Supplementary material has been published as submitted. It has not been copyedited, typeset or checked for scientific content by Acta Dermato-Venereologica

Appendix S1

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Genomic DNA was extracted from the blood of the patient, and a healthy control. NucleoSpin® Blood (Takara, Shiga, Japan) was used for DNA extraction, according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Total RNA was extracted from the blood of healthy control and patient. TRIzolTM Reagent (Invitrogen, Waltham, MA, USA) and Direct-zolTM RNA MiniPrep (Zymo Research, Irvine, CA, USA) were used for RNA extraction, according to the manufacturer's instructions.

In order to perform a sequence analysis of *TMC6*, genomic DNA or complemental DNA (cDNA) was used as a template and amplified by PCR using KOD One PCR Master Mix -Blue- (TOYOBO, Osaka, Japan). The primers for *TMC6* used in this study are shown in Table SI. Primer sequences for the other coding region are available from the authors on request. The PCR product was electrophoresed on a 2.0% agarose gel and gel recovered using the Wizard® SV Gel and PCR Clean-Up System (Promega, Madison, WI, USA). The recovered PCR products were treated with the BigDye® Direct Cycle Sequencing Kit (Applied Biosystems, Waltham, MA, USA), subjected to ethanol precipitation and sequence analysis (Applied Biosystems 3730 DNA Analyzer). The sequence data were analysed using ApE

(https://jorgensen.biology.utah.edu/wayned/ape/) and FinchTV (https://digitalworldbiology.com/finchtv).