

c.1500_1501insAGCGTCCCGTGCCTGTCTGGCCACCTGGTCGT — WFS1 Molecular Atlas Card

Variant type: Frameshift

Frameshift point: residue 501

Predicted premature stop (PTC): residue 534

Domain context (where the frame breaks): Transmembrane helix 7

SCHEMA CATEGORY: F2 — FRAMESHIFT, NMD-ESCAPE — SCRAMBLED C-TERMINUS PRODUCED

The premature stop falls in the last exon (exon 8), so NMD does not degrade the transcript and a protein IS produced — native sequence up to the frameshift point, then a non-native (scrambled) stretch to the new stop. The garbled C-terminus may misfold or mis-insert and can interfere with folding/membrane insertion of the upstream domains. Behavior is highly variable and typically too compromised for chaperone rescue; gene therapy is the primary path. Wet-lab validation recommended.

PREMATURE-STOP PREDICTION

- **Frameshift point:** aa 501
- **Predicted PTC:** aa 534 (33 codons downstream of the frame break)
- **Method:** deterministic translation of edited NM_006005.3 CDS (frameshift position = first changed residue, HGVS convention)
- **Confidence:** high

NMD PREDICTION

- **Status:** NMD-escape
- **Confidence:** high
- **Reasoning:** Stop codon at position 534 is in the last exon (exon 8, starts ~aa 413). NMD does not target stop codons in the last exon — a truncated protein is produced.

PROTEIN CONSEQUENCE

- **Native (wild-type) sequence retained:** aa 1 – 500 (56.2% of full-length protein)
- **Non-native scrambled stretch:** aa 501 – 533 (33 residues of out-of-frame sequence)
- **Lost beyond the PTC:** aa 534 – 890 (357 residues)

Native domains retained (upstream of the frameshift)

- N-terminal cytoplasmic (intrinsically disordered) (aa 1–310)
- Transmembrane helix 1 (aa 311–331)
- Cytoplasmic loop 1 (aa 332–340)
- Transmembrane helix 2 (aa 341–361)
- Lumenal loop 1 (aa 362–370)
- Transmembrane helix 3 (aa 371–391)
- Cytoplasmic loop 2 (aa 392–400)

- Transmembrane helix 4 (aa 401–421)
- Luminal loop 2 (aa 422–431)
- Transmembrane helix 5 (aa 432–452)
- Cytoplasmic loop 3 (aa 453–461)
- Transmembrane helix 6 (aa 462–482)
- Luminal loop 3 (aa 483–496)

Domain interrupted at the frameshift point

- **Transmembrane helix 7** — native aa 497–500 retained; aa 501–517 replaced by non-native sequence

Native domains downstream of the frameshift (lost or non-native)

- Cytoplasmic loop 4 (aa 518–532)
- Transmembrane helix 8 (aa 533–553)
- Luminal loop 4 (aa 554–573)
- Transmembrane helix 9 (aa 574–594)
- Cytoplasmic loop 5 / pre-luminal (aa 595–599)
- C-terminal ER-luminal (calcium binding, calmodulin, chaperone) (aa 600–890)

CLINICAL EVIDENCE

- **Classification:** Likely pathogenic
- **Review status:** criteria provided, single submitter
- **Associated conditions:** Autosomal dominant nonsyndromic hearing loss 6; Cataract 41; Wolfram syndrome 1; Wolfram-like syndrome; Type 2 diabetes mellitus
- **cDNA change:** c.1500_1501insAGCGTCCCGTGCCTGTCGGCCACCTGGTCGTCCTCAAT
- **ClinVar accession:** VCV003590697
- **Last evaluated:** 2024/04/05 00:00
- **Submissions:** 1

WHY THIS VARIANT MATTERS

Because the frame breaks late, in the last exon, the transcript escapes NMD and a protein is actually made: wild-type wolframin up to the break, then a stretch of non-native sequence to a new stop. That scrambled C-terminus is the wildcard — it can drag the upstream domains out of fold. The atlas quantifies exactly how much native protein survives and how long the non-native tail is — the data a wet-lab needs to predict behavior.

Card generated by `wolfram-atlas-batch skill (v2 — frameshift pipeline)` on 2026-06-08T02:15:35.091372Z.

NMD rule and schema definitions: `reference/nmd rules.md`, `reference/cardschemaextension.md`._

CDS reference: NM006005.3 (171..2843). WFS1 reference: UniProt O76024, AlphaFold model v6._