

Table SV. Classification and evidence of 47 variants.

Gene	AA change	Classification	Truncation	PVS1	PS3	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PP1	PP3	PP5	BS3	BP4
				Well-established in vitro or in vivo functional studies supportive of a damaging effect on the gene or gene product	Located in functional domain	gnomAD (East Asian)	1000 genomes (CHB)	A pathogenic variant detected in trans	Protein length changing variant	Novel missense change at an amino acid residue where a different missense change determined to be pathogenic has been seen before	Cosegregation with disease in multiple affected family members	In silico prediction	Reputable source recently reports variant as pathogenic	Well-established in vitro or in vivo functional studies show no damaging effect on protein function or splicing	Multiple lines of computational evidence suggest no impact on gene or gene product
TSHR	p.R450H	P			Yes (Narumi et al., 2011)		0.002597	0.0049		Yes (Narumi et al., 2011)		D	Yes		
TSHR	p.K618*	P	Yes				0	0		Yes (this study)		D	Yes		
DUOX2	IVS28+1G>T	P	Yes				0.001537	0		Yes (Chen et al., 2018)					
DUOX2	p.R1110Q	P			Yes (Narumi et al., 2011)		0.002597	0.0025		Yes (this study)		D	Yes		
DUOX2	p.E879K	P			Yes(Jin et al., 2014)	EF hand	0.000954	0		Yes (this study and Fu et al., 2015)	Yes(Maruo et al.,2008)	D	Yes		
DUOX2	p.T803fs	P	Yes				0	0				D	Yes		
DUOX2	p.R625*	P	Yes				0	0		Yes (this study)		D			
DUOX2	p.G624fs	P	Yes				0.0004638	0		Yes (this study)		D			
DUOX2	p.K530*	P	Yes			Heme peroxidase-like	0.009274	0.009244		Yes (this study)	Yes(Maruo et al.,2008)		Yes		
DUOX2	p.R434*	P	Yes			Heme peroxidase-like	0.000116	0				D			
DUOX2	p.R434_S440del	P	Yes			Heme peroxidase-like	0	0	YES		Yes (Vigone et al., 2005)	D			
TPO	p.E757*	P	Yes				0.00159	0			Yes(Niu et	D	Yes		

									al.,2002)	
TG	p.E955fs	P	Yes	type-1 8	0.00005798	0	Yes (this study)			D
TG	p.L2282fs	P	Yes	ACHE-like domain	0	0	Yes (this study)			D
DUOX2	p.G1521*	LP		NADPH binding	0.001044	0.000809	Yes (this study)			
DUOX2	p.Y1415C	LP		NADPH binding	0.00008334	0	Yes (this study)			D
DUOX2	p.R432H	LP		Heme peroxidase-like	0.0004769	0.0007	Yes (this study)			D
DUOX2	p.D137E	LP		Heme peroxidase-like	0	0	Yes (this study)			D
TSHR	p.C176R	LP		Leucine-rich repeat domain	0	0	Yes (this study)			D
TSHR	p.R528S	LP			0	0	Yes (this study)			Yes
DUOX2	p.A1206T	LP	Yes (Liu et al., 2016)		0.0001739	0				
DUOX2	p.R885L	LP		EF hand	0.005777	0.0049	Yes (this study)	Yes	Yes(Zheng et al.,2017)	Yes
DUOX2	p.R376W	LP		Heme peroxidase-like	0	0	Yes (Vigone et al., 2005)		Yes (Vigone et al., 2005)	Yes
			Yes							
TPO	p.R361L	LP	(Yoshizawa-Ogasawara, et al., 2016)		0.009273	0.0194				
DUOX2	p.V779M	VUS			0.004094	0.0056				
DUOX2	p.F591S	VUS			0.00007081	0				D
DUOX2	p.V407F	VUS		Heme peroxidase-like	0	0				
DUOX2	p.E389K	VUS		Heme peroxidase-like	0	0				B
DUOX42	p.R94C	VUS			0	0	Yes (this study)			
SLC5A5	p.Q639*	VUS			0	0				B
TPO	p.S309P	VUS			0	0				
TPO	p.S571R	VUS			0	0				

<i>TPO</i>	p.R846W	VUS		0.00159	0.0049			
<i>PROPI</i>	p.G51V	VUS		0.002151	0			
<i>SLC26A4</i>	p.Y78H	VUS		0	0	Yes (Guo et al., 2010)	D	
			SLC26A/SulP					
<i>SLC26A4</i>	p.A434T	VUS	transporter domain	0	0			
<i>SLC26A4</i>	p.Y578H	VUS	STAS domain	0	0		D	
<i>TRHR</i>	p.I168M	VUS		0.00212	0.0049			
<i>TG</i>	p.N212S	VUS	type-1 3	0.002122	0			
<i>TG</i>	p.R896Q	VUS	type-1 7	0.0007431	0.0049			
<i>TG</i>	p.V1738I	VUS	Type IIIB	0.001325	0.0097			B
<i>TG</i>	p.S1912N	VUS	Type IIIA	0	0			B
<i>TG</i>	p.I1931V	VUS	Type IIIA	0.002391	0.0146			B
<i>TG</i>	p.I2394M	VUS	ACHE-like domain	0.00005798	0			
<i>TG</i>	p.R2585W	VUS	ACHE-like domain	0.005379	0.0049			
							B	
<i>TPO</i>	p.P883S	LB		0.005409	0.0146	Yes (Ma et al., 2015)	(Yoshizawa-Ogasawara, et al., 2016)	B

P, pathogenic; LP, likely pathogenic; VUS, variants of uncertain significance; LB, likely benign; D, damaged; B, benign; CHB, Han Chinese in Beijing, China; PVS1, null variant (nonsense, frameshift, canonical ±1 or 2 splice sites, initiation codon, single or multi-exons deletion) in a gene where LOF is a known mechanism of disease; PS3, well-established in vitro or in vivo functional studies supportive of a damaging effect on the gene or gene product; PM1, located in a mutational hot spot and/or critical and well-established functional domain; PM2, Absent from controls (or at extremely low frequency if recessive) in public population databases; PM3, for recessive disorders, detected in trans with a pathogenic variant; PM4, protein length changes as a result of in-frame deletions/insertions in a non-repeat region, or stop-loss variants; PM5, Novel missense change at an amino acid residue where a different missense change determined to be pathogenic has been seen before; PP1, Cosegregation with disease in multiple affected family members in a gene definitively known to cause the disease; PP3, multiple lines of computational evidence support a deleterious effect on the gene or gene product (detailed prediction results shown in Tables S6); PP5, Reputable source recently reports variant as pathogenic, but the evidence is not available to the laboratory to perform an independent evaluation; BS3, Well-established *in vitro* or *in vivo* functional studies show no damaging effect on protein function or splicing; BP4, Multiple lines of computational evidence suggest no impact on gene or gene product (including conservation, evolutionary and splicing impact).