

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Ancestral patterns of recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa mutations in Hispanic populations suggest sephardic ancestry

Emily Mira Warshauer^{1,2}  | Adam Brown³ | Ignacia Fuentes^{4,5} | Jonathan Shortt⁶ | Chris Gignoux⁶ | Francesco Montinaro^{7,8} | Mait Metspalu⁷ | Leila Youssefian⁹ | Hassan Vahidnezhad⁹  | Joanna Jacków^{10,11} | Angela M. Christiano^{10,12} | Jouni Uitto⁹  | Óscar R. Fajardo-Ramírez^{13,14} | Julio C. Salas-Alanis^{13,15} | John A. McGrath¹¹ | Liliana Consuegra¹⁶ | Carolina Rivera^{16,17} | Paul A. Maier¹⁸ | Goran Runfeldt¹⁸ | Doron M. Behar^{7,18} | Karl Skorecki¹⁹ | Eli Sprecher^{20,21} | Francis Palisson^{5,22} | David A. Norris^{1,2} | Anna L. Bruckner¹ | Igor Kogut^{1,2} | Ganna Bilousova^{1,2} | Dennis R. Roop^{1,2}

¹Department of Dermatology, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, Colorado, USA

²Charles C. Gates Center for Regenerative Medicine, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, Colorado, USA

³Avotaynu Research Partnership LLC, Englewood, New Jersey, USA

⁴Centro de Genética y Genómica, Facultad de Medicina Clínica Alemana, Universidad del Desarrollo, Santiago, Chile

⁵Fundación DEBRA Chile, Santiago, Chile

⁶Colorado Center for Personalized Medicine, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, Colorado, USA

⁷Estonian Biocentre, Institute of Genomics, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

⁸Department of Biology and Genetics, University of Bari, Bari, Italy

⁹Department of Dermatology and Cutaneous Biology, Sidney Kimmel Medical College and Jefferson Institute of Molecular Medicine, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

¹⁰Department of Dermatology, Columbia University, New York, New York, USA

¹¹St. John's Institute of Dermatology, King's College London (Guy's Campus), London, UK

¹²Department of Genetics and Development, Columbia University, New York, New York, USA

¹³DEBRA Mexico, Azteca Guadalupe, Mexico

¹⁴Tecnologico de Monterrey, Escuela de Medicina y Ciencias de la Salud, Monterrey, Mexico

¹⁵Instituto Dermatológico de Jalisco, Zapopan, Mexico

¹⁶Fundación DEBRA Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia

¹⁷Department of Medical Genetics, Pediatric Hospital, Fundacion Cardioinfantil-Universidad del Rosario, Bogotá, Colombia

¹⁸Gene by Gene, Genomic Research Center, Houston, Texas, USA

¹⁹Azrieli Faculty of Medicine of the Galilee, Bar-Ilan University, Safed, Israel

²⁰Department of Dermatology, Tel-Aviv Sourasky Medical Center, Tel Aviv, Israel

²¹Department of Human Molecular Genetics, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel-Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

²²Facultad de Medicina Clínica Alemana Universidad del Desarrollo, Santiago, Chile

Correspondence

Emily Mira Warshauer, Department of Dermatology, Center for Regenerative Medicine, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora,

Abstract

Recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa (RDEB) is a rare genodermatosis caused by mutations in the gene coding for type VII collagen (*COL7A1*). More than

CO, USA.

Email: emily.warshauer@ucdenver.edu

Funding information

Avotaynu Foundation; Cure EB; Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa Research Association International; Epidermolysis Bullosa Medical Research Foundation; Epidermolysis Bullosa Research Partnership; Gates Frontiers Fund; National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, Grant/Award Numbers: R01AR059947, U01AR075932; U.S. Department of Defense, Grant/Award Number: W81XWH-18-1-0706

800 different pathogenic mutations in *COL7A1* have been described to date; however, the ancestral origins of many of these mutations have not been precisely identified. In this study, 32 RDEB patient samples from the Southwestern United States, Mexico, Chile, and Colombia carrying common mutations in the *COL7A1* gene were investigated to determine the origins of these mutations and the extent to which shared ancestry contributes to disease prevalence. The results demonstrate both shared European and American origins of RDEB mutations in distinct populations in the Americas and suggest the influence of Sephardic ancestry in at least some RDEB mutations of European origins. Knowledge of ancestry and relatedness among RDEB patient populations will be crucial for the development of future clinical trials and the advancement of novel therapeutics.

KEYWORDS

epidermolysis bullosa, genetics, genodermatoses

1 | INTRODUCTION

Recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa (RDEB) is a rare genodermatosis characterized by severe skin fragility and blistering resulting in chronic wounds with progressive fibrosis (Mittapalli et al., 2019), caused by mutations in the gene coding for type VII collagen (*COL7A1*) (Hovnanian et al., 1994). More than 800 different pathogenic mutations in *COL7A1* have been described to date (Stenson et al., 2017); however, the ancestral origins of these mutations have not been precisely identified. Furthermore, little knowledge exists of the descendants of isolated Sephardic communities on the Iberian Peninsula, populations that characteristically propagate recessive diseases such as RDEB (Nogueiro et al., 2015a; Nogueiro et al., 2015b). The successful identification of common origins in distinct RDEB populations will provide an important resource as new treatments involving gene editing approaches for RDEB and other severe genetic skin diseases become viable for early clinical trials. In this study, 32 Hispanic RDEB patient samples carrying common *COL7A1* gene mutations from the Southwestern United States, Mexico, Chile, and Colombia were genotyped to investigate the ancestral origins for *COL7A1* mutations and determine the extent to which shared ancestry contributes to RDEB in these populations.

2 | RESULTS

The 32 Hispanic RDEB patients included in this study from the Southwestern United States, Mexico, Chile, and Colombia (see Table 1) carry pathogenic *COL7A1* gene mutations that were genotyped with different sequencing techniques and confirmed by Sanger Sequencing.

To further investigate ancestral patterns in the Hispanic RDEB population, a principal component analysis (PCA) and admixture analysis were performed (Alexander et al., 2009) on genomewide genotyping data alongside a reference panel consisting of

500 individuals from African, Middle Eastern, and European ancestry (Chang et al., 2015). In the PCA, the majority of the individuals are scattered between European and Native American populations (Figure 1). For Admixture, we identified three different European components, evident in Figures 2 and S1, modal in Western Europe (blue), Middle East and the Caucasus (red), and the Arabian peninsula (green), supporting the presence of Sephardic ancestry. For the American component, we identified at $K = 8$, a high variation in ancestral components, with an almost complete overlap between ancestry and population, possibly reflecting isolation and inbreeding dynamics, well-known in Jewish populations. Furthermore, Admixture analysis shows similar European and Native American ancestral components in the majority of the RDEB patients, with a minor, but consistent contribution from African groups (pink in Figure 2). A non-negative least squares (NNLS) haplotype-based method also supported overriding European and Native American origins, yet the majority (84%) of individuals harbor a small component ($>2\%$) of North African and Middle-Eastern ancestry (Figure 3, shown in green), which may result from interactions between North Africa or Jewish populations and Iberian populations. The evidence of North African and Middle-Eastern lineage substantiates, at least in part, the influence of Sephardic Jews in the Hispanic RDEB population.

To further explore the origin of these mutations, we estimated local ancestry across the *COL7A1* locus in all 32 RDEB patients using a reference panel consisting of African, European, and Native American populations (see Methods and Materials). Pathogenic mutations at the locus were determined separately from the local ancestry and are thus not phased with the local ancestry estimates, however most patients (25/32) had just one ancestry at both copies of the locus, allowing us to gain insights into the ancestral source of the 20 mutations present on these haplotypes (Table 2). Seventeen of the mutations appear in patients with a single ancestry at both copies of *COL7A1* (Table 2). Two additional mutations (c.7708delG and c.5532 + 1G > T) are present only in individuals with either a single ancestry at both copies of the locus or mixed ancestry at the locus, and may

FTDNA kit no.	Mutation 1	Mutation 2	Sephardic	Test site
MK40784	c.6527_6528insC	c.8329C > T	21%	Chile
730,451	c.2470insG	c.2470insG	18%	Mexico
MK40790	c.6527_6528insC	c.5856 + 1G > T	15%	Chile
MK40779	c.7485 + 1G > A	c.4635 + 5G > A	10%	Colombia
MK42684	c.2470insG	c.2470insG	9%	Mexico
730,456	c.2470insG	c.2470insG	7%	Mexico
662,380	c.7485 + 5G > A	c.7485 + 5G > A	8%	Colorado
MK40771	c.8200G > A	c.4965C > T	7%	Colombia
MK40789	c.7708delG	c.7876-1G > A	5%	Chile
662,381	c.7485 + 5G > A	c.7485 + 5G > A	4%	Colorado
MK40776	c.7651G > C	c.4012G > A	4%	Colombia
MK40782	c.6781C > T	c.2044C > T	<2%	Colombia
MK40777	c.1584G > T	c.1584G > T	—	Colombia
MK40787	c.2005C > T	c.4342-2A > G	—	Chile
MK42706	c.5108G > A	c.IVS23-1G > A	—	Mexico
730,454	c.2470insG	c.2470insG	—	Mexico
MK40794	c.2992 + 2 T > G	c.6527_6528insC	—	Chile
MK40795	c.3264_5293del	c.5532 + 1G > T	—	Chile
MK40785	c.3759 + 2 T > G	c.3759 + 2 T > G	—	Chile
MK40772	c.425A > G	c.8833 T > C	—	Colombia
MK40775	c.4510G > T	c.4510G > T	—	Colombia
MK40778	c.4678G > A	c.4678G > A	—	Colombia
MK40793	c.5532 + 1G > T	c.8245G > A	—	Chile
MK40792	c.5932C > T	c.5932C > T	—	Chile
MK40780	c.6091G > A	c.6091G > A	—	Colombia
MK40783	c.6527_6528insC	c.6527_6528insC	—	Chile
MK40788	c.6527_6528insC	c.8528-1G > A	—	Chile
MK40773	c.6527_6528insC	c.5604 + 1G > A	—	Colombia
MK40791	c.7708delG	c.7708delG	—	Chile
MK40786	c.7708delG	c.8393 T > G	—	Chile
MK40774	c.8046 + 6G > A	c.5047C > T	—	Colombia
MK42683	c.8709del11	c.G2899del11	—	Mexico

TABLE 1 COL7A1 mutations in Hispanic RDEB patients

thus be attributed to a single ancestral population in our data. Notably, a single mutation, c.2470insG, appears to have originated independently in both ancestral European and Native American populations. In total, 10 of the mutations appear to have arisen on Native American haplotypes, 8 on European haplotypes, and 4 are observed only in individuals with mixed ancestry and cannot be determined.

In order to evaluate the temporal origins of COL7A1 mutations in our dataset, we looked for shared haplotypes between patients and identified an enrichment of identity by descent (IBD) in the region surrounding the COL7A1 gene on chromosome 3 (Figure 4), supporting recent shared ancestry among at least some of the patients, even though none are known to be closely related. From among the 32 RDEB patients, we identified three different IBD clusters, each

representing a single shared haplotype, indicating recent shared ancestry between these individuals (Table 3).

The largest cluster is comprised of 4 individuals (2 from Chile, 1 from Colombia, and 1 from Mexico) (Table 3, Cluster A). The observation that ¾ of the patients carry at least one copy of the pathogenic RDEB mutation c.6527_6528insC mutation, with no other COL7A1 mutation being shared by all individuals in the cluster, suggests that the haplotype shared by individuals in the cluster carries the c.6527_6528insC mutation. It is possible that the pathogenic mutation of the patient who does not carry the c.6527_6528insC mutation was incompletely characterized, or that the shared haplotype does not encompass the mutation. Local ancestry indicates that the shared haplotype is of European origin.

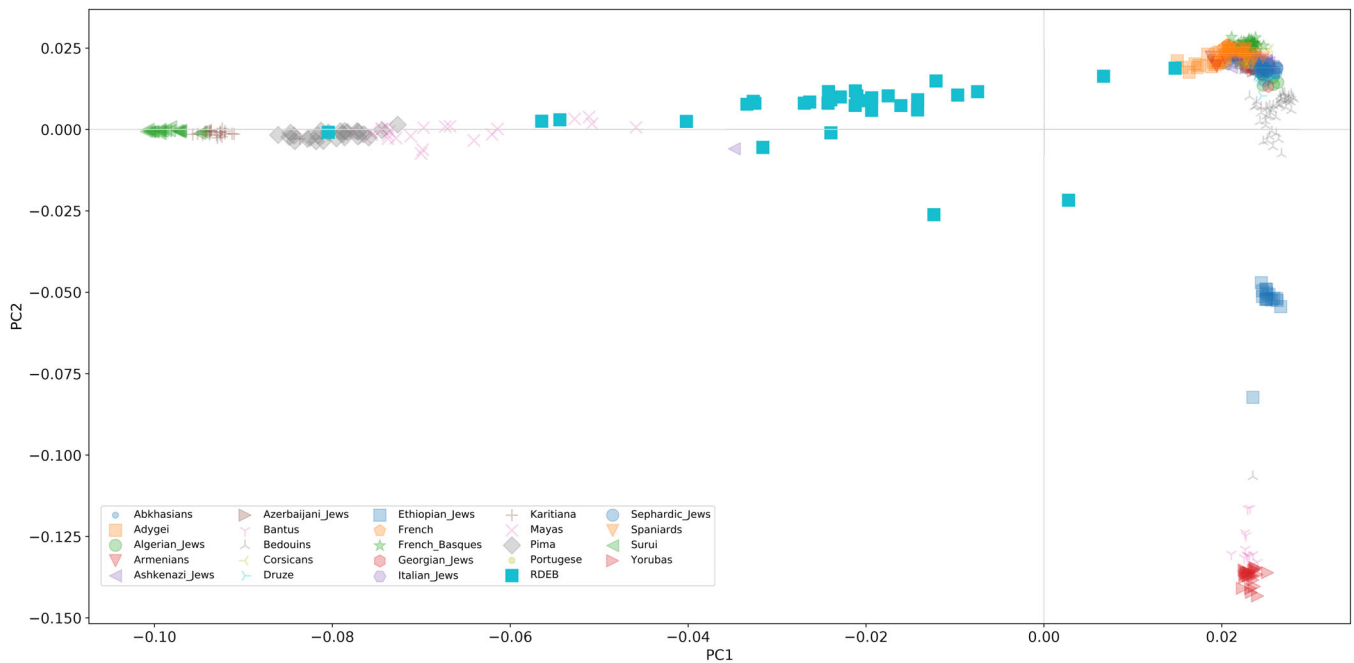


FIGURE 1 A Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was carried out on a dataset composed of 516 individuals in total, including 32 RDEB samples. The RDEB samples are marked with a teal blue square “■” and represent substantial admixture with Native American and European individuals, including Sephardic Jews represented with light blue circles in the right upper corner “●”. The legend in the left lower corner denotes the color markers exhibited in the PCA analysis. The X and Y axis refer to Principal Component (PC) 1 and 2, respectively

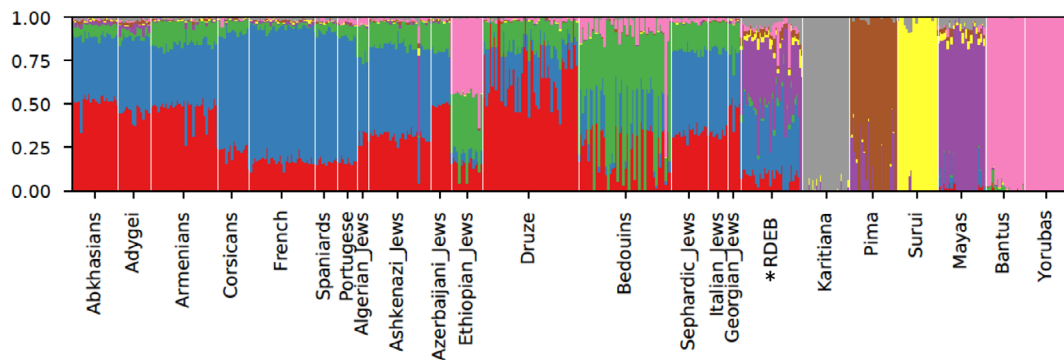


FIGURE 2 Admixture analysis. Population structure of 32 RDEB samples inferred by Admixture analysis. Each individual is represented by a vertical (100%) stacked column of genetic components proportions shown in color for K8 (K = number of subpopulations). The RDEB population is marked with an asterisk

A second IBD haplotype is shared by two RDEB patients from Mexico (Table 3, Cluster B). Both patients are homozygous for the c.2470insG mutation, and both are homozygous for the shared haplotype. Local ancestry across the *COL7A1* locus on the shared haplotype indicates that it is likely of European origin.

The third IBD haplotype is shared by two RDEB patients from Chile carrying the c.7708delG mutation (Table 3, Cluster C), one of whom is homozygous for the shared haplotype and the mutation. Native American local ancestry across the *COL7A1* locus in all patients suggests that this mutation arose in the Americas.

Multiple other mutations are observed multiple times in the RDEB patients without being part of an IBD cluster. We do not rule

out the possibility that at least some of these mutations may have been inherited from a common ancestor, but recombination in intervening generations has interrupted the inherited haplotype to a size below detection thresholds. On the other hand, it is also reasonable to consider that at least some of these mutations may have arisen independently.

3 | DISCUSSION

Admixed populations present challenges in understanding the history of disease, particularly in regions where each population can have a

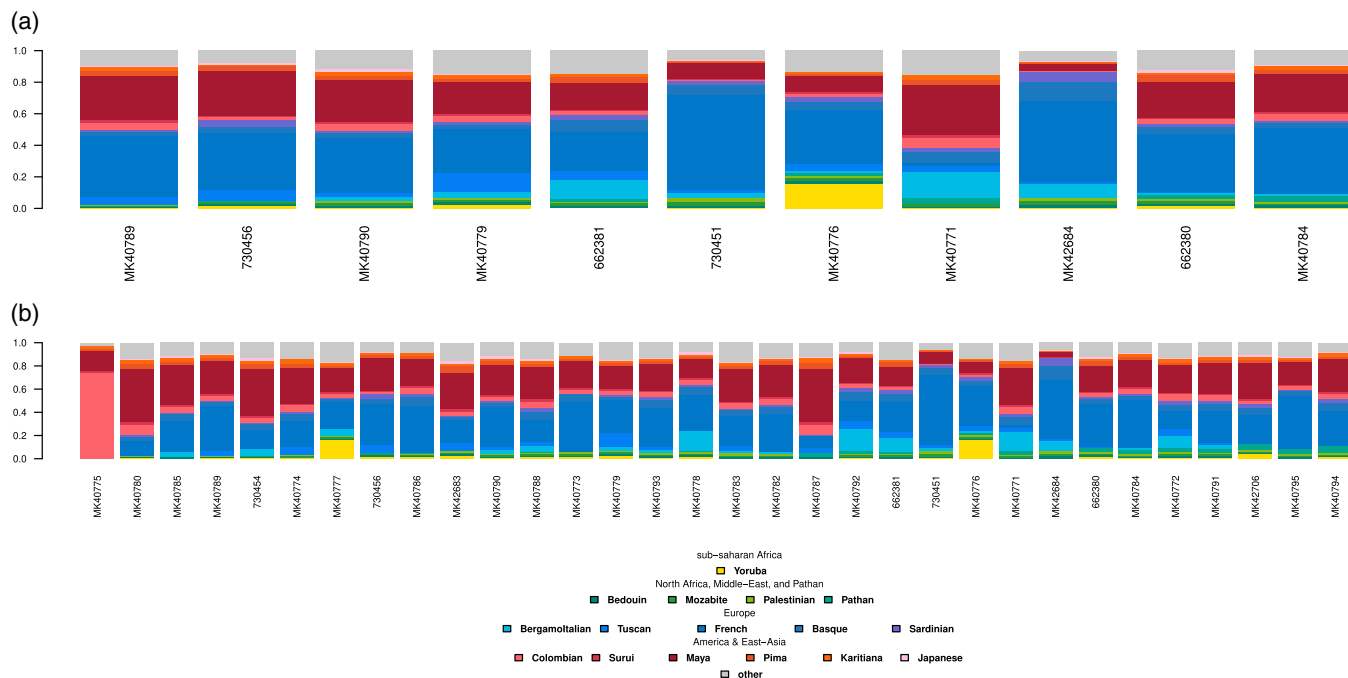


FIGURE 3 NNLS haplotype method. The NNLS Haplotype method exhibits a bar plot of the ancestral composition for a set of surrogate groups, as demonstrated in the legend. Implemented in CP and merged with HGDP sequences, each individual (recipient) was painted as a combination of genomic fragments inherited by all the HGDP panel (donors). Thirty-two Hispanic RDEB patient samples carrying common mutations in the *COL7A1* gene sorted according to Middle Eastern ancestry from the Southwestern United States, Mexico, Chile, and Colombia (a). Asterisks in (a) highlight the samples shown in (b). The analysis of RDEB samples with affinity to Sephardic origins sorted according to Middle Eastern ancestry demonstrate North African and Middle Eastern origins, highlighted in green, effectively supporting hidden genetic ancestry in heavily admixed individuals (b)

different admixture history. The high frequency of shared haplotypes harboring pathogenic RDEB mutations among unrelated patients in our data suggests that founder or other demographic events may have increased the prevalence of these pathogenic haplotypes in Hispanic populations in the Americas. We also present evidence that RDEB mutations in multiple Hispanic populations have ancestral origins from both European and Native American ancestral populations, with at least one mutation (c.2470insG) having origins from both ancestral populations. We note that because the number of observations of each mutation in our dataset is limited by our patient sampling, it is possible that other mutations presented here also have other origins that simply are not sampled in our patients. Thus, we cannot exclude the possibility that these other mutations have independent origins in other ancestral populations.

Eleven of the RDEB patients presented here had substantial amounts (>4%) of Sephardic ancestry using FamilyTreeDNA ancestry testing, a finding confirmed by a significantly higher proportion of European and American ancestry in these patients compared to the remainder of the RDEB patients (Figure 5). The finding is not entirely unexpected as it is known that Sephardic individuals arrived in the Americas in the late 15th century, and Sephardic ancestry has been previously detected in some Hispanic populations, with some Sephardic mutations being observed in former Spanish colonies such as the Southwestern US, Mexico, and El Salvador (Ellis et al., 1998; Ostrer, 2016; Shahrabani-Gargir

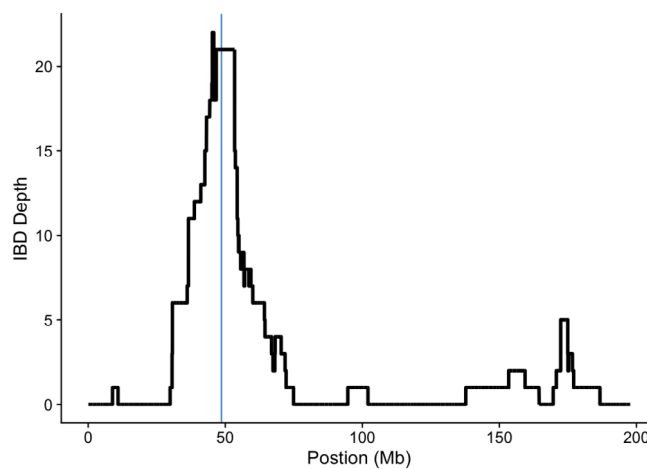


FIGURE 4 Identity by descent (IBD). Cumulative depth of identical by descent (IBD) segments from all pairwise sample comparisons across chromosome 3 (blue vertical line indicates the location of *COL7A1*)

et al., 1998; Struewing et al., 1995; Velez et al., 2012). Notably, significant admixture also occurred between North African non-Jewish populations and Sephardic Jews following their expulsion from Spain during the Inquisition (Aksentijevich et al., 1993; Campbell et al., 2012), which may explain the ancestral

TABLE 2 Counts of local ancestry at COL7A in RDEB patients for each mutation

Mutation	Counts of local ancestry at COL7A in RDEB patients for each mutation		
	AMR	EUR	Mixed
c.7485 + 5G > A	4	0	0
c.7708delG	3	0	1
c.2470insG	2	6	0
c.4510G > T	2	0	0
c.1584G > T	2	0	0
c.6091G > A	2	0	0
c.5108G > A	1	0	0
c.8200G > A	1	0	0
c.2005C > T	1	0	0
c.IVS23-1G > A	1	0	0
c.4965C > T	1	0	0
c.6527_6528insC	0	6	1
c.4678G > A	0	2	0
c.3759 + 2 T > G	0	2	0
c.5932C >	0	2	0
c.7651G > C	0	1	0
c.2992 + 2 T > G	0	1	0
c.3264_5293del	0	1	0
c.5532 + 1G > T	0	1	1
c.8709del11	0	1	0
c.425A > G	0	0	1
c.8046 + 6G > A	0	0	1
c.7485 + 1G > A	0	0	1
c.6781C > T	0	0	1

components in the NNLS related to African and Middle Eastern populations (Figures 2 and 3).

The recognition that the European haplotype shared by individuals carrying the c.6527_6528insC mutation represents patients from three separate populations could suggest that the arrival of the mutation on the haplotype predates European settlement. This knowledge would be consistent with estimates of the first occurrence of the c.6527_6528insC mutation more than 3000 years ago when pre-Roman communities settled in the Iberian Peninsula (Sanchez-Jimeno et al., 2013). Interestingly, this region was also home to a closed endogamous community of Sephardic Jews during a time period more than a millennium ago, coinciding with the estimated origin of the c.6527_6528insC founder mutation (Adams et al., 2008). The c.6527_6528insC mutation remains frequent on the Iberian Peninsula of Spain and it is possible that at least some Hispanic populations inherited this mutation through Hispanic or Sephardic migration. Data from the original source of Sephardic Jews on the Iberian Peninsula is limited and the question of Sephardic origins is challenging as Sephardic and Spanish ancestry signals are likely to be largely overlapping due to centuries of cohabitation (Álvarez-Álvarez et al., 2018; Nogueiro et al., 2015b).

From the analyses presented here, the observation that at least some RDEB mutations appear to have European origins lends

some support to the hypothesis that some of the pathogenic RDEB mutations presented here are of Sephardic origin. Population frequencies represented in gnomAD indicate slight enrichment with European populations in eight Hispanic RDEB mutations (Table S1), providing rationale for further investigation of Sephardic ancestry in these variants (Collins et al., 2020; Karczewski et al., 2020; Landrum et al., 2020). Interestingly, there are a few rare variants demonstrating enrichment with African populations, which may represent the Sephardic populations of North Africa (Gonçalves et al., 2005). Establishing more confident and specific inferences of the ancestral origins of the mutations present in the Hispanic RDEB patients will benefit from additional sampling from ancient and modern-day Sephardic populations as well as from the populations from which the RDEB samples were collected.

Gene-editing treatments for RDEB patients using guide RNAs specific to pathogenic mutations are anticipated in the near future (Bonafont et al., 2019; Mencía et al., 2018). As regulatory agencies may consider each guide RNA as a separate drug, separate clinical trials for each RNA would be required. Patient populations who share the same founder mutations therefore represent an increasingly important resource to facilitate early clinical trials and advance novel treatments.

TABLE 3 Counts of RDEB mutations and local ancestry populations within identity by descent COL7A1 haplotypes

IBD cluster ID	Count of patients in cluster	Count of patient haplotype zygosity for cluster (#homozygous/#heterozygous)	Count of patient mutation Zygosity (#homozygous/#heterozygous)							Local ancestry counts at COL7A1 in cluster					
			c.6527_6528insC	c.5604 + 1G > A	c.8528-1G > A	c.8709del11	c.8709del11	c.2470insG	c.7708delG	c.7876-1G > A	AMR	EUR	Mixed		
A	4	0/4	1/2	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0	3	1
B	2	2/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	2/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0	2	0
C	2	1/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/1	0/1	0/1	2	0	0

4 | MATERIALS AND METHODS

Thirty-two RDEB homozygous and compound heterozygous patient samples from the Southwestern United States, Mexico, Chile, and Colombia with common mutations in COL7A1 included in this study were previously identified using different sequencing technologies and subsequently confirmed by Sanger sequencing (Table 1). Informed written consent was obtained from all patients in concordance with Institutional Review Board approval from the USA: Colorado Multiple Institutional Review Board (COMIRB no: 09-0192), Mexico: Universidad de Monterrey (132012-CE), Chile: Comité Ético Científico, Facultad de Medicina, Clínica Alemana—Universidad del Desarrollo (Project number 2013-145), and Colombia: Universidad del Rosario (CIE-UR DVO005 1149-CV1192).

4.1 | Illumina bead chip array and FTDNA family finder analysis

DNA samples were genotyped by GeneByGene, Inc. utilizing the Illumina Human OmniExpress BeadChip array and analyzed with the FTDNA Family Finder autosomal DNA test. The Family Finder test returns results for about 690,000 pairs of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) on the 22 pairs of autosomal chromosomes. Autosomal SNPs are clustered into sets about 50–100 SNPs long that are predefined based on the reliability, variability, average centiMorgans (cM), and density of the SNPs. The Family Finder software then evaluates SNP sets for matching as half identical or a non-match based on an autosomal DNA algorithm demonstrating shared DNA segments. Adjacent SNP sets are also analyzed to see if they qualify as identical by descent (IBD) segments. A segment is considered a candidate autosomal match if it contains at least 500 SNPs, and it is at least 1 cM long. Then, proprietary rules based on total shared cM and longest segment cM are applied to infer whether the match is valid.

The RDEB DNA samples were then subset to approximately 245,000 unlinked SNPs and run through ADMIXTURE using FamilyTreeDNA's proprietary global reference panel called myOrigins2. The 24 global population clusters represent modern human genetic variation and results reflect admixture between historical gene pools. They include Sephardic, Ashkenazi, North and Central America, South America, British Isles, Scandinavia, Finland, West and Central Europe, Southeast Europe, East Europe, Iberia, West Middle East, East Middle East, Asia Minor, North Africa, East Central Africa, South Central Africa, West Africa, Central Asia, South Central Asia, Siberia, Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, and Oceania. Affinity to Sephardic origins is determined significant by at least a 4% match to the Sephardic cluster (Chacón-Duque et al., 2018).

4.2 | Identity by descent analysis

We merged the genotyping data from RDEB patients with genotypes from a combined reference dataset consisting of individuals from the

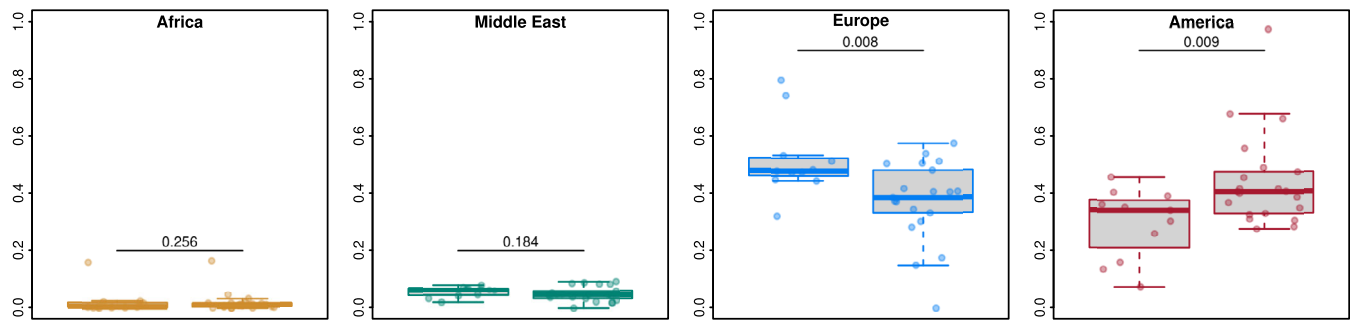


FIGURE 5 Ancestries proportions. This figure represents the ancestry proportions for Africa, the Middle East, Europe and America. Within each panel, the left hand side bar graph represents RDEB samples with Sephardic ancestry and the right hand side bar graph represents RDEB samples without Sephardic ancestry. The 11 RDEB samples with Sephardic ancestry clearly demonstrate significantly greater European ancestry and less American ancestry than RDEB samples without Sephardic ancestry. There are no significant differences noted among the African or Middle Eastern ancestry

Human Genome Diversity Project (HGDP) (Cann et al., 2002) and 1000 Genomes (Genomes Project et al., 2010; Genomes Project et al., 2012; Genomes Project et al., 2015), and phased the entire merged dataset using EAGLE2 (Loh et al., 2016) with default parameters. Phased haplotypes were then fed through iLASH to detect identical by descent (IBD) regions greater than or equal to 3 cM between pairs of RDEB patients. Cumulative IBD depth at each marker was calculated using a custom python script that counts the total number of times each locus is part of an IBD segment shared between two individuals. We used DASH (Gusev et al., 2011) with a minimum cluster size of 3 and a minimum haplotype length of 3 cM to identify clusters of patients that share the same IBD haplotypes across the entirety of COL7A1.

4.3 | Local ancestry analysis

We used phased haplotypes (see “Identity by Descent Analysis”) from RDEB patients in RFMix (Maples et al., 2013) (version 1.5.4) with a reference panel consisting of European and nonadmixed African populations (ESN, GWD, MSL, LWK, YRI) from 1000 Genomes and 107 indigenous American individuals from HGDP to train the random forests. The estimates for local ancestry presented in the article are generated from the RFMix Viterbi output.

4.4 | PCA and admixture analysis

In order to explore the ancestry of the analyzed individuals, an explorative analysis was carried out using a PCA and Admixture approach (Alexander et al., 2009). We merged the genotype data with publicly available genome-wide datasets (Behar et al., 2010; Behar et al., 2013; Kushniarevich et al., 2015; Ongaro et al., 2019; Tambets et al., 2018; Tamm et al., 2019; Yunusbayev et al., 2012; Yunusbayev et al., 2015) using PLINK 1.9, a widely used program for research in population genetics (Chang et al., 2015). After merging, SNPs and individuals characterized by less than 3% and 5% of missing data were

retained for a total of 87,181 SNPs, and 516 individuals. A PCA was carried out using the PCA flag in PLINK1.9 (Chang et al., 2015).

The Admixture analysis was carried out on the dataset with random seed and cross-validation based on data resampling. Although the most supported configuration is $K = 9$, we are showing $K = 8$, for which European and the Middle East ancestries show a reasonable degree of differentiation (Figure S1).

4.5 | CP and NNLS

The ancestry composition of the analyzed individuals was explored utilizing haplotype method implemented in ChromoPainter (CP, Lawson et al., 2012). The analyzed samples were merged with the HGDP sequences in order to increase the density of the data (Bergström et al., 2019). First, the sequence data SNPs coordinates were lifted from Ghch38 to hg19 using Picard Tools (Picard, 2020). The merged dataset was subsequently phased using shapeit ver 2. using default settings (Delaneau et al., 2011). Second, each individual (recipient) was painted as a combination of genomic fragments inherited by all the HGDP panel (donors), an effective way to unlock the hidden genetic ancestry in heavily admixed individuals (Montinaro et al., 2015; Ongaro et al., 2019). The nuisance parameters were set as $M = 0.0018$ and $n = 409$, estimated based on expectation maximization run in a subset of five individuals from each population.

The resulting copying vectors were subsequently normalized and each RDEB patient individual ancestry was reconstructed as a combination of copying vectors from all the populations in the HGDP dataset, using a modified version of the NNLS function of R software implemented in GlobeTrotter (Hellenthal et al., 2014; Leslie et al., 2015). The results for the RDEB patients are summarized in Figure 4. Populations contributing on average less than 1% were labeled as others.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank all the patients and their families for helping us to carry out this study. This study was supported by the Avotaynu Foundation,

Epidermolysis Bullosa Research Partnership, Epidermolysis Bullosa Medical Research Foundation, Cure EB, National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS) of the National Institute of Health (NIH) (R01AR059947 and U01AR075932), the Department of Defense (DOD) (W81XWH-18-1-0706), Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa Research Association (DEBRA) International, and the Gates Frontiers Fund. We also want to give special thanks to Stephen Berman, MD, the Founding Director of the Epidermolysis Bullosa Center of Excellence at Children's Hospital Colorado, who has cared for Hispanic RDEB patients in Colorado for over three decades and originally suggested to us that these patients may be of Converso ancestry.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors state no conflict of interest.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization: Emily Mira Warshauer, Adam Brown, Ignacia Fuentes, Karl Skorecki, Eli Sprecher, Dennis R. Roop. Formal Analysis: Emily Mira Warshauer, Adam Brown, Ignacia Fuentes, Jonathan Shortt, Chris Gignoux, Francesco Montinaro, Mait Metspalu, Leila Youssefian, Hassan Vahidnezhad, Joanna Jacków, Angela M. Christiano, Jouni Uitto, Óscar R. Fajardo-Ramírez, Julio C. Salas-Alanis, John A. McGrath, Liliana Consuegra, Carolina Rivera, Paul A. Maier, Goran Runfeldt, Doron M. Behar, Karl Skorecki, Eli Sprecher, Francis Palisson, David A. Norris, Adam Brown, Igor Kogut, Ganna Bilousova, Dennis R. Roop. Writing—original draft: Emily Mira Warshauer, Ignacia Fuentes, Jonathan Shortt, Chris Gignoux, Francesco Montinaro, Dennis R. Roop. Writing—review and editing: Emily Mira Warshauer, Adam Brown, Ignacia Fuentes, Jonathan Shortt, Chris Gignoux, Francesco Montinaro, Paul A. Maier, Goran Runfeldt, Karl Skorecki, Dennis R. Roop.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

ORCID

Emily Mira Warshauer  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4055-5196>

Hassan Vahidnezhad  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4298-9147>

Jouni Uitto  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4639-807X>

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How to cite this article: Warshauer, E. M., Brown, A., Fuentes, I., Shortt, J., Gignoux, C., Montinaro, F., Metspalu, M., Youssefian, L., Vahidnezhad, H., Jacków, J., Christiano, A. M., Uitto, J., Fajardo-Ramírez, Ó. R., Salas-Alanis, J. C., McGrath, J. A., Consuegra, L., Rivera, C., Maier, P. A., Runfeldt, G., ... Roop, D. R. (2021). Ancestral patterns of recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa mutations in Hispanic populations suggest sephardic ancestry. *American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A*, 185A:3390–3400. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajmg.a.62456>