

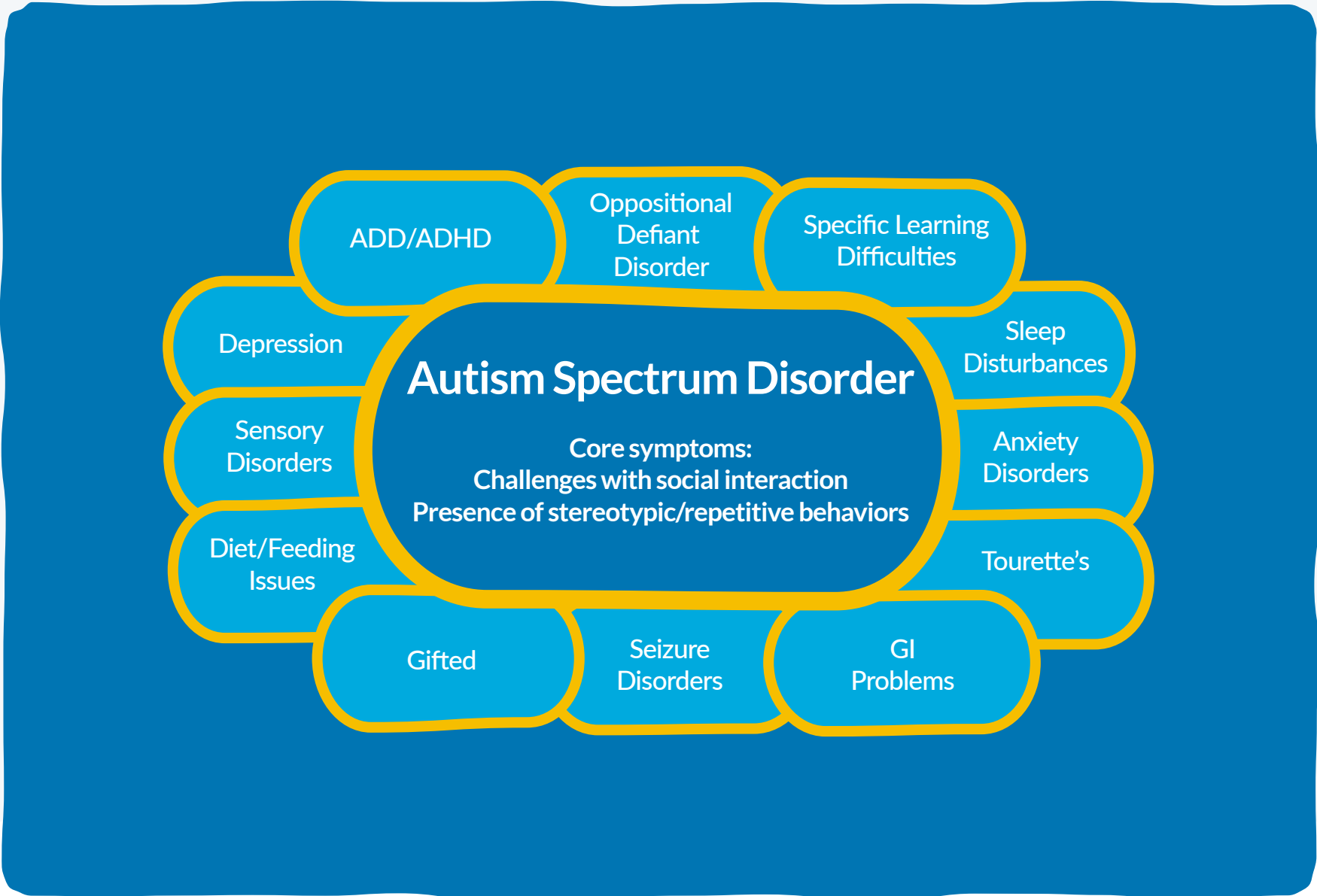
What We Are Learning About Genetics and Autism

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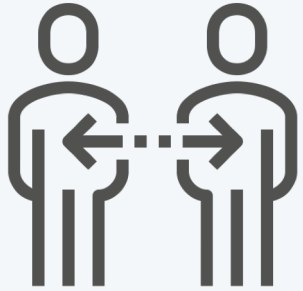


What We Know About Autism

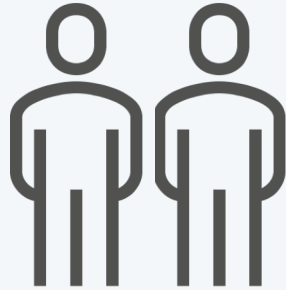
Autism is complex. It is not a single condition, and many individuals have related challenges.



Twin studies in autism research suggest that genes are important to study.



Identical Twins
77%



Fraternal Twins
31%



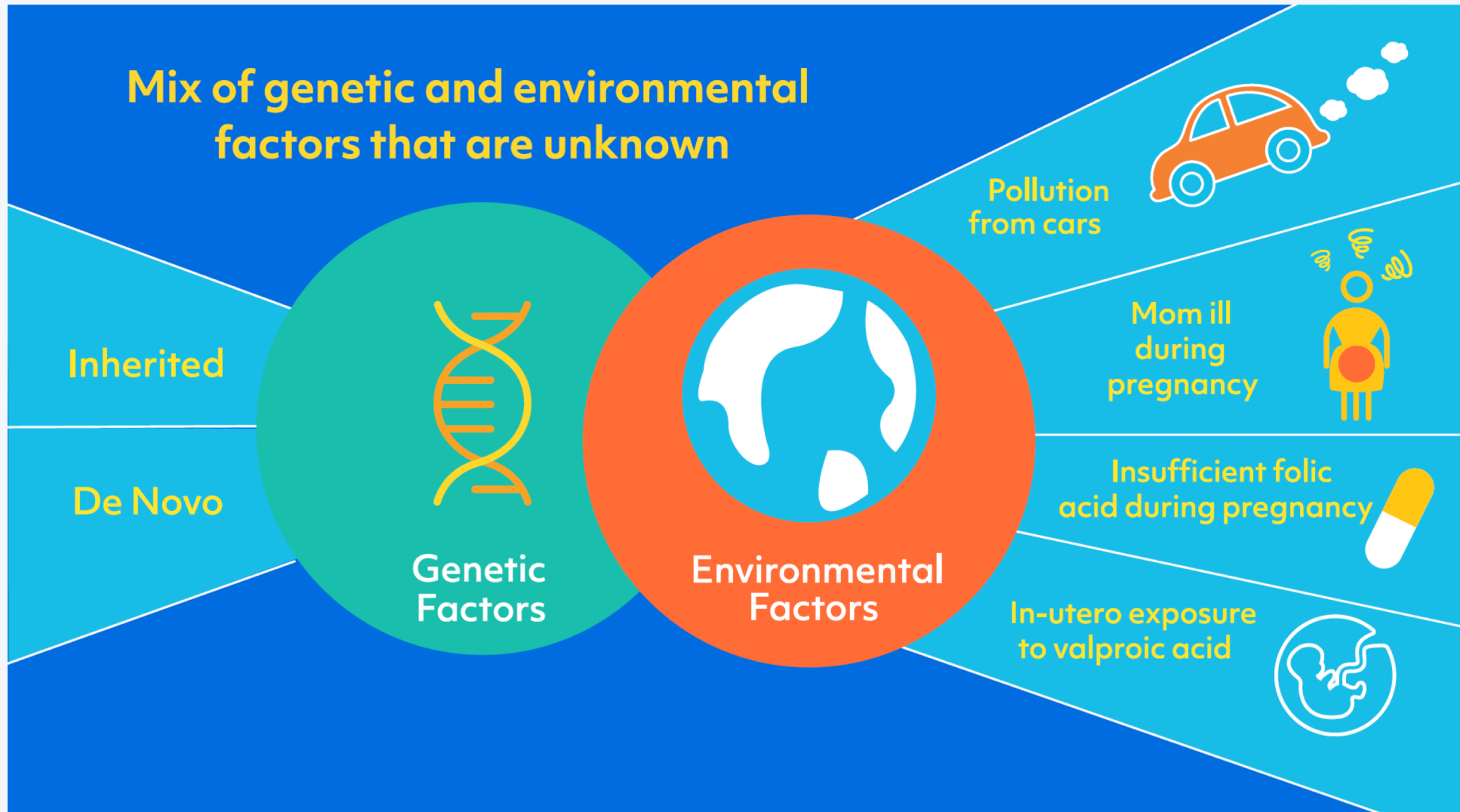
Siblings
20%



General Population
1%

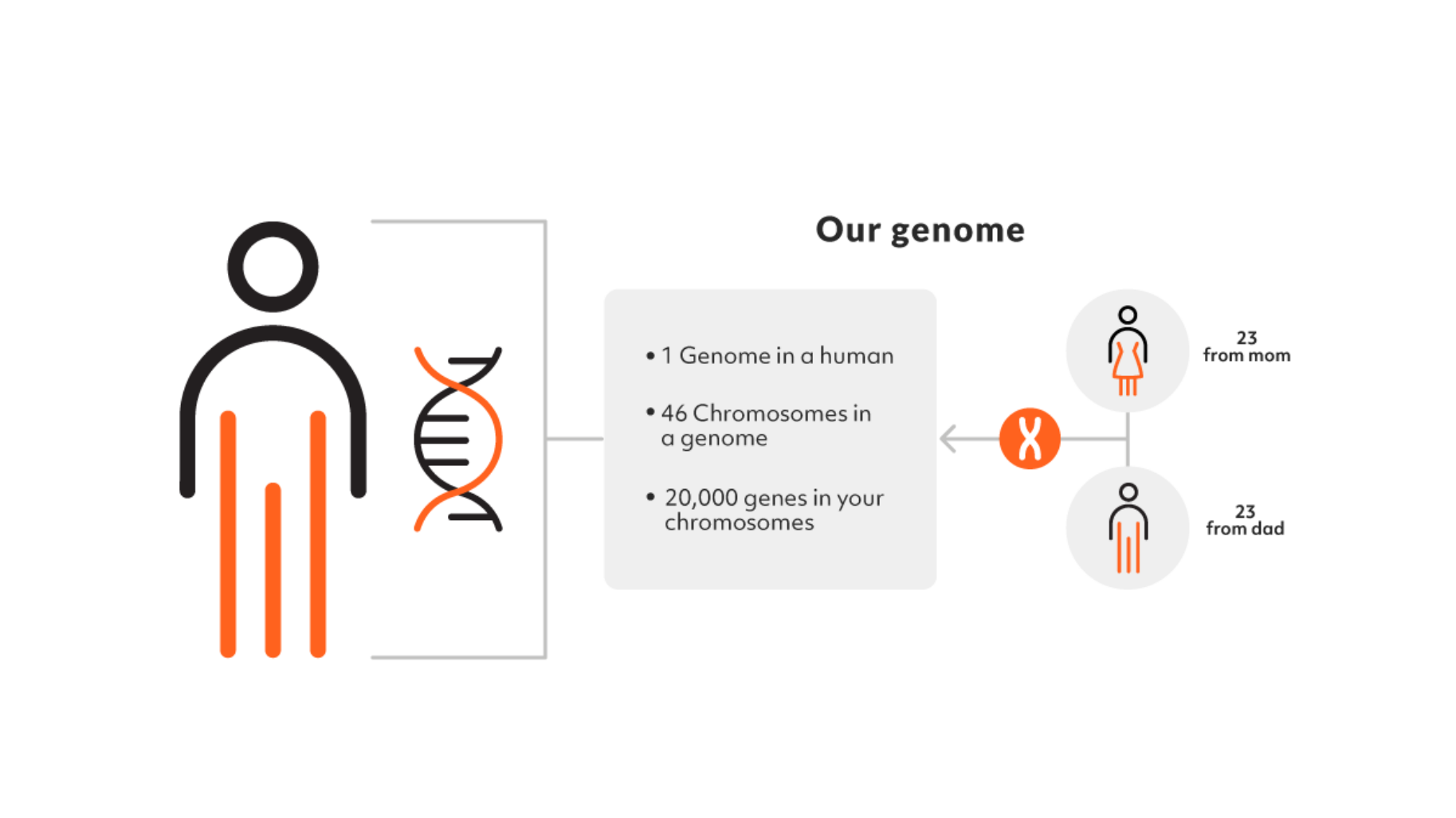
Concordance for autism differs by family relations and is correlated with genetic similarity.

There are many causes of autism, but for most individuals we do not yet know the cause.

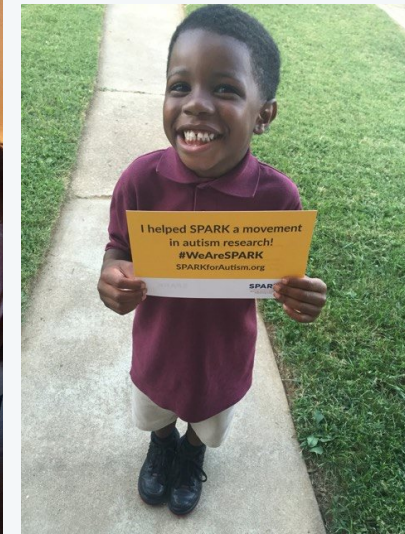
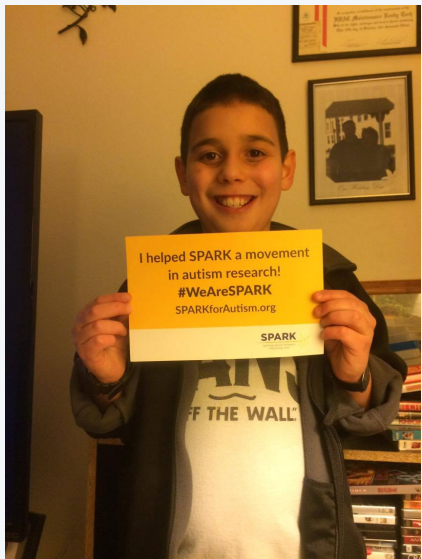
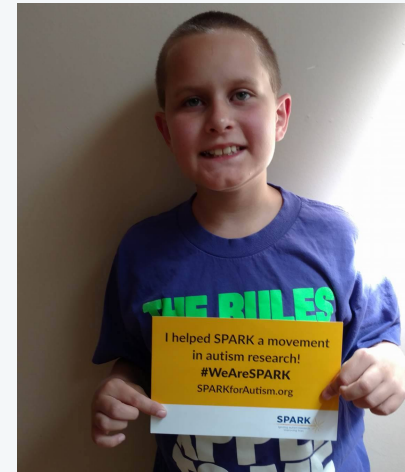
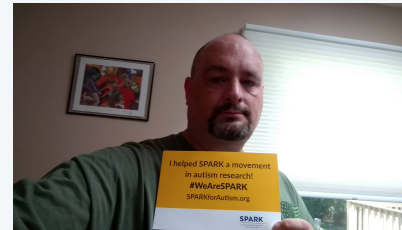
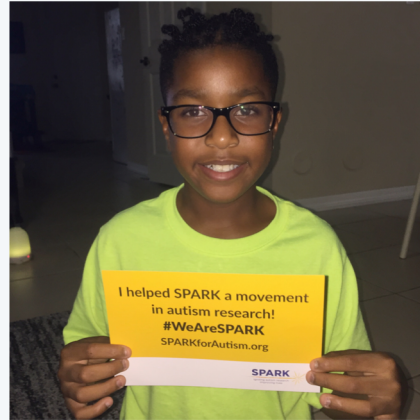


An Overview of Genetics

The collection of all your DNA is your genome and codes for the instructions for your body in 20,000 genes.




We are all different, and some of these differences are coded in our genes.





Silent Variant

mRNA	AUG	AAG	UUU	GGC	GCA	UUG	CAA	Normal
Protein	Met	Lys	Phe	Gly	Ala	Leu	Gin	
				↓				
mRNA	AUG	AAG	UUU	GGU	GCA	UUG	CAA	Variant
Protein	Met	Lys	Phe	Gly	Ala	Leu	Gin	

Missense Variant

mRNA	AUG	AAG	UUU	GGC	GCA	UUG	CAA	Normal
Protein	Met	Lys	Phe	Gly	Ala	Leu	Gin	
								
mRNA	AUG	AAG	UUU	GGU	CCA	UUG	CAA	Variant
Protein	Met	Lys	Phe	Gly	Pro	Leu	Gin	

Nonsense Variant

mRNA	AUG	AAG	UUU	AAG	GCA	UUG	CAA	Normal
Protein	Met	Lys	Phe	Lys	Ala	Leu	Gin	
								
mRNA	AUG	AAG	UUU	UAG	CCA	UUG	CAA	Variant
Protein	Met	Lys	Phe		Pro	Leu	Gin	

Our genes are encoded in pieces called exons.

wpod?am fkw cu.gjhklf four sjckfo qu score

and void m\$%d jkkk yp@mvjckd fkkseo

cbqw.oiwjfm du seven years ago dllfkk*wqm

fkkd xmmenfyruuci our skkdj\$fmvjkdjf&%wo

qppalfdkkf qaq.d eiidty forefathers brought jjd

qpooeekfjk vbzxx dsg forth a

The exons are separated by DNA of unclear function.

wpod?am fkw cu.gjhklf **four** sjckfo qu **score**

and void m\$%d jkkk yp@mvjckd fkkseo

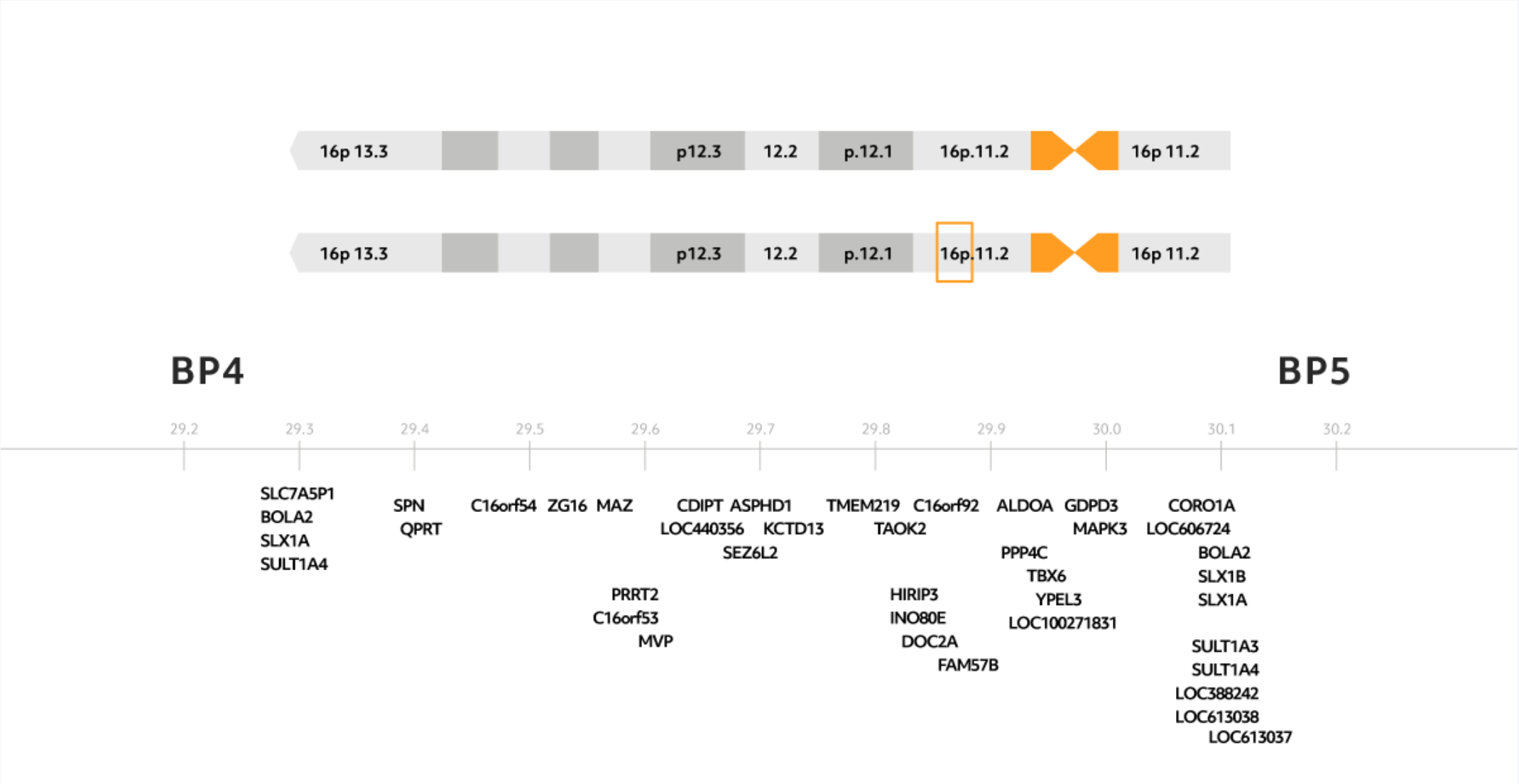
cbqw.oiwjfm du **seven years ago** dlifkk*wqm

fkkd xmmenfyruuci **our** skkdj\$fmvjkdjk&%wo

qppalfdkkf qaq.d eiidty **forefathers brought** jjd

qpooekfjk vbzxx dsg **forth a**

Copy Number Variants: Neighborhoods of Genes

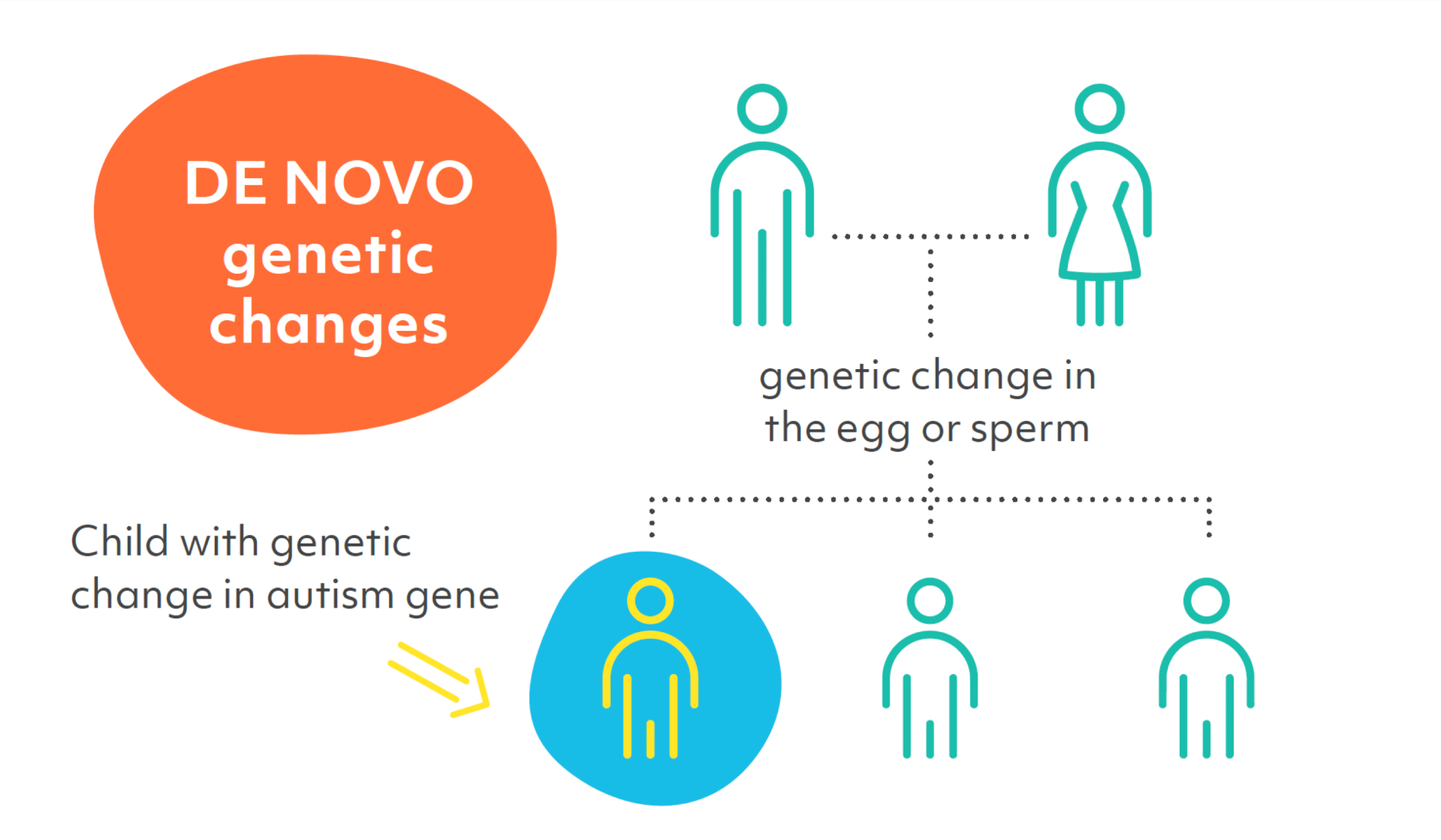


Having biological parents available for comparison make it easier to identify new genetic differences

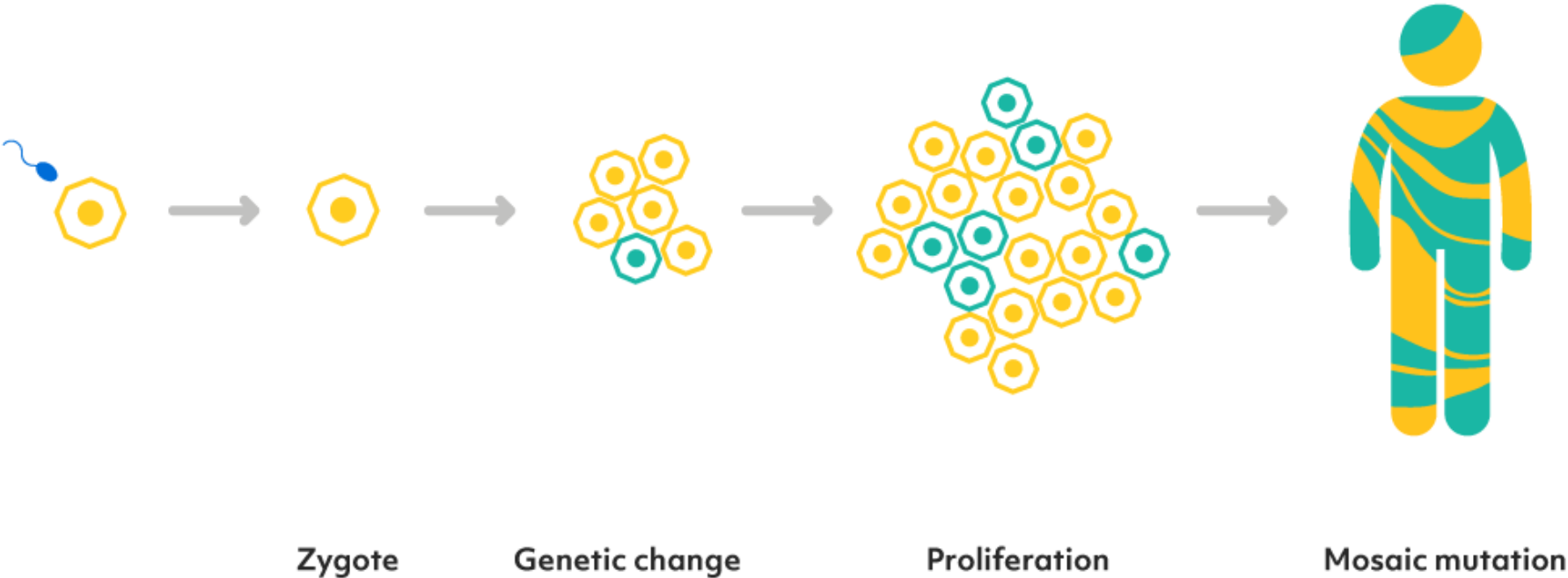


How Genetic Variants Get Passed Down in Families

De novo (new) genetic variants start in the child with autism.



Mosaic variants



Inherited variants

- Combinations
- Factors in addition to genetics

Various types of genetic contributions



Highly Penetrant Genes

Non-verbal Seizures



Moderately Penetrant Genes

Learning challenges



Polygenic Contributors

**Twice exceptional
Greater independence**

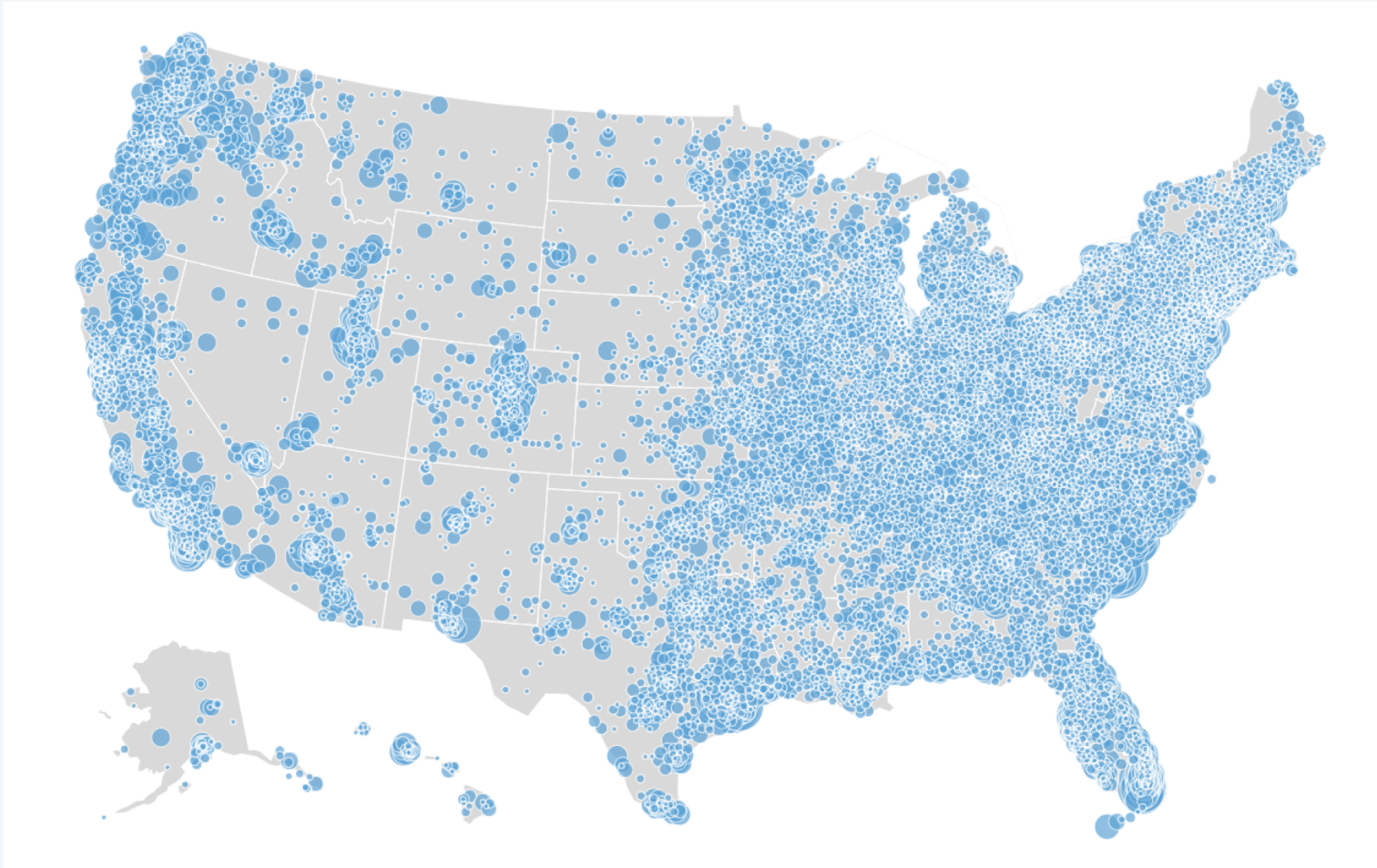


Composite Risk

Characteristics:

What We Are Learning from SPARK

Distribution of 160,903 SPARK participants



62,925 individuals with ASD

38,690 potential biological "trios"

16,237 biological trios returned saliva

Over 10,000 individuals with autism sequenced

SPARK's process for genetic analysis

SPARK's process for genetic analysis

1



Receive DNA

2



Sequencing

3



Analysis

4



Confirmation

5



Annual Reanalysis

How many families will get a genetic answer?



10%

of families enrolled in SPARK
are expected to receive results
in the first analysis

This will grow over time as
we learn more



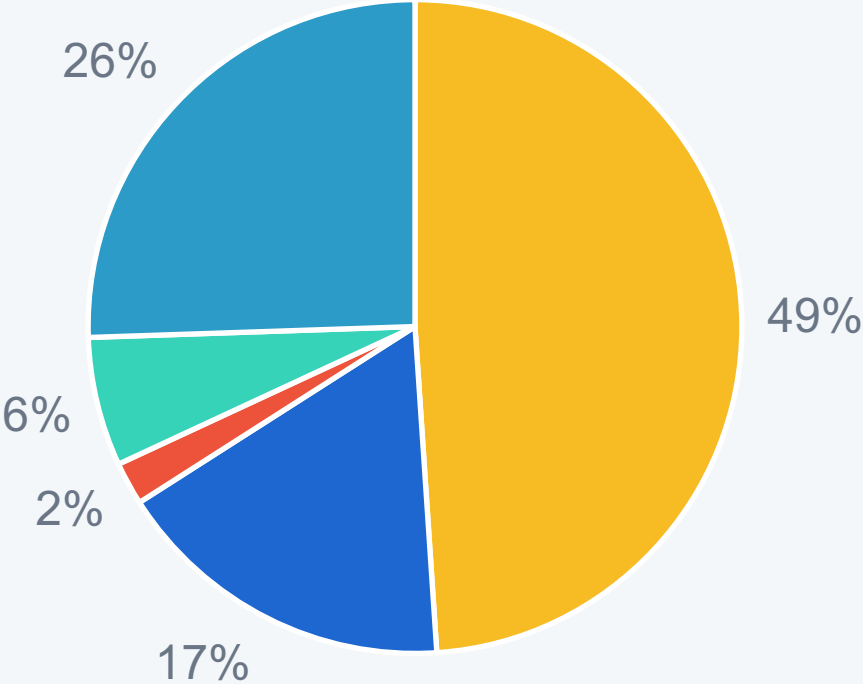
How many samples have been sequenced and how many are processing?



- 500 families sequenced and analyzed
- 9,000 families sequenced and currently being analyzed
- 6,000 families in process for sequencing

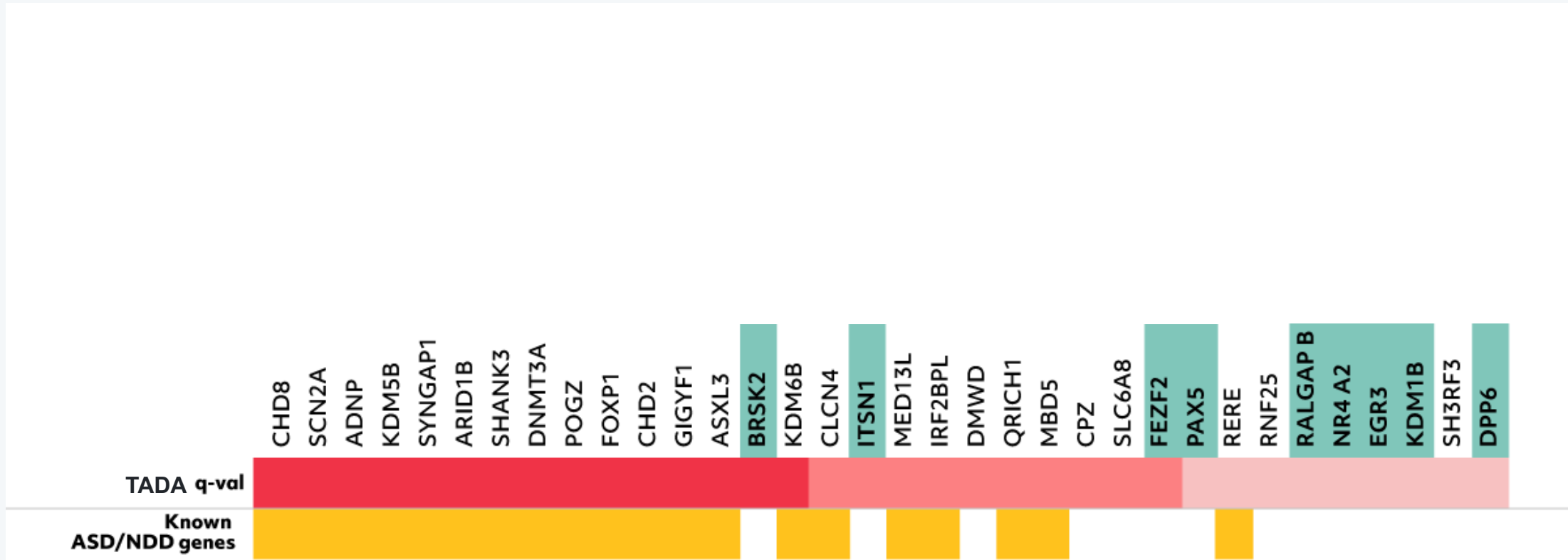
Pilot study: Genetic diagnoses in 11% of families

Type of variant



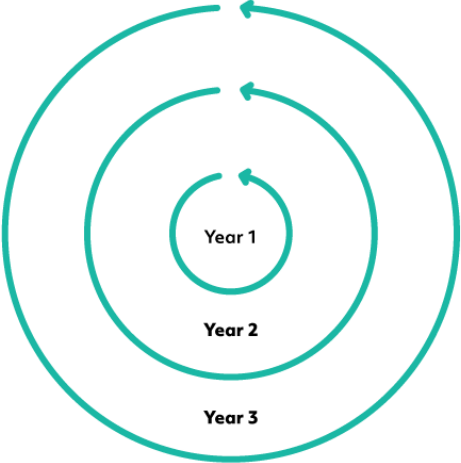
- De novo likely gene damaging
- De novo copy number variant
- Aneuploidy (extra chromosome)
- Inherited likely gene damaging
- Inherited copy number variant

TADA meta-analysis: 460 SPARK trios + 4,773 published trios



TADA q-val = Analysis across autism studies

SPARK will find more genetic changes and return more results over time.



Year 1



Year 2



Year 3

Consistent phenotypes in newly emerging ASD genes

BRSK2 (de novo)



All probands are male, have cognitive deficits and severe language impairments

ITSN1 (de novo or inherited)



5/6 do not have language concerns or cognitive deficits

What will it mean for us if we receive a genetic diagnosis?

Importance of a genetic diagnosis

A genetic diagnosis is important because it helps to...

1



End the diagnostic journey and minimize additional tests

2



Understand recurrence risk for families

3



Provide a roadmap for the future

4



Identify opportunities to network with similar participants

5



Learn about clinical trials and/or treatments specific to your diagnosis

Simons VIP



Online Registry

Recontactable cohort



Community

SimonsVIPconnect.org
Gene-specific resources
Webinars
Facebook groups by gene



Data Repository

Genetic Diagnosis
Lab reports
Phenotypic information
Medical History
Online and phone measures
Longitudinal follow-up
Imaging data



Biospecimen Repository

Whole blood DNA
Saliva DNA
Lymphoblastoid cell lines
Fibroblasts
iPSCs

How can I learn about my/my child's genetic condition?



- Talk to your doctor
- Talk to a genetic counselor through SPARK
- Read the SPARK materials that come with your report
- Talk with other families through Simons VIP (SimonVIPconnect.org)

What does it mean if I do not get notified about a genetic result right away?



- This does **NOT** rule out genetic cases
- This genetic evaluation cannot evaluate all genetic causes of autism
- This study does not replace a consultation with a medical geneticist or clinical genetic testing
- You may be notified in the future as we learn more about what genes cause autism

How will I know that you have analyzed my sample?



- Check your SPARK Dashboard to see the status of your saliva kit
- Because we can perform better genetic analyses on complete families, those with samples from all family members, (mom, dad and person with autism) will analyzed first

Will you tell me about other genetic conditions besides autism?



- Unlikely, because we are not actively looking
- If we stumble upon genetic information that could be life-saving, and you have asked to receive this information, we will provide it to you
- Example: gene for sudden cardiac death

Summary



- Autism has known and unknown genetic & environmental causes
- Many types of genetic changes can lead to autism
- By participating in SPARK, you can find out if you (or your family member) has a genetic cause in a known autism gene
- Knowing the genetic cause of autism in your family may inform you about future research studies