

EDITORIAL

Clinical genetics—it's polygenic



© The Author(s), under exclusive licence to European Society of Human Genetics 2021

European Journal of Human Genetics (2021) 29:1037; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41431-021-00931-9>

The contribution of deleterious genetic variants to severe disease phenotypes is well established. In this issue of *EJHG* we publish further examples. Buelow et al. report novel *SPTBN4* variants that cause a neurodevelopmental disorder with hypotonia, neuropathy and deafness [1]. Knapp et al. establish bi-allelic variants in *MCM3* and *MCM7* as a cause of Meier-Gorlin syndrome [2]. Genome sequencing of large cohorts is fundamental to identifying and characterizing disease causing genetic variation. Runofsdottir uses this approach to identify the allele frequency of genetic variants causing adenosine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency [3]. Importantly they provide evidence that this condition is not likely to be underdiagnosed. Despite decades of work linking variation in single genes to disease phenotypes, the extensive phenotypic variation in many of these conditions remains unexplained. Mosaicism for genetic variants could explain some phenotypic variants. Angelini et al. describe the example of mosaicism for *SPAST* variants in spastic paraparesis [4]. Modifying genetic variants could also explain phenotypic heterogeneity. Whitworth et al. describe digenic variation in *SDHA* and *PALB2* in an unusual cancer [5]. For more common phenotypic traits and disorders the contribution of polygenic variation is becoming better understood. Aguirre presents a novel analysis of polygenic risk scores to enable finer scale investigation of genetic drivers of complex traits [6]. Andersen reviews the contribution of polygenic variation to a common heart disease—atrial fibrillation [7]. We hope you find this month's edition informative and an enjoyable read.

Alisdair McNeill^{1,2}✉

¹Department of Neuroscience, The University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK. ²Sheffield Clinical Genetics Department, Sheffield Children's Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Sheffield, UK.
✉email: a.mcneill@sheffield.ac.uk

REFERENCES

1. Buelow M, Süßmuth D, Smith LD, Aryani O, Castiglioni C, Stenzel W et al. Novel bi-allelic variants expand the *SPTBN4*-related genetic and phenotypic

spectrum. *Eur J Hum Genet.* 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41431-021-00846-5>

2. Knapp KM, Jenkins DE, Sullivan R, Harms FL, von Elsnar L, Ockeloen CW et al. MCM complex members *MCM3* and *MCM7* are associated with a phenotypic spectrum from Meier-Gorlin syndrome to lipodystrophy and adrenal insufficiency. *Eur J Hum Genet.* 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41431-021-00839-4>
3. Runofsdottir HL, Sayer JA, Indridason OS, Edvardsson VO, Jensson BO, Arnadottir GA et al. Allele frequency of variants reported to cause adenosine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency. *Eur J Hum Genet.* 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41431-020-00805-6>
4. Angelini C, Goizet C, Said SA, Camu W, Depienne C, Heron B et al. Evidence of mosaicism in *SPAST* variant carriers in four French families. *Eur J Hum Genet.* 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41431-021-00847-4>
5. Whitworth J, Casey RT, Smith PS, Giger O, Martin JE, Clark G et al. Familial wild-type gastrointestinal stromal tumour in association with germline truncating variants in both *SDHA* and *PALB2*. *Eur J Hum Genet.* 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41431-021-00862-5>
6. Aguirre M, Tanigawa Y, Venkataraman GR, Tibshirani R, Hastie T, Rivas MA. Polygenic risk modeling with latent trait-related genetic components. *Eur J Hum Genet.* 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41431-021-00813-0>
7. Andersen JH, Andreasen L, Olesen MS. Atrial fibrillation—a complex polygenic disease. *Eur J Hum Genet.* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41431-020-00784-8>

COMPETING INTERESTS

Dr Alisdair McNeill is Editor-in-Chief of the *European Journal of Human Genetics*.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to A.M.

Reprints and permission information is available at <http://www.nature.com/reprints>

Publisher's note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.