1-10. **Detection Rate:** Northern European >99%.

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

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

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

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

Metachromatic Leukodystrophy - Gene: ARSA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000487:1-8. Detection Rate: Northern

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

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

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

MKS1-related Disorders - Gene: MKS1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_017777:1-18. Detection Rate: Northern European

Mucolipidosis III Gamma - **Gene:** GNPTG. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_032520:1-11. **Detection Rate:** Northern European >99%.

Mucolipidosis IV - **Gene:** MCOLN1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_020533:1-14. **Detection Rate:** Northern European >99%

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

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type II - **Gene**: IDS, X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000202:1-9. **Detection Rate**: Northern European 88%.

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA - **Gene**: SGSH. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000199:1-8. **Detection Rate**: Northern European >99%.

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

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

Muscle-eye-brain Disease - **Gene:** POMGNT1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_017739:2-22. **Detection Rate:** Northern European 96%.

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

MYO7A-related Disorders - **Gene**: MYO7A. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000260:2-49. **Detection Rate**: Northern European >99%.

NEB-related Nemaline Myopathy - **Gene:** NEB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_001271208:3-80,117-183. **Detection Rate:** Northern European 92%.

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

Niemann-Pick Disease Type C - **Gene**: NPC1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons**: NM_000271:1-25. **Detection Rate**: Northern European >99%.

Niemann-Pick Disease Type C2 - **Gene:** NPC2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_006432:1-5. **Detection Rate:** Northern European >99%.

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

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

Northern Epilepsy - Gene: CLN8. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_018941:2-3. **Detection Rate:** Northern European

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PEX1-related Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum - Gene: PEX1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. **Exons:** NM_000466:1-24. **Detection Rate:** Northern European >99%.



SEATTLE SPERM BANK Attn: Dr. Jeffrey Olliffe NPI: 1306838271

Report Date: 03/30/2019

MALE

DONOR 10354

DOB: I

Ethnicity: Northern European Barcode: 11004212653724

FEMALE N/A

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

Pompe Disease - Gene: GAA. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000152:2-20. Detection Rate: Northern European 98%. PPT1-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis - Gene: PPT1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000310:1-9. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%.

Primary Carnitine Deficiency - Gene: SLC22A5. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_003060:1-10. Detection Rate: Northern

Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 1 - Gene: AGXT. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000030:1-11. Detection Rate: Northern

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

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

Pycnodysostosis - Gene: CTSK. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM 000396:2-8. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%.

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

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

RTEL1-related Disorders - Gene: RTEL1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_032957:2-35. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%.

Salla Disease - Gene: SLC17A5. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_012434:1-11. Detection Rate: Northern European 98%. Sandhoff Disease - Gene: HEXB. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000521:1-14. Detection Rate: Northern European

Segawa Syndrome - Gene: TH. Autosomal Recessive. Seguencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_199292:1-14. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%. Short-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency - Gene: ACADS. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000017:1-10. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%.

Sjogren-Larsson Syndrome - Gene: ALDH3A2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000382:1-10. Detection Rate: Northern European 97%.

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

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

Spinal Muscular Atrophy - Gene: SMN1. Autosomal Recessive. Spinal muscular atrophy. Variant (1): SMN1 copy number. Detection Rate: Northern European 95%. Spondylothoracic Dysostosis - Gene: MESP2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_001039958:1-2. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%.

Sulfate Transporter-related Osteochondrodysplasia - Gene: SLC26A2. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000112:2-3. Detection Rate: Northern European >99%

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

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

Tyrosinemia Type I - Gene: FAH. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000137:1-14. Detection Rate: Northern European

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

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

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

Usher Syndrome Type 3 - Gene: CLRN1. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_174878:1-3. Detection Rate: Northern European

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

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

X-linked Alport Syndrome - Gene: COL4A5. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM 000495:1-51. Detection Rate: Northern European 95%

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

X-linked Juvenile Retinoschisis - Gene: RS1. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000330:1-6. Detection Rate: Northern European

X-linked Myotubular Myopathy - Gene: MTM1. X-linked Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM_000252:2-15. Detection Rate: Northern European 98%.

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

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

Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group C - Gene: XPC. Autosomal Recessive. Sequencing with copy number analysis. Exons: NM 004628:1-16. Detection Rate: Northern



MALE
DONOR 10354
DOB:

Ethnicity: Northern European Barcode: 11004212653724

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 10354 Residual Risk	Reproductive Risk
11-beta-hydroxylase-deficient Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia	1 in 3,800	< 1 in 1,000,000
21-hydroxylase-deficient Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia	1 in 1,400	1 in 310,000
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	Alpha globin status: aa/aa.	Not calculated
Alpha-mannosidosis	1 in 35.000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Alpha-sarcoglycanopathy	1 in 45,000	< 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
ARSACS	< 1 in 44,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Aspartylglucosaminuria	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Aspar tyrgracosammuna Ataxia with Vitamin E Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Ataxia-telangiectasia	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Ataxia-telangiectasia ATP7A-related Disorders	< 1 in 1,000,000	1 in 600,000
	1 in 15,000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Autoimmune Polyglandular Syndrome Type 1 Autosomal Recessive Osteopetrosis Type 1	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000
Autosomal Recessive Osteopetrosis Type 1 Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease, PKHD1-related	1 in 8,100	
Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, BBS1-related	•	< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000
, ,	1 in 16,000	
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
Beta-sarcoglycanopathy	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Biotinidase Deficiency	1 in 13,000	1 in 650,000
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 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
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
Combined Pituitary Hormone Deficiency, PROP1-related	1 in 6,100	< 1 in 1,000,000
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation Type Ia	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation Type Ib	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation Type Ic	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Congenital Finnish Nephrosis	< 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 2,700	1 in 290,000
Cystinosis	1 in 22,000	< 1 in 1,000,000



MALE DONOR 10354

DOB: Ethnicity: Northern European Barcode: 11004212653724

FEMALE N/A

Disease	DONOR 10354	Reproductive
	Residual Risk	Risk
D-bifunctional Protein Deficiency	1 in 9,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Delta-sarcoglycanopathy Dihydrolipoamide Dehydrogenase Deficiency	< 1 in 40,000 < 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000 < 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
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 280	1 in 120,000
GJB2-related DFNB1 Nonsyndromic Hearing Loss and Deafness	1 in 3,200	1 in 420,000
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
GNPTAB-related Disorders	1 in 32,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
GRACILE Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 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	1 in 3,100	1 in 390,000
Sickle Cell Disease) Hereditary Fructose Intolerance	1 in 7,900	< 1 in 1,000,000
Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMA3-related	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMB3-related	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
nernitz junetional Epiaci morysis banosa, Erimbs related		
Herlitz Junctional Enidermolysis Bullosa JAMC2-related		
Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa, LAMC2-related Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease)	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease)	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000	< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000	< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000	< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000	< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000	< 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
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000	< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000	<pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre>
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000	<pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre>
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000	<pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre>
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 34,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 15,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 34,000 < 1 in 50,000	<pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre>
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 KCNJ11-related Familial Hyperinsulinism Krabbe Disease LAMA2-related Muscular Dystrophy Leigh Syndrome, French-Canadian Type Lipoid Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 15,000 < 1 in 34,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 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 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 34,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000	<pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre>
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 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 1B	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 34,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 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 1B Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 18,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 19,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 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 1B Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type II	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 50,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 13,000 1 in 13,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 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 IB Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type II Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 18,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 4,000 1 in 42,000 1 in 4,000 1 in 4,000 1 in 4,400	<pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre>
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 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 1B Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type II Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 50,000 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 13,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 4,000 1 in 4,000 1 in 4,400 < 1 in 50,000 < 1 in 50,000	<pre><1 in 1,000,000 <1 in 1,000,000</pre>
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 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 1B Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type II Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with Subcortical Cysts Metachromatic Leukodystrophy	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 14,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 4,000 1 in 4,400 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 1,000	<pre><1 in 1,000,000 <1 in 1,000,000</pre>
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 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 1B 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 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 18,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 14,000 1 in 14,000 1 in 14,000 1 in 1,000 < 1 in 50,000	<pre><1 in 1,000,000 <1 in 1,000,000</pre>
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 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 1B Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia 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 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 4,000 1 in 4,000 1 in 4,400 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 4,400 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 4,400 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 48,000	<pre><1 in 1,000,000 <1 in 1,000,000</pre>
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 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 1B Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia 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 Aciduria and Homocystinuria, cbIC Type	< 1 in 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 150,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 125,000 1 in 14,000 1 in 4,400 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 14,400 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 14,400 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 48,000 1 in 48,000 1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Hexosaminidase A Deficiency (Including Tay-Sachs Disease) HMG-CoA Lyase Deficiency Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency Homocystinuria Caused by Cystathionine Beta-synthase Deficiency Hydrolethalus Syndrome Hypophosphatasia Inclusion Body Myopathy 2 Isovaleric Acidemia Joubert Syndrome 2 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 1B Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type Ia 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 50,000 1 in 30,000 < 1 in 33,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 27,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 25,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 15,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 4,000 1 in 4,000 1 in 4,400 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 4,400 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 18,000 1 in 4,400 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 16,000 < 1 in 50,000 1 in 48,000	<pre>< 1 in 1,000,000 < 1 in 1,000,000</pre>



MALE

DONOR 10354

DOB: Ethnicity: Northern European Barcode: 11004212653724

FEMALE N/A

Disease	DONOR 10354 Residual Risk	Reproductive Risk
Aucolipidosis IV	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
Nucopolysaccharidosis Type I	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
lucopolysaccharidosis Type II	1 in 600,000	1 in 150,000
lucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA	1 in 12,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
ucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIB	1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
lucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIC	1 in 37,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
luscle-eye-brain Disease	< 1 in 12,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
IUT-related Methylmalonic Acidemia	1 in 26,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
YO7A-related Disorders	1 in 15,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
EB-related Nemaline Myopathy	1 in 1,200	1 in 400,000
ephrotic Syndrome, NPHS2-related	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
iemann-Pick Disease Type C	1 in 19,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
iemann-Pick Disease Type C2	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
iemann-Pick Disease, SMPD1-associated	1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
ijmegen Breakage Syndrome	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
orthern Epilepsy	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
rnithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency	< 1 in 1,000,000	1 in 140,000
CCA-related Propionic Acidemia	1 in 4,200	< 1 in 1,000,000
CCB-related Propionic Acidemia	1 in 22,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
CDH15-related Disorders	1 in 3,300	< 1 in 1,000,000
endred Syndrome	1 in 7,000	
enarea synarome eroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 3		< 1 in 1,000,000
,,	1 in 44,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
eroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 4	1 in 9,300	< 1 in 1,000,000
eroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 5	< 1 in 71,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
eroxisome Biogenesis Disorder Type 6	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
EX1-related Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
nenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency	1 in 5,000	1 in 990,000
ompe Disease	1 in 6,300	< 1 in 1,000,000
PT1-related Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis	1 in 7,700	< 1 in 1,000,000
rimary Carnitine Deficiency	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
rimary Hyperoxaluria Type 1	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
rimary Hyperoxaluria Type 2	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
rimary Hyperoxaluria Type 3	1 in 13,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
ycnodysostosis	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
yruvate Carboxylase Deficiency	1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
hizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata Type 1	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
TEL1-related Disorders	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
alla Disease	< 1 in 30,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
andhoff Disease	1 in 32,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
egawa Syndrome	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
hort-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	1 in 11,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
ogren-Larsson Syndrome	1 in 9,100	< 1 in 1,000,000
mith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome	1 in 4,900	1 in 970,000
pastic Paraplegia Type 15	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
odstic ranapiegia Type 15	Negative for g.27134T>G SNP	× 1 III 1,000,000
pinal Muscular Atrophy	SMN1: 2 copies	1 in 110,000
onial Musculai Actopity	1 in 770	1 111 1 10,000
oondylothoracic Dysostosis	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
ulfate Transporter-related Osteochondrodysplasia		< 1 in 1,000,000
GM1-related Autosomal Recessive Congenital Ichthyosis	1 in 11,000 1 in 22,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
P1-related Autosomal Recessive Congenital Ichthyosis		
•	1 in 30,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
rosinemia Type I	1 in 16,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
rosinemia Type II	1 in 25,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
SH1C-related Disorders	1 in 35,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
SH2A-related Disorders	1 in 2,200	< 1 in 1,000,000
sher Syndrome Type 3	< 1 in 50,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
ery-long-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	1 in 18,000	< 1 in 1,000,000
/ilson Disease	1 in 8,600	< 1 in 1,000,000
-linked Adrenoleukodystrophy	1 in 90,000	1 in 42,000
-linked Alport Syndrome	Not calculated	Not calculated
-linked Congenital Adrenal Hypoplasia	< 1 in 1,000,000	< 1 in 1,000,000



MALE DONOR 10354

DOB: Ethnicity: Northern European Barcode: 11004212653724

FEMALE N/A

Disease	DONOR 10354 Residual Risk	Reproductive Risk
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