glaucoma panel

versie	v2 (31 genen)	Centrum voor Medische Genetica Gent

Gene	OMIM gene ID	Associated phenotype, OMIM phenotype ID, phenotype mapping key and inheritance pattern
ADAMTS10	608990	Weill-Marchesani syndrome 1, recessive, 277600 (3), Autosomal recessive
ADAMTS17	607511	Weill-Marchesani 4 syndrome, recessive, 613195 (3), Autosomal recessive
ASB1	605758	No OMIM phenotype
B3GLCT	610308	Peters-plus syndrome, 261540 (3), Autosomal recessive
BEST1	607854	Macular dystrophy, vitelliform, 2, 153700 (3), Autosomal dominant; ?Microcornea, rod-cone dystrophy, cataract, and posterior staphyloma 2, 193220 (3), Autosomal dominant; Retinitis pigmentosa-50, 613194 (3); Retinitis pigmentosa, concentric, 613194 (3); Vitreoretinochoroidopathy, 193220 (3), Autosomal dominant; Bestrophinopathy, autosomal recessive, 611809 (3)
COL18A1	120328	Knobloch syndrome, type 1, 267750 (3), Autosomal recessive; Glaucoma, primary closed-angle, 618880 (3), Autosomal dominant
COL4A1	120130	?Retinal arteries, tortuosity of, 180000 (3), Autosomal dominant; {Hemorrhage, intracerebral, susceptibility to}, 614519 (3); Angiopathy, hereditary, with nephropathy, aneurysms, and muscle cramps, 611773 (3), Autosomal dominant; Microangiopathy and leukoencephalopathy, pontine, autosomal dominant, 618564 (3), Autosomal dominant; Brain small vessel disease with or without ocular anomalies, 175780 (3), Autosomal dominant
CPAMD8	608841	Anterior segment dysgenesis 8, 617319 (3), Autosomal recessive
CREBBP	600140	Menke-Hennekam syndrome 1, 618332 (3), Autosomal dominant; Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome 1, 180849 (3), Autosomal dominant
CYP1B1	601771	Glaucoma 3A, primary open angle, congenital, juvenile, or adult onset, 231300 (3), Autosomal recessive; Anterior segment dysgenesis 6, multiple subtypes, 617315 (3), Autosomal recessive
DDX58	609631	Singleton-Merten syndrome 2, 616298 (3), Autosomal dominant
FBN1	134797	Geleophysic dysplasia 2, 614185 (3), Autosomal dominant; Weill-Marchesani syndrome 2, dominant, 608328 (3), Autosomal dominant; Ectopia lentis, familial, 129600 (3), Autosomal dominant; MASS syndrome, 604308 (3), Autosomal dominant; Marfan lipodystrophy syndrome, 616914 (3), Autosomal dominant; Acromicric dysplasia, 102370 (3), Autosomal dominant; Marfan syndrome, 154700 (3), Autosomal dominant; Stiff skin syndrome, 184900 (3), Autosomal dominant

FOXC1	601090	Axenfeld-Rieger syndrome, type 3, 602482 (3), Autosomal dominant; Anterior segment dysgenesis 3, multiple subtypes, 601631 (3), Autosomal dominant
FOXD3	611539	{Autoimmune disease, susceptibility to, 1}, 607836 (3), Autosomal dominant
FOXE3	601094	Anterior segment dysgenesis 2, multiple subtypes, 610256 (3), Autosomal recessive; {Aortic aneurysm, familial thoracic 11, susceptibility to}, 617349 (3), Autosomal dominant; Cataract 34, multiple types, 612968 (3)
GJA1	121014	Erythrokeratodermia variabilis et progressiva 3, 617525 (3), Autosomal dominant; Craniometaphyseal dysplasia, autosomal recessive, 218400 (3), Autosomal recessive; Oculodentodigital dysplasia, 164200 (3), Autosomal dominant; Hypoplastic left heart syndrome 1, 241550 (3), Autosomal recessive; Palmoplantar keratoderma with congenital alopecia, 104100 (3), Autosomal dominant; Syndactyly, type III, 186100 (3), Autosomal dominant; Oculodentodigital dysplasia, autosomal recessive, 257850 (3), Autosomal recessive; Atrioventricular septal defect 3, 600309 (3), Autosomal dominant
IFIH1	606951	Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome 7, 615846 (3), Autosomal dominant; Singleton-Merten syndrome 1, 182250 (3), Autosomal dominant
LMX1B	602575	Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis 10, 256020 (3), Autosomal dominant; Nail-patella syndrome, 161200 (3), Autosomal dominant
LTBP2	602091	Glaucoma 3, primary congenital, D, 613086 (3); Microspherophakia and/or megalocornea, with ectopia lentis and with or without secondary glaucoma, 251750 (3), Autosomal recessive; ?Weill-Marchesani syndrome 3, recessive, 614819 (3), Autosomal recessive
MYOC	601652	Glaucoma 1A, primary open angle, 137750 (3), Autosomal dominant
NTF4	162662	Glaucoma 1, open angle, 1O, 613100 (3)
OCRL	300535	Dent disease 2, 300555 (3), X-linked recessive; Lowe syndrome, 309000 (3), X-linked recessive
OPTN	602432	Glaucoma 1, open angle, E, 137760 (3), Autosomal dominant; Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 12 with or without frontotemporal dementia, 613435 (3); {Glaucoma, normal tension, susceptibility to}, 606657 (3)
PAX6	607108	Optic nerve hypoplasia, 165550 (3), Autosomal dominant; Cataract with late-onset corneal dystrophy, 106210 (3), Autosomal dominant; ?Coloboma, ocular, 120200 (3), Autosomal dominant; ?Coloboma of optic nerve, 120430 (3), Autosomal dominant; Aniridia, 106210 (3), Autosomal dominant; Anterior segment dysgenesis 5, multiple subtypes, 604229 (3), Autosomal dominant; ?Morning glory disc anomaly, 120430 (3), Autosomal dominant; Foveal hypoplasia 1, 136520 (3), Autosomal dominant; Keratitis, 148190 (3), Autosomal dominant

PITX2	601542	Ring dermoid of cornea, 180550 (3), Autosomal dominant; Axenfeld-Rieger syndrome, type 1, 180500 (3), Autosomal dominant; Anterior segment dysgenesis 4, 137600 (3), Autosomal dominant
PITX3	602669	Cataract 11, multiple types, 610623 (3), Autosomal recessive, Autosomal dominant; Anterior segment dysgenesis 1, multiple subtypes, 107250 (3), Autosomal dominant; Cataract 11, syndromic, autosomal recessive, 610623 (3), Autosomal recessive, Autosomal dominant
SBF2	607697	Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, type 4B2, 604563 (3), Autosomal recessive
SH3PXD2B	613293	Frank-ter Haar syndrome, 249420 (3), Autosomal recessive
TBK1	604834	{Encephalopathy, acute, infection-induced (herpes-specific), susceptibility to, 8}, 617900 (3), Autosomal dominant; Frontotemporal dementia and/or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 4, 616439 (3), Autosomal dominant
TEK	600221	Venous malformations, multiple cutaneous and mucosal, 600195 (3), Autosomal dominant; Glaucoma 3, primary congenital, E, 617272 (3), Autosomal dominant
WDR36	609669	Glaucoma 1, open angle, G, 609887 (3)

Gene symbols used are according to the HGNC guidelines. For some genes a previously HGNC-approved symbol is in brackets.
Each Phenotype is followed by its MIM number, phenotype mapping key and inheritance pattern.
OMIM release used for OMIM disease identifiers and descriptions: July 26, 2021

Possible phenotype mapping keys
(1) the disorder is placed on the map based on its association with a gene, but the underlying defect is not known
(2) the disorder has been placed on the map by linkage; no mutation has been found
(3) the molecular basis for the disorder is known; a mutation has been found in the gene
(4) a contiguous gene deletion or duplication syndrome, multiple genes are deleted or duplicated causing the phenotype

Brackets, "[ ]", indicate "nondiseases," mainly genetic variations that lead to apparently abnormal laboratory test values (e.g., dysalbuminemic euthyroidal hyperthyroxinemia).
Braces, "{ }", indicate mutations that contribute to susceptibility to multifactorial disorders (e.g., diabetes, asthma) or to susceptibility to infection (e.g., malaria).
A question mark, "?", before the phenotype name indicates that the relationship between the phenotype and gene is provisional. More details about this relationship are provided in the comment field of the map and in the gene and phenotype OMIM entries.