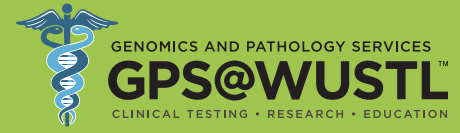




Renal Disease Testing at Washington University



Genomic profiling for renal diseases

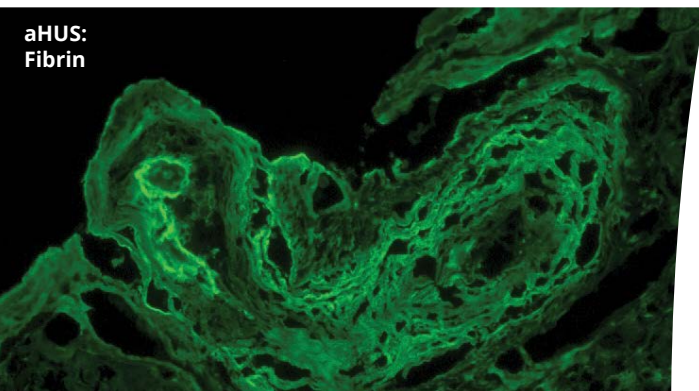
Tests developed in concert with immunobiologists and nephropathologists at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis

Next-generation sequencing for efficient, cost-effective and robust germline variant detection

Concise, expert interpretations by board-certified clinical genomicists, reported back to the ordering physician

Professional consultation available to physicians in result interpretation, and other technical and clinical considerations

Testing covered by most insurance; preauthorization performed by GPS



Orderable gene sets include:

- Alport Syndrome (3 genes)
- aHUS/TMA/C3 Glomerulopathy (13 genes & CFHR3-CFHR1 deletion)
- Cystic disease and Nephronophthisis (23 genes)
- Nephrotic Syndrome and Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis (34 genes)

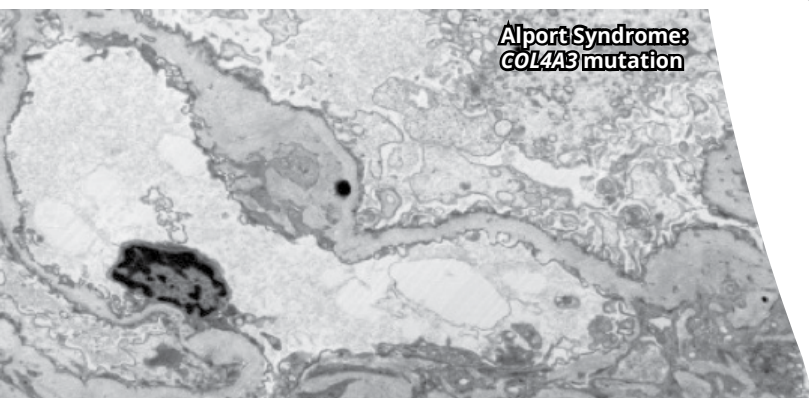
Clinical utility

Tests are designed to identify patients with diagnostic genetic mutations that underlie renal disease.

Many times, a renal biopsy is simply not enough to make a **definitive diagnosis** – even when combined with the powerful ancillary techniques of immunofluorescence and electron microscopy.

This is particularly true for **pediatric patients** who present with steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome, and patients with suspected complement system abnormalities such as aHUS.

These next-generation sequencing tests provide clinicians with a **powerful tool** to manage patients with diagnostically challenging diseases.





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Genes tested

Alport Syndrome Gene Set: *COL4A3, COL4A4, COL4A5.*

aHUS/TMA/C3 Glomerulopathy Gene Set: *ADAMTS13, C3, CD46, CFB, CFH, CFHR1, CFHR2, CFHR3, CFHR4, CFHR5, CFI, DGKE, THBD; CFHR3-CFHR1* deletion by multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification (MLPA).

Cystic disease and Nephronophthisis Gene Set: *AHI1, CEP290, GLIS2, INVS, IQCB1, NEK8, NPHP1, NPHP3, NPHP4, RPGRI1L, TMEM67, TTC21B, XPNPEP3, BICC1, CRB2, EYA1, HNF1B, PAX2, PKD1, PKD2, PKHD1, SIX5, UMOD.*

Nephrotic Syndrome and Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis Gene Set: *ACTN4, ADCK4 (COQ8B), ANLN, APOL1, ARHGAP24, ARHGDI1, CD2AP, COL4A3, COL4A4, COL4A5, COQ2, COQ6, CRB2, CUBN, EMP2, INF2, ITGA3, ITGB4, LAMB2, LMX1B, MEFV, MYH9, MYO1E, NEIL1, NPHS1, NPHS2, PDSS2, PLCE1, PTPRO, SCARB2, SMARCA1, TRPC6, TTC21B, WT1.*

Testing methodology

Tests are performed using targeted hybridization capture coupled with next-generation sequencing (NGS) in our CAP/CLIA labs for comprehensive coverage of all coding exons of ordered genes. Types of variation detected include single nucleotide variants (SNVs) and small insertions and deletions (indels). *CFHR3-CFHR1* deletion is detected by MLPA.

Results and interpretation

DNA sequence data are analyzed by GPS' clinically validated bioinformatics pipeline to identify and annotate genetic variants associated with a variety of renal diseases.

Variants are interpreted by a board-certified clinical genomicist in the context of the patient's disease. Those that are most likely to account for the observed clinical phenotype based on evidence from the medical literature are highlighted. Results are returned to the ordering physician in a concise report.

Specimen requirements

Specimen types accepted include 2-5 mL peripheral blood in a lavender-top EDTA tube. Specimen kits are available upon request. Please contact us or fill out the NGS supply order form available on our website at gps.wustl.edu/forms-and-resources.

Turnaround time

The turnaround time for testing and interpretation is four to six weeks from the time a specimen arrives.

Ordering

To order a test, submit a completed requisition form (available at gps.wustl.edu/forms-and-resources) by fax or email. GPS performs insurance preauthorization.

Ancillary testing

Other available services include expert pathologic evaluation by subspecialty expert nephropathologists, including the use of immunofluorescence and electron microscopy. Contact us for more information.

Selected References

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Fassett RG, Venuthurupalli SK, et al. Biomarkers in chronic kidney disease: a review. *Kidney Int.* 2011 Oct;80(8):806-21.

Contact us to order a test or for more info

Tel: (314) 747-7337
Toll Free: (866) 450-7697
Fax: (314) 747-7336

Email: gps@wustl.edu
Website: gps.wustl.edu

Address: **Cortex Building, Suite 302**
4320 Forest Park Ave, St. Louis, MO 63108

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