

Gene panel information

Gene panel	Arrhythmia
Version	1
Total genes	25
Activation date	Friday 21 march 2025
Publisher	Center for Medical Genetics, Ghent

Genes

Gene	% at least 20 x covered*	OMIM gene id	OMIM Phenotypes
CACNA1C	100 %	114205	Timothy syndrome, 601005 (3), Autosomal dominant; Long QT syndrome 8, 618447 (3), Autosomal dominant; Neurodevelopmental disorder with hypotonia, language delay, and skeletal defects with or without seizures, 620029 (3), Autosomal dominant; Brugada syndrome 3, 611875 (3), Autosomal dominant
CALM1	99.86 %	114180	Ventricular tachycardia, catecholaminergic polymorphic, 4, 614916 (3), Autosomal dominant; Long QT syndrome 14, 616247 (3), Autosomal dominant
CALM2	99.62 %	114182	Long QT syndrome 15, 616249 (3), Autosomal dominant
CALM3	100 %	114183	Long QT syndrome 16, 618782 (3), Autosomal dominant; ?Ventricular tachycardia, catecholaminergic polymorphic 6, 618782 (3), Autosomal dominant
CASQ2	94.39 %	114251	Ventricular tachycardia, catecholaminergic polymorphic, 2, 611938 (3), Autosomal recessive
CDH2	99.84 %	114020	Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 14, 618920 (3), Autosomal dominant; ?Attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder 8, 619957 (3), Autosomal recessive; Agenesis of corpus callosum, cardiac, ocular, and genital syndrome, 618929 (3), Autosomal dominant
DES	100 %	125660	Scapuloperoneal syndrome, neurogenic, Kaeser type, 181400 (3), Autosomal dominant; Cardiomyopathy, dilated, 11, 604765 (3), Autosomal dominant; Myopathy, myofibrillar, 1, 601419 (3), Autosomal dominant, Autosomal recessive
DSC2	99.73 %	125645	Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 11 with mild palmoplantar keratoderma and woolly hair, 610476 (3), Autosomal dominant, Autosomal recessive; Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 11, 610476 (3), Autosomal dominant, Autosomal recessive
DSG2	99.96 %	125671	Cardiomyopathy, dilated, 1BB, 612877 (3), Autosomal recessive; Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 10, 610193 (3), Autosomal dominant
DSP	100 %	125647	Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 8, 607450 (3), Autosomal dominant; Epidermolysis bullosa, lethal acantholytic, 609638 (3), Autosomal recessive; Keratosis palmoplantaris striata II, 612908 (3), Autosomal dominant; Dilated cardiomyopathy with woolly hair, keratoderma, and tooth agenesis, 615821 (3), Autosomal dominant; Cardiomyopathy, dilated, with woolly hair and keratoderma, 605676 (3), Autosomal recessive
FLNC	99.99 %	102565	Cardiomyopathy, familial hypertrophic, 26, 617047 (3), Autosomal dominant; Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia, familial, 617047 (3), Autosomal dominant; Cardiomyopathy, familial restrictive 5, 617047 (3), Autosomal dominant; Myopathy, distal, 4, 614065 (3), Autosomal dominant; Myopathy, myofibrillar, 5, 609524 (3), Autosomal dominant
JUP	99.94 %	173325	Naxos disease, 601214 (3), Autosomal recessive; ?Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 12, 611528 (3), Autosomal dominant
KCNH2	99.99 %	152427	Short QT syndrome 1, 609620 (3); Long QT syndrome 2, 613688 (3), Autosomal dominant

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KCNJ2	100 %	600681	Atrial fibrillation, familial, 9, 613980 (3), Autosomal dominant; Andersen syndrome, 170390 (3), Autosomal dominant; Short QT syndrome 3, 609622 (3), Autosomal dominant
KCNQ1	100 %	607542	Short QT syndrome 2, 609621 (3), Autosomal dominant; Atrial fibrillation, familial, 3, 607554 (3), Autosomal dominant; Long QT syndrome 1, 192500 (3), Autosomal dominant; {Long QT syndrome 1, acquired, susceptibility to}, 192500 (3), Autosomal dominant; Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome, 220400 (3), Autosomal recessive
LMNA	99.96 %	150330	Mandibuloacral dysplasia, 248370 (3), Autosomal recessive; Heart-hand syndrome, Slovenian type, 610140 (3), Autosomal dominant; Cardiomyopathy, dilated, 1A, 115200 (3), Autosomal dominant; Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy 3, autosomal recessive, 616516 (3), Autosomal recessive; Restrictive dermopathy 2, 619793 (3), Autosomal dominant; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, type 2B1, 605588 (3), Autosomal recessive; Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy 2, autosomal dominant, 181350 (3), Autosomal dominant; Hutchinson-Gilford progeria, 176670 (3), Autosomal dominant; Lipodystrophy, familial partial, type 2, 151660 (3), Autosomal dominant; Muscular dystrophy, congenital, 613205 (3), Autosomal dominant; Malouf syndrome, 212112 (3), Autosomal dominant
PKP2	94.27 %	602861	Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 9, 609040 (3), Autosomal dominant
PLN	99.97 %	172405	Cardiomyopathy, dilated, 1P, 609909 (3); Cardiomyopathy, hypertrophic, 18, 613874 (3), Autosomal dominant
RYR2	99.94 %	180902	Ventricular tachycardia, catecholaminergic polymorphic, 1, 604772 (3), Autosomal dominant; Ventricular arrhythmias due to cardiac ryanodine receptor calcium release deficiency syndrome, 115000 (3), Autosomal dominant
SCN5A	100 %	600163	Ventricular fibrillation, familial, 1, 603829 (3); Heart block, progressive, type 1A, 113900 (3), Autosomal dominant; Cardiomyopathy, dilated, 1E, 601154 (3), Autosomal dominant; Heart block, nonprogressive, 113900 (3), Autosomal dominant; Long QT syndrome 3, 603830 (3), Autosomal dominant; Sick sinus syndrome 1, 608567 (3), Autosomal recessive; Brugada syndrome 1, 601144 (3), Autosomal dominant; Atrial fibrillation, familial, 10, 614022 (3), Autosomal dominant; {Sudden infant death syndrome, susceptibility to}, 272120 (3), Autosomal recessive
SLC4A3	99.99 %	106195	Short QT syndrome 7, 620231 (3), Autosomal dominant
TECRL	99.66 %	617242	Ventricular tachycardia, catecholaminergic polymorphic, 3, 614021 (3), Autosomal recessive
TGFB3	100 %	190230	Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 1, 107970 (3), Autosomal dominant; Loews-Dietz syndrome 5, 615582 (3), Autosomal dominant
TMEM43	99.96 %	612048	Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 5, 604400 (3), Autosomal dominant; Auditory neuropathy, autosomal dominant 3, 619832 (3), Autosomal dominant; Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy 7, AD, 614302 (3), Autosomal dominant
TRDN	99.8 %	603283	Cardiac arrhythmia syndrome, with or without skeletal muscle weakness, 615441 (3), Autosomal recessive

Explanation

OMIM release used for OMIM disease identifiers and descriptions: **2024-09-05**

Gene symbols used are according to the HGNC guidelines (corresponding to Ensembl database release 105).

Each Phenotype is followed by its MIM number, phenotype mapping key and inheritance pattern.

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.

* The column '% at least 20 x covered' shows the percentage of the coding sequence (+/-20 nucleotides of the flanking introns) of that gene that is on average at least 20 x covered. This according to the experience with exome sequencing in our laboratory and based on the current method.