

21/07/22

# Workshop genomDE

**Herausforderung der  
Genomdiagnostik:**

**Seltene Erkrankungen**

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Institute of Medical Genetics and Applied Genomics



21/07/22

# Medical Need

## UNSOLVED after WES:

>50% of all patients with a rare disease will not have access to health care without having a clear diagnosis

- Not all monogenic disease genes known yet
- Not all disease mechanisms known
- Technical limitations
- Limited target region sequenced
- Epigenome?



**300 Mio RD patients worldwide**  
**150 Mio patients unsolved**



**30 Mio patients in Europe**  
**15 Mio unsolved**

# Medical Need

Whole Genome Sequencing is the next logical consequence

**3-4 Mio RD patients in Germany**  
**1.5 Mio unsolved after WES**

# Potential der Genomsequenzierung



**Genomics**

**Transcriptomics**

**Epigenomics**

- Point mutations
- Small InDels
- Copy number variations
- Structural variations
- Repeat expansions
- Aberrant expression
- Aberrant splicing
- Gene fusion
- Methylation

**Exome analysis**

- Coding only
- Coding only
- 
- 
- 

**Short read Genome analysis**

- „Complete“ genome
- „Complete“ genome
- „Complete“ genome
- „Complete“ genome
- Short repeats only

**Long read Genome**

- „Haplotyping“
- Complete genome
- All repeat expansions

- Short read
- Long read
- Short read
- Long read
- Cancer

**Pilot**

Extend of contribution for SE unclear

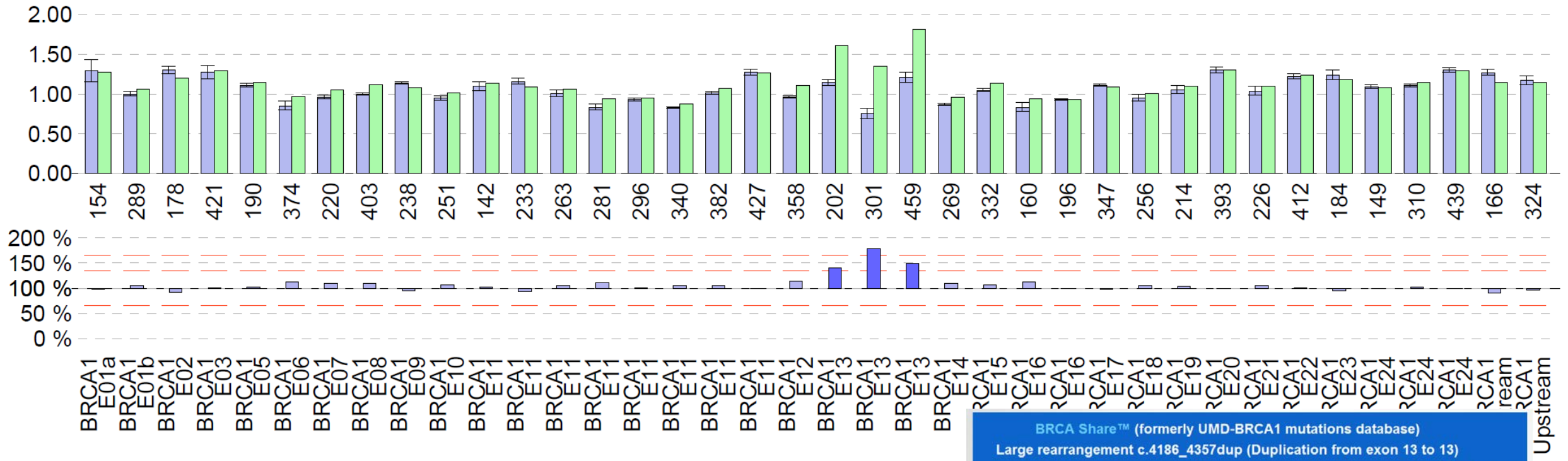
**Methyseq**

**All in one?**

**Short read**

# **Genome and Transcriptome**

Missed by WES: Examples



**Klinik:**  
Mammakarzinom (ED 30)

**Kausale Varianten:**

Gen	Typ	Genotyp	Variante	Erbgang	c.p.	gnomAD	NGSD hom/het	Kommentar 1. Auswerter	Kommentar 2. Auswerter	Klasse	In Report
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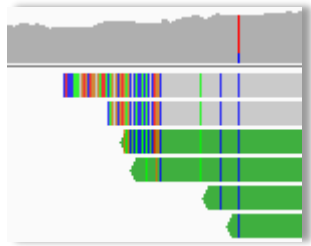
**Sonstige Varianten:**

Gen	Typ	Genotyp	Variante	Erbgang	Ausschlussgrund	gnomAD	NGSD hom/het	Kommentar 1. Auswerter	Kommentar 2. Auswerter	Klasse	In Report
HFE	missense_variant	het	chr6:26093141-26093141 G>A	n/a	Anderer (siehe Kommentare)	0.0383	27 / 1262	AR		5	nein (incidental finding)
RYR1	synonymous_variant	het	chr19:39071036-39071036 G>C	n/a	Anderer (siehe Kommentare)	0.0001	0 / 10	ACMG-VUS		3	nein (incidental finding)

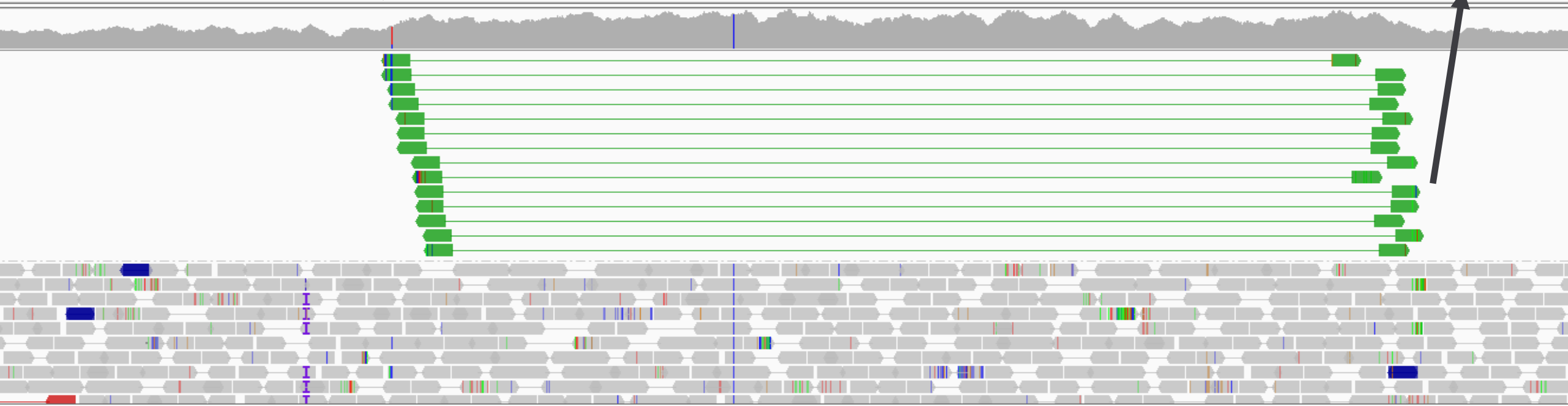
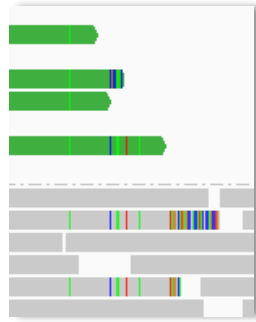
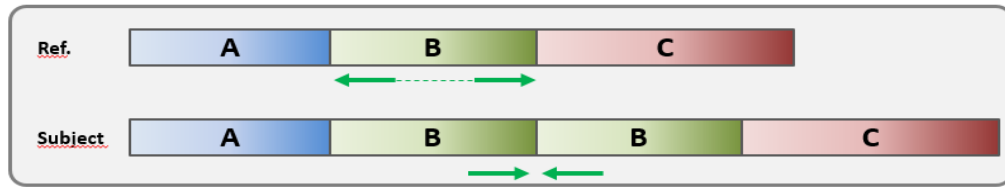
**Kausale CNVs:**

CNV	copy-number	Gene	Erbgang	Infos	Kommentar 1. Auswerter	Kommentar 2. Auswerter	Klasse	In Report
chr17:41230209-41236209	3	BRCA1, RPL21P4	AD	regions:6 size:6.001kb	BIC, UMD, LOVD, Literatur pathogen		5	ja (diagnostic variant)

# BRCA1dupEx13 – Detection of a tandem duplication by genome analysis



(Tandem-) Duplikation



Ex14

Bruchpunkt 1

BRCA1

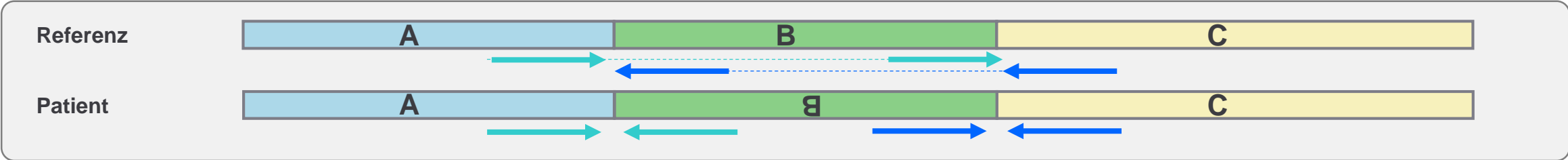
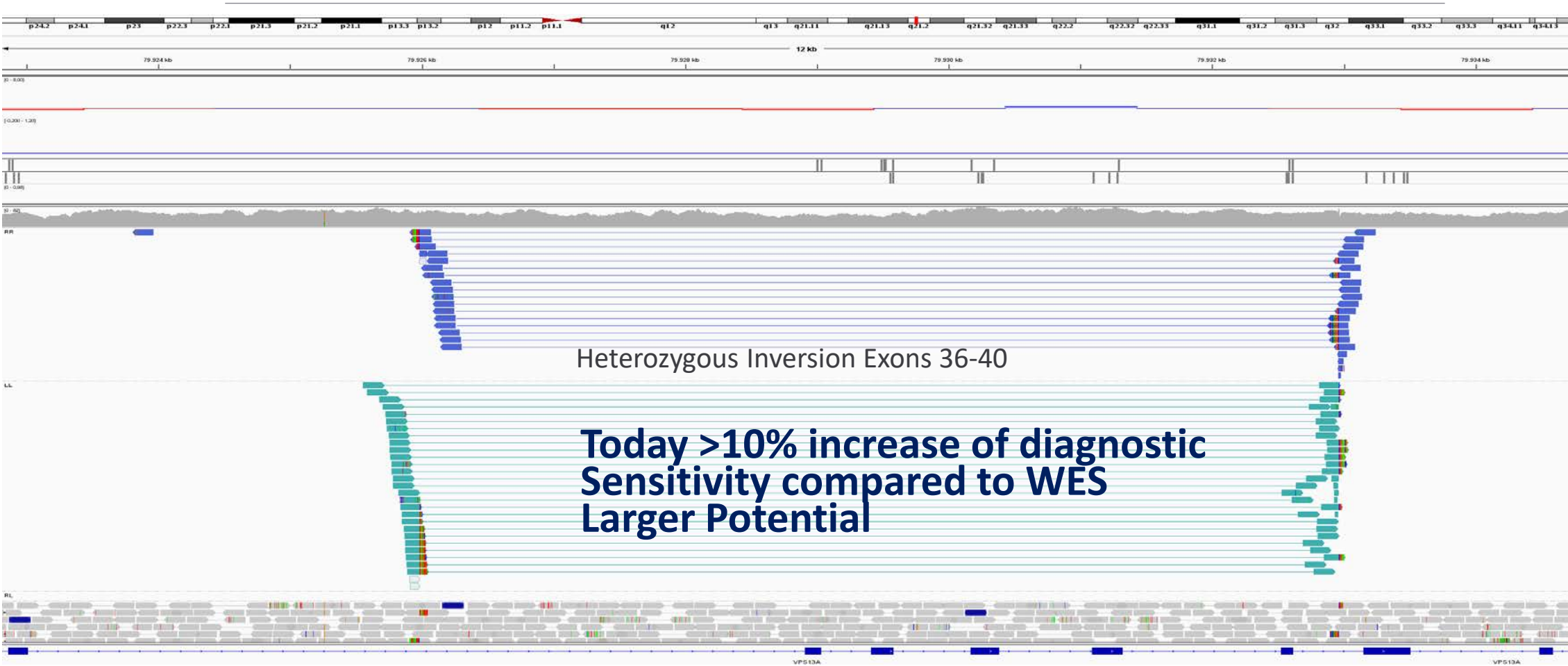
BRCA1

Ex13

Bruchpunkt 2

BRCA1 ENST357654

# WGS in unsolved chorea acanthocytosis: Structural variants in VPS13A



# Bedeutung des EU Netzwerkes

Solve  RD

für genomeDE







# Implementation of a data **re-analysis** infrastructure

## DATA ANALYSIS TASK FORCE WORKING GROUPS (WG)

WG1	SNVs / indel
WG2	CNVs
WG3	RoH/relatedness
WG4	<i>de novo</i> mutations
WG5	Meta-analysis
WG6	epigenomics
WG7	RNAseq
WG8	Somatic mutations
WG9	Structural variants

## Data Analysis Task Force (DATF)



Data analysts

- Data analysis in tool-oriented working groups
- Develops novel tools
- Compiles existing tools

Working Group

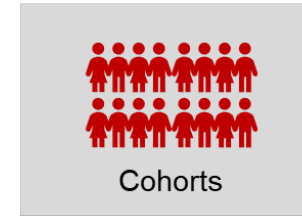


Tools

## Data Interpretation Task Force (DITF)



- Data interpretation in the disease context
- 1 DITF per ERN
- Defines disease groups / disease specific use cases
- Selects cohorts



Cohorts



Analysis Project X  
Working Group a  
Use Case 1



Use Case



Analysis Project Y  
Working Group b  
Use Case 2



# Unsolved cases

**21,346 datasets collected from 20,807 individuals**

Data Freeze 1: 7,447 datasets from 7,382 individuals

Data Freeze 2: 3,125 datasets from 3,070 individuals

Data Freeze 3: 10,774 datasets from 10,604 individuals

→ **Data freeze 1+2 re-analysis (6,232 families)**

745 newly solved families

11,95 % **SOLVED!**

# Potential der Genomsequenzierung

Strategische Diskussionspunkte

# Critical Ill Infants

202 neonates: 45% neuromuscular, 22% respiratory, 18% immunologic/infect.

Trio-rGS: ~**37% diagnostic yield**

TAT: **7d**

**Metagenome:** pathogenic microbes in 6 infants with symptoms of sepsis

(2 x Pseudomonas, Mycobact. Tuberculosis / h MastadenovirusB, h betaherpesvirus6A, h gammaherpesvirus4)

Wu et al. Application of full-spectrum rapid clinical genome sequencing improves diagnostic rate and clinical outcomes in critically ill infants in the China Neonatal Genomes project.

Critical Care Medicine 2021

21.07.2022

© UNIVERSITÄTSKLINIKUM TÜBINGEN.



China Neonatal Genome Project

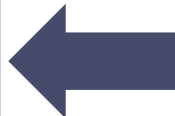
# Repeat expansion Detection in srWGS diagnostics

	chr	start	end	repeat_id	repeat_unit	repeats	wt_repeat	repeat_ci	filter	locus_coverage	reads_flanking	reads_in_repeat	reads_spanning
1	chr1	149390802	149390841	NOTCH2NL	GGC	18/21	13	18-18/21-21	PASS	53.01	35/41	0/0	29/18
2	chr2	190880872	190880920	GLS	GCA	8/15	16	8-8/15-15	PASS	46.66	12/22	0/0	30/12
3	chr3	63912684	63912714	ATXN7	GCA	10/10	10	10-10/10-10	PASS	54.12	24/24	0/0	46/46
4	chr3	63912714	63912726	ATXN7_GCC	GCC	4/4	4	4-4/4-4	PASS	54.12	12/12	0/0	51/51
5	chr3	129172576	129172656	CNBP	CAGG	15/15	20	15-15/15-15	PASS	41.77	46/46	0/0	19/19
6	chr3	129172656	129172696	CNBP_CAGA	CAGA	10/9	10	10-10/9-9	PASS	41.77	27/25	0/0	13/14
7	chr3	129172696	129172732	CNBP_CA	CA	20/20	18	20-20/20-20	PASS	41.77	21/21	0/0	34/34
8	chr4	3074876	3074933	HTT	CAG	17/20	19	17-17/20-20	PASS	53.52	43/49	0/0	22/16
9	chr4	3074939	3074966	HTT_CCG	CCG	9/12	9	9-9/12-12	PASS	53.52	25/29	0/0	21/14
10	chr4	39348424	39348479	RFC1	AARRG	11/34	11	11-11/34-43	PASS	41.77	35/52	0/2	10/0
11	chr4	41745972	41746032	PHOX2B	GCN	20/20	20	20-20/20-20	PASS	51.04	52/52	1/1	42/42
12	chr5	146878727	146878757	PPP2R2B	GCT	10/10	10	10-10/10-10	PASS	50.35	32/32	0/0	42/42
13	chr6	16327633	16327723	ATXN1	TGC	31/32	30	31-31/32-32	PASS	53.52	87/87	0/0	13/9
14	chr6	170561906	170562017	TBP	GCA	37/36	37	37-37/36-36	PASS	40.92	54/53	0/0	4/6
15	chr9	27573528	27573546	C9ORF72	GGCCCC	5/460	3	5-5/425-676	PASS	48.03	18/39	0/350	23/0
16	chr9	69037261	69037286	FXN_A	A	26/27	25	26-26/27-27	PASS	45.12	17/17	0/0	15/20
17	chr9	69037286	69037304	FXN	GAA	9/25	6	9-9/25-25	PASS	45.12	20/25	0/1	22/9
18	chr11	119206289	119206322	CBL	CGG	11/11	11	11-11/11-11	PASS	51.38	45/45	0/0	66/66
19	chr12	6936716	6936773	ATN1	CAG	12/16	19	12-12/16-16	PASS	46.49	18/21	0/0	12/19
20	chr12	50505001	50505022	DIP2B	GGC	7/7	7	7-7/7-7	PASS	51.98	16/16	0/0	50/50
21	chr12	111598949	111599018	ATXN2	GCT	22/27	23	22-22/27-27	PASS	62.27	59/67	0/0	19/16
22	chr13	70139353	70139383	ATXN8OS_CTA	CTA	9/9	10	9-9/9-9	PASS	43.40	15/15	0/0	40/40
23	chr13	70139383	70139428	ATXN8OS	CTG	15/14	15	15-15/14-14	PASS	43.40	30/29	0/0	22/15
24	chr14	23321472	23321490	PABPN1	GCG	6/6	6	6-6/6-6	PASS	52.24	18/18	0/0	49/49
25	chr14	92071009	92071042	ATXN3	GCT	18/25	11	18-18/25-25	PASS	43.23	37/38	0/0	14/13
26	chr15	22786677	22786701	NIPA1	GCG	8/8	8	8-8/8-8	PASS	60.56	21/21	0/0	61/61
27	chr16	87604287	87604329	JPH3	CTG	14/14	14	14-14/14-14	PASS	56.36	27/27	0/0	48/48
28	chr18	55586155	55586227	TCF4	CAG	11/12	24	11-11/12-12	PASS	35.17	10/11	0/0	16/12
29	chr19	13207858	13207897	CACNA1A	CTG	13/11	13	13-13/11-11	PASS	52.32	37/33	0/0	28/18
30	chr19	45770204	45770264	DMPK	CAG	11/12	20	11-11/12-12	PASS	65.70	37/37	0/0	25/32
31	chr20	2652733	2652757	NOP56	GGCCTG	7/9	4	7-7/9-9	PASS	65.62	36/39	0/0	37/27
32	chr20	2652757	2652775	NOP56_CGCCTG	CGCCTG	2/2	3	2-2/2-2	PASS	65.62	6/6	0/0	80/80
33	chr21	43776443	43776479	CSTB	CGCGGGGCGGGG	3/3	3	3-3/3-3	PASS	56.70	30/30	0/0	54/54
34	chr22	45795354	45795424	ATXN10	ATTCT	14/11	14	14-14/11-11	PASS	41.26	26/25	0/0	10/15
35	chrX	67545316	67545385	AR	GCA	26	23	26-26	PASS	23.93	27	0	13
36	chrX	147912050	147912110	FMR1	CGG	30	20	30-30	PASS	26.68	34	0	13
37	chrX	148500631	148500691	AFF2	GCC	20	20	20-20	PASS	31.35	24	0	18



# Transcriptome analysis in research diagnostics

Need for transcriptome analysis to complement WGS data



## Bericht zur Transkriptomsequenzierung aus PAXgene Blut bei V. a. hereditären Brust- und Eierstockkrebs (HBOC)

Patientin: [REDACTED] Befunddatum: [FREIGABEDATUM] Befund-ID: 47329

### Bericht zur Transkriptomsequenzierung aus PAXgene Blut bei Vorliegen einer Entwicklungsverzögerung

Patientin: [REDACTED] Befunddatum: [FREIGABEDATUM] Befund-ID: 46576  
Labor-Nr. (Ablage-Nr.): RNA-2200246 A1 (20208093) Probeneingang: 12.01.2022  
Material: EDTA-Blut 2 ml + 2 ml, Paxgene 8 ml Auftragsfreigabe: 18.02.2022  
Klinische Angaben: Leichte geistige Behinderung, Sprachentwicklungsstörung, Verhaltensauffälligkeiten

### Bericht zur Transkriptomsequenzierung aus archiviertem Schilddrüsen und Lungengewebe bei Vorliegen einer bilateralen Nierenagenesie

Patientin: [REDACTED] Befunddatum: [FREIGABEDATUM] Befund-ID: 46339  
Labor-Nr. (Ablage-Nr.): RNA-2201860 A1 (20204784) Probeneingang: 03.03.2022  
Material: RNA 50 µl + 50 µl Auftragsfreigabe: 10.03.2022  
Klinische Angaben: Z.n. med. Interruptio bei Geminigravidität und fetaler Nierenagenesie, Potter-Sequenz  
Familienanamnese: Zwilling Bruder ebenfalls betroffen

Aberrantes Spleißen => Pathogenität bewiesen

#### ZUSAMMENFASSUNG:

- Vorbefundlich im Kontext der Fragestellung kein Nachweis pathogener oder wahrscheinlich pathogener DNA-Varianten, die den angegebenen Phänotyp hinreichend erklären
- Vorbefundlich wurde eine Near-Spleiß-Variante unklarer Signifikanz im *FRAS1*-Gen identifiziert (unser Befund vom 13.01.2022)
- Die g
- Aufg

ZU: Sehr geehrte Kollegin Roggia,  
in einer Exomsequenzierung wurde eine Near-Spleiß-Variante unklarer Signifikanz im *FRAS1*-Gen identifiziert (unser Befund vom 13.01.2022, Befund-ID 40632). Es wurde auf die Möglichkeit einer Transkriptomsequenzierung zur weiteren Einschätzung des Effekts der Variante auf die *FRAS1*-mRNA hingewiesen.  
**Auswertung:** Im Rahmen der Fragestellung wurden die Sequenzdaten der Transkriptomsequenzierung zusammen mit den Daten der Exomsequenzierung im wissenschaftlichen Kontext ausgewertet und beurteilt.

#### ZUSAMMENFASSUNG:

- Vorbefundlich im Kontext der Fragestellung kein Nachweis pathogener oder wahrscheinlich pathogener DNA-Varianten, die den angegebenen Phänotyp hinreichend erklären
- Vorbefundlich wurde eine Near-Spleiß-Variante unklarer Signifikanz im *FRAS1*-Gen identifiziert (unser Befund vom 13.01.2022)
- Aufgrund der vorbefundlich identifizierten Near-Spleiß-Variante im *FRAS1*-Gen kommt es zu einer Retention von Intron 43 der *FRAS1*-mRNA
- Varianten im *FRAS1*-Gen sind mit einem autosomal-rezessiv vererbaren Fraser-Syndrom (OMIM #219000) assoziiert worden
- In Zusammenschau mit den vorliegenden phänotypischen Informationen ist diese Veränderung zum derzeitigen Kenntnisstand als wahrscheinlich ursächlich für die Erkrankung anzusehen

# The GeMed diagnostic approach

Combining clinical genetics with genomic health

## Why:

- Diagnostic sensitivity
- Automatization
- Data

**Genome First**  
(Cancer syndromes,  
Rare Diseases)



**Transcriptome**  
(„always“)  
Pax tubes / blood



**Disease causing  
mutation**



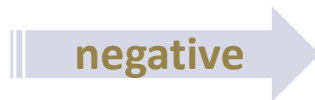
**Verified in  
Transcriptome?**

unsolved



**Genome+**

negative



Exceptions: Clear

Exce

eml

- Familial index p

Exceptions: *de novo*

- ID/DD in children: Trio-Exome

**GeHealth  
Prevention**



**ACMG73**  
5% aller  
WES/WGS



**PRS**  
Breast Cancer  
Diabetes Type 2  
Ca. 2% each



Exceptions:

Children  
Patients with psychiatric  
or neurodegenerative  
diseases



**Universitätsklinikum  
Tübingen**

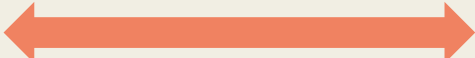


# „Organisational Complexity“ of clinical care and diagnostic pathways in human genetics

## Communication flow



Patient's autonomy  
Global informed consent



Common diseases  
Genomic Health  
Newborn screening



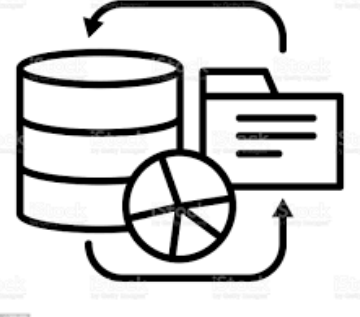
Emerging new fields

## Data flow

Documentalist

Clinical Geneticist

Data base entries  
Stewardship



GHGA  
1+MEGA  
MII  
ML/AI



## Sample flow

Genetic Nurse

Case Manager

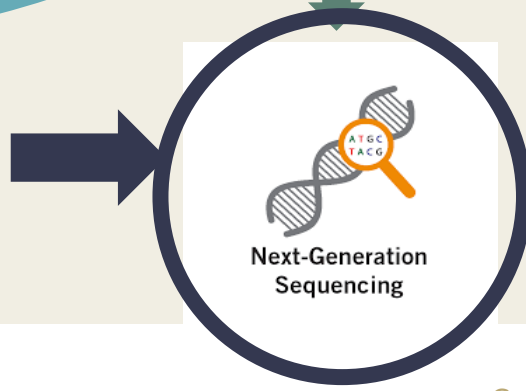
## Information flow

Actionable genes  
Polygenic Risk Scores

A long read  
RNA  
RNAseq  
Biomarker



## Study Manager



Treatment  
decision





# Structures to immediately enhance diagnostic sensitivity in RD

Strategic Discussion Points



**Not data alone, but data interpretation and clinical integration are important!**

- **SOLVE-RD GERMANY / SOLVE-GD GERMANY**

- German DATF excellence network, coordinated interaction with German ERN-organized DITFs
- Technically sophisticated but diagnostically experienced NGS+ („multiOmics“)

- **GD Diagnostic Competence Centers**

- Latest technologies, semiautomated, high throughput, interconnected, „accessible“

**Integration in and interaction with: national ERNs,  
RD research networks, 1+MG, AI Genomics & MultiOmics**

# Need in diagnostic care of RD/GD: Data of unclear clinical implication: How to proceed?

- Variant Interpretation Data Base
  - Focus: Variants of unknown clinical significance; VUS class 3, expert networks
- Variant Validation Groups
  - Gene pathway focused experts experimentally validating VUS class 3
- German RDMM
  - Disease modeling network for ultra-rare diseases, establishing novel disease genes or novel disease mechanisms

21/07/22

# Solve RD

## Olaf Riess

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I declare to receive an explorative grant from Illumina for implementation of WGS into clinical care.

I receive further funding for genome analysis from the EU and the German Research Foundation (NGS Competence Center).



NGS Competence Center Tübingen

