

DRED: A Comprehensive Database of Genes Related to Repeat Expansion Diseases

Qingqing Shi ^{1,#}, Min Dai ^{1,2,#}, Yingke Ma ^{1,5}, Jun Liu ^{1,†}, Xiuying Liu ^{1,¶},
Xiu-Jie Wang ^{1,2,*}

¹Key Laboratory of Genetic Network Biology, Institute of Genetics and Developmental Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China

²University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

*Corresponding author: xjwang@genetics.ac.cn (Wang XJ).

#Equal contribution.

⁵Current address: National Genomics Data Center, China National Center for Bioinformation, Beijing 100101, China; Beijing Institute of Genomics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China

[†]Current address: National Key Facility for Crop Gene Resources and Genetic Improvement, Institute of Crop Science, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing 100081, China

[¶]Current address: Changping Laboratory, Beijing 102206, China

Handling Editor: An-Yuan Guo

Abstract

Expansion of tandem repeats in genes often causes severe diseases, such as fragile X syndrome, Huntington's disease, and spinocerebellar ataxia. However, information on genes associated with repeat expansion diseases is scattered throughout the literature, systematic prediction of potential genes that may cause diseases via repeat expansion is also lacking. Here, we develop DRED, a Database of genes related to Repeat Expansion Diseases, as a manually-curated database that covers all known 61 genes related to repeat expansion diseases reported in PubMed and OMIM, along with the detailed repeat information for each gene. DRED also includes 516 genes with the potential to cause diseases via repeat expansion, which were predicted based on their repeat composition, genetic variations, genomic features, and disease associations. Various types of information on repeat expansion diseases and their corresponding genes/repeats are presented in DRED, together with links to external resources, such as NCBI and ClinVar. DRED provides user-friendly interfaces with comprehensive functions, and can serve as a central data resource for basic research and repeat expansion disease-related medical diagnosis. DRED is freely accessible at <http://omicslab.genetics.ac.cn/dred>, and will be frequently updated to include newly reported genes related to repeat expansion diseases.

Key words: Repeat expansion; Disease; Short tandem repeat; Genetic variation; Trinucleotide repeat.

Introduction

Repeated sequences, also known as repetitive elements, comprise more than 50% of the human genome, among which millions are short tandem repeats (STRs) with typical repeat length of 2–6 bp [1–3]. Although the majority of STRs are located in intergenic noncoding regions, many human coding genes also harbor STRs in exons or introns [4,5]. Copy number variation of repeat units is commonly seen among STRs, which may be caused by polymerase slippage during the DNA replication, repair, and recombination processes [6–8]. Abnormal expansion of STRs can lead to gene dysfunction at the RNA or protein level, and result in more than 40 severe inherited diseases [2,3,9–12]. Notably, RNAs with expanded repeats can independently promote phase separation and gelation, forming RNA foci in the nuclei [13–15]. Most repeat expansion-related disorders are neurological, neuromuscular, or neurodegenerative diseases, such as the (CGG)_n repeats in fragile X syndrome, (CAG)_n repeats in Huntington's disease, and (GAA)_n repeats in Friedreich's ataxia [16–20]. For these diseases, the expansion of STRs is usually non-toxic when the copy numbers of STRs are below certain threshold; however, along cell division, the expansion of STRs can accumulate and become pathogenic, and result in severe symptoms. The repeat expansion diseases usually have earlier onset time in descendent generations, such phenomenon

is known as genetic anticipation and is a hallmark of repeat expansion diseases [18,20,21].

The majority of known disease-causing repeats are trinucleotide tandem repeats, with CAG (encoding polyglutamine) and GCG (encoding polyalanine) being the most prevalent STRs within protein-coding regions [22,23]. Multiple factors at the *cis*-regulation level could promote the expansion of STRs, including repeats located within or adjacent to CpG islands [24], mutations in adjacent CCCTC-binding factor (CTCF) binding sites [25], and the presence of nearby *Alu* elements [26,27] or topological associating domain (TAD) boundaries [28].

Here, we present DRED as the first database of genes related to repeat expansion diseases. DRED not only encompasses comprehensive information on known causal genes for repeat expansion diseases, but also provides a list of predicted genes with the potential to cause diseases via repeat expansion, therefore may help researchers to identify unknown repeat expansion diseases and novel disease-causing genes.

Database contents and construction

Database contents

DRED contains all reported 61 genes related to 62 known repeat expansion diseases or disease subtypes collected in the PubMed or OMIM databases (Figure 1A and B). For each

Received: 5 February 2024; Revised: 13 September 2024; Accepted: 25 September 2024.

© The Author(s) 2024. Published by Oxford University Press and Science Press on behalf of the Beijing Institute of Genomics, Chinese Academy of Sciences / China National Center for Bioinformation and Genetics Society of China.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted reuse, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Table 1 Summary of the known repeat expansion disease-causing genes collected in DRED

Repeat unit	Location	Gene
AAGGG	Intron	<i>RFC1</i>
ATTCT	Intron	<i>ATXN10</i>
CAG	5' UTR, CDS	<i>AR</i> ^[1] , <i>ATN1</i> ^[1] , <i>ATXN1</i> ^[1] , <i>ATXN2</i> ^[1] , <i>ATXN3</i> ^[1] , <i>ATXN7</i> ^[1] , <i>ATXN8</i> ^[1] , <i>CACNA1A</i> ^[1] , <i>HTT</i> ^[1] , <i>PPP2R2B</i> ^[2] , <i>SPAST</i> ^[1] , <i>TBP</i> ^[1]
CCCCGCCCGCG	5' UTR	<i>CSTB</i>
CCCTCT	Intron	<i>TAF1</i>
CCG	5' UTR, exon (noncoding gene)	<i>AFF2</i> ^[2] , <i>CBL</i> ^[2] , <i>NUTM2B-AS1</i> ^[3]
CCTCATGGTGGTGGCTGGGGCAG	CDS	<i>PRNP</i>
CCTG	Intron	<i>CNBP</i>
CGG	Promoter, 5' UTR, exon (noncoding gene)	<i>DIP2B</i> ^[2] , <i>FMR1</i> ^[2] , <i>GIPC1</i> ^[2] , <i>LOC642361</i> ^[3] , <i>LRP12</i> ^[2] , <i>NOTCH2NLC</i> ^[2] , <i>XYLT1</i> ^[4]
CTG	Exon (noncoding gene), intron, 3' UTR	<i>ATXN8OS</i> ^[3] , <i>DMPK</i> ^[5] , <i>JPH3</i> ^[5] , <i>TCF4</i> ^[6]
GAA	Intron	<i>DMD</i> , <i>FXN</i>
GAC	CDS	<i>COMP</i>
GCA	5' UTR	<i>GLS</i>
GCC	CDS	<i>PRDM12</i> , <i>ZIC3</i>
GCG	CDS	<i>ARX</i> , <i>FOXL2</i> , <i>HOXA13</i> , <i>HOXD13</i> , <i>NIPA1</i> , <i>PABPN1</i> , <i>PHOX2B</i> , <i>ZIC2</i>
GCN	CDS	<i>RUNX2</i> , <i>SOX3</i> , <i>TBX1</i>
GGCCTG	Intron	<i>NOP56</i>
GGCGGGAGC	CDS	<i>VWA1</i>
GGGGCC	Intron	<i>C9orf72</i>
TCGGCAGCGG(CA/G)CAGCGAGG	5' UTR	<i>EIF4A3</i>
TGGAA	5' UTR	<i>BEAN1</i>
TTTCA/TTTTA	Intron	<i>DAB1</i> , <i>MARCHF6</i> , <i>RAPGEF2</i> , <i>SAMD12</i> , <i>STARD7</i> , <i>TNRC6A</i> , <i>YEATS2</i>

Note: [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], and [6] indicate that the repeat units are located in the CDS, 5' UTR, exon (noncoding gene), promoter, 3' UTR, and intron regions of genes, respectively. CDS, coding sequence; UTR, untranslated region.

references, and other information can be obtained by corresponding links.

Search

The search function features a user-friendly interface that allows users to find specific information related to a repeat expansion disease. The search engine supports free-text queries, including disease names, gene symbols, repeat units, OMIM identifiers (IDs), chromosome numbers, or any keyword related to a disease. For example, entering the word "ataxia" will retrieve 18 entries with "ataxia" in the disease names or alternative disease names. An interactive 3D word cloud is provided in the search page to inform users the known repeat expansion diseases and their related genes in the database. Users can also pull up the detailed descriptions for each disease or gene by clicking on any term within the word cloud.

Prediction

The prediction function provides a comprehensive list of genes with the potential to cause diseases via repeat expansion. A total of 516 genes (477 protein-coding genes and 39 noncoding genes) containing repeats belonging to 14 repeat units are included (Figure 1E). Users can retrieve all predicted genes with any repeat unit by clicking on either the repeat unit link or the corresponding gene count. For each gene, the detailed description, known repeat variations, and links to several external databases, are available via the link under DRED ID (Figure 1F). The prediction score and co-localization information of each gene with various *cis*-elements are also included. The genomic distribution features and predicted disease-causing

scores of the predicted genes are similar to those of the known causal genes for repeat expansion diseases (Figure 2A). GO analysis using clusterProfiler [40] and GOSemSim [41] reveals an enrichment of terms related to neural system and limb development among the 516 potential disease-causing genes (Figure 2B), which is in concert with the neurological or neuromuscular related functions of most known repeat expansion diseases.

Download

All data collected in DRED are available for local manipulation through the download function. Information on known repeat expansion diseases and predicted disease-causing genes is provided in separate downloadable files.

Conclusion

Abnormal expansion of STRs, mainly within protein-coding genes, is the causal factor for many neurological, neuromuscular, and neurodegenerative diseases. As these diseases are inheritable and have the genetic anticipation feature across generations, early diagnosis of risky repeat carriers may help to prevent or delay the onset of the diseases, especially during the era of precision medicine. In addition, the pathogenic mechanisms of most repeat expansion diseases remain elusive, effective prevention and treatment methods are in urgent demands. Although all known disease-causing repeat expansion elements are STRs, most STRs do not have expansions or give rise to repeat expansion diseases. The current available repeat-related databases only focus on general repeat sequences in genomes, which lack comprehensive information for human

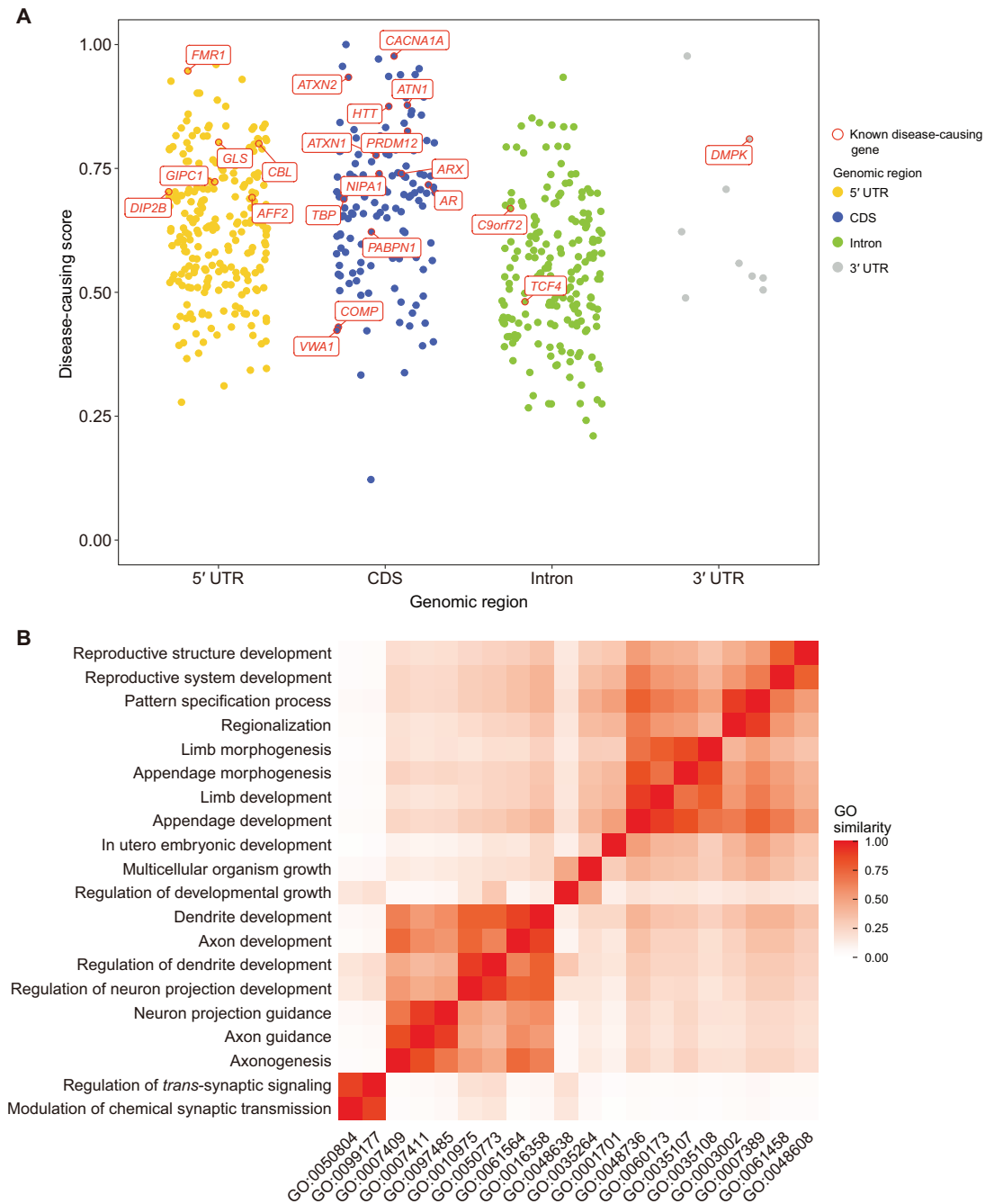


Figure 2 Characterization of predicted disease-causing genes

A. Genomic distributions and prediction scores of the predicted disease-causing genes and the known ones. Known disease-causing genes are displayed in red boxes. **B.** GO enrichment analysis for the 516 predicted disease-causing genes. Shown are the top 20 enriched Biological Process terms. GO, Gene Ontology.

repeat expansion diseases [42–45]. To meet the needs from basic research and clinical diagnosis, we developed DRED, an integrative and user-friendly database for genes related to repeat expansion diseases. DRED not only contains comprehensive information on all known causal genes for repeat expansion diseases, but also provides a list of genes with the potential to cause diseases via abnormal repeat expansion. The candidate gene list may serve as a valuable resource for researchers and clinicians to identify new repeat expansion diseases or disease-causing genes, as well as to decipher their underlying molecular mechanisms.

Continuously updated with new data every six months, DRED aims to be the premier resource for study, diagnosis, and treatment of repeat expansion diseases.

Materials and methods

Data collection and preprocessing

Repeat expansion disease collection from the literature

All known repeat expansion diseases were collected from the PubMed literature [46] and OMIM [47] databases using

“repeat expansion”, “trinucleotide repeat expansion”, “triplet repeat expansion”, “repeat expansion disease”, and “repeat expansion disorder” as the query words (Figure 1A). In total, 6460 publications and 14,888 disease entries (retrieved on May 26, 2023) were manually curated to remove irrelevant information. A total of 62 repeat expansion diseases with supports from PubMed publications and/or OMIM records were retained in DRED.

Human genetic variations

Human genetic variants in different populations of the 1000 Genomes Project [48], the Known VARIants database (Kaviar) [49], the NHLBI GO Exome Sequencing Project (ESP) [50], the sequence variation and human phenotype database (ClinVar), the Exome Aggregation Consortium (ExAC) [51,52], and the Genome Aggregation Database (gnomAD) [53] (Table S1) were collected to examine the alterations of candidate STRs among individuals, and used as a criterion for candidate disease-causing gene prediction. Picard's LifterVcf (<http://broadinstitute.github.io/picard/>) was used to convert Variant Call Format (VCF) files from the reference human genome build GRCh37 to GRCh38.

Alu elements, CpG islands, CTCF sites, and TAD boundaries

The genomic coordinates of *Alu* elements and CpG islands were extracted according to the human GRCh38 genome assembly presented by the UCSC Table Browser (<http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgTables>). CTCF binding peaks were obtained from 10 CTCF ChIP-seq experiments in the ENCODE project using different human tissues/cell types (Table S2) [54]. Preprocessed TAD coordinates in 40 different human tissues/cell types were downloaded from 3D Genome Browser [55]; TAD boundaries of 200 kb (± 100 kb centered on the boundary sites) in size were extracted using an in-house built script.

Prediction of causal genes for repeat expansion diseases

To predict other genes with STRs that may be capable of causing diseases via repeat expansion, we firstly extracted the reported genomic and genetic features that could contribute to repeat expansion, including: (1) the presence of nearby *cis*-elements, such as *Alu* elements, CpG islands, CTCF binding sites, and TAD boundaries; (2) variation of STR copy numbers among populations, as evaluated using the 1000 Genomes, Kaviar, ESP, ClinVar, ExAC, and gnomAD databases; (3) the implication of genes in diseases according to information in the OMIM or DisGeNET [56] databases. Details of these features are listed in Table S3. The repeat-containing genes were then selected from the GRCh38 human genome with the following criteria: (1) the genomic sequences of a gene should contain STRs with copy numbers no less than the median value of the STR copy number range associated with normal phenotypes; (2) STRs within a gene should have at least two copies of expansion in one or more records in the 1000 Genomes, Kaviar, ESP, ClinVar, ExAC, and gnomAD databases. In total, 567 STR sites from 516 genes were kept as the final prediction results in DRED.

In order to further prioritize the predicted disease-causing genes, we used principal component analysis (PCA) to identify genomic features enriched among these disease-associated genes using the `prcomp()` function in R. In the input matrix for PCA, each row is a gene and each column is a

feature, and the first principal component (PC1) captured the major variations of the input matrix (62.9%). Next, we performed a min-max normalization for genes' coordinates on PC1 and assigned the normalized value as the disease-causing score for each gene. The corresponding weights of the 19 different features on PC1 are listed in Table S3, and the top 3 weighted features were with reported STR expansion in gnomAD, the presence of CpG islands in proximity region, and overlapping of CpG islands with the repeat tracks.

Database and web interface implementation

DRED runs on an apache web server and is implemented in PHP 5.6.31 (<http://www.php.net>). The server-side PHP scripts deal with SQL query for keywords submitted by users and then execute through MySQL 5.7.16 (<https://www.mysql.com>), and return query result via interactive web interfaces written in bootstrap 4.1.1 (<https://getbootstrap.com>). Interactive data visualization is supported by echarts 4.0 (<http://echarts.baidu.com>) and jQuery v3.3.1 (<https://jquery.com>). The web interface is compatible with all web browsers and may work best on Google Chrome, Firefox, or Safari.

GO enrichment analysis

The R package clusterProfiler v4.2.1 [40] was used to identify enriched 'Biological Process' GO terms for the potential disease-causing genes. The parameters were set as follows: `pvalueCutoff = 0.01`, `qvalueCutoff = 0.01`, and `pAdjustMethod = "BH"`. Subsequently, the semantic similarities of the top 20 enriched terms were calculated by GOSemSim v2.20.0 [41] with the following parameter: `measure = 'Wang'`.

Data availability

DRED is freely accessible at <http://omicslab.genetics.ac.cn/dred>.

CRedit author statement

Qingqing Shi: Data curation, Software, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing, Visualization. **Min Dai:** Data curation, Software, Methodology, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing, Verification. **Yingke Ma:** Data curation. **Jun Liu:** Data curation. **Xiuying Liu:** Data curation. **Xiu-Jie Wang:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing, Funding acquisition. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Supplementary material

Supplementary material is available at *Genomics, Proteomics & Bioinformatics* online (<https://doi.org/10.1093/gpbjnl/qzae068>).

Competing interests

The authors have declared no competing interests.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Beijing Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. Z200020) and the National Key R&D Program of China (Grant No. 2019YFA0802203) to XJW.

ORCID

0000-0001-5383-690X (Qingqing Shi)
 0000-0001-7584-5014 (Min Dai)
 0000-0002-9460-4117 (Yingke Ma)
 0000-0003-1338-523X (Jun Liu)
 0000-0001-6414-6349 (Xiuying Liu)
 0000-0001-7865-0204 (Xiu-Jie Wang)

References

- [1] Tanudisastro HA, Deveson IW, Dashnow H, MacArthur DG. Sequencing and characterizing short tandem repeats in the human genome. *Nat Rev Genet* 2024;25:460–75.
- [2] Depienne C, Mandel JL. 30 years of repeat expansion disorders: what have we learned and what are the remaining challenges? *Am J Hum Genet* 2021;108:764–85.
- [3] Malik I, Kelley CP, Wang ET, Todd PK. Molecular mechanisms underlying nucleotide repeat expansion disorders. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* 2021;22:589–607.
- [4] Gymrek M, Willems T, Guilmatre A, Zeng H, Markus B, Georgiev S, et al. Abundant contribution of short tandem repeats to gene expression variation in humans. *Nat Genet* 2016;48:22–9.
- [5] Yuasa I, Nakayashiki N, Umetsu K, Nishimukai H, Matsusue A, Dewa K. A hypervariable STR polymorphism in the CFI gene: mutation rate and no linkage disequilibrium with FGA. *Leg Med* 2013;15:161–3.
- [6] Fan H, Chu JY. A brief review of short tandem repeat mutation. *Genomics Proteomics Bioinformatics* 2007;5:7–14.
- [7] Masnovo C, Lobo AF, Mirkin SM. Replication dependent and independent mechanisms of GAA repeat instability. *DNA Repair* 2022;118:1–30.
- [8] Murat P, Guilbaud G, Sale JE. DNA polymerase stalling at structured DNA constrains the expansion of short tandem repeats. *Genome Biol* 2020;21:209.
- [9] Hannan AJ. Tandem repeats mediating genetic plasticity in health and disease. *Nat Rev Genet* 2018;19:286–98.
- [10] Mirkin SM. Expandable DNA repeats and human disease. *Nature* 2007;447:932–40.
- [11] Zhang YT, Liu X, Li ZH, Li H, Miao ZG, Wan B, et al. Advances on the mechanisms and therapeutic strategies in non-coding CGG repeat expansion diseases. *Mol Neurobiol* 2024;61:10722–35.
- [12] Sulovari A, Li R, Audano P, Porubsky D, Vollger M, Logsdon G, et al. Human-specific tandem repeat expansion and differential gene expression during primate evolution. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2019;116:23243–53.
- [13] Jain A, Vale RD. RNA phase transitions in repeat expansion disorders. *Nature* 2017;546:243–7.
- [14] Basu S, Mackowiak SD, Niskanen H, Knezevic D, Asimi V, Grosswendt S, et al. Unblending of transcriptional condensates in human repeat expansion disease. *Cell* 2020;181:1062–79.
- [15] Rhine K, Vidaurre V, Myong S. RNA droplets. *Annu Rev Biophys* 2020;49:247–65.
- [16] La Spada AR, Taylor JP. Repeat expansion disease: progress and puzzles in disease pathogenesis. *Nat Rev Genet* 2010;11:247–58.
- [17] Loureiro JR, Oliveira CL, Silveira I. Unstable repeat expansions in neurodegenerative diseases: nucleocytoplasmic transport emerges on the scene. *Neurobiol Aging* 2016;39:174–83.
- [18] McMurray CT. Mechanisms of trinucleotide repeat instability during human development. *Nat Rev Genet* 2010;11:786–99.
- [19] Nelson DL, Orr HT, Warren ST. The unstable repeats—three evolving faces of neurological disease. *Neuron* 2013;77:825–43.
- [20] Persico T, Tranquillo ML, Seracchioli R, Zuccarello D, Sorrentino U. PGT-M for premature ovarian failure related to CGG repeat expansion of the *FMR1* gene. *Genes* 2023;15:1–13.
- [21] Ishiura H, Tsuji S. Advances in repeat expansion diseases and a new concept of repeat motif–phenotype correlation. *Curr Opin Genet Dev* 2020;65:176–85.
- [22] Lieberman AP, Shakkottai VG, Albin RL. Polyglutamine repeats in neurodegenerative diseases. *Annu Rev Pathol* 2019;14:1–27.
- [23] Iizuka Y, Owada R, Kawasaki T, Hayashi F, Sonoyama M, Nakamura K. Toxicity of internalized polyalanine to cells depends on aggregation. *Sci Rep* 2021;11:23441.
- [24] Barbé L, Finkbeiner S. Genetic and epigenetic interplay define disease onset and severity in repeat diseases. *Front Aging Neurosci* 2022;14:750629.
- [25] Morales F, Corrales E, Zhang B, Vásquez M, Santamaría-Ulloa C, Quesada H, et al. Myotonic dystrophy type 1 (DM1) clinical subtypes and CTCF site methylation status flanking the CTG expansion are mutant allele length-dependent. *Hum Mol Genet* 2021;31:262–74.
- [26] Cleary JD, Nichol K, Wang YH, Pearson CE. Evidence of *cis*-acting factors in replication-mediated trinucleotide repeat instability in primate cells. *Nat Genet* 2002;31:37–46.
- [27] Zhang N, Ashizawa T. Mechanistic and therapeutic insights into ataxic disorders with pentanucleotide expansions. *Cells* 2022;11:1567–87.
- [28] Sun JH, Zhou L, Emerson DJ, Phyto SA, Titus KR, Gong W, et al. Disease-associated short tandem repeats co-localize with chromatin domain boundaries. *Cell* 2018;175:224–38.
- [29] Kanehisa M, Furumichi M, Tanabe M, Sato Y, Morishima K. KEGG: new perspectives on genomes, pathways, diseases and drugs. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2017;45:D353–61.
- [30] Ashburner M, Ball CA, Blake JA, Botstein D, Butler H, Cherry JM, et al. Gene Ontology: tool for the unification of biology. *Nat Genet* 2000;25:25–9.
- [31] The Gene Ontology Consortium. Expansion of the Gene Ontology knowledgebase and resources. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2017;45:D331–8.
- [32] Landrum MJ, Lee JM, Benson M, Brown G, Chao C, Chitpiralla S, et al. ClinVar: public archive of interpretations of clinically relevant variants. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2016;44:D862–8.
- [33] Yonenobu Y, Beck G, Kido K, Maeda N, Yamashita R, Inoue K, et al. Neuropathology of spinocerebellar ataxia type 8: common features and unique tauopathy. *Neuropathology* 2023;43:351–61.
- [34] Ishiura H, Shibata S, Yoshimura J, Suzuki Y, Qu W, Doi K, et al. Noncoding CGG repeat expansions in neuronal intranuclear inclusion disease, oculopharyngodistal myopathy and an overlapping disease. *Nat Genet* 2019;51:1222–32.
- [35] Lee D, Lee YI, Lee YS, Lee SB. The mechanisms of nuclear proteotoxicity in polyglutamine spinocerebellar ataxias. *Front Neurosci* 2020;14:489.
- [36] Shorrock HK, Lennon CD, Aliyeva A, Davey EE, DeMeo CC, Pritchard CE, et al. Widespread alternative splicing dysregulation occurs presymptotically in CAG expansion spinocerebellar ataxias. *Brain* 2024;147:486–504.
- [37] Uhlen M, Oksvold P, Fagerberg L, Lundberg E, Jonasson K, Forsberg M, et al. Towards a knowledge-based human protein atlas. *Nat Biotechnol* 2010;28:1248–50.
- [38] Wu CL, Jin XF, Tsueng G, Afrasiabi C, Su AI. BioGPS: building your own mash-up of gene annotations and expression profiles. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2016;44:D313–6.
- [39] Casper J, Zweig AS, Villarreal C, Tyner C, Speir ML, Rosenbloom KR, et al. The UCSC genome browser database: 2018 update. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2018;46:D762–9.
- [40] Yu G, Wang LG, Han Y, He QY. clusterProfiler: an R package for comparing biological themes among gene clusters. *Omi A J Integr Biol* 2012;16:284–7.
- [41] Yu GC, Li F, Qin YD, Bo XC, Wu YB, Wang SQ. GOSemSim: an R package for measuring semantic similarity among GO terms and gene products. *Bioinformatics* 2010;26:976–8.
- [42] Ruitberg CM, Reeder DJ, Butler JM. STRBase: a short tandem repeat DNA database for the human identity testing community. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2001;29:320–2.
- [43] Boby T, Patch AM, Aves SJ. TRbase: a database relating tandem repeats to disease genes for the human genome. *Bioinformatics* 2005;21:811–6.

- [44] Gelfand Y, Rodriguez A, Benson G. TRDB—the tandem repeats database. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2007;35:D80–7.
- [45] Paladin L, Hirsh L, Piovesan D, Andrade-Navarro MA, Kajava AV, Tosatto SCE. RepeatsDB 2.0: improved annotation, classification, search and visualization of repeat protein structures. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2017;45:D308–12.
- [46] Coordinators NR. Database resources of the National Center for Biotechnology Information. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2018;46:D8–13.
- [47] Amberger JS, Bocchini CA, Schiettecatte F, Scott AF, Hamosh A. OMIM.org: Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM), an online catalog of human genes and genetic disorders. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2015;43:D789–98.
- [48] Altshuler DM, Durbin RM, Abecasis GR, Bentley DR, Chakravarti A, Clark AG, et al. A global reference for human genetic variation. *Nature* 2015;526:68–74.
- [49] Glusman G, Caballero J, Mauldin DE, Hood L, Roach JC. Kaviar: an accessible system for testing SNV novelty. *Bioinformatics* 2011;27:3216–7.
- [50] Fu WQ, O'Connor TD, Jun G, Kang HM, Abecasis G, Leal SM, et al. Analysis of 6,515 exomes reveals the recent origin of most human protein-coding variants. *Nature* 2013;493:216–20.
- [51] Karczewski KJ, Weisburd B, Thomas B, Solomonson M, Ruderfer DM, Kavanagh D, et al. The ExAC browser: displaying reference data information from over 60000 exomes. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2017;45:D840–5.
- [52] Lek M, Karczewski KJ, Minikel EV, Samocha KE, Banks E, Fennell T, et al. Analysis of protein-coding genetic variation in 60,706 humans. *Nature* 2016;536:285–91.
- [53] Karczewski KJ, Francioli LC, Tiao G, Cummings BB, Alföldi J, Wang Q, et al. The mutational constraint spectrum quantified from variation in 141,456 humans. *Nature* 2020;581:434–43.
- [54] Dunham I, Kundaje A, Aldred SF, Collins PJ, Davis C, Doyle F, et al. An integrated encyclopedia of DNA elements in the human genome. *Nature* 2012;489:57–74.
- [55] Wang Y, Song F, Zhang B, Zhang L, Xu J, Kuang D, et al. The 3D genome browser: a web-based browser for visualizing 3D genome organization and long-range chromatin interactions. *Genome Biol* 2018;19:151–12.
- [56] Pinero J, Bravo A, Queralt-Rosinach N, Gutierrez-Sacristan A, Deu-Pons J, Centeno E, et al. DisGeNET: a comprehensive platform integrating information on human disease-associated genes and variants. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2017;45:D833–9.