Molecular spectrum and differential diagnosis in patients referred with sporadic or autosomal recessive osteogenesis imperfecta

Jose A. Caparros-Martín, Mona S. Aglan, Samia Temtamy, Ghada A. Otaify, Maria Valencia, Julián Nevado, Elena Vallespin, Angela Del Pozo, Carmen Prior de Castro, Lucia Calatrava-Ferreras, Pilar Gutierrez, Ana M. Bueno, Belen Sagastizabal, Encarna Guillen-Navarro, Maria Ballesta-Martinez, Vanesa Gonzalez, Sarenur Y. Basaran, Ruksan Buyukoglan, Bilge Sarikepe, Cecilia Espinoza-Valdez, Francisco Camarata-Scalisi, Victor Martinez-Glez, Karen E. Heath, Pablo Lapunzina, & Victor L. Ruiz-Perez

1Instituto de Investigaciones Biomédicas, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas-Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
2CIBER de enfermedades Raras (CIBERER), Madrid, Spain
3Human Genetics and Genome Research Division, Centre of Excellence of Human Genetics, National Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt
4Instituto de Genética Médica y Molecular (INGEMM), Hospital Universitario La Paz-IdiPaz, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
5Orthopedic Surgery Department and Endocrinology Department, Hospital Universitario de Getafe, Madrid, Spain
6Unidad de Genética Médica, Servicio de Pediatría, Hospital Universitario Virgen de la Arrixaca, Murcia, Spain
7Department of Medical Genetics, Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey
8Department of Genetics, Faculty of Medicine, Erciyes University, Kayseri, Turkey
9Department of Genetics, School of Medicine, Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey
10Hospital Universitario Católico, Cuenca, Ecuador
11Unidad de Genética Médica, Departamento de Pediatría, Universidad de Los Andes, Mérida, Venezuela
12Skeletal Dysplasia Multidisciplinary Unit (UMDE), Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid, Spain

Keywords
Bone development, congenital indifference to pain, Fanconi–Bickel syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta

Abstract

Background
Osteogenesis imperfecta (OI) is a heterogeneous bone disorder characterized by recurrent fractures. Although most cases of OI have heterozygous mutations in COL1A1 or COL1A2 and show autosomal dominant inheritance, during the last years there has been an explosion in the number of genes responsible for both recessive and dominant forms of this condition. Herein, we have analyzed a cohort of patients with OI, all offspring of unaffected parents, to determine the spectrum of variants accounting for these cases. Twenty patients had nonrelated parents and were sporadic, and 21 were born to consanguineous relationships.

Methods
Mutation analysis was performed using a next-generation sequencing gene panel, homozygosity mapping, and whole exome sequencing (WES).

Results
Patients offspring of nonconsanguineous parents were mostly identified with COL1A1 or COL1A2 heterozygous changes, although there were also a few cases with IFITM5 and WNT1 heterozygous mutations. Only one sporadic patient was a compound heterozygote for two recessive mutations. Patients offspring of consanguineous parents showed homozygous changes in a variety of genes including CRTAP, FKBP10, LEPRE1, PLOD2, PPIB, SERPINF1, TMEM38B, and WNT1. In addition, two patients born to consanguineous parents were found to have de novo COL1A1 heterozygous mutations demonstrating that causative variants in the collagen I structural genes cannot be overlooked in affected children from consanguineous couples. Further to this, WES analysis in probands...
Introduction

Osteogenesis imperfecta (OI; MIMs: 166200, 166210, 166220, 166230, 259420, 259440, 610682, 610915, 610967, 610968, 613848, 613849, 613982, 614856, 615066, 615220, 616229, 616507) is a genetically heterogeneous condition characterized by fragile bones which are prone to fracture. This disorder is one of the most frequent skeletal dysplasias with an estimated prevalence of 6-7/100,000 (Van Dijk et al. 2010). Phenotypically, the severity of OI is variable, extending from affected individuals with mild symptoms to cases with a high number of fractures or even neonatal lethality (Sillence et al. 1979). Additional features commonly found in patients with OI are short stature, bone deformities, wormian bones, dentinogenesis imperfecta, blue sclera, hearing loss, and increased vascular fragility. Typically, OI is associated with defects in the production of collagen type I and consistently 85–90% of OI cases have heterozygous dominant mutations in either COL1A1 (MIM: 120150) or COL1A2 (MIM: 120160) encoding procollagen α1(I) and α2(I) peptide chains, respectively (Chu et al. 1983; Byers and Steiner 1992; Forlino and Marini 2016). Dominant variants in IFITM5 (MIM: 614757) and P4HB (MIM: 176790) have also been described in a few affected individuals, with the latter gene being mutated in the OI-like disorder named Cole-Carpenter syndrome (MIM: 112240). P4HB codes for the beta subunit of prolyl 4-hydroxylase, which is implicated in procollagen prolyl hydroxylation and folding, and IFITM5 is an osteoblast-specific gene associated with matrix mineralization (Rauch et al. 2015; Forlino and Marini 2016). OI is also transmitted as an autosomal recessive trait in a minority of cases. Patients with autosomal recessive OI (AR-OI) have been reported with mutations in an increasingly growing collection of genes. Most AR-OI genes, including BMP1 (MIM:112264), CRTAP (MIM: 605497), FKBP10 (MIM: 607063), LEPRE1 (MIM: 610339), PLOD2 (MIM: 601865), PP1B (MIM:123841), SEC24D (MIM: 607186), SERPINH1 (MIM: 609943), and TMEM38B (MIM: 611236) are involved in procollagen (I) post-translational modifications, processing, folding, secretion, and cross-linking (Garbes et al. 2015; Forlino and Marini 2016). However, there is also another group of AR-OI loci, which are not recognized as directly implicated in type I collagen biosynthesis, but play a role in mineralization or osteoblast development. Among this second group of genes are CREB3L1 (MIM: 616215), SERPINF1 (MIM:172860), SP7 (MIM: 606633), SPARC, (MIM: 182120), and WNT1 (MIM:164820) (Mendoza-Londono et al. 2015; Forlino and Marini 2016). Lastly, mutations in PLS3 (MIM: 300131) and more recently in MBTPS2 (MIM: 300294) have been associated with two distinct forms of X-linked OI (van Dijk et al. 2013; Lindert et al. 2016).

In this work, we have analyzed 42 independent OI probands, all offspring of unaffected parents, to determine in light of the recent advances in the molecular pathogenesis of OI, the spectrum of mutated genes and variants accounting for these cases. In addition, we have identified pathogenic variants in SCN9A (MIM: 603415), NTRK1 (MIM: 191315), and SLCP2A2 (MIM: 138160) in patients with a clinical history compatible with OI.

Materials and Methods

NGS sequencing panel

DNA extracted from peripheral blood was subjected to mutation screening using a customized next-generation sequencing (NGS) gene panel containing 16 genes associated with OI (Appendix S1). This panel was designed with Roche NimbleDesign software (https://design.nimblegen.com). For each sample, paired-end libraries were created with the help of KAPA HTP Library Preparation Kit for Illumina platforms (Kapa Biosystems, Boston, MA, USA), SeqCap EZ Library SR (Roche Nimblegen, Madison, WI, USA), and NEXTflex-96 Pre Capture Combo Kit for indexing (Bioo Scientific, Austin, TX, USA). Sequencing was conducted on a MiSeq system (Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer’s standard operating protocol. NGS variants were filtered and those identified as pathogenic were subsequently confirmed by Sanger sequencing and subjected to segregation analysis in the corresponding family.
SNP arrays

Briefly, 200 ng of genomic DNA from peripheral blood were used to conduct a genome-wide scan of 850,000 SNPs, using the Illumina CytoSNP-850k BeadChip following the manufacturer’s specifications (Illumina). GenCall scores <0.15 at any locus were considered “no calls”. Hybridization results were analyzed using Genome Studio software (Illumina). Homozygous regions were identified by evaluating allele frequency for all SNPs. Genomic positions were based on NCBI Build 37 (dbSNP version 130).

Candidate gene screening

For probands of consanguineous families, all coding exons of candidate AR-OI genes in regions of homozygosity were PCR amplified and sequenced by Sanger sequencing as previously described (Caparros-Martin et al. 2013). Regarding cDNA analysis, total RNA was obtained from skin primary fibroblasts using Tri Reagent Solution (ThermoFisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). Subsequently, five micrograms of RNA were retrotranscribed with superscript II and random primers (ThermoFisher Scientific) and used for PCR.

Mutation nomenclature

Mutations are named following the HGVs nomenclature guidelines taking the A of the first ATG as nucleotide +1, and checked with Mutalyzer (http://www.LOVd.nl/mutalyzer) (Wildeman et al. 2008). Variants were considered novel when they were not present in the LOVD OI database maintained by the University of Leicester (https://oi.gene.le.ac.uk) or in HGMD (http://www.hgmd.cf.ac.uk). The following reference sequences were used: COL1A1: NM_000088.3; COL1A2: NM_000089.3; CRTAP: NM_006371.4; FKBP10: NM_021939.3; IFITM5: NM_001025295.2; LEPRE1: NM_022356.3; PLD2: NM_182943.2; PPIB: NM_000089.3; SERPINF1: NM_002615.5 and NG_028180.1; TMEM38B: NM_018112.2 and NG_032971.1; WNT1: NM_005430.3; NTRK1: NM_002529.3; SCN9A: NM_002977.3; SLC2A2: NM_000340.1.

Whole exome sequencing

Whole exome sequencing (WES) was provided by Sistemas Genomicos S.L., Valencia, Spain Briefly, capture and enrichment of DNA targeted regions were performed using the SureSelect Human All Exon Target Enrichment kit for 51 Mb (Agilent Technologies) and exome libraries were sequenced on a HiSeq2000 sequencing platform (Illumina). Reads were aligned against the human reference genome version GRCh37/hg19 and the filtering process was conducted with Picard-tools (http://picard.sourceforge.net/) and SAM-tools (Li et al. 2009). A combination of two different algorithms VarScan (Koboldt et al. 2009) and GATK (McKenna et al. 2010) was used for variant calling and identified variants were annotated using the Ensembl database [www.ensembl.org]. Candidate variants were validated by Sanger sequencing.

In silico analysis of variants

Pathogenicity prediction was obtained using CADD V1.3 (http://cadd.gs.washington.edu) (Kircher et al. 2014), SIFT, Polyphen, and MutationTaster, the last three available in Alamut V2.7 (Interactive Biosoftware, Rouen, France). Splicing alterations were predicted using SpliceSiteFinder-like, MaxEntScan, NNSplice, Genesplicer, and Human Splicing Finder, which are also available in Alamut V2.7 (Interactive Biosoftware).

Results

Patients and mutation analysis

We studied 20 sporadic patients offspring of unrelated parents and 22 probands offspring of consanguineous parents, all with clinical diagnosis of OI. For all patients both parents were confirmed to be unaffected. Patients who had nonconsanguineous parents were screened using a customized NGS gene panel containing previously reported OI genes (NGS-OI). Affected individuals from consanguineous families and their siblings were first subjected to homozygosity mapping using SNP arrays, and subsequently, all the AR-OI genes contained within candidate homozygous blocks larger than 1 MB were analyzed by Sanger sequencing. For patient 1010, with lethal OI type, both consanguineous parents were tested with the NGS-OI-specific gene panel due to lack of proband material. All mutations were verified by Sanger sequencing and confirmed to segregate with the disease in the corresponding family. Missense changes were subjected to in silico pathogenicity analysis and ExAC population allele frequencies were examined for all variants. Appropriate informed consent was obtained from patients or patients’ guardians according to the declaration of Helsinki principles of medical research involving human subjects. This study was approved by the CSIC Institutional Review Board and the Medical Research Ethics Committee of the Egyptian National Research Centre.

Mutations in sporadic cases offspring of nonconsanguineous parents

We identified heterozygous mutations in COL1A1 or COL1A2 in 12/20 sporadic patients of nonrelated parents.
In six of them, DNA from both progenitors was available, and the corresponding mutations were confirmed to have arisen as de novo events. Three families referred with clinical suspect of OI-V had the recurrent c.-14C>T ITITM5 mutation characteristic of this type of OI in the heterozygous state and generated de novo (Cho et al. 2012; Semler et al. 2012), and a 35-year-old female described with short stature, vertebral fractures, and early-onset osteoporosis was found with a heterozygous frameshift mutation in WNT1. The same mutation was also detected in the heterozygous state in her mother who only presented osteoporosis after menopause. Finally, one patient was the result of a recessive trait due to compound heterozygous mutations in SERPINF1 and no mutations were detected in three cases (Table 1). In total, six mutations were novel including two nucleotide deletions in WNT1 and SERPINF1 and four glycine substitutions affecting Gly-XY tripeptide repeats of the z1(I) or z2(I) chains. Gly-XY repeats are the main component of α-chains and the requirement of glycines every three amino acids for collagen I triple helix formation has been largely documented (Dalgleish 1997).

Mutations in patients offspring of consanguineous parents

Affected individuals from consanguineous families were identified with homozygous mutations in the following OI recessive genes: SERPINF1 (four families), CRTAP (three families), FKBP10 (two families), PLOD2 (two families), TMEM38B (two families), WNT1 (two families), LEPRE1 (one family), and PPIB (one family). No mutations were detected in five cases, and 10 mutations were novel (Table 2). Of the 10 unreported variants, four are predicted to introduce a stop codon either directly or following a frameshift, one was a deep intronic splicing mutation (c.1358+5G>A) in the two affected sisters, which creates a novel consensus acceptor splice site (CGG>CAG) that results in the activation of a pseudoxon from intron 5 (Fig. S2). The c.786+715G>A mutation was absent from the 1000 Genome Database.

Disparity of phenotypes associated with PLOD2 mutations

Egyptian families 91 and 1020 were linked to PLOD2 by homoyzogosity mapping. This gene was contained within a 32 Mb homozygous block in the index patient of family 91 and within a region of homoyzogosity of 90 Mb shared by the two affected siblings of family 1020. Sequencing of PLOD2 in the proband of each family revealed a homozygous donor splice site mutation in intron 12 (c.1358+5G>A) in the affected girl of family 91, previously reported by our group in another Egyptian patient (Puig-Hervas et al. 2012), and a novel homozygous missense mutation, p.Trp561Arg, in the affected sisters of family 1020. The new amino acid change involves a highly conserved residue from exon 16 which is adjacent to the exon 17 cluster of missense mutations (R619H, G622V, G622C, V627A, T629I) associated with Bruck syndrome 2 (BRKS2; MIM: 601865) (van der Slot et al. 2003; Ha-Vinh et al. 2004; Puig-Hervas et al. 2012; Zhou et al. 2014). BRKS is a recessively inherited form of OI that includes congenital contractures as a distinguishing feature (McPherson and Clemens 1997) and is caused by PLOD2 or FKBP10 mutations (Shaheen et al. 2010). Notably, the patients from families 91 and 1020 showed quite different phenotypes (Fig. S3). The proband from family 91 is a 9-year-old girl with no congenital contractures. Her first fracture occurred at 6 years of age and afterward there was an average of 1–2 fractures/year. She had a short stature (height: −4.0 SD; weight: +0.4 SD; head circumference: +0.3 SD), blue sclera, very mild
Table 1. Mutations in sporadic patients offspring of nonconsanguineous parents.

| Lab family no. | Origin | Gene | Heterozygous mutation | Protein effect | Splicing variant | CADD V1.3 | SIFT | Polyphen | Mutation Taster | Population database frequencies | De novo | Novel | OI type/severity score |
|----------------|--------|------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|------|---------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------|-------|----------------------|
| 3              | Egypt  | COL1A1 | c.1155+1G>A          | p.?           | Y               |           |      |         |                 |                               |         | n.p.  | I/6                  |
| 8              | Egypt  | COL1A1 | c.1155+1G>C          | p.?           | Y               |           |      |         |                 |                               |         | n.p.  | III/13               |
| 12             | Egypt  | COL1A1 | c.1299+1G>C          | p.?           | Y               |           |      |         |                 |                               |         | n.p.  | I/10                 |
| 18             | Egypt  | COL1A1 | c.740G>T             | p.Gly247Val   | –               | 25.2      | Del (0)|         | Disease causing (1.0) |                             | n.p.    | Y     | III/10               |
| 33             | Ecuador| COL1A2 | c.1036G>A            | p.Gly346Ser   | –               | 25.9      | Del (0)|         | Disease causing (1.0) |                             | n.p.    | Y     | I/15                 |
| 39             | Spain  | –     | –                    | –             | –               | –         |      |         |                 |                               |         | n.p.  | I                   |
| 46             | Spain  | COL1A2 | c.1406G>C            | p.Gly469Ala   | –               | 20.3      | Del (0)|         | Disease causing (1.0) |                             | n.p.    | Y     | IV                   |
| 51             | Spain  | COL1A2 | c.1009G>A            | p.Gly337Ser   | –               | 26.5      | Del (0)|         | Disease causing (1.0) |                             | n.p.    | Y     | IV                   |
| 54             | Spain  | COL1A1 | c.3505G>A            | p.Gly1169Ser  | –               | 26.4      | Del (0)|         | Disease causing (1.0) |                             | n.p.    | Y     | IV                   |
| 62             | Spain  | –     | –                    | –             | –               | –         |      |         |                 |                               |         | n.p.  | IV                  |
| 72             | Spain  | SERPINF1| Maternal allele: c.271_279 dupGCCCTCTCG | p.Ala91_ Ser93dup | – | – | 50 | Del (0) | Disease causing (1.0) | AMR 0.0086% SAS 0.0061% NFE 0.0045% | n.p. | Y | III |
| 83             | Turkey | COL1A2 | c.1117G>C            | p.Gly373Arg   | –               | 32        | Del (0)|         | Disease causing (1.0) |                             | n.p.    | Y     | Y                   |
| 88             | Turkey | COL1A1 | c.2533G>A            | p.Gly845Arg   | –               | 28.0      | Del (0)|         | Disease causing (1.0) |                             | n.p.    | Y     | Y                   |
| 90             | Spain  | WNT1  | c.1026delC           | p.Glu343Serfs*50 | – | – | – | n.p. | Early-onset osteoporosis with fractures | |
| 1002           | Turkey | –     | –                    | –             | –               | –         |      |         |                 |                               |         | n.p.  | Y                   |
| 1005           | Spain  | IFITM5| c.-14C>T             | p.Met1ext-5   | –               | –         |      |         |                 |                               |         | Y     | V                   |
| 1016           | Spain  | IFITM5| c.-14C>T             | p.Met1ext-5   | –               | –         |      |         |                 |                               |         | Y     | V                   |
| 1017           | Spain  | COL1A1 | c.581G>A             | p.Gly194Asp   | –               | 26.1      | Del (0)|         | Disease causing (1.0) |                             | n.p.    | Y     | Y                   |
| 1019           | Venezuela| COL1A2 | c.1073G>A            | p.Gly358Asp   | –               | 32.0      | Del (0)|         | Disease causing (1.0) |                             | n.p.    | Y     | Y                   |
| 1027           | Spain  | IFITM5| c.-14C>T             | p.Met1ext-5   | –               | –         |      |         |                 |                               |         | Y     | V                   |

Mutations were classified as novel, when absent from the LOVD database for OI and HGMD. Unknown protein effect: p.? SIFT: Del: deleterious; Polyphen Prob dam: probably damaging. Allele frequencies were obtained from ExAC with the help of Alamut software. AMR: Hispano-Americans; NFE: Non-Finnish Europeans; SAS: South Asians. Variants not present in ExAC are indicated with n.p. OI type (Silence et al. 1979; Glorieux et al. 2000) and severity score (Aglan et al. 2012) are reported when available. COL1A1: NM_000088.3; COL1A2: NM_000089.3; IFITM5: NM_001025295.2; SERPINF1: NM_002615.5; WNT1: NM_005430.3.
| Lab family no. | Origin | Gene | Homozygous mutation | Protein effect | Splicing variant | CADD V1.3 | SIFT | Polyphen Mutation Taster | Population database frequencies | Novel | OI type/ severity score | Affected siblings |
|---------------|--------|------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|-----|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1             | Egypt  | TMEM38B | g.32476_53457delinsATTAAGGTTATA | p.? | – | – | – | – | – | n.p. | n.p. | III/15 | Y |
| 44            | Turkey | TMEM38B | c.507G>A | p.Trp169* | – | – | – | – | – | n.p. | n.p. | Y | III/17 No |
| 53            | Egypt  | CRTPA | c.1046A>G | p.Asp349Gly | New donor site predicted | 21.0 | Del (0) | Benign (0.037) | Disease causing (1.0) | AMR 0.0086% SAS 0.0061% NFE 0.0045% | IV/13 No |
| 67            | Egypt  | SERPINF1 | c.271_279dupGCCCTCTCG | p.Ala91_Ser93dup | – | – | – | – | – | n.p. | Y | IV/12 Y |
| 69            | Egypt  | SERPINF1 | c.786+715G>A | p.Lys262_Ile263ins21 | Y | 35.0 | Del (0) | Prob dam (1.00) | Disease causing (1.0) | AF 0.049% AMR 0.00866% EAS 0.012% NFE 0.015% SAS 0.0061% | IV/14 No |
| 81            | Turkey | WNT1 | c.421C>T | p.Arg141Cys | – | 25.9 | Del (0) | Prob dam (0.999) | Disease causing (1.0) | n.p. | Y | III/13 Y |
| 85            | Egypt  | FKBP10 | c.831dupC | p.Gly278Argfs*95 | – | – | – | – | – | n.p. | Y | II/lethal No |
| 301           | Egypt  | SERPINF1 | c.1091G>A | p.Trp364* | – | – | – | – | – | n.p. | Y | III/15 No |
| 302           | Egypt  | LEPR1 | c.9dupA | p.Arg4Thrfs*33 | – | – | – | – | – | n.p. | Y | III/13 Y |
| 89            | Egypt  | CRTPA | c.452T>C | p.Leu151Pro | 25.9 | Del (0) | Prob dam (0.999) | Disease causing (1.0) | AF 0.049% AMR 0.00866% EAS 0.012% NFE 0.015% SAS 0.0061% | IV/14 No |
| 91            | Egypt  | PLOD2 | c.1358+5G>A | p.? | Y | – | – | – | – | n.p. | SAS 0.0061% | IV/10 No |
| 93            | Egypt  | SERPINF1 | c.1091G>A (same as 301) | p.Trp364* | – | – | – | – | – | n.p. | SAS 0.0061% | IV/14 No |
| 1004          | Egypt  | FKBP10 | c.310C>T | p.Arg104* | – | – | – | – | – | n.p. | SAS 0.0061% NFE 0.0045% AFR 0.015% SAS 0.028% NFE 0.03% | Y BRKS moderate III/15 No |
| 1008          | Egypt  | WNT1 | c.506dupG | p.Cys170Leufs*6 | – | – | – | – | – | n.p. | Y | II/lethal Y |
| 1010.m        | Sudan  | CRTAP | c.1112dupT (heterozygous) | p.Tyr372Valfs*2 | – | – | – | – | – | n.p. | Y | II/lethal Y |
| 1010.f        | Sudan  | CRTAP | c.1112dupT (heterozygous) | p.Tyr372Valfs*2 | – | – | – | – | – | n.p. | Y | II/lethal Y |

(Continued)
hypotonia, wormian bones, and osteoporosis revealed by DEXA (total body Z-score: −2.5 and forearm Z-score: −4.4). In contrast, the two sisters from family 1020 had a very severe form of BRKS. Both, the proband (13 years and 7 months old) and her younger sister (4 years and 8 months old) presented grayish blue sclera, congenital joint contractures, bone deformities, kyphoscoliosis, and muscle wasting of lower limbs. They were both underweight (−4.3 and −3.3 SD, respectively), short (−12.3 and −5.0 SD, respectively), and microcephalic (−6.0 and −4.0 SD, respectively). Fractures started 3 days after birth in the proband and at birth in the other sibling and recurred with an average of 10 fractures per year with severe bone pain. X-ray of upper and lower limbs in both sisters revealed thin bowed serpentine long bones with metaphyseal widening, honey comb appearance, and multiple fracture sites with callus formation. DEXA for the proband demonstrated severe osteoporosis (spine Z-score: −5.5 SD). In addition to craniosynostosis and severe developmental delay (SQ: 26 by Vineland Social Maturity Scale), the younger sister had facial palsy since birth. 3D skull scan CT revealed bilateral premature closure of coronal and lambdoid sutures, closed posterior fontanelle, prominent cortical sulci, basal cistern, and dilatation of ventricular system.

**Differential diagnosis of OI**

Five of the 22 probands of consanguineous families yielded a negative result for mutations in AR-OI genes. These patients were either not linked to any of the reported AR-OI loci by homozygosity mapping or were detected with no mutations after sequencing the candidate genes embedded in the corresponding homozygous regions. As this suggested the possibility of additional OI genes, we performed WES in four of these patients (families 16, 30, 84, 1007). The fifth proband was analyzed with the NGS-OI panel (family 1009). Despite parental consanguinity, the two affected children from families 30 and 1009 were found to have COL1A1 heterozygous mutations which were demonstrated to be de novo following analysis of the corresponding sequence of their progenitors (Table 3). WES data in the three other remaining probands showed no pathogenic changes in COL1A1/2 or any other OI genes, and consequently, this prompted us to search for rare variants contained within the candidate homozygous regions previously uncovered by the SNP arrays. As a result, we identified a homozygous nonsense mutation (p.Trp190*) in the voltage-gated sodium channel encoded by SCN9A in the proband of family 84 that was also in homozygosis in her affected aunt, and a homozygous missense change involving a conserved residue of the extracellular domain of the

| Table 2. Continued. | Lab | family no. | Origin | Gene | Splicing variant | CADD V1.3 | SIFT | Polyphen | Mutation Taster |
|---------------------|-----|------------|-------|------|-----------------|----------|------|----------|-----------------|
| 1011                | Egypt | PPIB | c.25A>G | p.Met9Val | 18.47 | 1.0 | dam | del (10) |
| 1020                | Egypt | PLOD2 | c.1828T>C | p.Trp610Arg | 28.5 | 1.0 | del | dam (10) |

Mutations were classified as novel, when absent from the LOVD database for OI and HGMD. Only the parents of case 1010 were tested owing to neonatal lethality. The same mutation was identified in the heterozygous state in the two progenitors. Unknown protein effect: p.? SIFT: Del: deleterious; Tol: tolerated; Polyphen Prob dam: probably damaging; Poss dam: possibly damaging. Allele frequencies were obtained from ExAC with the help of Alamut software. AFR: Africans; AMR: Hispano-Americans; EAS: East Asians; NFE: Non-Finnish Europeans; SAS: South Asians. Variants not present in ExAC are indicated as n.p.. Sillence OI type (Sillence et al. 1979) and severity score (Aglan et al. 2012) are reported when available. Mutations indicated with Ψ are explained in Appendix S1.

Variants included: CRTAP: NM_006371.4; FKBP10: NM_021939.3; LEPRE1: NM_022356.3; PLOD2: NM_182943.2; PPIB: NM_000942.4; SERPINF1: NM_002615.5 and NG_028180.1; TMEM38B: NM_018112.2 and NG_032971.1; WNT1: NM_005430.3.
neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase 1, NTRK1 (p.Pro311Leu) in the index patient of family 16 (Fig. S4). Remarkably, SCN9A is associated with congenital indifference to pain (CIP; MIM: 243000) and NTRK1 with congenital insensitivity to pain with anhidrosis (CIPA, MIM: 256800) (Mardy et al. 1999; Cox et al. 2006). The third proband, from family 1007, had a missense mutation in SLC2A2 (p.Gly119Arg), affecting also a conserved amino acid. SLC2A2 codes for a glucose transporter and is mutated in Fanconi–Bickel syndrome (FBS; MIM: 227810) (Santer et al. 1997). The selected variants in SCN9A, NTRK1, and SLC2A2 were not in the ExAC database, were confirmed to segregate with the disease in the three families and were estimated as pathogenic by the four in silico programs we used for predicting pathogenicity (Table 3). To the best of our knowledge, they represent novel mutations. Subsequent re-evaluation of the phenotype was consistent with the molecular findings especially in patients from families 84 and 1007 (Appendix S1). The proband from family 16 had dry skin and anhidrosis as occurs with CIPA patients having NTRK1 mutations, but could still feel pain and superficial sensations, which suggests that the p.Pro311Leu substitution is likely to act as a hypomorphic mutation (Appendix S1 for clinical descriptions and Fig. S4).

Discussion

Herein, we have characterized the mutation spectrum of a large cohort of OI patients with no parental positive history of this disease. The results of this study show that sporadic patients from nonconsanguineous relationships commonly have heterozygous COL1A1 or COL1A2 mutations generated de novo, whereas mutations in other dominant genes or compound heterozygous mutations in recessive genes are rare in these cases. Sporadic patients with OI type V represent an exception, since they consistently have the c.-14C>T IFITM5 mutation typical of this type of OI (Rauch et al. 2013). In a patient with a mild phenotype, initially thought as sporadic, we found a new dominant pathogenic variant in WNT1. Interestingly, the mother of this patient carried the same mutation and her only complaint was osteoporosis after menopause. Thus, WNT1 mutant variants not only can result in dominant or recessive inheritance ([Keupp et al. 2013] and Tables 1 and 2), but can also show variable expressivity. No mutations were detected in three sporadic cases born to nonrelated parents following NGS-OI panel testing. Although this could be an indication of additional unraveled causative OI genes for these cases, it needs to be taken into account that deep intronic mutations or dosage variations have not been addressed by our screening methodology. Further studies in these three

| Lab family no. | Origin | Gene | Mutation | Probing variant | Protein effect | Population database frequencies | Novel score | Affected siblings | OI type/ severity/ score | Affected aunt | Affected siblings |
|----------------|--------|------|----------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 16             | Egypt  | NTRK1| c.932C>T (homozygous) p.Pro311Leu | c.932C>T (homozygous) p.Pro311Leu | p.Pro311Leu | -                               | 33.0 Del (0) Prob dam (1.00) Disease causing | Y            | No             | n.p. IV/11 No |
| 30             | Egypt  | COL1A1| c.3226G>A (de novo; heterozygous) p.Gly1076Ser | c.3226G>A (de novo; heterozygous) p.Gly1076Ser | p.Gly1076Ser | -                               | 33.0 Del (0) Prob dam (1.00) Disease causing | Y            | No             | n.p. IV/11 No |
| 84             | Egypt  | SCN9A | c.570G>A (homozygous) p.Trp190* | c.570G>A (homozygous) p.Trp190* | p.Trp190* | -                               | 25.3 Del (0) Prob dam (1.00) Disease causing | Y            | No             | n.p. IV/11 No |
| 1007           | Egypt  | SLC2A2| c.355G>A (homozygous) p.Gly119Arg | c.355G>A (homozygous) p.Gly119Arg | p.Gly119Arg | -                               | 27.6 Del (0) Prob dam (1.00) Disease causing | Y            | No             | n.p. IV/11 No |
| 1009           | Egypt  | COL1A1| c.2299G>A (heterozygous) | c.2299G>A (heterozygous) | p.Gly767Ser | -                               | 33.0 Del (0) Prob dam (1.00) Disease causing | Y            | No             | n.p. IV/11 No |
| Mutations were classified as novel when absent from LOVD database for OI or HGMD. SIFT: Del: deleterious; Polyphen Prob dam: probably damaging. The five variants were not present in ExAC (n.p.). Sillence OI type (Sillence et al. 1979) and severity score (Aglan et al. 2012) are indicated. COL1A1: NM_000088.3; COL1A2: NM_000089.8; WNT1: NM_000219.3; IFITM5: NM_012477.3.

© 2016 The Authors. Molecular Genetics & Genomic Medicine published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc.
patients including WES analysis in a trio manner (proband and parents) are required to clarify the underlying genetic defect in each of these patients. In consanguineous families, all the affected subjects were identified with homozygous changes in recessive genes except for two probands who to our surprise had de novo \( \text{COLIA1} \) pathogenic variants. Thus, screening of \( \text{COLIA1} \) and \( \text{COLIA2} \) is recommended also in consanguineous families. Concerning AR-OI genes, our study has confirmed in additional patients, that mutations in \( \text{PLOD2} \) are associated with phenotypes of variable severity ranging from mild OI to very severe BRKS. This has previously been reported only once, most likely due to the low rate of \( \text{PLOD2} \) homozygous change (c.1358+5G>A) detected in the proband of family 91 was previously reported by our group in another independent Egyptian patient of consanguineous parents (Puig-Hervas et al. 2012). In this report, the c.1358+5G>A variant was subjected to minigene analysis and in this system, no production of wild-type product was observed, indicating that it is likely to be a fully penetrant mutation (Puig-Hervas et al. 2012). Comparing the phenotype of the two patients with the same \( \text{PLOD2} \) mutation, both have no contractures and white sclera, but differ in the severity of the condition. The patient reported in Puig-Hervas et al. 2012 had more than 10 fractures per year and kyphoscoliosis with a clinical severity score (CSS) of 16 (severe) (Aglan et al. 2012). In contrast, the patient of this study presented 1–2 fractures per year and mild kyphosis, with a CSS of 10 (moderate severity). Further to this, the proband of family 91 was identified with myopathy evidenced by electromyogram and muscle biopsy histology also revealed selective type 2 atrophy as a nonspecific myopathic feature. This finding was not observed in the patient reported earlier with the same mutation. Because exome sequencing was not performed in proband 91, the myopathy of this patient could result from another variant in a different gene. However, it should be noted that abnormalities in muscle fibers in addition to bone fragility have been described in a recently developed \( \text{plod2} \) mutant zebrafish, and thus there is also the possibility of the muscle dysfunction of this patient being part of the phenotypic spectrum associated with mutations in \( \text{PLOD2} \) (Gistelink et al. 2016).

In family 1020, one of the affected sisters also identified with a \( \text{PLOD2} \) mutation, had in addition to bone fragility and congenital contractures, an unusual association of craniosynostosis and microcephaly with intellectual disability. Since this is not a typical feature of BRKS and because of the parental consanguinity, we are inclined to think that this is likely to be due to a different associated condition for which we cannot figure out a definite syndrome.

Our data also suggest that mutations in \( \text{SERPINF1} \) might be the most frequent finding among families with recessive inheritance. In agreement with this, while this manuscript was under review, a study of 598 OI individuals was published in which \( \text{SERPINF1} \) followed by \( \text{CRTAP} \) were also identified as the genes more frequently mutated in AR-OI (Bardai et al. 2016). Nevertheless, this has to be confirmed by further studies.

Three patients from two independent consanguineous families with clinical features suggestive of OI proved to have mutations in \( \text{SCN9A} \) (two patients) and \( \text{NRTK1} \) (one patient) which are associated with CIP, and an additional patient had a missense change in the FBS gene \( \text{SLC2A2} \). Hence, these two conditions should be considered in the differential diagnosis of OI, especially during the first years of life when other distinctive clinical signs of CIP or FBS are not evident. CIP patients are often reported with recurrent bone fractures (Schulman et al. 2001; Perez-Lopez et al. 2015; Phatarakijnirund et al. 2016), and although this could be explained as a consequence of the absence of pain perception, it could also be indicative of a possible role of the nociceptive neurons in bone homeostasis. The \( \text{NTRK1} \) patient from this study is pointing to the latest as this girl was found to have osteoporosis by DEXA (Appendix S1); however, further DEXA studies of CIP patients are required to be able to draw a reliable conclusion. How nociceptive fibers could influence the biology of bone is largely unknown, although there exists the possibility that they could regulate bone remodeling. Relative to this, blockage of Cav2.2 channels in nociceptors was shown to induce the osteoclast activator RANKL in a preclinical joint inflammation model generated in mice (Baddack et al. 2015). The connection between \( \text{SLC2A2} \) and bone fragility is much clear since hypophosphatemia and rickets are key clinical features of FBS and low phosphate levels result in deficient bone mineralization. The inactivation of the \( \text{SLC2A2} \) glucose transporter impairs renal tubular reabsorption of phosphate due to proximal renal tubular dysfunction secondary to glycogen accumulation. Differential diagnosis of OI has been previously hinted in FBS patients by Hadipour et al. 2013, who reported a 3.5 year girl presenting with recurrent bone fractures and atypical clinical presentation that was initially diagnosed as OI, but whose correct diagnosis as FBS was confirmed by molecular studies (Hadipour et al. 2013). There are also other reports indicating that wide phenotypic variability adds difficulty for accurate diagnosis of such rare disorder. For example, atypical or mild presentation with absent hepatomegaly and short stature in two sisters was described by Grunert et al. 2012. Our patient at presentation had features of nutritional rickets which improved with treatment. On follow up, he showed short stature, growth retardation,
mild hepatomegaly, fasting hypoglycemia but no glucosuria nor aminoaciduria. He also had multiple fractures, wormian bones, and severe osteoporosis in DEXA, which are typical characteristics of OI, thus making it difficult to reach a definite diagnosis by clinical assessment only. Similarly, the patient with NTRK1 mutation had on one hand repeated fractures and osteoporotic features, and on the other anhidrosis, but could feel pain and superficial sensations. Our results emphasize the importance of molecular data to confirm the diagnosis and help in proper counseling and management. Particularly, in developing countries with limited access to advanced molecular studies, close and regular follow-up of patients with recurrent fractures is of utmost importance to check for other emerging symptoms and signs that appear with time and can change the diagnosis.

Acknowledgments

We thank the patients and their families for their participation in this study. We also thank the NHLBI GO Exome Sequencing Project and its ongoing studies which produced and provided exome variant calls for comparison: the Lung GO Sequencing Project (HL-102923), the WHI Sequencing Project (HL-102924), the Broad GO Sequencing Project (HL-102925), the Seattle GO Sequencing Project (HL-102926), and the Heart GO Sequencing Project (HL-103010). This work was funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness [SAF2013-43365-R] and CIBERER (ER14-PR04-ACCI13-760). None of the authors have a conflict interest related to this work.

References

Aglan, M. S., L. Hosny, R. El-Houssini, S. Abdelhadi, F. Salem, R. A. Elbanna, et al. 2012. A scoring system for the assessment of clinical severity in osteogenesis imperfecta. J. Child. Orthop. 6:29–35.

Baddack, U., S. Frahm, B. Antolin-Fontes, J. Grobe, M. Lipp, G. Muller, et al. 2015. Suppression of peripheral pain by blockade of voltage-Gated calcium 2.2 channels in nociceptors induces RANKL and impairs recovery from inflammatory arthritis in a mouse model. Arthritis Rheumatol. 67:1657–1667.

Bardai, G., P. Moffatt, F. H. Glorieux, and F. Rauch. 2016. DNA sequence analysis in 398 individuals with a clinical diagnosis of osteogenesis imperfecta: diagnostic yield and mutation spectrum. Osteoporos. Int. DOI: 10.1007/s00198-016-3709-1 [Epub ahead of print]

Barnes, A. M., E. M. Carter, W. A. Cabral, M. Weis, W. Chang, E. Makareeva, et al. 2010. Lack of cyclophilin B in osteogenesis imperfecta with normal collagen folding. N. Engl. J. Med. 362:521–528.

Byers, P. H., and R. D. Steiner. 1992. Osteogenesis imperfecta. Annu. Rev. Med. 43:269–282.

Caparros-Martin, J. A., M. Valencia, V. Pulido, V. Martinez-Glez, I. Rueda-Arenas, K. Amr, et al. 2013. Clinical and molecular analysis in families with autosomal recessive osteogenesis imperfecta identifies mutations in five genes and suggests genotype-phenotype correlations. Am. J. Med. Genet. A 161A:1354–1369.

Cho, T. J., K. E. Lee, S. K. Lee, S. J. Song, K. J. Kim, D. Jeon, et al. 2012. A single recurrent mutation in the 5'-UTR of IFITM5 causes osteogenesis imperfecta type V. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 91:343–348.

Chu, M. L., C. J. Williams, G. Pepe, J. L. Hirsch, D. J. Prockop, and F. Ramirez. 1983. Internal deletion in a collagen gene in a perinatal lethal form of osteogenesis imperfecta. Nature 304:78–80.

Cox, J. I., F. Reimann, A. K. Nicholas, G. Thornton, E. Roberts, K. Springell, et al. 2006. An SCN9A channelopathy causes congenital inability to experience pain. Nature 444:894–898.

Dalgleish, R. 1997. The human type I collagen mutation database. Nucleic Acids Res. 25:181–187.

van Dijk, F. S., M. C. Zillikens, D. Micha, M. Riessland, C. L. Marcelis, C. E. de Die-Smulders, et al. 2013. PLS3 mutations in X-linked osteoporosis with fractures. N. Engl. J. Med. 369:1529–1536.

Forlino, A., and J. C. Marini. 2016. Osteogenesis imperfecta. Lancet 387:1657–1671.

Garbes, L., K. Kim, A. Riess, H. Hoyer-Kuhn, F. Beleggia, A. Bevot, et al. 2015. Mutations in SEC24D, encoding a component of the COPII machinery, cause a syndromic form of osteogenesis imperfecta. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 96:432–439.

Gistelinck, C., P. Eckhard Witten, A. Huyssseune, S. Symoens, F. Malfait, D. Lario nova, et al. 2016. Loss of type I collagen telopeptide lysyl hydroxylation causes musculoskeletal abnormalities in a zebrafish model of Bruck syndrome. J. Bone Miner. Res. doi: 10.1002/jbmr.2977. [Epub ahead of print]

Glorieux, F. H., F. Rauch, H. Plotkin, L. Ward, R. Travers, P. J. Roughley, et al. 2000. Type V Osteogenesis Imperfecta: a new form of brittle bone disease. J. Bone Miner. Res. 15:1650–1658.

Grunert, S. C., K. O. Schwab, M. Pohl, J. O. Sass, and R. Santer. 2012. Fanconi-Bickel syndrome: GLUT2 mutations associated with a mild phenotype. Mol. Genet. Metab. 105:433–437.

Hadjipour, F., P. Sarkheil, M. Noruzinia, Z. Hadipour, T. Baghdadi, and Y. Shafeqghati. 2013. Fanconi-Bickel syndrome versus osteogenesis imperfecta: an Iranian case with a novel mutation in glucose transporter 2 gene, and review of literature. Indian J. Hum. Genet. 19:84–86.

Ha-Vinh, R., Y. Alany, R. A. Bank, A. B. Campos-Xavier, A. Zankl, A. Superti-Furga, et al. 2004. Phenotypic and molecular characterization of Bruck syndrome (osteogenesis imperfecta). J. Child. Orthop. 6:29–35.
imperfecta with contractures of the large joints) caused by a recessive mutation in PLOD2. Am. J. Med. Genet. A 131:115–120.

Keupp, K., F. Beleggia, H. Kayserili, A. M. Barnes, M. Steiner, O. Semler, et al. 2013. Mutations in WNT1 cause different forms of bone fragility. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 92:565–574.

Kircher, M., D. M. Witten, P. Jain, B. J. O’Roak, G. M. Cooper, and J. Shendure. 2014. A general framework for estimating the relative pathogenicity of human genetic variants. Nat. Genet. 46:310–315.

Koboldt, D. C., K. Chen, T. Wylie, D. E. Larson, M. D. McLellan, E. R. Mardis, et al. 2009. VarScan: variant detection in massively parallel sequencing of individual and pooled samples. Bioinformatics 25:2283–2285.

Li, H., B. Handsaker, A. Wysoker, T. Fennell, J. Ruan, N. Homer, et al. 2009. The sequence Alignment/Map format and SAMtools. Bioinformatics 25:2078–2079.

Lindert, U., W. A. Cabral, S. Ausavarat, S. Tongkobpetch, K. Ludin, A. M. Barnes, et al. 2016. MBTPS2 mutations cause defective regulated intramembrane proteolysis in X-linked osteogenesis imperfecta. Nat. Commun. 7:11920.

Mardy, S., Y. Miura, F. Endo, I. Matsuda, L. Sztirma, P. Frossard, et al. 1999. Congenital insensitivity to pain with anhidrosis: novel mutations in the TRKA (NTRK1) gene encoding a high-affinity receptor for nerve growth factor. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 64:1570–1579.

McKenna, A., M. Hanna, E. Banks, A. Sivachenko, K. Cibulskis, A. Kernytsky, et al. 2010. The genome analysis toolkit: a MapReduce framework for analyzing next-generation DNA sequencing data. Genome Res. 20:1297–1303.

McPherson, E., and M. Clemens. 1997. Bruck syndrome (osteoogenesis imperfecta with congenital joint contractures): review and report on the first North American case. Am. J. Med. Genet. 70:28–31.

Mendoza-Londono, R., S. Fahiminiya, J. Majewski, Care4Rare Canada C, M. Tetreault, J. Nadaf, P. Kannu, et al. 2015. Recessive osteogenesis imperfecta caused by missense mutations in SPARC. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 96:979–985.

Perez-Lopez, L. M., M. Cabrera-Gonzalez, D. Gutierrez-de la Iglesia, S. Ricart, and G. Knorr-Gimenez. 2015. Update review and clinical presentation in congenital insensitivity to pain and anhidrosis. Case Rep. Pediatr. 2015:589852.

Phatarakijnirund, V., S. Mumm, W. H. McAlister, D. V. Novack, D. Wenkert, K. L. Clements, et al. 2016. Congenital insensitivity to pain: fracturing without apparent skeletal pathobiology caused by an autosomal dominant, second mutation in SCN11A encoding voltage-gated sodium channel 1.9. Bone 84:289–298.

Puig-Hervas, M. T., S. Temtamy, M. Aglan, M. Valencia, V. Martinez-Glez, M. J. Ballesta-Martinez, et al. 2012. Mutations in PLOD2 cause autosomal-recessive connective tissue disorders within the Bruck syndrome—osteogenesis imperfecta phenotypic spectrum. Hum. Mutat. 33:1444–1449.

Rauch, F., P. Moffatt, M. Cheung, P. Roughley, L. Lalic, A. M. Lund, et al. 2013. Osteogenesis imperfecta type V: marked phenotypic variability despite the presence of the IFITM5 c.-14C>T mutation in all patients. J. Med. Genet. 50:21–24.

Santer, R., R. Schneppenheim, A. Dombrowski, H. Gotze, B. Steinmann, and J. Schaub. 1997. Mutations in GLUT2, the gene for the liver-type glucose transporter, in patients with Fanconi-Bickel syndrome. Nat. Genet. 17:324–326.

Schulman, H., V. Tsodikow, M. Einhorn, Y. Levy, Z. Shorer, and Y. Hertzau. 2001. Congenital insensitivity to pain with anhidrosis (CIPA): the spectrum of radiologic findings. Pediatr. Radiol. 31:701–705.

Semler, O., L. Garbes, K. Keupp, D. Swan, K. Zimmermann, J. Becker, et al. 2012. A mutation in the 5’-UTR of IFITM5 creates an in-frame start codon and causes autosomal-dominant osteogenesis imperfecta type V with hyperplastic callus. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 91:349–357.

Shaheen, R., M. Al-Owain, N. Sakati, Z. S. Alzayed, and F. S. Alkuraya. 2010. FKBP10 and Bruck syndrome: phenotypic heterogeneity or call for reclassification? Am. J. Hum. Genet. 87:306–307; author reply 308.

Sillence, D. O., A. Senn, and D. M. Danks. 1979. Genetic heterogeneity in osteogenesis imperfecta. J. Med. Genet. 16:101–116.

van der Slot, A. J., A. M. Zuurmond, A. F. Bardoeil, C. Wijmenga, H. E. Pruijs, D. O. Sillence, et al. 2003. Identification of PLOD2 as telopeptide lysyl hydroxylase, an important enzyme in fibrosis. J. Biol. Chem. 278:40967–40972.

Van Dijk, F. S., G. Pals, R. R. Van Rijn, P. G. Nikkels, and J. M. Cobben. 2010. Classification of Osteogenesis Imperfecta revisited. Eur. J. Med. Genet. 53:1–5.

Wildeman, M., E. van Ophuizen, J. T. den Dunnen, and P. E. Taschner. 2008. Improving sequence variant descriptions in mutation databases and literature using the Mutalyzer sequence variation nomenclature checker. Hum. Mutat. 29:6–13.

Zhou, P., Y. Liu, F. Lv, M. Nie, Y. Jiang, O. Wang, et al. 2014. Novel mutations in FKBP10 and PLOD2 cause rare Bruck syndrome in Chinese patients. PLoS ONE 9: e107594.

Supporting Information

Additional Supporting Information may be found online in the supporting information tab for this article:

Appendix S1. Clinical description of patients with mutations in CIP genes and SLC2A2.
**Figure S1.** CRTAP c.1046A>G (p.Asp349Gly) may create a new donor splice site.

**Figure S2.** Mutations in consanguineous families 1 and 69.

**Figure S3.** Clinical images of patients from families 91 (A) and 1020 (B) with mutations in PLOD2, demonstrating differences in phenotype severity and the presence of joint contractures only in the affected sisters of family 1020.

**Figure S4.** SCN9A, NTRK1, and SLC2A2 mutations in patients with OI skeletal features.