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Data article



Prediction and visualization data for the interpretation of sarcomeric and non-sarcomeric DNA variants found in patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

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ABSTRACT

Genomic technologies are redefining the understanding of genotype-phenotype relationships and over the past decade, many bioinformatics algorithms have been developed to predict functional consequences of single nucleotide variants. This article presents the data from a comprehensive computational workflow adopted to assess the biomedical impact of the DNA variants resulting from the experimental study "Molecular analysis of sarcomeric and non-sarcomeric genes in patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy" (Bottillo et al., 2016) [1]. Several different independently methods were employed to predict the functional consequences of alleles that result in amino acid substitutions, to study the effect of some DNA variants over the splicing process and

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to investigate the impact of a sequence variant with respect to the evolutionary conservation.

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Specifications Table

Subject area	Biology
More specific sub- ject area	In silico predictions of DNA variants
Type of data	Tables, figures
How data was acquired	Prediction tools: SIFT, Polyphen HDIV, Polyphen HVAR, Provean, LRT, Muta- tion Taster, Mutation Assessor, FATHMM, RadialSVM, LR, CADD, HSF, GERP++, PhyloP placental, PhyloP veterbrate, SiPhyMolecular Modeling
Data format	Processed, filtered and analyzed
Experimental factors	Genomic DNA from peripheral blood was tested by next generation sequencing on Ion Torrent PGM (ThermoFisher, Carlsbad, CA, USA) with a custom cardiomyopathy panel
Experimental features	The identified rare (Minor Allele Frequency $\leq 0,01$) non-synonymous DNA changes were subjected to different <i>in silico</i> predictions
Data source location	Rome, Italy
Data accessibility	These data are with this article

Value of the data

- These data delineate a prompt informatic pipeline for the prioritization of the most likely pathogenetic DNA variants in a clinical context.
- These data are supportive for the researchers to evaluate the prevalence of sarcomeric and nonsarcomeric gene variants in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.
- The described computational strategy is helpful to researchers for the rapid interpretation of Variants of Unknown Significance (VUS) implicated in rare, common and complex diseases.

1. Data

Here we report the in silico predictions data of the non-synonymous changes found in 41 HCM patients and in 3 HCM-related cases [1] (Table 1).

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

2.1. Analysis of the nucleotides' evolutionary conservation

Nucleotide-specific estimates of evolutionary constraint were explored by (i) GERP++ (Genomic Evolutionary Rate Profiling); (ii) PhyloP placental; (iii) PhyloP veterbrate and (iv) SiPhy.

2..2. Analysis of the splicing variants

The analysis of intronic variants leading to splicing defects was tested by Human Splicing Finder (HSF) 3.0.

Table 1
Results of the in silico predictions of the non-synonymous changes found in 41 HCM patients and in 3 HCM-related cases. Deleterious predictions are in bold.

Mutation	Chr	Start	End	Ref	Ait	SIFT	Polyphen2 HDIV	Polyphon2 HVAR	Provean	LIRT	Mutation Taster	Mutation Assessor	FATHMM	RadialSVM	LRT	CADD phred	Uniprot	Domain	х-гау	Model Template	% id	Prosa Z-Score	Possible effect	HSF (altered site)	GERP++ RS	phylo746way placental	phyloP100way vertebrate	SiPhy 29wiry
M18PC3 NM_000256xxT1664Cpt.M555T	11	47363668	47363668	A	6	T (1)	B (0)	8 (0)	N (4,48)		N (0,997)	N (-2,74)	T (-0,1)	T (-1,057)	T (0,041)	0,033	Q14896	lg-like C2- type	-	2DLT	65	-8.58	No predicted deleterious effect		4,22	1,401	7,388	14,08
R1R2 NM_001035+c-A33806-p.811276	1	237730332	237730032	٨	G	D (0,05)	D (0,979)	P (0,675)	D (-5,34)	D (0)	D (1)	L [1,05]	T (-0,43)	T (-0,504)	T (0,239)	20,2	Q92736	SPRY		3104	28	-5.23	Loss of n-anion interaction with Trp1145		5,29	1,995	7,302	15,238
TMP0 NM_003276:c.A10376:p.H3468	12	98927072	98927072	٨	G	T (0,42)	8 (0,001)	8 (0.001)	N (0,22)	N (0,816)	N (1)	N (0,345)	T (1,7)	T (-0,979)	T (0,032)	3,347									-1,03	-0,111	-0,041	8,773
M1H6 NM_002471:c.643-5C>T	14	23873602	23873602	G	A																			branch point				
REM2D NM_001134363:c.63373A:p.E1125K	10	112583294	112583294	G	٨	D (0,01)	P (0,911)	8 (0,293)	N (-1,80)		D (0,992)	L (1,355)	T (-0,91)	T (-0,499)	T (0,22)	17,99									6,16	2,937	3,214	13,979
M1H6 NM_002471:c.2928+5G>A	14	23862870	23862870	с	т																			donor site				
C58P3 NM_003476x.T10C:p.W4R	11	19213986	19213986	٨	G	T (0,08)	P (0,888)	P (0,657)	D (-3,25)	D (0)	A (3)	L (1,78)	T (-0,1)	T (-0,44)	T (0,244)	25,9									6,02	2,304	7,415	16,203
LAMA4 NM_001105206x.A4937G:p.E1646G	6	112438986	112438986	т	с	D (0)	D (1)	D (0,997)	D (-6,11)	D (0)	D (1)	M (2,43)	T (-1,07)	D (0,289)	D (0,582)	26,9	Q.16363	Larrinin G- like		3ASI	24	-6.42	Loss of interaction between two adjacent domains		5,6	2,141	7,17	15,783
LAMA4 NM_001105206:c.61565C:p.8522T	6	112485465	112486465	с	G	T (0,07)	8 (0,524)	8 (0,174)	N (-1,24)	N (0,006)	N (1)	L [1,04]	T (2,94)	T (-0,978)	T (0,008)	8,741									-1,85	-0,523	-0,169	9,422
NER. NM_005393 z.0604A p.0202R	10	21157673	21157673	с	т	T (0,47)	8 (0,001)	8 (0,001)	N (-0,48)	N (0,002)	D (1)	N (0.69)	T (3,63)	T (-1,042)	T (0,025)	10,5									4,17	1,541	1,543	8,948
RYR2 NM 001035/c.9450-9C>T	1	237868504	237868504	с	т																							
M18PC3 NM_000256x.C11124.p.P3710	11	47365154	47365154	6	т	D (0)	D (1)	D (0,999)	D (-7,05)		D (1)	M (2,48)	T (0,96)	T (-0,415)	T (0,256)	31	Q14896	lg-like C2- Type	1906				Possible decreased protein stability		4,99	2,602	8,974	18,474
GLA NM_000169 x A6446 p N2155	×	100653930	100553930	т	с	D (0,01)	8 (0,048)	8 (0,004)	D (-4,33)	D (0)	D (1)		D (-7,51)	D (1,044)	D (0,982)	16,95	P05280	Melibiase	4005				Loss of a glycosylated site		5,97	2,018	8,04	15,388
DSP NM_004415:c.G137A:p.G46D	6	7542285	7542285	G		T (0,17)	B (0,01)	8 (0,007)	N (-0,25)	N (0,867)	N (1)	N (0)	T (-0,45)	T (-1,037)	T (0,069)	6,748									0,722	-0,071	0,42	3,809
TXNRD2 NM_005440.c.G1150A.p.G3845	22	19868177	19868177	с	т	T (0,29)	8 (0,367)	8 (0,03)	D (-3,01)	D (0,001)	D (1)	M (2,15)	T (0,1)	T (-0,941)	T (0,116)	12,53	Q178E6			12DL	84	-11.53	No predicted deleterious effect		4,35	1,411	2,985	8,752
JPH2 NM_020433x.G1536Cp.W512C	20	42744779	42744779	с	G	T (0,18)	D (1)	D (0,997)	N (-1,95)	U (0,004)	D (1)	L (1,845)	T (0,1)	T (-0,508)	T (0,315)	12,45									3,12	1,441	4,931	13,328
SCN5A NM_001059405:c.A5605T.p.11889F	3	38592204	38592204	т	۸.	D (0)	D (0,998)	D (0,986)	D (-2,56)	D (0)	D (1)	M (2,005)	D (-3,79)	D (0,918)	D (0,892)	17,96	Q14524	Interaction with FGF13	4DCK				Potential loss of interaction with FGF13		3,7	0,887	1,551	10,421
FHL2 NM_001450.x.G1097:p.A375	2	106002865	106002865	с		T (0,34)	P (0,62)	8 (0.225)	N (-1,46)	D (0)	D (0,999)	L (0,98)	D (-2,32)	T (-0,375)	T (0,359)	13,95	Q14192	Zinc Finger C4-type	2MIU			Q14192	Steric clashes with T34 and P46		4,66	2,811	3,772	11,58
0502 NM 004949.c.C1787T.p.A596V	18	28654750	28654750	G	A	D (0,03)	P (0,882)	8 (0,345)	D (-2,85)	N (0,005)	D (1)	M (2,995)	T (-0,34)	T (-0,14)	T (0,354)	14,64									5,27	2,614	5,918	16,176
PKP2 NM 001005242:c.6764:p.026N	12	33049590	33049590	с	т	T (0,06)	D (0,992)	₽ (0,874)	N (-1,08)	N (0,004)	D (0,999)	L (0,895)	D (-1,72)	D (0,033)	T (0,451)	33									4,07	2,081	3,56	15,41
MYOM1 NM_003803+c21317+p.8711c	18	3135623	3135623	G	۸.	D (0)	D (1)	D (1)	D (-7,47)	D (0)	D (1)	H (3,89)	T (0,15)	D (0,395)	D (0,528)	26,8	P52179	Fn3		1357	40	-4.00	Loss of inter-residues contacts		4,09	1,498	6,747	15,643
RAF1 NM_002880 x (G124A;C125T) p. A421	з	12660096	12660097	GC	AT	T (0,15)	B (0,44)	8 (0,06)	N (-0,15)	D (0)	D (3)	N (0.55)	T (-0,9)	T (-0,708)	T (0,248)	20,8									6,17	2,941	3,851	20,879
TNNT2 NM 001001430 c.A252T p.R845	1	201334750	201334750	т	A	D (0)	D (0,968)	P (0,712)	D (-2,99)	D (0,001)	D (1)	L (1,2)	D (-5,31)	D (0,887)	D (0,92)	18,22									3,53	0,733	0,317	4,525
MYDM1 NM 003803:c.4485-6T>C	18	3079346	5079346	A	G																			branch point				
REM20 NM 001134363:c A595:b 0205	10	112404271	112404271	٨	G	D (0)	P (0,941)	8 (0,355)	N (-0,94)	N (0,832)	N (0,884)	N (0,345)	D (-2,93)	T (-0,205)	D (0,575)	22,2									4,23	1,54	1,09	9,721
CAV3 NM 001234 x C233T to T78M	з	8787330	8787330	с	т	T (0,15)	D (0,973)	P (0,738)	N (-0,83)	D (0)	D (0,999)	L{1,67}	D (-3,08)	D (0,466)	D (0,71)	16,45									4,63	2,385	3,58	16,203
0562 NM 001943 r 42086 n 170V	18	29099892	29099692	A	G	T (0,42)	8 (0,001)	8 (0,005)	N (-0,93)	U (0,001)	D (0,716)	N (0,67)	T (0,22)	T (-0,944)	T (0,11)	10,79							No predicted deleterious effect		4,05	0,919	4,397	10,003
DSP NM 004415:c.05218A;p.E1740K	6	7581641	7581641	G	Α.	T (0,59)	D (0,962)	8 (0,173)	N (-1,58)	D (0)	D (1)	L(1,1)	T (-0,85)	T (-0,875)	T (0,14)	11,6									5,09	1,495	3,14	17,082
MYOM1 NM 003803 r.G2132A:s.8711H	18	3135622	3135422	с	т	D (0)	D (1)	D (1)	D (-4,67)	D (0)	D (1)	H (3,89)	T (0,15)	D (0,366)	D (0,57)	16	P52179	Fet3		1357	40	-4.67	Loss of inter-residues contacts		5,95	2,821	7,818	20,381
SCN5A NM 001099405<: CSR37T-0-51946E	з	38591972	38591972	G	A	D (0)	D (0,98)	P (0,641)	D (-2,82)	N (0,931)	N (0,899)	N (0,345)	D (-3,81)	D (0,336)	D (0,743)	13,71									3,08	1,282	2,36	5,503
DSC2 NM_004949 c C23285 in 1775M	18	28649040	28549040	G	с	T (0,27)	8 (0,008)	8 (0,023)	N (-0,99)	N (0,155)	N (1)	N (-0,295)	T (0,36)	T (-1,066)	T (0,064)	8,255									-0,947	0,087	0,3	3,159
LAMA4 NM_001105206;r_T54820; r_M11611	6	112455744	112455744	A	G	T (0,16)	B (0)	8 (0,002)	N (-1,40)	N (0,021)	D (1)	L (0,895)	T (-1,01)	T (-0,94)	T (0,152)	12,5	Q16363	Larninin G- like		2005	23	-6.42	No predicted deleterious effect		3,53	0,495	5,708	9,835

UMMP2 NM 001122605.00186.0.140V	X 1195.	185611 59629	963 6	0	T (0.3) E	(0,012)	6 (0.022)	N (0,25) 1	4 (0.04)	N (1) N	T 150.0-1	(1.46) T	1,031 T(£1 (150.0	. 96								4.74	4.237	4,427	1,415
D5G2 NM 001943×: 02147Arp.0716E	18 2912	902162 9292	0 83	*	T (0,96) E	(251,0)1	n (0,06) n	4 (89/E-IN	(0,043)	N (1) N	1 (0,555) T	(0.23) T	1,012] T(112 (1450/0									4,24	0,789	1,617	6 <i>21</i> .'6
UMMM4 NM 0011052051-4665+86>T	6 1124	14211 82919	1478 C	<																		IIE site				
MYBPC3	11 4735.	473593	1 CP	0						8				- 160								acceptor site	4,66	1,96,1	7,501	13,428
RVR2 NM 001035v 012544vv 84850	1 25W.	(19052 25801	1852 G	*	T (0,00) E	1/166'0)	a (1237'0) 4	0 (-2,94)	10 D	M (1) C	a (scs.s)	a (96°E-)	l (310/1)	72 (526'0	2 (0)2	LINCAN 1861	TPR .	415	0 35	5.42	Loss of n-cation interaction with Todd?		5,62	2,645	9,004	339/61
Match	10 2201.	7410 220174	9	۲.	T (0,45) 6	(000)).	v (scoro) s	N 100'0-1 N	1150'0).	N (3)	a (sz'o)	1 (02.6-)	a licero-	0,642) 11.	000 11	-06 ABC_6	un.	202	26 27	509	No predicted deleterious		4,97	2,575	2,757	820/81
CALRS	19 16391	1001 165900	1 I9	0	T 10.250 D	188500	1 (2250) 4	N 10/100 N	IN 1250100	N 055610	T (65.0)	1 16670	1081 TC	ULL 1280.0	96 036	12 P003S	348	*	15 61	-1.93	No predicted developing		197	0.28	1313	6.573
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IIX	11 661	186 663138	ى بو	0	a (10/6) a	1 1865'0).	0 (626'0) C	(66°E-) C	610	8	0 [2,83] D	0 (89/1-)	10 (9199)	0,693) 11	610	Alla Phinase	Thr 386				No predicted deleterious		3,17	562'0	3,198	109/01
NM 0011052061 619624 0 565640	6 1124,	76142 112476	442 C	F	T (0,34) 6	(100,00)	8 (0,002) 1-	NI-0,54}	0.00 M	000	T 568/0	(2.59) T	T [566/0-	66 HGOTO									3,39	0,749	0,577	4,097
MMM 200001-100000	14 2387	100302 238763	8	÷	3 (soʻs) a	1866'0)	3 (618/0) 4	(18/2-) 0		8 (E)	a (17.2)	a (sa/z-)	(0,556) D	0,714) 177	214 18	roky SE.	- 40 - 40				Loss of a salt-bridge with		1,55	446,1	7,454	15,232
TM41	15 6334	168019 5814	12	H-	D (0)	(1) 0	3 (1666'0) C	4 (sere-) c	1400'00	н (1)	1 (25872	0 (821)	0.843) D	0,793) at							1		15.5	829/2	7,818	10,541
POP2	4602 04	1999-05 1014	8	E	0.000	U-CPU	R40.2191	14.221	0.001	W (0)	T 09970	1 082.00	1 1989 L	0.2011 12	8 046	Am ret	100	00	36 26	107	Loss of salt-bridge with		106	2.548	100	17,588
NM_001005242x.(22994p.87675 DSP	100	100751 101		-	11	K IN		10.01	in ASS		1 0000	1 040	11200	00 1920 0	,						883		7.0	Amb.	1000	0.1 4
NM_004415.c.6884.g.V30M R082	ţ		2		3	2	1		land in the	2 2				and a second	t								ţ.		ļ	ļ
NM_001015×41273G.p.T1425A weakc3	1 2322	12/12 12/28	¥ 151	0	T (0,28)	10/010	1 1110700-1	D (-2,89)	100001	8	F	1	10,7381	10000									5	2,225	6,401	15,443
WM_000255X_821+36>A	11 4735	9405 473694	8	=																		IIE site				
ABCC9 NM_005691x: C3460T;p.R1154W	12 2199	5261 219952	161 6	*	(10'0) Q	D (1)) (196'0) O	0 (-3,79)	(a) a	н (1)	3,555) D	1,2,56} D	0 (816,0)	0,855) 171	2								7	1,312	2,824	12,816
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NM_006691x:2239-16>A DTNA	1 1									3				с ;									Ę	}		
NM_0011989581.C10951.p.8699C				-				leader. I w						î												
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ABUC7 NM_005691x;816+11G-A	12 2205	8591 220685	591 C	=																		donor she				
JPH2 NM_020433x: 61513Arp.65055	20 4274	4802 427448	0	÷	T (0,71) E	(61010)	1 1200'0) 9	N 0,13} L	(0,122)	4 (I) F	T (05'T)	(0,25)	1,061 T(A.E. (180.0									1,03	200/0-	0,214	3,534
JUP NM 002290x:50946C>T	17 1991	112001 2291	8	<																						
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2.3. Analysis of the missense variants

The effect of missense changes on the structure and function of a human protein was predicted by: (i) SIFT (Sorting Intolerant From Tolerant), (ii) PolyPhen-2 (Polymorphism Phenotyping v2) HDIV, that identifies human damaging mutations by assuming differences between human proteins and their closely related mammalian homologs as non-damaging; (iii) PolyPhen-2 HVAR, that identifies human diseasecausing mutations by assuming common human nsSNPs as non-damaging; (iv) Provean (Protein Variation Effect Analyzer); (v) LRT (Likelihood Ratio Test) that identifies conserved amino acid positions and deleterious mutations using a comparative genomics data set of multiple vertebrate species; (vi) Mutation Taster; (vii) Mutation Assessor; (viii) FATHMM (Functional Analysis through Hidden Markov Models); (ix) RadialSVM (Radial Support Vector Machine); (x) LRT (Logistic Regression Test); (xi) CADD v1.3 (Combined Annotation–Dependent Depletion), a method for objectively integrating many diverse annotations into a single measure (C score) for each variant; and (xii) molecular modeling.



Fig. 1. Structural comparison of wild-type and mutant forms for (a) FLH2 A37S; (b) LAMA4 E1646G; (c) MYH6 R23H; (d) MYH7 A226T; (e) MYH7 R143Q; (f) MYOM1 R711H; (g) PKP2 R767S; (h) RYR2 E1127G; (i) RYR2 R485Q. The mutation is indicated in white. The predicted structural effects of mutations are: (a, d) steric hindrance (red circles); (b) local misfolding of linker domain (orange); (c, e, f, g) loss of important inter-residues contacts; (h) loss of a π -anion interaction; (i) loss of a π -cation interaction.



Fig. 2. Effects of nsSNVs for: (a) the cadherin domain of DSC2. The mutant R199C in the cadherin domain of DSC2 is predicted to introduce a disulfide bond with the near Cys197 residue ($C\alpha$ - $C\alpha$ distance ~6 $\overset{\circ}{e}$), and possibly to result in local misfolding of the cadherin domain; (b) the melibiase domain of GLA. Mutant N215S of the melibiase domain of GLA results in the loss of a glycosylated site probably affecting the protein structure and/or function; (c) the FGF13 interaction domain of SCN5. Mutation 1869F localizes on a solvent-exposed hydrophobic path of the domain of interaction with fibroblast growth factor 13 (FGF13). The 1869F mutation could affect the recognition of the FGF13 protein; (d) the Na-Channel of SCN5. The mutant D872N results in the loss of a negative that is approximately located at the Na-channel domain of SCN5, probably affecting cations conductance of the channel. The approximate position of the negatively charged Asp872 residue is shown in red, in each of the four protein subunits forming the channel.

Regarding the molecular modeling, protein structure were experimentally determined by X-ray crystallography, or were inferred by homology modeling means (i.e., availability of a structural template with percentage of identity > 20%). Protein models were built using the homology modeling approach implemented in modeler-9 package [2]. PSI-BLAST was used to find suitable structural templates for each sequence to model [3]. The sequences of each protein target to model and its structural template were then aligned by using the program CLUSTALW [4] and manually manipulated to optimize the matching of several characteristics, including the observed and predicted secondary structural elements, the hydrophobic regions in the three-dimensional structures, the structurally and functionally conserved residues, and *indel* regions in the structures. Then, ten different models were built for each target protein and evaluated using several criteria. The model displaying the lowest objective function [5], which measures the extent of violation of constraints from the structural templates, was taken as the representative model. Superimposition and root-mean-square deviation (RMSD) calculation of C α traces of the 10 models were performed to detect the most variable and therefore less reliable modeled regions. These invariably corresponded to loop elements.

Procheck [6] was used to monitor the stereochemical quality of the representative models, whereas Prosall [7] was used to measure the overall protein quality in packing and solvent exposure. Mutations on protein structures was carried out using the "Mutate model" script implemented in modeler-9 package [2]. The script takes as input a given three-dimensional structure of a protein (experimentally determined or predicted), and mutates a single residue. The residue sidechain's position is then optimized by energy minimization and refined by molecular dynamics simulations. Prediction of protein stability upon mutation was carried out using the DUET server [8]. Sequence identity between the modeled domain and its closest template ranged from 23% (Laminin G-like domain of LAMA4), to nearly 95% (N-terminal globular head domain of VCL). However, in spite of the low value of sequence identity measured in some cases, all of the models resulted in a good overall quality (Prosa Z-score < -2.00), except for CALR3 and SCN5. Given the short length of the predicted PB035848 domain of CALR3 (residues 294-347) and its sequence identity with its template (61%), the measured Prosa Zscore (-1.93) nonetheless indicated a model of quality comparable to a Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) structure [7] (Figs. 1 and 2).

Acknowledgments

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Appendix A. Supporting information

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at http://dx.doi. org/10.1016/j.dib.2016.03.004.

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