

Supplementary Materials

A Partial Phenotype of adFNDI related to the Signal Peptide c.55G>A Variant of the AVP gene

Vera Tocci ¹, Maria Mirabelli ², Stefania Giuliano ¹, Eusebio Chiefari ², Jane Hagelskjær Knudsen ³, Helene Kvistgaard ³, Domenico La Torre ⁴, Antonio Aversa ^{1,5}, Daniela Patrizia Foti ², Jane Hvarregaard Christensen ⁶ and Antonio Brunetti ^{1,2*}

¹Unit of Endocrinology, Azienda Ospedaliera Mater-Domini, Catanzaro, Italy;

²Department of Health Sciences, University “Magna Græcia” of Catanzaro, Catanzaro, Italy;

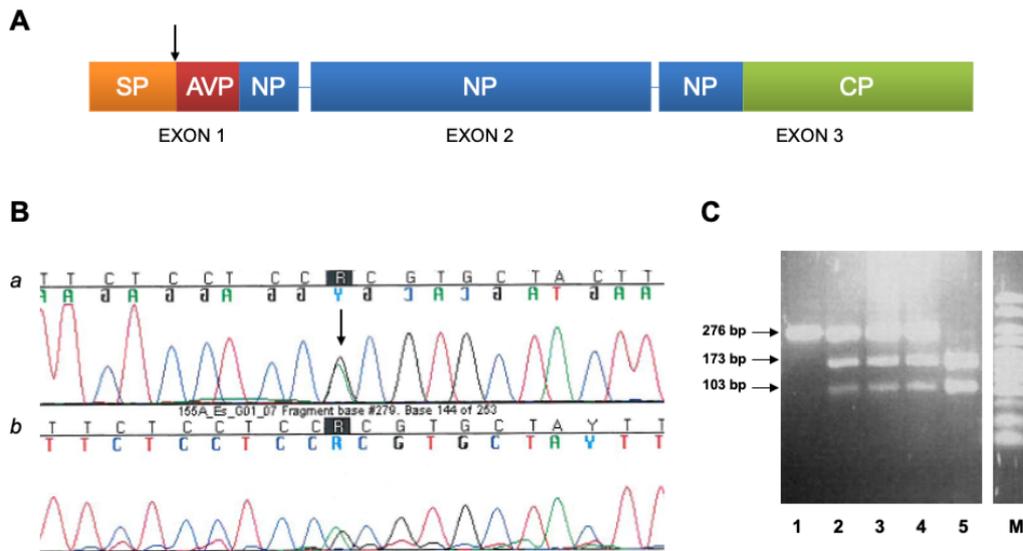
³Department of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark;

⁴Unit of Neurosurgery, Azienda Ospedaliera Mater-Domini, Catanzaro, Italy;

⁵Department of Experimental and Clinical Medicine, University “Magna Græcia” of Catanzaro, Catanzaro, Italy;

⁶Department of Biomedicine, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark

* Correspondence to brunetti@unicz.it



Supplementary Figure. **A**) Schematic diagram of the coding regions of the AVP gene (modified from [Siggard et al, 1999]); SP: signal peptide; AVP: arginine vasopressin; NP: neurophysin II; CP: copeptin **B**) Sequencing chromatograms of the PCR-amplified exon 1 of the AVP gene (a, sense; b, antisense) from the index patient (subject III-1); the arrow indicates the c.55G>A (g.279G>A) mutation predicting a p.Ala19Thr transition in the last amino-acid residue of SP; **C**) Agarose gel electrophoresis of the DNA fragments generated by BstUI restriction endonuclease cleavage of PCR products. In the affected subjects, the presence of both normal (173 and 103 bp) fragments and mutant PCR products which remain uncleaved (276 bp) indicates that the c.55G>A mutation is heterozygous. 1: uncleaved PCR products; 2: subject III-1; 3: subject II-2; 4 subject III-2; 5: unaffected control subject; M: DNA marker (Hyperladder V™, Bioline, Meridian Bioscience).