

ABCA4 single gene test

Test code: S00008

Phenotype information

- Stargardt disease
- Retinitis pigmentosa
- Cone rod dystrophy
- Retinal dystrophy, early-onset severe
- Fundus flavimaculatus

Alternative gene names

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Panels that include the ABCA4 gene

- [Retinitis Pigmentosa Panel](#)
- [Flecked Retina Disorders Panel](#)
- [Macular Dystrophy Panel](#)
- [Retinal Dystrophy Panel](#)
- [Cone Rod Dystrophy Panel](#)

Non-coding disease causing variants covered by the panel

Gene	Genomic location HG19	HGVS	RefSeq	RS-number
ABCA4	Chr1:94468019	c.6148-471C>T	NM_000350.2	
ABCA4	Chr1:94484001	c.5196+1137G>A	NM_000350.2	rs778234759
ABCA4	Chr1:94484001	c.5196+1137G>T	NM_000350.2	
ABCA4	Chr1:94484082	c.5196+1056A>G	NM_000350.2	
ABCA4	Chr1:94492937	c.4539+2064C>T	NM_000350.2	
ABCA4	Chr1:94492973	c.4539+2028C>T	NM_000350.2	rs869320785
ABCA4	Chr1:94493000	c.4539+2001G>A	NM_000350.2	
ABCA4	Chr1:94493073	c.4539+1928C>T	NM_000350.2	
ABCA4	Chr1:94493272	c.4539+1729G>T	NM_000350.2	
ABCA4	Chr1:94509799	c.3050+370C>T	NM_000350.2	
ABCA4	Chr1:94525509	c.2160+584A>G	NM_000350.2	
ABCA4	Chr1:94526934	c.1938-619A>G	NM_000350.2	
ABCA4	Chr1:94566773	c.570+1798A>G	NM_000350.2	



ABCA4	Chr1:94576926	c.302+68C>T	NM_000350.2	rs761188244
ABCA4	Chr1:94578638	c.67-16T>A	NM_000350.2	

Test performance

Our single gene tests are sliced from our high-quality whole exome sequencing data. Please see our sequencing and detection performance table for different types of alterations at the whole exome level (Table).

Assays have been validated for different starting materials including EDTA-blood, isolated DNA (no FFPE), saliva and dry blood spots (filter card) and all provide high-quality results. The diagnostic yield varies substantially depending on the assay used, referring healthcare professional, hospital and country. Blueprint Genetics' Plus Analysis (Seq+Del/Dup) maximizes the chance to find a molecular genetic diagnosis for your patient although Sequence Analysis or Del/Dup Analysis may be a cost-effective first line test if your patient's phenotype is suggestive of a specific mutation type.

Bioinformatics

The target region for each gene includes coding exons and ± 20 base pairs from the exon-intron boundary. In addition, the single gene test includes non-coding deep intronic variants if a tab for non-coding variants is displayed above. 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 such as, 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, the customer has an access to details of the analysis, including patient specific sequencing metrics, a gene level coverage plot and a list of regions with inadequate coverage if present. This reflects our mission to build fully transparent diagnostics where customers have easy access to 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, team of PhD molecular geneticists, medical geneticists and clinical consultants are preparing clinical statements 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 [Blueprint Genetics Variant Classification Schemes](#) based on the [ACMG guideline 2015](#). Minor modifications were made to increase reproducibility of the variant classification and improve the clinical validity of the report. Our experience with tens of thousands of clinical cases analyzed at our laboratory allowed us to further develop the industry standard.

The final step in the analysis of sequence variants is confirmation of variants classified as pathogenic or likely pathogenic using bi-directional Sanger sequencing. Variant(s) fulfilling the following criteria are not Sanger confirmed: the variant quality score is above the internal threshold for a true positive call and 2) visual check-up of the variant at IGV is in-line with the variant call. Reported variants of uncertain significance are confirmed with bi-directional Sanger sequencing only if the quality score is below our internally defined quality score for true positive call. Reported copy number variations with a size <10 exons are confirmed by orthogonal methods such as qPCR if the specific CNV has been seen less than three times at Blueprint Genetics.

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)



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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 used, congress abstracts and mutation databases to help our customers 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 within the family. In the case of variants of uncertain significance (VUS), we do not recommend family member risk stratification based on the VUS result. Furthermore, in the case of VUS, we do not recommend the use of genetic information in patient management or genetic counseling.

Our interpretation team analyzes millions of variants from thousands of individuals with rare diseases. Thus, our database, and our understanding of variants and related phenotypes, is growing by leaps and bounds. 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.

Accepted sample types

- EDTA blood, min. 1 ml
- Purified DNA, min. 3µg*
- Saliva (Oragene DNA OG-500 kit)

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

Note that we do not accept DNA samples isolated from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue.