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## Understanding the role of somatic mutations in TARDBP in FTLD-TDP type C

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**State of art:** Somatic mutations in TARDBP have been reported at the bulk-level in FTLD-TDP type C, a subtype of FTLD characterized by TDP-43 pathology and most often a sporadic occurrence. Systematic identification, replication and validation of somatic TARDBP variants using single-cell methods, however, has not been performed.

**Methodology:** We performed single-nuclei targeted DNA sequencing of neurons derived from the superior temporal gyrus of FTLD-TDP type C cases (n=53) and controls (n=36) using the

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Mission Bio Tapestri platform. Samples were pooled in sets of 5. We investigated the somatic variants in TARDBP and compared their burden in a case-control setting.

**Results:** We first developed a deconvolution strategy leveraging germline variants to assign neuronal nuclei to each individual, resulting in 32,188 nuclei from cases and 5174 nuclei from controls. We identified 2247 somatic TARDBP single nucleotide variants, occurring at a very low frequency and affecting every codon of the gene. Interestingly, we observed a higher burden of non-synonymous TARDBP variants in cases than in controls. Based on careful selection criteria, we also identified non-synonymous variants which are over-represented or exclusively present in cases.

**Conclusion:** We detected a high level of very rare TARDBP somatic variants in neuronal nuclei in both cases and controls. Our work shows that single nuclei amplicon sequencing offers a novel opportunity to identify rare somatic variants in disease. The identification of variants unique or overrepresented in cases suggests their potential involvement in FTLD-TDP type C, however further analyses and validation is ongoing.