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Resumo	<p>Cystic fibrosis (CF) is caused by ~300 pathogenic <i>CFTR</i> variants. The heterogeneity of which, challenges molecular diagnosis and precision medicine approaches in CF. Our objective was to identify <i>CFTR</i> variants through high-throughput sequencing (HTS) and to predict the pathogenicity of novel variants through <i>in silico</i> tools. Two guidelines were followed to deduce the pathogenicity. A total of 169 CF patients had genomic DNA submitted to a Targeted Gene Sequencing and we identified 63 variants (three patients had three variants). The most frequent alleles were: F508del (n=192), G542* (n=26), N1303K (n=11), R1162* and R334W (n=9). The screened variants were classified as follows: 41 – pathogenic variants [classified as (I) n=23, (II) n=6, (III) n=1, (IV) n=6, (IV/V) n=1 and (VI) n=4]; 14 – variants of uncertain significance; and seven novel variants. To the novel variants we suggested the classification of 6b-16 exon duplication, G646* and 3557delA as Class I. There was concordance among the predictors as likely pathogenic for L935Q, cDNA.5808T&gt;A and I1427I. Also, Y325F presented two discordant results among the predictors. HTS and <i>in silico</i> analysis can identify pathogenic <i>CFTR</i> variants and will open the door to integration of precision medicine into routine clinical practice in the near future.</p>
Fomento	