

**Practical work guidelines**  
**Case study 2**

**Brief patient history**

Female patient born to healthy, non-consanguineous parents. Mildly restricted eye movements were noted, with slowly progressive ophthalmoplegia, from her late 40s to early 50s. Slowly progressive muscle weakness developed by the age of 50, preventing rising up from squatting position or walking the stairs. Patients with adult-onset ophthalmoplegia have weakness of skeletal and external eye muscles, ptosis (drooping of the upper eyelid), and possibly additional neurological symptoms. The patient studied died of a non-neurological cause.

**Data**

Current exome sequencing technologies identify approximately 30 000 SNVs in a human exome. The file cs2PatientExomeVariantDataSample.txt contains a small, simplified sample of variants found in the exome of the above patient. First and foremost, look at the data sample and try to understand it. This is an important step of the exercise.

**Task**

Seeking a genetic diagnosis, your lab has decided to perform costly functional studies on variants detected in the patient's sequenced exome. Your task is to use SIFT and PolyPhen-2 to identify, among the given data, the best gene variant candidate(s) for such studies.

**Hints**

- Take notes on your observations and results so that you are able to comment on them.
- On the SIFT web site, you will find several tools for DNA and protein sequences. The one to be used here is SIFT Human SNPs.
- For both SIFT and PolyPhen-2, format your input data as required by the tools.
- In the patient data, the counts of bases detected at a certain genomic position determine the 'Call base'. Observe this in the data. The 'Call base', in turn, indicates whether the variant is homozygous or heterozygous. Homozygous variants have an A, C, G, or T as 'Call base', whereas heterozygous variants have mixed base codes, according to the standard in the table below.

Mixed base code	Base
R	A or G
Y	C or T
K	G or T
M	A or C
S	G or C
W	A or T