1 TITLE: Phenotypic variability in patients with retinal dystrophies due to mutations in *CRB1*

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27 **ABSTRACT:**

28 **Objectives:** To identify CRB1 mutations in a large cohort of patients with recessive retinal
29 dystrophies and to document the retinal phenotype and visual prognosis.

30

31 **Design:** A hospital based cross sectional study of children and adults with recessive retinal
32 dystrophies.

33

34 **Participants:** Three hundred and six patients with Leber's congenital amaurosis (LCA),
35 early onset childhood retinal dystrophy (EORD), or juvenile onset retinitis pigmentosa (arRP)
36 were recruited to the study and gave blood samples for molecular genetic analysis

37

38 **Methods:** A detailed clinical examination was performed including: LogMAR visual acuity,
39 refraction, Goldmann visual fields, slit-lamp biomicroscopy, fundus photography,
40 autofluorescence imaging and optical coherence tomography. The results of
41 electrophysiology testing were available in all patients. DNA was obtained for molecular
42 genetic analysis. Initial screening for mutations was performed using the LCA chip (Asper
43 Ophthalmics). Patients who had one or more CRB1 mutations identified on the chip, and
44 other patients whose phenotype suggested a CRB1 genotype, underwent direct sequencing. In
45 addition, consanguineous families segregating recessive RP underwent a whole genome scan
46 using Affymetrix gene chips (Affymetrix UK Ltd) and affected family members showing
47 linkage to the RP12 locus underwent sequencing of the CRB1 gene.

48

49 **Main outcome measures:** Identification of patients with mutations in CRB1 and detailed
50 documentation of the clinical phenotype

51

52 **Results:** Mutations in CRB1, including 17 novel mutations, were identified in 41 patients
53 from 32 families. We identified both disease mutations in 34 patients from 26 families and
54 these patients underwent detailed phenotyping. Common phenotypic features included
55 hypermetropic refractive error; nummular pigmentation at the level of the RPE; and increased
56 retinal thickness on OCT. Most patients had a clinical and electrophysiological phenotype
57 consistent with a diagnosis of LCA or rod-cone dystrophy but three patients had ERG
58 evidence of cone-rod degeneration. A minority of patients developed peripheral retinal
59 telangiectasia, which in some cases led to seclusio pupillae and angle closure glaucoma.

60

61 **Conclusion:** Mutations in CRB1 are associated with a range of recessively inherited retinal
62 dystrophies including LCA, childhood and juvenile onset rod-cone, and cone-rod dystrophies.
63 Although the phenotype is usually severe, in milder cases there is a window of opportunity
64 for therapeutic intervention in early childhood.

65

66 Retinitis Pigmentosa (RP) is a generic term used to describe a group of inherited retinal
67 degenerations that lead to death of rod and cone photoreceptors. RP has a prevalence of about
68 1 in 3-4000. It is clinically and genetically heterogeneous with autosomal dominant,
69 autosomal recessive and X-linked inheritance being described.[1] Even amongst these
70 subtypes there is considerable genetic heterogeneity with over 100 genes currently known
71 (<http://www.sph.uth.tmc.edu/retnet/>). One of the challenges for the clinician is how to utilise
72 the results of molecular genetic testing to improve clinical care and our understanding of
73 disease mechanisms. Detailed knowledge of genotype/phenotype correlations allows targeted
74 and therefore cost-effective molecular testing, clearly advantageous in a disorder with so
75 many causative genes, and will help determine which disorders should be prioritised for the
76 development of novel therapies.

77

78 Retinitis Pigmentosa with preservation of the para-arteriolar RPE(PPRPE) was first described
79 by Heckenlively et al in 1982.[2] In this disorder there is relative preservation of retinal
80 pigment epithelium (RPE) adjacent to and under retinal arterioles. In 1994, van den Born et
81 al[3] reported a clinical study of 22 patients from one large family with PPRPE. Subsequent
82 molecular genetic testing identified the disease locus on 1q31-32.1[4] and den Hollander et
83 al[5] subsequently identified *CRB1* as the causative gene.

84

85 The *CRB1* gene is analogous to the *Drosophila Melanogaster* Crumbs protein that is involved
86 in the establishment of the polarity of epithelial cells.[6,7] The CRB1 protein is found at the
87 apical region of all retinal epithelial cells, the rod and cone photoreceptor cells and Muller
88 glial cells(MGCs) in the adult mouse retina.[8] It co-localises with the zonula-adherens(ZA)
89 and is a major component of the outer limiting membrane. Mutations in *CRB1* have been

90 identified in a variety of human retinal disorders including Leber congenital amaurosis
91 (LCA),[9-11] PPRPE,[10] and retinitis pigmentosa.[12,13]

92

93 The aim of this study was to identify mutations in *CRBI* in a large cohort of patients and to
94 characterise the ocular phenotype.

95

96

97 METHODS

98 **Patient recruitment:** Patients with a diagnosis of LCA or early childhood onset retinal
99 dystrophy(EORD), and families with autosomal recessive RP where there was parental
100 consanguinity were recruited from two centres – Moorfields Eye Hospital and Great Ormond
101 Street Hospital for Children, London, UK. Ethics committee approval was obtained and
102 research procedures were carried out in accordance with institutional guidelines and the
103 declaration of Helsinki. Informed consent was obtained for all subjects prior to their
104 participation in the study.

105

106 **Clinical Definitions:** All subjects had a family history consistent with AR inheritance.
107 Patients were diagnosed as having LCA if vision was poor or absent in the first 3 months
108 after birth, and where there was no recordable electroretinogram. A diagnosis of early onset
109 retinal dystrophy was made when symptoms and/or signs were present before the age of 5
110 years and subsequently, on electroretinography, there was evidence of a severe cone-rod or
111 rod-cone dystrophy. Children older than 5 years with later onset of symptoms and signs of a
112 retinal dystrophy were termed ‘juvenile onset’ or were labelled synonymously as autosomal
113 recessive retinitis pigmentosa(ARRP).

114

115 **Clinical Evaluation:** A full clinical history and examination was performed in all subjects. In
116 older children and adults this included best corrected LogMAR visual acuity and colour
117 vision testing using the Hardy-Rand-Rittler pseudoisochromatic plates(Richmond Products).
118 In the low vision range, for the purposes of later analysis, LogMAR values of 2.0 were
119 applied for counting fingers acuity; 3.0 for hand movements, 5.0 for light perception and 6.0
120 for no light perception.[14] Visual field testing using Goldmann perimetry was performed in

those with stable fixation. Subsequent analysis of the visual field area was performed using planimetry within the V4e isopter.

Refraction data were ascertained either by obtaining an objective cycloplegic refraction using neutralising lenses, or using an autorefractor(Luneau L62-3D autorefractokeratometer - LUNEAU Chartres, France). Fundus photographs were obtained where possible using the Topcon retinal camera(TRC-50IX with IMAGENet 2000 system software – TOPCON corporation, Japan). Optical Coherence Tomography scans were performed on a Stratus OCT™(Carl Zeiss Meditec, Inc. Dublin, CA); further OCT imaging was performed in some patients using the Topcon 3d OCT-1000 and the Spectralis spectral domain OCT(Heidelberg engineering, Germany). Fundus autofluorescence images were obtained using the Heidelberg Retinal Angiograph-II(Heidelberg engineering, Germany). Axial length and keratometry measurements were obtained using the IOL Master(Carl Zeiss Meditec, Dublin CA). All patients had electrophysiological testing performed either at our institutions or at the referring hospital: many recordings were historical and either preceded ISCEV Standard recordings or incorporated the ISCEV standards pertaining at the time. Where further electrophysiological testing was required to make or confirm a diagnosis, adults and older children had electroretinography conducted in accordance with current ISCEV standards using gold foil or DTL electrodes.[15,16] ERG testing for infants and young children in our institutions was performed using skin electrodes in accordance with previously published protocols.[17,18]

Genotyping

DNA was extracted from whole blood obtained from each affected individual and immediate family members using the Nucleon BACC-2 kit(GE Healthcare) performed as per manufacturer's instructions.

DNA samples from patients with LCA and EORD were sent to Asper Ophthalmics(Tartu, Estonia) for analysis using the LCA chip.[19] In those subjects in whom a mutation in *CRB1* was identified, DNA samples were then sequenced to confirm the chip findings and, where only one mutation was found, to identify a second change.

DNA from consanguineous families with autosomal recessive RP were analysed using the Affymetrix 100K gene chip. Those showing linkage to the 1q31-32 region were sequenced for *CRB1* mutations. DNA samples from patients with recessive RP who had a retinal phenotype characteristic of *CRB1* were also sequenced.

Oligonucleotide primer pairs (appendix 1) were created to cover the exon and splice site junctions (based on RefSeq accession number NM_201253.1) and were designed using Primer 3(http://frodo.wi.mit.edu/cgi-bin/primer3/primer3_www.cgi) and ordered from Sigma-Genosys(Sigma–Aldrich, UK). The amplified products were sequenced with Big Dye terminator v1.1 cycle sequencing kits(Applied Biosystems, Cheshire, UK) according to manufacturer's instructions. The pathogenic impact of the *CRB1* sequence variants caused by non-synonymous changes of the protein sequence was evaluated through SIFT (<http://sift.jcvi.org>) and PolyPhen(<http://genetics.bwh.harvard.edu/pph/index.html>) sequence homology-based programmes.

171 RESULTS

172 DNA samples from 250 probands with LCA/EORD were analysed using the LCA chip. 21
 173 probands were found to have mutations in *CRB1*; 7 had two mutations and 14 had one
 174 mutation identified. All mutations were confirmed by direct sequencing and a second
 175 mutation was identified in 11 patients. Two recessive RP families, who were studied with
 176 Affymetrix 100k gene chips, showed linkage to the RP12 locus and were found to have
 177 homozygous mutations in *CRB1*. A further 14 RP patients with a clinical phenotype
 178 suggestive of *CRB1* related disease were also sequenced; 9 were found to have mutations in
 179 *CRB1* and two mutations were identified in 6 of these patients.

<i>Patient No.</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Exon</i>	<i>Nucleotide 1</i>	<i>Protein 1</i>	<i>Exon</i>	<i>Nucleotide 2</i>	<i>Protein 2</i>
1	EORCD	9	2843G>A	C948Y			
2	LCA	2	614T>C	I205T			
3	EORD	9	3037C>T*	Q1013X*			
4	ARRP	7	2129A>T	E710V*			
5	ARRP + retinal telangiectasia	7	2290C>T	R764C			
6, 7	ARRP/LCA	9	3103C>T*	H1035Y*			
8, 9	EORCD	7	2401A>T	K801X	12	4094C>A*	A1365D*
10-15	EOCRD/EORCD/ ARRP + retinal telangiectasia	3	750T>G	C250W	3	750T>G	C250W
16	LCA	7	2548G>A	G850S	9	3307G>C	G1103R
17	LCA	7	2401A>T	K801X	9	2843G>A	C948Y
18	EORCD	7	2290C>T	R764C	7	2401A>T	K801X
19	LCA	9	3542dupG*	C1181WfsX12*	9	3542dupG*	C1181WfsX12*
20	EORCD	9	2843G>A	C948Y	7	2222T>C	M741T
21	LCA	9	2843G>A	C948Y	3	717_718InsG*	Q240fsX20*
22	LCA	7	2548G>A	G850S	12	4142C>T*	P1381L*
23	LCA	9	2843G>A	C948Y	9	3655T>G*	C1174G*
24	LCA	9	2843G>A	C948Y	6	1576C>T*	R526X*

25	LCA	9	2843G>A	C948Y	9	2843G>A	C948Y
26	EORCD	9	2843G>A	C948Y	9	2843G>A	C948Y
27,28	LCA	7	2676 delG*	K892NfsX95*	7	2676delG*	K892NfsX95*
29	LCA	7	2548G>A	G850S	9	3008T>C*	I1003T*
30	ARRP	9	2843G>A	C948Y	7	2129A>T*	E710V*
31	LCA	9	2842G>A	C948Y	6	2043G>A*	C681X*
32	ARRP	7	2129A>T	E710V*	7	2234C>T	T745M
33	ARRP	7	2401A>T	K801X	9	3035T>C*	L1012S*
34	ARRP + retinal telangiectasia	9	3074 G>A*	S1025A*	9	3074 G>A*	S1025A*
35,36	EORCD	7	2536G>A	G846R	7	2536G>A	G846R
37	EORCD	2	470G>C*	C157S*	7	2506C>A	P836T
38	EORCD + retinal telangiectasia	4	936T>G*	N312K*	9	2843G>A	C948Y
39	LCA	7	2401A>T	K801X	9	3320T>C	L1107P
40	ARRP + retinal telangiectasia	6	2025G>T*	W675C*	9	3520 T>G	C1174G
41	EORCD+ retinal telangiectasia	7	2234C>T	T745M	8	2688T>A	C896X

Table 1

Of the cohort of 306 patients, 41 patients from 32 families were identified as having mutations of *CRBI* (Table 1). Thirty different sequence variants were identified, two thirds of which were in exons 7 & 9. Seventeen novel disease associated sequence variants were found. None of these variants were found in 100 normal controls, and appropriate segregation of alleles in family members was confirmed where DNA was available. The most common mutation identified was the p.C948Y variant which was present in 13 alleles of 11 patients. Six probands had one mutation found and in 26 probands both alleles were identified. Of the latter group, 7 had homozygous mutations and 19 had compound heterozygous mutations. Mutations in the *CRBI* gene were identified in 7% of the LCA/EORD cohort.

Clinical Findings

Thirty-four patients from 26 families had two CRB1 mutations identified. They ranged in age from 2-48 years(mean 19 years; 22 male, 12 female). Twenty-one patients were Caucasian, 11 were from the Indian subcontinent and 2 were African. The median visual acuity for the whole cohort was 1.6 LogMAR. The median and range of LogMAR visual acuity measurements for each decade, are given in Table 2.

Age range (years)	0-10 (n=7)	11-20 (n=15)	21-30 (n=5)	31-40 (n=4)	41-50 (n=3)
Median LogMAR VA	1	0.95	2	3.5	5.5
LogMAR VA range	0.21 - 5(LP)	0.25 - 5 (LP)	0.8-3(HM)	0.34 - 6 (NLP)	5 - 6 (LP- NLP)

Table 2

The median spherical equivalent refraction for all patient measured was +1.5 dioptres. Funduscopy revealed the majority of patients to have nummular pigmentation at the level of the retinal pigment epithelium that was more widespread in the older patients. Ten patients(29%) had macular atrophy and 6(18%) had PPRPE. Five(15%) subjects had peripheral retinal telangiectasia, which in three cases was associated with exudative retinal detachment. Two patients had seclusio pupillae and secondary glaucoma. Median foveal thickness on Stratus OCT was 326µm(range 212-854µm; s.d. 148µm).

Diagnosis	Median age at examination (years)	LogMAR acuity	Spherical equivalent refraction Dioptres	Visual field size (square degrees inside V4e isopter)	Axial length mm	Foveal thickness on Stratus OCT (μ m)	PPRPE	Macular atrophy	'Coats-like' vasculopathy
LCA (n=15)	10	2 (CF)	+6	100	18.70	264	N=2	N=7	N=1
RCD (n=7)	17	2 (CF)	+2	2500	20.2	316	N=1	N=3	N=1
CRD (n=3)	16	0.6	0	-	20.6	235	N=1	N=0	N=1
ARRP (n=9)	20	0.8	+1	4000	20.7	345	N=2	N=0	N=2

Table 3

The LCA patients all had a non-detectable ERG. Visual acuity ranged from 0.9 LogMAR to NPL. Refraction ranged from +4.5 to +9.5 dioptres (spherical equivalent), and correlated with short axial length, which ranged from 17.95mm to 23.06mm(Table 3). Colour vision was absent in all but one patient who was able to discern the highest contrast HRR plates. Reliable OCT measurements could only be made in 6 patients because of nystagmus; foveal thickness ranged from 212 μ m to 854 μ m with intraretinal cystic spaces seen in two patients. Funduscopy showed white dots at the level of the RPE in the younger patients and deep nummular pigment in older subjects(Figure 1D). Macular atrophy was present in 7 of the 15(46%) patients with LCA(Figure 1F). Analysis of mutations in this group of patients showed that 23/24 alleles were either protein truncating(9/24) - both nonsense and frame-shifting - or predicted by both SIFT and PolyPhen analysis to severely affect protein function (14/24).

The early onset rod-cone dystrophy patients were between 5 and 39 years of age when examined. Nine patients had a historical diagnosis of ARRP, but on further questioning had symptoms that were childhood or juvenile in onset. The median onset of symptoms was at 2.5 years (range 6 months to 5 years). The median age at diagnosis was 6 years. Visual acuities ranged from 0.16 LogMAR to PL. The spherical equivalent refractive error ranged from -0.5D to +6.5D with the majority having low hyperopia. Axial lengths ranged from 19.03mm to 23.35mm. The foveal thickness measurements, on Stratus OCT, ranged from 217-396µm. Intraretinal cysts were common. (Figure 2B,C,D). The visual field was relatively well preserved in several patients and field area ranged from 102-10000 square degrees. Fundus examination revealed widespread pigment clumping at the level of the RPE in the majority of cases. One patient exhibited PPRPE (Figure 1C).

The 3 patients with cone-rod dystrophy were aged 13, 17 and 19 years at examination. Poor central vision was the first symptom with later development of night blindness and visual field loss. One patient had peripheral retinal telangiectasia and exudative retinal detachment (Figure 1A; Figure 2E). The ERG findings suggested generalised photoreceptor dysfunction with evidence of more severe macular involvement (Figure 3).

Examination of the mutations in these two groups of early onset patients showed 16/18 alleles would be predicted to affect protein function severely, similar to the pattern seen in the LCA group. Three of 18 alleles contained nonsense mutations; 13/18 alleles contained mis-sense mutations predicted to have a severe effect on protein function.

The patients with juvenile onset rod-cone dystrophy had a less severe phenotype and later onset of disease. The median age at diagnosis was 10 years. Visual acuities ranged from 0.28

LogMAR to NPL, with the median acuity 0.8 LogMAR. Low hypermetropia was noted in all but one patient. Visual field planimetry ranged in size from 620-11160 square degrees. Foveal thickness, measured by OCT, ranged from 322-544 μm with several patients exhibiting intra-retinal cysts. The retinal appearances were more heterogeneous and ranged from a grey discolouration of the RPE around the arcades with PPRPE to extensive retinal pigmentation. Retinal telangiectasia was seen in 2 patients who subsequently developed retinal detachment, uveitis with seclusio pupillae, and angle closure glaucoma. In this group of patients there was a lower prevalence of protein truncating mutations and a higher prevalence of missense mutations compared to those subjects with LCA.

DISCUSSION

The present study investigated the incidence of *CRB1* mutations in a large cohort of patients with recessive retinal dystrophies reports 17 novel mutations. An APEX microarray was used as an initial screening strategy and *CRB1* mutations were identified in 7% of patients with LCA and EORD. This is likely to be an underestimate, as sequencing of *CRB1* was not performed in all cases. When cases with a suggestive clinical phenotype were also included the detection rate in this cohort increased to 12%, indicating that *CRB1* mutations are a common cause of LCA and childhood onset rod cone dystrophies.

Mutations in *CRB1* account for 10-13% of patients with LCA,[9-11] but *CRB1* mutations have also been identified in patients with autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa (RP12)[5,20] where there is often para-arteriolar sparing of the RPE. A *CRB1* mutation has also been reported in a single family with autosomal dominant pigmented paravenous chorioretinal atrophy (PPCRA) that exhibited variable expressivity.[21] Peripheral retinal

telangiectasia and associated exudation is more commonly associated with *CRBI* mutations than other forms of RP.[3,13] We observed telangiectasis, exudation and subsequent development of retinal detachment in 15% of our cohort. It seems plausible that this ‘Coats-like’ exudative vasculopathy is secondary to a breakdown in the normal blood retinal barrier mediated by loss of normal zonula occludens function and therefore immune exposure to retinal antigen.[22] The characteristic appearances of exudation and retinal detachment, yellow lipid deposition, with subsequent uveitis and neovascular glaucoma would seem to be a final common pathway of abnormal retinal development whether the cause is secondary to mutations in *CRBI*, Norrin, or associated with FEVR and Coats disease.

We identified *CRBI* mutations in patients with LCA, early onset rod-cone dystrophy, juvenile onset RP, and cone rod dystrophy. The severity of the retinal disease generally correlated with the age of onset of symptoms. The disease appears clinically progressive though longitudinal data was not collected; however, all patients examined who were in their fourth decade had visual acuities of CF or worse. There is a readily recognisable phenotype that can help guide molecular genetic testing. In infants there are typically widespread sub-retinal white dots and macular atrophy is common. The characteristic deep nummular pigmentation usually develops in later childhood and the pigmentation becomes more extensive with age. PPRPE, present in 18% of our patients, is strongly suggestive of *CRBI* related disease, particularly when accompanied by peripheral telangiectasia. A variety of macular changes were found: macular atrophy and loss of central macular volume on OCT was noted particularly in patients with LCA and early onset rod-cone dystrophy. No clear relationship with genotype was established though it was noted that 6 of the 13 patients in the cohort that had either heterozygous or homozygous frame-shifting/termination mutations had macular atrophy noted on funduscopy.

301

302 OCT imaging is also extremely helpful in identifying *CRB1* related disease. Jacobson et
303 al[23] first described increased retinal thickness and loss of the normal retinal laminae in
304 patients with *CRB1* mutations. All of the patients in the current study who had OCT showed
305 significantly increased retinal thickness. Newer spectral domain OCT imaging permits better
306 visualisation of the laminar arrangement of the inner retina. In one family, with three affected
307 individuals, spectral domain OCT showed well delineated retinal layers with preservation of
308 the outer limiting membrane (OLM) in the younger patients but coarse lamination and loss of
309 the OLM in the oldest subject (Figure2B,C,D). This suggests that the coarse lamination seen
310 on OCT may not represent a developmental abnormality, but that loss of the normal
311 architecture develops with time. The *CRB1* protein is known to play a critical role in retinal
312 development[6,8,24] and patients with *CRB1* mutations have abnormal retinal structure as a
313 consequence. Longitudinal studies are required to determine whether there is progressive loss
314 of the OLM, and what role this may have in determining the increased retinal volume seen on
315 OCT.

316

317 The preliminary results of gene replacement therapy for LCA associated with mutations in
318 *RPE65* have been promising[27-29] and this has led to optimism that similar treatment
319 strategies may be helpful in other forms of LCA and childhood retinal dystrophy. The retinal
320 disease associated with *CRB1* mutations is generally more severe but there are some patients
321 in whom there is a window of opportunity for therapy in early childhood.

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EXON/ AMPLIME	5' FORWARD	3' REVERSE	ANNEALIN G TEMP

R			
1	CCTCCCGTGTAAGTGATGCT	AACTGACTGTTCACATTGACTG G	60.6
2.1	GCAGCACAAAGGTCACAAAG	GCAGGGATCTGAAGCACATT	65.8
2.2	GGAGGTATTTGCCATCAGGA	TGACAGCAGGCAACCACTTA	62.5
3	CTCTGCCTTGTGCAACTTCC	TAAGCCGAGAACGTGAGAGC	64.3
4	CCATGGGTCTTGGGTTGATA	GCAGTAAATATGTGTGAGCAC TGA	64.3
5	CCTCCTTTTAGGCAAATGCTC	TACTTTTCATGCCCACAAGG	58.7
6.1	GCTATTCATGCACTTCTGCAA	GCTCCAGCTTCACAAACACA	60.6
6.2	ACTTTTCATTTGAGGGCGATG	ACAAGGTTGGCTTTCACACC	64.3
6.3	GATGGAGAGTGGCATTTCGT	TTTCATAGCAGGCAGAAGCA	64.3
7.1	TTCGTCTTCCATCCCTTCTG	GTCAGGTAGGCCACCAATGT	64.3
7.2	GCAATGCTGACTCCAAACTCT	GGCCTCATTCTATGGCTCA	58.7
8	ATGTGGTTTCACCGTCAACA	AGGCAAGAGGCCAGTCAGTA	64.3
9.1	ATGTATCAAATAGTCAATATGCAA TGT	TCAAAAAGTTGAGGCTTCCAG	65.8
9.2	TGGAAGTGGACAACGAAACA	TTCCAAAACAGAGGCAAGAA	58.7
9.3	TTGCATGGAGGAAACTGTGA	CAGTGTCAACCCTGTTCAGCA	64.3
10	CCTCCAGCAGGAGCTTTTTTA	AAAATGTTCTCCCCTTTGACC	60.6
11	AGGGACCTGGGTTTCTGCT	GGGAAGAAATTGCAGTGGTC	64.3
12.1	GCTTGCTCTGGTTGGTCTTC	GCGGAACCACTGTGAAAGTT	64.3
12.2	TGACAATGTTAATCTGCAACTGG	AAGCAGGTTCTTCAAATGTTCC	64.3

Appendix 1