

Albinism Panel

Test code: DE0801

Is a 26 gene panel that includes assessment of non-coding variants.

Is ideal for patients with a clinical suspicion of oculocutaneous albinism.

Exception to reporting: The *TYR* c.1205G>A, p.(Arg402Gln) variant is considered as a possible risk factor for albinism. This variant is reported only for individuals with albinism, in cases where also a heterozygous disease-causing *TYR* variant is identified.

About Albinism

The Blueprint Genetics Albinism Panel can be used to differentiate between isolated ocular or oculocutaneous albinism and syndromic albinisms such as Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome, Chediak Higashi Syndrome and Griscelli syndrome. Moreover, subtyping of oculocutaneous albinism is known to provide prognostic information about visual impairment, neurological involvement and immunodeficiency involvement in Griscelli syndrome for example. The prevalence of oculocutaneous albinism is estimated to 1:17,000, Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome 1:500,000-1,000,000 in non-Puerto Rican populations (in Northwestern Puerto Rico 1:1,800). Both Chediak Higashi Syndrome and Griscelli syndrome are extremely rare. Both isolated and syndromic albinism is generally inherited in autosomal recessive manner but X-linked inheritance is observed in patients with *GPR143* mutations and dominant inheritance in patients with *MITF* mutations.

Availability

4 weeks

Gene Set Description

Genes in the Albinism Panel and their clinical significance

Gene	Associated phenotypes	Inheritance	ClinVar	HGMD
AP3B1	Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome	AR	14	34
BLOC1S3	Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome	AR	2	4
BLOC1S6	Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome	AR	1	2
C10ORF11	Albinism, oculocutaneous, type VII	AR	5	11
DTNBP1	Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome	AR	2	3
EDN3	Hirschsprung disease, Central hypoventilation syndrome, congenital, Waardenburg syndrome	AD/AR	7	21
EDNRB	Hirschsprung disease, ABCD syndrome, Waardenburg syndrome	AD/AR	12	66
GPR143	Nystagmus, congenital, Ocular albinism	XL	22	181
HPS1*	Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome	AR	28	55
HPS3*	Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome	AR	10	17
HPS4	Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome	AR	16	22

HPS5	Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome	AR	20	31
HPS6	Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome	AR	13	37
<u>LYST*</u>	Chediak-Higashi syndrome	AR	50	97
MC1R	Increased analgesia from kappa-opioid receptor agonist, Skin/hair/eye pigmentation, variation in, 2, Melanoma, cutaneous malignant	AR	4	86
MITF	Tietz albinism-deafness syndrome, Waardenburg syndrome, Coloboma, osteopetrosis, microphthalmia, macrocephaly, albinism, and deafness (COMMAD)	AD/AR	32	58
MLPH	Griscelli syndrome, type 3	AR	4	6
MYO5A	Griscelli syndrome	AR	7	9
OCA2	Albinism, brown oculocutaneous, Albinism, oculocutaneous, Skin/hair/eye pigmentation	AR	43	310
PAX3	Craniofacial-deafness-hand syndrome, Waardenburg syndrome	AD/AR	54	149
RAB27A	Griscelli syndrome, Elejalde syndrome	AR	18	54
SLC24A5	Albinism, oculocutaneous, type VI	AR	8	25
SLC38A8	Foveal hypoplasia 2	AR	11	18
SLC45A2	Skin/hair/eye pigmentation, Oculocutaneous albinism	AR	16	156
<u>TYR*</u>	Albinism, oculocutaneous	AR	77	441
TYRP1	Albinism, oculocutaneous	AR	10	55

*

Some, or all, of the gene is duplicated in the genome. [Read more.](#)

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The gene has suboptimal coverage (means <90% of the gene's target nucleotides are covered at >20x with mapping quality score (MQ>20) reads), and/or the gene has exons listed under Test limitations section that are not included in the panel as they are not sufficiently covered with high quality sequence reads.

The sensitivity to detect variants may be limited in genes marked with an asterisk (*) or number sign (#). Due to possible limitations these genes may not be available as single gene tests.

Gene refers to the HGNC approved gene symbol; Inheritance refers to inheritance patterns such as autosomal dominant (AD), autosomal recessive (AR), mitochondrial (mi), X-linked (XL), X-linked dominant (XLD) and X-linked recessive (XLR); ClinVar refers to the number of variants in the gene classified as pathogenic or likely pathogenic in this database ([ClinVar](#)); HGMD refers to the number of variants with possible disease association in the gene listed in Human Gene Mutation Database ([HGMD](#)). The list of associated, gene specific phenotypes are generated from [CGD](#) or Mitomap databases.

Non-coding disease causing variants covered by the panel

Gene	Genomic location HG19	HGVS	RefSeq	RS-number
EDN3	Chr20:57875743	c.-125G>A	NM_000114.2	
EDN3	Chr20:57875849	c.-19C>A	NM_000114.2	rs375594972
GPR143	ChrX:9708630	c.885+748G>A	NM_000273.2	
GPR143	ChrX:9711844	c.659-131T>G	NM_000273.2	
HPS3	Chr3:148888270	c.2888-1612G>A	NM_032383.3	rs281865096
OCA2	Chr15:28234823	c.1117-11T>A	NM_000275.2	
OCA2	Chr15:28234829	c.1117-17T>C	NM_000275.2	rs200081580
OCA2	Chr15:28235808	c.1045-15T>G	NM_000275.2	rs779461179
OCA2	Chr15:28267738	c.574-19A>G	NM_000275.2	rs145242923
PAX3	Chr2:223085913	c.958+28A>T	NM_181459.3	
SLC45A2	Chr5:33985176		NM_016180.3	rs984225803
SLC45A2	Chr5:33985764		NM_016180.3	rs199972025
TYR	Chr11:88960973	c.1037-18T>G	NM_000372.4	

Test Strengths

The strengths of this test include:

- CAP accredited laboratory
- CLIA-certified personnel performing clinical testing in a CLIA-certified laboratory
- Powerful sequencing technologies, advanced target enrichment methods and precision bioinformatics pipelines ensure superior analytical performance
- Careful construction of clinically effective and scientifically justified gene panels
- Some of the panels include the whole mitochondrial genome (please see the Panel Content section)
- Our Nucleus online portal providing transparent and easy access to quality and performance data at the patient level
- Our publicly available analytic validation demonstrating complete details of test performance
- ~2,000 non-coding disease causing variants in our clinical grade NGS assay for panels (please see 'Non-coding disease causing variants covered by this panel' in the Panel Content section)
- Our rigorous variant classification scheme
- Our systematic clinical interpretation workflow using proprietary software enabling accurate and traceable processing of NGS data
- Our comprehensive clinical statements

Test Limitations

Genes with partial, or whole gene, segmental duplications in the human genome are marked with an asterisk (*) if they overlap with the UCSC pseudogene regions. The technology may have limited sensitivity to detect variants in genes marked with these symbols (please see the Panel content table above).

This test does not detect the following:

- Complex inversions
- Gene conversions
- Balanced translocations
- Some of the panels include the whole mitochondrial genome but not all (please see the Panel Content section)
- Repeat expansion disorders unless specifically mentioned
- Non-coding variants deeper than ± 20 base pairs from exon-intron boundary unless otherwise indicated (please see above Panel Content / non-coding variants covered by the panel).

This test may not reliably detect the following:

- Low level mosaicism in nuclear genes (variant with a minor allele fraction of 14.6% is detected with 90% probability)
- Stretches of mononucleotide repeats
- Low level heteroplasmy in mtDNA (>90% are detected at 5% level)
- Indels larger than 50bp
- Single exon deletions or duplications
- Variants within pseudogene regions/duplicated segments
- Some disease causing variants present in mtDNA are not detectable from blood, thus post-mitotic tissue such as skeletal muscle may be required for establishing molecular diagnosis.

The sensitivity of this test may be reduced if DNA is extracted by a laboratory other than Blueprint Genetics.

For additional information, please refer to the Test performance section and see our Analytic Validation.

Test Performance

The genes on the panel have been carefully selected based on scientific literature, mutation databases and our experience.

Our panels are sectioned from our high-quality, clinical grade NGS assay. Please see our sequencing and detection performance table for details regarding our ability to detect different types of alterations (Table).

Assays have been validated for various sample types including EDTA-blood, isolated DNA (excluding from formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue), saliva and dry blood spots (filter cards). These sample types were selected in order to maximize the likelihood for high-quality DNA yield. The diagnostic yield varies depending on the assay used, referring healthcare professional, hospital and country. Plus analysis increases the likelihood of finding a genetic diagnosis for your patient, as large deletions and duplications cannot be detected using sequence analysis alone. Blueprint Genetics' Plus Analysis is a combination of both sequencing and deletion/duplication (copy number variant (CNV)) analysis.

The performance metrics listed below are from an initial validation performed at our main laboratory in Finland. The performance metrics of our laboratory in Seattle, WA, are equivalent.

Performance of Blueprint Genetics high-quality, clinical grade NGS sequencing assay for panels.

	Sensitivity % (TP/(TP+FN))	Specificity %
Single nucleotide variants	99.89% (99,153/99,266)	>99.9999%
Insertions, deletions and indels by sequence analysis		
1-10 bps	99.2% (7,745/7,806)	>99.9999%
11-50 bps	99.13% (2,524/2,546)	>99.9999%
Copy number variants (exon level dels/dups)		
1 exon level deletion (heterozygous)	100% (20/20)	NA
1 exon level deletion (homozygous)	100% (5/5)	NA

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1 exon level deletion (het or homo)	100% (25/25)	NA
2-7 exon level deletion (het or homo)	100% (44/44)	NA
1-9 exon level duplication (het or homo)	75% (6/8)	NA
Simulated CNV detection		
5 exons level deletion/duplication	98.7%	100.00%
Microdeletion/-duplication sdrs (large CNVs, n=37)		
Size range (0.1-47 Mb)	100% (25/25)	

The performance presented above reached by Blueprint Genetics high-quality, clinical grade NGS sequencing assay with the following coverage metrics

Mean sequencing depth	143X
Nucleotides with >20x sequencing coverage (%)	99.86%

Performance of Blueprint Genetics Mitochondrial Sequencing Assay.

	Sensitivity %	Specificity %
ANALYTIC VALIDATION (NA samples; n=4)		
Single nucleotide variants		
Heteroplasmic (45-100%)	100.0% (50/50)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (35-45%)	100.0% (87/87)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (25-35%)	100.0% (73/73)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (15-25%)	100.0% (77/77)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (10-15%)	100.0% (74/74)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (5-10%)	100.0% (3/3)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (<5%)	50.0% (2/4)	100.0%
CLINICAL VALIDATION (n=76 samples)		
All types		
Single nucleotide variants n=2026 SNVs		
Heteroplasmic (45-100%)	100.0% (1940/1940)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (35-45%)	100.0% (4/4)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (25-35%)	100.0% (3/3)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (15-25%)	100.0% (3/3)	100.0%



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Heteroplasmic (10-15%)	100.0% (9/9)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (5-10%)	92.3% (12/13)	99.98%
Heteroplasmic (<5%)	88.9% (48/54)	99.93%
Insertions and deletions by sequence analysis n=40 indels		
Heteroplasmic (45-100%) 1-10bp	100.0% (32/32)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (5-45%) 1-10bp	100.0% (3/3)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (<5%) 1-10bp	100.0% (5/5)	99,997%
SIMULATION DATA /(mitomap mutations)		
Insertions, and deletions 1-24 bps by sequence analysis; n=17		
Homoplasmic (100%) 1-24bp	100.0% (17/17)	99.98%
Heteroplasmic (50%)	100.0% (17/17)	99.99%
Heteroplasmic (25%)	100.0% (17/17)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (20%)	100.0% (17/17)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (15%)	100.0% (17/17)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (10%)	94.1% (16/17)	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (5%)	94.1% (16/17)	100.0%
Copy number variants (separate artificial mutations; n=1500)		
Homoplasmic (100%) 500 bp, 1kb, 5 kb	100.0%	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (50%) 500 bp, 1kb, 5 kb	100.0%	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (30%) 500 bp, 1kb, 5 kb	100.0%	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (20%) 500 bp, 1kb, 5 kb	99.7%	100.0%
Heteroplasmic (10%) 500 bp, 1kb, 5 kb	99.0%	100.0%
The performance presented above reached by following coverage metrics at assay level (n=66)		
	Mean of medians	Median of medians
Mean sequencing depth MQ0 (clinical)	18224X	17366X
Nucleotides with >1000x MQ0 sequencing coverage (%) (clinical)	100%	
rho zero cell line (=no mtDNA), mean sequencing depth	12X	

Bioinformatics

The target region for each gene includes coding exons and ± 20 base pairs from the exon-intron boundary. In addition, the panel includes non-coding and regulatory variants if listed above (Non-coding variants covered by the panel). Some regions of



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the gene(s) may be removed from the panel if specifically mentioned in the 'Test limitations' section above. If the test includes the mitochondrial genome the target region gene list contains the mitochondrial genes. The sequencing data generated in our laboratory is analyzed with our proprietary data analysis and annotation pipeline, integrating state-of-the-art algorithms and industry-standard software solutions. Incorporation of rigorous quality control steps throughout the workflow of the pipeline ensures the consistency, validity and accuracy of results. Our pipeline is streamlined to maximize sensitivity without sacrificing specificity. We have incorporated a number of reference population databases and mutation databases including, but not limited to, [1000 Genomes Project](#), [gnomAD](#), [ClinVar](#) and [HGMD](#) into our clinical interpretation software to make the process effective and efficient. For missense variants, *in silico* variant prediction tools such as [SIFT](#), [PolyPhen](#), [MutationTaster](#) are used to assist with variant classification. Through our online ordering and statement reporting system, Nucleus, ordering providers have access to the details of the analysis, including patient specific sequencing metrics, a gene level coverage plot and a list of regions with suboptimal coverage (<20X for nuclear genes and <1000X for mtDNA) if applicable. This reflects our mission to build fully transparent diagnostics where ordering providers can easily visualize the crucial details of the analysis process.

Clinical Interpretation

We provide customers with the most comprehensive clinical report available on the market. Clinical interpretation requires a fundamental understanding of clinical genetics and genetic principles. At Blueprint Genetics, our PhD molecular geneticists, medical geneticists and clinical consultants prepare the clinical statement together by evaluating the identified variants in the context of the phenotypic information provided in the requisition form. Our goal is to provide clinically meaningful statements that are understandable for all medical professionals regardless of whether they have formal training in genetics.

Variant classification is the corner stone of clinical interpretation and resulting patient management decisions. Our classifications follow the [ACMG guideline 2015](#).

The final step in the analysis is orthogonal confirmation. Sequence and copy number variants classified as pathogenic, likely pathogenic and variants of uncertain significance (VUS) are confirmed using bi-directional Sanger sequencing or by orthogonal methods such as qPCR/ddPCR when they do not meet our stringent NGS quality metrics for a true positive call.

Our clinical statement includes tables for sequencing and copy number variants that include basic variant information (genomic coordinates, HGVS nomenclature, zygosity, allele frequencies, *in silico* predictions, OMIM phenotypes and classification of the variant). In addition, the statement includes detailed descriptions of the variant, gene and phenotype(s) including the role of the specific gene in human disease, the mutation profile, information about the gene's variation in population cohorts and detailed information about related phenotypes. We also provide links to the references, abstracts and variant databases used to help ordering providers further evaluate the reported findings if desired. The conclusion summarizes all of the existing information and provides our rationale for the classification of the variant.

Identification of pathogenic or likely pathogenic variants in dominant disorders or their combinations in different alleles in recessive disorders are considered molecular confirmation of the clinical diagnosis. In these cases, family member testing can be used for risk stratification. We do not recommend using variants of uncertain significance (VUS) for family member risk stratification or patient management. Genetic counseling is recommended.

Our interpretation team analyzes millions of variants from thousands of individuals with rare diseases. Our internal database and our understanding of variants and related phenotypes increases with every case analyzed. Our laboratory is therefore well-positioned to re-classify previously reported variants as new information becomes available. If a variant previously reported by Blueprint Genetics is re-classified, our laboratory will issue a follow-up statement to the original ordering health care provider at no additional cost.

CPT code(s) *

81404, 81479

* The CPT codes provided are based on AMA guidelines and are for informational purposes only. CPT coding is the sole responsibility of the billing party. Please direct any questions regarding coding to the payer being billed.

ICD Codes

Refer to the most current version of ICD-10-CM manual for a complete list of ICD-10 codes.

Sample Requirements

- Blood (min. 1ml) in an EDTA tube
- Extracted DNA, min. 2 µg in TE buffer or equivalent
- Saliva (Please see [Sample Requirements](#) for accepted saliva kits)

Label the sample tube with your patient's name, date of birth and the date of sample collection.

We do not accept DNA samples isolated from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue. In addition, if the patient is affected with a hematological malignancy, DNA extracted from a non-hematological source (e.g. skin fibroblasts) is strongly recommended.

Please note that, in rare cases, mitochondrial genome (mtDNA) variants may not be detectable in blood or saliva in which case DNA extracted from post-mitotic tissue such as skeletal muscle may be a better option.

Read more about our sample requirements [here](#).

For Patients

Other

- [Albinism Fellowship of Australia](#)
- [GeneReviews - Hermansky-Pudlak](#)
- [GeneReviews - Oculocutaneous Albinism](#)
- [GeneReviews - Oculocutaneous Albinism, type 1](#)
- [GeneReviews - Oculocutaneous Albinism, type 4](#)
- [Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome Network](#)
- [Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome Network inc](#)
- [NORD - Hermansky-Pudlak](#)
- [NORD - Oculocutaneous Albinism](#)