## Identification of novel deep intronic PAH gene variants in patients with phenylketonuria

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## Abstract

Phenylketonuria (PKU) is caused by phenylalanine hydroxylase (PAH) gene variants. Previously, 94.21% of variants were identified using Sanger sequencing and multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification. To investigate the remaining variants, whole-genome sequencing (WGS) was performed in four patients with PKU with unknown genotype to identify deep intronic or structural variants. Three novel heterozygous variants (c.706+368T>C; c.1065+241C>A; and c.1199+502A>T) were identified in a deep PAH gene intron. The c.1199+502A>T variant was detected in 60% (6/10) PKU patients. In silico prediction showed that the three deep variants may impact splice site selection and result in inclusion of a pseudo-exon. The c.1199+502A>T PAH minigene and reverse transcription PCR of blood RNA in a patient with PKU and compound heterozygous variants (c.1199+502A>T/ c.1199G>A) confirmed that the c.1199+502A>T variant creates a novel branch point and leads to the inclusion of a 25 bp in PAH mRNA (r.1199-2000ins1199+538-1199+562). Furthermore, the c.1199G>A mutation leads to the retention of an additional 17 nt in the PAH mRNA transcript (r.1199-2000ins1199+1.1199+17). These results expand the PAH genotypic spectrum and highlight that deep intronic analysis of PAH can improve genetic diagnosis in undiagnostic patients.

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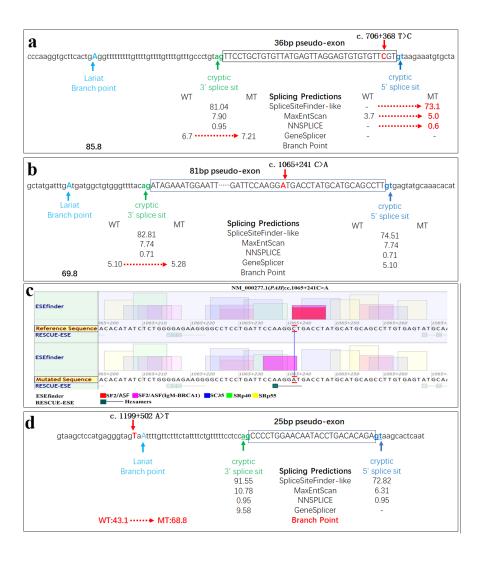
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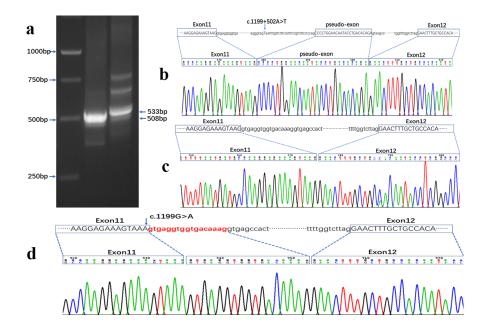
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Table 1.pdf available at https://authorea.com/users/386819/articles/502273-identification-of-novel-deep-intronic-pah-gene-variants-in-patients-with-phenylketonuria