Paroxysmal Episodic Disorders

Gene panel

Gene panel information

Gene panel	**Paroxysmal Episodic Disorders**
Version	4
Total genes	68
Activation date	Thursday 12 november 2026
Publisher	Center for Medical Genetics, Ghent

Genes

Gene	% at least 20 x covered*	OMIM gene id	OMIM Phenotypes
ADCY5	99.69 %	600293	Dyskinesia with orofacial involvement, autosomal dominant, 606703 (3), Autosomal dominant; Neurodevelopmental disorder with hyperkinetic movements and dyskinesia, 619651 (3), Autosomal recessive; Dyskinesia with orofacial involvement, autosomal recessive, 619647 (3), Autosomal recessive
ANO3	99.89 %	610110	Dystonia 24, 615034 (3), Autosomal dominant
ATAD1	99.42 %	614452	Hyperekplexia 4, 618011 (3), Autosomal recessive
ATP1A2	99.36 %	182340	Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 98, 619605 (3), Autosomal dominant; Fetal akinesia, respiratory insufficiency, microcephaly, polymicrogyria, and dysmorphic facies, 619602 (3), Autosomal recessive; Alternating hemiplegia of childhood 1, 104290 (3), Autosomal dominant; Migraine, familial basilar, 602481 (3), Autosomal dominant; Migraine, familial hemiplegic, 2, 602481 (3), Autosomal dominant
ATP1A3	99.8 %	182350	Alternating hemiplegia of childhood 2, 614820 (3), Autosomal dominant; Dystonia-12, 128235 (3), Autosomal dominant; CAPOS syndrome, 601338 (3), Autosomal dominant; Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 99, 619606 (3), Autosomal dominant
ATP7B	99.95 %	606882	Wilson disease, 277900 (3), Autosomal recessive
BCKDHA	99.82 %	608348	Maple syrup urine disease, type Ia, 248600 (3), Autosomal recessive
BCKDHB	99.69 %	248611	Maple syrup urine disease, type Ib, 620698 (3), Autosomal recessive
CACNA1A	99.72 %	601011	Spinocerebellar ataxia 6, 183086 (3), Autosomal dominant; Episodic ataxia, type 2, 108500 (3), Autosomal dominant; Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 42, 617106 (3), Autosomal dominant; Migraine, familial hemiplegic, 1, with progressive cerebellar ataxia, 141500 (3), Autosomal dominant; Migraine, familial hemiplegic, 1, 141500 (3), Autosomal dominant
CACNA1S	99.59 %	114208	{Thyrotoxic periodic paralysis, susceptibility to, 1}, 188580 (3), Autosomal dominant; Congenital myopathy 18 due to dihydropyridine receptor defect, 620246 (3), Autosomal recessive, Autosomal dominant; Hypokalemic periodic paralysis, type 1, 170400 (3), Autosomal dominant; {Malignant hyperthermia susceptibility 5}, 601887 (3), Autosomal dominant
CACNB4	99.54 %	601949	{Epilepsy, juvenile myoclonic, susceptibility to, 6}, 607682 (3), Autosomal dominant; ?Episodic ataxia, type 5, 613855 (3), Autosomal dominant; {Epilepsy, idiopathic generalized, susceptibility to, 9}, 607682 (3), Autosomal dominant
CHRNA2	99.96 %	118502	Epilepsy, nocturnal frontal lobe, type 4, 610353 (3), Autosomal dominant
CHRNA4	99.86 %	118504	{Nicotine addiction, susceptibility to}, 188890 (3); Epilepsy, nocturnal frontal lobe, 1, 600513 (3), Autosomal dominant
CHRNB2	99.68 %	118507	Epilepsy, nocturnal frontal lobe, 3, 605375 (3)

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CLCN2	99.85 %	600570	Leukoencephalopathy with ataxia, 615651 (3), Autosomal recessive; Hyperaldosteronism, familial, type II, 605635 (3), Autosomal dominant; {Epilepsy, juvenile myoclonic, susceptibility to, 8}, 607628 (3), Autosomal dominant; {Epilepsy, juvenile absence, susceptibility to, 2}, 607628 (3), Autosomal dominant; {Epilepsy, idiopathic generalized, susceptibility to, 11}, 607628 (3), Autosomal dominant
COL4A1	99.93 %	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
CSNK1D	99.85 %	600864	Advanced sleep-phase syndrome, familial, 2, 615224 (3), Autosomal dominant
CST3	99.77 %	604312	{Macular degeneration, age-related, 11}, 611953 (3); Leukodystrophy, adult-onset, autosomal dominant, without amyloid angiopathy, 621214 (3), Autosomal dominant; Cerebral amyloid angiopathy, 105150 (3), Autosomal dominant
DAGLA	99.51 %	614015	Neurooocular syndrome 2, paroxysmal type, 168885 (3), Autosomal dominant
DARS2	98.38 %	610956	Leukoencephalopathy with brain stem and spinal cord involvement and lactate elevation, 611105 (3), Autosomal recessive
DBT	96.32 %	248610	Maple syrup urine disease, type II, 620699 (3), Autosomal recessive
DEPDC5	99.62 %	614191	Epilepsy, familial focal, with variable foci 1, 604364 (3), Autosomal dominant; Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 111, 620504 (3), Autosomal recessive
DLAT	99.65 %	608770	Pyruvate dehydrogenase E2 deficiency, 245348 (3), Autosomal recessive
DLD	99.78 %	238331	Dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase deficiency, 246900 (3), Autosomal recessive
DNMT1	99.23 %	126375	Neuropathy, hereditary sensory, type IE, 614116 (3), Autosomal dominant; Cerebellar ataxia, deafness, and narcolepsy, autosomal dominant, 604121 (3), Autosomal dominant
ECHS1	99.94 %	602292	Mitochondrial short-chain enoyl-CoA hydratase 1 deficiency, 616277 (3), Autosomal recessive
FGF13	99.74 %	300070	Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 90, 301058 (3), X-linked; Intellectual developmental disorder, X-linked 110, 301095 (3), X-linked recessive
FGF14	99.72 %	601515	Spinocerebellar ataxia 27A, 193003 (3), Autosomal dominant
GCH1	99.88 %	600225	Dystonia, DOPA-responsive, 128230 (3), Autosomal recessive, Autosomal dominant; Hyperphenylalaninemia, BH4-deficient, B, 233910 (3), Autosomal recessive
GLRA1	99.79 %	138491	Hyperekplexia 1, 149400 (3), Autosomal recessive, Autosomal dominant
GLRB	99.37 %	138492	Hyperekplexia 2, 614619 (3), Autosomal recessive
GNAO1	97.95 %	139311	Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 17, 615473 (3), Autosomal dominant; Neurodevelopmental disorder with involuntary movements, 617493 (3), Autosomal dominant
HIBCH	99.59 %	610690	3-hydroxyisobutryl-CoA hydrolase deficiency, 250620 (3), Autosomal recessive
JPH3	99.55 %	605268	Huntington disease-like 2, 606438 (3), Autosomal dominant
KCNA1	100 %	176260	Episodic ataxia/myokymia syndrome, 160120 (3), Autosomal dominant
KCNA2	99.95 %	176262	Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 32, 616366 (3), Autosomal dominant
KCNJ10	99.83 %	602208	Enlarged vestibular aqueduct, digenic, 600791 (3), Autosomal recessive; SESAME syndrome, 612780 (3), Autosomal recessive
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

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KCNK18	99.99 %	613655	{Migraine, with or without aura, susceptibility to, 13}, 613656 (3), Autosomal dominant
KCNMA1	99.72 %	600150	{Epilepsy, idiopathic generalized, susceptibility to, 16}, 618596 (3), Autosomal dominant; Paroxysmal nonkinesigenic dyskinesia, 3, with or without generalized epilepsy, 609446 (3), Autosomal dominant; Cerebellar atrophy, developmental delay, and seizures, 617643 (3), Autosomal recessive; Liang-Wang syndrome, 618729 (3), Autosomal dominant
KCNQ2	99.88 %	602235	Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 7, 613720 (3), Autosomal dominant; Seizures, benign neonatal, 1, 121200 (3), Autosomal dominant; Myokymia, 121200 (3), Autosomal dominant
KCNT1	99.52 %	608167	Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 14, 614959 (3), Autosomal dominant; Epilepsy nocturnal frontal lobe, 5, 615005 (3), Autosomal dominant
NOTCH3	99.56 %	600276	Lateral meningocele syndrome, 130720 (3), Autosomal dominant; Lipodystrophy, familial partial, type 1, 608600 (3), Autosomal dominant; Cerebral arteriopathy, autosomal recessive, with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy 1, 621295 (3), Autosomal recessive; ?Myofibromatosis, infantile 2, 615293 (3), Autosomal dominant; Cerebral arteriopathy, autosomal dominant, with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy 1, 125310 (3), Autosomal recessive, Autosomal dominant
NPRL2	99.92 %	607072	Epilepsy, familial focal, with variable foci 2, 617116 (3), Autosomal dominant
NPRL3	99.89 %	600928	Epilepsy, familial focal, with variable foci 3, 617118 (3), Autosomal dominant
PDE10A	99.74 %	610652	Striatal degeneration, autosomal dominant, 616922 (3), Autosomal dominant; Dyskinesia, limb and orofacial, infantile-onset, 616921 (3), Autosomal recessive
PDE2A	99.7 %	602658	Intellectual developmental disorder with paroxysmal dyskinesia or seizures, 619150 (3), Autosomal recessive
PDHA1	99.86 %	300502	Pyruvate dehydrogenase E1-alpha deficiency, 312170 (3), X-linked dominant
PDHX	99.54 %	608769	Lacticacidemia due to PDX1 deficiency, 245349 (3), Autosomal recessive
PNKD	99.68 %	609023	Paroxysmal nonkinesigenic dyskinesia 1, 118800 (3), Autosomal dominant
PRKN	99.74 %	602544	Adenocarcinoma of lung, somatic, 211980 (3); Parkinson disease, juvenile, type 2, 600116 (3), Autosomal recessive; Ovarian cancer, somatic, 167000 (3)
PRRT2	99.8 %	614386	Convulsions, familial infantile, with paroxysmal choreoathetosis, 602066 (3), Autosomal dominant; Seizures, benign familial infantile, 2, 605751 (3), Autosomal dominant; Episodic kinesigenic dyskinesia 1, 128200 (3), Autosomal dominant
RHOBTB2	99.95 %	607352	Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 64, 618004 (3), Autosomal dominant
SCN1A	99.86 %	182389	Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 6B, non-Dravet, 619317 (3), Autosomal dominant; Migraine, familial hemiplegic, 3, 609634 (3), Autosomal dominant; Dravet syndrome, 607208 (3), Autosomal dominant; Febrile seizures, familial, 3A, 604403 (3), Autosomal dominant; Generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures plus, type 2, 604403 (3), Autosomal dominant
SCN2A	99.74 %	182390	Seizures, benign familial infantile, 3, 607745 (3), Autosomal dominant; Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 11, 613721 (3), Autosomal dominant; Episodic ataxia, type 9, 618924 (3), Autosomal dominant
SCN4A	99.95 %	603967	Paramyotonia congenita, 168300 (3), Autosomal dominant; Hyperkalemic periodic paralysis, 170500 (3), Autosomal dominant; Congenital myopathy 22B, severe fetal, 620369 (3), Autosomal recessive; Hypokalemic periodic paralysis, type 2, 613345 (3), Autosomal dominant; Myotonia congenita, atypical, acetazolamide-responsive, 608390 (3), Autosomal dominant; Myasthenic syndrome, congenital, 16, 614198 (3), Autosomal recessive; Congenital myopathy 22A, classic, 620351 (3), Autosomal recessive

Gene	% at least 20 x covered*	OMIM gene id	OMIM Phenotypes
SCN8A	99.46 %	600702	?Myoclonus, familial, 2, 618364 (3), Autosomal dominant; Seizures, benign familial infantile, 5, 617080 (3), Autosomal dominant; Cognitive impairment with or without cerebellar ataxia, 614306 (3), Autosomal dominant; Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 13, 614558 (3), Autosomal dominant
SLC16A2	99.68 %	300095	Allan-Herndon-Dudley syndrome, 300523 (3), X-linked
SLC1A3	99.87 %	600111	Episodic ataxia, type 6, 612656 (3), Autosomal dominant
SLC20A2	99.82 %	158378	Basal ganglia calcification, idiopathic, 1, 213600 (3), Autosomal dominant
SLC2A1	99.5 %	138140	Dystonia 9, 601042 (3), Autosomal dominant; GLUT1 deficiency syndrome 1, infantile onset, severe, 606777 (3), Autosomal recessive, Autosomal dominant; Stomatin-deficient cryohydrocytosis with neurologic defects, 608885 (3), Autosomal dominant; {Epilepsy, idiopathic generalized, susceptibility to, 12}, 614847 (3), Autosomal dominant; GLUT1 deficiency syndrome 2, childhood onset, 612126 (3), Autosomal dominant
SLC4A4	99.83 %	603345	Proximal renal tubular acidosis-ocular anomaly syndrome, 604278 (3), Autosomal recessive
SLC6A5	99.71 %	604159	Hyperekplexia 3, 614618 (3), Autosomal recessive, Autosomal dominant
TBC1D24	99.87 %	613577	Deafness, autosomal recessive 86, 614617 (3), Autosomal recessive; Epilepsy, rolandic, with paroxysmal exercise-induce dystonia and writer's cramp, 608105 (3), Autosomal recessive; Myoclonic epilepsy, infantile, familial, 605021 (3), Autosomal recessive; Deafness, autosomal dominant 65, 616044 (3), Autosomal dominant; Developmental and epileptic encephalopathy 16, 615338 (3), Autosomal recessive; DOORS syndrome, 220500 (3), Autosomal recessive
TMEM151A	99.5 %	620108	Episodic kinesigenic dyskinesia 3, 620245 (3), Autosomal dominant
TPK1	99.98 %	606370	Thiamine metabolism dysfunction syndrome 5 (episodic encephalopathy type), 614458 (3), Autosomal recessive
TREX1	100 %	606609	Vasculopathy, retinal, with cerebral leukoencephalopathy and systemic manifestations, 192315 (3), Autosomal dominant; Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome 1, dominant and recessive, 225750 (3), Autosomal recessive, Autosomal dominant; {Systemic lupus erythematosus, susceptibility to}, 152700 (3), Autosomal dominant; Chilblain lupus, 610448 (3), Autosomal dominant
VAMP2	99.73 %	185881	Neurodevelopmental disorder with hypotonia and autistic features with or without hyperkinetic movements, 618760 (3), Autosomal dominant

Explanation

OMIM release used for OMIM disease identifiers and descriptions: **2025-11-12**

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.