



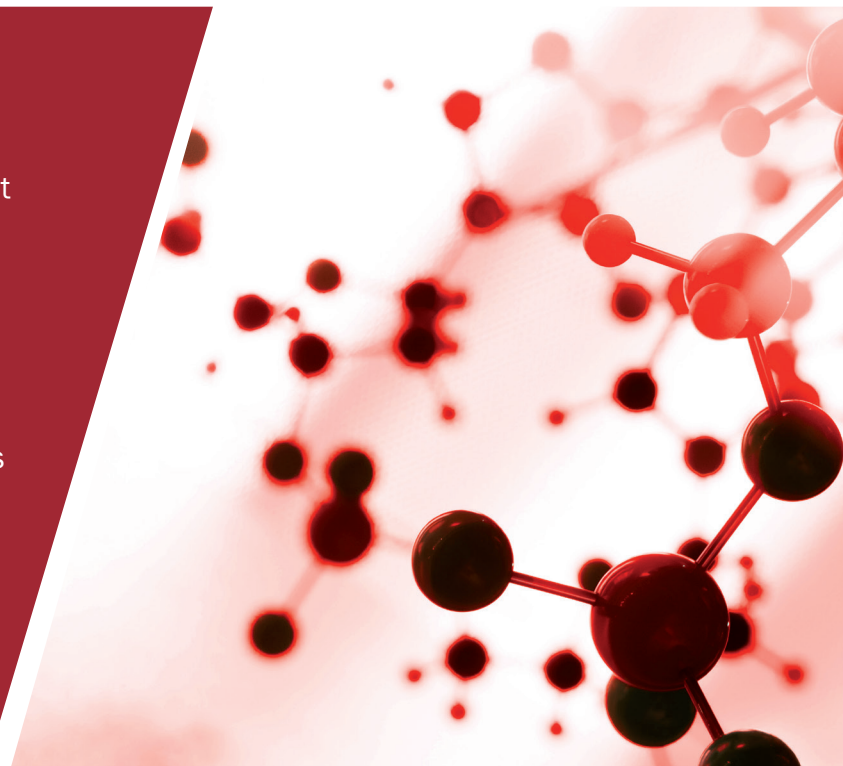
# NIMNet<sup>®</sup> Epilepsy

A comprehensive genetic  
approach for the study of epilepsy

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# Epilepsy and genetics

- Epilepsy is a disorder characterized by the presence of recurrent epileptic seizures. In recent years, causal genetic alterations have been identified in a significant and growing number of cases.
- Because epilepsy can occur as a result of a combination of multiple genetic factors that increase the risk of developing the disorder, or as a consequence of mutations in a single gene, its genetic diagnosis is complex.



NIMNet® Epilepsy

## When is the genetic study of epilepsy indicated?

- Molecular confirmation of clinical diagnosis
- Optimization of the treatment and clinical management of the epileptic patient
- Identification of families that carry causal mutations

Is the patient's epilepsy associated with a neurodevelopmental disorder or a polymalformative syndrome?

NO

YES

KaryoNIM®  
Array CGH

Unidentified causal variant

NIMNet® Epilepsy  
A global approach  
based on NGS

From the sequencing of the complete exome, NIMGenetics offers an approach to diagnosis that adapts to clinical needs through directed and / or broad spectrum analysis.

## ExoNIM® Targeted

Analysis targeted to defined epileptic syndromes

- CEE\* of Early Onset and / or Infantile Spasms
- Nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy
- Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy
- Progressive Myoclonic Epilepsy
- Generalized Epilepsy with Febrile Seizures Plus
- Focal Epilepsy
- Benign Familial Neonatal-Infantile Seizures
- Epilepsy associated with neurometabolic disorders

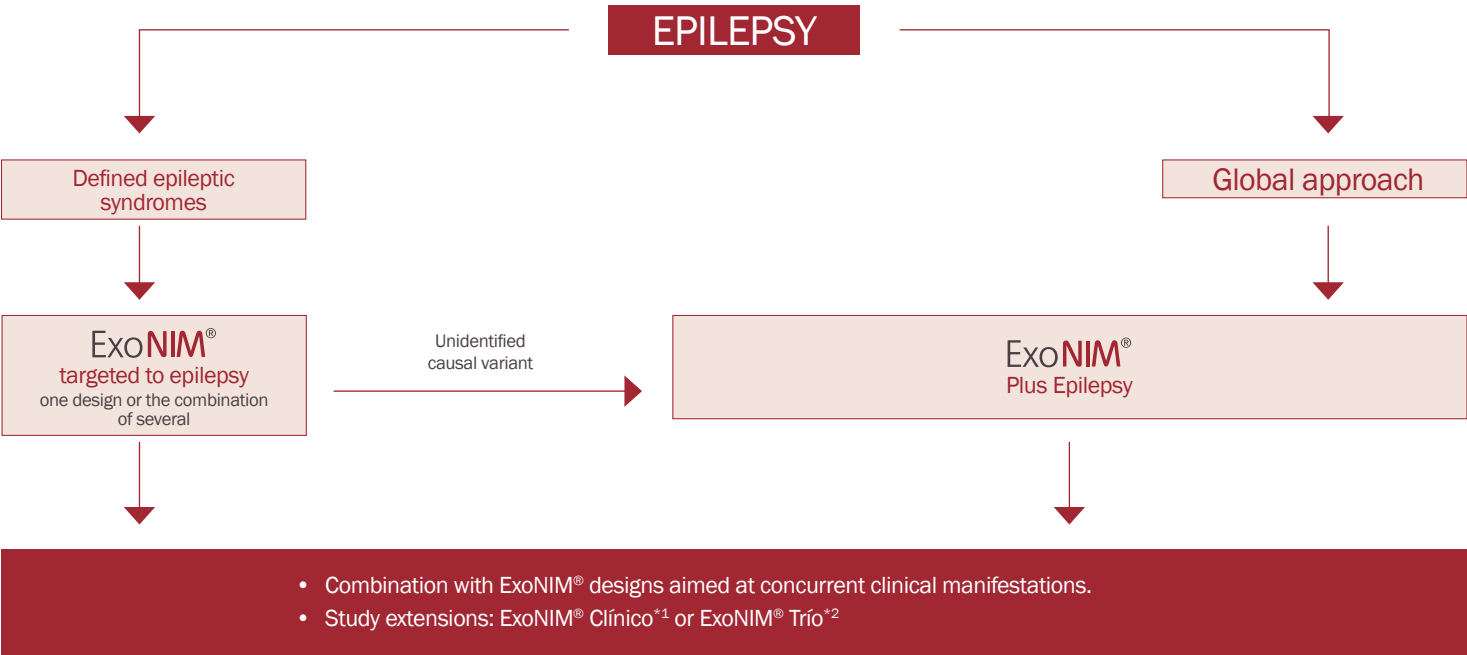
(\*) Childhood Epileptic Encephalopathy.

## ExoNIM® Plus Epilepsy

A broad spectrum approach

1. 223 genes previously associated with the development of this pathology.
2. It encompasses, in addition to the genes included in the ExoNIM® Targeted designs, the study of syndromic epilepsy and that associated with mitochondrial, lysosomal or neurometabolic disorders.

Selection of genes whose association with epilepsy is registered in the databases and / or in the current scientific literature.



From the most directed to the most extensive study, in stages or in a single step. NIMGenetics offers you all the possibilities and advice you need.

(\*\*1) An approach that studies more than 5,700 OMIM genes.  
(\*\*2) An approach based on the sequencing of probands and progenitors for the identification of the inheritance pattern of the variants identified in the patient.

NON-SYNDROMIC EPILEPSY	
Benign Familial Neonatal-Infantile Seizures	KCNQ2, KCNQ3, PRRT2, SCN2A, SCN8A
Childhood Epileptic Encephalopathy of Early Onset and / or Infantile Spasms	AARS, ALDH7A1, ALG13, ARHGEF15, ARHGEF9*, ARX*, ATP6AP2*, CACNA1A, CACNA2D2*, CASK*, CASR, CBL, CDKL5, CHD2, CSNK1G1, DNM1, DOCK7, EEF1A2, FASN, GABBR2*, GABRA1, GABRB1, GABRB3*, GNAO1, GRIN1, GRIN2A, GRIN2B, HCN1, HDAC4, HNRNPH1, HNRNPU, IQSEC2*, KCNA2, KCNB1, KCNQ2, KCNT1, MAGI2*, MAPK10, MEF2C, MTOR, NEDD4L, NECAP1, OTC, PCDH19, PIGA*, PIGQ, PIGV, PLCB1, PNKP, PNPO, POLG, QARS, RYR3, SCN1A, SCN1B, SCN2A, SCN8A, SIK1, SLC12A5, SLC13A5, SLC25A12, SLC25A22, SLC2A1, SLC35A2*, SPTAN1, ST3GAL3, STXBP1, SYNGAP1*, SZT2, TBC1D24, TSC1, TSC2, WWOX, YWHAG
Generalized Epilepsy with Febrile Seizures Plus	SCN9A, ADGRV1 (GPR98), CHD2, CPA6, GABRA1, GABRB3, GABRD*, GABRG2*, HCN1, PCDH19, PRRT2, SCN1A, SCN1B, SCN2A, SCN8A, STX1B, STXBP1
Myoclonic Epilepsy	Infantile: BRAT1, TBC1D24 Juvenile: CACNB4, CLCN2, EFHC1, GABRA1, GABRD Progressive: ASAH1, CERS1**, CSTB, EPM2A, GOSR2, KCNC1, LMNB2*, NHLRC1, PRDM8*, PRICKLE1, PRICKLE2, SCARB2, TBC1D24
Focal Epilepsy (Autosomal Dominant)	E. Focal and associate: GRIN2A, PRRT2, SCN1A, SCN1B, SCN3A E. Familial temoporal lobe: LGI1 E. Nocturnal frontal lobe: CHRN2, CHRNA4, CHRNA2, CRH, KCNT1 E. Familial with variable foci: DEPDC5

SYNDROMES ASSOCIATED WITH EPILEPSY	
Rett or Rett-like syndrome	CDKL5, FOXG1**, MBD5, MECP2, MEF2C
Angelman, Angelman-like and Pitt-Hopkins syndromes	UBE3A, SLC9A6, MBD5, ATRX*, EHMT1, TCF4, NRXN1, CNTNAP2
Mowat-Wilson syndrome	ZEB2

SYNDROMES ASSOCIATED WITH EPILEPSY	
Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses	PPT1, TPP1, CLN3, CLN5, CLN6*, MFSD8, CLN8, CTSD, DNAJC5, CTSF*, ATP13A2, GRN, KCTD7
Alternating hemiplegia of childhood	ATP1A2, ATP1A3
EAST/SeSAME syndrome	KCNJ10
Epilepsy associated with mental retardation	ATP6AP2, CASK, CLCN4, CNKSR2*, DYRK1A, EEF1A2, GABRB2, GALC, GATM, GRIN2A, GRIN2B, KANSL1, KCNJ11, MEF2C, OPHN1, PNKP, PPT1, RBFOX1, RBFOX3, SLC6A8, SNIP1, SPATA5, SRPX2, SYN1*
Epilepsy associated with cerebral malformations (lissencephaly, microcephaly, porencephaly, and/or cerebellar hypoplasia)	ADGRG1 (GPR56), ARHGAP31, ARX, ASPM, CASK, CENPJ, COL4A1, COL4A2, DCX, DOCK6, EMX2, EOGT, FLNA, MCPH1, MTOR, NDE1, NOTCH1, OPHN1*, PAFAH1B1, QARS, RBPJ, RELN, SLC25A19, STIL, TSEN54*, TUBA1A, WDR62, ZEB2
Channelopathies associated with neurological diseases	KCNA1, KCNMA1, KCND2, KCNH5

NEUROMETABOLIC / MITOCHONDRIAL / LYSOSOMAL EPILEPSIES	
Epilepsy associated with mitochondrial encephalomyopathy	NDUFA1, NUBPL*, POLG2, POLG, POLG2, SURF1*
Epilepsy associated with lysosomal pathology	Ceroid lipofuscinosis: ATP13A2, CLN3, CLN5, CLN6, CLN8, CTSD, CTSF, DNAJC5, GRN, KCTD7, MFSD8, PPT1, TPP1 Gaucher syndrome: GBA, PSAP Sialidosis: NEU1
Epilepsy associated with neurometabolic disorders	ADSL, ABAT, AGA, ALDH5A1*, ALDH7A1*, ALG13*, AMT, ARG1, BCKDK, BTBD, DPYD, FH*, FOLR1, GAMT, GCH1, GCSH*, GLDC*, GNE, L2HGDH, LIAS, MMACHC, MOCS1*, MTHFR, PDHA1*, PDHB*, PEX1, PGK1*, PHF6, PNPO, PRODH**, PTS, QDPR, SLC19A3, SLC25A15, SLC2A1, SLC46A1, SLC6A8, ST3GAL5*, SUOX

All the genes included in this approach have a 20× coverage greater than 99%, with the exception of 36 genes that have coverage of 90 – 99% \* and 3 genes that have a coverage of 80 – 90% \*\*





*Orientated  
to the diagnosis  
of epilepsy*

## NECESSARY DOCUMENTATION:

1. Request form\*
2. Informed consent\*
3. Medical report



## CONDITIONS OF SAMPLE SHIPPING:

Peripheral blood: 3–5 ml in EDTA

*For other samples, please consult with our technical management.*

**NIM**Genetics has extraction centers in all the countries where it operates.

*Consult with the delegate or the central office.*

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Scheffer I.E., Berkovic S., Capovilla G., Connolly M.B., French J., Guilhoto L., Hirsch E., Jain S., Mathern G.W., Moshé S.L. ILAE classification of the epilepsies: Position paper of the ILAE Commission for Classification and Terminology. *Epilepsia*. 2017;58:512–521.

McTague A et al. *Lancet Neurol*. 2016 Mar;15(3):304-16.

1

**An integral solution** that allows two approaches:

- **A broad spectrum approach**, using ExoNIM® Plus Epilepsy.
- **The study of defined epileptic syndromes**, using ExoNIM® Targeted designs (combinable with each other).

2

**Great flexibility** based on the sequencing of the complete exome:

- **Addresses complex pathologies through combined analysis** of designs directed to the different signs and symptoms of the patient, together with designs associated with epilepsy.
- **Studies can be expanded**, by:
  - Inclusion of genes described after the initial analysis.
  - Conducting broad spectrum studies (ExoNIM® Plus Epilepsy, ExoNIM® Clinical or ExoNIM® Trio).

3

**Selection of genes with clinical relevance** that allows for genetic diagnosis and/or making decisions in a clinical context.

4

**Reports are interpreted in a clinical context.** This includes clinical recommendations in relation to the management of the patient, complementary confirmatory tests and studies of familial segregation.

\* Available on our website or upon request to our delegates.



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La Suma de Todos

Comunidad de Madrid

NIMGenetics is a Genetic Diagnosis centre authorised by the Department of Health and Consumption of the Community of Madrid, registered in the corresponding Register under number CS 10673

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MINISTERIO DE INDUSTRIA, ENERGÍA Y TURISMO

