

## Supplementary Materials:

Review

# Idiopathic Infertility as a Feature of Genome Instability

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**Table 1.** The association of single-gene allelic variants with male infertility. Table 1 summarizes the latter data, including the normal function and pathological dysfunction of these genes. Genes included in the table are summarized from literature sources that were used to write this review article, the pathology name and gene functions defined using information from UniProt database <https://www.uniprot.org/>

Gene	Full name	Function	Pathology
<i>AK7</i>	Adenylate kinase 7	Nucleoside monophosphate (NMP) kinase that catalyzes the reversible transfer of the terminal phosphate group between nucleoside triphosphates and monophosphates	Multiple morphological anomalies of the flagella
<i>AKAP3</i>	A-Kinase anchor protein 3	Regulator of both motility- and head-associated functions such as capacitation and the acrosome reaction	Multiple morphological anomalies of the flagella
<i>AKAP4</i>	A-Kinase anchor protein 4	Regulator of both motility- and head-associated functions such as capacitation and the acrosome reaction	Multiple morphological anomalies of the flagella
<i>AR</i>	Androgen receptor	Steroid hormone receptor	Azoospermia
<i>AURKC</i>	Aurora kinase C	Serine/threonine-protein kinase component of the chromosomal passenger complex (CPC), a complex that acts as a key regulator of mitosis	Macrozoospermia
<i>BDNF</i>	Brain-derived neurotrophic factor	Influences viability, motility, nitric oxide concentration, mitochondrial activity and lipid peroxidation content	Oligo-asthenoteratozoospermia
<i>CDKN1C</i>	Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1C	Negative regulator of cell proliferation	Foetal growth restriction
<i>CEP135</i>	Centrosomal protein of 135 kDa	Microtubule binding	Multiple morphological anomalies of the flagella
<i>CFAP43</i>	Cilia- and flagella-associated protein 43	Sperm flagellar formation	Multiple morphological anomalies of the flagella
<i>CFAP44</i>	Cilia- and flagella-associated protein 44	Sperm flagellar formation	Multiple morphological anomalies of the flagella
<i>CFAP69</i>	Cilia- and flagella-associated protein 69	Sperm flagellar formation	Multiple morphological anomalies of the flagella

<i>CFTR</i>	Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator	Vas deferens formation, reduced sperm quality	Congenital bilateral absence of the vas deferens
<i>DCN</i>	Decorin	Dysfunctional spermatogenesis and spermiogenesis	Azoospermia, foetal growth restriction
<i>DLK1</i>	Delta-like non-canonical Notch ligand 1	Inhibits adipocyte differentiation	Foetal growth restriction
<i>DMC1</i>	DMC1	DNA repair	Azoospermia, oligozoospermia
<i>DNAH1</i>	Dynein heavy chain 1, axonemal	Sperm flagellum motility	Multiple morphological anomalies of the flagella
<i>DNMT1</i>	DNA (cytosine-5)-methyltransferase 1	Methylation of newly formed DNA strands	Oligo-asthenoteratozoospermia
<i>DPY19L2</i>	Dpy-19-like 2	Attaches acrosome to the nuclear membrane	Globozoospermia
<i>GNAS</i>	Guanine nucleotide-binding protein (G protein), alpha-stimulating activity polypeptide	Endocrinal regulation	Oligozoospermia, hypogonadism
<i>GRB10</i>	Growth factor receptor-bound protein 10	Embryonic development	Foetal growth restriction
<i>H19</i>	Maternally inherited long non-coding RNA	Embryonic development	Foetal growth restriction
<i>Igf2</i>	Insulin-like growth factor 2	Regulation of cell proliferation, growth, migration, differentiation and survival	Foetal growth retardation, OAT, teratozoospermia
<i>MAPK8IP3</i>	Mitogen-activated protein kinase 8-interacting protein 3	Kinesin-1 transportation	Azoospermia, oligozoospermia
<i>MEST</i>	Mesoderm-specific transcript	Mesoderm development	Azoospermia, oligozoospermia
<i>MLH1</i>	MutL homolog 1	MMR	Azoospermia, oligozoospermia
<i>MLH3</i>	MutL homolog 3	MMR	Azoospermia, oligozoospermia
<i>P16</i>	Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A	Cell cycle regulation	Oligoasthenozoospermia
<i>PGAM5</i>	PGAM family member 5	Mitochondrial function	Varicocele
<i>POMC</i>	Pro-opiomelanocortin	Opioid system regulation	Oligozoospermia, teratozoospermia
<i>PRDM9</i>	PR domain zinc finger protein 9	Regulating DSB positions	Azoospermia
<i>PTPRN2</i>	Receptor-type tyrosine-	Regulatory component in signal transduction pathway	Azoospermia,

	protein phosphatase N2		oligozoospermia
<i>RAD51</i>	RAD51 recombinase	DSB repair	Azoospermia, oligozoospermia
<i>RASGRF</i>	RAS protein-specific guanine nucleotide- releasing factor 2	Stimulates the conversion of the GDP-bound form into the active form	Globozoospermia and lack of acrosome formation
<i>Rec8</i>	Meiotic recombination protein REC8 homolog	Chromosome segregation at meiosis, cohesin subunit	Azoospermia
<i>Set1</i>	Histone-lysine N- methyltransferase	Histone H3-K4 methylation	Diminished DSB formation
<i>SGCE</i>	Sarcoglycan, epsilon	Subunit of sarcoglycan protein complex	Foetal growth restriction
<i>SNRPN</i>	Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein- associated protein N	Paternal imprinting	Foetal growth restriction
<i>SPO11</i>	Meiotic recombination protein SPO11	Meiotic recombination	Azoospermia, oligozoospermia
<i>TEX11</i>	Testis-expressed protein 11	Promotes initiation and/or maintenance of synapsis and formation of crossovers	Spermatogenic failure
<i>TEX15</i>	Testis-expressed protein 15	Promotes initiation and/or maintenance of synapsis and formation of crossovers	Spermatogenic failure
<i>TKR</i>	Transketolase-like 1	Testis-specific expression	Spermatogenic failure
<i>TYRO3</i>	Protein tyrosine kinase 3	Germ cell development	Spermatogenic failure