

# CarrierCheck (146 genes) Carrier Screening Test



## Who is a carrier?

A carrier is an individual who has a mutation in one of the alleles of a gene associated with a genetic disease.



**“ CarrierCheck enables genetic matching of gamete donors to their recipients ”**

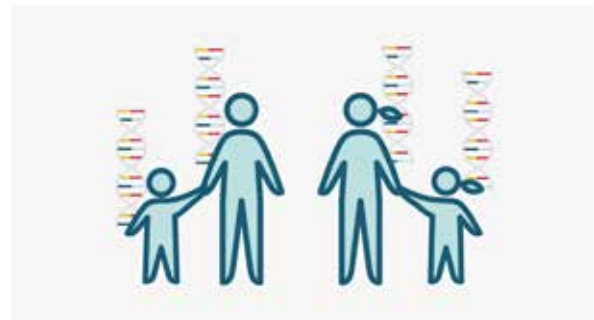
## What is the CarrierCheck test?

Expanded preconceptional carrier test enables the detection of couples at risk for single gene diseases. It allows couples to make the right reproductive decision and reduces the risk of having a affected child. It specifically screens autosomal recessive and X-linked recessive inherited disorders. Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) empowered by powerful bioinformatic tools enable simultaneous screening of hundreds of diseases with a single universal method.

**“ Carrier Tests can aid to prevent genetic disorders ”**

## Why CarrierCheck test?

- ◆ Comprehensive screening capacity with expanded gene panel - 146 genes
- ◆ High variant detection sensitivity,
- ◆ Simultaneous detection of CNVs, SNPs with a single NGS based test
- ◆ Special analysis algorithms for efficient diagnosis of challenging gene regions –pseudogenes and homologous genes - SMN1, HBA1/2, CYP21A2, DMD, CFTR, GBA
- ◆ Additional test for FMR1 detection
- ◆ Exon level CNV detection for critical diseases - DMD, CFTR
- ◆ Fast and reliable results with exclusive analysis tool developed by Franklin by Genoox.



**“ Next generation risk reduction for consanguineous couples ”**

## Who are the candidates of carrier screening?

All couples who want to reduce the risk of having a child with genetic disease can be referred.

- ◆ Consanguineous individuals
- ◆ People at high risk for a particular disease, based on their ethnic background
- ◆ Before IVF applications and donor cycles

## Novel reporting module:

- ◆ Artificial intelligence supported variant classification
- ◆ Ethnic specific residual carrier risk reporting
- ◆ Tracking of test process
- ◆ Custom tailored genetic counselling: To inform patients about the test-limitations and couple specific risks
- ◆ Genetic matching is enabled via duo-analysis of gamete donors and their recipients
- ◆ Patient specific variant reporting algorithm

**“ Personalized genetic counselling with residual carrier risk ”**

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GENE	CONDITION	GENE	CONDITION	GENE	CONDITION
<b>ABCA4</b>	Cone-rod dystrophy 3; Fundus flavimaculatus; Retinitis pigmentosa 19; Stargardt disease 1; Retinal dystrophy	<b>EDA</b>	Ectodermal dysplasia 1, hypohidrotic	<b>NBN</b>	Nijmegen breakage syndrome
<b>ABCB11</b>	Progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis, type II	<b>ESCO2</b>	Juberg-Hayward syndrome and Roberts-SC phocomelia syndrome	<b>NDUFS4</b>	Mitochondrial complex I deficiency, nuclear type 1
<b>ABCD1</b>	Adrenoleukodystrophy; Adrenomyeloneuropathy, adult	<b>ETFA</b>	Glutaric acidemia, Type IIA	<b>NEB</b>	Nemaline myopathy 2
<b>ACADM</b>	Medium chain Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency	<b>ETFDH</b>	Glutaric acidemia, Type IIC	<b>NPC1</b>	Niemann-pick disease, type C1
<b>ACADVL</b>	Very long chain Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency	<b>F8</b>	Hemophilia A	<b>NPHS1</b>	Nephrotic syndrome, type I
<b>ACAT1</b>	Beta-ketothiolase deficiency (Alpha-methylglucosaminiduria)	<b>F9</b>	Hemophilia B	<b>NPHS2</b>	Nephrotic syndrome, type II
<b>ADA</b>	Severe combined immunodeficiency due to ADA deficiency	<b>FAH</b>	Tyrosinemia, type I	<b>OXTR</b>	Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy Type 1C and Rippling Muscle Disease 2
<b>AGA</b>	Aspartylglycosaminuria	<b>FANCA</b>	Fanconi anemia, complementation group A	<b>PAH</b>	Phenylalanine hydroxylase deficiency
<b>AGL</b>	Glycogen storage disease, type III (a&b)	<b>FANCC</b>	Fanconi anemia, complementation group C	<b>PCCA</b>	Propionic acidemia, PCCA-related
<b>AGXT</b>	Primary hyperoxaluria, type I	<b>FKTN</b>	Muscular dystrophy-dystroglycanopathy type 4A (Walker-Warburg syndrome); 4B, 4C; Cardiomyopathy, dilated, 1X	<b>PCCB</b>	Propionic acidemia, PCCB-related
<b>AIRE</b>	Polyglandular autoimmune syndrome, type I	<b>G6PC</b>	Glycogen storage disease, type IA	<b>PCDH15</b>	Usher syndrome, type IF; Deafness, autosomal recessive 23
<b>ALDH3A2</b>	Sjögren-Larsson syndrome	<b>GAA</b>	Glycogen storage disease, type II	<b>PEX1</b>	Zellweger syndrome spectrum, PEX1-related
<b>ALDOB</b>	Hereditary fructose intolerance	<b>GALC</b>	Krabbe disease	<b>PEX7</b>	Rhizomelic chondrodysplasia punctata, type I;
<b>ALPL</b>	Hypophosphatasia, autosomal recessive	<b>GALNS</b>	Mucopolysaccharidosis IVA	<b>PKHD1</b>	Polycystic kidney disease, autosomal recessive
<b>ARG1</b>	Argininemia	<b>GALT</b>	Galactosemia	<b>PMM2</b>	Congenital disorder of glycosylation, type IA
<b>ARSA</b>	Metachromatic leukodystrophy	<b>GBA</b>	Gaucher disease	<b>PPT1</b>	Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis 1, PPT1-related
<b>ARSB</b>	Mucopolysaccharidosis, type VI	<b>GCDH</b>	Glutaric acidemia, type I	<b>PRDX1</b>	Methylmalonic aciduria and homocystinuria, cblC type
<b>ASL</b>	Argininosuccinic aciduria	<b>GJB2</b>	Nonsyndromic hearing loss, GJB2-related	<b>PRF1</b>	Aplastic anemia; Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, familial, 2; Lymphoma, non-Hodgkin
<b>ASPA</b>	Canavan disease	<b>GJB6</b>	Deafness, autosomal recessive 1B	<b>PYGM</b>	Glycogen storage disease, type V
<b>ASS1</b>	Citrullinemia, type I	<b>GLA</b>	Fabry disease	<b>RAG1</b>	Omenn syndrome; Severe combined immunodeficiency
<b>ATM</b>	Ataxia-telangiectasia	<b>GLB1</b>	GM1-gangliosidosis; Mucopolysaccharidosis type IVB	<b>RPE65</b>	Leber congenital amaurosis 2;
<b>ATP7B</b>	Wilson disease	<b>GLDC</b>	Glycine encephalopathy, GLDC-related	<b>SACS</b>	Spastic ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay, autosomal recessive
<b>BBS1</b>	Bardet-Biedl syndrome 1	<b>GNPTAB</b>	Mucopolipidosis, type II/III alpha/beta;	<b>SAMHD1</b>	Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome 5
<b>BBS10</b>	Bardet-Biedl syndrome 10	<b>GRHPR</b>	Primary hyperoxaluria, type II	<b>SERPINA1</b>	Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency
<b>BBS4</b>	Bardet-Biedl syndrome 4	<b>GUSB</b>	Mucopolysaccharidosis VII	<b>SGCA</b>	Limb-girdle muscular dystrophy, type 2D
<b>BCKDHA</b>	Maple syrup urine disease, type Ia	<b>HADHA</b>	Long-chain 3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency; Trifunctional protein deficiency	<b>SGCB</b>	Limb-girdle muscular dystrophy, type 2E
<b>BCKDHB</b>	Maple syrup urine disease, type Ib	<b>HAX1</b>	Severe congenital neutropenia 3, autosomal recessive	<b>SGSH</b>	Mucopolysaccharidosis type IIIA (Sanfilippo A)
<b>BTD</b>	Biotinidase deficiency	<b>HBA1</b>	Alpha-thalassemia	<b>SLC22A5</b>	Primary carnitine deficiency
<b>CAPN3</b>	Limb-girdle muscular dystrophy, type 2A	<b>HBA2</b>	Alpha-thalassemia	<b>SLC26A2</b>	Sulfate transporter-related osteochondrodysplasia; Achondrogenesis Ib; Atelosteogenesis II; Diastrophic dysplasia; Epiphyseal dysplasia, multiple, 4
<b>CBS</b>	Homocystinuria, CBS-related	<b>HBB</b>	Beta-thalassemia, and other hemoglobinopathies	<b>SLC26A4</b>	Deafness, autosomal recessive 4, with enlarged vestibular aqueduct; Pendred syndrome
<b>CEP290</b>	Leber congenital amaurosis 10; Joubert syndrome 5; Meckel syndrome 4; Senior-Loken syndrome 6	<b>HEXA</b>	Tay-Sachs disease; GM2-gangliosidosis	<b>SMN1</b>	Spinal muscular atrophy
<b>CFTR</b>	Cystic fibrosis;	<b>HEXB</b>	Sandhoff disease	<b>SMPD1</b>	Niemann-Pick disease type A/B
<b>CLN3</b>	Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis, CLN3-related	<b>HGSNAT</b>	Mucopolysaccharidosis, type IIIC	<b>STX11</b>	Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, familial, 4
<b>CLN5</b>	Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis, CLN5-related	<b>HMGCL</b>	3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA lyase deficiency	<b>STXBP2</b>	Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, familial, 5
<b>CLN8</b>	Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis, CLN8-related; Northern epilepsy	<b>HYAL1</b>	Mucopolysaccharidosis type IX	<b>TCIRG1</b>	Osteopetrosis type 1, infantile malignant
<b>CLRN1</b>	Usher syndrome, type IIIA	<b>IDS</b>	Mucopolysaccharidosis II	<b>TGM1</b>	Lamellar ichthyosis type I
<b>CNGA3</b>	Achromatopsia 2	<b>IDUA</b>	Mucopolysaccharidosis, type I (Hurler syndrome)	<b>TH</b>	Segawa syndrome (tyrosine hydroxylase deficiency)
<b>COL4A3</b>	Alport syndrome	<b>IVD</b>	Isovaleric acidemia	<b>TMEM216</b>	Joubert syndrome 2; Meckel syndrome 2
<b>COL4A4</b>	Alport syndrome 2	<b>MAN2B1</b>	Abetalipoproteinemia	<b>TPP1</b>	Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis 2, TPP1-related; Spinocerebellar ataxia type 7
<b>CPS1</b>	Carbamoylphosphate synthetase I deficiency	<b>MCCC1</b>	Usher syndrome, type 1B	<b>TTPA</b>	Ataxia with vitamin E deficiency
<b>CPT1A</b>	Carnitine palmitoyltransferase IA deficiency	<b>MCCC2</b>	Mucopolysaccharidosis, type IIIB (Sanfilippo B)	<b>TYR</b>	Albinism, oculocutaneous, type IA/IB; Waardenburg syndrome/albinism
<b>CPT2</b>	Carnitine palmitoyltransferase II deficiency	<b>MCEE</b>	Methylmalonyl-CoA epimerase deficiency	<b>UGT1A1</b>	Hyperbilirubinemia, familial transient neonatal; Crigler-Najjar syndrome, type I/II
<b>CTNS</b>	Cystinosis, CTNS Related	<b>MCOLN1</b>	Mucopolipidosis type IV	<b>UNC13D</b>	Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, familial, 3
<b>CYP17A1</b>	Congenital adrenal hyperplasia due to 17-alpha-hydroxylase deficiency	<b>MEFV</b>	Familial Mediterranean fever	<b>USH2A</b>	Usher syndrome, Type 2A; Retinitis pigmentosa 39
<b>CYP21A2</b>	Congenital adrenal hyperplasia due to 21-hydroxylase deficiency	<b>MLC1</b>	Megalencephalic Leukoencephalopathy with subcortical cysts, type I	<b>WAS</b>	Neutropenia, severe congenital; Thrombocytopenia; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
<b>DBT</b>	Maple syrup urine disease, type II	<b>MMAA</b>	Methylmalonic aciduria, cblA type		
<b>DHCR7</b>	Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome	<b>MMACHC</b>	Methylmalonic aciduria and homocystinuria, cblC type		
<b>DLD</b>	Dihydroliipoamide dehydrogenase deficiency	<b>MMADHC</b>	Methylmalonic aciduria, cblD type		
<b>DMD</b>	Duchenne muscular dystrophy	<b>MMUT</b>	Methylmalonic aciduria, mut(O) type		
<b>DYSF</b>	Limb-girdle muscular dystrophy, type 2B; Miyoshi myopathy and distal myopathy with anterior tibial onset	<b>NAGLU</b>	Mucopolysaccharidosis type IIIB (Sanfilippo B)		
		<b>NAGS</b>	N-acetylglutamate synthase deficiency		