

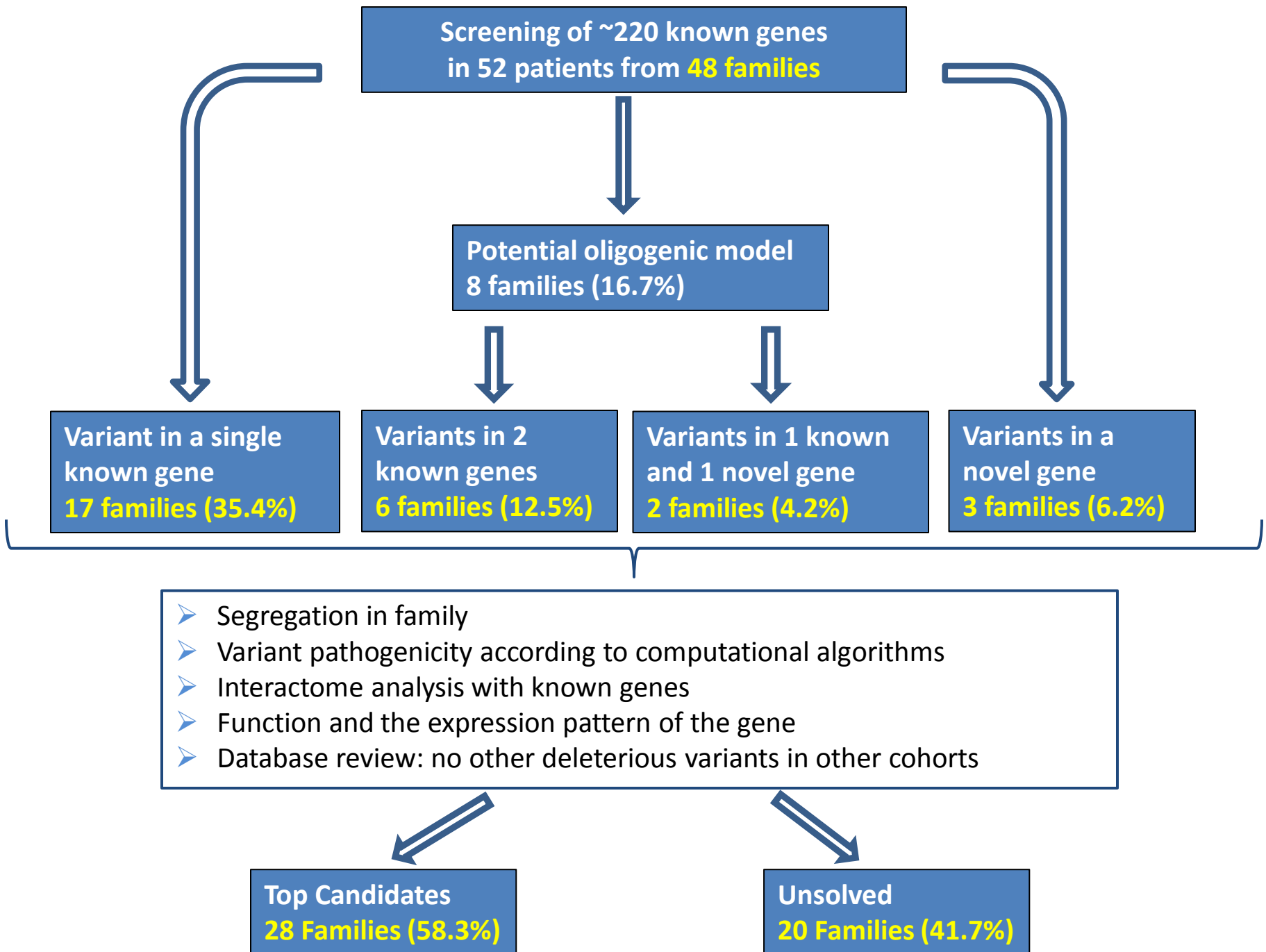
## **SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS**

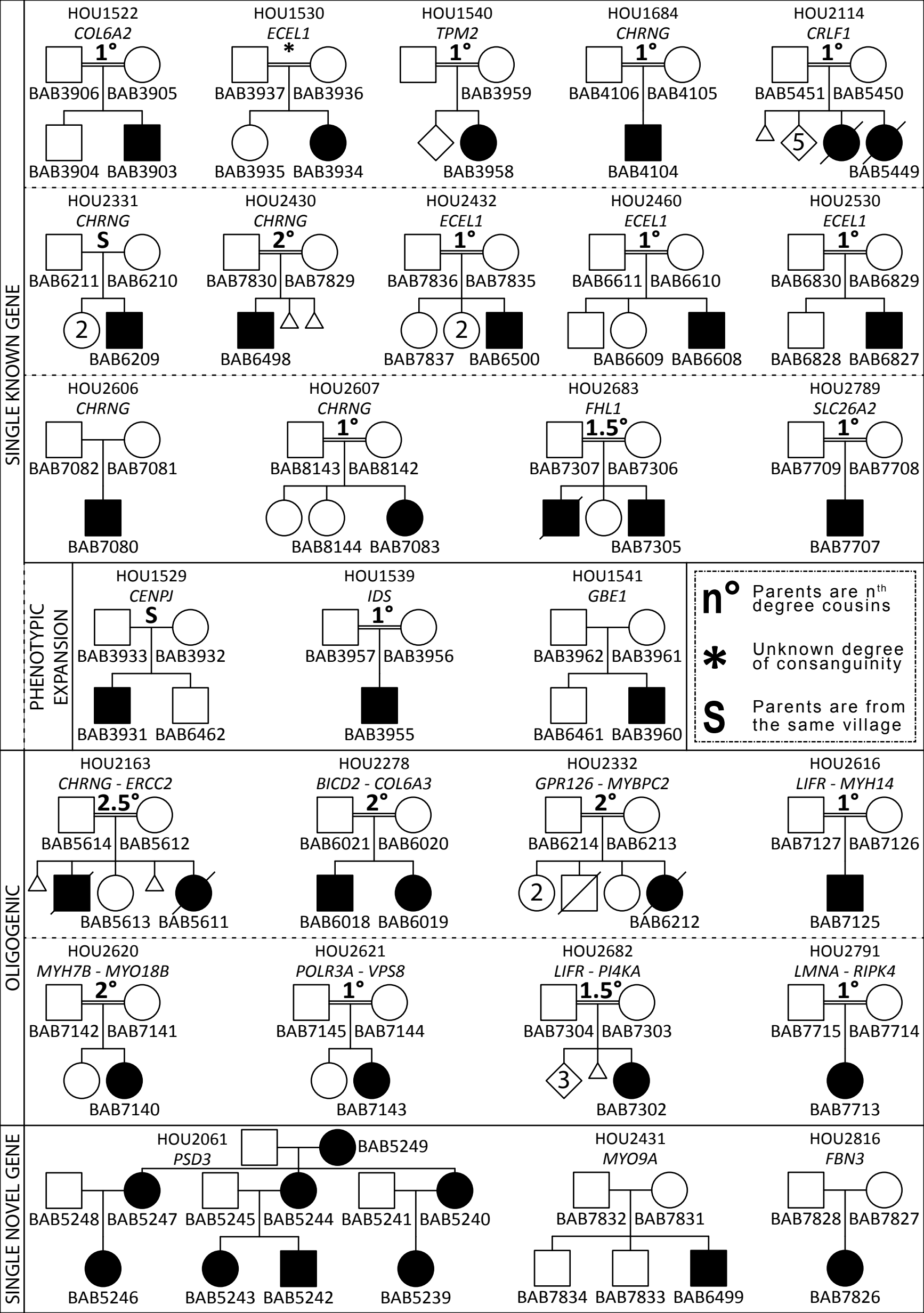
### **Supplemental Figure 1: The workflow of the whole exome sequencing (WES) data analysis.**

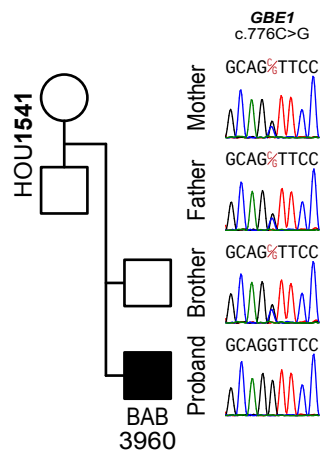
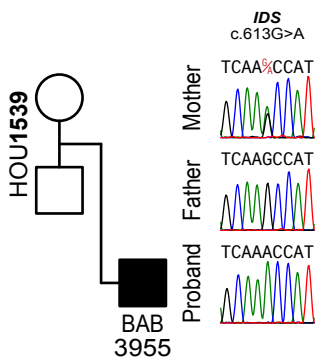
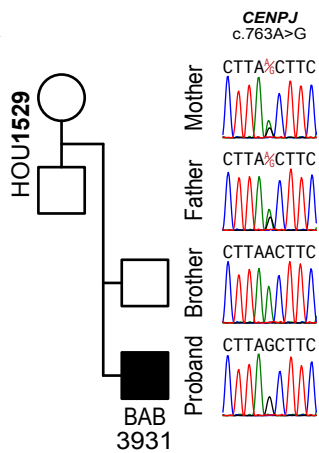
We applied WES to 48 families with clinical sign of arthrogryposis. We identified likely pathogenic variants in 10 known genes in 17 families (35.4%). In 8 families we observed an arthrogryposis mutational burden. These 8 families with oligogenic model have another homozygous or compound heterozygous deleterious variant in an additional known gene (6 families, 12.5%) or in a novel gene (2 families, 4.2%) in addition to a homozygous variant in a known gene. Moreover, in 3 families (6.2%) we identified variants in potential novel candidate genes.

### **Supplemental Figure 2: Pedigrees of all solved cases in our study**

**Supplemental Figure 3: (A)** Pedigrees and Sanger sequencing results showing the segregation of the patients with phenotypic expansion. **(B and C)** Photographs of the patient BAB3931 at age 10 months and 6 years, respectively. Note the low-set ears, retromicrognathia, crowded and decayed teeth, flexion contractures of the elbows, and the distinct finding of abnormal wound healing on the dorsum of left foot.





**A****B****C**