

3B-INTERPRETER

Research use only

Unique ID: [Unique ID]
3billion ID: [3billion ID]

WES, Proband

PATIENT INFORMATION

Unique ID	[Unique ID]	Physician	[Physician]	Sample type	DBS
3billion ID	[3billion ID]	Department	Pediatrics	Collected on	yyyy-mm-dd
DOB* / Sex	yyyy-mm-dd / Female	Institution	[Institution]	Ordered on	yyyy-mm-dd
Ethnicity	Latino/Admixed American			Accessioned on	yyyy-mm-dd

* (YYYY-MM-DD)

CLINICAL INFORMATION

Symptoms Intellectual disability, Atrial septal defect, Cryptorchidism

RESULT SUMMARY

Primary findings	No variant reported	Additional findings	No variant reported
Secondary findings	No variant reported		

PRIMARY FINDINGS

NEGATIVE

No clinically significant variant relevant to the patient's phenotype as provided in the Human Phenotype Ontology (HPO) terms, additional memo and attached documents was identified.

PRIMARY FINDINGS INTERPRETATION

All heterozygous/homozygous/potentially compound heterozygous/hemizygous variants of uncertain significance (VUS) in an autosomal dominant/recessive/X-linked/digenic inherited disease genes associated with the phenotypes provided were reviewed. Autosomal recessive genes with at least one pathogenic/likely pathogenic variant and mitochondrial variants were also carefully reviewed but no clinically significant variants were identified as reportable. However, this does not mean that there is no genetic cause for the disease. The possibility of missing the disease-causing variant due to technical limitations and/or limited genotype-phenotype knowledge cannot be excluded (see below Recommendations #2, #3, and #5). If requested, an automated daily reanalysis will be performed and any updated results will be provided to the medical provider (see below Recommendation #5).

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

No additional variants were identified, including variants of uncertain significance (VUSs) that could not be reported as primary findings due to limited evidence of pathogenicity, even though they may explain the patient's symptoms; pathogenic, likely pathogenic variants or VUSs that may partially explain the patient's symptoms, regardless of whether they fit the mode of inheritance; or variants associated with the family history provided by the healthcare provider, regardless of the patient's current symptoms.

3B-INTERPRETER

Research use only

Unique ID: [Unique ID]

3billion ID: [3billion ID]

WES, Proband

SECONDARY FINDINGS

No clinically significant variant was identified in the 84 medically actionable secondary finding genelist recommended to be reported by the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG). However, there is a possibility of missing the disease-causing variant due to the test limitations (see below Recommendations #2, #3, and #5).

3B-INTERPRETER

Research use only

Unique ID: [Unique ID]

3billion ID: [3billion ID]

WES, Proband

RESOURCES

- Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man®: This report contains information from the Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man® (OMIM®) database, which has been obtained under a license from Johns Hopkins University. This report does not represent the entire, unmodified OMIM® database, which is available in its entirety at <http://omim.org/downloads>.
- gnomAD (genome Aggregation Database): gnomad.broadinstitute.org
- ClinVar (National Center for Biotechnology Information ClinVar Database): ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar
- HGVS (Human Genome Variation Society): varnomen.hgvs.org
- HGMD (The Human Gene Mutation Database) Professional
- MITOMAP (A human mitochondrial genome database): <https://www.mitomap.org/MITOMAP>

REFERENCES

1. Richards S et al. ACMG Laboratory Quality Assurance Committee. Standards and guidelines for the interpretation of sequence variants: a joint consensus recommendation of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology. Genet Med. 2015 May;17(5):405-24. PMID: 25741868.
2. Erin R et al. Technical standards for the interpretation and reporting of constitutional copy-number variants: a joint consensus recommendation of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) and the Clinical Genome Resource (ClinGen). Genet Med. 2020 Feb;22(2):245-257.
3. Elizabeth M et al. Specifications of the ACMG/AMP standards and guidelines for mitochondrial DNA variant interpretation. Hum Mutat. 2020 Dec;41(12):2028-2057.
4. Seo GH et al. Diagnostic yield and clinical utility of whole exome sequencing using an automated variant prioritization system, EVIDENCE. Clin Genet. 2020 Dec;98(6):562-570. PMID: 32901917.
5. Lee, K., Abul-Husn, N.S., Amendola, L.M. et al. ACMG SF v3.3 list for reporting of secondary findings in clinical exome and genome sequencing: A policy statement of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG). Genet Med. 2025 un 23;27(8):101454 PMID 40568962.
6. Dhong-Gun Won et al. 3Cnet: pathogenicity prediction of human variants using multitask learning with evolutionary constraints. Bioinformatics. 2021 Jul 16;btab529. PMID: 34270679.
7. McKenna A, Hanna M, Banks E, Sivachenko A. et al. The Genome Analysis Toolkit: a MapReduce framework for analyzing next-generation DNA sequencing data. Genome Res. 2010 Sep;20(9):1297-303. PMID: 20644199
8. Xiaoyu Chen, Ole Schulz-Trieglaff, Richard Shaw, et al. Manta v1.6.0: rapid detection of structural variants and indels for germline and cancer sequencing applications. Bioinformatics. 2016 Apr 15;32(8):1220-2. PMID: 26647377
9. Dolzhenko E, Deshpande V, Schlesinger F, et al. ExpansionHunter: a sequence-graph-based tool to analyze variation in short tandem repeat regions. Bioinformatics. 2019 Nov 15;35(22):4754-6. PMID: 31134279
10. Gardner EJ, Lam VK, Harris DN, et al. The Mobile Element Locator Tool (MELT): population-scale mobile element discovery and biology. Genome Res. 2017 Nov;27(11):1916-29. PMID: 28855259
11. Quinodoz M, Peter VG, Bedoni N, et al. AutoMap is a high performance homozygosity mapping tool using next-generation sequencing data. Nat Commun. 2021 Jan 22;12(1):518. PMID: 33483490

3B-INTERPRETER

Research use only

Unique ID: [Unique ID]

3billion ID: [3billion ID]

WES, Proband

NOTES

1. Results summary: Results are categorized into positive, inconclusive, and negative. A variant in a known disease gene that would fit the patient's phenotype is reported.

Category	Explanation
Positive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AD or XL disease: one heterozygous or hemizygous P/LP variant is identified in a known disease gene.• AR disease: one homozygous P/LP variant or two P/LP (potential) compound heterozygous variants are identified in a known disease gene.
Inconclusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AD or XL disease: one heterozygous or hemizygous VUS is identified in a known disease gene.• AR disease: At least two heterozygous or one homozygous VUS are identified in a known disease gene.• AR disease: One heterozygous P/LP variant is identified in a known disease gene.• A P/LP variant(s) are identified in a GUS that has sufficient evidence of being a disease gene.
Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No clinically significant variant that would fit the patient's phenotype well is identified.

Abbreviation: AD; autosomal dominant, AR; autosomal recessive, XL; X-linked, P; Pathogenic, LP; likely pathogenic, VUS; variant of uncertain significance, GUS; gene of uncertain significance.

2. Variant Classification: A variant is classified according to the ACMG guideline (PMID 25741868) using the type of evidence including population data, computational and predictive data, functional data, segregation data, de novo data, and allelic data.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Genetic counseling is warranted to review the test results and interpretation.
2. This test can detect single nucleotide variants, and small insertions/deletions (<50 bp) with high accuracy in most of the genomic regions. If low level mosaicism variants on autosomes and sex chromosomes, copy number variants (CNVs), structural variants (SVs) including inversions and translocations, or low heteroplasmic level mitochondrial genome variants are suspected, it is recommended to perform other tests specifically designed to detect these types of variants. Variants in regions of high sequence homology, such as pseudogenes, may be difficult to detect. Intronic variants, epigenetic factors, or variants in regulatory regions called by being near coding exons may not be interpretable.
3. The test results are based on the clinical information and family history provided in the test order. If the information provided is incorrect or insufficient, the test may not yield reliable results. If the test results have weak clinical correlations, additional testing may be required at the discretion of your medical provider. Whole exome sequencing test or Sanger sequencing test on the biological parents or other family members is recommended to confirm segregation of the variant(s).
4. Variant interpretation is based on currently available scientific and medical information that was publicly available at the time the results were reported. Therefore, the referenced data may not be current at the time of genetic counseling.
5. In case of a negative result with no significant variants reported, it does not rule-out the possibility of having a genetic condition. As new clinical/scientific information becomes available, variant classification may change and a new diagnosis can emerge. To ensure newly available information is promptly reflected in the variant interpretation for the reanalysis of the existing genomic data, 3billion performs automated daily reanalysis of the data as requested and inform the ordering medical provider if a new molecular diagnosis is identified or a variant is reclassified. The medical provider may also add new phenotypic information on the patient.
6. Physician consent for reanalysis is renewed on a 10-year cycle. After 10 years, when a physician renews the physician's consent for reanalysis, the reanalysis period will be extended for another 10 years.

3B-INTERPRETER

Research use only

Unique ID: [Unique ID]

3billion ID: [3billion ID]

WES, Proband

METHODS

Sequencing data was processed at 3billion starting from the FASTQ files. In total, 9,275,345,146 bases of sequence were generated and uniquely aligned to the Genome Reference Consortium Human Build 38 (GRCh38) and Revised Cambridge Reference Sequence (rCRS) of the mitochondrial genome, generating 78.68 mean depth-of-coverage within the 33,183,698 bases of the captured region, which is approximately 99.3% of the RefSeq protein coding region. Approximately 99.80% of the targeted bases were covered to a depth of $\geq 20\times$. Despite the insufficient coverage across 0.20% of the bases (see below for details), these metrics are consistent with high quality exome sequencing data and deemed adequate for analysis. Gene or exon level depth-of-coverage (DOC) information is available upon request. In total, 63,427 single nucleotide variants (SNV) and 11,789 small insertions and deletions (INDEL) were identified. Sequencing data analysis and variant interpretation were performed using 3billion's proprietary system, EVIDENCE v4.2 (Clin Genet. 2020;98:562-570). EVIDENCE incorporates bioinformatics pipeline for calling SNV/INDEL based on the GATK best practices (GATK v4.4.0, Genome Res. 2010;20:1297-303) and 3bCNV v2.1, an internally developed tool, for calling CNV (copy number variants) including aneuploidy based on the DOC information when appropriate control samples are available. It also incorporates Mutect2 v4.4.0 (Genome Res. 2010;20:1297-303) for calling lower level heteroplasmic SNV/INDEL in the mitochondrial genome, ExpansionHunter v5.0.0 (Bioinformatics. 2019;35:4754-6) for calling repeat expansion variants, MELT v2.2.2 (Genome Res. 2017;27:1916-29) for calling mobile element insertion variants, AutoMap v1.2 (Nat Commun. 2021;12:518) for detecting regions of homozygosity (ROH). Variant Effect Predictor v104.2 (VEP, Ensembl, Genome Biology 2016;17:122) is used for variant annotation. Variants were prioritized based on the guideline recommended by the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) and the Association for Molecular Pathology (AMP) (Genet Med. 2015;17:405-424, Genet Med. 2020;22:245-257, and Hum Mutat. 2020;41:2028-2057) in the context of the patient's phenotype, relevant family history and previous test results provided by the ordering physician. Only variants deemed clinically significant and relevant to the patient's clinical indications at the time of variant interpretation are reported. The VCF files and/or annotated small variant lists are available upon request.

ADDITIONAL MEMO

Ginecoid lipoid distribution, microorchidea, normal male karyotype (46, XY), high sexual hormone-binding globulin 23.7nmol/L (normal range 72-220nmom/L), high Bioavailable testosterone 26.5 (0.2 - 3.4), high Free testosterone 2.35pg (0.15-0.6pg), HbA1c: 6.1%

3B-INTERPRETER

Research use only

Unique ID: [Unique ID]

3billion ID: [3billion ID]

WES, Proband

DISCLAIMER

This research service was developed by 3billion for the purpose of analyzing and interpreting single nucleotide variants, small insertions and deletions, and structural variants from whole exome sequencing data generated by an external laboratory. The interpretation depends on the quality of the sequencing data. However, because the sequencing data is generated from an external laboratory, 3billion does not take responsibility for the quality of the sequencing data provided. This report may not be copied or reproduced, except in its totality.

ACCREDITATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS

CAP License #

8750906, AU-ID# 2052626

CLIA ID #

99D2274041

This case has been comprehensively reviewed by our clinical team of physicians, geneticists and informaticists.

Report electronically signed by:



Go Hun Seo, M.D, Ph.D.

Chief Medical Officer & Laboratory Director