

SDgeneMatch, a new tool to aid the identification of the genetic causes of DSD

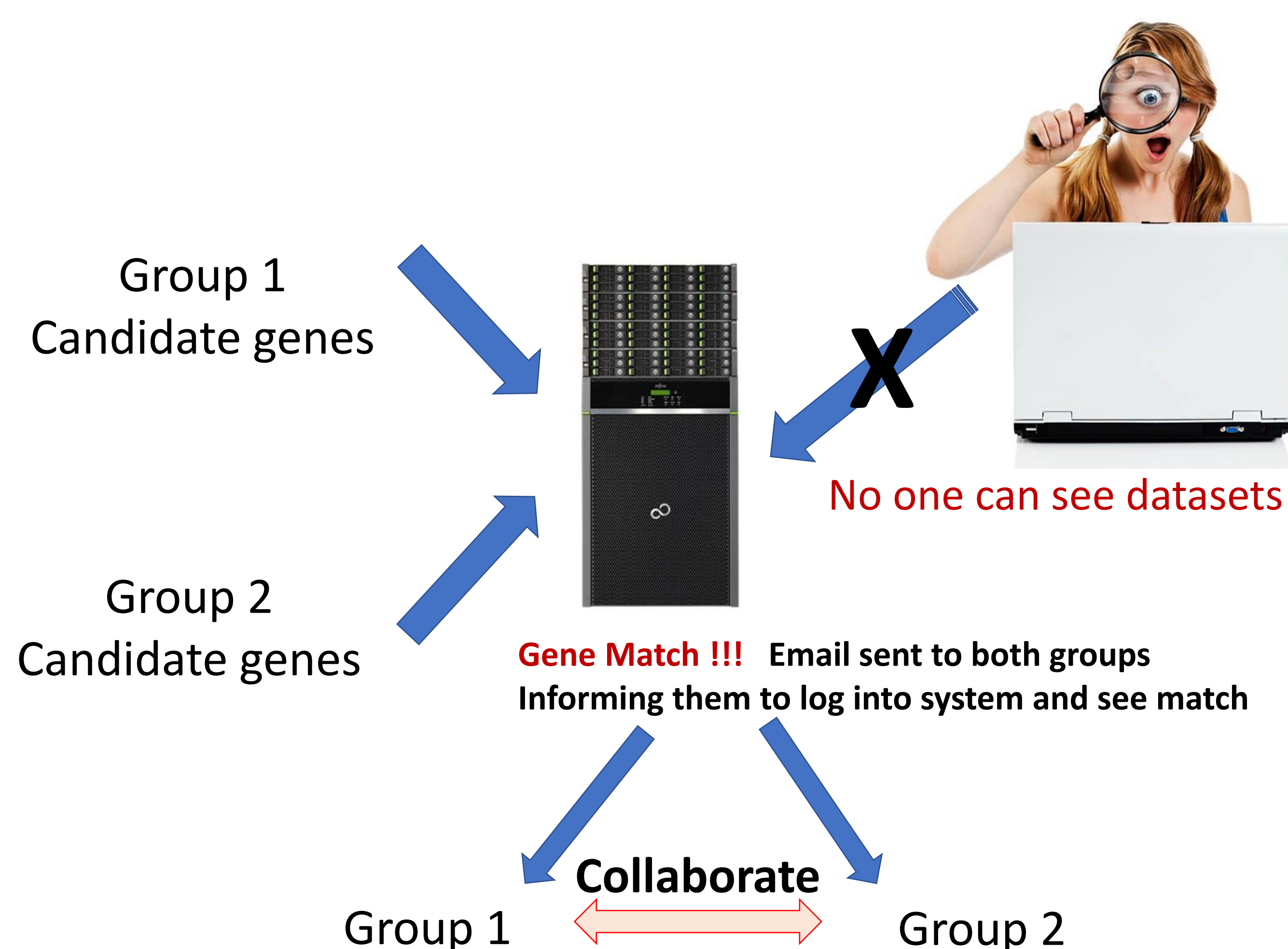
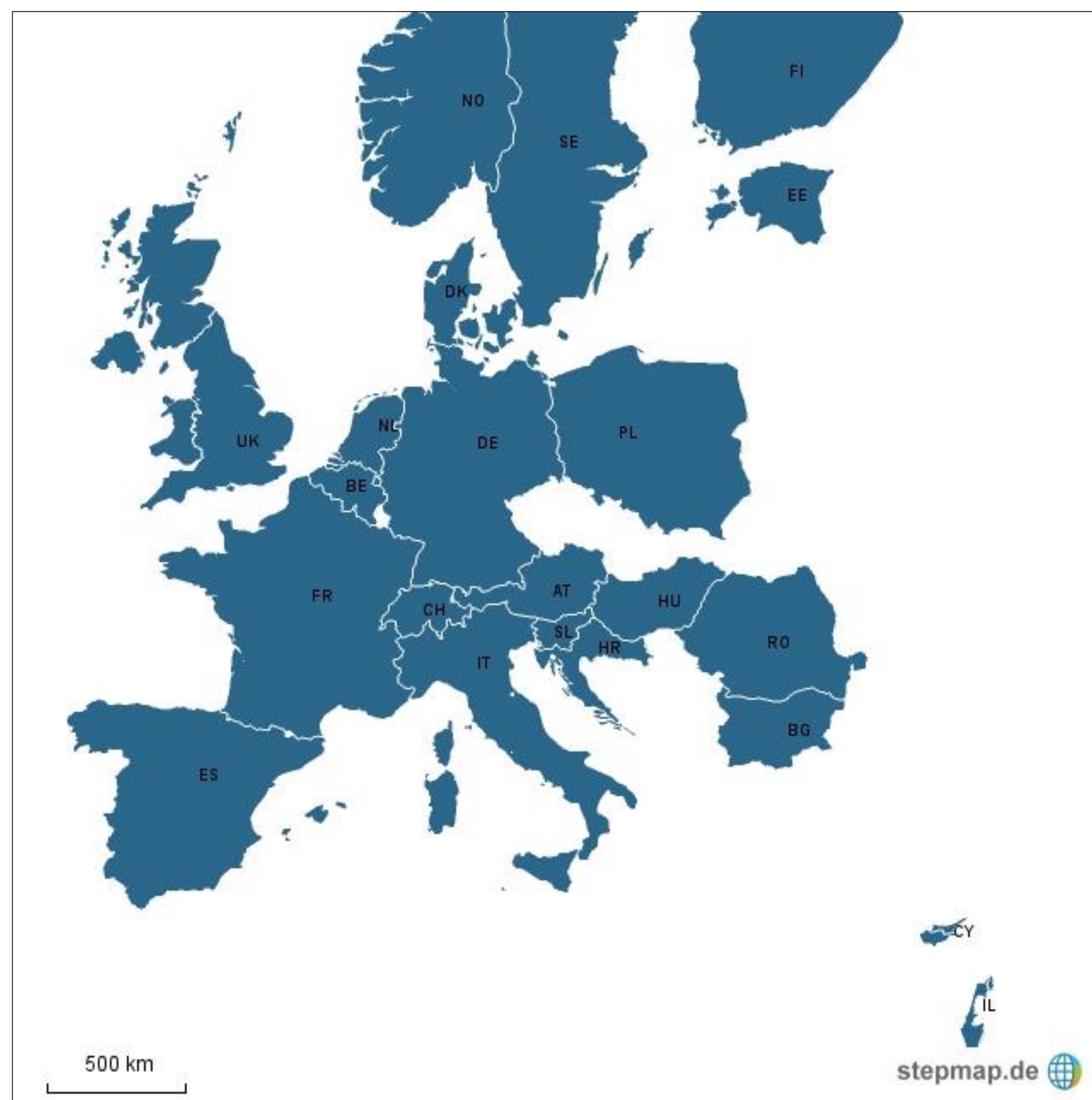


Jeroen de Ridder¹, Anu Bashamboo², Elfride De Baere³, Nils Krone⁴, Rod Mitchell⁵, Ewa Rajpert-De Meyts⁶, Jorma Toppari⁷, Olaf Hiort⁸, Faisal Ahmed⁹, Ed Tobias⁹, Leendert Looijenga¹⁰, John Achermann¹¹, Ralf Werner⁸, Andy Greenfield¹², Ken McElreavey²

¹University Medical Centre, Utrecht, Netherlands; ²Institut Pasteur, Paris, France; ³Ghent University and Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium; ⁴University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK; ⁵University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK; ⁶Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark; ⁸Universitat zu Lubeck Sektion Medizin, Lubeck, Germany; ⁹University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK; ¹⁰Erasmus Medical Centre, Rotterdam, Netherlands; ¹¹UCL GOSH Institute of Child Health, London UK; ¹²Harwell Institute, Oxfordshire

Background: Genomic analysis is slowly revealing new genetic causes of DSD including *SOX8*, *ZNR3* and *NR2F2* (1-3), atypical DSD presentations associated with mutations in known DSD genes (4) or evidence for digenic causes of DSD (5). As high-throughput sequencing of DNA from patients becomes more widespread, there is an increasing number of candidate new DSD genes. The interpretation of datasets from rare diseases, such as many forms of DSD, is complex since all human genomes carry many deleterious mutations. Analysis of datasets can lead to false associations between mutations and phenotypes unless it is possible to provide statistically compelling evidence in favour of a gene mutation being causal.

As part of the COST Action BM1303 A Systematic Elucidation on Differences of Sex Development (www.dsdnet.eu). We decided to develop a genomic datasharing platform termed SDgeneMatch. The aim of this is to share between interested clinical and research groups rare and novel genetic variants that potentially could contribute to DSD, whilst maintaining complete confidentiality of the genomic dataset.



Sharing DSD NGS Data - SDgeneMatch

NOT – Data Analysis
NOT – Data storage

Simply matching genes between groups

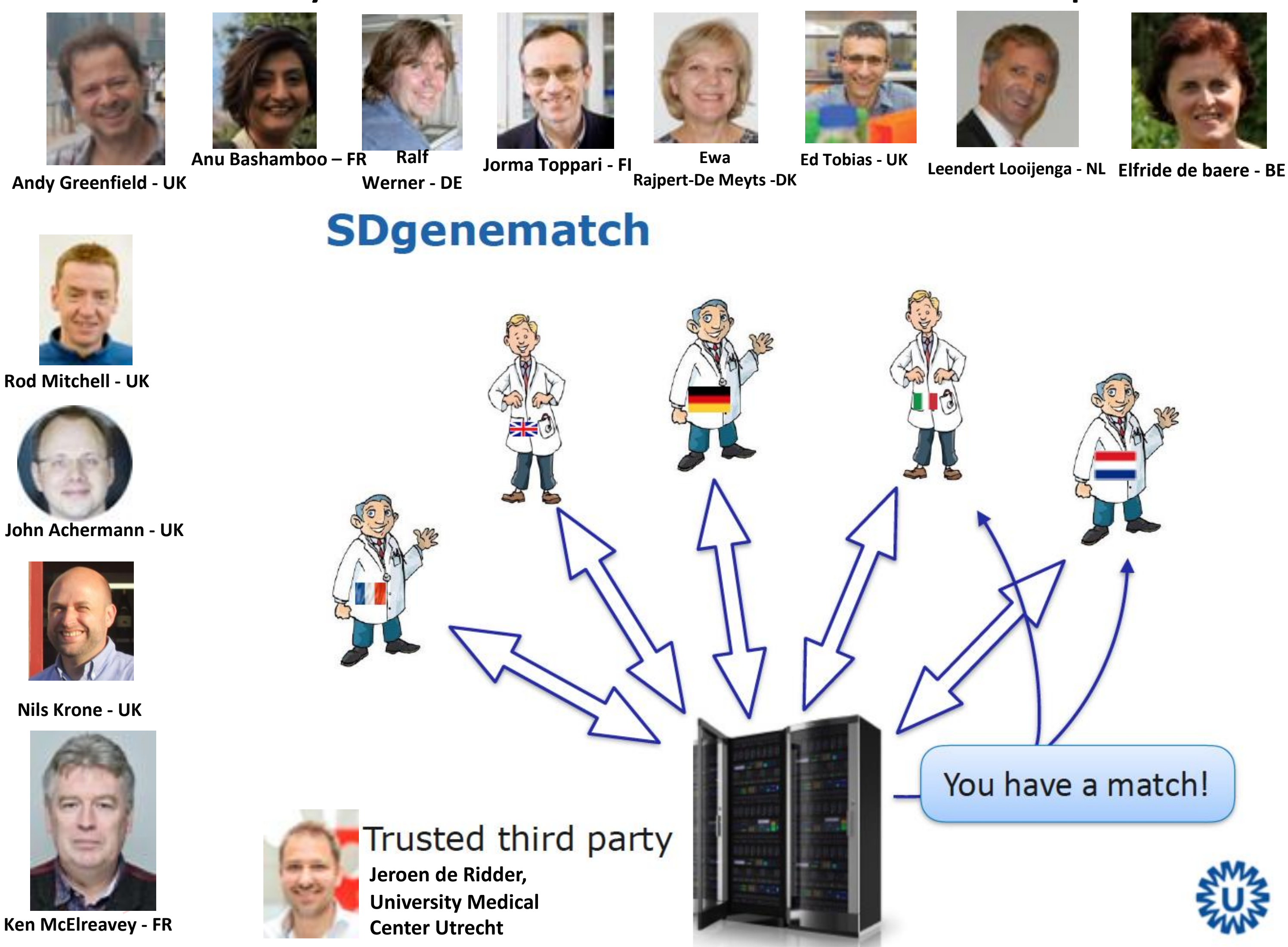
Very simple procedure –

Add gene name(s) only into the system

- No details of the phenotype
- No details of the mutation(s) themselves
- No other information introduced into the system

No one can see your information introduced into the system

A Systematic Elucidation on Differences of Sex Development



Members of the COST Action WG2 and the development of the SDgeneMatch system

The database now contains information on more than 500 exomes. Data has been submitted from various European and Australian groups and it is now open to anyone generating datasets from DSD patients. This should provide a valuable tool in the identification of new genetic causes of DSD.

References:

- Harris et al., ZNR3 functions in mammalian sex determination by inhibiting canonical WNT signaling. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2018;115:5474-5479.
- Bashamboo et al. Loss of Function of the Nuclear Receptor NR2F2, Encoding COUP-TF2, Causes Testis Development and Cardiac Defects in 46,XX Children. Am J Hum Genet. 2018;102:487-493.
- Portnoi et al., Mutations involving the SRY-related gene SOX8 are associated with a spectrum of human reproductive anomalies. Hum Mol Genet. 2018;27:1228-1240.
- Bashamboo et al., A recurrent p.Arg92Trp variant in steroidogenic factor-1 (NR5A1) can act as a molecular switch in human sex development. Hum Mol Genet. 2016;25:3446-3453.
- Mazen et al., Identification of NR5A1 Mutations and Possible Digenic Inheritance in 46,XY Gonadal Dysgenesis. Sex Dev. 2016;10:147-51.

