

Uncovering Molecular Impacts of Missense Variants in Rare Disease Genes: A High-Throughput Framework for Variant Functionalization

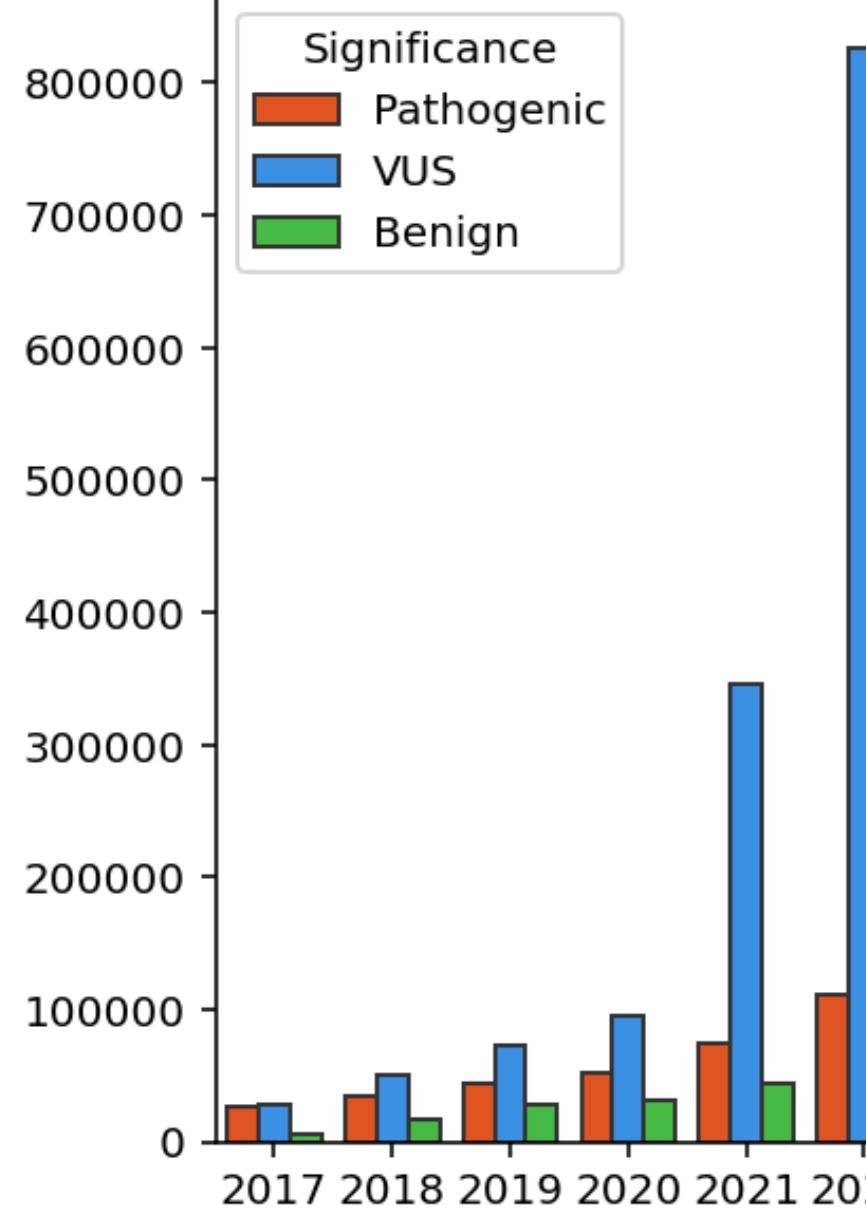
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Uncertainty around missense variants

- Complex genotype to phenotype relationships in Mendelian disorders
- Genotype → Molecular consequences → Phenotype
- Perturbations: Mendelian mutations, GWAS loci, Cancer mutations
- Perturbation of biophysical interactions
- Mendelian diseases, Complex diseases, Tumors
- Variable expressivity
- Incomplete penetrance
- Diseased individual
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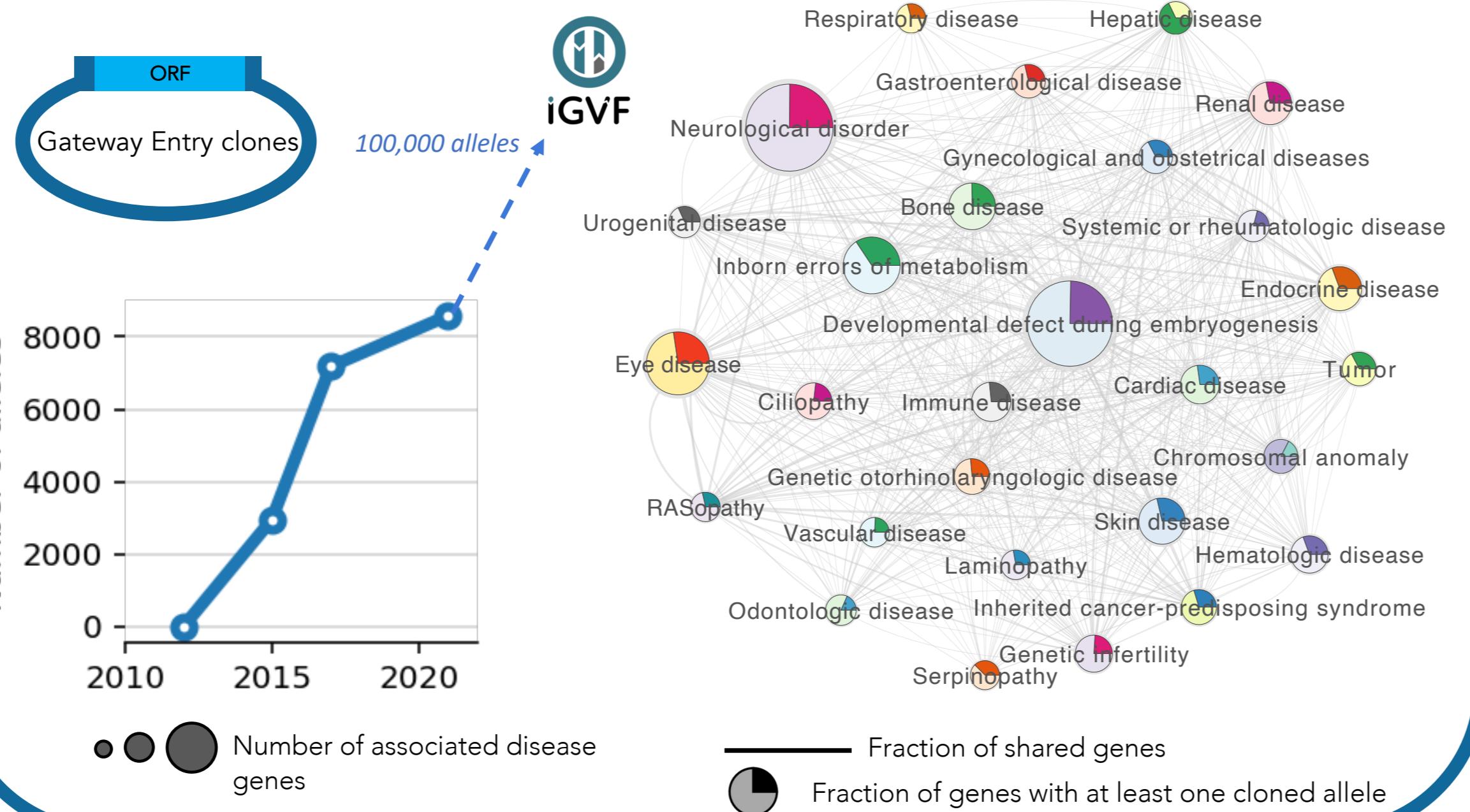
ClinVar 2022



- Drastic increase of variants of uncertain significance (VUS)
- Need of a systematic, unbiased, high throughput approach to study molecular impacts of single nucleotide variants (SNVs)

Comprehensive allele collection

- 9,000 sequence confirmed alleles in Gateway Entry clones
- IGVF long-term plan: cloning 100,000 alleles
- Covering 36% of all disease associated genes
- Uniformly distributed among disease categories



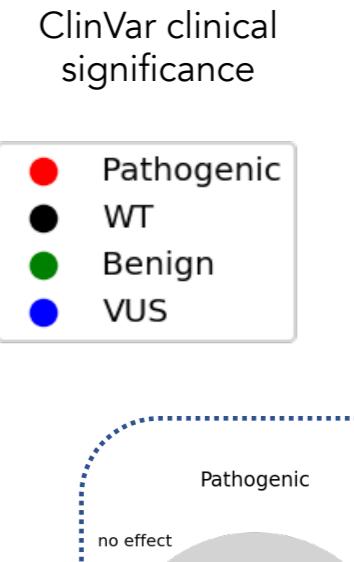
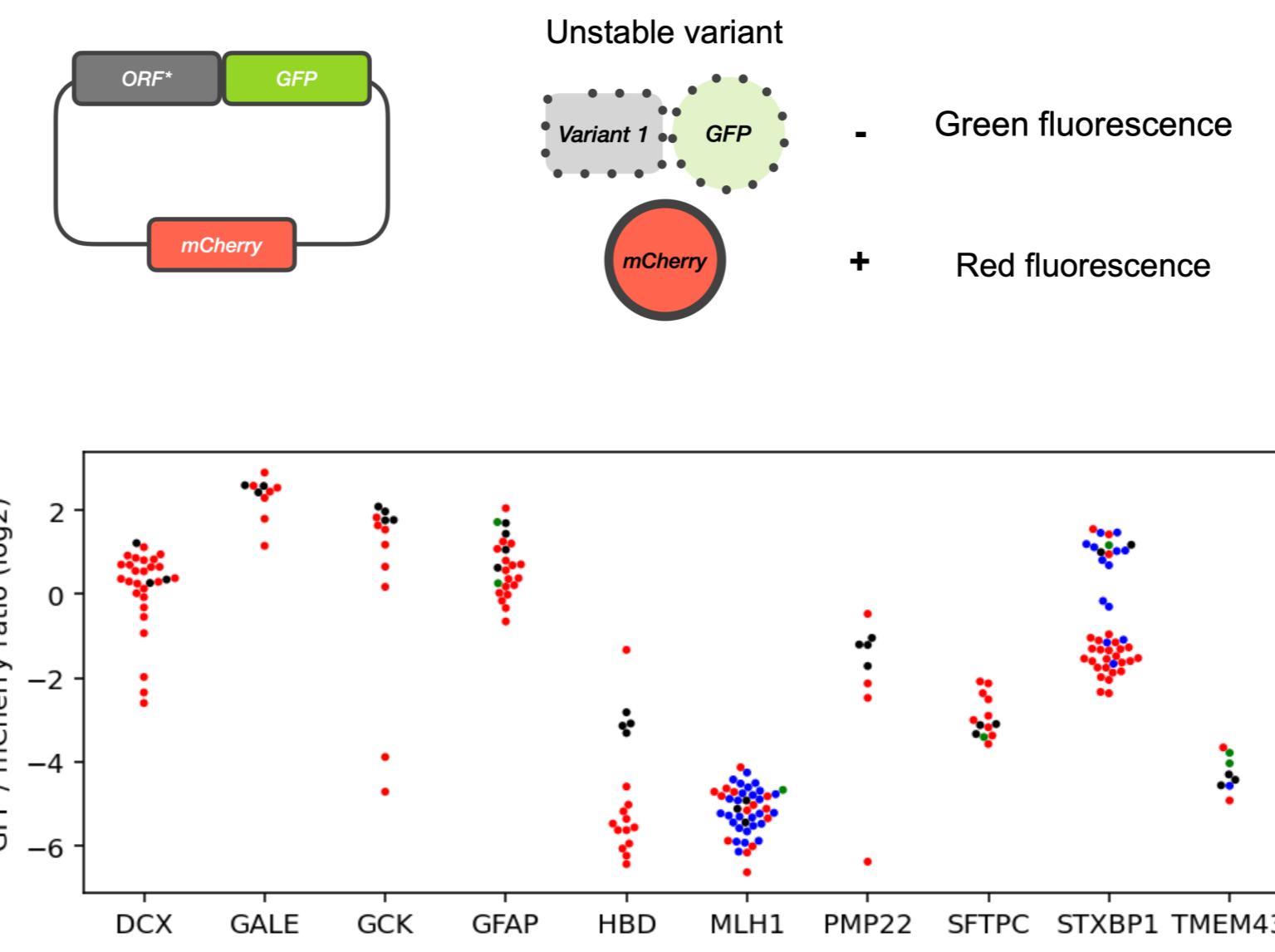
Molecular phenotyping approach

- Unbiased systematic human reference interactome (HuRI)
- 55,000 protein-protein interactions (PPIs)
- Protein-RNA
- Protein-DNA
- Protein-metabolite
- Stability
- Cell viability
- Subcellular localization
- PPI perturbation

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Systematic study of variants in Mendelian disease genes

- Node level - Impact of SNVs on stability using bi-fluorescent assay:



- Edge level - Perturbations of protein-protein interactions using Yeast Two-Hybrid (Y2H):

