

1-800-533-1710 DMD Gene, Full Gene Analysis

DMDZ

PATIENT NAME TESTRNV, IMPLEMENTATION						ORDER NUMBER M312000329
PATIENT ID X100399592	DATE OF BIR 02/19/1968	TH	AGE 54 Y	SEX Male	REQUESTED BY CLIENT TEST	
COLLECTED 10/12/2022, 7:33 AM	RECEIVED REPOR 10/13/2022, 3:35 PM 10/14/2		REPORTED 10/14/2022	ED 22, 4:45 PM		
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7028846				X100399592		
MCL RochesterCampus					CLIENT MRN	
Rochester	MN	55901			321	

TEST DESCRIPTION

Evaluation of the DMD gene associated with Duchenne muscular dystrophy and Becker muscular dystrophy

SPECIMEN

WB Whole Blood

RESULT SUMMARY

Pathogenic Variant Detected

RESULT					
Gene (Transcript)	Variant	Zygosity	Classification		
DMD	Exon 63	hemizygous	PATHOGENIC		
(NM_004006.2)	Deletion				

The following hemizygous PATHOGENIC variant was detected:

DMD (NM_004006.2), exon 63, deletion

INTERPRETATION

DMD Deletion Exon 63, PATHOGENIC

The hemizygous deletion of exon 63 in the DMD gene (MIM:300377) was detected and is classified as pathogenic. Pathogenic variants in the DMD gene have been associated with X-linked dystrophinopathies. This deletion is predicted to disrupt the reading frame and result in a premature termination codon and nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. This deletion has been reported in individuals with Duchenne muscular dystrophy (1-3). Taken together, the evidence supports a classification of pathogenic for this DMD deletion. This result is supportive of a diagnosis of a dystrophinopathy for this individual. Clinical correlation is recommended.

This result should be interpreted in the context of clinical findings, family history, and other laboratory testing.

Consultation with a genetics professional is recommended for interpretation of this result and to determine whether reproductive risk assessment and familial testing may be of benefit to this family. Genetic testing for family members is available by ordering FMTT / Familial Mutation, Targeted Testing for the specific variant(s) detected. Please contact the laboratory at 1-800-533-1710 or the online test catalog at www.mayocliniclabs.com for information about FMTT.

REFERENCES:

1) Flanigan KM, Dunn DM, von Niederhausern A, et al. Mutational spectrum of DMD mutations in dystrophinopathy patients: application of modern diagnostic techniques to a large cohort. Hum Mutat. 2009;30(12):1657-1666. doi:10.1002/humu.21114 (PMID 19937601)

 Luce LN, Ottaviani D, Ferrer M, Szijan I, Cotignola J, Giliberto F. Molecular diagnosis of dystrophinopathies using a multi-technique analysis algorithm. Muscle Nerve. 2014;49(2):249-256. doi:10.1002/mus.23906 (PMID 23695957)
Luce LN, Dalamon V, Ferrer M, Parma D, Szijan I, Giliberto F. MLPA analysis of an Argentine cohort of patients with



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dystrophinopathy: Association of intron breakpoints hot spots with STR abundance in DMD gene. J Neurol Sci. 2016;365:22-30. doi:10.1016/j.jns.2016.03.047 (PMID 27206868)

METHOD

Next generation sequencing (NGS) and/or Sanger sequencing was performed to test for the presence of variants in coding regions and intron/exon boundaries of the gene analyzed. The human genome reference GRCh37/hg19 build was used for sequence read alignment. At least 99% of the bases are covered at a read depth >30X. Sensitivity is estimated at >99% for single nucleotide variants, >94% for indels up to 39 base pairs, >95% for deletions up to 75 base pairs and insertions up to 47 base pairs. NGS and/or a PCR-based quantitative method was performed to test for the presence of deletions and duplications in the gene analyzed. See the Genes Analyzed field for a list of gene(s) tested.

There may be regions of genes that cannot be effectively evaluated for sequencing or deletion and duplication analysis as a result of technical limitations of the assay, including regions of homology, high GC content, and repetitive sequences. Confirmation of select reportable variants was performed by alternate methodologies based on internal laboratory criteria. See www.mayocliniclabs.com (TEST ID DMDZ) for details regarding genes with regions not routinely covered.

GENES ANALYZED

DMD

DISCLAIMER

Clinical Correlations

An online research opportunity called GenomeConnect (genomeconnect.org), a project of ClinGen, is available for the recipient of this genetic test. This patient registry collects de-identified genetic and health information to advance the knowledge of genetic variants. Mayo Clinic is a collaborator of ClinGen. This may not be applicable for all tests.

If testing was performed because of a clinically significant family history it is often useful to first test an affected family member. Detection of a reportable variant(s) in an affected family member would allow for more informative testing of at risk individuals.

To discuss the availability of further testing options or for assistance in the interpretation of these results, Mayo Clinic Laboratory genetic counselors can be contacted at 1-800-533-1710.

Technical Limitations

Next generation sequencing may not detect all types of genomic variants. In rare cases, false negative or false positive results may occur. The depth of coverage may be variable for some target regions, but assay performance below the minimum acceptable criteria or for failed regions will be noted. Given these limitations, negative results do not rule out the diagnosis of a genetic disorder. If a specific clinical disorder is suspected, evaluation by alternative methods can be considered.

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sequences. Confirmation of select reportable variants was performed by alternate methodologies based on internal laboratory criteria.

Additionally, low level mosaic variants may not be detected.

This test is not designed to differentiate between somatic and germline variants. If there is a possibility that any detected variant is somatic, additional testing may be necessary to clarify the significance of results.

Reclassification of Variants Policy

See www.mayocliniclabs.com (TEST ID DMDZ) for information regarding the laboratory's policy for reclassification of variants.

Variant Evaluation

Variant curation is performed using published ACMG-AMP recommendations as a guideline. Other gene-specific guidelines may also be considered. Variants classified as benign or likely benign are not reported.

Results from in silico evaluation tools may change over time and should be interpreted with caution and professional clinical judgment.

TEST CLASSIFICATION

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. This test has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

RELEASED BY

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