

ATP1A2- and ATP1A3-associated early profound epileptic encephalopathy and polymicrogyria

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***ATP1A2-* and *ATP1A3-*associated early profound epileptic encephalopathy and polymicrogyria**

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For Peer Review

Abstract

Constitutional heterozygous mutations of *ATP1A2* and *ATP1A3*, encoding for two distinct isoforms of the Na⁺,K⁺-ATPase (NKA) alpha-subunit, have been associated with familial hemiplegic migraine (*ATP1A2*), alternating hemiplegia of childhood (*ATP1A2/A3*), rapid-onset dystonia-parkinsonism, cerebellar ataxia-areflexia-progressive optic atrophy, and relapsing encephalopathy with cerebellar ataxia (all *ATP1A3*). A few reports have described single individuals with heterozygous mutations of *ATP1A2/A3* associated with severe childhood epilepsies. Early lethal hydrops fetalis, arthrogryposis, microcephaly, and polymicrogyria have been associated with homozygous truncating mutations in *ATP1A2*. We investigated the genetic causes of developmental and epileptic encephalopathies variably associated with malformations of cortical development in a large cohort and identified 22 patients with *de novo* or inherited heterozygous *ATP1A2/A3* mutations. We characterized clinical, neuroimaging and neuropathological findings, performed *in-silico* and *in-vitro* assays of the mutations' effects on the NKA-pump function, and studied genotype-phenotype correlations. Twenty-two patients harboured 19 distinct heterozygous mutations of *ATP1A2* (six patients, five mutations) and *ATP1A3* (16 patients, 14 mutations, including a mosaic individual). Polymicrogyria occurred in ten (45%) patients, showing a mainly bilateral perisylvian pattern. Most patients manifested early, often neonatal, onset seizures with a multifocal or migrating pattern. A distinctive, 'profound' phenotype, featuring polymicrogyria or progressive brain atrophy and epilepsy, resulted in early lethality in seven patients (32%). *In-silico* evaluation predicted all mutations to be detrimental. We tested 14 mutations in transfected COS-1 cells and demonstrated impaired NKA-pump activity, consistent with severe loss of function. Genotype-phenotype analysis suggests a link between the most severe phenotypes and lack of COS-1 cell-survival, and also reveals a wide continuum of severity distributed across mutations that variably impair NKA-pump activity. We performed neuropathological analysis of the whole brain in two individuals with polymicrogyria respectively related to a heterozygous *ATP1A3* mutation and a homozygous *ATP1A2* mutation and found close similarities with findings suggesting a mainly neural pathogenesis, compounded by vascular and leptomeningeal abnormalities. Combining our report with all prior reports, we estimate that about 5% of mutations in *ATP1A2* and 12% in *ATP1A3* can be associated with the severe and novel phenotypes that we describe here. Notably, a few of these mutations were associated with more than one phenotype. These findings assign novel, 'profound' and early lethal phenotypes of developmental and epileptic encephalopathies and polymicrogyria to the phenotypic spectrum associated with

heterozygous-*ATP1A2/A3* mutations and indicate that severely impaired NKA pump function can disrupt brain morphogenesis.

Keywords: *ATP1A2*, *ATP1A3*, developmental and epileptic encephalopathy; polymicrogyria; Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase pump

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INTRODUCTION

The Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase (NKA) ion pump is a ubiquitous transmembrane enzyme responsible for active exchange of Na⁺ and K⁺ ions across the plasma membranes of higher eukaryotic cells (Kaplan, 2002). In neural tissue, this process is pivotal for maintaining the resting membrane potential, excitability, and secondary active transport that involves Na⁺/H⁺ and Na⁺/Ca²⁺ exchange, K⁺/Cl⁻ cotransport, and Na⁺-dependent neurotransmitter uptake (Friedrich *et al.*, 2016). The NKA pump transports three Na⁺ ions out of the cell and two K⁺ ions into the cell for each ATP hydrolysed, undergoing large conformational changes between two principal conformations (E1 and E2) and their phosphorylated intermediates (E₁P and E₂P) (Kaplan, 2002; Friedrich *et al.*, 2016; Holm *et al.*, 2016). It is composed of a large catalytic α subunit and smaller β and γ subunits. The α -subunit contains binding sites for three Na⁺ ions in the E1 conformation or two K⁺ ions in the E2 conformation, as well as a catalytic site that binds ATP and phosphate. The β -subunit is required for protein folding and targeting the α -subunit to the plasma membrane, while both β and γ subunits act as fine modulators of ion affinity in different tissues (Friedrich *et al.*, 2016).

The four known human isoforms of the α -subunit (α 1-4) encoded by four paralogous genes (*ATP1A1-4*) share 84-91% of the amino acid sequence and have developmental and tissue expression specificity. The isoforms differ in affinity for Na⁺, K⁺ and ATP, and have different enzyme kinetics (Blanco, 2005). The α 2- and α 3-isoforms, encoded by *ATP1A2* and *ATP1A3*, are predominantly expressed in CNS. The expression of both isoforms is primarily neuronal during embryonic development. In the adult brain, α 3 maintains its neuronal expression while α 2 is primarily expressed in glial cells (McGrail *et al.*, 1991; Moseley *et al.*, 2003). Multiple isoforms of β and γ regulatory subunits also exist, with different tissue distribution and functional effects.

Constitutional heterozygous mutations of *ATP1A2/A3* have been associated with several autosomal dominant neurological disorders with limited overlap. These include familial hemiplegic migraine (FHM; *ATP1A2* - MIM#602481); rapid-onset dystonia-parkinsonism (RDP; *ATP1A3* - MIM#128235); alternating hemiplegia of childhood [AHC; *ATP1A3*-MIM #614820 and a single family with an *ATP1A2* mutation (Bassi *et al.*, 2004; Swoboda *et al.*, 2004)]; cerebellar ataxia-areflexia-progressive optic atrophy (CAPOS; *ATP1A3* - MIM#601338); and relapsing encephalopathy with cerebellar ataxia [RECA; *ATP1A3* - (Dard *et al.*, 2015)]. Epilepsy and intellectual disability may co-occur with AHC and FHM, and severe epilepsies have been described in rare patients with *ATP1A2* or *ATP1A3* mutations (Paciorkowski *et al.*, 2015; Liu *et al.*, 2018). Early lethal hydrops fetalis, intrauterine growth

restriction, arthrogryposis, microcephaly, polymicrogyria, and lack of respiratory drive have been associated with homozygous truncating mutations in *ATPIA2* (Chatron *et al.*, 2019; Monteiro *et al.*, 2020).

In this study, we describe a spectrum of severe neurodevelopmental phenotypes associated with heterozygous mutations of either *ATPIA2* or *ATPIA3* that may include early lethality, most often occurring during status epilepticus, microcephaly and the cortical malformation polymicrogyria as well as progressive brain atrophy. Combined with prior reports of FHM, RDP, AHC, CAPOS and RECA, our data define a wide spectrum of disorders that we designate “ATP1A2/A3-opathies”. We explore the detrimental effects of causative mutations on NKA pump function using several different experimental paradigms and show that the most severe phenotypes are caused by mutations that are lethal in mammalian cell culture (COS-1 cells). We also demonstrate that neuropathological features of polymicrogyria associated with heterozygous *ATPIA3* and biallelic *ATPIA2* mutations are similar and support a mainly neural pathogenesis, compounded by vascular abnormalities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

Our initial discovery cohort consisted of 2800 individuals referred to the Neuroscience and Neurogenetics Department of the Meyer Children’s Hospital to investigate the genetic causes of developmental and epileptic encephalopathies (DEEs, defined according to Scheffer *et al.*, 2017). Within this cohort, we identified *de novo* and inherited heterozygous mutations of *ATPIA2* and *ATPIA3* in nine patients (Pts 3, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14-16, and 20). Alerted by this association, we identified another 13 patients with similar features through international collaborations and by interrogating the DECIPHER database (<http://decipher.sanger.ac.uk>) (Pts 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 22). We obtained written informed consent from all participants or their legal guardians according to local requirements. The study was approved by the Pediatric Ethics Committee of the Tuscany Region (grant 602531). We reviewed medical records, ECG, EEGs, and brain MRI scans. Seizure types were classified following ILAE criteria (Scheffer *et al.*, 2017) whenever applicable and used more descriptive terms when seizure phenomenology could not be easily classified using classification terminology. We submitted all novel mutations to DECIPHER. One child with a biallelic mutation of *ATPIA2* (Pt23) was described clinically in a prior report (Monteiro *et al.*, 2020). Here we report brain autopsy findings and compare them to another child in this cohort.

Detailed materials and methods for MRI investigations, brain neuropathology in Patients 11 and 23, genetic analysis, homology modeling and structural analysis, and functional characterization of *ATPIA2* and *ATPIA3* heterozygous mutations are reported in the Supplementary Material.

RESULTS

Clinical description

Clinical and genetic data for 22 patients (11 males/11 females) with 19 heterozygous mutations in *ATPIA2* (N=6, Pts 1-6) or *ATPIA3* (N=16, Pts 7-22) are summarized in Tables 1 and 2. Data for Patient 23, carrying a biallelic *ATPIA2* mutation and not considered in the clinical study, is also included in the Tables.

Epilepsy was reported in 21/22 individuals, with seizure onset during the neonatal period in 11 individuals and during infancy or childhood in the remaining nine. Refractory status epilepticus had occurred in 10 patients, in five of whom as the presenting type of seizure in the neonatal period (Pts 3, 4, 7, 11, and 13). Most had multiple seizure types, with multifocal (N=9) and focal seizures (N=7) being most frequent. The multifocal seizure pattern observed in these patients corresponded to the epilepsy of infancy with migrating focal seizures (EIMFS) syndrome (Burgess *et al.*, 2019). Recurrent, prolonged, seizure-related apneic episodes, accompanied by intense cyanosis, were a prominent feature in eight patients (Pts 3, 7, 11, 12, 16, 17, 20, 21). In two additional neonates, apneic episodes were attributed to central apnea (Pts 14 and 18). A burst suppression EEG pattern was documented in two children (Pts 3 and 11). Multiple antiseizure medications were used both in the acute treatment of status epilepticus/prolonged seizures and as chronic treatments, with no evidence of any drug being more effective than any other or causing seizure worsening.

Survival was often short, as eight children died due to complications of status epilepticus (Pts 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 17, 19), or intercurrent respiratory infections (Pt 18); seven of these children had died between ten days and 30 months of life (Pts 3, 4, 7, 11, 17-19) and one at 14 years (Pt 10). Overall, four children's demise happened within the first two months of life (Pts 4, 7, 17 and 19), too early to detect progressive worsening, which was instead apparent in the remaining four who died at a later age.

ECG data, available for 19 children (*ATPIA2*: Pts 2-4, 6; *ATPIA3*: Pts 7-14, 16-22) were unremarkable in all, except Patient 13 in whom a short QT interval with unusual ST segment was reported, which had remained asymptomatic at age 3 years (Table 1).

Severe congenital or postnatal (usually by age two years) microcephaly was observed in 10/22 patients. Global developmental delay and intellectual disability was documented in 18/22 patients, including all who survived long enough to be assessed. The disability was rated as severe to profound in 14, moderate in three, and mild in 1/18 patients. Severe axial hypotonia was reported in 14 individuals including three with dyskinetic quadriplegia (Pts 2, 10, 18). Attacks of AH were observed in only ~~one-two children~~ child (Pts 16 and 20), both having polymicrogyria. Additional clinical findings in this cohort included Pierre-Robin sequence (micrognathia with cleft palate, Pt11), optic nerve atrophy (Pt10), and hypogenetic lung syndrome (Pt14).

Brain imaging

All 22 patients with *ATPIA2/A3* heterozygous mutations had at least one brain MRI scan and six were scanned more than once at greater than 1-year intervals. The main finding, observed in ten patients (45%), was polymicrogyria (nine *ATPIA3* mutations: Pts 7, 11, 13-16, 17, 19 and 20; one *ATPIA2* mutation: Pt6), which was perisylvian predominant, bilateral in nine patients and unilateral in one (Pt15), inconstantly involving other areas (Fig. 1). Perisylvian involvement was accompanied in all by severe disruption of the sulcal pattern, with a vertically-oriented and extended Sylvian fissure. Associated findings included microcephaly in 7/10 and thick corpus callosum in 4/10 patients (Table 1, Fig. 1). Two subjects with polymicrogyria had repeated brain MRI studies that showed no signs of progressive changes.

Severe and progressive brain atrophy was instead documented in two patients, without polymicrogyria (Pts 2 and 8, Supplementary Fig. 1). In the ten remaining patients, brain MRI was normal or showed mild atrophic changes, and remained so in the two who were scanned twice (Pts 9 and 10).

Neuropathological brain examination

In Patient 11, with a heterozygous *ATPIA3* mutation (A3-K764del), and in Patient 23, with a homozygous *ATPIA2* frameshift mutation (A2-R279G*4), we performed post-mortem neuropathological examination and compared findings (Fig. 2 and 3).

The brain of Patient 11 appeared small for the age of four postnatal months (brain weight not available). The surface gyri were abnormal, mostly small and irregular, but with apparent pachygyria of pericentral cortex bilaterally, and bilateral widening of the central sulcus (Fig. 2A-C). In slices, the corpus callosum was present but small at the genu and was truncated with lack of midline crossing at the level of the posterior body and splenium, thus forming Probst bundles (Fig. 2G). The regions of surface pachygyria showed abnormally thick cortical gray matter (Fig. 2D,E). Hemispheric white matter was also reduced. The basal ganglia and thalami appeared relatively spared, with almost normal size. The cerebellar folia showed no obvious defects. The cerebellar dentate nuclei and the inferior olives had simplified morphology, and no arcuate nuclei were detected. Histology revealed that the macroscopically pachygyric cortex was thick, disorganized, and partially covered by rinds of leptomeningeal glioneuronal heterotopia (Fig. 2F,G). Histology also demonstrated that the macroscopic appearance of pachygyria actually corresponded to disorganized layers with some features of classic four-layered polymicrogyria (arrowheads, Fig. 2F,G); the pachygyric appearance was conferred in part by the rind of leptomeningeal heterotopia. Some areas exhibited more definitive features of polymicrogyria (arrows, Fig. 2F,G), while other areas showed essentially normal cortical lamination. Overall, these findings indicated a variable malformation of cortical development affecting central regions more severely that was also associated with malformations of brainstem and cerebellar nuclei.

The brain of Patient 23 was very small for the age of 33 gestational weeks (91.5 g; expected 220 g). Surface gyri were difficult to assess due to adherent meninges with subarachnoid hemorrhage (agonal) and congested blood vessels (Fig. 3A,B). Midline section revealed that the corpus callosum was small but present, including the splenium (arrow Fig. 3B). The cerebellum was moderately hypoplastic, with reduced foliation (Fig. 3C). Coronal slices through the hemispheres revealed severe hypoplasia of gray and white structures, as well as moderate enlargement of the posterior lateral ventricles (i.e. colpocephaly: Fig. 3D-F). The cortical gyri were diffusely small with extensive folding, suggestive of polymicrogyria, except for the hippocampus, which appeared relatively normal bilaterally (arrows, Fig. 3E). Histology confirmed diffuse polymicrogyria throughout the cortex except in the hippocampus, which displayed relatively normal lamination (Fig. 3G,H). Leptomeningeal glioneuronal heterotopia were widespread over the external surface of the hemispheres (Fig. 3I). Histology also revealed abundant focal calcifications (or mineralization) involving cerebral gray and white matter, leptomeninges and blood vessels (arrows, Fig. 3G-L). Some blood vessels had abnormally thick

walls (intimal hyperplasia) as well as mineralizations (Fig. 3L). Also, the cerebellar deep nuclei were dysplastic, and the pyramidal tracts were severely hypoplastic (not shown).

Genetic findings

We identified 19 heterozygous mutations of *ATPIA2* (N=5) or *ATPIA3* (N=14; Table 1) including 15 missense substitutions, three *in-frame* deletions, and one insertion. All 19 mutations affected highly conserved residues among both orthologs and paralogs of *ATPIA2* and *ATPIA3* (Table 1, Supplementary Fig. 2) and were interpreted as pathogenic based on both *in silico* analysis using sequence data and the functional studies described below. Two mutations (A2-G366A and A3-S361P) were recurrent, occurring in two individuals each. The mutations occurred *de novo* in 20/22 patients and were inherited in two individuals from one family (Pts 14-15: A3-D887Y). The latter was inherited across three generations from a reportedly healthy man to his daughter (Pt15) and grandson (Pt14). None of the mutations were present in either GnomAD or our internal dataset.

Analysis of the variant allele frequency (VAF) showed that 21/22 mutations were constitutional and one mosaic with VAF 26.2%. Eleven heterozygous mutations were *novel* (*ATPIA2* N=2; *ATPIA3* N=9; Table 1). Of the eight mutations previously reported, three were associated with FHM (Pt6: A2-R908Q) or AHC (Pt10: A3-D609Y; Pt13: A3-D801N) (De Vries *et al.*, 2007; Heinzen *et al.*, 2012; Rosewich *et al.*, 2012; Marzin *et al.*, 2018). The mosaic mutations found in our series (Pt21: A3-F857del) was reported as a constitutional mutation with no clinical details in one individual (Retterer *et al.*, 2016). Four additional mutations found in Patients 1, 3, 16 and 22 reported here had been mentioned in previous series within which these patients had been included (Panagiotakaki *et al.*, 2015; Parrini *et al.*, 2017; Ueda *et al.*, 2018; Burgess *et al.*, 2019). ~~In subjects investigated by WES or WGS, we excluded additional potentially pathogenic mutations.~~

No additional potentially pathogenic mutations were identified in the 20 patients with available WES/WGS data and in the two- examined by TGP (Pts 2 and 5).

Homology modeling and structural analysis

Of the 19 mutations in our cohort, eight *ATPIA3* mutations, but only two *ATPIA2* mutations, affected the transmembrane helices M3 (A3-L292R, A2-I293M), M4 (A3-G316V, A2-C341F), M5 (A3-K764del, A3-P775R), M6 (A3-D801N), M7 (A3-F857del), M8 (A3-L924P), and M10

(A3-D992dup) (Fig. 4 and Supplementary Fig. 3). The predicted structural impacts of all mutations in our cohort are detailed in Supplementary Table 1 and illustrated in Supplementary Fig. 4-10. A3-D801N has previously been shown to impair Na⁺ and K⁺ transport as D801 is known to directly bind Na⁺ and K⁺ at both sites I and II (Weigand *et al.*, 2014; Li *et al.*, 2015; Holm *et al.*, 2016). A3-L924P is predicted to break the M8 helix, thereby indirectly disturbing the interaction of the juxtaposed D923 with Na⁺ at site III (Arystarkhova *et al.*, 2019). The mutations A3-L292R, A2-I293M, A3-G316V, A2-C341F, A3-K764del, A3-P775R, A3-L924P, and A3-D992dup found in transmembrane helices and A3-P972del in the L8-9 loop connecting the transmembrane helices M8 and M9 are predicted to affect the ion binding sites indirectly. Four mutations affected the P domain, which contains the phosphorylation site (A2-G366A, A2-R593Q, A3-S361P, and A3-D609Y). A3-D609Y replaces the aspartate of the conserved TGD motif critical for ATP binding (Holm *et al.*, 2016). The remaining four mutations (A2-R908Q, A3-D887Y, A3-L888P, A3-G893W) affected the L7-8 extracellular loop between transmembrane helices M7 and M8, which interacts with the extracellular domain of the β -subunit. Hence, these mutations are predicted to interfere with the α - β interaction crucial to expression in the plasma membrane. These four mutations were all associated with polymicrogyria. A3-G893W introduces a bulky tryptophan corresponding to the glycine of the SYGQ motif at the interface with the β -subunit. A3-F857del is likely to affect the interaction between M7 and the transmembrane helix of the β -subunit. No mutations involved the N-terminal third of the protein including M1-M2 and the A domain.

Functional characterization of *ATPIA2-A3* heterozygous mutations

The primary function of ATP driven NKA pumps is to rapidly exchange three intracellular Na⁺ ions for two extracellular K⁺ ions. In the presence of ATP and intracellular Na⁺, the ATP-NKA pump in its E1 state forms a phosphorylated intermediate (E1P) that changes configuration from the E1P to E2P state, exposing Na⁺ to the extracellular space. In the presence of extracellular K⁺, three Na⁺ are released and two K⁺ bound (Fig. 5D). The phosphorylated intermediate (E2P) is hydrolyzed to the E2 state which equilibrates to the E1 state in the presence of intracellular ATP, delivering two K⁺ to the intracellular space.

Among the Cos-1 cell lines transfected with the 14 mutations we tested, only three *ATPIA2* and two *ATPIA3* mutants retained the 5–10% wild type NKA pump activity required for cell survival under ouabain selection (Holm *et al.*, 2016). The remaining two *ATPIA2* and seven *ATPIA3* mutants could not support cell growth in stable transfections, indicating that they lacked NKA pump activity or were not expressed in the plasma membrane (Table 2 and

Supplementary Table 1). Hence, we analysed these mutants by transient transfection into COS-1 cells using siRNA to knock down the endogenous NKA pump, as described previously (Nielsen *et al.*, 2019).

Among the five stably expressed mutants retaining transport activity (cell survival), only A2-I293M and A2-R593Q showed phosphorylation levels >50% wild-type, whereas levels of A2-R908Q, A3-P972del, and A3-D887Y were 26-35% wild-type (Fig. 5A, Table 2). However, the turnover rate (rate of Pi liberation per active site in the presence of both Na⁺ and K⁺) was markedly reduced for A2-I293M (27% wild-type) and A2-R593Q (42% wild-type) (Fig. 5B, Table 2). Hence, the NKA pump activity calculated by multiplying the phosphorylation level by the turnover rate was markedly reduced for all five mutants (17-36% wild type), thus accounting for the pathogenic effects of all five stably expressed mutations (Table 2).

Among the nine remaining mutants that could only be transiently expressed because of lack of NKA pump activity (Fig. 5C), the phosphorylation levels of A2-G366A (61%), A3-L292R (61%), and A3-G316V (70%) indicated that they were expressed in the plasma membrane and retained the ability to bind Na⁺ and ATP, despite their inability to undergo the complete transport cycle.

To explore the Na⁺- and K⁺-binding properties of the mutants, we took advantage of the Na⁺- and K⁺-dependence of NKA phosphorylation and pump activity, which could be studied for the stably as well as the transiently expressed mutants showing robust phosphorylation. The effects of mutations on the E1-E2 and E1P-E2P conformational changes (cf. reaction cycle in Fig. 5D) are summarized in Fig. 6A,B, Supplementary Fig. 11, and 12, with full text presentation in the Supplementary Materials. The very low or undetectable phosphorylation (expression) levels in the remaining six mutants (A2-C341F, A3-S361P, A3-K764del, A3-P775R, A3-L888P, and A3-P992dup), prevented further study of their phosphorylation properties (Fig. 5C).

In brief, the mutations in the transmembrane helices for which the ion binding properties could be examined (M3: A2-I293M and A3-L292R, M4: A3-G316V, Supplementary Fig. 4 and 9), profoundly interfered with Na⁺ and/or K⁺ binding in various ways. Na⁺ binding was also disturbed by one of the mutations in the P-domain (A2-G366A, Supplementary Fig. 6) and the mutation in the L9-10 loop (A3-P972del, Supplementary Fig. 10). In addition, A2-G366A disturbed K⁺ binding, as the E2P phosphoenzyme intermediate of this mutant was completely insensitive to K⁺. The M3 mutant (A2-I293M, Supplementary Fig. 4) had a strong conformational shift in favor of E1/E1P explaining the reduced turnover rate. A similar, but less strong conformational shift was seen for the P-domain mutation near the ATP binding site (A2-R593Q, Supplementary Fig. 7). The remaining mutations in transmembrane helices (A2-

C341F, A3-K764del, A3-P775R, and A3-D992dup, Supplementary Fig. 5, 9, and 10) resulted in low or undetectable phosphorylation levels, either due to inability to react with Na⁺ and ATP to form a phosphoenzyme, or lack of expression of the mutant in the plasma membrane. The same was the case for the P-domain mutation (A3-S361P) located five residues from the phosphorylated aspartate (Supplementary Fig. 6). Mutations in the L7-8 loop, interacting with the β -subunit crucial to expression in the plasma membrane (Supplementary Fig. 8), also reduced the phosphorylation level, either partially (A3-D887Y and A2-R908Q) or completely (A3-L888P), most likely due to reduced expression.

In synthesis, in every patient whose mutations were tested at least one of the assays used showed severe impairment, as summarized in Table 2. The 11 mutations not supporting cell growth in culture were associated with the most severe clinical phenotype, while the five mutations supporting cell growth were associated with more variable clinical phenotypes.

DISCUSSION

Since the first reports of *ATPIA2* and *ATPIA3* mutations in 2003-2004 (De Fusco *et al.*, 2003; De Carvalho Aguiar *et al.*, 2004) more than 200 mutations (N=92 *ATPIA2*, N=136 *ATPIA3*) have been identified [Human Gene Mutation Database (HGMD) Professional 2018.3, <https://portal.biobase-international.com>, last accessed June 2020]. Autosomal dominant disorders associated with *ATPIA3* mutations have been conceptualized as a phenotypic continuum that includes RDP, AHC, CAPOS, RECA, and DEE (Rosewich *et al.*, 2014; Dard *et al.*, 2015; Paciorkowski *et al.*, 2015). *ATPIA2* mutations have been associated with FHM and, in a single family, AHC (Bassi *et al.*, 2004; Swoboda *et al.*, 2004), defining a much narrower and less severe phenotype than *ATPIA3* (Fig. 7).

Here we describe 22 individuals with heterozygous *ATPIA2* or *ATPIA3* mutations associated with developmental encephalopathies manifesting most often as early-onset DEE, and associated with frequent early lethality (in 32%) and polymicrogyria (in 45%). Clinical and functional findings assign these novel, 'profound' phenotypes to the existing spectrum of disorders associated with heterozygous *ATPIA2/A3* mutations and demonstrate that severely impaired Na⁺,K⁺-pump function can disrupt brain morphogenesis.

Combining our report of 19 mutations (11 novel) with all prior reports, we estimate that about 5% of mutations in *ATPIA2* and 12% in *ATPIA3* are associated with the severe and novel phenotypes that we describe in this series. Notably, a few of these mutations were associated with more than one phenotype (Fig. 7).

Epilepsy

Epilepsy occurs in about 50% of patients with AHC and 15-30% of those with FHM (Deprez *et al.*, 2008; Heinzen *et al.*, 2012; Rosewich *et al.*, 2012; Prontera *et al.*, 2018). In our cohort, which was assembled based on clinical features of developmental encephalopathy, epilepsy occurred in 21 of 22 patients (95%), with neonatal or early infantile onset in most and episodes of status epilepticus in 10 (45%). Status epilepticus has been reported to occur in up to 40% of patients with *ATPIA3*-AHC (Panagiotakaki *et al.*, 2015) but is a less frequent feature in *ATPIA2*-FHM (Deprez *et al.*, 2008; Prontera *et al.*, 2018). The occurrence of multiple seizure types, especially multifocal seizures manifested as EIMFS, in most patients indicates widespread epileptogenesis and brain dysfunction. Patients 3 and 4 exhibited a remarkably severe phenotype among those with *ATPIA2* mutations reported so far, manifesting neonatal onset super-refractory status epilepticus featuring prolonged apneic episodes. Both patients died within the first year of life without achieving developmental or motor skills. Prolonged seizure-related apneic episodes were a recurrent feature in five additional individuals, all exhibiting *ATPIA3* mutations. In two further patients with *ATPIA3* mutations, similar apneic episodes lacked any electrographic correlate and were classified as central apnea. In these patients, structure of the brainstem was intact, suggesting a disturbance of respiratory system regulation. Respiratory disturbances have been described in *ATPIA3*-AHC (Rosewich *et al.*, 2014). Biallelic *ATPIA2* mutations have also been associated with respiratory failure due to absence of spontaneous respiratory effort (Chatron *et al.*, 2019; Monteiro *et al.*, 2020) resembling knockout *Atpla2* or *Atpla3* mice, whose defective respiratory rhythm generation was attributed to failed Cl⁻ clearance through the K-Cl transporter (KCC2) in brainstem postsynaptic neurons (Ikeda *et al.*, 2003, 2017). The KCC2 transporter relies on the K⁺ gradient created by the NKA to pump Cl⁻ out of the cells. The same pathophysiological mechanism might cause the nonepileptic episodic respiratory disturbances in Patients 14 and 18.

Patients with *ATPIA3*-related disease are at increased risk of exhibiting dynamic ECG abnormalities, a finding substantiated by the multiple cardiac rhythm abnormalities observed in the murine *Atpla3* model (Balestrini *et al.*, 2020). However, while sudden seizure-related cardiac death has been induced in murine *Atpla3*-related disease, premature mortality remained limited to 2% in the international AHC-*ATPIA3* registry cohort over a 20 years period (Rosewich *et al.*, 2017), mainly as a consequence of accidental events or respiratory complications of status epilepticus. In our series, a short QT interval, an ECG abnormality which is potentially predisposing to life threatening arrhythmia, was present in one patient (Pt

13) and was the only abnormal finding observed among 19 patients whose ECGs were available for inspection. This patient's mutation, the A3-D801N, a highly recurrent AH mutation, was also present in one patient with AH and short QT reported by Balestrini et al (Balestrini *et al.*, 2020). The six patients with *ATPIA3* mutations who died prematurely in our series had normal ECGs. These patients died either as a consequence of an intercurrent respiratory infection or during status epilepticus after progressive worsening of their conditions. These circumstances of death were not consistent with a sudden cardiac event but it cannot be excluded that a compromised cardiac function might have contributed to these patients' vulnerability.

Brain MRI abnormalities and neuropathological findings

Polymicrogyria, which we observed with consistent features in ten patients (45%), is a novel phenotype for heterozygous *ATPIA2* and *ATPIA3* mutations. ~~Although it is not known how many patients carrying mutations in these genes had good quality MRI imaging, subtle alterations of the cortical folding might have been overlooked in older studies.~~ It is possible that previously reported patients may not have had adequate MRI imaging and thus subtle alterations of the cortical folding might have been overlooked in older studies. In addition, phenotype-guided genetic testing, largely applied in the past, might have prevented novel malformation phenotypes from being found.

In one qualitative MRI study, brain and cerebellar atrophy were reported in up to 50% of patients with *ATPIA3*-AHC (Sasaki *et al.*, 2017). Microcephaly with rapidly progressive brain atrophy was described in a single patient with *ATPIA3*-related DEE (Paciorkowski *et al.*, 2015). Two quantitative MRI studies in small series confirmed reduced total brain volume, with prevalent white matter involvement (Severino *et al.*, 2020) and mild, possibly age related, cerebellar atrophy (Ghusayni *et al.*, 2020).

Polymicrogyria is etiologically heterogeneous and variable in topography (Guerrini and Dobyns, 2014). In this series, the malformation was either limited to the perisylvian cortex or more diffuse but perisylvian predominant. Its characteristics shared similarities with those observed with mutations in several developmental genes (the microcephaly gene *WDR62*, multiple tubulin genes, the PIK3CA-AKT pathway associated *PIK3R2* gene) but recently also associated with the ion channel genes *SCN3A* (Smith *et al.*, 2018; Zaman *et al.*, 2020) and, in more severe forms, *GRIN1* and *GRIN2B* (Platzer *et al.*, 2017; Fry *et al.*, 2018).

Mutations of *SCN3A* were initially associated with non-malformation epilepsy and DEE (MIM #617935; MIM #617938), and more recently with polymicrogyria (Smith *et al.*, 2018; Zaman

et al., 2020). However, mutations associated with polymicrogyria proved to be gain-of-function resulting in increased non-inactivating persistent Na^+ currents (I-Na_p). Changes in the sodium flux in glia and neurons may reverse $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ exchangers triggering calcium waves (Smith *et al.*, 2018; Zaman *et al.*, 2020).

In *GRIN1*-associated polymicrogyria, gain-of-function mutations causing hyperactivation of NMDA receptors increase intracellular Ca^{2+} , which was predicted to induce polymicrogyria either by causing increased cell death during foetal brain development (excitotoxicity) or by activating signalling pathways such as PI3K-AKT (Fry *et al.*, 2018). A similar mechanism would be at play with *GRIN2B* mutations (Smith and Walsh, 2020). Altered NMDA receptor-mediated calcium mobilization disturbs neuronal migration in a mouse model of Zellweger syndrome, a rare metabolic disorder featuring a polymicrogyria-like cortical malformation (Gressens *et al.*, 2000). The altered functioning of the NKA pump provides further evidence that changes in ion homeostasis during embryogenesis may disrupt cortical development (Smith and Walsh, 2020).

One child from a large family segregating FHM (A2-R348P) was reported to have lissencephaly with microcephaly and retinal dysplasia, likely an unrelated phenotype (Pelzer *et al.*, 2017). One of the mutations found in our series has been reported in about 40% of individuals with AHC (Pt13: A3-D801N) with no brain malformation reported (Rosewich *et al.*, 2012). Different phenotypes associated to the same mutation are not new to *ATP1A3*. The D923N mutation is recurrent in RDP but has also been observed in one family with four affected individuals with AH (Roubergue *et al.*, 2013). These authors postulated that these clinical syndromes represent the different expressions of the same disorder and that the specific *ATP1A3* mutation is not the only determinant of clinical expression, implying that genetic, epigenetic, and environmental factors may all influence clinical expression of *ATP1A3* related disease. The A2-R908Q mutation was associated with early onset epileptic encephalopathy in one patient in our series and with familial hemiplegic migraine in multiple unrelated individuals in the literature (De Vries *et al.*, 2007; Roth *et al.*, 2014; Blicher *et al.*, 2016), demonstrating that phenotypic heterogeneity is not limited to *ATP1A3* mutations.

We observed variable expressivity for polymicrogyria with one mutation in our series, in which two unrelated individuals carrying the same *ATP1A3* mutation (Pts 9 and 20: A3-S361P) had early onset DEE and microcephaly, [associated with polymicrogyria and alternating hemiplegia only in one \(Pt20\)](#). We also observed incomplete penetrance and variable expressivity within a single family in which the proband (Pt14: A3-D887Y) had early onset DEE and bilateral polymicrogyria, his mother (Pt15) had migraine, mild intellectual disability and unilateral

polymicrogyria, and the maternal grandfather had no reported symptoms and a normal brain MRI despite carrying a germline mutation. Incomplete penetrance and variable expressivity have also been observed with *SCN3A*-associated polymicrogyria (Smith *et al.*, 2018). Similarly, *GRIN1* mutations even within the same functional domain can result in DEE with normal MRI or polymicrogyria (Fry *et al.*, 2018).

Neuropathological study of the whole brain in Patients 11 (A3-K764del) and 23 (homozygous A2-R279Gfs*4), displayed substantially similar findings. The most obvious similarities were small size of the hemispheres with widespread polymicrogyria covered by extensive leptomeningeal glioneuronal heterotopia, confirmed histologically in both brains. Also, the white matter was atrophic and the corpus callosum small, suggesting that cortical axons were deficient. The most striking difference between the two brains were the abundant mineralizations seen in the brain and blood vessels of Patient 23, which were not observed in Patient 11. Extensive vascular and parenchymal mineralization was also reported in previous clinical and pathological studies of patients with polymicrogyria and biallelic *ATPIA2* mutations (Chatron *et al.*, 2019). These findings suggest that *ATPIA2* may be important for development and function of both neural and vascular tissue in the brain.

The known expression patterns of *ATPIA2* and *ATPIA3* support the microcephaly and polymicrogyria seen in our series (mouse: <http://www.informatics.jax.org>; human: <http://www.hdbr.org/expression>). In developing mouse brain, *Atp1a2* is highly expressed in neural progenitors and meninges, then persists after birth in glial cells (McGrail *et al.*, 1991; Herrera *et al.*, 1994; Moseley *et al.*, 2003). *Atp1a3* is also expressed in neural progenitors but not in meninges and persists after birth in postnatal neurons (McGrail *et al.*, 1991; Herrera *et al.*, 1994). Thus, both genes could be implicated in direct injury to radial glia and migrating neurons. In sum, the expression patterns of *ATPIA2/A3* in developing brain combined with observations in two brains from our series support a mainly neural (radial glia, progenitors, migrating neurons) pathogenesis that may be compounded by meningeal and vascular abnormalities. No obvious brain anatomical defects have been reported in *ATPIA2/A3* mouse models (Ikeda *et al.*, 2003, 2017). However, mouse models are not particularly suitable to unveil abnormal cortical folding and defective cortical lamination might have remained unnoticed as no specific studies seem to have investigated it.

Different studies have suggested a direct link between the Na⁺,K⁺-ATPase and signal transduction pathways involving, among others, the Src family kinases, and PI3K, which has been implicated in a spectrum of brain malformations. According to these studies, the transmembrane NKA pump would act as a scaffold, tethering signalling proteins together into distinct cellular compartments, thus contributing to the modulation of signal transduction within the cell (Reinhard *et al.*, 2013).

Structural/functional considerations

A clustering of AHC-associated *ATP1A3* mutations in transmembrane domains 2-9 has been previously reported (Rosewich *et al.*, 2014; Holm *et al.*, 2016). Conversely, FHM-associated *ATP1A2* mutations and RDP-associated *ATP1A3* mutations are scattered throughout the protein (Rosewich *et al.*, 2014; Holm *et al.*, 2016).

In our cohort we observed an enrichment of *ATP1A3* mutations in transmembrane domains M3-M10 clustered around the ion binding sites (8/14; Supplementary Fig. 3), as previously noted for AHC-associated mutations, suggesting that the most severe *ATP1A3*-related phenotypes may be associated with this location (Sweadner *et al.*, 2019). There was no clustering distribution of *-ATP1A2* mutations in our series, although the A2-G366A mutation, affecting the P domain, was recurrent in two unrelated patients with super-refractory status epilepticus who died prematurely (Pts 3,4).

Most of the mutations found in our cohort result in severe functional defects based on both disruption of protein structure and biochemical analysis. Many of the mutations replace or insert bulky and/or charged residues such as aromatic amino acids, proline or arginine with smaller or less charged residues, while a few simply delete or duplicate a residue. All 14 of the mutations we tested caused reduced NKA pump activity in the COS-1 cellular model. In nine mutants the NKA pump activity was too low for survival of the transfected COS-1 cells, substantiating the 'profound' phenotypes featuring early death, DEE, progressive brain atrophy and polymicrogyria observed in most patients carrying these mutations (Table 2). The very low pump activity results from severely reduced expression level, inability to form a phosphoenzyme or, for the phosphorylatable mutants A3-L292R, A3-G316V and A2-G366A, a severe reduction in Na⁺ and/or K⁺ affinity. The remaining five mutations caused reduced (17-36%) activity that was sufficient for cell growth, attributed to either reduced expression level in the plasma membrane (A2-R908Q, A3-P972del, and A3-D887Y), or an E1P shift of the E1P-E2P conformational equilibrium (A2-I293M, A2-R593Q).

Based on the impaired NKA pump activity observed in the COS-1 cells, where only the mutant NKA is expressed, we classify the mutations in our cohort as loss-of-function, including those mutants for which the impaired pump activity is due to reduced plasma membrane targeting, as previously indicated for A2-R908Q (Tavraz *et al.*, 2009).

Dominant negative effects, which have previously been suggested for A3-D801N (Pt3), A3-E815K and A3-G947R (Li *et al.*, 2015) may also be contributing to the severe phenotype in our series. A number of factors argue against haploinsufficiency as the main pathogenetic mechanism, including absence of phenotypic manifestations in carrier parents, similarities of the neuropathological polymicrogyria phenotype with that observed with biallelic mutations [Pt23, (Chatron *et al.*, 2019)] and the nonmalformative phenotypes observed in individuals with large deletions involving *ATP1A2/A3* (DECIPHER, <https://decipher.sanger.ac.uk/>; ClinVar, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar/>). Misfolding of the mutant α -subunit and allele competition for the β -subunit might also contribute to deleteriousness of *ATP1A3* mutations and their phenotypic heterogeneity (Arystarkhova *et al.*, 2019).

Sweadner *et al.* (Sweadner *et al.*, 2019) suggested that genes that only diverged slightly after past duplications, such as *ATP1A2* and *ATP1A3*, would be expected to harbor similar pathogenic mutations, but observed that only relatively few mutations affected the corresponding amino acids in these two genes. Our study provides additional examples of mutations affecting homologous residues in *ATP1A2* and *ATP1A3* (Supplementary Table 1). The ATP1A2 glycine 366 (A2-G366), which is mutated in Patients 3 and 4 (A2-G366A) with early lethal phenotypes, corresponds to the G358 residue in ATP1A3 mutated in a newborn with seizures and progressive brain atrophy who died prematurely (G358V) (Paciorkowski *et al.*, 2015). Different *de novo* substitutions of A2-G366 have been reported in one patient with refractory epilepsy (A2-G366V) (Liu *et al.*, 2018) and in another with a nonspecific neurodevelopmental disorder (A2-G366C) (McRae *et al.*, 2017). A2-G366, or its equivalent in ATP1A3, is located in the P-domain at the junction between the P1-helix and the P1- β -strand leading directly to the phosphorylated active site aspartate of the DKTGT motif (Supplementary Fig. 6). The glycine is important for the direction of this β strand. In COS-1 cells transfected with the A3-G366A, the NKA showed a 5-fold reduction in Na⁺ affinity and a highly reduced apparent K⁺ affinity too, with lack of transport activity due to lack of K⁺-induced dephosphorylation of E2P.

Genotype-phenotype analysis

The phenotypes observed in our cohort were predominately severe, with short survival (death at 0-3 years) observed in 7/22 (32%), severe congenital or postnatal microcephaly in 10/22 (45%), polymicrogyria in 10/22 (45%), and severe or profound early developmental delay or intellectual disability in 14/18 (78%) individuals. We tested 14 mutations from 17 patients and next separated our patient cohort into two groups based on COS-1 cell survival in ouabain selection pressure (Table 2). Group one included 11 patients harbouring 9 different mutations, all Group 1 comprised nine 11 patients whose nine mutations resulted in lack of cell survival; we observed short-early mortality survival in 5/11 (45%), severe microcephaly in 6/11 (55%), polymicrogyria in 5/11 (45%) and severe or profound intellectual disability in 8/9 (89%) patients. Group 2 included six patients whose mutations were associated with cell survival; we found short-survival-early mortality and severe microcephaly in only 1/6 (17%) each, polymicrogyria in 3/6 (50%) and severe or profound intellectual disability in 2/6 (33%) patients. A comparison of the two groups suggests a trend toward more severe phenotype in Group 1, but the differences were not statistically significant due to small numbers (Fisher's Exact Test). Further, all of the phenotypes in both groups were relatively severe, which fits with our finding of severe functional defects in various experimental paradigms for all mutations (Table 2).

For example, seven children (five from Group 1, and one from Group 2, and a further patient with the untested A3-G893W) died at 0-3 years with profound encephalopathies classified as DEE. In Ggroup 1, tTwo individuals without polymicrogyria carried the severe A2-G366A mutation, while the remaining four-three all had polymicrogyria with mutations affecting the transmembrane helices (A3-L292R, A3-K764del, and A3-D992dup) and; causing or the SYGQ motif of the L7-8 loop binding the β -subunit (A3-G893W).The three mutations tested (A3-L292R, A3-K764del, A3-D992dup) caused severe impairment of NKA pump activity. The, while A3-L292R also caused severe reduction of Na⁺ and K⁺ affinity, compatible with the location of the bulky, positively charged arginine substituent in position to repel Na⁺ and K⁺ at their binding sites (Supplementary Fig. 9). For A3-K764del and A3-D992dup, phosphorylation and expression were very low or undetectable, most likely caused by misfolding and/or disruption of Na⁺ binding, as these residues are involved in an intricate hydrogen bonding network that is essential for positioning of the transmembrane helices and C-terminus forming the fold for Na⁺ binding at site III (Supplementary Fig. 10).

The remaining 15 subjects survived infancy although one later died at 14 years. We tested ten mutations from this group, including five (A2-C341F, A3-G316V, A3-S361P, A3-P775R, A3-L888P) that resulted in loss of NKA pump activity as indicated by lack of COS-1 cell survival.

The six children harbouring these five mutations all had severe phenotypes that included intractable epilepsy and severe intellectual disability, variably associated with microcephaly, polymicrogyria and alternating hemiplegia (A3-L888P and A3-S361P), severe hypotonia, and/or progressive brain atrophy (A2-C341F, A3-G316V, A3-S361P). Only The two patients with one child in our series (Pt16) had attacks of alternating hemiplegia in this group (Pts 16 and 20) were the only ones to manifest this disorder in the entire series. However, although recognition of attacks may have been hampered by severe hypotonia and frequent seizures in the other children. In Pt8:A3-G316V, the low pump activity was associated with low K⁺ affinity, compatible with insertion of a bulky valine close to the ion binding sites (Supplementary Fig. 9). Phosphorylation and expression were very low or undetectable for A2-C341F, A3-S361P, A3-P775R, and A3-L888P. For A3-S361P, the lack of phosphorylation most likely results from redirection of the β -strand leading to the phosphorylated aspartate by insertion of a proline five residues before the aspartate (Supplementary Fig. 6). For A2-C341F and A3-P775R, the inserted bulky side chains appear to disturb ion binding and helix packing in the membrane, especially when charged arginine is involved (Supplementary Fig. 5 and 9). A3-L888P inserts a proline redirecting the L7-8 loop, predicted to disrupt the interaction between the α - and β -subunits, which should prevent expression in the plasma membrane (Supplementary Fig. 8).

The remaining five mutations resulted in partially conserved NKA pump activity allowing long term COS-1 cell survival. In the six subjects harbouring these mutations, the phenotypes were of variable severity. Three patients (Pt6: A2-R908Q; Pt14-15: A3-D887Y; Pt18: A3-P972del) had severe phenotypes that overlap with those associated with COS-1 lethal mutations, including severe hypotonia and polymicrogyria. In COS-1 cells, these mutations led to reduced expression in the plasma membrane by interference with the α - β interaction (Supplementary Fig. 8) leading to retention of immature protein in the endoplasmic reticulum and/or decreased stability. The ATP1A3 residue homologous to A2-R908 is targeted by an AHC mutation (A3-R901T) (Holm *et al.*, 2016) and the ATP1A2 residue homologous to A3-G893 is targeted by a hemiplegic migraine mutation (A2-G900R) (Deprez *et al.*, 2008). The remaining three patients had less severe phenotypes consisting of mild-moderate intellectual disability with mild focal epilepsy (Pt1: A2-I293M; Pt5: A2-R593Q) or unilateral polymicrogyria and migraine (Pt15: A3-D887Y). The less severe phenotypes associated with A2-I293M and A2-R593Q may be related to their near normal expression level, which suggests a relatively stable protein, combined with retention of NKA pump activity, albeit with reduced maximal turnover rate.

Patient 21 carried the A3-F857del in 26.2% of WES reads. Mosaicism for *ATP1A3* mutations has been reported in a single AHC patient with VAF 44% and a mild phenotype and in six asymptomatic parents of AHC probands (VAF <18.82%) (Yang *et al.*, 2019). The phenotype of Patient 21 was severe in spite of the mosaic state of the mutation which is likely to affect the interaction between M7 and the transmembrane helix of the β subunit.

Conclusion

This series links profound early lethal phenotypes with COS-1 lethal mutations, but also reveals a continuum of phenotypic severity, in which both severe and milder phenotypes can be associated with mutations partially sparing NKA pump function, while polymicrogyria is distributed across mutations of variable effect. The molecular diagnostic yield of polymicrogyria is low, with multiple genes accounting for a small number of diagnoses each, and a relevant number of patients resulting from nongenetic, mainly vascular or infective, prenatal causes (Guerrini and Dobyns, 2014; Mirzaa *et al.*, 2015; Park *et al.*, 2020). The proportion of patients with polymicrogyria related to *ATP1A2/A3* remains unknown since available NGS studies on MCDs have been either performed with gene panels which included neither of the two genes (Oegema *et al.*, 2020) or carrying out WES in small series in which no pathogenic variants in either gene emerged (Mirzaa *et al.*, 2015; Wiszniewski *et al.*, 2018). This study widens the clinical spectrum of ATP1A2/A3-opathies to include profound epilepsy phenotypes, with and without associated polymicrogyria. Inclusion of *ATP1A2/A3*, in virtual panels used to interrogate WES/WGS data and in targeted-gene diagnostic panels [for polymicrogyria and DEE](#) will clarify the magnitude of their role in large series [with DEEs and MCDs with these disorders](#).

Contributors

RG, BV and WBD conceived the study and coordinated the experimental design of the research. AV, SB, EP, ZP, RSM, CB, GL, KLH, EEP, DM, EB, AVH, SS, VL, GiCi, CJC, GrCo, MS, KC, GM, JCS, IES, WBD, and RG participated in genetic or clinical data acquisition and in the interpretation of results relevant to their domain of interest. HNN, RH and BV performed and interpreted functional experiments and structural analyses. RFH and AS acquired and interpreted neuropathological data. AV, RFH, BV, WBD, and RG drafted the manuscript and coordinated its finalisation. All authors critically reviewed the manuscript and approved the final draft.

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Appendix 1

ATP1A2/A3-collaborators. Full details are provided in the Supplementary material.

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Legend to figures

Figure 1 – Brain MRI in 9 patients with polymicrogyria. From top to bottom, representative brain MRI findings in Patients 6, 7, 11-17 and 20 with an indication of the mutations and age at which imaging was performed. For each patient four cuts are presented, which include axial (column A), coronal (column B), sagittal through the sylvian fissure (column C), and sagittal through the midline (column D) images. Sequences are at 1.5 to 3T and include T1-weighted, T2 weighted and fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) images. All patients have polymicrogyria with abnormal cortical infoldings and packed microgyri, combined with abnormal sulcation. A recurrent feature, present in all patients, is an abnormal sylvian fissure with thickened cortex, pronounced infolding and vertically oriented axis. These abnormalities are better visible in the A column (enlarged sylvian space), B column (infolding) and C column (cortical thickening and verticalized sylvian fissure). There are some differences in individual patients. In Patient 6, polymicrogyria is diffuse and more prominent posteriorly. In Patient 7, the cortical abnormality is asymmetrical, due to a smaller right hemisphere. In Patient 11 too, there is asymmetry with the right hemisphere being more severely affected and smaller. In Patients 13, 14, 16 and 17, polymicrogyria is almost exclusively bilateral perisylvian, sparing the remaining cortex. In Patient 15 too, who is the mother of Patient 14, the cortical abnormality is perisylvian but unilateral only involving the right hemisphere. In Patient 17, there is diffuse polymicrogyria with more severe perisylvian involvement. In line D, midline cuts show thickening of the corpus callosum in Patients 6, 14 and 15. There is some degree of vermian hypoplasia in Patients 7 and 17.

Figure 2 - Neuropathology of patient 11, age 4 months (A3-K764del). (A-C) Macroscopic views of the brain from posterior (A), right (B), and left (C) sides demonstrated overall small cerebral hemispheres, with externally apparent pachygyria (asterisks) involving pericentral cortex bilaterally. (D, E) Coronal slices through anterior (D) and middle (E) regions of the hemispheres showed thick cortex corresponding to externally apparent pachygyria (asterisks), and thin but intact genu of the corpus callosum (white arrow, D). (F, G) Histology of the brain slices demonstrated leptomenigeal glioneuronal heterotopia (black arrowheads) covering cortex that appeared externally pachygyric, but histologically showed features of 4-layered polymicrogyria, also seen in other cortical areas (black arrows). Callosal fibers did not cross the midline posteriorly, but instead formed Probst bundles (PB).

Figure 3 - Neuropathology of patient 23, age 1 day (A2-R279Gfs4*, homozygous).

Macroscopic brain abnormalities (A-F). (A) Left brain, lateral view. Blood vessels were congested; the leptomeninges contained subarachnoid haemorrhage (agonal) and were adherent to the brain surface. (B) Right hemisphere, medial view. The corpus callosum was thin (white arrow). (C) Brainstem and right cerebellum, medial view. The cerebellum was moderately hypoplastic. (D, E) Coronal slices of brain, level of amygdala (D) and anterior hippocampus (E). The basal ganglia and thalamus were moderately hypoplastic; the cortex was diffusely polymicrogyric, except for the hippocampi (black arrows), which appeared relatively well-formed. (F) The occipital lobes (coronal slices) exhibited polymicrogyria and moderate colpocephaly. Histopathology (H&E; G-N) (G) Frontal cortex, coronal section (midline right). The cortex was diffusely polymicrogyric, had an attached external rind of leptomeningeal glioneuronal heterotopia, and contained focal calcifications (arrows). The corpus callosum (CC) was small, but crossed the midline. (H) Medial temporal lobe, coronal section. The hippocampus was well-formed, including the dentate gyrus (DG), while neocortex was polymicrogyric. Focal calcifications (arrows) were noted in deep white matter. (I) Leptomeningeal glioneuronal heterotopia (Het) covered much of the cortical surface. Note focal parenchymal calcifications (arrows). (J) Leptomeninges with focal calcifications (arrows). (K) Cortical blood vessel with mineralized walls (arrows). (L) Meningeal blood vessel with medial calcifications (arrows), and intimal hyperplasia possibly due to thrombosis and recanalization. Scale bars: (A) 1 cm for (A-F); (G), 1 mm for (G,H); (I), 100 μ m for (I,J); 50 μ m for (K,L).

Figure 4: Overview of the structural location of ATP1A2 and ATP1A3 disease mutations in the cohort

The NKA α -subunit consists of three major cytoplasmic domains A (“actuator”), N (“nucleotide-binding”), and P (“phosphorylation”) linked to a membrane domain composed of ten transmembrane helices (M1-M10) with their intervening loops on both membrane sides. The β -subunit (PDB ID 3WGV, chain B, teal color) consists of a transmembrane helix β m and an extracellular domain that interacts with the α -subunit loop connecting M7 and M8 (L7-8 loop). Amino acid residues targeted by the mutations in the cohort are shown in blue (ATP1A2 mutations) and red (ATP1A3 mutations) in the structure of the ATP1A1 α -subunit in E1 form (PDB ID 3WGV, chain A, grey color) with 3Na⁺ (golden spheres labelled I, II, and III according to common nomenclature) and ADP with phosphate analog AlF₄ and the phosphorylated aspartate in green.

Figure 5: Relative phosphorylation/expression and turnover rate for ATPase activity with NKA reaction cycle

(A) Phosphorylation level of stably expressed ATP1A2 and ATP1A3 wild type and mutants. The phosphorylation level (pmol/mg total plasma membrane protein) is shown in % of wild type. Phosphorylation was determined under stoichiometric conditions, thus reflecting the expression level (“active site concentration”). (B) Turnover rate (min^{-1}) determined by relating the maximum NKA activity to the phosphorylation level. (C) Phosphorylation level of transiently expressed ATP1A2 and ATP1A3 wild type and mutants determined as described for (A). The NKA activity per mg total plasma membrane protein, calculated by multiplying the turnover rate by the phosphorylation level, was 17% (A2-I293M), 36% (A2-R593Q), 22% (A2-R908Q), 30% (A3-P972del), and 33% (A3-D887Y), relative to wild-type, indicating that the function of these mutants was substantially impaired despite their ability to support cell growth. (D) Reaction cycle of NKA. E1 and E1P are Na^+ selective conformations, whereas E2 and E2P are K^+ selective conformations. Phosphorylation by ATP (indicated by “P”). The cytoplasmic and extracellular sides are indicated by c and e, respectively, see detailed description in supplementary legend to figure 5 (Supplementary Materials) (Holm *et al.*, 2016).

Figure 6: Na^+ and K^+ affinity of ATP1A2/A3 mutants

(A) Na^+ affinity determined from Na^+ activation of phosphorylation. The binding of three Na^+ to the E1 form activates phosphorylation from ATP. Phosphorylation was measured at the indicated concentrations of Na^+ . Symbols with error bars represent mean \pm SD. Each line represents the best fit of a Hill equation. The apparent Na^+ affinities ($K_{0.5}$ values) and Hill coefficients (n_H) were as follows. Stable expression (upper panels): A2-wt (wild-type), $534 \pm 52 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 2.0$); A2-I293M, $2790 \pm 592 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 1.7$); A2-R593Q, $384 \pm 24 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 2.6$); A2-R908Q, $601 \pm 81 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 1.7$); A3-wt, $916 \pm 105 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 2.4$); A3-D887Y, $1260 \pm 93 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 2.1$); A3-P972del, $1331 \pm 303 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 1.2$). Transient expression (lower panels): A2-wt, $595 \pm 80 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 2.5$); A2-G366A, $3079 \pm 192 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 1.3$); A3-wt, $1120 \pm 127 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 2.1$); A3-L292R, $3013 \pm 254 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 1.9$); A3-G316V, $272 \pm 47 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 1.3$). The apparent Na^+ affinity was reduced 3- to 5-fold ($K_{0.5}$ increased) for A2-I293M, A2-G366A, and A3-L292R, and increased 4-fold for A3-G316V ($K_{0.5}$ decreased). For A3-P972del, the cooperativity of Na^+ binding at the three sites was severely reduced (Hill coefficient 1.2 vs. 2.4 for the wild-type). (B) K^+ affinity determined from K^+ inhibition of phosphorylation. Accumulation of phosphoenzyme is inhibited by K^+ , because K^+ activates dephosphorylation of E2P and competes with Na^+ for binding to E1 (cf. reaction cycle in Fig. 5). Phosphorylation

was measured at the indicated concentrations of K^+ on transiently expressed NKA enzyme. Symbols with error bars represent mean \pm SD. Each line represents the best fit of the Hill equation for inhibitory ligand binding (Nielsen *et al.*, 2019). The apparent K^+ affinities ($K_{0.5}$ values) were as follows: A2-wt, $188 \pm 43 \mu\text{M}$; A2-G366A, $>100 \text{ mM}$; A3-wt, $281 \pm 63 \mu\text{M}$; A3-L292R, $4570 \pm 700 \mu\text{M}$; A3-G316V, $>10 \text{ mM}$. Hence, A3-L292R and A3-G316V showed 16- and >35 -fold reduction of apparent K^+ affinity, and A2-G366A was totally insensitive to K^+ .

Figure 7 – Distribution of ATP1A2/A3 mutations across their associated phenotypes.

The pie charts show the distribution of heterozygous mutations of *ATP1A2* (left) and *ATP1A3* (right) across their associated phenotypes. We identified 92 *ATP1A2* and 136 *ATP1A3* heterozygous mutations in the Human Gene Mutation Database (<https://portal.biobase-international.com>), and stratified them based on the reported phenotypes, adding to previously published data the 11 novel mutations (2 in *ATP1A2* and 9 in *ATP1A3*) we reported in this series. Collectively, up to 5% of *ATP1A2* (6/94) and 12% of *ATP1A3* (18/145) mutations can be associated with developmental and epileptic encephalopathy. Polymicrogyria can be associated with 1% of *ATP1A2* and 5.5% of *ATP1A3* mutations (yellow-dashed area). Abbreviations: AHC, alternating hemiplegia of childhood; DYT, dystonia; DEE, developmental and epileptic encephalopathy (this term includes epileptic encephalopathies and developmental encephalopathies with epilepsy); FHM, familial hemiplegic migraine; PMG, polymicrogyria; RDP, rapid-onset dystonia-parkinsonism; RP, rare phenotypes (this sub-group includes CAPOS, RECA, ataxia and non-specified nervous system abnormalities).

Table 1

<i>Patient Nr/sex</i>	<i>ATPIA2, heterozygous</i>						<i>ATPIA3, heterozygous</i>		
	1/M	2/M	3/M	4/F	5/M	6/M	7/F	8/F	9/F
Mutation (protein)/ abbreviation	p.(Ile293Met)/A2-I293M	p.(Cys341Phe)/A2-C341F	p.(Gly366Ala)**/A2-G366A	p.(Gly366Ala)**/A2-G366A	p.(Arg593Gln)/A2-R593Q	p.(Arg908Gln)/A2-R908Q	p.(Leu292Arg)/A3-L292R	p.(Gly316Val)/A3-G316V	p.(Ser361Pro)**/A3-S361P
Inherited/De novo/type of analysis	De novo/WES	De novo/TGP	De novo/WES	De novo/WES	De novo/TGP	De novo/WES	De novo/WGS	De novo/WES	De novo/WES
Age at last evaluation #	12y	5y	1y, deceased (respiratory complications of status epilepticus)	1m3w, deceased (respiratory complications of status epilepticus)	8y	11y	2m, deceased (respiratory complications of status epilepticus)	6y	7y
Prenatal/perinatal findings	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Dizygotic twin (twin unaffected)	Caesarean section at 38w because of oligohydramnios	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Antenatal 'hiccuph'. Apgar 3/6/6	Unremarkable	Unremarkable
Age at seizure onset/type/severity	18m/focal dyscognitive, left unilateral clonic/initially frequent; seizure free since age 5y	3w/tonic spasms, migrating focal seizures/severe	1m/prolonged migrating focal seizures with apnea, cyanosis and hypertonus evolving to super-refractory status epilepticus	10d/prolonged migrating focal seizures evolving to super-refractory status epilepticus	8y/generalised TC with prolonged post-ictal confusion/recent onset	8y/focal onset with bilateral posturing/rare	At birth/migrating focal seizures with apnea/almost continuous seizures, status epilepticus/severe	4y/migrating focal and generalised seizures/severe	5m/focal temporal status epilepticus with ictal vomiting at onset, hemiconic/severe
Interictal EEG	Bilateral occipital discharges	Slow background, multifocal sharp waves	Burst suppression, multifocal discharges	Slow background activity, multifocal discharges	NA	Continuous bilateral fronto-temporal and multifocal discharges	Multifocal discharges	Slow background, multifocal discharges	Slow background, multifocal discharges

	<i>ATPIA2</i> , heterozygous						<i>ATPIA3</i> , heterozygous		
<i>Patient Nr/sex</i>	1/M	2/M	3/M	4/F	5/M	6/M	7/F	8/F	9/F
Brain MRI: age/findings	18m/bilateral peritrigonal high signal intensity	1m/ thin corpus callosum, frontal and cerebellar atrophy; 13m/ worsening of atrophy, dilated ventricles	1m/normal	1m/normal	8y/normal	3y/bilateral perisylvian polymicrogyria, thickened corpus callosum	4d/ extensive bilateral, perisylvian predominant, polymicrogyria	7m/diffuse brain, brainstem and cerebellar atrophy, thin corpus callosum; 3y/worsening of atrophy	8m and 30m/normal
Microcephaly (OFC < -2SD)	No	No	No	Yes, postnatal (-2SD)	No	Yes, postnatal (-2.5SD)	Yes, postnatal (-2.4SD)	No	Yes, postnatal (-2.8SD)
Other Neurological Features	Moderate developmental delay/ID, ADHD, dubious episodes of left sided hemiparesis likely postictal	Severe developmental delay, nonverbal, severe axial hypotonia, dyskinetic quadripareisis	Profound delay, severe hypotonia	Profound delay, severe hypotonia, poor eye contact	No	Moderate developmental delay, hypotonic quadripareisis	Profound delay, severe hypotonia	Profound delay, hypotonic quadripareisis	Moderate developmental delay
Additional Clinical findings and ECG	Sleep apnea (obstructive?/central?), cyclic vomiting; ECG unavailable	No; ECG: normal	No; ECG: normal	Down syndrome with complex congenital heart disease; ECG: normal	No; ECG unavailable	No; ECG: normal	Right ventricular hypertrophy	No; ECG: normal	No; ECG: normal
Novel/Ref. (for previously reported mutations)	(Ueda <i>et al.</i> , 2018)	Novel	(Parrini <i>et al.</i> , 2017)	(Parrini <i>et al.</i> , 2017)	Novel	(De Vries <i>et al.</i> , 2007)	Novel	Novel	Novel

Table 1 (continues)

	<i>ATPIA3</i> , heterozygous								
<i>Patient Nr/sex</i>	10/M	11/F	12/M	13/M	14/M	15/F	16/M	17/F	18/F
Mutation (protein)/abbreviation	p.(Asp609Tyr)/A3-D609Y	p.(Lys764del)/A3-K764del	p.(Pro775Arg)/A3-P775R	p.(Asp801Asn)/A3-D801N	p.(Asp887Tyr)/A3-D887Y	p.(Asp887Tyr)/A3-D887Y	p.(Leu888Pro)/A3-L888P	p.(Gly893Trp)/A3-G893W	p.(Pro972del)/A3-P972del
Inherited/De novo/type of analysis	De novo/WE S	De novo/W ES	De novo/W ES	De novo/WE S	Inherited (mat)/W ES	Inherited (pat)/WE S	De novo/W ES	De novo/W ES	De novo/W ES
Age at last evaluation #	14y, deceased (respiratory complications of status epilepticus)	4m, deceased (respiratory complications of status epilepticus)	12y	3y	7y	32y	28y	10d, deceased (respiratory complications of status epilepticus)	2y6m, deceased (intercurrent respiratory infection)
Prenatal/perinatal findings	Unremarkable	Prenatal US at 32w: micrognathia, prefrontal edema, reduced fetal movements. Apgar 2/5/7	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Born at term by Caesarean section because of maternal bleeding
Age at seizure onset/severity	2m/focal clonic-tonic, tonic posturing and sweating, dyscognitive with nystagmus, episodes of status epilepticus/severe	9d/migrating focal seizures with apnea, hypertonus, and eye deviation, super-refractory status epilepticus/severe	2y/tonic seizures with cyanosis/severe	At birth/multifocal seizures, eye deviation, tonic posturing, episodes of status epilepticus/severe	3y/generalised tonic during sleep/moderately severe	No seizures	1m/hypotonia and cyanosis; 3y/absence with eyelid myoclonia/severe	At birth/neonatal seizures with apnea, cyanosis and hypertonus, evolving to status epilepticus/severe	2w/severe epilepsy (semiology unspecified)

	<i>ATPIA3, heterozygous</i>								
<i>Patient Nr/sex</i>	10/M	11/F	12/M	13/M	14/M	15/F	16/M	17/F	18/F
Interictal EEG	Slow background, multifocal discharges	Burst suppression and multifocal discharges	Multifocal discharges	Multifocal discharges	Background with beta activity, multifocal discharges	Right temporal slow and sharp wave activity	Focal and generalized discharges, photoparoxysmal response	Multifocal discharges	EEG details missing
Brain MRI: age/findings	13y/mild bilateral frontotemporal atrophy	2m/diffuse polymicrogyria, dilated ventricles	8y/normal	1d/extensive, bilateral, perisylvian predominant, polymicrogyria	1y and 3y/bilateral extensive, perisylvian predominant polymicrogyria, thick corpus callosum	30y/right perisylvian polymicrogyria, thick corpus callosum	3m, 1y, 5y, 8y, 17y and 25y/bilateral extensive perisylvian predominant polymicrogyria; no signs of progression	2d/bilateral extensive, perisylvian predominant polymicrogyria	2m/normal
Microcephaly (OFC <-2SD)	No	Yes, congenital (-3SD)	No	Yes, postnatal (-2SD)	No	No	No	Yes, congenital (SD not available)	No
Other Neurological Features	Profound developmental delay, hypotonic-dyskinetic quadripareisis, optic atrophy	Severe developmental delay, hypotonic quadriparesis, absent ABR	Severe developmental delay, hypotonic quadriparesis	Severe developmental delay, severe axial hypotonia	Severe developmental delay, hypotonic quadriparesis, central apnoea	Mild intellectual disability and dyspraxia, migraine with somatosensory aura	Severe intellectual disability; alternating hemiplegia attacks since age 5m with good response to flunarizine	Irritability, limb hypertonus, abnormal neonatal reflexes	Severe developmental delay, dyskinetic quadriparesis, central apnoea

<i>ATPIA3</i> , heterozygous									
<i>Patient Nr/sex</i>	10/M	11/F	12/M	13/M	14/M	15/F	16/M	17/F	18/F
Additional Clinical findings and ECG	Drug-induced (valproate) renal Fanconi syndrome; ECG: normal	Pierre-Robin sequence; ECG: normal	No; ECG: normal	Short QT interval, unusual ST segment in 12 lead ECG, with two normal Holter ECGs	Hypogenetic right lung with mild right ventricular hypertrophy and stomach malrotation; ECG: normal	No; ECG unavailable	No; ECG: normal	High pitched cry; ECG: normal	No; ECG: normal
Novel/Ref. (for previously reported mutations)	(Marzin <i>et al.</i> , 2018)	Novel	Novel	(Rosewich <i>et al.</i> , 2012)	Novel	Novel	(Panagiou <i>et al.</i> , 2015)	Novel	Novel

Table 1 (continues)

	<i>ATPIA3</i> , heterozygous				<i>ATPIA2</i> , homozygous
<i>Patient Nr/sex</i>	19/M	20/F	21/F	22/F	23/F
Mutation (protein)/abbreviation	p.(Asp992dup)/A3-D992dup	p.(Ser361Pro)**/A3-S361P	p.(Phe857del)/A3-F857del	p.(Leu924Pro)/A3-L924P	p.(Arg279Glyfs*4)/A2-R279Gfs*4
Inherited/De novo/type of analysis	De novo/WES	De novo/WES	De novo (mosaic)/WES	De novo/WES	Inherited (biparental)/WES
Age at last evaluation#	3w, deceased (progressive worsening of the general conditions during status epilepticus)	7m 12m	18y	4y7m	1d, deceased (progressive respiratory insufficiency)
Prenatal/perinatal findings	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Delivery complicated by meconium aspiration	First trimester: increased nuchal translucency; second trimester: polyhydramnios, IUGR, fetal hydrops, microcephaly, clenched hands, and abnormal fetal movements consistent with seizure activity
Age at seizure onset/type/severity	At birth/focal motor with tonic posturing, evolving to status epilepticus/severe	3m/focal clonic, bilateral tonic posturing with apnea/controlled since age 5m	Day 1/hiccoughs, stiffening and abducting; 2m/left- focal; 2y/ tonic, oral automatisms, apnea, severe clusters >30/day, often evolving into spasms; 5y/tonic, atonic, migrating focal seizures, focal impaired awareness; 19y/focal, tonic, spasms/severe	6w/ multifocal seizures; 4y/epileptic spasms. For most of life daily use of emergency antiseizure medications and bag+mask ventilation because of compromising focal seizures or focal status epilepticus/severe	At birth/neonatal seizures

	<i>ATP1A3</i> , heterozygous				<i>ATP1A2</i> , homozygous
<i>Patient Nr/sex</i>	19/M	20/F	21/F	22/F	23/F
Interictal EEG	NA	3-7m/slow background, more prominent on the right	8y/poorly organised background, bilateral asynchronous epileptiform discharges; 18y/multifocal discharges	10w/normal background, multifocal discharges; 1-4y/slow background multifocal discharges	NA
Brain MRI: age/findings	1d/abnormality of thalamus morphology, bilateral, polymicrogyria more severe anteriorly	3m/bilateral perisylvian polymicrogyria	5y/mild atrophy with small right hippocampus; bilateral anterior delayed myelination	2m/normal	MRI not available; Cranial CT: scan ventriculomegaly, diffuse calcifications and poor gyral formation
Microcephaly (OFC <-2SD)	Yes, postnatal (SD not available)	Yes, congenital (-3.2SD)	No	Yes, postnatal (-2.6SD)	Yes, congenital
Other Neurological Features	Hypotonic quadriparesis	Axial hypotonia, quadriparesis; alternating hemiplegia attacks since age 7m, flunarizine started at 12m months	Severe intellectual disability with regression: babbled at 12m and ceased at 5y, walked at 4y but became unstable; reluctant to walk and non-verbal at 18y	Severe-profound developmental delay, not able to grasp, inconsistent visual attention, no head control, no oral feeding	No spontaneous respiratory drive; generalised four limb contractures
Additional Clinical findings and ECG	No; ECG: normal	Congenital hip dysplasia; ECG: normal	Constipation, PEG, fundoplication, precocious puberty, mild scoliosis, divergent strabismus; ECG: normal	Gastrostomy fed, constipation, sialorrhea, osteopenia with pathologic fracture, hip dysplasia; ECG: normal	Hypertelorism, proptotic eyes with shallow orbits, periorbital edema, high arched palate and a short neck
Novel/Ref. (for previously reported mutations)	Novel	Novel	(Retterer <i>et al.</i> , 2016)	(Arystarkhova <i>et al.</i> , 2019)	(Monteiro <i>et al.</i> , 2020)

Table 1 - Clinical features in our cohort. Patients 1-19 are ordered by c.DNA. The position of Patients 20-22 at the end of the table reflects their inclusion in this series at a late stage. #For deceased patients, the cause of death is reported in brackets. The c.DNA positions refer to the reference transcripts NM_000702.4 (for *ATP1A2*) and NM_152296.5 (for *ATP1A3*). Abbreviations and symbols: **, recurrent mutation identified in >1 unrelated patients from this cohort; d, days; w, weeks; m, months; y, years; ABR, auditory brainstem response; ADHD, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; ID, intellectual disability; IPS, intermittent photic stimulation; IUGR, intrauterine growth restriction; NA, not available/not applicable; PEG, percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy; OFC, occipital frontal circumference; TC, tonic-clonic; TGP, targeted-gene panel; US, ultrasound; WES, whole-exome sequencing; WGS, whole-genome sequencing.

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Table 2

Patient/Mutation			Phenotype					Location/Function									
Pt N	Gene	Variant	Died 0-3y	DD/ID	MIC (subtype)	PMG	AH	Structural location	Cell survival in culture (under ouabain selection)	Phosphorylation	Max TO rate	NKA activity/mg membrane protein	Na ⁺ affinity	Na ⁺ /K ⁺ selectivity	K ⁺ affinity	Conformational change E1-E2	Conformational change E1P-E2P
Group 1 - Variant does not support cell survival in culture (this study; N=10-9 mutations in 11 patients)																	
2	ATP1A2	A2-C341F	No	SEV	No	No	No	M4	No	10-15%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	ATP1A2	A2-G366A	Yes	SEV	No	No	No	P	No	61%	..	..	↓ 3-5 fold	..	↓ >15 fold	..	shift E1P→→E2P
4	ATP1A2	A2-G366A	Yes	SEV	MIC (postnatal)*	No	No	P	No	61%	..	..	↓ 3-5 fold	..	↓ >15 fold	..	shift E1P→→E2P
7	ATP1A3	A3-L292R	Yes	SEV	MIC (postnatal)**	Yes	No	M3	No	61%	..	..	↓ 3-5 fold	..	↓ >15 fold	..	..
8	ATP1A3	A3-G316V	No	SEV	No	No	No	M4	No	70%	..	..	↑ 4 fold	..	↓ >15 fold	..	..
9	ATP1A3	A3-S361P	No	MOD	MIC (postnatal)**	No	No	P	No	10-15%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	ATP1A3	A3-S361P	No	NA	MIC (congenital)**	Yes	Yes	P	No	10-15%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	ATP1A3	A3-K764del	Yes	SEV	MIC (congenital)**	Yes	No	M5	No	10-15%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	ATP1A3	A3-P775R	No	SEV	No	No	No	M5	No	~0%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	ATP1A3	A3-L888P	No	SEV	No	Yes	Yes	L7-8	No	~0%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	ATP1A3	A3-D992dup	Yes	NA	MIC (postnatal)	Yes	No	M10	No	~0%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			5 of 11	8 of 9 SEV	6 of 11	5 of 11	2 of 11										
Group 2 - Variant does support cell survival in culture (this study; N=5 mutations in 6 patients)																	
1	ATP1A2	A2-I293M	No	MOD	No	No	No	M3	Yes	>50%	27 %	~17%	↓ 3-5 fold	↓	..	shift E2→→E1	shift E2P→→E1P

5	ATP1 A2	A2- R593Q	No	No	No	No	No	No	P	Yes	>50%	42 %	~36%	~wild- type	↓	..	shift E2→E1	shift E2P→E1P
6	ATP1 A2	A2- R908Q	No	MOD	MIC (postnatal)**	Yes	No	No	L7-8	Yes	~26%	84 %	~22%	~wild- type	..	..	shift E1→E2	..
14	ATP1 A3	A3- D887Y	No	SEV	No	Yes	No	No	L7-8	Yes	~35%	95 %	~33%	~wild- type	↓	..	shift E2→E1	..
15	ATP1 A3	A3- D887Y	No	MILD	No	Yes	No	No	L7-8	Yes	~35%	95 %	~33%	~wild- type	↓	..	shift E2→E1	..
18	ATP1 A3	A3- P972del	Yes	SEV	No	No	No	No	L9-10	Yes	~35%	85 %	~30%	↓ slightly	↑	..	shift E1→E2	shift E2P→E1P
			1 of 6	2 of 6 SEV	1 of 6	3 of 6	0 of 6											

Table 2 – Schematic representation of the main clinical features in our cohort with structural location and functional effect of the corresponding mutations. We separated the 17 patients (14 mutations) for whom experimental data were available from this study into two groups based on COS-1 cell survival under ouabain selection pressure. The mutations are distributed across the following locations: phosphorylation domain (P), transmembrane helices (M3-10) and their intervening loops (L). Nine different aspect of the NKA pump function investigated by at least one of the different experimental approaches are showed. Abbreviations and symbols: AH, alternating hemiplegia; DD/ID, developmental delay/intellectual disability; MIC, microcephaly (*= -2 SD; **= >-3SD; no asterisk means there is microcephaly but SD are unknown); MOD, moderate; ~~mos~~, mosaic; NA, not applicable/not available; PMG, polymicrogyria; Pt, patient; SEV, severe; TO, turnover; ~~VAF~~, variant allele frequency.

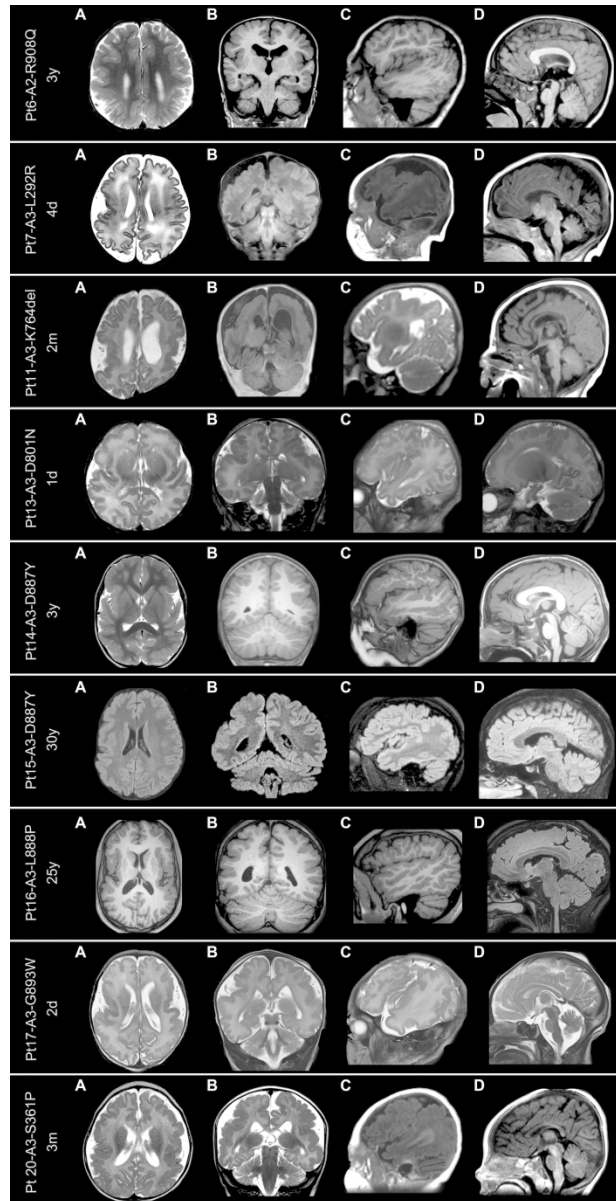


Figure 1 – Brain MRI in 9 patients with polymicrogyria. From top to bottom, representative brain MRI findings in Patients 6, 7, 11-17 and 20 with an indication of the mutations and age at which imaging was performed. For each patient four cuts are presented, which include axial (column A), coronal (column B), sagittal through the Sylvian fissure (column C), and sagittal through the midline (column D) images. Sequences are at 1.5 to 3T and include T1-weighted, T2 weighted and fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) images. All patients have polymicrogyria with abnormal cortical infoldings and packed microgyri, combined with abnormal sulcation. A recurrent feature, present in all patients, is an abnormal Sylvian fissure with thickened cortex, pronounced infolding and vertically oriented axis. These abnormalities are better visible in the A column (enlarged Sylvian space), B column (infolding) and C column (cortical thickening and verticalized Sylvian fissure). There are some differences in individual patients. In Patient 6, polymicrogyria is diffuse and more prominent posteriorly. In Patient 7, the cortical abnormality is asymmetrical, due to a smaller right hemisphere. In Patient 11 too, there is asymmetry with the right hemisphere being more severely affected and smaller. In Patients 13, 14, 16 and 17, polymicrogyria is almost exclusively bilateral perisylvian, sparing the remaining cortex. In Patient 15 too, who is the mother of Patient 14, the cortical

abnormality is perisylvian but unilateral only involving the right hemisphere. In Patient 17, there is diffuse polymicrogyria with more severe perisylvian involvement. In line D, midline cuts show thickening of the corpus callosum in Patients 6, 14 and 15. There is some degree of vermian hypoplasia in Patients 7 and 17.

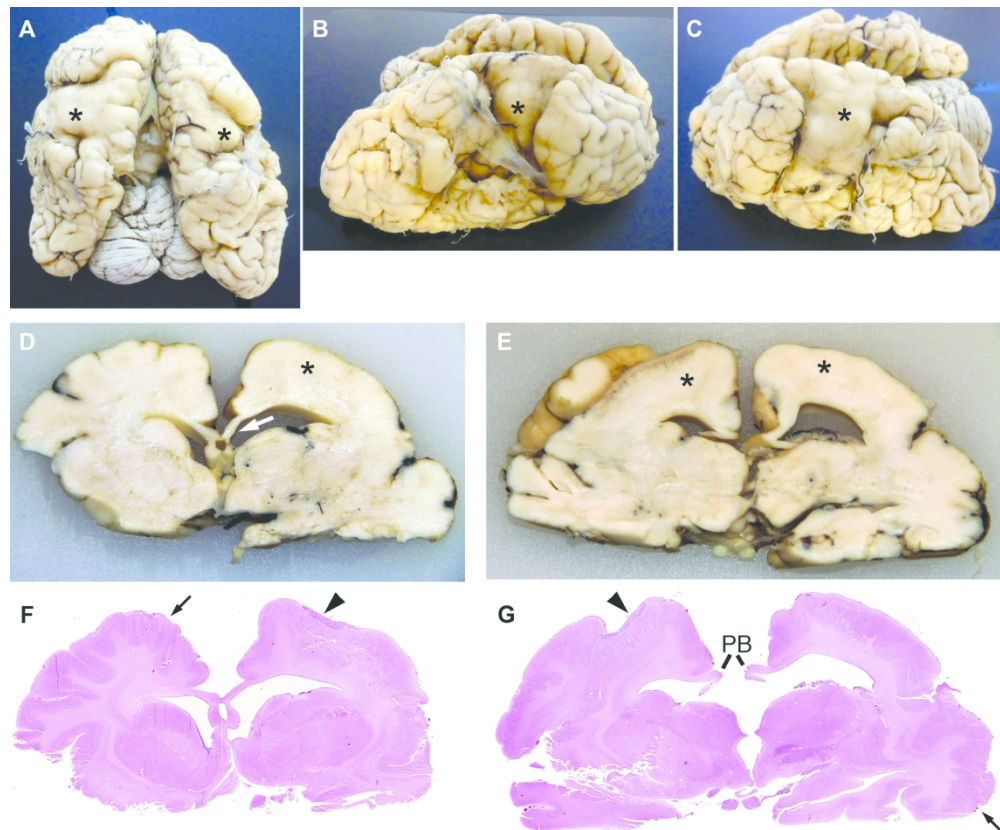
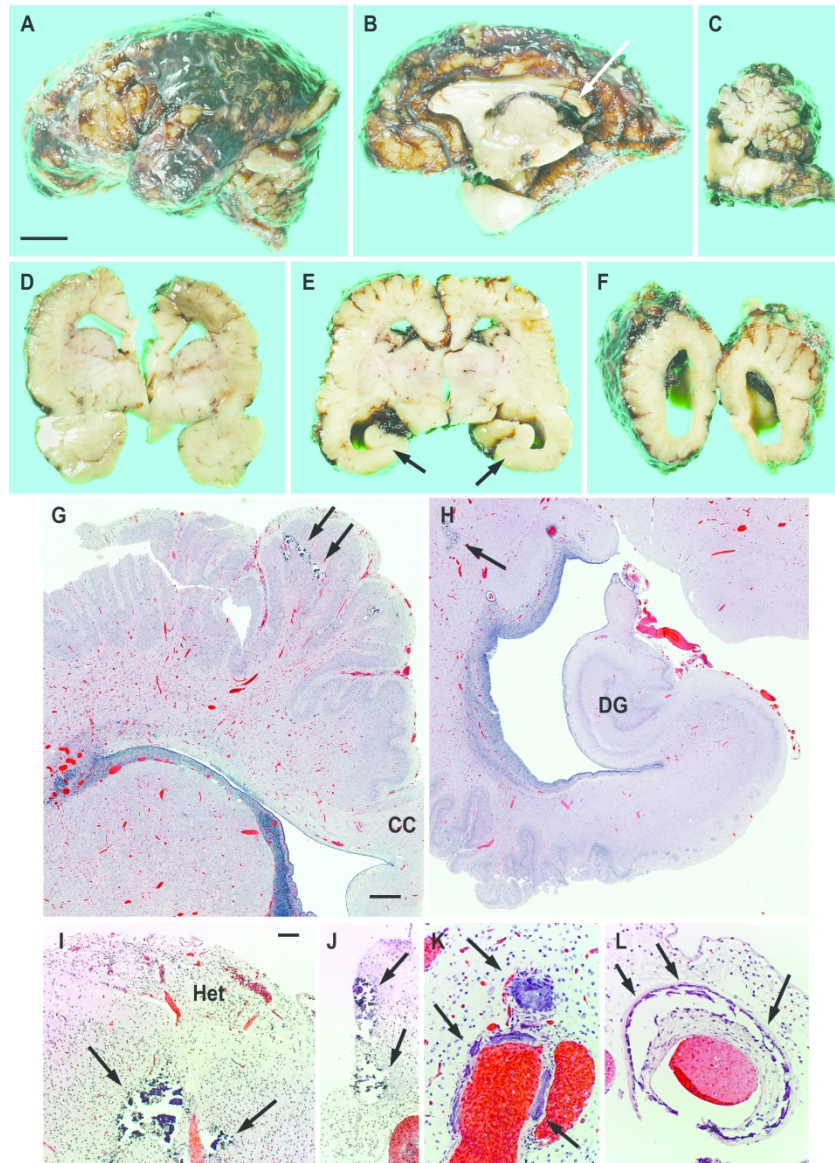


Figure 2 - Neuropathology of patient 11, age 4 months (A3-K764del). (A-C) Macroscopic views of the brain from posterior (A), right (B), and left (C) sides demonstrated overall small cerebral hemispheres, with externally apparent pachygyria (asterisks) involving pericentral cortex bilaterally. (D, E) Coronal slices through anterior (D) and middle (E) regions of the hemispheres showed thick cortex corresponding to externally apparent pachygyria (asterisks), and thin but intact genu of the corpus callosum (white arrow, D). (F, G) Histology of the brain slices demonstrated leptomeningeal glioneuronal heterotopia (black arrowheads) covering cortex that appeared externally pachygyric, but histologically showed features of 4-layered polymicrogyria, also seen in other cortical areas (black arrows). Callosal fibers did not cross the midline posteriorly, but instead formed Probst bundles (PB).



Neuropathology of patient 23, age 1 day (A2-R279Gfs4*, homozygous). Macroscopic brain abnormalities (A-F). (A) Left brain, lateral view. Blood vessels were congested; the leptomeninges contained subarachnoid haemorrhage (agonal) and were adherent to the brain surface. (B) Right hemisphere, medial view. The corpus callosum was thin (white arrow). (C) Brainstem and right cerebellum, medial view. The cerebellum was moderately hypoplastic. (D, E) Coronal slices of brain, level of amygdala (D) and anterior hippocampus (E). The basal ganglia and thalamus were moderately hypoplastic; the cortex was diffusely polymicrogyric, except for the hippocampi (black arrows), which appeared relatively well-formed. (F) The occipital lobes (coronal slices) exhibited polymicrogyria and moderate colpocephaly. Histopathology (H&E; G-N) (G) Frontal cortex, coronal section (midline right). The cortex was diffusely polymicrogyric, had an attached external rind of leptomeningeal glioneuronal heterotopia, and contained focal calcifications (arrows). The corpus callosum (CC) was small, but crossed the midline. (H) Medial temporal lobe, coronal section. The hippocampus was well-formed, including the dentate gyrus (DG), while neocortex was polymicrogyric. Focal calcifications (arrows) were noted in deep white matter. (I) Leptomeningeal glioneuronal heterotopia (Het) covered much of the cortical surface. Note focal parenchymal calcifications (arrows). (J) Leptomeninges with

focal calcifications (arrows). (K) Cortical blood vessel with mineralized walls (arrows). (L) Meningeal blood vessel with medial calcifications (arrows), and intimal hyperplasia possibly due to thrombosis and recanalization. Scale bars: (A) 1 cm for (A-F); (G), 1 mm for (G,H); (I), 100 μm for (I,J); 50 μm for (K,L).

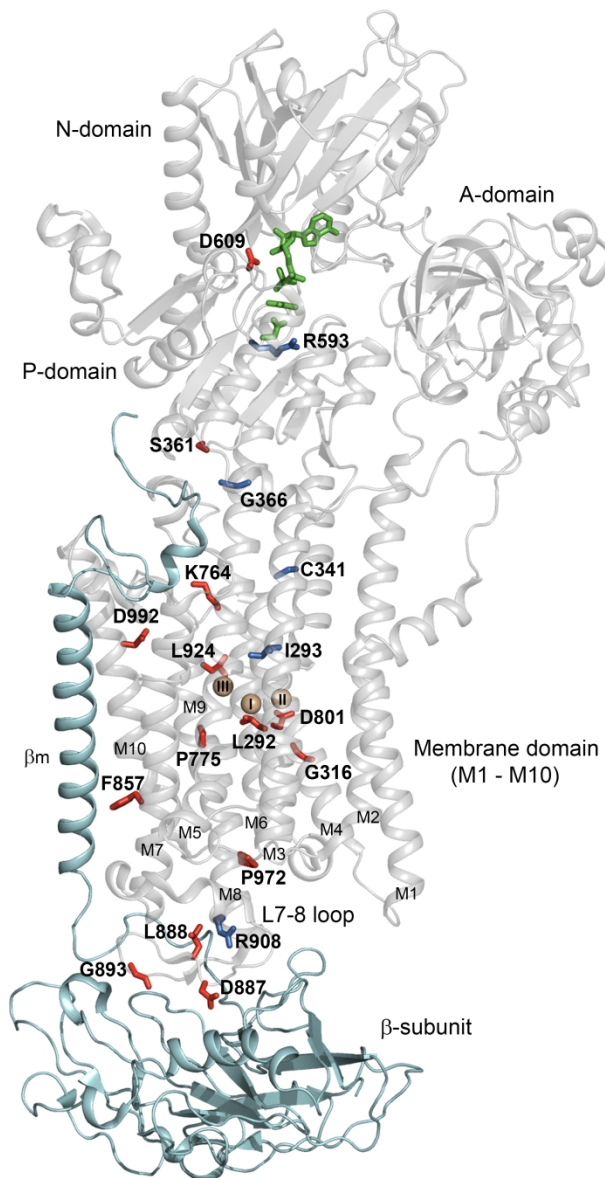


Figure 4: Overview of the structural location of ATP1A2 and ATP1A3 disease mutations in the cohort. The NKA α -subunit consists of three major cytoplasmic domains A ("actuator"), N ("nucleotide-binding"), and P ("phosphorylation") linked to a membrane domain composed of ten transmembrane helices (M1-M10) with their intervening loops on both membrane sides. The β -subunit (PDB ID 3WGV, chain B, teal color) consists of a transmembrane helix β_m and an extracellular domain that interacts with the α -subunit loop connecting M7 and M8 (L7-8 loop). Amino acid residues targeted by the mutations in the cohort are shown in blue (ATP1A2 mutations) and red (ATP1A3 mutations) in the structure of the ATP1A1 α -subunit in E1 form (PDB ID 3WGV, chain A, grey color) with 3Na⁺ (golden spheres labelled I, II, and III according to common nomenclature) and ADP with phosphate analog AIF₄ and the phosphorylated aspartate in green.

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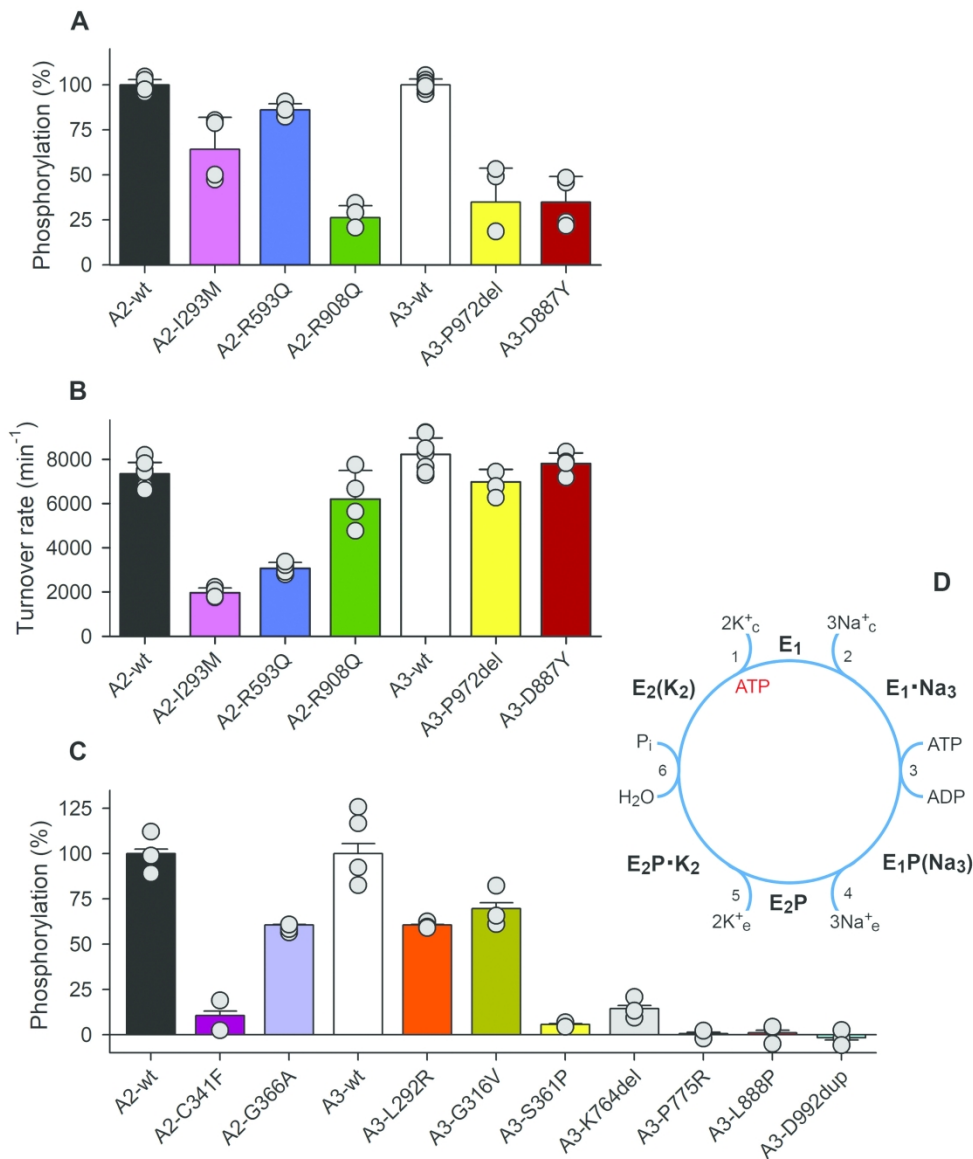


Figure 5: Relative phosphorylation/expression and turnover rate for ATPase activity with NKA reaction cycle (A) Phosphorylation level of stably expressed ATP1A2 and ATP1A3 wild type and mutants. The phosphorylation level (pmol/mg total plasma membrane protein) is shown in % of wild type. Phosphorylation was determined under stoichiometric conditions, thus reflecting the expression level ("active site concentration"). (B) Turnover rate (min⁻¹) determined by relating the maximum NKA activity to the phosphorylation level. (C) Phosphorylation level of transiently expressed ATP1A2 and ATP1A3 wild type and mutants determined as described for (A). The NKA activity per mg total plasma membrane protein, calculated by multiplying the turnover rate by the phosphorylation level, was 17% (A2-I293M), 36% (A2-R593Q), 22% (A2-R908Q), 30% (A3-P972del), and 33% (A3-D887Y), relative to wild-type, indicating that the function of these mutants was substantially impaired despite their ability to support cell growth. (D) Reaction cycle of NKA. E1 and E1P are Na⁺ selective conformations, whereas E2 and E2P are K⁺ selective conformations. Phosphorylation by ATP (indicated by "P"). The cytoplasmic and extracellular sides are indicated by c and e, respectively, see detailed description in supplementary legend to figure 5 (Supplementary Materials) (Holm et al., 2016).

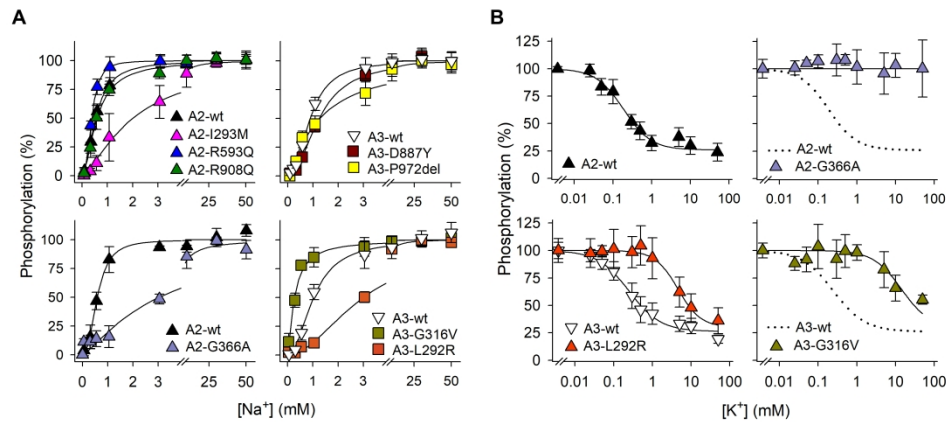


Figure 6: Na⁺ and K⁺ affinity of ATP1A2/A3 mutants

(A) Na⁺ affinity determined from Na⁺ activation of phosphorylation. The binding of three Na⁺ to the E1 form activates phosphorylation from ATP. Phosphorylation was measured at the indicated concentrations of Na⁺. Symbols with error bars represent mean \pm SD. Each line represents the best fit of a Hill equation. The apparent Na⁺ affinities (K_{0.5} values) and Hill coefficients (nH) were as follows. Stable expression (upper panels): A2-wt (wild-type), 534 \pm 52 μ M (nH = 2.0); A2-I293M, 2790 \pm 592 μ M (nH = 1.7); A2-R593Q, 384 \pm 24 μ M (nH = 2.6); A2-R908Q, 601 \pm 81 μ M (nH = 1.7); A3-wt, 916 \pm 105 μ M (nH = 2.4); A3-D887Y, 1260 \pm 93 μ M (nH = 2.1); A3-P972del, 1331 \pm 303 μ M (nH = 1.2). Transient expression (lower panels): A2-wt, 595 \pm 80 μ M (nH = 2.5); A2-G366A, 3079 \pm 192 μ M (nH = 1.3); A3-wt, 1120 \pm 127 μ M (nH = 2.1); A3-L292R, 3013 \pm 254 μ M (nH = 1.9); A3-G316V, 272 \pm 47 μ M (nH = 1.3). The apparent Na⁺ affinity was reduced 3- to 5-fold (K_{0.5} increased) for A2-I293M, A2-G366A, and A3-L292R, and increased 4-fold for A3-G316V (K_{0.5} decreased). For A3-P972del, the cooperativity of Na⁺ binding at the three sites was severely reduced (Hill coefficient 1.2 vs. 2.4 for the wild-type). (B) K⁺ affinity determined from K⁺ inhibition of phosphorylation. Accumulation of phosphoenzyme is inhibited by K⁺, because K⁺ activates dephosphorylation of E2P and competes with Na⁺ for binding to E1 (cf. reaction cycle in Fig. 5). Phosphorylation was measured at the indicated concentrations of K⁺ on transiently expressed NKA enzyme.

Symbols with error bars represent mean \pm SD. Each line represents the best fit of the Hill equation for inhibitory ligand binding (Nielsen et al., 2019). The apparent K⁺ affinities (K_{0.5} values) were as follows: A2-wt, 188 \pm 43 μ M; A2-G366A, >100 mM; A3-wt, 281 \pm 63 μ M; A3-L292R, 4570 \pm 700 μ M; A3-G316V, >10 mM. Hence, A3-L292R and A3-G316V showed 16- and >35-fold reduction of apparent K⁺ affinity, and A2-G366A was totally insensitive to K⁺.

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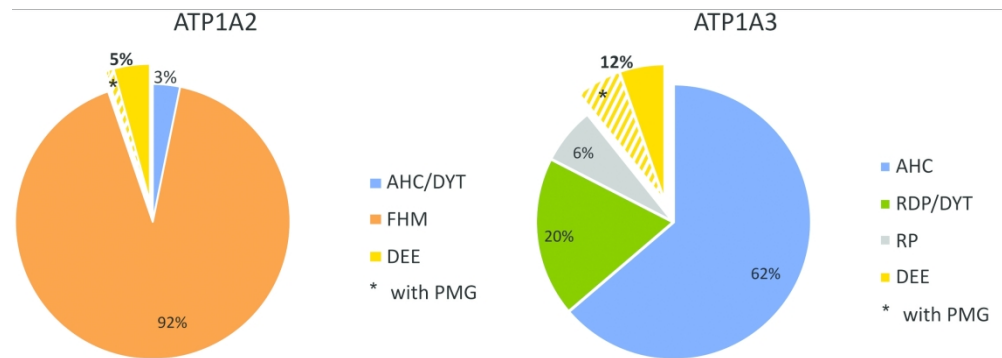


Figure 7 – Distribution of ATP1A2/A3 mutations across their associated phenotypes. The pie charts show the distribution of heterozygous mutations of ATP1A2 (left) and ATP1A3 (right) across their associated phenotypes. We identified 92 ATP1A2 and 136 ATP1A3 heterozygous mutations in the Human Gene Mutation Database (<https://portal.biobase-international.com>), and stratified them based on the reported phenotypes, adding to previously published data the 11 novel mutations (2 in ATP1A2 and 9 in ATP1A3) we reported in this series. Collectively, up to 5% of ATP1A2 (6/94) and 12% of ATP1A3 (18/145) mutations can be associated with developmental and epileptic encephalopathy. Polymicrogyria can be associated with 1% of ATP1A2 and 5.5% of ATP1A3 mutations (yellow-dashed area). Abbreviations: AHC, alternating hemiplegia of childhood; DYT, dystonia; DEE, developmental and epileptic encephalopathy (this term includes epileptic encephalopathies and developmental encephalopathies with epilepsy); FHM, familial hemiplegic migraine; PMG, polymicrogyria; RDP, rapid-onset dystonia-parkinsonism; RP, rare phenotypes (this sub-group includes CAPOS, RECA, ataxia and non-specified nervous system abnormalities).

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***ATP1A2-* and *ATP1A3*-associated early profound epileptic encephalopathy and polymicrogyria**

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Running title: Na⁺K⁺-pump dysfunction and encephalopathy

For Peer Review

Abstract

Constitutional heterozygous mutations of *ATP1A2* and *ATP1A3*, encoding for two distinct isoforms of the Na⁺,K⁺-ATPase (NKA) alpha-subunit, have been associated with familial hemiplegic migraine (*ATP1A2*), alternating hemiplegia of childhood (*ATP1A2/A3*), rapid-onset dystonia-parkinsonism, cerebellar ataxia-areflexia-progressive optic atrophy, and relapsing encephalopathy with cerebellar ataxia (all *ATP1A3*). A few reports have described single individuals with heterozygous mutations of *ATP1A2/A3* associated with severe childhood epilepsies. Early lethal hydrops fetalis, arthrogryposis, microcephaly, and polymicrogyria have been associated with homozygous truncating mutations in *ATP1A2*. We investigated the genetic causes of developmental and epileptic encephalopathies variably associated with malformations of cortical development in a large cohort and identified 22 patients with *de novo* or inherited heterozygous *ATP1A2/A3* mutations. We characterized clinical, neuroimaging and neuropathological findings, performed *in-silico* and *in-vitro* assays of the mutations' effects on the NKA-pump function, and studied genotype-phenotype correlations. Twenty-two patients harboured 19 distinct heterozygous mutations of *ATP1A2* (six patients, five mutations) and *ATP1A3* (16 patients, 14 mutations, including a mosaic individual). Polymicrogyria occurred in ten (45%) patients, showing a mainly bilateral perisylvian pattern. Most patients manifested early, often neonatal, onset seizures with a multifocal or migrating pattern. A distinctive, 'profound' phenotype, featuring polymicrogyria or progressive brain atrophy and epilepsy, resulted in early lethality in seven patients (32%). *In-silico* evaluation predicted all mutations to be detrimental. We tested 14 mutations in transfected COS-1 cells and demonstrated impaired NKA-pump activity, consistent with severe loss of function. Genotype-phenotype analysis suggests a link between the most severe phenotypes and lack of COS-1 cell-survival, and also reveals a wide continuum of severity distributed across mutations that variably impair NKA-pump activity. We performed neuropathological analysis of the whole brain in two individuals with polymicrogyria respectively related to a heterozygous *ATP1A3* mutation and a homozygous *ATP1A2* mutation and found close similarities with findings suggesting a mainly neural pathogenesis, compounded by vascular and leptomeningeal abnormalities. Combining our report with all prior reports, we estimate that about 5% of mutations in *ATP1A2* and 12% in *ATP1A3* can be associated with the severe and novel phenotypes that we describe here. Notably, a few of these mutations were associated with more than one phenotype. These findings assign novel, 'profound' and early lethal phenotypes of developmental and epileptic encephalopathies and polymicrogyria to the phenotypic spectrum associated with

heterozygous-*ATP1A2/A3* mutations and indicate that severely impaired NKA pump function can disrupt brain morphogenesis.

Keywords: *ATP1A2*, *ATP1A3*, developmental and epileptic encephalopathy; polymicrogyria; Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase pump

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INTRODUCTION

The Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase (NKA) ion pump is a ubiquitous transmembrane enzyme responsible for active exchange of Na⁺ and K⁺ ions across the plasma membranes of higher eukaryotic cells (Kaplan, 2002). In neural tissue, this process is pivotal for maintaining the resting membrane potential, excitability, and secondary active transport that involves Na⁺/H⁺ and Na⁺/Ca²⁺ exchange, K⁺/Cl⁻ cotransport, and Na⁺-dependent neurotransmitter uptake (Friedrich *et al.*, 2016). The NKA pump transports three Na⁺ ions out of the cell and two K⁺ ions into the cell for each ATP hydrolysed, undergoing large conformational changes between two principal conformations (E1 and E2) and their phosphorylated intermediates (E₁P and E₂P) (Kaplan, 2002; Friedrich *et al.*, 2016; Holm *et al.*, 2016). It is composed of a large catalytic α subunit and smaller β and γ subunits. The α -subunit contains binding sites for three Na⁺ ions in the E1 conformation or two K⁺ ions in the E2 conformation, as well as a catalytic site that binds ATP and phosphate. The β -subunit is required for protein folding and targeting the α -subunit to the plasma membrane, while both β and γ subunits act as fine modulators of ion affinity in different tissues (Friedrich *et al.*, 2016).

The four known human isoforms of the α -subunit (α 1-4) encoded by four paralogous genes (*ATP1A1-4*) share 84-91% of the amino acid sequence and have developmental and tissue expression specificity. The isoforms differ in affinity for Na⁺, K⁺ and ATP, and have different enzyme kinetics (Blanco, 2005). The α 2- and α 3-isoforms, encoded by *ATP1A2* and *ATP1A3*, are predominantly expressed in CNS. The expression of both isoforms is primarily neuronal during embryonic development. In the adult brain, α 3 maintains its neuronal expression while α 2 is primarily expressed in glial cells (McGrail *et al.*, 1991; Moseley *et al.*, 2003). Multiple isoforms of β and γ regulatory subunits also exist, with different tissue distribution and functional effects.

Constitutional heterozygous mutations of *ATP1A2/A3* have been associated with several autosomal dominant neurological disorders with limited overlap. These include familial hemiplegic migraine (FHM; *ATP1A2* - MIM#602481); rapid-onset dystonia-parkinsonism (RDP; *ATP1A3* - MIM#128235); alternating hemiplegia of childhood [AHC; *ATP1A3*-MIM #614820 and a single family with an *ATP1A2* mutation (Bassi *et al.*, 2004; Swoboda *et al.*, 2004)]; cerebellar ataxia-areflexia-progressive optic atrophy (CAPOS; *ATP1A3* - MIM#601338); and relapsing encephalopathy with cerebellar ataxia [RECA; *ATP1A3* - (Dard *et al.*, 2015)]. Epilepsy and intellectual disability may co-occur with AHC and FHM, and severe epilepsies have been described in rare patients with *ATP1A2* or *ATP1A3* mutations (Paciorkowski *et al.*, 2015; Liu *et al.*, 2018). Early lethal hydrops fetalis, intrauterine growth

restriction, arthrogryposis, microcephaly, polymicrogyria, and lack of respiratory drive have been associated with homozygous truncating mutations in *ATP1A2* (Chatron *et al.*, 2019; Monteiro *et al.*, 2020).

In this study, we describe a spectrum of severe neurodevelopmental phenotypes associated with heterozygous mutations of either *ATP1A2* or *ATP1A3* that may include early lethality, most often occurring during status epilepticus, microcephaly and the cortical malformation polymicrogyria as well as progressive brain atrophy. Combined with prior reports of FHM, RDP, AHC, CAPOS and RECA, our data define a wide spectrum of disorders that we designate “ATP1A2/A3-opathies”. We explore the detrimental effects of causative mutations on NKA pump function using several different experimental paradigms and show that the most severe phenotypes are caused by mutations that are lethal in mammalian cell culture (COS-1 cells). We also demonstrate that neuropathological features of polymicrogyria associated with heterozygous *ATP1A3* and biallelic *ATP1A2* mutations are similar and support a mainly neural pathogenesis, compounded by vascular abnormalities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

Our initial discovery cohort consisted of 2800 individuals referred to the Neuroscience and Neurogenetics Department of the Meyer Children’s Hospital to investigate the genetic causes of developmental and epileptic encephalopathies (DEEs, defined according to Scheffer *et al.*, 2017). Within this cohort, we identified *de novo* and inherited heterozygous mutations of *ATP1A2* and *ATP1A3* in nine patients (Pts 3, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14-16, and 20). Alerted by this association, we identified another 13 patients with similar features through international collaborations and by interrogating the DECIPHER database (<http://decipher.sanger.ac.uk>) (Pts 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 22). We obtained written informed consent from all participants or their legal guardians according to local requirements. The study was approved by the Pediatric Ethics Committee of the Tuscany Region (grant 602531). We reviewed medical records, ECG, EEGs, and brain MRI scans. Seizure types were classified following ILAE criteria (Scheffer *et al.*, 2017) whenever applicable and used more descriptive terms when seizure phenomenology could not be easily classified using classification terminology. We submitted all novel mutations to DECIPHER. One child with a biallelic mutation of *ATP1A2* (Pt23) was described clinically in a prior report (Monteiro *et al.*, 2020). Here we report brain autopsy findings and compare them to another child in this cohort.

Detailed materials and methods for MRI investigations, brain neuropathology in Patients 11 and 23, genetic analysis, homology modeling and structural analysis, and functional characterization of *ATPIA2* and *ATPIA3* heterozygous mutations are reported in the Supplementary Material.

RESULTS

Clinical description

Clinical and genetic data for 22 patients (11 males/11 females) with 19 heterozygous mutations in *ATPIA2* (N=6, Pts 1-6) or *ATPIA3* (N=16, Pts 7-22) are summarized in Tables 1 and 2. Data for Patient 23, carrying a biallelic *ATPIA2* mutation and not considered in the clinical study, is also included in the Tables.

Epilepsy was reported in 21/22 individuals, with seizure onset during the neonatal period in 11 individuals and during infancy or childhood in the remaining nine. Refractory status epilepticus had occurred in 10 patients, in five of whom as the presenting type of seizure in the neonatal period (Pts 3, 4, 7, 11, and 13). Most had multiple seizure types, with multifocal (N=9) and focal seizures (N=7) being most frequent. The multifocal seizure pattern observed in these patients corresponded to the epilepsy of infancy with migrating focal seizures (EIMFS) syndrome (Burgess *et al.*, 2019). Recurrent, prolonged, seizure-related apneic episodes, accompanied by intense cyanosis, were a prominent feature in eight patients (Pts 3, 7, 11, 12, 16, 17, 20, 21). In two additional neonates, apneic episodes were attributed to central apnea (Pts 14 and 18). A burst suppression EEG pattern was documented in two children (Pts 3 and 11). Multiple antiseizure medications were used both in the acute treatment of status epilepticus/prolonged seizures and as chronic treatments, with no evidence of any drug being more effective than any other or causing seizure worsening.

Survival was often short, as eight children died due to complications of status epilepticus (Pts 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 17, 19), or intercurrent respiratory infections (Pt 18); seven of these children had died between ten days and 30 months of life (Pts 3, 4, 7, 11, 17-19) and one at 14 years (Pt 10). Overall, four children's demise happened within the first two months of life (Pts 4, 7, 17 and 19), too early to detect progressive worsening, which was instead apparent in the remaining four who died at a later age.

ECG data, available for 19 children (*ATP1A2*: Pts 2-4, 6; *ATP1A3*: Pts 7-14, 16-22) were unremarkable in all, except Patient 13 in whom a short QT interval with unusual ST segment was reported, which had remained asymptomatic at age 3 years (Table 1).

Severe congenital or postnatal (usually by age two years) microcephaly was observed in 10/22 patients. Global developmental delay and intellectual disability was documented in 18/22 patients, including all who survived long enough to be assessed. The disability was rated as severe to profound in 14, moderate in three, and mild in 1/18 patients. Severe axial hypotonia was reported in 14 individuals including three with dyskinetic quadriplegia (Pts 2, 10, 18). Attacks of AH were observed in only two children (Pts 16 and 20), both having polymicrogyria. Additional clinical findings in this cohort included Pierre-Robin sequence (micrognathia with cleft palate, Pt 11), optic nerve atrophy (Pt 10), and hypogenetic lung syndrome (Pt 14).

Brain imaging

All 22 patients with *ATP1A2/A3* heterozygous mutations had at least one brain MRI scan and six were scanned more than once at greater than 1-year intervals. The main finding, observed in ten patients (45%), was polymicrogyria (nine *ATP1A3* mutations: Pts 7, 11, 13-16, 17, 19 and 20; one *ATP1A2* mutation: Pt 6), which was perisylvian predominant, bilateral in nine patients and unilateral in one (Pt 15), inconstantly involving other areas (Fig. 1). Perisylvian involvement was accompanied in all by severe disruption of the sulcal pattern, with a vertically-oriented and extended Sylvian fissure. Associated findings included microcephaly in 7/10 and thick corpus callosum in 4/10 patients (Table 1, Fig. 1). Two subjects with polymicrogyria had repeated brain MRI studies that showed no signs of progressive changes.

Severe and progressive brain atrophy was instead documented in two patients, without polymicrogyria (Pts 2 and 8, Supplementary Fig. 1). In the ten remaining patients, brain MRI was normal or showed mild atrophic changes, and remained so in the two who were scanned twice (Pts 9 and 10).

Neuropathological brain examination

In Patient 11, with a heterozygous *ATP1A3* mutation (A3-K764del), and in Patient 23, with a homozygous *ATP1A2* frameshift mutation (A2-R279G*4), we performed post-mortem neuropathological examination and compared findings (Fig. 2 and 3).

The brain of Patient 11 appeared small for the age of four postnatal months (brain weight not available). The surface gyri were abnormal, mostly small and irregular, but with apparent

pachygyria of pericentral cortex bilaterally, and bilateral widening of the central sulcus (Fig. 2A-C). In slices, the corpus callosum was present but small at the genu and was truncated with lack of midline crossing at the level of the posterior body and splenium, thus forming Probst bundles (Fig. 2G). The regions of surface pachygyria showed abnormally thick cortical gray matter (Fig. 2D,E). Hemispheric white matter was also reduced. The basal ganglia and thalami appeared relatively spared, with almost normal size. The cerebellar folia showed no obvious defects. The cerebellar dentate nuclei and the inferior olives had simplified morphology, and no arcuate nuclei were detected. Histology revealed that the macroscopically pachygyric cortex was thick, disorganized, and partially covered by rinds of leptomeningeal glioneuronal heterotopia (Fig. 2F,G). Histology also demonstrated that the macroscopic appearance of pachygyria actually corresponded to disorganized layers with some features of classic four-layered polymicrogyria (arrowheads, Fig. 2F,G); the pachygyric appearance was conferred in part by the rind of leptomeningeal heterotopia. Some areas exhibited more definitive features of polymicrogyria (arrows, Fig. 2F,G), while other areas showed essentially normal cortical lamination. Overall, these findings indicated a variable malformation of cortical development affecting central regions more severely that was also associated with malformations of brainstem and cerebellar nuclei.

The brain of Patient 23 was very small for the age of 33 gestational weeks (91.5 g; expected 220 g). Surface gyri were difficult to assess due to adherent meninges with subarachnoid hemorrhage (agonal) and congested blood vessels (Fig. 3A,B). Midline section revealed that the corpus callosum was small but present, including the splenium (arrow Fig. 3B). The cerebellum was moderately hypoplastic, with reduced foliation (Fig. 3C). Coronal slices through the hemispheres revealed severe hypoplasia of gray and white structures, as well as moderate enlargement of the posterior lateral ventricles (i.e. colpocephaly: Fig. 3D-F). The cortical gyri were diffusely small with extensive folding, suggestive of polymicrogyria, except for the hippocampus, which appeared relatively normal bilaterally (arrows, Fig. 3E). Histology confirmed diffuse polymicrogyria throughout the cortex except in the hippocampus, which displayed relatively normal lamination (Fig. 3G,H). Leptomeningeal glioneuronal heterotopia were widespread over the external surface of the hemispheres (Fig. 3I). Histology also revealed abundant focal calcifications (or mineralization) involving cerebral gray and white matter, leptomeninges and blood vessels (arrows, Fig. 3G-L). Some blood vessels had abnormally thick walls (intimal hyperplasia) as well as mineralizations (Fig. 3L). Also, the cerebellar deep nuclei were dysplastic, and the pyramidal tracts were severely hypoplastic (not shown).

Genetic findings

We identified 19 heterozygous mutations of *ATPIA2* (N=5) or *ATPIA3* (N=14; Table 1) including 15 missense substitutions, three *in-frame* deletions, and one insertion. All 19 mutations affected highly conserved residues among both orthologs and paralogs of *ATPIA2* and *ATPIA3* (Table 1, Supplementary Fig. 2) and were interpreted as pathogenic based on both *in silico* analysis using sequence data and the functional studies described below. Two mutations (A2-G366A and A3-S361P) were recurrent, occurring in two individuals each. The mutations occurred *de novo* in 20/22 patients and were inherited in two individuals from one family (Pts 14-15: A3-D887Y). The latter was inherited across three generations from a reportedly healthy man to his daughter (Pt15) and grandson (Pt14). None of the mutations were present in either GnomAD or our internal dataset.

Analysis of the variant allele frequency (VAF) showed that 21/22 mutations were constitutional and one mosaic with VAF 26.2%. Eleven heterozygous mutations were *novel* (*ATPIA2* N=2; *ATPIA3* N=9; Table 1). Of the eight mutations previously reported, three were associated with FHM (Pt6: A2-R908Q) or AHC (Pt10: A3-D609Y; Pt13: A3-D801N) (De Vries *et al.*, 2007; Heinzen *et al.*, 2012; Rosewich *et al.*, 2012; Marzin *et al.*, 2018). The mosaic mutations found in our series (Pt21: A3-F857del) was reported as a constitutional mutation with no clinical details in one individual (Retterer *et al.*, 2016). Four additional mutations found in Patients 1, 3, 16 and 22 reported here had been mentioned in previous series within which these patients had been included (Panagiotakaki *et al.*, 2015; Parrini *et al.*, 2017; Ueda *et al.*, 2018; Burgess *et al.*, 2019). No additional potentially pathogenic mutations were identified in the 20 patients with available WES/WGS data and in the two examined by TGP (Pts 2 and 5).

Homology modeling and structural analysis

Of the 19 mutations in our cohort, eight *ATPIA3* mutations, but only two *ATPIA2* mutations, affected the transmembrane helices M3 (A3-L292R, A2-I293M), M4 (A3-G316V, A2-C341F), M5 (A3-K764del, A3-P775R), M6 (A3-D801N), M7 (A3-F857del), M8 (A3-L924P), and M10 (A3-D992dup) (Fig. 4 and Supplementary Fig. 3). The predicted structural impacts of all mutations in our cohort are detailed in Supplementary Table 1 and illustrated in Supplementary Fig. 4-10. A3-D801N has previously been shown to impair Na⁺ and K⁺ transport as D801 is known to directly bind Na⁺ and K⁺ at both sites I and II (Weigand *et al.*, 2014; Li *et al.*, 2015; Holm *et al.*, 2016). A3-L924P is predicted to break the M8 helix, thereby indirectly disturbing the interaction of the juxtaposed D923 with Na⁺ at site III (Arystarkhova *et al.*, 2019). The

mutations A3-L292R, A2-I293M, A3-G316V, A2-C341F, A3-K764del, A3-P775R, A3-L924P, and A3-D992dup found in transmembrane helices and A3-P972del in the L8-9 loop connecting the transmembrane helices M8 and M9 are predicted to affect the ion binding sites indirectly. Four mutations affected the P domain, which contains the phosphorylation site (A2-G366A, A2-R593Q, A3-S361P, and A3-D609Y). A3-D609Y replaces the aspartate of the conserved TGD motif critical for ATP binding (Holm *et al.*, 2016). The remaining four mutations (A2-R908Q, A3-D887Y, A3-L888P, A3-G893W) affected the L7-8 extracellular loop between transmembrane helices M7 and M8, which interacts with the extracellular domain of the β -subunit. Hence, these mutations are predicted to interfere with the α - β interaction crucial to expression in the plasma membrane. These four mutations were all associated with polymicrogyria. A3-G893W introduces a bulky tryptophan corresponding to the glycine of the SYGQ motif at the interface with the β -subunit. A3-F857del is likely to affect the interaction between M7 and the transmembrane helix of the β -subunit. No mutations involved the N-terminal third of the protein including M1-M2 and the A domain.

Functional characterization of *ATPIA2-A3* heterozygous mutations

The primary function of ATP driven NKA pumps is to rapidly exchange three intracellular Na^+ ions for two extracellular K^+ ions. In the presence of ATP and intracellular Na^+ , the ATP-NKA pump in its E1 state forms a phosphorylated intermediate (E1P) that changes configuration from the E1P to E2P state, exposing Na^+ to the extracellular space. In the presence of extracellular K^+ , three Na^+ are released and two K^+ bound (Fig. 5D). The phosphorylated intermediate (E2P) is hydrolyzed to the E2 state which equilibrates to the E1 state in the presence of intracellular ATP, delivering two K^+ to the intracellular space.

Among the Cos-1 cell lines transfected with the 14 mutations we tested, only three *ATPIA2* and two *ATPIA3* mutants retained the 5–10% wild type NKA pump activity required for cell survival under ouabain selection (Holm *et al.*, 2016). The remaining two *ATPIA2* and seven *ATPIA3* mutants could not support cell growth in stable transfections, indicating that they lacked NKA pump activity or were not expressed in the plasma membrane (Table 2 and Supplementary Table 1). Hence, we analysed these mutants by transient transfection into COS-1 cells using siRNA to knock down the endogenous NKA pump, as described previously (Nielsen *et al.*, 2019).

Among the five stably expressed mutants retaining transport activity (cell survival), only A2-I293M and A2-R593Q showed phosphorylation levels >50% wild-type, whereas levels of A2-R908Q, A3-P972del, and A3-D887Y were 26-35% wild-type (Fig. 5A, Table 2). However, the

turnover rate (rate of Pi liberation per active site in the presence of both Na⁺ and K⁺) was markedly reduced for A2-I293M (27% wild-type) and A2-R593Q (42% wild-type) (Fig. 5B, Table 2). Hence, the NKA pump activity calculated by multiplying the phosphorylation level by the turnover rate was markedly reduced for all five mutants (17-36% wild type), thus accounting for the pathogenic effects of all five stably expressed mutations (Table 2).

Among the nine remaining mutants that could only be transiently expressed because of lack of NKA pump activity (Fig. 5C), the phosphorylation levels of A2-G366A (61%), A3-L292R (61%), and A3-G316V (70%) indicated that they were expressed in the plasma membrane and retained the ability to bind Na⁺ and ATP, despite their inability to undergo the complete transport cycle.

To explore the Na⁺- and K⁺-binding properties of the mutants, we took advantage of the Na⁺- and K⁺-dependence of NKA phosphorylation and pump activity, which could be studied for the stably as well as the transiently expressed mutants showing robust phosphorylation. The effects of mutations on the E1-E2 and E1P-E2P conformational changes (cf. reaction cycle in Fig. 5D) are summarized in Fig. 6A,B, Supplementary Fig. 11, and 12, with full text presentation in the Supplementary Materials. The very low or undetectable phosphorylation (expression) levels in the remaining six mutants (A2-C341F, A3-S361P, A3-K764del, A3-P775R, A3-L888P, and A3-P992dup), prevented further study of their phosphorylation properties (Fig. 5C).

In brief, the mutations in the transmembrane helices for which the ion binding properties could be examined (M3: A2-I293M and A3-L292R, M4: A3-G316V, Supplementary Fig. 4 and 9), profoundly interfered with Na⁺ and/or K⁺ binding in various ways. Na⁺ binding was also disturbed by one of the mutations in the P-domain (A2-G366A, Supplementary Fig. 6) and the mutation in the L9-10 loop (A3-P972del, Supplementary Fig. 10). In addition, A2-G366A disturbed K⁺ binding, as the E2P phosphoenzyme intermediate of this mutant was completely insensitive to K⁺. The M3 mutant (A2-I293M, Supplementary Fig. 4) had a strong conformational shift in favor of E1/E1P explaining the reduced turnover rate. A similar, but less strong conformational shift was seen for the P-domain mutation near the ATP binding site (A2-R593Q, Supplementary Fig. 7). The remaining mutations in transmembrane helices (A2-C341F, A3-K764del, A3-P775R, and A3-D992dup, Supplementary Fig. 5, 9, and 10) resulted in low or undetectable phosphorylation levels, either due to inability to react with Na⁺ and ATP to form a phosphoenzyme, or lack of expression of the mutant in the plasma membrane. The same was the case for the P-domain mutation (A3-S361P) located five residues from the phosphorylated aspartate (Supplementary Fig. 6). Mutations in the L7-8 loop, interacting with the β -subunit crucial to expression in the plasma membrane (Supplementary Fig. 8), also

reduced the phosphorylation level, either partially (A3-D887Y and A2-R908Q) or completely (A3-L888P), most likely due to reduced expression.

In synthesis, in every patient whose mutations were tested at least one of the assays used showed severe impairment, as summarized in Table 2. The 11 mutations not supporting cell growth in culture were associated with the most severe clinical phenotype, while the five mutations supporting cell growth were associated with more variable clinical phenotypes.

DISCUSSION

Since the first reports of *ATPIA2* and *ATPIA3* mutations in 2003-2004 (De Fusco *et al.*, 2003; De Carvalho Aguiar *et al.*, 2004) more than 200 mutations (N=92 *ATPIA2*, N=136 *ATPIA3*) have been identified [Human Gene Mutation Database (HGMD) Professional 2018.3, <https://portal.biobase-international.com>, last accessed June 2020]. Autosomal dominant disorders associated with *ATPIA3* mutations have been conceptualized as a phenotypic continuum that includes RDP, AHC, CAPOS, RECA, and DEE (Rosewich *et al.*, 2014; Dard *et al.*, 2015; Paciorkowski *et al.*, 2015). *ATPIA2* mutations have been associated with FHM and, in a single family, AHC (Bassi *et al.*, 2004; Swoboda *et al.*, 2004), defining a much narrower and less severe phenotype than *ATPIA3* (Fig. 7).

Here we describe 22 individuals with heterozygous *ATPIA2* or *ATPIA3* mutations associated with developmental encephalopathies manifesting most often as early-onset DEE, and associated with frequent early lethality (in 32%) and polymicrogyria (in 45%). Clinical and functional findings assign these novel, ‘profound’ phenotypes to the existing spectrum of disorders associated with heterozygous *ATPIA2/A3* mutations and demonstrate that severely impaired Na⁺,K⁺-pump function can disrupt brain morphogenesis.

Combining our report of 19 mutations (11 novel) with all prior reports, we estimate that about 5% of mutations in *ATPIA2* and 12% in *ATPIA3* are associated with the severe and novel phenotypes that we describe in this series. Notably, a few of these mutations were associated with more than one phenotype (Fig. 7).

Epilepsy

Epilepsy occurs in about 50% of patients with AHC and 15-30% of those with FHM (Deprez *et al.*, 2008; Heinzen *et al.*, 2012; Rosewich *et al.*, 2012; Prontera *et al.*, 2018). In our cohort, which was assembled based on clinical features of developmental encephalopathy, epilepsy occurred in 21 of 22 patients (95%), with neonatal or early infantile onset in most and episodes

of status epilepticus in 10 (45%). Status epilepticus has been reported to occur in up to 40% of patients with *ATPIA3*-AHC (Panagiotakaki *et al.*, 2015) but is a less frequent feature in *ATPIA2*-FHM (Deprez *et al.*, 2008; Prontera *et al.*, 2018). The occurrence of multiple seizure types, especially multifocal seizures manifested as EIMFS, in most patients indicates widespread epileptogenesis and brain dysfunction. Patients 3 and 4 exhibited a remarkably severe phenotype among those with *ATPIA2* mutations reported so far, manifesting neonatal onset super-refractory status epilepticus featuring prolonged apneic episodes. Both patients died within the first year of life without achieving developmental or motor skills. Prolonged seizure-related apneic episodes were a recurrent feature in five additional individuals, all exhibiting *ATPIA3* mutations. In two further patients with *ATPIA3* mutations, similar apneic episodes lacked any electrographic correlate and were classified as central apnea. In these patients, structure of the brainstem was intact, suggesting a disturbance of respiratory system regulation. Respiratory disturbances have been described in *ATPIA3*-AHC (Rosewich *et al.*, 2014). Biallelic *ATPIA2* mutations have also been associated with respiratory failure due to absence of spontaneous respiratory effort (Chatron *et al.*, 2019; Monteiro *et al.*, 2020) resembling knockout *Atp1a2* or *Atp1a3* mice, whose defective respiratory rhythm generation was attributed to failed Cl⁻ clearance through the K-Cl transporter (KCC2) in brainstem postsynaptic neurons (Ikeda *et al.*, 2003, 2017). The KCC2 transporter relies on the K⁺ gradient created by the NKA to pump Cl⁻ out of the cells. The same pathophysiological mechanism might cause the nonepileptic episodic respiratory disturbances in Patients 14 and 18.

Patients with *ATPIA3*-related disease are at increased risk of exhibiting dynamic ECG abnormalities, a finding substantiated by the multiple cardiac rhythm abnormalities observed in the murine *Atp1a3* model (Balestrini *et al.*, 2020). However, while sudden seizure-related cardiac death has been induced in murine *Atp1a3*-related disease, premature mortality remained limited to 2% in the international AHC-*ATPIA3* registry cohort over a 20 years period (Rosewich *et al.*, 2017), mainly as a consequence of accidental events or respiratory complications of status epilepticus. In our series, a short QT interval, an ECG abnormality which is potentially predisposing to life threatening arrhythmia, was present in one patient (Pt 13) and was the only abnormal finding observed among 19 patients whose ECGs were available for inspection. This patient's mutation, the A3-D801N, a highly recurrent AH mutation, was also present in one patient with AH and short QT reported by Balestrini *et al.* (Balestrini *et al.*, 2020). The six patients with *ATPIA3* mutations who died prematurely in our series had normal ECGs. These patients died either as a consequence of an intercurrent respiratory infection or during status epilepticus after progressive worsening of their conditions. These circumstances

of death were not consistent with a sudden cardiac event but it cannot be excluded that a compromised cardiac function might have contributed to these patients' vulnerability.

Brain MRI abnormalities and neuropathological findings

Polymicrogyria, which we observed with consistent features in ten patients (45%), is a novel phenotype for heterozygous *ATPIA2* and *ATPIA3* mutations. It is possible that previously reported patients may not have had adequate MRI imaging and thus subtle alterations of the cortical folding might have been overlooked in older studies. In addition, phenotype-guided genetic testing, largely applied in the past, might have prevented novel malformation phenotypes from being found.

In one qualitative MRI study, brain and cerebellar atrophy were reported in up to 50% of patients with *ATPIA3*-AHC (Sasaki *et al.*, 2017). Microcephaly with rapidly progressive brain atrophy was described in a single patient with *ATPIA3*-related DEE (Paciorkowski *et al.*, 2015). Two quantitative MRI studies in small series confirmed reduced total brain volume, with prevalent white matter involvement (Severino *et al.*, 2020) and mild, possibly age related, cerebellar atrophy (Ghusayni *et al.*, 2020).

Polymicrogyria is etiologically heterogeneous and variable in topography (Guerrini and Dobyns, 2014). In this series, the malformation was either limited to the perisylvian cortex or more diffuse but perisylvian predominant. Its characteristics shared similarities with those observed with mutations in several developmental genes (the microcephaly gene *WDR62*, multiple tubulin genes, the PIK3CA-AKT pathway associated *PIK3R2* gene) but recently also associated with the ion channel genes *SCN3A* (Smith *et al.*, 2018; Zaman *et al.*, 2020) and, in more severe forms, *GRIN1* and *GRIN2B* (Platzer *et al.*, 2017; Fry *et al.*, 2018).

Mutations of *SCN3A* were initially associated with non-malformation epilepsy and DEE (MIM #617935; MIM #617938), and more recently with polymicrogyria (Smith *et al.*, 2018; Zaman *et al.*, 2020). However, mutations associated with polymicrogyria proved to be gain-of-function resulting in increased non-inactivating persistent Na⁺ currents (I-Na_p). Changes in the sodium flux in glia and neurons may reverse Na⁺/Ca²⁺ exchangers triggering calcium waves (Smith *et al.*, 2018; Zaman *et al.*, 2020).

In *GRIN1*-associated polymicrogyria, gain-of-function mutations causing hyperactivation of NMDA receptors increase intracellular Ca²⁺, which was predicted to induce polymicrogyria either by causing increased cell death during foetal brain development (excitotoxicity) or by activating signalling pathways such as PI3K-AKT (Fry *et al.*, 2018). A similar mechanism

would be at play with *GRIN2B* mutations (Smith and Walsh, 2020). Altered NMDA receptor-mediated calcium mobilization disturbs neuronal migration in a mouse model of Zellweger syndrome, a rare metabolic disorder featuring a polymicrogyria-like cortical malformation (Gressens *et al.*, 2000). The altered functioning of the NKA pump provides further evidence that changes in ion homeostasis during embryogenesis may disrupt cortical development (Smith and Walsh, 2020).

One child from a large family segregating FHM (A2-R348P) was reported to have lissencephaly with microcephaly and retinal dysplasia, likely an unrelated phenotype (Pelzer *et al.*, 2017). One of the mutations found in our series has been reported in about 40% of individuals with AHC (Pt13: A3-D801N) with no brain malformation reported (Rosewich *et al.*, 2012). Different phenotypes associated to the same mutation are not new to *ATPIA3*. The D923N mutation is recurrent in RDP but has also been observed in one family with four affected individuals with AH (Roubergue *et al.*, 2013). These authors postulated that these clinical syndromes represent the different expressions of the same disorder and that the specific *ATPIA3* mutation is not the only determinant of clinical expression, implying that genetic, epigenetic, and environmental factors may all influence clinical expression of *ATPIA3* related disease. The A2-R908Q mutation was associated with early onset epileptic encephalopathy in one patient in our series and with familial hemiplegic migraine in multiple unrelated individuals in the literature (De Vries *et al.*, 2007; Roth *et al.*, 2014; Blicher *et al.*, 2016), demonstrating that phenotypic heterogeneity is not limited to *ATPIA3* mutations.

We observed variable expressivity for polymicrogyria with one mutation in our series, in which two unrelated individuals carrying the same *ATPIA3* mutation (Pts 9 and 20: A3-S361P) had early onset DEE and microcephaly, associated with polymicrogyria and alternating hemiplegia only in one (Pt20). We also observed incomplete penetrance and variable expressivity within a single family in which the proband (Pt14: A3-D887Y) had early onset DEE and bilateral polymicrogyria, his mother (Pt15) had migraine, mild intellectual disability and unilateral polymicrogyria, and the maternal grandfather had no reported symptoms and a normal brain MRI despite carrying a germline mutation. Incomplete penetrance and variable expressivity have also been observed with *SCN3A*-associated polymicrogyria (Smith *et al.*, 2018). Similarly, *GRIN1* mutations even within the same functional domain can result in DEE with normal MRI or polymicrogyria (Fry *et al.*, 2018).

Neuropathological study of the whole brain in Patients 11 (A3-K764del) and 23 (homozygous A2-R279Gfs*4), displayed substantially similar findings. The most obvious similarities were

small size of the hemispheres with widespread polymicrogyria covered by extensive leptomeningeal glioneuronal heterotopia, confirmed histologically in both brains. Also, the white matter was atrophic and the corpus callosum small, suggesting that cortical axons were deficient. The most striking difference between the two brains were the abundant mineralizations seen in the brain and blood vessels of Patient 23, which were not observed in Patient 11. Extensive vascular and parenchymal mineralization was also reported in previous clinical and pathological studies of patients with polymicrogyria and biallelic *ATPIA2* mutations (Chatron *et al.*, 2019). These findings suggest that *ATPIA2* may be important for development and function of both neural and vascular tissue in the brain.

The known expression patterns of *ATPIA2* and *ATPIA3* support the microcephaly and polymicrogyria seen in our series (mouse: <http://www.informatics.jax.org>; human: <http://www.hdbr.org/expression>). In developing mouse brain, *Atp1a2* is highly expressed in neural progenitors and meninges, then persists after birth in glial cells (McGrail *et al.*, 1991; Herrera *et al.*, 1994; Moseley *et al.*, 2003). *Atp1a3* is also expressed in neural progenitors but not in meninges and persists after birth in postnatal neurons (McGrail *et al.*, 1991; Herrera *et al.*, 1994). Thus, both genes could be implicated in direct injury to radial glia and migrating neurons. In sum, the expression patterns of *ATPIA2/A3* in developing brain combined with observations in two brains from our series support a mainly neural (radial glia, progenitors, migrating neurons) pathogenesis that may be compounded by meningeal and vascular abnormalities. No obvious brain anatomical defects have been reported in *ATPIA2/A3* mouse models (Ikeda *et al.*, 2003, 2017). However, mouse models are not particularly suitable to unveil abnormal cortical folding and defective cortical lamination might have remained unnoticed as no specific studies seem to have investigated it.

Different studies have suggested a direct link between the Na⁺,K⁺-ATPase and signal transduction pathways involving, among others, the Src family kinases, and PI3K, which has been implicated in a spectrum of brain malformations. According to these studies, the transmembrane NKA pump would act as a scaffold, tethering signalling proteins together into distinct cellular compartments, thus contributing to the modulation of signal transduction within the cell (Reinhard *et al.*, 2013).

Structural/functional considerations

A clustering of AHC-associated *ATPIA3* mutations in transmembrane domains 2-9 has been previously reported (Rosewich *et al.*, 2014; Holm *et al.*, 2016). Conversely, FHM-associated *ATPIA2* mutations and RDP-associated *ATPIA3* mutations are scattered throughout the protein (Rosewich *et al.*, 2014; Holm *et al.*, 2016).

In our cohort we observed an enrichment of *ATPIA3* mutations in transmembrane domains M3-M10 clustered around the ion binding sites (8/14; Supplementary Fig. 3), as previously noted for AHC-associated mutations, suggesting that the most severe *ATPIA3*-related phenotypes may be associated with this location (Sweadner *et al.*, 2019). There was no clustering distribution of *ATPIA2* mutations in our series, although the A2-G366A mutation, affecting the P domain, was recurrent in two unrelated patients with super-refractory status epilepticus who died prematurely (Pts 3,4).

Most of the mutations found in our cohort result in severe functional defects based on both disruption of protein structure and biochemical analysis. Many of the mutations replace or insert bulky and/or charged residues such as aromatic amino acids, proline or arginine with smaller or less charged residues, while a few simply delete or duplicate a residue. All 14 of the mutations we tested caused reduced NKA pump activity in the COS-1 cellular model. In nine mutants the NKA pump activity was too low for survival of the transfected COS-1 cells, substantiating the 'profound' phenotypes featuring early death, DEE, progressive brain atrophy and polymicrogyria observed in most patients carrying these mutations (Table 2). The very low pump activity results from severely reduced expression level, inability to form a phosphoenzyme or, for the phosphorylatable mutants A3-L292R, A3-G316V and A2-G366A, a severe reduction in Na⁺ and/or K⁺ affinity. The remaining five mutations caused reduced (17-36%) activity that was sufficient for cell growth, attributed to either reduced expression level in the plasma membrane (A2-R908Q, A3-P972del, and A3-D887Y), or an E1P shift of the E1P-E2P conformational equilibrium (A2-I293M, A2-R593Q).

Based on the impaired NKA pump activity observed in the COS-1 cells, where only the mutant NKA is expressed, we classify the mutations in our cohort as loss-of-function, including those mutants for which the impaired pump activity is due to reduced plasma membrane targeting, as previously indicated for A2-R908Q (Tavraz *et al.*, 2009).

Dominant negative effects, which have previously been suggested for A3-D801N (Pt3), A3-E815K and A3-G947R (Li *et al.*, 2015) may also be contributing to the severe phenotype in our series. A number of factors argue against haploinsufficiency as the main pathogenetic mechanism, including absence of phenotypic manifestations in carrier parents, similarities of the neuropathological polymicrogyria phenotype with that observed with biallelic mutations

[Pt23, (Chatron *et al.*, 2019)] and the nonmalformative phenotypes observed in individuals with large deletions involving *ATP1A2/A3* (DECIPHER, <https://decipher.sanger.ac.uk/>; ClinVar, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar/>). Misfolding of the mutant α -subunit and allele competition for the β -subunit might also contribute to deleteriousness of *ATP1A3* mutations and their phenotypic heterogeneity (Arystarkhova *et al.*, 2019).

Sweadner *et al.* (Sweadner *et al.*, 2019) suggested that genes that only diverged slightly after past duplications, such as *ATP1A2* and *ATP1A3*, would be expected to harbor similar pathogenic mutations, but observed that only relatively few mutations affected the corresponding amino acids in these two genes. Our study provides additional examples of mutations affecting homologous residues in *ATP1A2* and *ATP1A3* (Supplementary Table 1). The *ATP1A2* glycine 366 (A2-G366), which is mutated in Patients 3 and 4 (A2-G366A) with early lethal phenotypes, corresponds to the G358 residue in *ATP1A3* mutated in a newborn with seizures and progressive brain atrophy who died prematurely (G358V) (Paciorkowski *et al.*, 2015). Different *de novo* substitutions of A2-G366 have been reported in one patient with refractory epilepsy (A2-G366V) (Liu *et al.*, 2018) and in another with a nonspecific neurodevelopmental disorder (A2-G366C) (McRae *et al.*, 2017). A2-G366, or its equivalent in *ATP1A3*, is located in the P-domain at the junction between the P1-helix and the P1- β -strand leading directly to the phosphorylated active site aspartate of the DKTGT motif (Supplementary Fig. 6). The glycine is important for the direction of this β strand. In COS-1 cells transfected with the A3-G366A, the NKA showed a 5-fold reduction in Na^+ affinity and a highly reduced apparent K^+ affinity too, with lack of transport activity due to lack of K^+ -induced dephosphorylation of E2P.

Genotype-phenotype analysis

The phenotypes observed in our cohort were predominately severe, with short survival (death at 0-3 years) observed in 7/22 (32%), severe congenital or postnatal microcephaly in 10/22 (45%), polymicrogyria in 10/22 (45%), and severe or profound early developmental delay or intellectual disability in 14/18 (78%) individuals. We tested 14 mutations from 17 patients and next separated our patient cohort into two groups based on COS-1 cell survival in ouabain selection pressure (Table 2). Group one included 11 patients harbouring 9 different mutations, all resulting in lack of cell survival; we observed early mortality in 5/11 (45%), severe microcephaly in 6/11 (55%), polymicrogyria in 5/11 (45%) and severe or profound intellectual disability in 8/9 (89%) patients. Group 2 included six patients whose mutations were associated with cell survival; we found early mortality and severe microcephaly in only 1/6 (17%) each,

polymicrogyria in 3/6 (50%) and severe or profound intellectual disability in 2/6 (33%) patients. A comparison of the two groups suggests a trend toward more severe phenotype in Group 1, but the differences were not statistically significant due to small numbers (Fisher's Exact Test). Further, all of the phenotypes in both groups were relatively severe, which fits with our finding of severe functional defects in various experimental paradigms for all mutations (Table 2).

For example, seven children (five from Group 1, one from Group 2, and a further patient with the untested A3-G893W) died at 0-3 years with profound encephalopathies classified as DEE. In Group 1, two individuals without polymicrogyria carried the severe A2-G366A mutation, while the remaining three all had polymicrogyria with mutations affecting the transmembrane helices (A3-L292R, A3-K764del, and A3-D992dup) and causing severe impairment of NKA pump activity. A3-L292R caused severe reduction of Na⁺ and K⁺ affinity, compatible with the location of the bulky, positively charged arginine substituent in position to repel Na⁺ and K⁺ at their binding sites (Supplementary Fig. 9). For A3-K764del and A3-D992dup, phosphorylation and expression were very low or undetectable, most likely caused by misfolding and/or disruption of Na⁺ binding, as these residues are involved in an intricate hydrogen bonding network that is essential for positioning of the transmembrane helices and C-terminus forming the fold for Na⁺ binding at site III (Supplementary Fig. 10).

The remaining 15 subjects survived infancy although one later died at 14 years. We tested ten mutations from this group, including five (A2-C341F, A3-G316V, A3-S361P, A3-P775R, A3-L888P) that resulted in loss of NKA pump activity as indicated by lack of COS-1 cell survival. The six children harbouring these five mutations all had severe phenotypes that included intractable epilepsy and severe intellectual disability, variably associated with microcephaly, polymicrogyria and alternating hemiplegia (A3-L888P and A3-S361P), severe hypotonia, and/or progressive brain atrophy (A2-C341F, A3-G316V, A3-S361P). The two patients with alternating hemiplegia in this group (Pts 16 and 20) were the only ones to manifest this disorder in the entire series. However, recognition of attacks may have been hampered by severe hypotonia and frequent seizures in the other children. In Pt8:A3-G316V, the low pump activity was associated with low K⁺ affinity, compatible with insertion of a bulky valine close to the ion binding sites (Supplementary Fig. 9). Phosphorylation and expression were very low or undetectable for A2-C341F, A3-S361P, A3-P775R, and A3-L888P. For A3-S361P, the lack of phosphorylation most likely results from redirection of the β -strand leading to the phosphorylated aspartate by insertion of a proline five residues before the aspartate (Supplementary Fig. 6). For A2-C341F and A3-P775R, the inserted bulky side chains appear

to disturb ion binding and helix packing in the membrane, especially when charged arginine is involved (Supplementary Fig. 5 and 9). A3-L888P inserts a proline redirecting the L7-8 loop, predicted to disrupt the interaction between the α - and β -subunits, which should prevent expression in the plasma membrane (Supplementary Fig. 8).

The remaining five mutations resulted in partially conserved NKA pump activity allowing long term COS-1 cell survival. In the six subjects harbouring these mutations, the phenotypes were of variable severity. Three patients (Pt6: A2-R908Q; Pt14-15: A3-D887Y; Pt18: A3-P972del) had severe phenotypes that overlap with those associated with COS-1 lethal mutations, including severe hypotonia and polymicrogyria. In COS-1 cells, these mutations led to reduced expression in the plasma membrane by interference with the α - β interaction (Supplementary Fig. 8) leading to retention of immature protein in the endoplasmic reticulum and/or decreased stability. The ATP1A3 residue homologous to A2-R908 is targeted by an AHC mutation (A3-R901T) (Holm *et al.*, 2016) and the ATP1A2 residue homologous to A3-G893 is targeted by a hemiplegic migraine mutation (A2-G900R) (Deprez *et al.*, 2008). The remaining three patients had less severe phenotypes consisting of mild-moderate intellectual disability with mild focal epilepsy (Pt1: A2-I293M; Pt5: A2-R593Q) or unilateral polymicrogyria and migraine (Pt15: A3-D887Y). The less severe phenotypes associated with A2-I293M and A2-R593Q may be related to their near normal expression level, which suggests a relatively stable protein, combined with retention of NKA pump activity, albeit with reduced maximal turnover rate.

Patient 21 carried the A3-F857del in 26.2% of WES reads. Mosaicism for *ATP1A3* mutations has been reported in a single AHC patient with VAF 44% and a mild phenotype and in six asymptomatic parents of AHC probands (VAF <18.82%) (Yang *et al.*, 2019). The phenotype of Patient 21 was severe in spite of the mosaic state of the mutation which is likely to affect the interaction between M7 and the transmembrane helix of the β subunit.

Conclusion

This series links profound early lethal phenotypes with COS-1 lethal mutations, but also reveals a continuum of phenotypic severity, in which both severe and milder phenotypes can be associated with mutations partially sparing NKA pump function, while polymicrogyria is distributed across mutations of variable effect. The molecular diagnostic yield of polymicrogyria is low, with multiple genes accounting for a small number of diagnoses each, and a relevant number of patients resulting from nongenetic, mainly vascular or infective, prenatal causes (Guerrini and Dobyns, 2014; Mirzaa *et al.*, 2015; Park *et al.*, 2020). The proportion of patients with polymicrogyria related to *ATP1A2/A3* remains unknown since

available NGS studies on MCDs have been either performed with gene panels which included neither of the two genes (Oegema *et al.*, 2020) or carrying out WES in small series in which no pathogenic variants in either gene emerged (Mirzaa *et al.*, 2015; Wiszniewski *et al.*, 2018). This study widens the clinical spectrum of ATP1A2/A3-opathies to include profound epilepsy phenotypes, with and without associated polymicrogyria. Inclusion of *ATP1A2/A3*, in virtual panels used to interrogate WES/WGS data and in targeted-gene diagnostic panels for polymicrogyria and DEE will clarify the magnitude of their role in large series with these disorders.

Contributors

RG, BV and WBD conceived the study and coordinated the experimental design of the research. AV, SB, EP, ZP, RSM, CB, GL, KLH, EEP, DM, EB, AVH, SS, VL, GiCi, CJC, GrCo, MS, KC, GM, JCS, IES, WBD, and RG participated in genetic or clinical data acquisition and in the interpretation of results relevant to their domain of interest. HNN, RH and BV performed and interpreted functional experiments and structural analyses. RFH and AS acquired and interpreted neuropathological data. AV, RFH, BV, WBD, and RG drafted the manuscript and coordinated its finalisation. All authors critically reviewed the manuscript and approved the final draft.

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Appendix 1

ATP1A2/A3-collaborators. Full details are provided in the Supplementary material.

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Legend to figures

Figure 1 – Brain MRI in 9 patients with polymicrogyria. From top to bottom, representative brain MRI findings in Patients 6, 7, 11-17 and 20 with an indication of the mutations and age at which imaging was performed. For each patient four cuts are presented, which include axial (column A), coronal (column B), sagittal through the sylvian fissure (column C), and sagittal through the midline (column D) images. Sequences are at 1.5 to 3T and include T1-weighted, T2 weighted and fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) images. All patients have polymicrogyria with abnormal cortical infoldings and packed microgyri, combined with abnormal sulcation. A recurrent feature, present in all patients, is an abnormal sylvian fissure with thickened cortex, pronounced infolding and vertically oriented axis. These abnormalities are better visible in the A column (enlarged sylvian space), B column (infolding) and C column (cortical thickening and verticalized sylvian fissure). There are some differences in individual patients. In Patient 6, polymicrogyria is diffuse and more prominent posteriorly. In Patient 7, the cortical abnormality is asymmetrical, due to a smaller right hemisphere. In Patient 11 too, there is asymmetry with the right hemisphere being more severely affected and smaller. In Patients 13, 14, 16 and 17, polymicrogyria is almost exclusively bilateral perisylvian, sparing the remaining cortex. In Patient 15 too, who is the mother of Patient 14, the cortical abnormality is perisylvian but unilateral only involving the right hemisphere. In Patient 17, there is diffuse polymicrogyria with more severe perisylvian involvement. In line D, midline cuts show thickening of the corpus callosum in Patients 6, 14 and 15. There is some degree of vermian hypoplasia in Patients 7 and 17.

Figure 2 - Neuropathology of patient 11, age 4 months (A3-K764del). (A-C) Macroscopic views of the brain from posterior (A), right (B), and left (C) sides demonstrated overall small cerebral hemispheres, with externally apparent pachygyria (asterisks) involving pericentral cortex bilaterally. (D, E) Coronal slices through anterior (D) and middle (E) regions of the hemispheres showed thick cortex corresponding to externally apparent pachygyria (asterisks), and thin but intact genu of the corpus callosum (white arrow, D). (F, G) Histology of the brain slices demonstrated leptomenigeal glioneuronal heterotopia (black arrowheads) covering cortex that appeared externally pachygyric, but histologically showed features of 4-layered polymicrogyria, also seen in other cortical areas (black arrows). Callosal fibers did not cross the midline posteriorly, but instead formed Probst bundles (PB).

Figure 3 - Neuropathology of patient 23, age 1 day (A2-R279Gfs4*, homozygous).

Macroscopic brain abnormalities (A-F). (A) Left brain, lateral view. Blood vessels were congested; the leptomeninges contained subarachnoid haemorrhage (agonal) and were adherent to the brain surface. (B) Right hemisphere, medial view. The corpus callosum was thin (white arrow). (C) Brainstem and right cerebellum, medial view. The cerebellum was moderately hypoplastic. (D, E) Coronal slices of brain, level of amygdala (D) and anterior hippocampus (E). The basal ganglia and thalamus were moderately hypoplastic; the cortex was diffusely polymicrogyric, except for the hippocampi (black arrows), which appeared relatively well-formed. (F) The occipital lobes (coronal slices) exhibited polymicrogyria and moderate colpocephaly. Histopathology (H&E; G-N) (G) Frontal cortex, coronal section (midline right). The cortex was diffusely polymicrogyric, had an attached external rind of leptomeningeal glioneuronal heterotopia, and contained focal calcifications (arrows). The corpus callosum (CC) was small, but crossed the midline. (H) Medial temporal lobe, coronal section. The hippocampus was well-formed, including the dentate gyrus (DG), while neocortex was polymicrogyric. Focal calcifications (arrows) were noted in deep white matter. (I) Leptomeningeal glioneuronal heterotopia (Het) covered much of the cortical surface. Note focal parenchymal calcifications (arrows). (J) Leptomeninges with focal calcifications (arrows). (K) Cortical blood vessel with mineralized walls (arrows). (L) Meningeal blood vessel with medial calcifications (arrows), and intimal hyperplasia possibly due to thrombosis and recanalization. Scale bars: (A) 1 cm for (A-F); (G), 1 mm for (G,H); (I), 100 μm for (I,J); 50 μm for (K,L).

Figure 4: Overview of the structural location of ATP1A2 and ATP1A3 disease mutations in the cohort

The NKA α -subunit consists of three major cytoplasmic domains A (“actuator”), N (“nucleotide-binding”), and P (“phosphorylation”) linked to a membrane domain composed of ten transmembrane helices (M1-M10) with their intervening loops on both membrane sides. The β -subunit (PDB ID 3WGV, chain B, teal color) consists of a transmembrane helix βm and an extracellular domain that interacts with the α -subunit loop connecting M7 and M8 (L7-8 loop). Amino acid residues targeted by the mutations in the cohort are shown in blue (ATP1A2 mutations) and red (ATP1A3 mutations) in the structure of the ATP1A1 α -subunit in E1 form (PDB ID 3WGV, chain A, grey color) with 3Na^+ (golden spheres labelled I, II, and III according to common nomenclature) and ADP with phosphate analog AlF_4 and the phosphorylated aspartate in green.

Figure 5: Relative phosphorylation/expression and turnover rate for ATPase activity with NKA reaction cycle

(A) Phosphorylation level of stably expressed ATP1A2 and ATP1A3 wild type and mutants. The phosphorylation level (pmol/mg total plasma membrane protein) is shown in % of wild type. Phosphorylation was determined under stoichiometric conditions, thus reflecting the expression level (“active site concentration”). (B) Turnover rate (min^{-1}) determined by relating the maximum NKA activity to the phosphorylation level. (C) Phosphorylation level of transiently expressed ATP1A2 and ATP1A3 wild type and mutants determined as described for (A). The NKA activity per mg total plasma membrane protein, calculated by multiplying the turnover rate by the phosphorylation level, was 17% (A2-I293M), 36% (A2-R593Q), 22% (A2-R908Q), 30% (A3-P972del), and 33% (A3-D887Y), relative to wild-type, indicating that the function of these mutants was substantially impaired despite their ability to support cell growth. (D) Reaction cycle of NKA. E1 and E1P are Na^+ selective conformations, whereas E2 and E2P are K^+ selective conformations. Phosphorylation by ATP (indicated by “P”). The cytoplasmic and extracellular sides are indicated by c and e, respectively, see detailed description in supplementary legend to figure 5 (Supplementary Materials) (Holm *et al.*, 2016).

Figure 6: Na^+ and K^+ affinity of ATP1A2/A3 mutants

(A) Na^+ affinity determined from Na^+ activation of phosphorylation. The binding of three Na^+ to the E1 form activates phosphorylation from ATP. Phosphorylation was measured at the indicated concentrations of Na^+ . Symbols with error bars represent mean \pm SD. Each line represents the best fit of a Hill equation. The apparent Na^+ affinities ($K_{0.5}$ values) and Hill coefficients (n_H) were as follows. Stable expression (upper panels): A2-wt (wild-type), $534 \pm 52 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 2.0$); A2-I293M, $2790 \pm 592 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 1.7$); A2-R593Q, $384 \pm 24 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 2.6$); A2-R908Q, $601 \pm 81 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 1.7$); A3-wt, $916 \pm 105 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 2.4$); A3-D887Y, $1260 \pm 93 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 2.1$); A3-P972del, $1331 \pm 303 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 1.2$). Transient expression (lower panels): A2-wt, $595 \pm 80 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 2.5$); A2-G366A, $3079 \pm 192 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 1.3$); A3-wt, $1120 \pm 127 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 2.1$); A3-L292R, $3013 \pm 254 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 1.9$); A3-G316V, $272 \pm 47 \mu\text{M}$ ($n_H = 1.3$). The apparent Na^+ affinity was reduced 3- to 5-fold ($K_{0.5}$ increased) for A2-I293M, A2-G366A, and A3-L292R, and increased 4-fold for A3-G316V ($K_{0.5}$ decreased). For A3-P972del, the cooperativity of Na^+ binding at the three sites was severely reduced (Hill coefficient 1.2 vs. 2.4 for the wild-type). (B) K^+ affinity determined from K^+ inhibition of phosphorylation. Accumulation of phosphoenzyme is inhibited by K^+ , because K^+ activates dephosphorylation of E2P and competes with Na^+ for binding to E1 (cf. reaction cycle in Fig. 5). Phosphorylation

was measured at the indicated concentrations of K^+ on transiently expressed NKA enzyme. Symbols with error bars represent mean \pm SD. Each line represents the best fit of the Hill equation for inhibitory ligand binding (Nielsen *et al.*, 2019). The apparent K^+ affinities ($K_{0.5}$ values) were as follows: A2-wt, $188 \pm 43 \mu\text{M}$; A2-G366A, $>100 \text{ mM}$; A3-wt, $281 \pm 63 \mu\text{M}$; A3-L292R, $4570 \pm 700 \mu\text{M}$; A3-G316V, $>10 \text{ mM}$. Hence, A3-L292R and A3-G316V showed 16- and >35 -fold reduction of apparent K^+ affinity, and A2-G366A was totally insensitive to K^+ .

Figure 7 – Distribution of ATP1A2/A3 mutations across their associated phenotypes.

The pie charts show the distribution of heterozygous mutations of *ATP1A2* (left) and *ATP1A3* (right) across their associated phenotypes. We identified 92 *ATP1A2* and 136 *ATP1A3* heterozygous mutations in the Human Gene Mutation Database (<https://portal.biobase-international.com>), and stratified them based on the reported phenotypes, adding to previously published data the 11 novel mutations (2 in *ATP1A2* and 9 in *ATP1A3*) we reported in this series. Collectively, up to 5% of *ATP1A2* (6/94) and 12% of *ATP1A3* (18/145) mutations can be associated with developmental and epileptic encephalopathy. Polymicrogyria can be associated with 1% of *ATP1A2* and 5.5% of *ATP1A3* mutations (yellow-dashed area). Abbreviations: AHC, alternating hemiplegia of childhood; DYT, dystonia; DEE, developmental and epileptic encephalopathy (this term includes epileptic encephalopathies and developmental encephalopathies with epilepsy); FHM, familial hemiplegic migraine; PMG, polymicrogyria; RDP, rapid-onset dystonia-parkinsonism; RP, rare phenotypes (this sub-group includes CAPOS, RECA, ataxia and non-specified nervous system abnormalities).

Table 1

	<i>ATPIA2</i> , heterozygous						<i>ATPIA3</i> , heterozygous		
<i>Patient Nr/sex</i>	1/M	2/M	3/M	4/F	5/M	6/M	7/F	8/F	9/F
Mutation (protein)/ abbreviation	p.(Ile293Met)/A2-I293M	p.(Cys341Phe)/A2-C341F	p.(Gly366Ala)**/A2-G366A	p.(Gly366Ala)**/A2-G366A	p.(Arg593Gln)/A2-R593Q	p.(Arg908Gln)/A2-R908Q	p.(Leu292Arg)/A3-L292R	p.(Gly316Val)/A3-G316V	p.(Ser361Pro)**/A3-S361P
Inherited/ De novo/type of analysis	De novo/WES	De novo/TGP	De novo/WES	De novo/WES	De novo/TGP	De novo/WES	De novo/WGS	De novo/WES	De novo/WES
Age at last evaluation #	12y	5y	1y, deceased (respiratory complications of status epilepticus)	1m3w, deceased (respiratory complications of status epilepticus)	8y	11y	2m, deceased (respiratory complications of status epilepticus)	6y	7y
Prenatal/perinatal findings	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Dizygotic twin (twin unaffected)	Caesarean section at 38w because of oligohydramnios	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Antenatal 'hiccuph'. Apgar 3/6/6	Unremarkable	Unremarkable
Age at seizure onset/type/severity	18m/focal dyscognitive, left unilateral clonic/initially frequent; seizure free since age 5y	3w/tonic spasms, migrating focal seizures/severe	1m/prolonged migrating focal seizures with apnea, cyanosis and hypertonus evolving to super-refractory status epilepticus	10d/prolonged migrating focal seizures evolving to super-refractory status epilepticus	8y/generalised TC with prolonged post-ictal confusion/recent onset	8y/focal onset with bilateral posturing/rare	At birth/migrating focal seizures with apnea/almost continuous seizures, status epilepticus/severe	4y/migrating focal and generalised seizures/severe	5m/focal temporal status epilepticus with ictal vomiting at onset, hemiconic/severe
Interictal EEG	Bilateral occipital discharges	Slow background, multifocal sharp waves	Burst suppression, multifocal discharges	Slow background activity, multifocal discharges	NA	Continuous bilateral fronto-temporal and multifocal discharges	Multifocal discharges	Slow background, multifocal discharges	Slow background, multifocal discharges

	<i>ATPIA2</i> , heterozygous						<i>ATPIA3</i> , heterozygous		
<i>Patient Nr/sex</i>	1/M	2/M	3/M	4/F	5/M	6/M	7/F	8/F	9/F
Brain MRI: age/findings	18m/bilateral peritrigonal high signal intensity	1m/ thin corpus callosum, frontal and cerebellar atrophy; 13m/ worsening of atrophy, dilated ventricles	1m/normal	1m/normal	8y/normal	3y/bilateral perisylvian polymicrogyria, thickened corpus callosum	4d/ extensive bilateral, perisylvian predominant, polymicrogyria	7m/diffuse brain, brainstem and cerebellar atrophy, thin corpus callosum; 3y/worsening of atrophy	8m and 30m/normal
Microcephaly (OFC < -2SD)	No	No	No	Yes, postnatal (-2SD)	No	Yes, postnatal (-2.5SD)	Yes, postnatal (-2.4SD)	No	Yes, postnatal (-2.8SD)
Other Neurological Features	Moderate developmental delay/ID, ADHD, dubious episodes of left sided hemiparesis likely postictal	Severe developmental delay, nonverbal, severe axial hypotonia, dyskinetic quadripareisis	Profound delay, severe hypotonia	Profound delay, severe hypotonia, poor eye contact	No	Moderate developmental delay, hypotonic quadripareisis	Profound delay, severe hypotonia	Profound delay, hypotonic quadripareisis	Moderate developmental delay
Additional Clinical findings and ECG	Sleep apnea (obstructive?/central?), cyclic vomiting; ECG unavailable	No; ECG: normal	No; ECG: normal	Down syndrome with complex congenital heart disease; ECG: normal	No; ECG unavailable	No; ECG: normal	Right ventricular hypertrophy	No; ECG: normal	No; ECG: normal
Novel/Ref. (for previously reported mutations)	(Ueda <i>et al.</i> , 2018)	Novel	(Parrini <i>et al.</i> , 2017)	(Parrini <i>et al.</i> , 2017)	Novel	(De Vries <i>et al.</i> , 2007)	Novel	Novel	Novel

Table 1 (continues)

	<i>ATPIA3</i> , heterozygous								
<i>Patient Nr/sex</i>	10/M	11/F	12/M	13/M	14/M	15/F	16/M	17/F	18/F
Mutation (protein)/abbreviation	p.(Asp609Tyr)/A3-D609Y	p.(Lys764del)/A3-K764del	p.(Pro775Arg)/A3-P775R	p.(Asp801Asn)/A3-D801N	p.(Asp887Tyr)/A3-D887Y	p.(Asp887Tyr)/A3-D887Y	p.(Leu888Pro)/A3-L888P	p.(Gly893Trp)/A3-G893W	p.(Pro972del)/A3-P972del
Inherited/De novo/type of analysis	De novo/WE S	De novo/W ES	De novo/W ES	De novo/WE S	Inherited (mat)/W ES	Inherited (pat)/WE S	De novo/W ES	De novo/W ES	De novo/W ES
Age at last evaluation #	14y, deceased (respiratory complications of status epilepticus)	4m, deceased (respiratory complications of status epilepticus)	12y	3y	7y	32y	28y	10d, deceased (respiratory complications of status epilepticus)	2y6m, deceased (intercurrent respiratory infection)
Prenatal/perinatal findings	Unremarkable	Prenatal US at 32w: micrognathia, prefrontal edema, reduced fetal movements. Apgar 2/5/7	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Born at term by Caesarean section because of maternal bleeding
Age at seizure onset/severity	2m/focal clonic-tonic, tonic posturing and sweating, dyscognitive with nystagmus, episodes of status epilepticus/severe	9d/migrating focal seizures with apnea, hypertonus, and eye deviation, super-refractory status epilepticus/severe	2y/tonic seizures with cyanosis/severe	At birth/multifocal seizures, eye deviation, tonic posturing, episodes of status epilepticus/severe	3y/generalised tonic during sleep/moderately severe	No seizures	1m/hypotonia and cyanosis; 3y/absence with eyelid myoclonia/severe	At birth/neonatal seizures with apnea, cyanosis and hypertonus, evolving to status epilepticus/severe	2w/severe epilepsy (semiology unspecified)

	<i>ATPIA3, heterozygous</i>								
<i>Patient Nr/sex</i>	10/M	11/F	12/M	13/M	14/M	15/F	16/M	17/F	18/F
Interictal EEG	Slow background, multifocal discharges	Burst suppression and multifocal discharges	Multifocal discharges	Multifocal discharges	Background with beta activity, multifocal discharges	Right temporal slow and sharp wave activity	Focal and generalized discharges, photoparoxysmal response	Multifocal discharges	EEG details missing
Brain MRI: age/findings	13y/mild bilateral frontotemporal atrophy	2m/diffuse polymicrogyria, dilated ventricles	8y/normal	1d/extensive, bilateral, perisylvian predominant, polymicrogyria	1y and 3y/bilateral extensive, perisylvian predominant polymicrogyria, thick corpus callosum	30y/right perisylvian polymicrogyria, thick corpus callosum	3m, 1y, 5y, 8y, 17y and 25y/bilateral extensive perisylvian predominant polymicrogyria; no signs of progression	2d/bilateral extensive, perisylvian predominant polymicrogyria	2m/normal
Microcephaly (OFC <-2SD)	No	Yes, congenital (-3SD)	No	Yes, postnatal (-2SD)	No	No	No	Yes, congenital (SD not available)	No
Other Neurological Features	Profound developmental delay, hypotonic-dyskinetic quadripareisis, optic atrophy	Severe developmental delay, hypotonic quadriparesis, absent ABR	Severe developmental delay, hypotonic quadriparesis	Severe developmental delay, severe axial hypotonia	Severe developmental delay, hypotonic quadriparesis, central apnoea	Mild intellectual disability and dyspraxia, migraine with somatosensory aura	Severe intellectual disability; alternating hemiplegia attacks since age 5m with good response to flunarizine	Irritability, limb hypertonus, abnormal neonatal reflexes	Severe developmental delay, dyskinetic quadriparesis, central apnoea

		<i>ATPIA3</i> , heterozygous							
<i>Patient Nr/sex</i>	10/M	11/F	12/M	13/M	14/M	15/F	16/M	17/F	18/F
Additional Clinical findings and ECG	Drug-induced (valproate) renal Fanconi syndrome; ECG: normal	Pierre-Robin sequence; ECG: normal	No; ECG: normal	Short QT interval, unusual ST segment in 12 lead ECG, with two normal Holter ECGs	Hypogenetic right lung with mild right ventricular hypertrophy and stomach malrotation; ECG: normal	No; ECG unavailable	No; ECG: normal	High pitched cry; ECG: normal	No; ECG: normal
Novel/Ref. (for previously reported mutations)	(Marzin <i>et al.</i> , 2018)	Novel	Novel	(Rosewich <i>et al.</i> , 2012)	Novel	Novel	(Panagiota <i>et al.</i> , 2015)	Novel	Novel

Table 1 (continues)

	<i>ATPIA3</i> , heterozygous				<i>ATPIA2</i> , homozygous
<i>Patient Nr/sex</i>	19/M	20/F	21/F	22/F	23/F
Mutation (protein)/abbreviation	p.(Asp992dup)/A3-D992dup	p.(Ser361Pro)**/A3-S361P	p.(Phe857del)/A3-F857del	p.(Leu924Pro)/A3-L924P	p.(Arg279Glyfs*4)/A2-R279Gfs*4
Inherited/De novo/type of analysis	De novo/WES	De novo/WES	De novo (mosaic)/WES	De novo/WES	Inherited (biparental)/WES
Age at last evaluation#	3w, deceased (progressive worsening of the general conditions during status epilepticus)	12m	18y	4y7m	1d, deceased (progressive respiratory insufficiency)
Prenatal/perinatal findings	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Unremarkable	Delivery complicated by meconium aspiration	First trimester: increased nuchal translucency; second trimester: polyhydramnios, IUGR, fetal hydrops, microcephaly, clenched hands, and abnormal fetal movements consistent with seizure activity
Age at seizure onset/type/severity	At birth/focal motor with tonic posturing, evolving to status epilepticus/severe	3m/focal clonic, bilateral tonic posturing with apnea/controlled since age 5m	Day 1/hiccoughs, stiffening and abducting; 2m/left- focal; 2y/ tonic, oral automatisms, apnea, severe clusters >30/day, often evolving into spasms; 5y/tonic, atonic, migrating focal seizures, focal impaired awareness; 19y/focal, tonic, spasms/severe	6w/ multifocal seizures; 4y/epileptic spasms. For most of life daily use of emergency antiseizure medications and bag+mask ventilation because of compromising focal seizures or focal status epilepticus/severe	At birth/neonatal seizures

	<i>ATP1A3</i> , heterozygous				<i>ATP1A2</i> , homozygous
<i>Patient Nr/sex</i>	19/M	20/F	21/F	22/F	23/F
Interictal EEG	NA	3-7m/slow background, more prominent on the right	8y/poorly organised background, bilateral asynchronous epileptiform discharges; 18y/multifocal discharges	10w/normal background, multifocal discharges; 1-4y/slow background multifocal discharges	NA
Brain MRI: age/findings	1d/abnormality of thalamus morphology, bilateral, polymicrogyria more severe anteriorly	3m/bilateral perisylvian polymicrogyria	5y/mild atrophy with small right hippocampus; bilateral anterior delayed myelination	2m/normal	MRI not available; Cranial CT: scan ventriculomegaly, diffuse calcifications and poor gyral formation
Microcephaly (OFC <-2SD)	Yes, postnatal (SD not available)	Yes, congenital (-3.2SD)	No	Yes, postnatal (-2.6SD)	Yes, congenital
Other Neurological Features	Hypotonic quadriparesis	Axial hypotonia, quadriparesis; alternating hemiplegia attacks since age 7m, flunarizine started at 12m	Severe intellectual disability with regression: babbled at 12m and ceased at 5y, walked at 4y but became unstable; reluctant to walk and non-verbal at 18y	Severe-profound developmental delay, not able to grasp, inconsistent visual attention, no head control, no oral feeding	No spontaneous respiratory drive; generalised four limb contractures
Additional Clinical findings and ECG	No; ECG: normal	Congenital hip dysplasia; ECG: normal	Constipation, PEG, fundoplication, precocious puberty, mild scoliosis, divergent strabismus; ECG: normal	Gastrostomy fed, constipation, sialorrhea, osteopenia with pathologic fracture, hip dysplasia; ECG: normal	Hypertelorism, proptotic eyes with shallow orbits, periorbital edema, high arched palate and a short neck
Novel/Ref. (for previously reported mutations)	Novel	Novel	(Retterer <i>et al.</i> , 2016)	(Arystarkhova <i>et al.</i> , 2019)	(Monteiro <i>et al.</i> , 2020)

Table 1 - Clinical features in our cohort. Patients 1-19 are ordered by c.DNA. The position of Patients 20-22 at the end of the table reflects their inclusion in this series at a late stage. #For deceased patients, the cause of death is reported in brackets. The c.DNA positions refer to the reference transcripts NM_000702.4 (for *ATP1A2*) and NM_152296.5 (for *ATP1A3*). Abbreviations and symbols: **, recurrent mutation identified in >1 unrelated patients from this cohort; d, days; w, weeks; m, months; y, years; ABR, auditory brainstem response; ADHD, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; ID, intellectual disability; IPS, intermittent photic stimulation; IUGR, intrauterine growth restriction; NA, not available/not applicable; PEG, percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy; OFC, occipital frontal circumference; TC, tonic-clonic; TGP, targeted-gene panel; US, ultrasound; WES, whole-exome sequencing; WGS, whole-genome sequencing.

For Peer Review

Table 2

Patient/Mutation			Phenotype					Location/Function									
Pt N	Gene	Variant	Died 0-3y	DD/ID	MIC (subtype)	PMG	AH	Structural location	Cell survival in culture (under ouabain selection)	Phosphorylation	Max TO rate	NKA activity/mg membrane protein	Na ⁺ affinity	Na ⁺ /K ⁺ selectivity	K ⁺ affinity	Conformational change E1-E2	Conformational change E1P-E2P
Group 1 - Variant does not support cell survival in culture (this study; N=9 mutations in 11 patients)																	
2	ATP1A2	A2-C341F	No	SEV	No	No	No	M4	No	10-15%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	ATP1A2	A2-G366A	Yes	SEV	No	No	No	P	No	61%	..	..	↓ 3-5 fold	..	↓ >15 fold	..	shift E1P→→E2P
4	ATP1A2	A2-G366A	Yes	SEV	MIC (postnatal)*	No	No	P	No	61%	..	..	↓ 3-5 fold	..	↓ >15 fold	..	shift E1P→→E2P
7	ATP1A3	A3-L292R	Yes	SEV	MIC (postnatal)**	Yes	No	M3	No	61%	..	..	↓ 3-5 fold	..	↓ >15 fold	..	..
8	ATP1A3	A3-G316V	No	SEV	No	No	No	M4	No	70%	..	..	↑ 4 fold	..	↓ >15 fold	..	..
9	ATP1A3	A3-S361P	No	MOD	MIC (postnatal)**	No	No	P	No	10-15%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	ATP1A3	A3-S361P	No	NA	MIC (congenital)**	Yes	Yes	P	No	10-15%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	ATP1A3	A3-K764del	Yes	SEV	MIC (congenital)**	Yes	No	M5	No	10-15%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	ATP1A3	A3-P775R	No	SEV	No	No	No	M5	No	~0%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	ATP1A3	A3-L888P	No	SEV	No	Yes	Yes	L7-8	No	~0%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	ATP1A3	A3-D992dup	Yes	NA	MIC (postnatal)	Yes	No	M10	No	~0%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			5 of 11	8 of 9 SEV	6 of 11	5 of 11	2 of 11										
Group 2 - Variant does support cell survival in culture (this study; N=5 mutations in 6 patients)																	
1	ATP1A2	A2-I293M	No	MOD	No	No	No	M3	Yes	>50%	27 %	~17%	↓ 3-5 fold	↓	..	shift E2→→E1	shift E2P→→E1P

5	ATP1 A2	A2- R593Q	No	No	No	No	No	P	Yes	>50%	42 %	~36%	~wild- type	↓	..	shift E2→E1	shift E2P→E1P
6	ATP1 A2	A2- R908Q	No	MOD	MIC (postnatal)**	Yes	No	L7-8	Yes	~26%	84 %	~22%	~wild- type	..	..	shift E1→E2	..
14	ATP1 A3	A3- D887Y	No	SEV	No	Yes	No	L7-8	Yes	~35%	95 %	~33%	~wild- type	↓	..	shift E2→E1	..
15	ATP1 A3	A3- D887Y	No	MILD	No	Yes	No	L7-8	Yes	~35%	95 %	~33%	~wild- type	↓	..	shift E2→E1	..
18	ATP1 A3	A3- P972del	Yes	SEV	No	No	No	L9-10	Yes	~35%	85 %	~30%	↓ slightly	↑	..	shift E1→E2	shift E2P→E1P
			1 of 6	2 of 6 SEV	1 of 6	3 of 6	0 of 6										

Table 2 – Schematic representation of the main clinical features in our cohort with structural location and functional effect of the corresponding mutations. We separated the 17 patients (14 mutations) for whom experimental data were available from this study into two groups based on COS-1 cell survival under ouabain selection pressure. The mutations are distributed across the following locations: phosphorylation domain (P), transmembrane helices (M3-10) and their intervening loops (L). Nine different aspect of the NKA pump function investigated by at least one of the different experimental approaches are showed. Abbreviations and symbols: AH, alternating hemiplegia; DD/ID, developmental delay/intellectual disability; MIC, microcephaly (*= -2 SD; **= >-3SD; no asterisk means there is microcephaly but SD are unknown); MOD, moderate; NA, not applicable/not available; PMG, polymicrogyria; Pt, patient; SEV, severe; TO, turnover.

Supplementary Materials

***ATP1A2-* and *ATP1A3-*associated early profound epileptic encephalopathy and polymicrogyria**

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Supplementary Materials and Methods

MRI investigations

All patients underwent standard brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) as part of their routine clinical care. Data were acquired using 1.5-T or 3-T systems, with T1-weighted, T2-weighted, and fluid attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) sequences in axial, sagittal, and coronal planes at the respective centers. We used the term polymicrogyria to designate a developmental abnormality of the cerebral cortex characterized on MRI by an abnormal cortical folding, with an excessive number of abnormally small gyri, areas of infolding, variably associated with shallow sulci, thickened cortex and abnormal sulcation (Guerrini and Dobyns, 2014).

Neuropathological brain examination

We removed the brain of Patients 11 and 23 within 48 hours after death and fixed them in 70% ethanol (Patient 11) or 10% formalin (Patient 23) according to standard procedures. After macroscopic examination, we embedded representative samples of fixed brain in paraffin, sectioned at 6 μm , and mounted them on glass slides, using standard protocols for Hematoxylin and eosin (H-E), Luxol fast blue (LFB), and cresyl violet (Nissl) staining. We acquired brightfield images using a Carl Zeiss Axio Imager Z1 microscope equipped with motorized stage and MosaiX software (Zeiss, USA), photographed digitally images, and processed them using Photoshop (Adobe, San Jose, CA, USA) to optimize brightness, contrast, and resolution.

Genetic investigations

We performed trio-based whole exome sequencing (WES) in Patients 1, 3, 4, 6-22, and target-enrichment gene-panel analysis (TGP) in Patients 2, and 5. Methods for TGP are reported in reference (Møller *et al.*, 2015). For WES library preparation and target enrichment we used either the SureSelectXT Clinical Research Exome or the SureSelectXT Human All Exon v6 kit (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA). We sequenced the captured DNA libraries by a paired-end protocol on Illumina sequencers (HiSeq4000 or NextSeq550, Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA) to obtain an average coverage of above 80x, with 97.6% of target bases covered at least 10x. We performed bioinformatics analysis by standard procedures. Briefly, we aligned the sequencing reads to the GRCh37/hg19 human genome reference assembly by the BWA software package (Li and Durbin, 2009) and used the GATK suite for base quality score recalibration, realignment of insertion/deletions (InDels), and variant calling, according to GATK Best Practices recommendations (DePristo *et al.*, 2011). For the annotation and filtering of exonic/splice-site single-nucleotide variants (SNVs) and coding InDels we used commercially available software (VarSeq, Golden Helix, Inc v1.4.6; Varvis, Limbus Medical Technologies), focusing on variants with minor allele frequency (MAF) lower than 0.01 in the GnomAD database (<http://gnomad.broadinstitute.org/>). We further excluded population-specific variants by interrogating our internal database (WES data from over 900 patients with DEE and 200 healthy parents) and evaluated the potential functional impact of SNVs and InDels by the pre-computed genomic variants score from dbNSFP (Liu *et al.*, 2011), which was integrated in the annotation pipeline. We also

manually interrogated *in-silico* prediction tools (Schwarz *et al.*, 2010; Jagadeesh *et al.*, 2016; Rentzsch *et al.*, 2019), as well as evolutionary conservation scores (Cooper *et al.*, 2005; Pollard *et al.*, 2010). For selected variants, we visually inspected the quality of reads alignment by using the Integrative Genomics Viewer (Thorvaldsdóttir *et al.*, 2013) and then proceeded to validation and segregation analysis by Sanger sequencing (primers and conditions available on request). Patient 7 was studied by whole-genome sequencing (WGS) as reported elsewhere (Palmer *et al.*, 2018). The possible contribution of known MCD genes to the phenotype was excluded by interrogating NGS data generated by WGS and WES in all patients. Variants were classified according to the recommendation of the ACMG (American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics) (Richards *et al.*, 2015), and reported following the guidelines of the Human Genome Variation Society (HGVS, <http://www.hgvs.org/mutnomen>). For cDNA numbering: nucleotide numbering uses +1 as the A of the ATG translation initiation codon in the reference sequence (Accession numbers: *ATPIA2*, NM_000702.4; *ATPIA3*, NM_152296.5). We submitted all novel variants to the publicly available database DECIPHER (<http://decipher.sanger.ac.uk>).

To calculate the relative percentage of mutations associated with DEE/PMG we searched the Human Gene Mutation Database (HGMD Professional, last accessed June 2020) for previously reported mutations in *ATPIA2* and *ATPIA3*. We focused on heterozygous mutations classified as DM (disease causing mutations) by the HGMD curators (Stenson *et al.*, 2017), and stratified them based on the reported phenotype.

Homology modeling and structural analysis

To show the evolutionary conservation of the mutated residues, we obtained the protein sequence alignment of human *ATPIA2* and *ATPIA3*, their paralogs *ATPIA1* and *ATPIA4*, and their orthologs in nine different species (*Pan troglodytes*, *Rattus norvegicus*, *Sus scrofa*, *Canis familiaris*, *Gallus gallus*, *Xenopus laevis*, *Danio rerio*, *Drosophila melanogaster*, *Caenorabditis elegans*) by using Clustal Omega (Sievers *et al.*, 2011). Because the atomic structures of the *ATPIA2* and *ATPIA3* isoforms of NKA have not been determined, the structural analysis of the mutations was based on the available high-resolution crystal structures of the $\alpha\beta\gamma$ protein complex in Na⁺-bound E1 form (PDB ID 3WGV, chain A) (Kanai *et al.*, 2013) and K⁺-bound E2 form (PDB ID 2ZXE) (Shinoda *et al.*, 2009) as previously reported (Holm *et al.*, 2016) using Pymol (Schrödinger, 2018).

Functional characterization of *ATPIA2/A3* heterozygous mutations

A number of assays have been developed to determine the function of mutant NKA pumps expressed in cell culture, including measurements of cell survival under ouabain selection, Na⁺ and K⁺ affinity and Na⁺-K⁺ specificity, expression level (active site concentration) and turnover rate, and distribution of the E1 and E2 states. We used several of these methods to investigate the functional consequences of 14 mutations (Table 2 and Supplementary Table 1) (Toustrup-Jensen *et al.*, 2014; Nielsen *et al.*, 2019; Roenn *et al.*, 2019). We did not further characterize A3-D609Y, A3-D801N, A3-G893W, and A3-L924P as their impact is already well understood as mentioned above, and A3-F857del because Patient 21 was included in this series at a late stage.

Briefly, the mutations were introduced into full-length cDNA encoding ouabain-resistant human $\alpha 2$ - and $\alpha 3$ -isoforms, and the wild-type and mutant cDNA constructs were transfected into COS-1 cells. We examined whether the mutants could be stably expressed in the cells under ouabain selection pressure. In this method, the ouabain-

sensitive endogenous NKA pump is silenced by adding ouabain to the COS-1 cell culture, and the survival of the cells therefore depends on the functional capability of the exogenous mutant enzyme, because Na^+ and K^+ transport is mandatory for cell viability. Hence, under these conditions stable cell lines expressing the exogenous NKA can be isolated if the exogenous enzyme retains at least 5–10% of wild-type activity (Holm *et al.*, 2016). Where absence of NKA pump activity precluded cell survival and thus the isolation of a stable cell line, we transiently expressed mutant and wild-type constructs by transfection of the COS-1 cells in the presence of siRNA to knock down the endogenous NKA as previously described (Nielsen *et al.*, 2019). The siRNA used targeted the mRNA corresponding to part of the ouabain-binding site of the endogenous NKA, which is located in the extracellular loop between transmembrane helices M1 and M2. The presence of the correct mutation was verified by full-length sequencing of all the DNA constructs before transfection and by sequencing genomic DNA from the isolated stable cell line. Irrespective of whether mutants were stably or transiently expressed, we analysed the function of the expressed enzyme on plasma membranes isolated by differential centrifugation and made leaky by treatment with alamethicin to allow access of incubation media from both sides of the membrane. The NKA pump activity of the isolated stably transfected cell lines was studied on the isolated leaky plasma membranes at 37 °C by following the liberation of Pi using the Baginski colorimetric method (Baginski *et al.*, 1967). The medium contained 30 mM histidine (pH 7.4), 1 mM EGTA, 3 mM MgCl_2 , and 10 μM ouabain to inhibit the endogenous COS-1 cell NKA, together with varying Na^+ , K^+ , and ATP concentrations as described below. For background subtraction, similar measurements were carried out in the presence of 10 mM ouabain (inhibiting all NKA activity). For maximum NKA pump activity used to calculate the turnover rate, the additions were 130 mM NaCl, 20 mM KCl, 3 mM ATP. For K^+ dependence of NKA pump activity, the additions were 40 mM NaCl, 3 mM ATP, and varying concentrations of KCl. For ATP dependence of NKA activity, the additions were 130 mM NaCl, 20 mM KCl, and varying concentrations of ATP.

We performed phosphorylation studies with $[\gamma\text{-}^{32}\text{P}]\text{ATP}$ on the leaky membranes as previously described (Toustrup-Jensen *et al.*, 2014; Nielsen *et al.*, 2019; Roenn *et al.*, 2019). For Na^+ dependence of phosphorylation, the reaction was carried out for 10 s at 0 °C with 2 μM $[\gamma\text{-}^{32}\text{P}]\text{ATP}$ in 20 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 3 mM MgCl_2 , 1 mM EGTA, 20 μg oligomycin/ml (to prevent dephosphorylation), ouabain to inhibit the endogenous COS-1 cell NKA, and varying concentrations of Na^+ (and NMG^+ to maintain constant ionic strength) with Cl⁻. The phosphorylation level determined under stoichiometric conditions, i.e. at a saturating Na^+ concentration of 150 mM, reflects the expression level (“active site concentration”) and was used for calculating the turnover rate by relating the maximum NKA pump activity to the active site concentration. For K^+ dependence, phosphorylation was carried out for 10 s at 0 °C with 2 μM $[\gamma\text{-}^{32}\text{P}]\text{ATP}$ in 20 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 50 mM NaCl, 3 mM MgCl_2 , 1 mM EGTA, ouabain to inhibit the endogenous COS-1 cell NKA, and various concentrations of KCl (with choline chloride to maintain a constant ionic strength). In these experiments, oligomycin was absent to allow dephosphorylation. Shift of the distribution between the phosphoenzyme conformations E1P and E2P was determined by ADP-sensitivity of the phosphoenzyme. To this end, phosphorylation was carried out by incubation with 2 μM $[\gamma\text{-}^{32}\text{P}]\text{ATP}$ for 5 s at 0 °C in 20 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 50 mM NaCl, 3 mM MgCl_2 , 1 mM EGTA, and ouabain to inhibit the endogenous enzyme. To induce dephosphorylation, 2.5 mM ADP with 1 mM ATP (non-radioactive) was added followed by termination of the reaction at various time intervals. In all phosphorylation experiments, the ouabain concentration added was 10 μM for the stably expressed NKA and 100 μM for the transiently expressed NKA to make sure that the endogenous enzyme (making up a larger fraction of the total amount of NKA in this case) did not contribute

to the results. Phosphorylation was terminated by acid quenching, and the acid-precipitated ^{32}P -labelled phosphoenzyme was separated by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and quantified by phosphor imaging. We performed all experiments independently at least three times, using different preparations of isolated plasma membranes for each mutant and wild-type. Data points shown in figures are mean values with standard deviation (SD) indicated by error bars. The SigmaPlot program (SPSS, Inc.) was used to fit relevant equations to data points using non-linear regression as previously described (Nielsen *et al.*, 2019). We determined the apparent affinities ($K_{0.5}$ values, ligand concentration giving half-maximum effect) Hill coefficients (n_H) by fitting the Hill equation to each independent set of data points, followed by calculation of the mean values and SD shown in figure legends. The lines shown in the figures represent the best fit to all data points.

For Peer Review

Supplementary Results

Functional characterization of *ATP1A2-A3* heterozygous mutations - Na⁺- and K⁺-binding properties

Phosphorylation of the NKA pump requires the binding of three Na⁺ ions at the transport sites of the E1 form, which activates the transfer of the γ -phosphoryl group from ATP to NKA forming the E1P phosphorylated intermediate (cf. reaction cycle in Fig. 5D). To address the affinity for Na⁺, we examined the Na⁺ dependence of phosphorylation in all the stably expressed mutants and the transiently expressed mutants showing robust phosphorylation (Fig. 6A). A marked 3- to 5-fold reduction of the apparent Na⁺ affinity (increase of $K_{0.5}$) was observed for A2-I293M, A2-G366A, and A3-L292R, whereas A3-G316V showed a 4-fold increase of apparent Na⁺ affinity (decrease of $K_{0.5}$), albeit with a reduced cooperativity of Na⁺ binding (Hill coefficient 1.3 vs. 2.1 for the wild-type). For A2-R593Q, A2-R908Q, and A3-D887Y, the apparent Na⁺ affinity was close to wild-type. A3-P972del likewise exhibited only slightly reduced apparent Na⁺ affinity, but the cooperativity of Na⁺ binding at the three sites was severely reduced (Hill coefficient 1.2 vs. 2.4 for the wild-type).

Dephosphorylation of NKA, liberating inorganic phosphate, occurs when two K⁺ ions bind to the phosphorylated intermediate in the E2P form (reactions 5 and 6 in Fig. 5D). The K⁺ binding properties of the stably expressed mutants showing NKA pump activity (A2-I293M, A2-R593Q, A2-R908Q, A3-P972del, and A3-D887Y) were addressed by determining the K⁺ dependence of NKA pump activity (figure S10), which for all these mutants indicated wild-type-like or slightly higher apparent K⁺ affinity for activation. The K⁺ concentration dependence of the wild-type shows in addition to the activation phase reflecting K⁺ binding to the E2P phosphoenzyme intermediate also an inhibition phase at high K⁺ concentrations, reflecting competition of K⁺ with Na⁺ for the E1 sites (Toustrup-Jensen *et al.*, 2014) This inhibition was more pronounced for A2-I293M, A2-R593Q, and A3-D887Y, relative to wild-type, indicating a reduced Na⁺/K⁺ selectivity ratio, whereas the opposite was true for A3-P972del, as also indicated by the increased dephosphorylation rate observed for this mutant in the presence of Na⁺ without K⁺ (Supplementary Fig. 12). We assessed the K⁺ affinity of the transiently expressed mutants showing robust phosphorylation (A2-G366A, A3-L292R, and A3-G316V) by determining the ability of K⁺ to prevent accumulation of phosphoenzyme (Fig. 6B). These three mutants exhibited a dramatic >15-fold reduction of apparent K⁺ affinity. In fact, the E2P phosphoenzyme intermediate of A2-G366A was totally insensitive to K⁺.

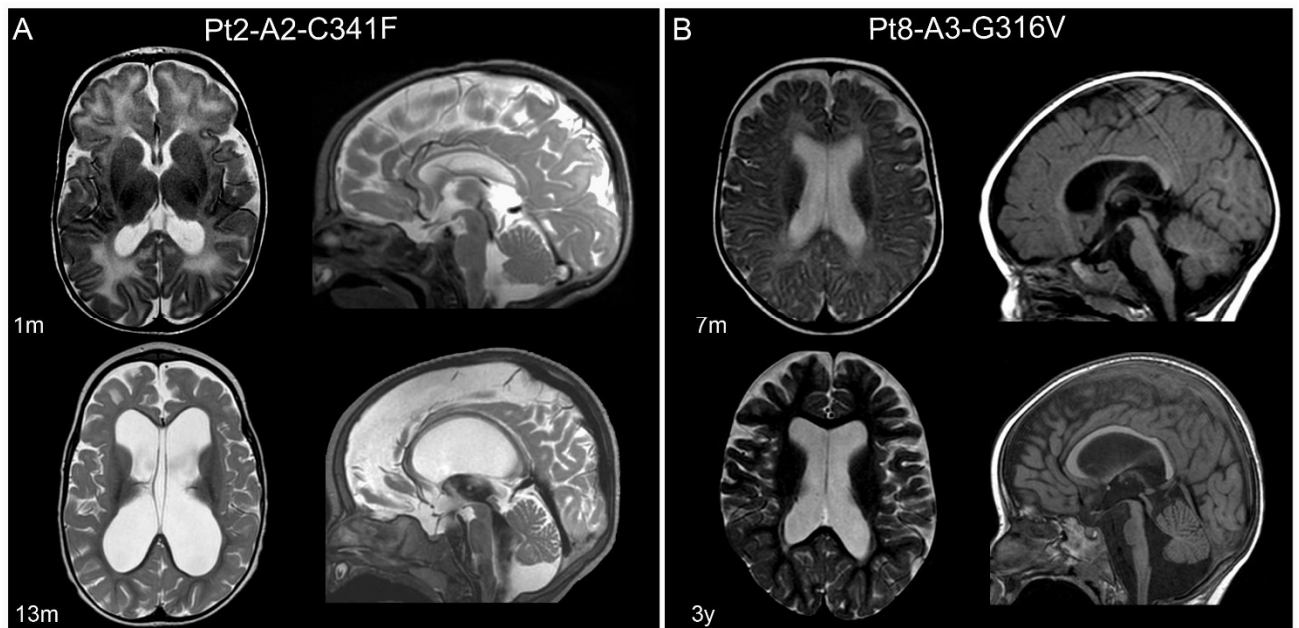
Functional characterization of *ATP1A2-A3* heterozygous mutations - E1-E2 and E1P-E2P conformational changes

The mutational effects on the E1-E2 and E1P-E2P distributions of the respective dephospho- and phospho-forms of selected mutants were also addressed (Supplementary Fig. 12). To assess a shift of the distribution between the dephosphoenzyme conformations E1 and E2 we determined the ATP concentration dependence of NKA pump activity (Supplementary Fig. 12A). Because E1 binds ATP with higher affinity than E2 (Fig. 5D), a shift of the E1-E2 distribution results in a change of the apparent affinity for ATP. Mutant A2-I293M exhibited a pronounced increase of apparent ATP affinity relative to the wild-type, indicating a shift of the E1-E2 distribution in favour of E1. Mutants A2-R593Q and A3-D887Y were also E1-shifted, but to a lesser extent, whereas A2-R908Q and A3-P972del were E2-shifted (reduced apparent ATP affinity). To assess the distribution of the phosphoenzyme between E1P and E2P (reaction 4 in Fig. 5D), we took advantage of the ADP-sensitivity of E1P (Supplementary

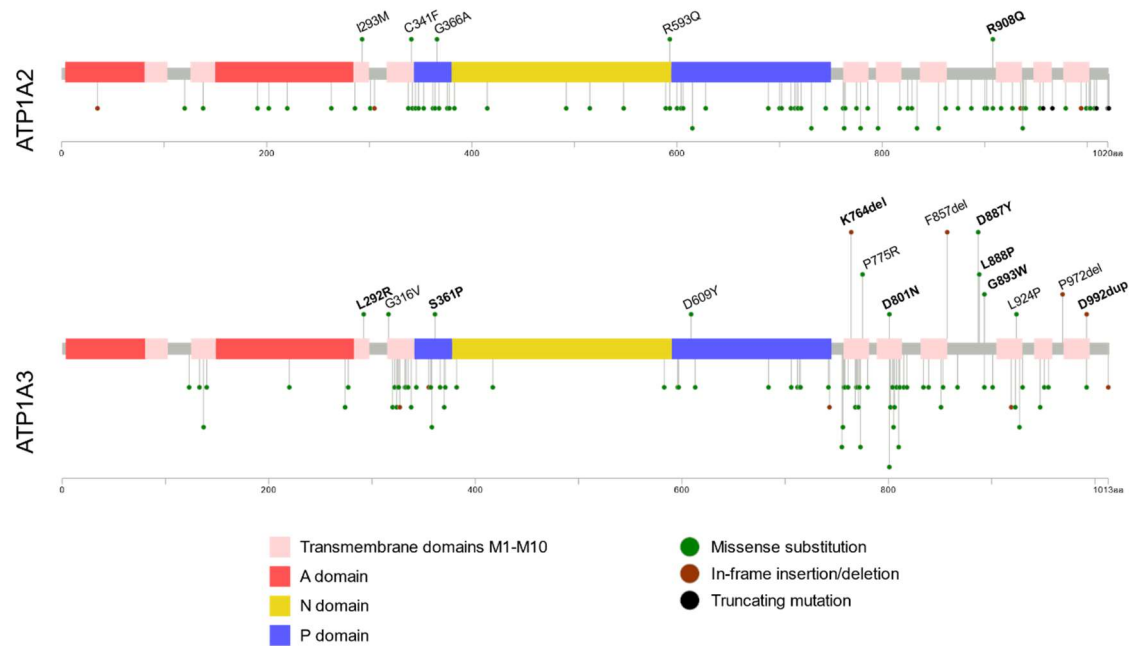
Fig. S12B). Upon addition of ADP to the phosphoenzyme formed in the presence of Na^+ and absence of K^+ , two clearly distinguishable phases of the dephosphorylation reaction are observed for the wild-type. The rapid phase reflects E1P, donating the phosphoryl group back to ADP (reversal of reaction 3 in Fig. 5D), forming ATP, whereas the slow phase reflects hydrolysis of E2P (reaction 6 in Fig. 5D), which proceeds slowly in the absence of activation by K^+ . However, the A2-G366A mutant exhibited only one phase, corresponding to E2P, indicating that all phosphoenzyme accumulated as E2P, which in conjunction with the K^+ insensitivity of the phosphoenzyme (Fig. 6B) indicates inability to dephosphorylate and, hence, to catalyze ATP hydrolysis, in accordance with its strategic position in the P-domain between the P1-helix and the P1- β -strand leading directly to the phosphorylated aspartate. Mutant A2-I293M exhibited two phases like the wild-type, but a pronounced increase of the amplitude of the rapid phase relative to the wild-type was seen, indicating a conformational shift toward E1P. Mutants A2-R593Q and A3-P972del showed a less pronounced E1P shift. Hence, both A2-I293M and A2-R593Q exhibited parallel shifts of the dephosphoenzyme and phosphoenzyme conformational equilibria in favour of E1/E1P. The strong effect of A2-I293M on the conformational equilibria is consistent with the predicted clash of the methionine with hydrophobic residues in the E2 form (Supplementary Fig. S4). It is furthermore of note that A3-P972del exhibited a 3-fold faster rate of the slow phase, representing E2P, relative to wild-type, indicating that in the absence of K^+ , Na^+ is able to activate dephosphorylation to some extent, i.e. the Na^+/K^+ selectivity ratio was increased.

Supplementary legend to figure 5

The reaction cycle of NKA is shown as six numbered partial reactions. Three intracellular Na^+ are exchanged for two extracellular K^+ in each cycle resulting in hydrolysis of one ATP molecule. E1 and E1P are Na^+ selective conformations, whereas E2 and E2P are K^+ selective conformations. Phosphorylation by ATP (indicated by "P") of a conserved aspartate residue in the P-domain (reaction 3) is triggered when E1 binds three cytoplasmic Na^+ (reaction 2), whereas dephosphorylation (reaction 6) resulting in liberation of inorganic phosphate (P_i) depends on the binding of two extracellular K^+ to E2P (reaction 5). During the transport process the ions become occluded (indicated by parentheses). The free ions are labeled c and e for cytoplasmic and extracellular, respectively. The ATP indicated in red is bound without being hydrolysed, accelerating the deocclusion of K^+ (reaction 1).

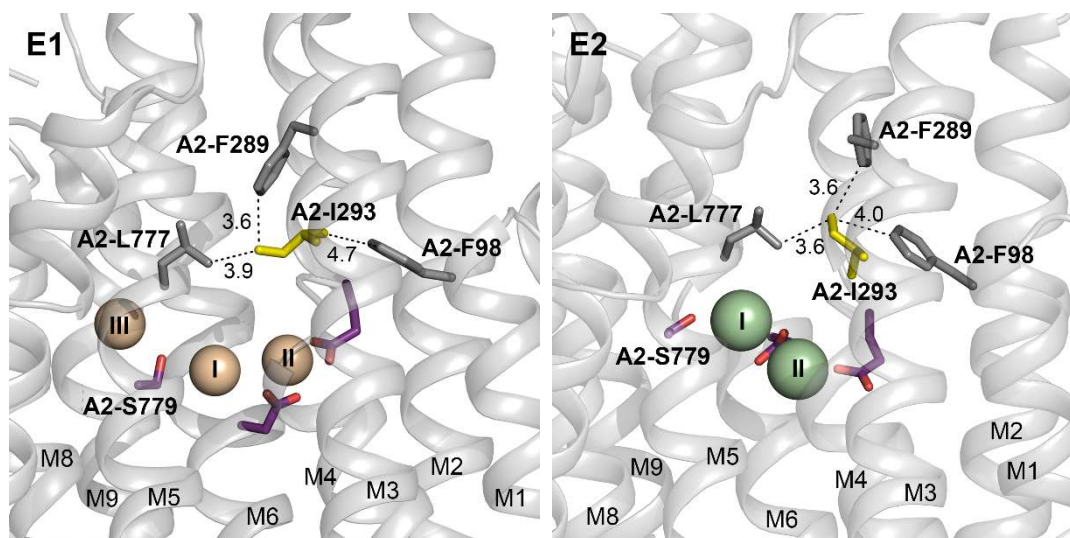
Supplementary Figures**Supplementary Figure 1 - Brain MRI in two patients with progressive brain, brainstem and cerebellar atrophy.**

Patient 2 (A). From left to right: axial and sagittal T2- weighted (W) images at age one month (top); axial and sagittal T2-W images at age 13 months (bottom). Patient 8 (B). From left to right: axial T2-W and sagittal T1-W images at age seven months (top); axial T2-W and sagittal T1-W at age three years (bottom). In both patients, atrophic changes involving all brain structures can be appreciated in the second MRI scan.



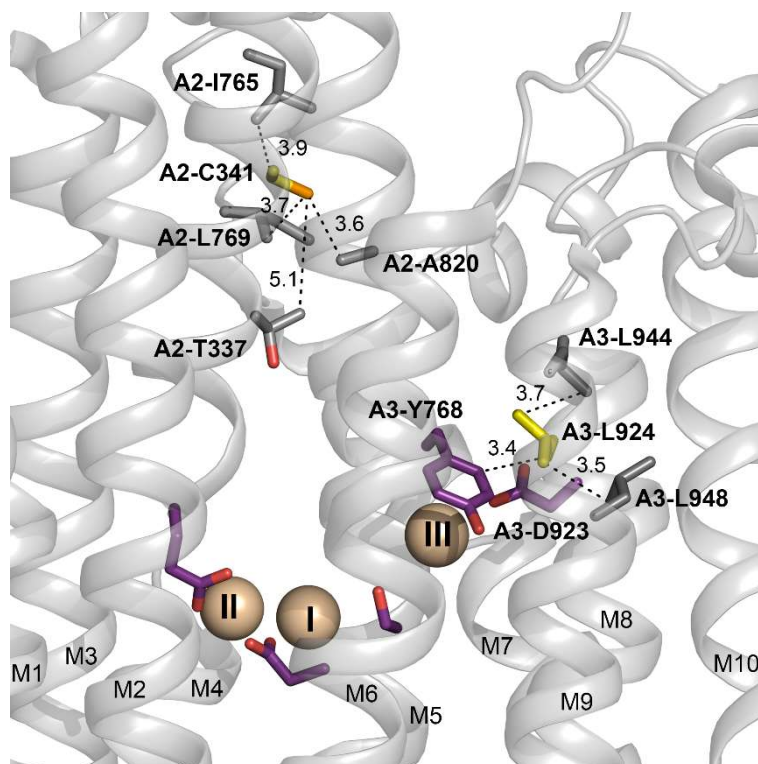
Supplementary Figure 3 Distribution of the ATP1A2 and ATP1A3 disease mutations on linear protein map.

The mutations observed in our cohort are shown and detailed at the top of each track, compared to previously published mutations, associated with classical *ATP1A2*/*ATP1A3*-phenotypes, which are shown at the bottom. Mutations associated with polymicrogyria in our cohort are in bold. The different domains of the ATP1A2 and ATP1A3 proteins are represented as coloured box: cytoplasmic domains P (blue boxes), N (yellow box), and A (red boxes), and transmembrane helices M1-M10 (pink boxes). The mutations are represented as green (missense substitutions), brown (in-frame insertions/deletions) and black (truncating mutations) dots.



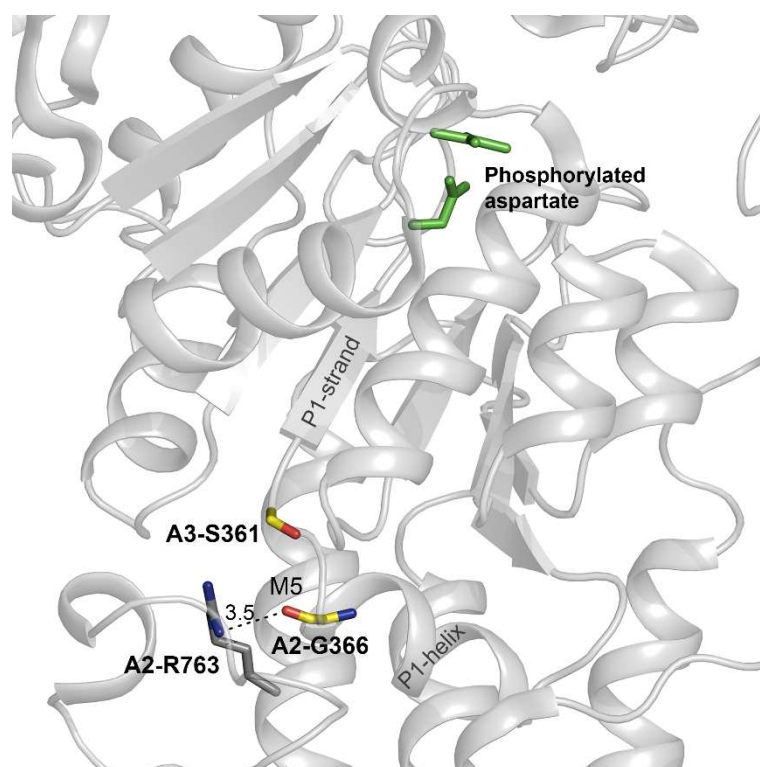
Supplementary Figure 4 – Structural analysis of A2-I293

The side chain of the leucine replaced by methionine in mutant A2-I293M is shown in yellow in the structures of the NKA pump $\alpha 1$ -subunit in the Na^+ -bound E1 form (PDB ID 3WGV, chain A) and the K^+ -bound E2 form (PDB ID 2ZXE) in side view of the transmembrane helices (labelled M1-M8) along the plane of the membrane. The cytoplasmic side is up. The three Na^+ ions in the E1 form are shown as golden spheres labelled I, II, and III, and the two K^+ ions in the E2 form are shown as green spheres labelled I and II (Shinoda *et al.*, 2009; Kanai *et al.*, 2013). Some of the residue side chains donating liganding groups for ion binding are shown in purple (oxygen red). A2-I293 is located in the M3 transmembrane helix. The substitution with methionine causes 1 Å elongation of the side chain potentially disturbing Na^+ and K^+ binding. The clash with other hydrophobic side chains (carbon atoms shown in grey with distance to A2-I293 in Å) including A2-L777 and A2-F98 at the inlet of the ion binding pocket will be most pronounced in E2, thus explaining the E1 shift.



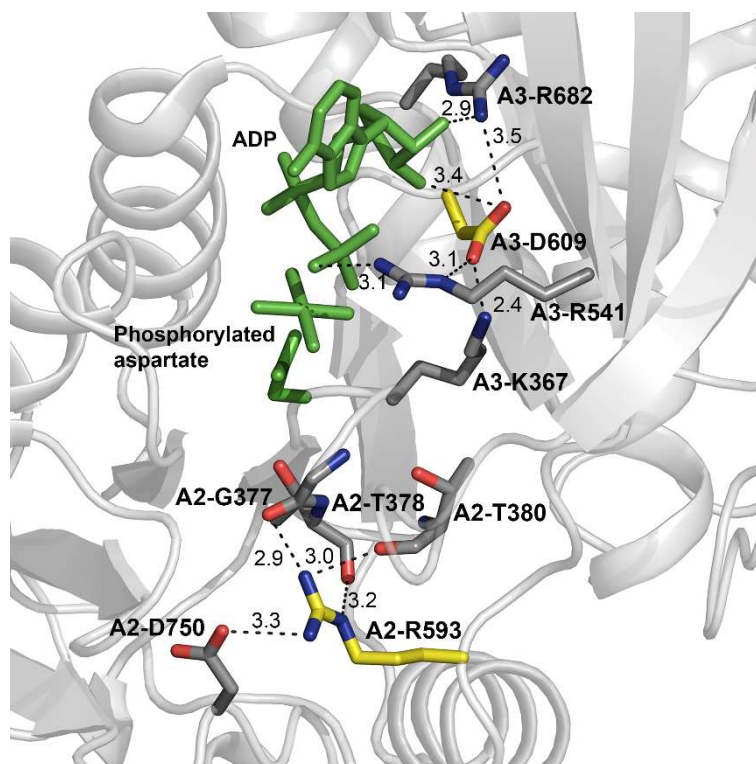
Supplementary Figure 5 – Structural analysis of A2-C341 and A3-L924

The side chains of the cysteine and leucine replaced by phenylalanine and proline in mutants A2-C341F and A3-L924P are shown in yellow (sulfur orange) in the structure of the NKA pump α 1-subunit in the Na^+ -bound E1 form (PDB ID 3WGV, chain A) in side view of the transmembrane helices (labelled M1-M6, M8, and M9) along the plane of the membrane. The cytoplasmic side is up. The three Na^+ ions are shown as golden spheres labelled I, II, and III. Some of the residue side chains donating liganding groups for ion binding are shown in purple (oxygen red). A2-C341 is located in the M4 transmembrane helix connecting the ion binding sites with the P1-helix of the P-domain leading to the phosphorylated aspartate. The bulky phenylalanine substituent in mutant A2-C341F will clash with residues in M5 and top of M6 (some shown here with distance to A2-C341 in Å, carbon grey, oxygen red) likely disturbing helix packing with impact on protein folding and the ion binding sites formed by residues in M4, M5, and M6 and their functional interaction with the phosphorylation site. A3-L924 is located in M8 right besides A3-D923, which participates in Na^+ binding at site III (Einholm *et al.*, 2010). Moreover A3-L924 interacts with A3-Y768, also part of site III. Replacement of A3-L924 with proline will break the M8 helix, and interfere with the “zipper” interaction with hydrophobic residues A3-L944 and A3-L948 of M9, thereby disturbing Na^+ binding at site III (Arystarkhova *et al.*, 2019).



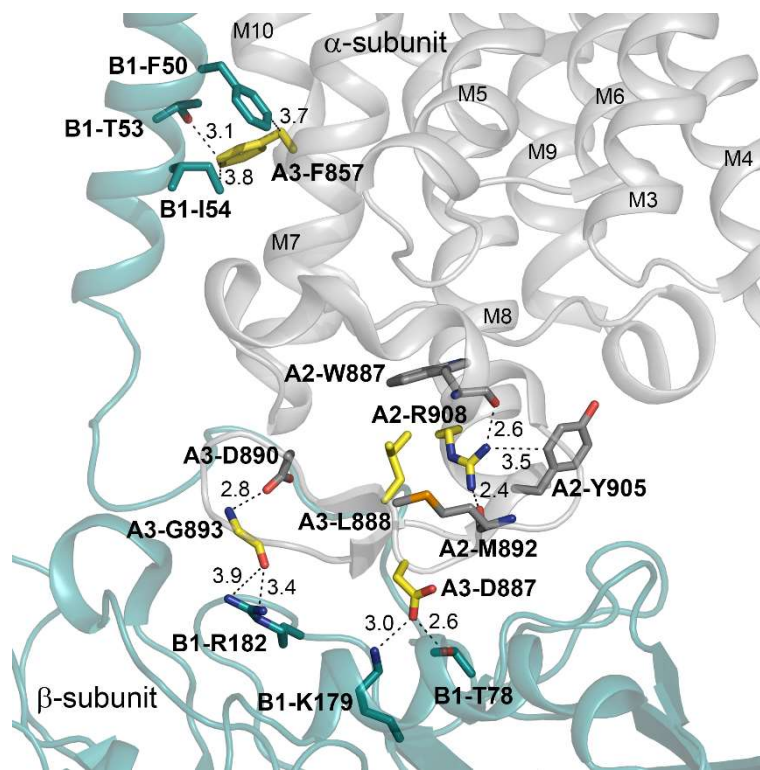
Supplementary Figure 6 – Structural analysis of A2-G366 and A3-S361

The side chains of the glycine and serine replaced by alanine and proline in mutants A2-G366A and A3-S361P, respectively, are shown in yellow (oxygen red, nitrogen blue) in the structure of the NKA pump $\alpha 1$ -subunit in the Na^+ -bound E1 form (PDB ID 3WGV, chain A) in side view of the cytoplasmic P-domain along the plane of the membrane. A2-G366 is at the junction between the P1-helix and the P1- β -strand leading directly to the phosphorylated aspartate (D374 in A2) shown in green (phosphate analog AlF_4). The glycine is important for the direction of this β -strand and forms a hydrogen bond with R763 at the top of M5 (side chain indicated with grey carbon atoms and blue nitrogen, distance to A2-G366 in Å). The P1-helix extends from the M4 transmembrane helix, which like M5 is involved in ion binding. Hence, replacement of the glycine may affect both the function of the phosphorylation site and the ion binding sites. A3-S361 is located at the beginning of the P1- β -strand, five residues from the phosphorylated aspartate (D366 in A3). Proline substitution of the serine is expected to change the orientation of the P1- β -strand and thereby interfere with phosphorylation.



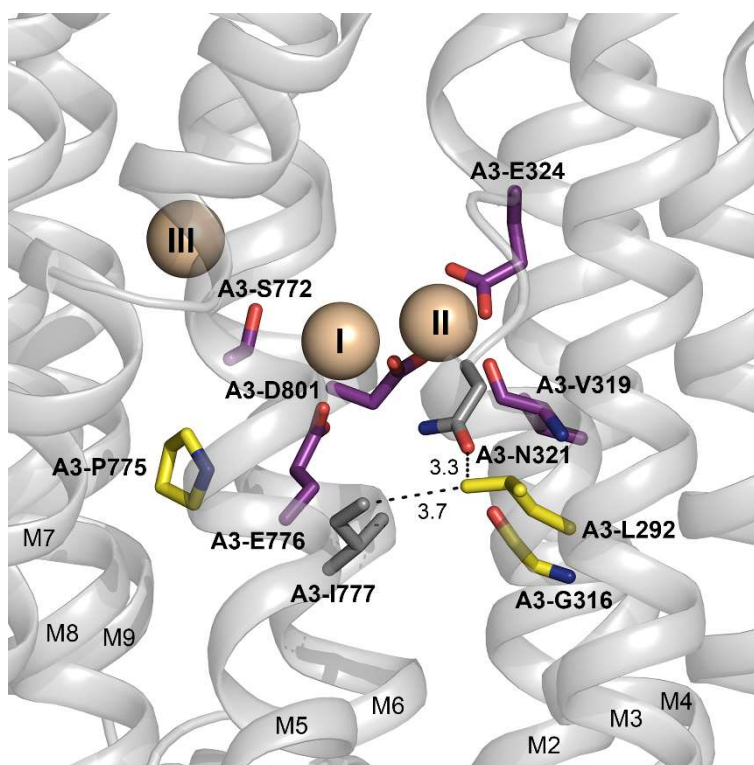
Supplementary Figure 7 – Structural analysis of A2-R593 and A3-D609

The side chains of the arginine and aspartate replaced by glutamine and tyrosine in mutants A2-R593Q and A3-D609Y, respectively, are shown in yellow (oxygen red, nitrogen blue) in the structure of the NKA pump $\alpha 1$ -subunit in the Na^+ -bound E1 form (PDB ID 3WGV, chain A) in top view of the P-domain from the cytoplasmic side. Both A2-R593 and A3-D609 are located near the bound nucleotide and phosphorylated aspartate (shown in green, phosphate analog AlF_4). A2-R593 forms hydrogen bonds to backbone carbonyls of A2-G377, A2-T378, and A2-T380 close to the phosphorylated aspartate (D374 in A2), and a salt bridge to the side chain of A2-D750 (residues shown with carbon grey, oxygen red, nitrogen blue, and bond distances in Å). These bonds are important for the configuration of the phosphorylation site. A3-D609 is part of the TGD motif at the ATP binding site. The aspartate forms bonds to the nucleotide as well as to conserved arginine residues and a lysine (A3-R541, A3-R682, and A3-K367) in the P- and N-domains involved in ATP binding (residues shown with carbon grey, oxygen red, nitrogen blue, and bond distances in Å). Substitution with the bulky, aromatic tyrosine is expected to disrupt ATP binding/phosphorylation.



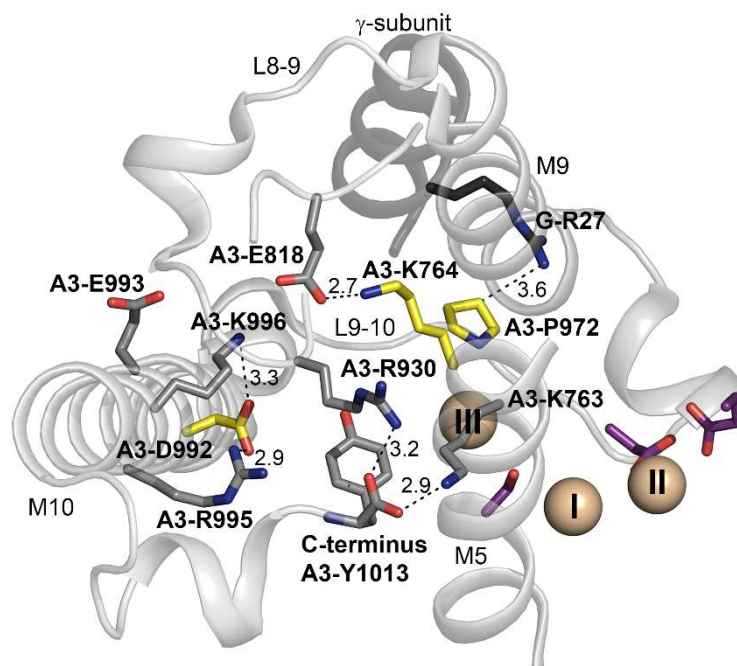
Supplementary Figure 8 – Structural analysis of A3-F857, A3-D887, A3-L888, A3-G893, and A2-R908

The side chains of the deleted phenylalanine (A3-F857del), and the aspartate, leucine, glycine, and arginine replaced by tyrosine, proline, tryptophan, and glutamine in mutants A3-D887Y, A3-L888P, A3-G893W, and A2-R908Q, respectively, are shown in yellow (oxygen red, nitrogen blue) in the structure of the NKA α 1-subunit in the Na⁺-bound E1 form (PDB ID 3WGV, chain A) in side view of the extracellular domain along the plane of the membrane. These residues are located in M7 (A3-F857) and in the L7-8 loop connecting M7 and M8 on the extracellular side. A3-F857 interacts in a “sandwich” arrangement with B1-F50, B1-T53, and B1-I54 in the transmembrane helix of the β -subunit (β 1-isoform, teal color, PDB ID 3WGV, chain B). The deletion of A3-F857 likely disturbs the $\alpha\beta$ interaction, both directly, and indirectly by affecting the position of the L7-8 loop, which interacts with the extracellular domain of the β -subunit. The $\alpha\beta$ interaction involving the L7-8 loop will also be disturbed by the mutations in this loop. A3-D887 forms a salt-bridge to B1-K179 and a hydrogen bond with B1-T78. The bulky tyrosine substituent will disrupt these bonds. Replacement of A3-L888 with proline will redirect the orientation of the L7-8 loop and thereby interfere with the interaction with the β -subunit. A3-G893 is part of the SYGQ motif known to interact with the β -subunit long before the atomic structure was available (Geering, 2001). The backbone carbonyl group of A3-G893 forms hydrogen bonds with B1-R182, and the backbone nitrogen is hydrogen bonded to A3-D890, thereby stabilizing the fold of the L7-8 loop. The bulky tryptophan substituent will interfere with this interaction. A2-R908 is hydrogen bonded to backbone carbonyls of A2-W887 and A2-M892 and probably interacts with the aromatic ring of A2-Y905 in this loop as well, stabilizing the loop.



Supplementary Figure 9 – Structural analysis of A3-L292, A3-G316, A3-P775, and A3-D801

The leucine, glycine, and proline replaced by arginine, valine, and arginine in mutants A3-L292R, A3-G316V, and A3-P775R, respectively, are shown in yellow (oxygen red, nitrogen blue) in the structure of the NKA pump $\alpha 1$ -subunit in the Na^+ -bound E1 form (PDB ID 3WGV, chain A) in side view of the transmembrane helices (labelled M2-M9) along the plane of the membrane. Cytoplasmic side up. The aspartate replaced by asparagine in mutant A3-D801N is located in transmembrane helix M6, and is directly involved in binding of Na^+ and K^+ at sites I and II. It is therefore shown in purple (oxygen red) together with A3-E324, A3-V319, A3-S772, A3-E776, and A3-D801, which likewise donate liganding groups for Na^+ and K^+ binding (three Na^+ ions are shown as golden spheres labelled I, II, and III). A3-L292, located in the M3 transmembrane helix, points toward M4 and M5 (distances shown in Å), and its replacement with the bulky and positively charged arginine disturbs residues of M4 and M5 forming the ion binding sites. A3-G316V is located before the unwounded part of transmembrane helix M4, where the ions bind at A3-E324 (site II). A bulky valine replacing A3-G316 will clash with residues in M5 and M6 and redirect the M4 helix, thereby affecting ion binding. A3-P775 is located in M5 right beside the glutamate A3-E776 involved in ion binding. Replacement with arginine will interfere with the effect of proline (helix breaker) on the helix orientation, and the positive and bulky side chain of the arginine will clash with surrounding residues, thus further disturbing helix packing as well as Na^+ and K^+ binding.

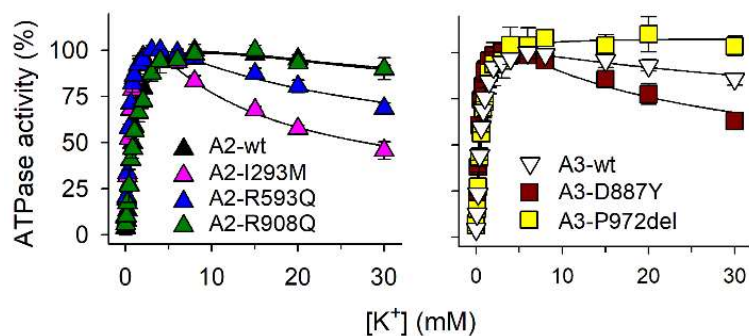


Supplementary Figure 10 – Structural analysis of A3-K764, A3-P972, and A3-D992

The lysine, proline, and aspartate deleted or duplicated in mutants A3-K764del, A3-P972del, and A3-D992dup are shown in yellow (oxygen red, nitrogen blue) in the structure of the NKA pump α 1-subunit in the Na^+ -bound E1 form (PDB ID 3WGV, chain A) in top view of the transmembrane domain from the cytoplasmic side. The three Na^+ ions are shown as golden spheres labelled I, II, and III, and some of the residue side chains donating liganding groups for ion binding are shown in purple (oxygen red). A3-K764 is located at the cytoplasmic end of transmembrane helix M5 before the ion binding sites. It participates in a hydrogen-bonding network of importance for the positioning of M5 and the C-terminus, and, thus, the functioning of the ion binding sites (Toustrup-Jensen *et al.*, 2009). The network includes a bond between A3-K764 and the residue A3-E818 found mutated in patients with CAPOS syndrome (Roenn *et al.*, 2019). A3-P972 is located in the L9-10 loop connecting the transmembrane helices M9 and M10 on the extracellular side. Deletion will interfere with the turn of the loop and shorten the loop. Hence, the directions of M9 and M10 may be changed, affecting the connection between L8-9 and the C-terminus through A3-R930 (for role of M10, see A3-D992dup below). The configuration of the C-terminus is well-known to affect Na^+ binding at site III through A3-K763 in M5 (Toustrup-Jensen *et al.*, 2009). In addition, the deletion of A3-P972 will affect its interaction with the γ -subunit (shown in dark grey, PDB ID 3WGV, chain G) through G-R27, which may further disturb the function of the Na^+ sites controlled by the γ -subunit. A3-D992 is located in the cytoplasmic end of M10, where it participates in interactions that indirectly are critical to Na^+ binding [see above for A3-P972del and (Einholm *et al.*, 2016)]. Hence, A3-D992 positions A3-K996, which through interaction with a backbone carbonyl of L8-9 affects A3-R930 and its connection to M5 and the ion binding sites via the C-terminus. Duplication of A3-D992 is expected to disturb these interactions and thereby Na^+ binding. Changes in the helix orientations will also disturb helix packing and folding, thereby explaining the low expression level. A3-

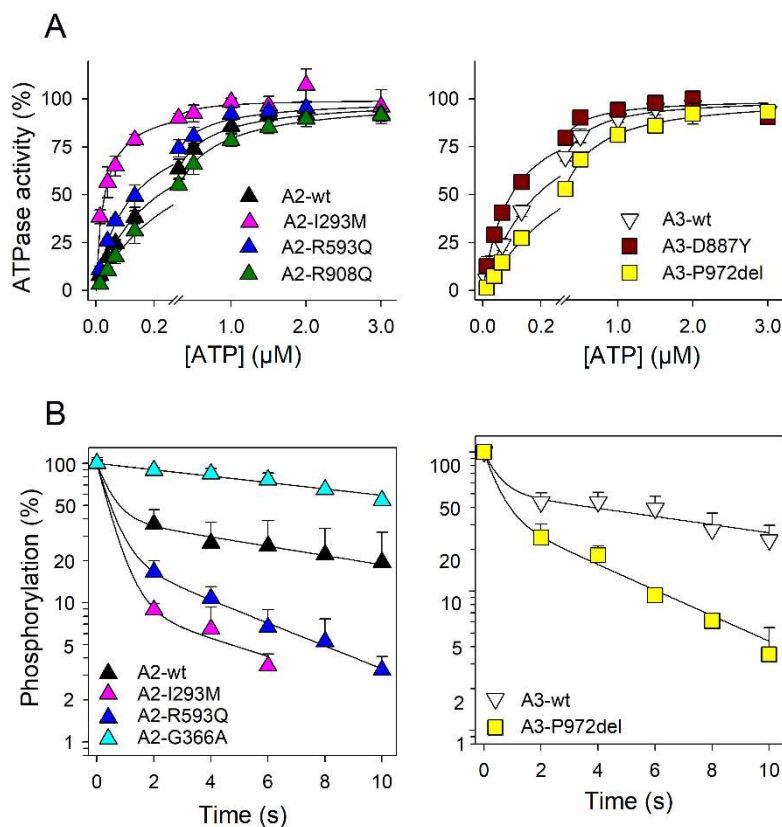
D992 is target of the AHC mutation D992Y (Heinzen *et al.*, 2012; Sasaki *et al.*, 2014), and the equivalent ATP1A2 residue is targeted by the HM mutation A2-D999H (Fernandez *et al.*, 2008).

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Supplementary Figure 11 – K⁺ affinity determined from K⁺ dependence of NKA activity on stably expressed NKA

ATPase activity was measured on stably expressed NKA enzyme at 37 °C in 30 mM histidine (pH 7.4), 40 mM Na⁺, 3 mM Mg²⁺, 1 mM EGTA, 3 mM ATP, 10 μM ouabain, and the indicated concentrations of K⁺. Symbols with error bars represent mean ± SD. The rising phase reflects the activation of dephosphorylation of E2P by binding of K⁺. The apparent K⁺ affinities (K_{0.5} values) corresponding to the rising phase were as follows: A2-wt, 759 ± 22 μM; A2-I293M, 310 ± 21 μM; A2-R593Q, 282 ± 16 μM; A2-R908Q, 793 ± 100 μM; A3-wt, 447 ± 36 μM; A3-D887Y, 260 ± 32 μM; A3-P972del, 592 ± 35 μM. Hence, these mutants displayed an apparent K⁺ affinity similar to or slightly higher than that of the wild-type. The inhibition phase at high K⁺ concentrations, reflecting competition of K⁺ with Na⁺ for the E1 sites was more pronounced for A2-I293M, A2-R593Q, and A3-D887Y, relative to wild-type, indicating a reduced Na⁺/K⁺ selectivity ratio. For A3-P972del an inhibition phase was not distinguishable, indicating an increased Na⁺/K⁺ selectivity ratio, relative to wild-type (wt).



Supplementary Figure 12 – Shift of E1-E2 and E1P-E2P conformational equilibria

(A) Shift of the distribution between the dephosphoenzyme conformations E1 and E2 determined by apparent ATP affinity during steady-state enzyme turnover. Because E1 binds ATP with higher affinity than E2, shift of the E1-E2 distribution results in a change of the apparent affinity for ATP, which was examined by studying the ATP dependence of NKA activity. Symbols with error bars represent mean \pm SD. Each line represents the best fit of a Hill function. (Nielsen *et al.*, 2019) The apparent ATP affinities ($K_{0.5}$ values) are as follows: A2-wt, $158 \pm 20 \mu\text{M}$; A2-I293M, $22 \pm 2 \mu\text{M}$; A2-R593Q, $96 \pm 15 \mu\text{M}$; A2-R908Q, $248 \pm 45 \mu\text{M}$; A3-wt, $139 \pm 16 \mu\text{M}$; A3-D887Y, $70 \pm 9 \mu\text{M}$; A3-P972del, $264 \pm 23 \mu\text{M}$. (B) Shift of the distribution between the phosphoenzyme conformations E1P and E2P determined by ADP-sensitivity of the phosphoenzyme. Following phosphorylation of stably expressed (A2-I293M, A2-R593Q, A3-P972del) or transiently expressed (A2-G366A) NKA enzyme, ADP was added (at time “0”) to induce dephosphorylation, and the reaction was terminated at the indicated times. Symbols with error bars represent mean \pm SD. Each line shows the best fit of a bi-exponential decay function with the rapid phase representing the reaction of ADP with the ADP-sensitive E1P form and the slow phase representing dephosphorylation of the ADP-insensitive E2P form by hydrolysis. The A2-G366A mutant exhibited only one phase corresponding to E2P, therefore the best fit of a mono-exponential decay function is shown for this mutant. The extracted values for the E1P fractions of the phosphoenzyme (amplitude of the rapid phase) were: A2-wt, 58%; A2-I293M, 91%; A2-R593Q, 78%; A2-G366A, 0%; A3-wt, 48%; A3-P972del, 62%. Note also that A3-

P972del exhibits a 3-fold faster rate of the slow phase, representing E2P, relative to wild-type, indicating that Na⁺ is able to activate dephosphorylation to some extent in the absence of K⁺, i.e. increased Na⁺/K⁺ selectivity ratio.

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	Gene, RefSeq accession, genotype	ATPIA2, NM_000702.3, heterozygous						ATPIA3, NM_152296.4, heterozygous	
	Case ID	Pt1	Pt2	Pt3	Pt4	Pt5	Pt6	Pt7	Pt8
Mutation details	Genomic (hg19)	chr1:g.160097472C>G	chr1:g.160098446G>T	chr1:g.160098521G>C	chr1:g.160098521G>C	chr1:g.160100338G>A	chr1:g.160106704G>A	chr19:g.42489188A>C	chr19:g.42489116C>A
	cDNA/Protein Level	c.879C>G/p.(Leu293Met)	c.1022G>T/p.(Cys341Phe)	c.1097G>C/p.(Gly366Ala)	c.1097G>C/p.(Gly366Ala)	c.1778G>A/p.(Arg593Gln)	c.2723G>A/p.(Arg908Gln)	c.875T>G/p.(Leu292Arg)	c.947G>T/p.(Gly316Val)
	Abbreviation	A2-I293M	A2-C341F	A2-G366A	A2-G366A	A2-R593Q	A2-R908Q	A3-I292R	A3-G316V
	ACMG classification	Pathogenic	Pathogenic	Pathogenic	Pathogenic	Likely Pathogenic	Likely Pathogenic	Likely Pathogenic	Pathogenic
In-silico predictions and conservation scores	CADD phred score	25.4	28.2	26.1	26.1	32	33	26.2	26.5
	SIFT prediction (score)	D (0)	D (0)	D (0)	D (0)	D (0)	D (0)	D (0)	D (0)
	Polyphen2 HVAR prediction (score)	D (1)	D (0.99)	D (1)	D (1)	D (1)	D (0.99)	D (0.99)	D (1)
	MutationTaster prediction (score)	D (1)	D (1)	D (1)	D (1)	D (1)	D (1)	D (1)	D (1)
	GERP++ RS	4.89	4.77	4.77	4.77	4.6	4.57	4.28	4.47
	PhloP score	3.757	5.451	5.451	5.451	5.371	5.209	4.16	5.129
Structural location and consequences	Located in the M3 transmembrane helix. The side chain forms hydrophobic contacts with hydrophobic residues in M1 and M5 (distance longer in E1 form than in E2 form). The interacting L777 is part of the TLST779 motif (both T and S involved in Na ⁺ and K ⁺ binding site I). The substitution with methionine causes 1 Å elongation of the side chain potentially disturbing Na ⁺ and K ⁺ binding. The clash with other hydrophobic residues including L777 and P98 at the inlet of the ion binding pocket will be most pronounced in E2, thus explaining the E1 shift (Supplementary Fig. 4).	Located at the cytoplasmic end of M4 transmembrane helix connecting ion binding sites with the phosphorylated aspartate. The bulky phenylalanine substituent will clash with residues in M5 and top of M6 likely disturbing the ion binding sites formed by residues in M4, M5, and M6 and their functional interaction with the phosphorylation site (Supplementary Fig. 5).	Located in the P-domain at the junction between the P1-helix and the P1-β-strand leading directly to the phosphorylated aspartate (D374 in A2). The glycine is important for the direction of this β-strand and forms a hydrogen bond with R763 at the top of M5. The P1-helix extends from the M4 transmembrane helix, which like M5 is involved in ion binding. Hence, replacement of the glycine may affect both the function of the phosphorylation site and the ion binding sites (Supplementary Fig. 6).	Located in the P-domain near bound nucleotide and phosphorylation site, forming hydrogen bonds to backbone carbonyls of G377, T378, and T380 close to the phosphorylated aspartate (D374 in A2), and a salt bridge to the side chain of D750. These bonds are important for the configuration of the phosphorylation site (Supplementary Fig. 7).	Located in the L7-8 loop connecting the transmembrane helices M7 and M8 on the extracellular side. Interacts with backbone carbonyls of W887 and M892 as well as the aromatic ring of Y905 in this loop, stabilizing the loop. The L7-8 loop is known to interact with the β-subunit (Supplementary Fig. 8).	Located in the M3 transmembrane helix, pointing toward M4 and M5. Substitution with the bulky and positively charged arginine is expected to disturb residues of M4 and M5 forming the ion binding sites (Supplementary Fig. 9).	Located before the unwound part of transmembrane helix M4 where the ions bind at E324 (site II). A bulky valine replacing G316 will clash with residues in M5 and M6 transmembrane helices and redirect the M4 helix, thereby affecting the ion binding sites I and II (residues E324, E776, S772, D801) (Supplementary Fig. 9).		
Functional characterization available	YES (this study)	YES (this study)	YES (this study)	YES (this study)	YES (this study)	YES (this study and Tavraz <i>et al.</i> 2009)	YES (this study)	YES (this study)	
Ability to support cell growth in stable transfection ³ - this study	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	
Ability to phosphorylate from ATP ^γ - this study	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Functional characterization (detailed)	Phosphorylation/expression level 64% WT (Fig. 5A). Maximum TO rate for ATPase activity 27% WT (Fig. 5B); NKA activity per mg membrane protein 17% WT; apparent Na ⁺ affinity 5-fold reduced (Fig. 6A); apparent K ⁺ affinity increased; inhibition by high K ⁺ increased; reduced Na ⁺ /K ⁺ selectivity ratio (Supplementary Fig. 11); 7-fold increased apparent ATP affinity; E1 shift of E1-E2 conformational equilibrium (Supplementary Fig. 12A); 91% E1P (compared WT 58%); E1P shift of E1P-E2P equilibrium (Supplementary Fig. 12B).	Studied by transient transfection. Further functional characterization not feasible due to low phosphorylation level and/or expression (Fig. 5C).	Studied by transient transfection. Able to form phosphoenzyme in the presence of Na ⁺ . Phosphorylation/expression level 61% WT (Fig. 5C). Apparent Na ⁺ affinity 5-fold reduced (Fig. 6A); no K ⁺ -induced dephosphorylation (Fig. 6B); lack of ADP-induced dephosphorylation indicates 100% accumulation of E2P, because of inability to dephosphorylate (Supplementary Fig. 12B).	Phosphorylation/expression level 86% WT (Fig. 5A). Maximum TO rate for ATPase activity 42% WT (Fig. 5B); NKA activity per mg membrane protein 36% WT; apparent Na ⁺ (Fig. 9) and K ⁺ affinity increased; inhibition by high K ⁺ increased; reduced Na ⁺ /K ⁺ selectivity ratio Supplementary Fig. 11); apparent ATP affinity slightly increased; E1 shift of E1-E2 conformational equilibrium Supplementary Fig. 12A); E1P 78% (WT 58%); E1P shift of E1P-E2P equilibrium (Supplementary Fig. 12B)	Phosphorylation/expression level 26% WT (Fig. 5A). Maximum TO rate for ATPase activity 84% WT (Fig. 5B); NKA activity per mg membrane protein 22% WT; WT-like apparent Na ⁺ and K ⁺ affinities (Fig. 6A and Supplementary Fig. 11); apparent ATP affinity 2-fold reduced; E2 shift of E1-E2 conformational equilibrium (Supplementary Fig. 12A). Previous modeling in <i>Xenopus</i> oocytes showed defective plasma membrane targeting (Tavraz <i>et al.</i> 2009).	Studied by transient transfection. Able to form phosphoenzyme in the presence of Na ⁺ . Phosphorylation/expression level 61% WT (Fig. 5C). Apparent Na ⁺ affinity 3-fold reduced (Fig. 6A); apparent K ⁺ affinity 16-fold reduced (Fig. 6B).	Studied by transient transfection. Able to form phosphoenzyme in the presence of Na ⁺ . Phosphorylation/expression level 70% WT (Fig. 5C). Apparent Na ⁺ affinity 4-fold increased (Fig. 6A); apparent K ⁺ affinity >35-fold reduced (Fig. 6B).		
Functional properties can explain disease	YES, transport activity is reduced under physiological conditions, due to reduced expression, TO rate, Na ⁺ affinity, and K ⁺ inhibition. Reduced TO rate may result from reduced E1P to E2P transition	YES, transport activity insufficient due to low phosphorylation and/or expression in the plasma membrane	YES, transport activity insufficient due to lack of K ⁺ -induced dephosphorylation of E2P	YES, transport activity reduced under physiological conditions, due to reduced TO rate and K ⁺ inhibition. Reduced TO rate may result from reduced E1P to E2P transition and phosphorylation. Accumulation of E1 is explained by a reduced phosphorylation rate consistent with the structural localization and previous published findings with the R593W FHM mutant (Schack <i>et al.</i> , 2012).	YES, pathogenic effect is due to low expression level resulting from defective interaction with the β-subunit. Because the β-subunit is needed for expression in the plasma membrane, data may be understood by partial retention in ER.	YES, insufficient transport activity under physiological conditions, likely due to low K ⁺ affinity.	YES, insufficient transport activity under physiological conditions, likely due to the low K ⁺ affinity.		
Novel/previously reported mutation, Ref.	Reported in Ueda <i>et al.</i> 2018	Novel	Patient 3 is mentioned in Parrini <i>et al.</i> 2017	Novel; a different substitution of Arg593 reported in HM [p.(Arg593Trp)] (Vanmolok <i>et al.</i> 2006)	Same mutation reported in HM (De Vries <i>et al.</i> 2007)	Novel	Novel; a different substitution of Gly316 reported in ataxia and dysarthria, with cerebellar atrophy [p.(Gly316Ser)] (Sweadner <i>et al.</i> 2016)		
Substitution of corresponding residue in A2/A3 paralog, if reported	NR	A3-C333F reported in AHC (Heinzen <i>et al.</i> 2012)	A3-G358V reported in EIEE (Paciorkowski <i>et al.</i> 2015)	NR	A3-R901T reported in AHC (Viollet <i>et al.</i> 2015)	NR	NR		

ATP1A3, NM_152296.4, heterozygous								
Pt9	Pt10	Pt11	Pt12	Pt13	Pt14	Pt15	Pt16	Pt17
chr19:g.42486171A>G c.1081T>C/p.(Ser361Pro)	chr19:g.42482206C>A c.1825G>T/p.(Ser609Tyr)	chr19:g.42474666 42474668del c.2290 2292delAAAG/p.(Lys764del)	chr19:g.42474634G>C c.2324C>G/p.(Pro775Arg)	chr19:g.42474557C>T c.2401G>A/p.(Asp801Asn)	chr19:g.42473616C>A c.2659G>T/p.(Asp887Tyr)	chr19:g.42473616C>A c.2663T>C/p.(Leu888Pro)	chr19:g.42473598C>A c.2677G>T/p.(Gly893Trp)	chr19:g.42473598C>A c.2677G>T/p.(Gly893Trp)
A3-S361P	A3-D609Y	A3-K764del	A3-P775R	A3-D801N	A3-D887Y	A3-L888P	A3-G893W	A3-G893W
Pathogenic	Likely Pathogenic	Pathogenic	Pathogenic	Pathogenic	Likely Pathogenic	Likely Pathogenic	Likely Pathogenic	Pathogenic
25.8	32	21.3	25.4	29.9	25.7	25.7	26.5	28.1
D (0)	D (0)	NA	D (0)	D (0.001)	D (0)	D (0)	D (0)	D (0)
P (0.86)	D (1)	NA	P (0.84)	D (0.98)	P (0.88)	P (0.88)	D (0.99)	D (0.99)
D (1)	D (1)	D (0.99)	D (1)	D (1)	D (1)	D (1)	D (1)	D (1)
4.21	4.44	3.82	3.82	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.71
4.079	5.129	3.987	4.806	4.806	4.725	4.725	3.918	4.725
Located in the P-domain at the beginning of the P1-β-strand leading directly to the phosphorylated aspartate, five residues from this aspartate (D366 in A3). Proline substitution of the serine is expected to change the orientation of the β-strand and thereby interfere with phosphorylation (Supplementary Fig. 6).	Located in the P-domain in TGD motif at the ATP binding site. Forms bonds to the bound nucleotide as well as to conserved arginines in P- and N-domains involved in ATP binding. Not studied because the residue is well known to be critical to ATP binding/phosphorylation. Substitution with the bulky, aromatic tyrosine is expected to disrupt ATP binding/phosphorylation (Supplementary Fig. 7).	Located at the cytoplasmic end of transmembrane helix M5 before the ion binding sites. Participates in a hydrogen bonding network of importance for the positioning of M5 and the C-terminus, and, thus, the functioning of the ion binding sites (Toustrup-Jensen <i>et al.</i> 2009). The network includes a bond between K764 and the residue E818 found mutated in patients with CAPOS syndrome (Supplementary Fig. 10; Roemm <i>et al.</i> 2019).	Located in M5 right beside the glutamate E776 involved in ion binding. Replacement with arginine will interfere with the effect of proline (helix breaker) on the helix orientation, and the positive and bulky side chain of the arginine will clash with surrounding residues, thus further disturbing helix packing as well as Na ⁺ and K ⁺ binding (Supplementary Fig. 9).	Located in transmembrane helix M6. Not studied because this residue is well known to be directly involved in binding of Na ⁺ and K ⁺ at sites I and II, and the D801N mutant has been previously studied (Supplementary Fig. 9; Weigand <i>et al.</i> 2014).	Located in the L7-8 loop connecting the transmembrane helices M7 and M8 on the extracellular side. D887 forms a salt-bridge to K179 of the β-subunit and a hydrogen bond with T78 of the β-subunit, thus playing an important role in the interaction between the α- and β-subunits. The bulkiness of the substituent tyrosine interferes with this interaction (Supplementary Fig. 8).	Located in the L7-8 loop right at the surface interacting with the β-subunit. The proline substituent will redirect the orientation of the loop and is expected to interfere with the interaction with the β-subunit (Supplementary Fig. 8).	Located in the L7-8 loop as part of the SYQG motif known to interact with the β-subunit (Geering 2001). The backbone carbonyl group of G893 forms hydrogen bonds with R182 of the β-subunit. The bulkiness of the substituent tryptophan is expected to interfere with this interaction (Supplementary Fig. 8).	
YES (this study)	NO	YES (this study)	YES (this study)	YES (Weigand <i>et al.</i> 2014).	YES (this study)	YES (this study)	NO	NO
NO	NA	NO	NO	NA	YES	NO	NA	NA
NO	NA	(YES)	NO	NA	YES	NO	NA	NA
Studied by transient transfection. Further functional characterization not feasible due to low phosphorylation/expression (Fig. 5C).	NA	Studied by transient transfection. Further functional characterization not feasible due to low phosphorylation/expression (Fig. 5C).	Studied by transient transfection. Further functional characterization not feasible due to lack of phosphorylation/expression (Fig. 5C).	In-vitro modeling of the mutation in Sf9 insect cells: loss of ATPase activity, phosphorylation, and K ⁺ /ouabain antagonism (Weigand <i>et al.</i> 2014)	Phosphorylation/expression level 35% WT (Fig. 5A). Maximum TO rate for ATPase activity 95% WT (Fig. 5B); NKA activity per mg membrane protein 33% WT; apparent Na ⁺ affinity slightly reduced (Fig. 6A); apparent K ⁺ affinity slightly increased; inhibition by high K ⁺ increased; reduced Na ⁺ /K ⁺ selectivity ratio (Supplementary Fig. 11); apparent ATP affinity 2-fold increased; E1 shift of E1-E2 conformational equilibrium (Supplementary Fig. 12A).	Studied by transient transfection. Further functional characterization not feasible due to lack of phosphorylation/expression (Fig. 5C).	NA	NA
YES, transport activity is insufficient due to low phosphorylation and/or low expression in the plasma membrane.	YES, a major disturbance of function is expected, due to deficient ATP binding/phosphorylation.	YES, insufficient transport activity due to low phosphorylation/expression in the plasma membrane.	YES, no transport activity due to lack of phosphorylation/expression in the plasma membrane.	YES, a major disturbance of function is expected due to deficient Na ⁺ and K ⁺ binding as previously demonstrated (Weigand <i>et al.</i> 2014).	YES, the pathogenic effect is due to the low expression level resulting from defective interaction with the β-subunit. Because the β-subunit is needed for expression in the plasma membrane, the data may be understood by partial retention in ER.	YES, lacks transport activity due to lack of phosphorylation/expression in the plasma membrane. Because the β-subunit is needed for expression in the plasma membrane, the data may be understood by retention in ER	YES, retention in ER is expected, because the β-subunit is needed for expression in the plasma membrane	YES, retention in ER is expected, because the β-subunit is needed for expression in the plasma membrane
Novel	Same mutation reported in encephalopathy, early-onset, epilepsy and dystonic fits (Marzin <i>et al.</i> 2018)	Novel	Novel	Same mutation reported in AHC (Rosewich <i>et al.</i> 2012)	Novel	Same patient reported in Panagiotakaki <i>et al.</i> 2015 (MRI data not reported there)	Novel; a different substitution of Gly893 reported in AHC [p.(Gly893Arg)] (Yang <i>et al.</i> 2014)	Novel; a different substitution of Gly893 reported in AHC [p.(Gly893Arg)] (Yang <i>et al.</i> 2014)
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	A2-G900R reported in HM (Deprez <i>et al.</i> 2008)

ATP1A3, NM_152296.4, heterozygous					ATP1A2, NM_000702.3, homozygous
Pt18	Pt19	Pt20	Pt21	Pt22	Pt23
chr19:g.42471818 42471820del c.2915 2917delCTC/p.(Pro972del)	chr19:g.42471436 42471438dup c.2976 2978dupCGA/p.(Asp992dup)	chr19:g.42486171A>G c.1081T>C/p.(Ser361Pro)	chr19:g.42473703 42473705del c.2570 2572del/p.(Phe857del)	chr19:g.42472985A>G c.2771T>C/p.(Leu924PPro)	chr1:160097428del c.835delC/p.(Arg279Glyfs*4)
A3-P972del	A3-D992dup	A3-S361P	A3-F857del	A3-L924P	A2-R279Gfs*4
Likely Pathogenic	Pathogenic	Pathogenic	Pathogenic	Pathogenic	Pathogenic
21.4	33	25.8	18.62	29.4	32
NA	NA	D (0)	NA	D (0)	NA
NA	NA	P (0.86)	NA	D (0.97)	NA
D (1)	D (0.99)	D (1)	D (0.99)	D (1)	D (1)
3.27	3.32	4.21	3.75	3.42	4.89
4.551	3.772	4.145	3.95	3.82	3.658
Located in the L9-10 loop connecting the transmembrane helices M9 and M10 on the extracellular side. Deletion will interfere with the turn of the loop and shorten the loop. Hence, the directions of M9 and M10 may be changed, which is expected to affect the connection between L8-9 and the C-terminus through R930 (for role of M10 see A3-D992dup). The configuration of the C-terminus is well known to affect Na ⁺ binding at site III through K763 in M5.26 In addition, the deletion of P972 will affect its interaction with the γ -subunit through R27, which may further disturb the function of the Na ⁺ sites controlled by the γ -subunit (Supplementary Fig. 10)	Located in the cytoplasmic end of M10, where it participates in interactions that indirectly are critical to Na ⁺ binding (see above for A3-P972del). Hence, D992 positions K996, which through interaction with a backbone carbonyl of L8-9 affects R930 and its connection to M5 and the ion binding sites via the C-terminus. Duplication of D992 is expected to disturb these interactions and thereby Na ⁺ binding. Changes in the helix orientations will also disturb helix packing and folding, thereby explaining the low expression level.	Same as Patient 9	A3-F857 interacts in a "sandwich" arrangement with B1-F50, B1-T53, and B1-I54 in the transmembrane helix of the β -subunit. The deletion of A3-F857 likely disturbs the $\alpha\beta$ interaction, both directly, and indirectly by affecting the position of the L7-8 loop, which interacts with the extracellular domain of the β -subunit. The $\alpha\beta$ interaction involving the L7-8 loop will also be disturbed by the mutations in this loop (Supplementary Fig. 8).	Located in the M8 helix. Replacement of L924 with proline will break the M8 helix, and interfere with the "zipper" interaction with hydrophobic residues A3-L944 and A3-L948 of M9, thereby disturbing Na ⁺ binding at site III, because the juxtaposed D923 residue binds Na ⁺ ion III. D923 is target of several RDP and AHC and mixed phenotype mutations (Supplementary Fig. 5; Einholm <i>et al.</i> , 2010; Arystarkhova <i>et al.</i> , 2019).	The mutation creates a frame shift starting at codon Arg279 and a premature STOP codon, likely resulting in the precocious degradation of the resulting mRNA by NMD and ultimately in the absence of the protein (according to <i>in-silico</i> predictions).
YES (this study)	YES (this study)	YES (this study)	NO	YES (Arystarkhova <i>et al.</i> , 2019)	NO
YES	NO	NO	NA	YES	NA
YES	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA
Phosphorylation/expression 35% WT (Fig. 5A). Maximum TO rate for ATPase activity 85% WT (Fig. 5B); NKA activity per mg membrane protein 30% WT; Na ⁺ affinity slightly reduced (Fig. 6A); cooperativity of Na ⁺ binding reduced considerably (Hill coefficient 2.4 for WT and 1.2 for P972del, (Fig. 6A); apparent ATP affinity 2-fold reduced; E2 shift of E1-E2 conformational equilibrium (Supplementary Fig. 12A), apparent K ⁺ affinity increased (Supplementary Fig. 11). Na ⁺ /K ⁺ selectivity ratio for activation of dephosphorylation increased (Supplementary Fig. 12B) explains the lack of K ⁺ inhibition of ATPase activity at high K ⁺ concentrations in the presence of Na ⁺ (Supplementary Fig. 11).	Studied by transient transfection. Further functional characterization not feasible due to lack of phosphorylation and/or expression (Fig. 5C).	Same as Patient 9	NA	In-vitro modeling in HEK293 cells: allowed survival under ouabain selection. Impaired trafficking of NKA to the plasma membrane (Arystarkhova <i>et al.</i> , 2019).	NA
YES, the pathogenic effect is due to the low expression level combined with defective Na ⁺ interaction and increased Na ⁺ /K ⁺ selectivity ratio.	YES, no transport activity due to lack of phosphorylation/expression in the plasma membrane	Same as Patient 9	YES, likely to affect the $\alpha\beta$ interaction, possibly resulting in NKA retention in ER	YES, impaired trafficking to the plasma membrane and expected interference with Na ⁺ III binding site.	YES, the mutation creates a frame shift starting at codon Arg279 and a premature STOP codon, likely resulting in the precocious degradation of the resulting mRNA by NMD and ultimately in the absence of the protein
Novel	Novel; a different substitution of D992 reported in AHC [p.(Asp992Tyr)] (Heinzen <i>et al.</i> , 2012)	Novel	Same mutation reported in unspecified abnormality of the nervous system (Retterer <i>et al.</i> , 2016)	Same mutation reported in EIEE (Arystarkhova <i>et al.</i> , 2019)	Same patient as Pt3 in Monteiro <i>et al.</i> , 2020
A2-P979L reported in HM (Jurkat-Rott <i>et al.</i> , 2004)	A2-D999H reported in HM (Fernandez <i>et al.</i> , 2008)	NR	NR	NR	NR

Supplementary Table 1 - Genomic coordinates, ACMG classification, *in-silico* predictions, structural and (where available) *in-vitro* functional consequences of the mutations in our cohort. The ability of NKA to support cell growth in stable transfection and to phosphorylate from ATP are reported as evaluated in this study in a COS-1 cellular model. Transient transfection in the presence of siRNA to knock down the endogenous NKA was applied to study those mutations not supporting cell growth in stable transfections. § Supporting cell growth in stable transfection requires at least 5–10% of NKA transport activity; # NKA phosphorylation requires expression in cell membrane as well as ATP and Na binding. The results of *in-silico* prediction from SIFT, PolyPhen-2, and Mutation Taster, as well as the conservation scores from GERP++ and PhyloP are showed. Confidence score for each prediction tool is reported in brackets: SIFT score for a missense variant is computed as (1-p) where p is the probability for the variant to be deleterious. For Mutation Taster a value close to 1 indicates a high 'security' of the prediction, while for PolyPhen2 it represents the probability for the variant to be disease causing (in the 0-1 range). GERP++ and PhyloP scores range from -12.3 to 6.17, and from -14.1 to 6.4, respectively, with higher scores indicating stronger constraint. Abbreviations: AHC, alternating hemiplegia of childhood; ER, endoplasmic reticulum; HM, hemiplegic migraine; NMD, nonsense-mediated mRNA decay; D, damaging; P, possibly damaging; NA, not available; NR, not reported; TO, turnover.

Appendix: ATP1A2/A3-collaborators

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STREGA statement: Reporting guidelines checklist for genetic association studies

SECTION	ITEM NUMBER	CHECKLIST ITEM	REPORTED ON PAGE NUMBER:
TITLE AND ABSTRACT			
	1a	Indicate the study’s design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	1 and 4
	1b	Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	4
INTRODUCTION			
Background and objectives	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	6-7
	3	State specific objectives, including any pre-specified hypotheses. State if the study is the first report of a genetic association, a replication effort, or both	6-7
METHODS			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	7-8
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	7-8
Participants	6a	Give information on the criteria and methods for selection of subsets of participants from a larger study, when relevant	7-8
Variables	7	Clearly define genetic exposures (genetic variants) using a widely-used nomenclature system. Identify variables likely to be associated with population stratification (confounding by ethnic origin)	7-8
Data sources/measurements	8*	Describe laboratory methods, including source and storage of DNA, genotyping methods and platforms (including the allele calling algorithm used, and its version), error rates and call rates. State the laboratory/centre where genotyping was done. Describe comparability of laboratory methods if there is more than one group. Specify whether genotypes were assigned using all of the data from the study simultaneously or in smaller batches	7-8
Bias	9	For quantitative outcome variables, specify if any investigation of potential bias resulting from pharmacotherapy was undertaken. If relevant, describe the nature and magnitude of the potential bias, and explain what approach was used to deal with this	NA



SECTION	ITEM NUMBER	CHECKLIST ITEM	REPORTED ON PAGE NUMBER:
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	7-8
Quantitative variables	11	If applicable, describe how effects of treatment were dealt with	NA
Statistical methods	12a	Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding. State software version used and options (or settings) chosen	NA
	12b	Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	NA
	12c	Explain how missing data were addressed	NA
	12d	Cohort study—If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed Case-control study—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed Cross-sectional study—If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy	NA
	12e	Describe any sensitivity analyses	NA
	12f	State whether Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium was considered and, if so, how	NA
	12g	Describe any methods used for inferring genotypes or haplotypes	7-8
	12h	Describe any methods used to assess or address population stratification	NA
	12i	Describe any methods used to address multiple comparisons or to control risk of false-positive findings	NA
	12j	Describe any methods used to address and correct for relatedness among subjects	7-8
RESULTS			
Participants	13a	Report numbers of individuals in whom genotyping was attempted and numbers of individuals in whom genotyping was successful	8
	13b	Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	NA
	13c	Consider use of a flow diagram	NA

SECTION	ITEM NUMBER	CHECKLIST ITEM	REPORTED ON PAGE NUMBER:
Descriptive Data	14a	Give characteristics of study participants (e.g. demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders. Consider giving information by genotype	8
	14b	Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	NA
	14c	Cohort study— Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	NA
Outcome Data	15*	Cohort study— Report outcomes (phenotypes) for each genotype category over time Case-control study— Report numbers in each genotype category Cross-sectional study— Report outcomes (phenotypes) for each genotype category	8-10
Main Results	16a	Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (e.g. 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	NA
	16b	Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	NA
	16c	If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	NA
	16d	Report results of any adjustments for multiple comparisons	NA
Other Analyses	17a	Report other analyses done—e.g. analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	NA
	17b	If numerous genetic exposures (genetic variants) were examined, summarize results from all analyses undertaken	NA
	17c	If detailed results are available elsewhere, state how they can be accessed	NA
DISCUSSION			
Key Results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	14-21
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	14-21
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	14-21
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results Other information	14-21
FUNDING			



SECTION	ITEM NUMBER	CHECKLIST ITEM	REPORTED ON PAGE NUMBER:
	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	22

*Give information separately for cases and controls in case-control studies and, if applicable, for exposed and unexposed groups in cohort and cross-sectional studies.

Reference: von Elm E, Altman DG, Egger M, Pocock SJ, Gøtzsche PC, Vandenbroucke JP. The Strengthening of Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies. This guideline was published simultaneously in 8 journals. *Ann Intern Med.* 2007; 147(8):573-577. PMID: 17938396, *PLoS Med.* 2007;4(10):e296. PMID: 17941714, *BMJ.* 2007;335(7624):806-808. PMID: 17947786, *Prev Med.* 2007;45(4):247-251. PMID: 17950122, *Epidemiology.* 2007;18(6):800-804. PMID: 18049194, *Lancet.* 2007;370(9596):1453-1457. PMID: 18064739 *J Clin Epidemiol.* 2008;61(4):344-349. PMID: 18313558, *Bull World Health Organ.* 2007;85(11):867-872. PMID: 18038077