ALPORT SYNDROME (AS)
CAN LEAD TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF
END-STAGE KIDNEY DISEASE (ESKD)

	X-Linked		Autosomal Recessive	Autosomal Dominant
	Males	Females	Males & Females	Males & Females
Estimated Risk of ESKD[1]	100% risk of ESKD	~25% risk of ESKD	100% risk of ESKD	~20% risk of ESKD

COL4A3/4/5 Mutations Representing AS Are as Common as PKD Mutations

In a recent exome sequencing analysis of 3315 patients with CKD, ~10% (307/3315) had a genetic cause.[2]

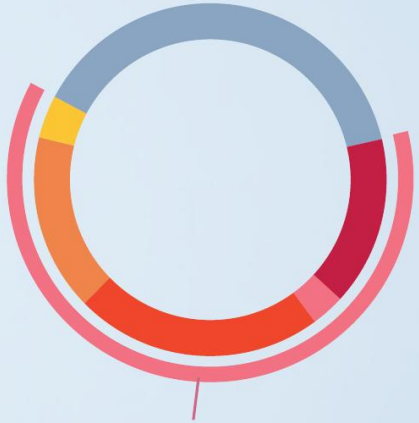
Abnormalities in *COL4A3/4/5* Represent 30% of Patients With a Genetic Finding

30%
AS

31%
PKD

24%	*PKD1*
7%	*PKD2*
9%	*COL4A3*
7%	*COL4A4*
14%	*COL4A5*
3%	*UMOD*
37%	Remaining 60 genes

Of *COL4A3/4/5* Mutations, 62% Were Misdiagnosed or Not Diagnosed as Having AS or TBMN



62%
Misdiagnosed or Not Diagnosed as AS or TBMN

38%	AS or TBMN
15%	Unknown
3%	HTN
22%	GN, or other or NOS
16%	FSGS
4%	Congenital renal disease, NOS

CKD, chronic kidney disease; FSGS, focal segmental glomerulosclerosis; GN, glomerulonephritis; NOS, not otherwise specified; PKD, polycystic kidney disease; TBMN, thin basement membrane nephropathy.

1. Kashtan CE et al. *Kidney Int*. 2018;93(5):1045-1051.
2. Groopman EE et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2019;380(2):142-151.

REATA PHARMACEUTICALS