

Supplementary Materials

Identification and *in silico* characterization of a novel *COLGALT2* gene variant in a child with mucosal rectal prolapse.

Anna Sadakierska-Chudy¹, Paweł Szymanowski², Arleta Lebioda³, Rafał Płoski⁴

¹ Department of Genetics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, Krakow, Gustawa Herlinga-Grudzinskiego 1, 30-705 Krakow, Poland, asadakierska-chudy@afm.edu.pl

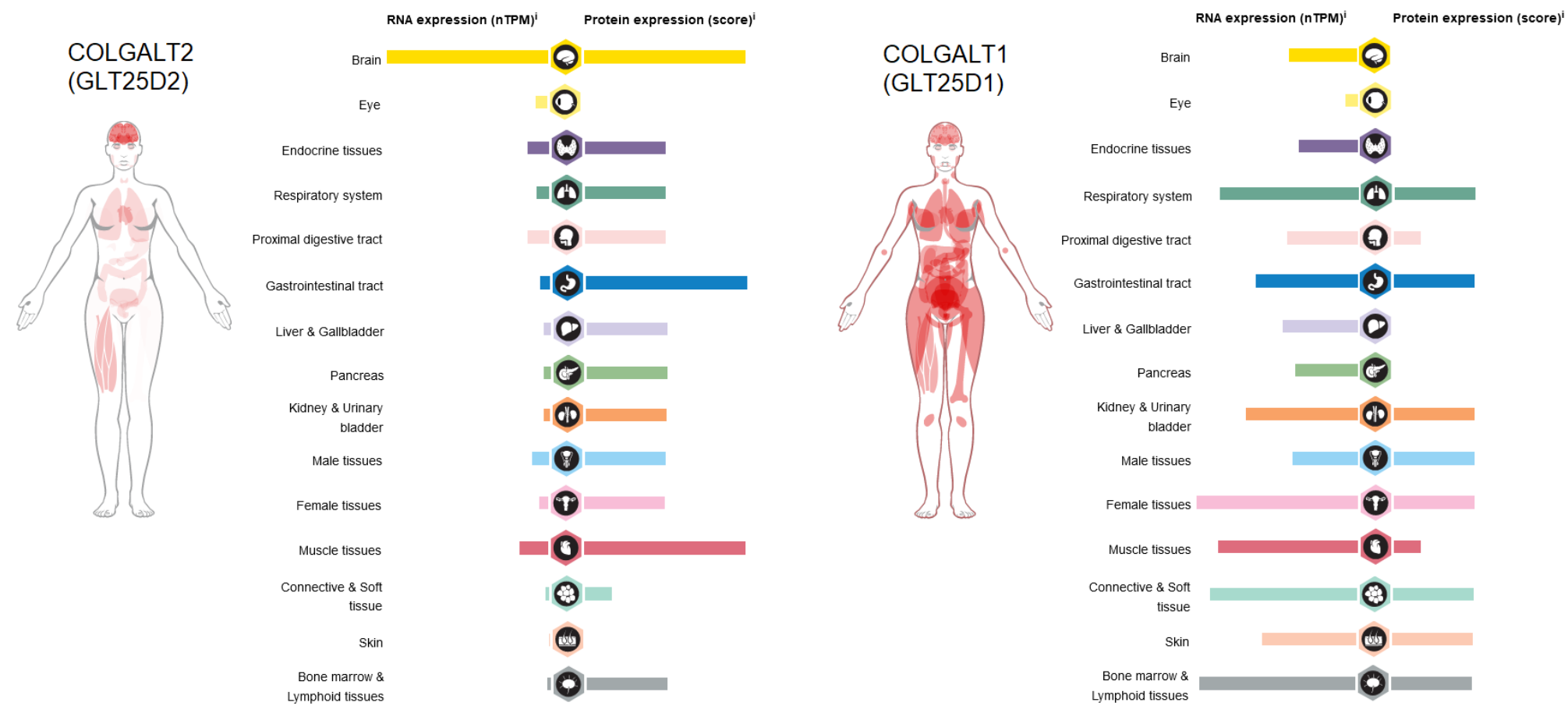
² Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, Gustawa Herlinga-Grudzinskiego 1, 30-705 Krakow, Poland, pszymanowski@afm.edu.pl

³ Department of Molecular Techniques, Department of Forensic Medicine, Wrocław Medical University, M. Curie-Skłodowskiej 52, 50-369 Wrocław, Poland, arleta.lebioda@umw.edu.pl

⁴ Department of Medical Genetics, Warsaw Medical University, Pawinskiego 3c, 02-106 Warsaw, Poland, rploski@wp.pl

*Correspondence: asadakierska-chudy@afm.edu.pl, tel. +48 122524590

Supplementary Figure S1 The tissue expression of the *COLGALT2* and *COLGALT1* gene and the GLT252 and GLT25D1 proteins, respectively. Images acquired from the Human Protein Atlas (www.proteinatlas.org).



Supplementary Figure S2 The GLT252 protein secondary structure predicted by Phyre2. Motifs crucial for the enzymatic activity are marked according to previous analysis (Perrin-Tricaud et al., 2011).

