

Treatment Of Hyperglycemia With Solute Carrier Family 39

Member 5 (SLC39A5) Inhibitors

Reference To Sequence Listing

5 This application includes a Sequence Listing submitted electronically as a text file named 18923802302SEQ, created on March 12, 2020, with a size of 136 kilobytes. The Sequence Listing is incorporated herein by reference.

Field

10 The present disclosure relates generally to the treatment of subjects having hyperglycemia with Solute Carrier Family 39 Member 5 (SLC39A5) inhibitors, methods of identifying subjects having an increased risk of developing hyperglycemia, and methods of detecting SLC39A5 variant nucleic acid molecules and variant polypeptides.

Background

15 SLC39A5 belongs to the ZIP (Zrt and Irt-like proteins) superfamily of metal ion transporters. In mice, 14 members of this family have been identified, and almost all of these genes are conserved in humans. ZIP proteins have 8 predicted transmembrane domains (SLC39A5 has 6 transmembrane domains), containing an intracellular loop between
20 transmembrane domains 3 and 4 and an extracellular amino terminus that is histidine-rich and may play a role in metal transport. This zinc transporter localizes to the baso-lateral cell membrane and is expressed in the small intestine, pancreas, kidney and the liver with similar expression pattern in mouse. SLC39A5 is abundant specifically in intestinal enterocytes, pancreatic acinar cells, and embryonic visceral endoderm cells. SLC39A5 regulation also
25 appears to be unique in that this protein is internalized and degraded coordinately in each of these cell-types during periods of dietary zinc deficiency. Translation of the SLC39A5 mRNA is stalled during zinc deficiency in a mechanism which involves a conserved 3'-untranslated region that is predicted to form a stable stem-loop structure and to interact with specific microRNAs. SLC39A4 and SLC39A5 are co-expressed in several tissues with antagonistic functions in
30 maintaining zinc homeostasis. SLC39A4 is thought to facilitate absorption of dietary zinc, whereas SLC39A5 may function in the removal of zinc from the body. Previous studies revealed

a role for enterocyte SLC39A5 in zinc excretion, and a role for pancreatic acinar cell SLC39A5 in protection against zinc toxicity.

Summary

5 The present disclosure also provides methods of treating a subject having decreased serum zinc level, the methods comprising administering a Solute Carrier Family 39 Member 5 (SLC39A5) inhibitor to the subject.

 The present disclosure also provides methods of treating a subject having increased serum glucose level, the methods comprising administering an SLC39A5 inhibitor to the subject.

10 The present disclosure also provides methods of treating a subject having hyperglycemia, the methods comprising administering an SLC39A5 inhibitor to the subject.

 Disclosed herein is the use of an Solute Carrier Family 39 Member 5 inhibitor in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a subject having decreased serum zinc level, increased serum glucose level, and/or hyperglycemia.

15 The present disclosure also provides methods of treating a subject with a therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits decreased serum zinc level, increased serum glucose level, and/or hyperglycemia wherein the subject is suffering from decreased serum zinc level, increased serum glucose level, and/or hyperglycemia, the methods comprising the steps of: determining whether the subject has an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule
20 encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide by: obtaining or having obtained a biological sample from the subject; and performing or having performed a genotyping assay on the biological sample to determine if the subject has a genotype comprising the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule; and when the subject is SLC39A5 reference, then administering or continuing to administer to the subject the therapeutic agent that treats or
25 inhibits decreased serum zinc level, increased serum glucose level, and/or hyperglycemia in a standard dosage amount, and administering to the subject an SLC39A5 inhibitor; and when the subject is heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant, then administering or continuing to administer to the subject the therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits decreased serum zinc level, increased serum glucose level, and/or hyperglycemia in an amount that is the
30 same as or lower than a standard dosage amount, and administering to the subject an SLC39A5 inhibitor; wherein the presence of a genotype having the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule encoding the human SLC39A5 polypeptide indicates the subject

has a reduced risk of developing decreased serum zinc level, increased serum glucose level, and/or hyperglycemia.

The present disclosure also provides methods of identifying a human subject having an increased risk for developing decreased serum zinc level, increased serum glucose level, and/or hyperglycemia, wherein the methods comprise: determining or having determined the presence or absence of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide in a biological sample obtained from the subject; wherein: when the human subject is SLC39A5 reference, then the human subject has an increased risk for developing decreased serum zinc level, increased serum glucose level, and/or hyperglycemia; and when the human subject is heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant or homozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant, then the human subject has a decreased risk for developing decreased serum zinc level, increased serum glucose level, and/or hyperglycemia.

Disclosed herein is a method of identifying a human subject having an increased risk for developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, wherein the method comprises: determining or having determined the presence or absence of an Solute Carrier Family 39 Member 5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide in a biological sample obtained from the subject; wherein: when the human subject is SLC39A5 reference, then the human subject has an increased risk for developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia; and when the human subject is heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant or homozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant, then the human subject has a decreased risk for developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia.

The present disclosure also provides methods of detecting a human SLC39A5 variant nucleic acid molecule in a human subject comprising assaying a sample obtained from the human subject to determine whether a nucleic acid molecule in the sample comprises a nucleotide sequence comprising: i) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or the complement thereof; ii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or the complement thereof; iii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18, or the complement thereof; iv) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6,

or the complement thereof; v) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or the complement thereof; vi) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20, or the complement thereof; vii) an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or
5 SEQ ID NO:3, or the complement thereof; viii) an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or the complement thereof; ix) an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, or the complement thereof; x) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, or the complement thereof; xi) a
10 uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or the complement thereof; xii) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19, or the complement thereof; xiii) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or the complement thereof; xiv) a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement thereof; or xv)
15 a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21, or the complement thereof.

The present disclosure also provides methods of detecting the presence of a human SLC39A5 variant polypeptide, comprising performing an assay on a sample obtained from a human subject to determine whether an SLC39A5 protein in the sample: i) comprises a
20 threonine at a position corresponding to position 304 according to SEQ ID NO:24; ii) comprises an alanine at a position corresponding to position 413 according to SEQ ID NO:26; iii) is an SLC39A5 truncated variant polypeptide having an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO:23; iv) is an SLC39A5 truncated variant polypeptide having an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO:25; or v) is an SLC39A5 truncated variant polypeptide having an amino
25 acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO:27.

The present disclosure also provides therapeutic agents that treat or inhibit decreased serum zinc level, increased serum glucose level, and/or hyperglycemia for use in the treatment of decreased serum zinc level, increased serum glucose level, and/or hyperglycemia in a human subject having: i) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a
30 human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or the

complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or the complement thereof; a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, or the complement thereof; or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or the complement thereof; ii) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or the complement thereof; a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or the complement thereof; or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement thereof; or iii) a cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, or the complement thereof; a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19, or the complement thereof; or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21, or the complement thereof.

Disclosed herein is the use of a therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in a human subject having: i) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human Solute Carrier Family 39 Member 5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or the complement thereof; a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, or the complement thereof; or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or the

complement thereof; ii) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or the complement thereof; a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or the complement thereof; or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement thereof; or iii) a cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, or the complement thereof; a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19, or the complement thereof; or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21, or the complement thereof.

The present disclosure also provides SLC39A5 inhibitors for use in the treatment of decreased serum zinc level, increased serum glucose level, and/or hyperglycemia in a human subject having: i) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or the complement thereof; a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, or the complement thereof; or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or the complement thereof; ii) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371

according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or the complement thereof; a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or the complement thereof; or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement thereof; or iii) a cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, or the complement thereof; a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19, or the complement thereof; or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21, or the complement thereof.

Disclosed herein is the use of an Solute Carrier Family 39 Member 5 inhibitor in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in a human subject having: i) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human Solute Carrier Family 39 Member 5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or the complement thereof; a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, or the complement thereof; or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or the complement thereof; or ii) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or the complement thereof; a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or the complement thereof; or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement thereof; or iii) a cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein

the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, or the complement thereof; a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19, or the complement thereof; or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21, or the complement thereof.

Disclosed herein is a molecular complex comprising: an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:4, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 5,604 thereof; an SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:11, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 1,141 thereof; an SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:18, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 1,141 thereof; an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:6, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 6,899 thereof; an SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:13, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 1,468 thereof; an SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:20, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 1,468 thereof; an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the adenine or guanine at position 1,353 thereof, respectively; an SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the adenine or guanine at position 371 thereof, respectively; an SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the adenine or guanine at position 371 thereof, respectively; an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:5, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the thymine at position 6,352

thereof; an SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:12, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the uracil at position 1,194 thereof; an SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:19, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the thymine at position 1,194 thereof; an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:7, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the thymine at position 5,624 thereof; an SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:14, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the uracil at position 1,161 thereof; or an SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:21, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the thymine at position 1,161 thereof.

Brief Description Of The Drawings

The accompanying figures, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate several aspects and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the present disclosure.

Figure 1A shows SLC39A5 mutant expression in dsRED reporter system.

Figure 1B shows that SLC39A5 mutations result in loss of function.

Figure 2A shows a timeline of experiment testing zinc supplementation rescue of hepatic steatosis and glucose tolerance.

Figure 2B shows serum zinc levels in mice following a 4-week high fat diet with or without zinc supplementation.

Figure 2C shows hepatic zinc levels in mice following a 4-week high fat diet with or without zinc supplementation.

Figure 2D shows serum zinc levels in mice following a 6-week high fat diet with or without zinc supplementation.

Figure 2E shows hepatic zinc levels in mice following a 6-week high fat diet with or without zinc supplementation.

Figure 3A shows intravenous glucose tolerance test results in mice following a 4-week high fat diet with or without zinc supplementation.

Figure 3B shows area under the curve in mice following a 4-week high fat diet with or without zinc supplementation.

Figure 3C shows intravenous glucose tolerance test results in mice following a 6-week high fat diet with or without zinc supplementation.

5 Figure 3D shows area under the curve in mice following a 6-week high fat diet.

Figure 4 shows micrographs of mouse liver cross-sections following high fat diet with or without zinc supplementation.

Figure 5A shows body weights of 12-week old female mice having heterozygous or homozygous knockout of SLC39A5.

10 Figure 5B shows fasting blood glucose levels in 12-week old female mice having heterozygous or homozygous knockout of SLC39A5.

Figure 5C shows serum zinc levels in 12-week old male and female mice having heterozygous or homozygous knockout of SLC39A5.

15 Figure 5D shows body weights of 12-week old male mice having heterozygous or homozygous knockout of SLC39A5.

Figure 5E shows fasting blood glucose levels in 12-week old male mice having heterozygous or homozygous knockout of SLC39A5.

Figure 5F shows hepatic zinc levels in 12-week old male and female mice having heterozygous or homozygous knockout of SLC39A5.

20 Figure 6A shows serum zinc levels after 25 week of high fat diet in 31-week old mice having knockout of SLC39A5.

Figure 6B shows fasting blood glucose levels after 25 weeks of high fat diet in 31-week old mice having knockout of SLC39A5.

25 Figure 6C shows leptin levels after 25 weeks of high fat diet in 31-week old mice having knockout of SLC39A5.

Figure 6D shows insulin levels after 25 weeks of high fat diet in 31-week old mice having knockout of SLC39A5.

Figure 6E shows c-peptide levels after 25 weeks of high fat diet in 31-week old mice having knockout of SLC39A5.

30 Figure 6F shows insulin/c-peptide ratios after 25 weeks of high fat diet in 31-week old mice having knockout of SLC39A5.

Figure 7A shows body weights of 12-week old female mice having SLC39A5 knockout, leptin receptor (LEPR) knockout, or double SLC39A5/LEPR knockout.

Figure 7B shows fasting blood glucose levels in 12-week old female mice having SLC39A5 knockout, leptin receptor (LEPR) knockout, or double SLC39A5/LEPR knockout.

5 Figure 7C shows serum zinc levels in 12-week old female mice having SLC39A5 knockout, leptin receptor (LEPR) knockout, or double SLC39A5/LEPR knockout.

Figure 7D shows body weights of 12-week old male mice having SLC39A5 knockout, leptin receptor (LEPR) knockout, or double SLC39A5/LEPR knockout.

10 Figure 7E shows fasting blood glucose levels in 12-week old male mice having SLC39A5 knockout, leptin receptor (LEPR) knockout, or double SLC39A5/LEPR knockout.

Figure 7F shows serum zinc levels in 12-week old male mice having SLC39A5 knockout, leptin receptor (LEPR) knockout, or double SLC39A5/LEPR knockout.

Figure 8A shows body weights of 10-week old female mice having SLC39A5 knockout, leptin receptor (LEPR) knockout, or double SLC39A5/LEPR knockout.

15 Figure 8B shows fasting blood glucose levels in 10-week old female mice having SLC39A5 knockout, leptin receptor (LEPR) knockout, or double SLC39A5/LEPR knockout.

Figure 8C shows β -hydroxybutyrate levels in 10-week old female mice having SLC39A5 knockout, leptin receptor (LEPR) knockout, or double SLC39A5/LEPR knockout.

20 Figure 8D shows body weights of 10-week old male mice having SLC39A5 knockout, leptin receptor (LEPR) knockout, or double SLC39A5/LEPR knockout.

Figure 8E shows fasting blood glucose levels in 10-week old male mice having SLC39A5 knockout, leptin receptor (LEPR) knockout, or double SLC39A5/LEPR knockout.

Figure 9A shows intravenous glucose tolerance test results in SLC39A5 knockout mice following a 14-week high fat diet.

25 Figure 9B shows insulin blood levels in SLC39A5 knockout mice following a 16-week high fat diet.

Figure 10 shows comparative untransformed trait values for various traits in wild type and SLC39A5 knockout mice.

30 Figure 11 shows loss of SLC39A5 results in an increase in serum and bone zinc levels in both sexes, whereas hepatic zinc is modestly elevated only in female mice.

Figure 12 shows loss of SLC39A5 improves hepatic steatosis in female mice resulting from diet-induced obesity.

Figure 13 shows loss of SLC39A5 improves liver function and certain lipid traits in female mice upon diet-induced obesity challenge.

Figure 14 shows loss of SLC39A5 results in reduced hepatic triglyceride content and increased ketogenesis in female mice on a high-fat challenge.

5 Figure 15 shows SLC39A5 loss-of-function improves liver function in leptin receptor deficient mice.

Figure 16 shows SLC39A5 loss-of-function improves glycemic traits in leptin receptor deficient mice.

10 Figure 17 shows loss of SLC39A5 results in hepatic AMP-activated protein kinase activation in female mice on HFD.

Figure 18 shows the selection of an SLC39A5 target peptide for mouse immunization from the combined plots of Kyle-Doolittle hydrophobicity (green) and Hopp-Woods hydrophilicity (red) across the SLC39L5 sequence; the fragment selected for use as the immunization peptide (GPSGWGDQEESKAPDLHG; SEQ ID NO:67) is highlighted in purple.

15 Figure 19 shows Slc39a5 monoclonal antibody screening in HEK overexpressing murine Slc39a5.

Figure 20 shows Slc39a5 monoclonal antibody screening in HEK overexpressing human Slc39a5.

20 Figure 21 shows loss of function of Slc39a5 improves fasting blood glucose upon high fat high fructose dietary challenge. High fat high fructose dietary challenge results in significant increase in body weight across all genotypes in both sexes. Loss of function of Slc39a5 improves liver function as assessed by serum ALT and AST in both sexes at 16 weeks. Loss of function of Slc39a5 significantly improves hyperglycemia assessed by fasting blood glucose levels at endpoint (29 weeks). "NC": normal chow (NC); "HFFD": high fat high fructose diet.

25 Figure 22 shows loss of function of Slc39a5 improves insulin sensitivity in mice challenged with high fat high fructose diet. Mice homozygous for Slc39a5 loss of function (regardless of sex) show marked improvement in insulin sensitivity compared to wild type counterparts assessed by oral glucose tolerance tests ("GTT").

30 Figure 23 shows loss of function of Slc39a5 improves hepatic steatosis upon HFFD challenge. Slc39a5 loss of function female mice are more protected than their male counterparts. NAFLD composite scores (assessed by two independent pathologists) representing an aggregate score of macrovesicular steatosis, microvesicular steatosis,

hepatocellular hypertrophy, inflammation and fibrosis show a significant improvement in female Slc39a5 knockout mice as compared to wild type counterparts; whereas in male mice, loss of Slc39a5 improves hepatic steatosis on normal chow and accords no protection when challenged by high fat high fructose diet demonstrated by histopathology and NAFLD scores.

5 Figures 24A and 24B show loss of function of Slc39a5 results in increased hepatic zinc levels and a consequent elevation in hepatic metallothionein (“Mt1” and “Mt2”) expression. Loss of function of Slc39a5 does not significantly influence hepatic iron, copper, cobalt, calcium and magnesium levels (Figure 24A: female mice; Figure 24: male mice).

 Figures 25A and 25B show zinc acutely activates LKB1/AMPK and AKT signaling
10 pathways in dose dependent manner in human hepatoma HepG2 cells (Figure 25A) and human primary hepatocytes (Figure 25B).

 Figure 26A shows loss of function of Slc39a5 improves hepatic steatosis in female mice challenged with high fat high fructose diet. Loss of function of Slc39a5 results in increased hepatic zinc levels with concomitant activation of hepatic AMPK and AKT signaling in female
15 mice challenged with high fat high fructose diet. Hepatic triglyceride levels were reduced with an increase in hepatic beta-hydroxybutyrate levels, suggesting increased β -oxidation. Loss of function of Slc39a5 results in a downregulation of Fasn and G6pc genes involved in *de novo* lipogenesis and hepatic gluconeogenesis, respectively.

 Figure 26B shows loss of function of Slc39a5 improves hepatic steatosis in male mice
20 fed with normal chow. Loss of Slc39a5 in male mice challenged with HFFD results in insignificant elevation in hepatic zinc levels with a modest activation of hepatic AMPK signaling. Hepatic triglyceride levels are slightly reduced with an increase in hepatic beta-hydroxybutyrate levels. Loss of function of Slc39a5 results in a modest repression of Fasn and significant downregulation of G6pc, genes involved in *de novo* lipogenesis and hepatic gluconeogenesis,
25 respectively.

 Figure 27 shows loss of function of Slc39a5 improves liver function and fasting blood glucose in leptin-receptor deficient mice. Congenital leptin-receptor deficiency results in significant increase in body weight in *Lepr*^{-/-} and *Slc39a5*^{-/-};*Lepr*^{-/-} mice in both sexes. Loss of function of Slc39a5 improves liver function in leptin-receptor deficient mice (both sexes) as
30 assessed by serum ALT and AST at 22 weeks. Loss of function of Slc39a5 significantly improves hyperglycemia in leptin-receptor deficient mice (both sexes) demonstrated by reduced fasting blood glucose levels at 34 weeks.

Figure 28 shows loss of function of Slc39a5 in leptin-receptor deficient mice (both sexes) results in improved insulin sensitivity as compared to leptin-receptor deficient (Lepr^{-/-}) counterparts assessed by oral GTT.

Figure 29 shows loss of function of Slc39a5 improves hepatic steatosis in leptin-receptor deficient mice (both sexes).

Figure 30 shows loss of function of Slc39a5 results in increased hepatic zinc levels and a consequent elevation in hepatic metallothionein ("Mt1" and "Mt2") expression in leptin-receptor deficient mice (both sexes). Furthermore, loss function of Slc39a5 does not significantly influence hepatic iron levels in these mice.

Figures 31A and 31B show loss of function of Slc39a5 improves hepatic steatosis in leptin receptor deficient mice in both sexes (Figure 31A, female; Figure 31B, male). Loss of function of Slc39a5 results in increased hepatic zinc levels in leptin receptor deficient mice (both sexes) with concomitant activation of hepatic AMPK signaling. Hepatic triglyceride levels are reduced with an increase in hepatic beta-hydroxybutyrate levels suggesting increased β -oxidation. Moreover, loss of Slc39a5 results in a downregulation of Fasn indicative of reduced *de novo* lipogenesis.

Figure 32 shows association of loss of function mutations in *SLC39A5* with increasing circulating zinc levels and decreased T2D risk (RR: homozygote for reference allele; RA: heterozygote; AA: homozygote for alternative allele; Cases: T2D and HbA1c $\geq$ 6.5%; Control: neither T1D nor T2D and no HbA1c $\geq$ 6.5%; M1.1: p.LoF variants only (AAF $\leq$ 1%).

Figure 33A shows the dependence of tyrosine phosphatase activity on zinc (red line) and magnesium (blue line) concentration.

Figure 33B shows the dependence of serine/threonine phosphatase activity on zinc (red line) and magnesium (blue line) concentration.

Figure 34A shows that loss of *SLC39A5* results in zinc-mediated suppression of tyrosine phosphatase activity in female mice fed with either NC diet (right) or HFFD diet (left).

Figure 34B shows that loss of *SLC39A5* results in zinc-mediated suppression of serine/threonine phosphatase activity in female mice fed with either NC diet (right) or HFFD diet (left).

Figure 34C shows that loss of *SLC39A5* results in zinc-mediated suppression of tyrosine phosphatase activity in male mice fed with either NC diet (right) or HFFD diet (left).

Figure 34D shows that loss of *SLC39A5* results in zinc-mediated suppression of serine/threonine phosphatase activity in male mice fed with either NC diet (right) or HFFD diet (left).

5 Description

Various terms relating to aspects of the present disclosure are used throughout the specification and claims. Such terms are to be given their ordinary meaning in the art, unless otherwise indicated. Other specifically defined terms are to be construed in a manner consistent with the definitions provided herein.

10 Unless otherwise expressly stated, it is in no way intended that any method or aspect set forth herein be construed as requiring that its steps be performed in a specific order. Accordingly, where a method claim does not specifically state in the claims or descriptions that the steps are to be limited to a specific order, it is in no way intended that an order be inferred, in any respect. This holds for any possible non-expressed basis for interpretation, including
15 matters of logic with respect to arrangement of steps or operational flow, plain meaning derived from grammatical organization or punctuation, or the number or type of aspects described in the specification.

As used herein, the singular forms “a,” “an” and “the” include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

20 As used herein, the term “subject” includes any animal, including mammals. Mammals include, but are not limited to, farm animals (such as, for example, horse, cow, pig), companion animals (such as, for example, dog, cat), laboratory animals (such as, for example, mouse, rat, rabbits), and non-human primates. In some embodiments, the subject is a human.

As used herein, a “nucleic acid,” a “nucleic acid molecule,” a “nucleic acid sequence,” a
25 “polynucleotide,” or an “oligonucleotide” can comprise a polymeric form of nucleotides of any length, can comprise DNA and/or RNA, and can be single-stranded, double-stranded, or multiple stranded. One strand of a nucleic acid also refers to its complement.

As used herein, the term “comprising” may be replaced with “consisting” or “consisting essentially of” in particular embodiments as desired.

30 A rare variant in the *SLC39A5* gene associated with increased serum zinc levels and a decreased risk of developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, and improved liver function in human subjects has been identified in accordance with the present

disclosure. For example, a genetic alteration that changes the thymine nucleotide of position 5,604 in the human SLC39A5 reference (see, SEQ ID NO:1) to cytosine, or the guanine nucleotide of position 6,899 in the human SLC39A5 reference (see, SEQ ID NO:1) to cytosine, or the cytosine nucleotide of position 1,353 in the human SLC39A5 reference (see, SEQ ID NO:1) to adenine or guanine, or the cytosine nucleotide of position 6,352 in the human SLC39A5 reference (see, SEQ ID NO:1) to thymine, or the cytosine nucleotide of position 5,624 in the human SLC39A5 reference (see, SEQ ID NO:1) to thymine, has been observed to indicate that the human having such an alteration may have increased serum zinc levels and a decreased risk of developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia. It is believed that no variants of the SLC39A5 gene or protein have any known association with increased serum zinc levels and a decreased risk of developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia. Altogether, the genetic analyses described herein surprisingly indicate that the SLC39A5 gene and, in particular, a variant in the SLC39A5 gene, associates with increased serum zinc levels and a decreased risk of developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia. Therefore, human subjects that are SLC39A5 reference that have an increased risk of developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, may be treated such that the increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia is prevented, the symptoms thereof are reduced, and/or development of symptoms is repressed. Accordingly, the present disclosure provides methods of leveraging the identification of such variants in subjects to identify or stratify risk in such subjects of developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, or to diagnose subjects as having an increased risk of developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, such that subjects at risk or subjects with active disease may be treated accordingly. Additionally, the present disclosure provides isolated SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecules, variant mRNA molecules, and variant cDNA molecules. Accordingly, provided herein are SLC39A5 loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecules discovered to be associated with increased serum zinc levels and a decreased risk of developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia.

For purposes of the present disclosure, any particular human can be categorized as having one of three SLC39A5 genotypes: i) SLC39A5 reference; ii) heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant; or iii) homozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant. A human is SLC39A5 reference when the human does not have a copy of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule. A human is heterozygous for an

SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant when the human has a single copy of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule. An SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule is any SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule (such as, a genomic nucleic acid molecule, an mRNA molecule, or a cDNA molecule) encoding an SLC39A5 polypeptide having a partial loss-of-function, a complete loss-of-function, a predicted partial loss-of-function, or a predicted complete loss-of-function. A human who has an SLC39A5 polypeptide having a partial loss-of-function (or predicted partial loss-of-function) is hypomorphic for SLC39A5. The SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule can be any nucleic acid molecule encoding SLC39A5 M304T, G413A, Y47Stop, R322Stop, or R311Stop. The SLC39A5 M304T and G413A are predicted partial loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecules. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule encodes SLC39A5 Y47Stop, R322Stop, or R311Stop. A human is homozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant when the human has two copies of any of the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecules.

For human subjects that are genotyped or determined to be SLC39A5 reference, such human subjects have an increased risk of developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia. For human subjects that are genotyped or determined to be either SLC39A5 reference or heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant, such human subjects can be treated with an SLC39A5 inhibitor. In some embodiments, such human subjects can be treated with zinc. In some embodiments, such human subjects can be treated with a therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia. In some embodiments, the human subject is a female. In some embodiments, the human subject is a male.

The present disclosure provides methods of treating a subject having decreased serum zinc level, the methods comprising administering an SLC39A5 inhibitor to the subject.

The present disclosure provides methods of treating a subject having increased serum glucose level, the methods comprising administering an SLC39A5 inhibitor to the subject.

The present disclosure provides methods of treating a subject having hyperglycemia, the methods comprising administering an SLC39A5 inhibitor to the subject.

In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 inhibitor comprises an antibody, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. In some embodiments, the antibody specifically binds to a protein comprising SEQ ID NO:22, or a fragment thereof. In some embodiments, the antibody

specifically binds to a protein comprising SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25, or SEQ ID NO:27, or a fragment thereof. In some embodiments, the antibody specifically binds to a peptide comprising the amino acid sequence GPSGWGDQEESKAPDLHG (SEQ ID NO:67). In some embodiments, the antibody comprises a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO:58. In some embodiments, the heavy chain is encoded by a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:57. In some embodiments, the antibody comprises a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO:60. In some embodiments, the light chain is encoded by a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:59. In some embodiments, the antibody comprises a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO:58, and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO:60. In some embodiments, the heavy chain of the antibody comprises one or more complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) selected from: FSLTGYAVN (SEQ ID NO:61), WLGVIWGDGRTDY (SEQ ID NO:62), and ARFGNSYALDY (SEQ ID NO:63). In some embodiments, the light chain of the antibody comprises one or more CDRs selected from: QSLNLSRTRKNYLA (SEQ ID NO:64), LLIYWASTRES (SEQ ID NO:65), and KQSYNLH (SEQ ID NO:66). In some embodiments, the antibody fragment may comprise a single chain (scFv), diabodies, Fv, and (Fab')₂, triabodies, Fc, Fab, CDR1, CDR2, CDR3, combinations of CDR's, variable regions, tetrabodies, bifunctional hybrid antibodies, framework regions, constant regions, and the like.

In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 inhibitor comprises an antisense molecule. Examples of antisense molecules include, but are not limited to, antisense nucleic acid molecules, small interfering RNAs (siRNAs), and short hairpin RNAs (shRNAs). Such antisense molecules can be designed to target any region of an SLC39A5 mRNA. In some embodiments, the antisense RNA, siRNA, or shRNA hybridizes to a sequence within an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule or mRNA molecule and decreases expression of the SLC39A5 polypeptide in a cell in the subject. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 inhibitor comprises an antisense RNA that hybridizes to an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule or mRNA molecule and decreases expression of the SLC39A5 polypeptide in a cell in the subject. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 inhibitor comprises an siRNA that hybridizes to an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule or mRNA molecule and decreases expression of the SLC39A5 polypeptide in a cell in the subject. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 inhibitor comprises an shRNA that hybridizes to an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule or mRNA molecule and decreases expression of

the SLC39A5 polypeptide in a cell in the subject.

In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 inhibitor comprises a nuclease agent that induces one or more nicks or double-strand breaks at a recognition sequence(s) or a DNA-binding protein that binds to a recognition sequence within an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule.

5 The recognition sequence can be located within a coding region of the SLC39A5 gene, or within regulatory regions that influence the expression of the gene. A recognition sequence of the DNA-binding protein or nuclease agent can be located in an intron, an exon, a promoter, an enhancer, a regulatory region, or any non-protein coding region. The recognition sequence can include or be proximate to the start codon of the SLC39A5 gene. For example, the recognition
10 sequence can be located from about 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, or 1,000 nucleotides of the start codon. As another example, two or more nuclease agents can be used, each targeting a nuclease recognition sequence including or proximate to the start codon. As another example, two nuclease agents can be used, one targeting a nuclease recognition sequence including or proximate to the start codon, and one targeting a nuclease recognition
15 sequence including or proximate to the stop codon, wherein cleavage by the nuclease agents can result in deletion of the coding region between the two nuclease recognition sequences. Any nuclease agent that induces a nick or double-strand break into a desired recognition sequence can be used in the methods and compositions disclosed herein. Any DNA-binding protein that binds to a desired recognition sequence can be used in the methods and
20 compositions disclosed herein.

Suitable nuclease agents and DNA-binding proteins for use herein include, but are not limited to, zinc finger protein or zinc finger nuclease (ZFN) pair, Transcription Activator-Like Effector (TALE) protein or Transcription Activator-Like Effector Nuclease (TALEN), or Clustered Regularly Interspersed Short Palindromic Repeats (CRISPR)/CRISPR-associated (Cas) systems.

25 The length of the recognition sequence can vary, and includes, for example, recognition sequences that are about 30-36 bp for a zinc finger protein or ZFN pair (i.e., about 15-18 bp for each ZFN), about 36 bp for a TALE protein or TALEN, and about 20 bp for a CRISPR/Cas guide RNA.

In some embodiments, CRISPR/Cas systems can be used to modify an SLC39A5
30 genomic nucleic acid molecule within a cell. The methods and compositions disclosed herein can employ CRISPR-Cas systems by utilizing CRISPR complexes (comprising a guide RNA (gRNA) complexed with a Cas protein) for site-directed cleavage of SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecules.

Cas proteins generally comprise at least one RNA recognition or binding domain that can interact with gRNAs. Cas proteins can also comprise nuclease domains (such as, for example, DNase or RNase domains), DNA binding domains, helicase domains, protein-protein interaction domains, dimerization domains, and other domains. Suitable Cas proteins include, for example, a wild type Cas9 protein and a wild type Cpf1 protein (such as, for example, FnCpf1). A Cas protein can have full cleavage activity to create a double-strand break in an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule or it can be a nickase that creates a single-strand break in an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule. Additional examples of Cas proteins include, but are not limited to, Cas1, Cas1B, Cas2, Cas3, Cas4, Cas5, Cas5e (CasD), Cas6, Cas6e, Cas6f, Cas7, Cas8a1, Cas8a2, Cas8b, Cas8c, Cas9 (Csn1 or Csx12), Cas10, Cas10d, CasF, CasG, CasH, Csy1, Csy2, Csy3, Cse1 (CasA), Cse2 (CasB), Cse3 (CasE), Cse4 (CasC), Csc1, Csc2, Csa5, Csn2, Csm2, Csm3, Csm4, Csm5, Csm6, Cmr1, Cmr3, Cmr4, Cmr5, Cmr6, Csb1, Csb2, Csb3, Csx17, Csx14, Csx10, Csx16, CsaX, Csx3, Csx1, Csx15, Csf1, Csf2, Csf3, Csf4, and Cu1966, and homologs or modified versions thereof. Cas proteins can also be operably linked to heterologous polypeptides as fusion proteins. For example, a Cas protein can be fused to a cleavage domain, an epigenetic modification domain, a transcriptional activation domain, or a transcriptional repressor domain. Cas proteins can be provided in any form. For example, a Cas protein can be provided in the form of a protein, such as a Cas protein complexed with a gRNA. Alternately, a Cas protein can be provided in the form of a nucleic acid molecule encoding the Cas protein, such as an RNA or DNA.

In some embodiments, targeted genetic modifications of SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecules can be generated by contacting a cell with a Cas protein and one or more gRNAs that hybridize to one or more gRNA recognition sequences within a target genomic locus in the SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule. For example, a gRNA recognition sequence can be located within a region of SEQ ID NO:1. The gRNA recognition sequence can also include or be proximate to a position corresponding to position i) 5,604, ii) 6,899, iii) 1,353, iv) 6,352, or v) 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:1. For example, the gRNA recognition sequence can be located from about 1000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100, 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, or 5 nucleotides of a position corresponding to position i) 5,604, ii) 6,899, iii) 1,353, iv) 6,352, or v) 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:1. The gRNA recognition sequence can include or be proximate to the start codon of an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule or the stop codon of an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic

acid molecule. For example, the gRNA recognition sequence can be located from about 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, or 1,000 nucleotides of the start codon or the stop codon.

The gRNA recognition sequences within a target genomic locus in an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule are located near a Protospacer Adjacent Motif (PAM) sequence, which is a 2-6 base pair DNA sequence immediately following the DNA sequence targeted by the Cas9 nuclease. The canonical PAM is the sequence 5'-NGG-3' where "N" is any nucleobase followed by two guanine ("G") nucleobases. gRNAs can transport Cas9 to anywhere in the genome for gene editing, but no editing can occur at any site other than one at which Cas9 recognizes PAM. In addition, 5'-NGA-3' can be a highly efficient non-canonical PAM for human cells. Generally, the PAM is about 2-6 nucleotides downstream of the DNA sequence targeted by the gRNA. The PAM can flank the gRNA recognition sequence. In some embodiments, the gRNA recognition sequence can be flanked on the 3' end by the PAM. In some embodiments, the gRNA recognition sequence can be flanked on the 5' end by the PAM. For example, the cleavage site of Cas proteins can be about 1 to about 10, about 2 to about 5 base pairs, or three base pairs upstream or downstream of the PAM sequence. In some embodiments (such as when Cas9 from *S. pyogenes* or a closely related Cas9 is used), the PAM sequence of the non-complementary strand can be 5'-NGG-3', where N is any DNA nucleotide and is immediately 3' of the gRNA recognition sequence of the non-complementary strand of the target DNA. As such, the PAM sequence of the complementary strand would be 5'-CCN-3', where N is any DNA nucleotide and is immediately 5' of the gRNA recognition sequence of the complementary strand of the target DNA.

A gRNA is an RNA molecule that binds to a Cas protein and targets the Cas protein to a specific location within an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule. An exemplary gRNA is a gRNA effective to direct a Cas enzyme to bind to or cleave an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule, wherein the gRNA comprises a DNA-targeting segment that hybridizes to a gRNA recognition sequence within the SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule that includes or is proximate to a position corresponding to position i) 5,604, ii) 6,899, iii) 1,353, iv) 6,352, or v) 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:1. For example, a gRNA can be selected such that it hybridizes to a gRNA recognition sequence that is located from about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, or 1,000 nucleotides of a position corresponding to position i) 5,604, ii) 6,899, iii) 1,353, iv) 6,352, or v) 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:1. Other exemplary gRNAs comprise a DNA-targeting segment that hybridizes to a gRNA recognition sequence within an

SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule that includes or is proximate to the start codon or the stop codon. For example, a gRNA can be selected such that it hybridizes to a gRNA recognition sequence that is located from about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, or 1,000 nucleotides of the start codon or located from about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, or 1,000 nucleotides of the start codon or stop codon. The design and synthesis of gRNAs are described in, for example, Mali et al., Science, 2013, 339, 823-826; Jinek et al., Science, 2012, 337, 816-821; Hwang et al., Nat. Biotechnol., 2013, 31, 227-229; Jiang et al., Nat. Biotechnol., 2013, 31, 233-239; and Cong et al., Science, 2013, 339, 819-823. Suitable gRNAs can comprise from about 17 to about 23 nucleotides, from about 18 to about 22 nucleotides, or from about 19 to about 21 nucleotides. In some embodiments, the gRNAs can comprise 20 nucleotides.

Examples of suitable gRNA recognition sequences located within the human SLC39A5 reference gene are set forth in Table 1 as SEQ ID NOS:28-56.

Table 1: Guide RNA Recognition Sequences Near *SLC39A5* Variation

Strand	Guide RNA Recognition Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
+	CGCAACTTGGATCCGGAGAATGG	28
+	GAATCTCGAAACACGCAACTTGG	29
+	CGAAACACGCAACTTGGATCCGG	30
+	TGGATCCGGAGAATGGCAGTGGG	31
+	AGGCAGCTCCAGGTGACTAGAGG	32
+	GATGGCCCTTCAGCCCCTACAGG	33
-	AAATAGGAGGGCATCCCTCCTGG	34
+	TTGGATCCGGAGAATGGCAGTGG	35
-	GTCACCTGGAGCTGCCTGTAGGG	36
-	AATTTTCTCCTCTAGTCACCTGG	37
-	TCACCTGGAGCTGCCTGTAGGGG	38
+	TCCTATTTGAGAGATGCTGCAGG	39
-	TGCAGCATCTCTGAAATAGGAGG	40
+	GTGTTTCATCTTCCCAGCTTGTGG	41
-	TGAACACCTGGTTCCACCTCTGG	42
+	CATCTTCCCAGCTTGTGGCCTGG	43
-	TAGGAGGGCATCCCTCCTGGTGG	44
+	GATGCTGCAGGCGAAAATGAAGG	45
-	AAGCTGGGAAGATGAACACCTGG	46
-	GCAGCATCTCTGAAATAGGAGGG	47
-	CAGCAGAGCCAGGGACTAAGGGG	48
-	GCCTGCAGCATCTCTGAAATAGG	49
-	GCCATCCCCTGCCATTCTCCGG	50
-	GGGAAGCCAGGCCACAAGCTGGG	51

-	AGCTGCCTGTAGGGGCTGAAGGG	52
-	GGGGAAGCCAGGCCACAAGCTGG	53
-	AGTCACCTGGAGCTGCCTGTAGG	54
-	GCAGCAGAGCCAGGGACTAAGGG	55
+	CCTGGCTTCCCCTTAGTCCCTGG	56

The Cas protein and the gRNA form a complex, and the Cas protein cleaves the target SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule. The Cas protein can cleave the nucleic acid molecule at a site within or outside of the nucleic acid sequence present in the target SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule to which the DNA-targeting segment of a gRNA will bind. For example, formation of a CRISPR complex (comprising a gRNA hybridized to a gRNA recognition sequence and complexed with a Cas protein) can result in cleavage of one or both strands in or near (such as, for example, within 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 50, or more base pairs from) the nucleic acid sequence present in the SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule to which a DNA-targeting segment of a gRNA will bind.

Such methods can result, for example, in an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule in which a region of SEQ ID NO:1 is disrupted, the start codon is disrupted, the stop codon is disrupted, or the coding sequence is disrupted or deleted. Optionally, the cell can be further contacted with one or more additional gRNAs that hybridize to additional gRNA recognition sequences within the target genomic locus in the SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule. By contacting the cell with one or more additional gRNAs (such as, for example, a second gRNA that hybridizes to a second gRNA recognition sequence), cleavage by the Cas protein can create two or more double-strand breaks or two or more single-strand breaks.

In some embodiments, the treatment methods further comprise detecting the presence or absence of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide in a biological sample from the subject. As used throughout the present disclosure a “SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule” is any SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule (such as, for example, genomic nucleic acid molecule, mRNA molecule, or cDNA molecule) encoding an SLC39A5 polypeptide having a partial loss-of-function, a complete loss-of-function, a predicted partial loss-of-function, or a predicted complete loss-of-function.

The present disclosure also provides methods of treating a subject with a therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, wherein the

subject is suffering from increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, the method comprising the steps of: determining whether the subject has an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide by: obtaining or having obtained a biological sample from the subject; and performing or having performed a
5 genotyping assay on the biological sample to determine if the subject has a genotype comprising the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule; and when the subject is SLC39A5 reference, then administering or continuing to administer to the subject the therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in a standard dosage amount, and administering to the subject an SLC39A5 inhibitor; and when
10 the subject is heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant, then administering or continuing to administer to the subject the therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in an amount that is the same as or lower than a standard dosage amount, and administering to the subject an SLC39A5 inhibitor; wherein the presence of a genotype having the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function
15 variant nucleic acid molecule encoding the human SLC39A5 polypeptide indicates the subject has a reduced risk of developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia. In some embodiments, the subject is SLC39A5 reference. In some embodiments, the subject is heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant.

For human subjects that are genotyped or determined to be either SLC39A5 reference
20 or heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant, such human subjects can be treated with an SLC39A5 inhibitor, as described herein.

In any of the embodiments described herein, the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule can be any SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule (such as, for example, genomic nucleic acid molecule, mRNA molecule, or cDNA molecule) encoding an SLC39A5
25 polypeptide having a partial loss-of-function, a complete loss-of-function, a predicted partial loss-of-function, or a predicted complete loss-of-function. For example, the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule can be any nucleic acid molecule encoding any of the SLC39A5 polypeptides described herein including, for example, SLC39A5 M304T, G413A, Y47Stop, R322Stop, or R311Stop.

30 In any of the embodiments described herein, the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule can also be any SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule (such as, for example, genomic nucleic acid molecule, mRNA molecule, or cDNA molecule) that comprises: i)

a point mutation in an exon of a reference SLC39A5 gene; ii) a deletion, in whole or in part, of the coding sequence of a reference SLC39A5 gene, such as, for example, a deletion that comprises exon 1, in whole or in part, and/or exon 2, in whole or in part. In some embodiments, the deletion comprises a coding portion of exon 1 and a portion of exon 2 of a reference SLC39A5 gene. In some embodiments, the deletion comprises a nucleic acid sequence from the nucleotide after the ATG start codon in exon 1 through the fifth nucleotide before the 3' end of exon 2 of a reference SLC39A5 gene.

Detecting the presence or absence of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule in a biological sample from a subject and/or determining whether a subject has an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule can be carried out by any of the methods described herein. In some embodiments, these methods can be carried out *in vitro*. In some embodiments, these methods can be carried out *in situ*. In some embodiments, these methods can be carried out *in vivo*. In any of these embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule can be present within a cell obtained from the human subject.

In some embodiments, when the subject is SLC39A5 reference, the subject is also administered a therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in a standard dosage amount. In some embodiments, when the subject is heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant, the subject is also administered a therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in a dosage amount that is the same as or lower than the standard dosage amount.

In some embodiments, the treatment methods further comprise detecting the presence or absence of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide in a biological sample from the subject. In some embodiments, when the subject does not have an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide, the subject is also administered a therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in a standard dosage amount. In some embodiments, when the subject has an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide, the subject is also administered a therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in a dosage amount that is the same as or lower than the standard dosage amount.

The present disclosure also provides methods of treating a subject with a therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, wherein the

subject is suffering from increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, the method comprising the steps of: determining whether the subject has an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide by: obtaining or having obtained a biological sample from the subject; and performing or having performed an assay on the biological sample to determine if the subject

5 has an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide; and when the subject does not have an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide, then administering or continuing to administer to the subject the therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in a standard dosage amount, and administering to the subject an SLC39A5 inhibitor; and when the subject has an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide, then

10 administering or continuing to administer to the subject the therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in an amount that is the same as or lower than a standard dosage amount, and administering to the subject an SLC39A5 inhibitor; wherein the presence of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide indicates the subject has a reduced risk of developing increased serum glucose level and/or

15 hyperglycemia. In some embodiments, the subject has an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide. In some embodiments, the subject does not have an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide.

In any of the embodiments described herein, the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide can be any SLC39A5 polypeptide having a partial loss-of-function, a complete loss-

20 of-function, a predicted partial loss-of-function, or a predicted complete loss-of-function. In any of the embodiments described herein, the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide can be any of the SLC39A5 polypeptides described herein including, for example, SLC39A5 M304T, G413A, Y47Stop, R322Stop, or R311Stop. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 polypeptide is SLC39A5 Y47Stop, R322Stop, or R311Stop.

25 Detecting the presence or absence of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide in a biological sample from a subject and/or determining whether a subject has an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide can be carried out by any of the methods described herein. In some embodiments, these methods can be carried out *in vitro*. In some embodiments, these methods can be carried out *in situ*. In some embodiments, these methods

30 can be carried out *in vivo*. In any of these embodiments, the polypeptide can be present within a cell obtained from the human subject.

In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have decreased serum zinc level or decreased bone zinc level, or both. In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have any one or more of the following: increased serum glucose level, hyperglycemia, Type 2 diabetes, steroid-induced diabetes, increased low density lipoprotein (LDL), and decreased high density lipoprotein (HDL). In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have increased serum glucose level and may be treated by the methods described herein. In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have hyperglycemia and may be treated by the methods described herein. In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have steroid-induced diabetes and may be treated by the methods described herein. In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have increased LDL and may be treated by the methods described herein. In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have decreased HDL and may be treated by the methods described herein. In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have Type 2 diabetes and may be treated by the methods described herein. In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have any one or more of increased serum glucose level, hyperglycemia, Type 2 diabetes, steroid-induced diabetes, increased LDL, and decreased HDL, with or without concomitant liver dysfunction. Liver dysfunction includes any one or more of the following: fatty liver disease (including alcoholic fatty liver disease (AFLD) and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD)), steatohepatitis, hepatic encephalopathy, liver fibrosis, increased liver enzymes (including alanine transaminase (ALT) and aspartate transaminase (AST)), and iron overload diseases such as hemochromatosis. In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have any one or more of increased serum glucose level, hyperglycemia, Type 2 diabetes, steroid-induced diabetes, increased LDL, and decreased HDL, with or without decreased serum zinc level or decreased bone zinc level, or both.

Examples of therapeutic agents that treat or inhibit increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia include, but are not limited to: a statin, a PPAR agonist, a hormone, a sulfonylurea-based agent, a biguanide, an α -glucosidase inhibitor, and a GLP-1 agonist.

Statin include, but are not limited to: atorvastatin, pravastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, simvastatin, and cerivastatin.

PPAR agonists include thiazolidinediones and fibrates. Thiazolidinediones include, but are not limited to: 5-((4-(2-(methyl-2-pyridinylamino)ethoxy)phenyl)methyl)-2,4-

thiazolidinedione, troglitazone, pioglitazone, ciglitazone, WAY-120,744, englitazone, AD 5075, darglitazone, and rosiglitazone. Fibrates include, but are not limited to: gemfibrozil, fenofibrate, clofibrate, or ciprofibrate.

Hormones include, but are not limited to: thyroid hormone, estrogen, and insulin.

- 5 Suitable insulins include, but are not limited to: injectable insulin, transdermal insulin, inhaled insulin, or any combination thereof. As an alternative to insulin, an insulin derivative, secretagogue, sensitizer or mimetic may be used. Insulin secretagogues include, but are not limited to: forskolin, dibutyl cAMP or isobutylmethylxanthine (IBMX).

- 10 Sulfonyleurea-based agents include, but are not limited to: glisoxepid, glyburide, acetohexamide, chlorpropamide, glibornuride, tolbutamide, tolazamide, glipizide, gliclazide, gliquidone, glyhexamide, phenbutamide, and tolcyclamide.

Biguanides include, but are not limited to: metformin, phenformin, and buformin.

α -glucosidase inhibitors include, but are not limited to: acarbose and miglitol.

- 15 GLP-1 agonists include, but are not limited to: VICTOZA[®] or SAXENDA[®] (liraglutide), BYETTA[®] or BYDUREON[®] (exenatide), LYXUMIA[®] (lixisenatide), TANZEUM[®] (albiglutide), TRULICITY[®] (dulaglutide), and OZEMPIC[®] (semaglutide).

- 20 In some embodiments, the dose of the therapeutic agents that treat or inhibit increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia can be reduced by about 10%, by about 20%, by about 30%, by about 40%, by about 50%, by about 60%, by about 70%, by about 80%, or by about 90% for subjects that are heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant (i.e., a lower than the standard dosage amount) compared to subjects that are SLC39A5 reference (who may receive a standard dosage amount). In some embodiments, the dose of the therapeutic agents that treat or inhibit increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia can be reduced by about 10%, by about 20%, by about 30%, by about 40%, or by about 50%. In
- 25 addition, the dose of therapeutic agents that treat or inhibit increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in subjects that are heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant can be administered less frequently compared to subjects that are SLC39A5 reference.

- 30 Administration of the therapeutic agents that treat or inhibit increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia and/or SLC39A5 inhibitors can be repeated, for example, after one day, two days, three days, five days, one week, two weeks, three weeks, one month, five weeks, six weeks, seven weeks, eight weeks, two months, or three months. The repeated

administration can be at the same dose or at a different dose. The administration can be repeated once, twice, three times, four times, five times, six times, seven times, eight times, nine times, ten times, or more. For example, according to certain dosage regimens a subject can receive therapy for a prolonged period of time such as, for example, 6 months, 1 year, or
5 more.

Administration of the therapeutic agents that treat or inhibit increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia and/or SLC39A5 inhibitors can occur by any suitable route including, but not limited to, parenteral, intravenous, oral, subcutaneous, intra-arterial, intracranial, intrathecal, intraperitoneal, topical, intranasal, or intramuscular. Pharmaceutical
10 compositions for administration are desirably sterile and substantially isotonic and manufactured under GMP conditions. Pharmaceutical compositions can be provided in unit dosage form (i.e., the dosage for a single administration). Pharmaceutical compositions can be formulated using one or more physiologically and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents, excipients or auxiliaries. The formulation depends on the route of administration
15 chosen. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable" means that the carrier, diluent, excipient, or auxiliary is compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not substantially deleterious to the recipient thereof.

In any of the embodiments described herein, the human subject can be administered zinc. Zinc can be administered orally as a zinc salt such as, for example, zinc sulfate or zinc
20 gluconate. Zinc can be administered in an amount from about 5 to about 100 mg/day, from about 5 to about 80 mg/day, from about 5 to about 60 mg/day, from about 5 to about 50 mg/day, from about 5 to about 40 mg/day, from about 5 to about 25 mg/day, from about 5 to about 15 mg/day, from about 10 to about 100 mg/day, from about 15 to about 100 mg/day, from about 20 to about 100 mg/day, from about 25 to about 100 mg/day, from about 10 to
25 about 50 mg/day, from about 15 to about 40 mg/day, or from about 20 to about 30 mg/day.

The terms "treat", "treating", and "treatment" and "prevent", "preventing", and "prevention" as used herein, refer to eliciting the desired biological response, such as a therapeutic and prophylactic effect, respectively. In some embodiments, a therapeutic effect comprises one or more of a decrease/reduction in increased serum glucose level and/or
30 hyperglycemia, a decrease/reduction in the severity of increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia (such as, for example, a reduction or inhibition of development of increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia), a decrease/reduction in symptoms and increased

serum glucose level- and/or hyperglycemia-related effects, delaying the onset of symptoms and increased serum glucose level- and/or hyperglycemia-related effects, reducing the severity of symptoms of increased serum glucose level- and/or hyperglycemia-related effects, reducing the severity of an acute episode, reducing the number of symptoms and increased serum glucose
5 level- and/or hyperglycemia-related effects, reducing the latency of symptoms and increased serum glucose level- and/or hyperglycemia-related effects, an amelioration of symptoms and increased serum glucose level- and/or hyperglycemia-related effects, reducing secondary symptoms, reducing secondary infections, preventing relapse to increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, decreasing the number or frequency of relapse episodes, increasing
10 latency between symptomatic episodes, increasing time to sustained progression, expediting remission, inducing remission, augmenting remission, speeding recovery, or increasing efficacy of or decreasing resistance to alternative therapeutics, and/or an increased survival time of the affected host animal, following administration of the agent or composition comprising the agent. A prophylactic effect may comprise a complete or partial avoidance/inhibition or a delay
15 of increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia development/progression (such as, for example, a complete or partial avoidance/inhibition or a delay), and an increased survival time of the affected host animal, following administration of a therapeutic protocol. Treatment of increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia encompasses the treatment of subjects already diagnosed as having any form of increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia at
20 any clinical stage or manifestation, the delay of the onset or evolution or aggravation or deterioration of the symptoms or signs of increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, and/or preventing and/or reducing the severity of increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia.

The present disclosure also provides methods of identifying a human subject having an
25 increased risk for developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, wherein the method comprises: determining or having determined in a biological sample obtained from the subject the presence or absence of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule (such as a genomic nucleic acid molecule, mRNA molecule, and/or cDNA molecule) encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide; wherein: i) when the human subject lacks an SLC39A5
30 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule (i.e., the human subject is genotypically categorized as an SLC39A5 reference), then the human subject has an increased risk for developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia; and ii) when the human

subject has an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule (i.e., the human subject is categorized as heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant or homozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant), then the human subject has a decreased risk for developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia. Having a single copy of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule may be more protective of a human subject from developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia than having no copies of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule.

Without intending to be limited to any particular theory or mechanism of action, it is believed that a single copy of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule (i.e., heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant) is protective of a human subject from developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, and it is also believed that having two copies of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule (i.e., homozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant) may be more protective of a human subject from developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, relative to a human subject with a single copy. Thus, in some embodiments, a single copy of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule may not be completely protective, but instead, may be partially or incompletely protective of a human subject from developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia. While not desiring to be bound by any particular theory, there may be additional factors or molecules involved in the development of increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia that are still present in a human subject having a single copy of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule, thus resulting in less than complete protection from the development of increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia.

In any of the embodiments described herein, the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule can be any SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule (such as, for example, genomic nucleic acid molecule, mRNA molecule, or cDNA molecule) encoding an SLC39A5 polypeptide having a partial loss-of-function, a complete loss-of-function, a predicted partial loss-of-function, or a predicted complete loss-of-function. For example, the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule can be any nucleic acid molecule encoding SLC39A5 M304T, G413A, Y47Stop, R322Stop, or R311Stop. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5

predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule encodes SLC39A5 Y47Stop, R322Stop, or R311Stop.

Determining whether a human subject has an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule in a biological sample can be carried out by any of the methods described herein. In some embodiments, these methods can be carried out *in vitro*. In some
5 embodiments, these methods can be carried out *in situ*. In some embodiments, these methods can be carried out *in vivo*. In any of these embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule can be present within a cell obtained from the human subject.

In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have decreased serum
10 zinc level or decreased bone zinc level, or both. In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have any one or more of the following: increased serum glucose level, hyperglycemia, Type 2 diabetes, steroid-induced diabetes, increased low density lipoprotein (LDL), and decreased high density lipoprotein (HDL). In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have increased serum glucose level and may be treated by the methods
15 described herein. In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have hyperglycemia and may be treated by the methods described herein. In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have steroid-induced diabetes and may be treated by the methods described herein. In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have increased LDL and may be treated by the methods described herein. In any of
20 the embodiments described herein, the subject may have decreased HDL and may be treated by the methods described herein. In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have Type 2 diabetes and may be treated by the methods described herein. In any of the embodiments described herein, the subject may have any one or more of increased serum glucose level, hyperglycemia, Type 2 diabetes, steroid-induced diabetes, increased LDL, and
25 decreased HDL, with or without concomitant liver dysfunction. Liver dysfunction includes any one or more of the following: fatty liver disease (including alcoholic fatty liver disease (AFLD) and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD)), steatohepatitis, hepatic encephalopathy, liver fibrosis, increased liver enzymes (including alanine transaminase (ALT) and aspartate transaminase (AST)), and iron overload diseases such as hemochromatosis. In any of the
30 embodiments described herein, the subject may have any one or more of increased serum glucose level, hyperglycemia, Type 2 diabetes, steroid-induced diabetes, increased LDL, and

decreased HDL, with or without decreased serum zinc level or decreased bone zinc level, or both.

In some embodiments, when a human subject is identified as having an increased risk of developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, the human subject is further treated with a therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia and/or an SLC39A5 inhibitor, as described herein. For example, when the human subject is SLC39A5 reference, and therefore has an increased risk for developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, the human subject is administered an SLC39A5 inhibitor. In some embodiments, such a subject is also administered a therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia. In some embodiments, when the subject is heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant, the subject is administered the therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in a dosage amount that is the same as or lower than the standard dosage amount, and is also administered an SLC39A5 inhibitor. In some embodiments, the subject is SLC39A5 reference. In some embodiments, the subject is heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant.

The present disclosure also provides methods of detecting the presence of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant genomic nucleic acid molecule, an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant mRNA molecule, and/or an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant cDNA molecule in a biological sample from a subject human. It is understood that gene sequences within a population and mRNA molecules encoded by such genes can vary due to polymorphisms such as single-nucleotide polymorphisms. The sequences provided herein for the SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule, SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule, and SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule are only exemplary sequences. Other sequences for the SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule, variant mRNA molecule, and variant cDNA molecule are also possible.

The biological sample can be derived from any cell, tissue, or biological fluid from the subject. The sample may comprise any clinically relevant tissue, such as a bone marrow sample, a tumor biopsy, a fine needle aspirate, or a sample of bodily fluid, such as blood, gingival crevicular fluid, plasma, serum, lymph, ascitic fluid, cystic fluid, or urine. In some cases, the sample comprises a buccal swab. The sample used in the methods disclosed herein will vary based on the assay format, nature of the detection method, and the tissues, cells, or extracts

that are used as the sample. A biological sample can be processed differently depending on the assay being employed. For example, when detecting any SLC39A5 variant nucleic acid molecule, preliminary processing designed to isolate or enrich the sample for the genomic DNA can be employed. A variety of known techniques may be used for this purpose. When detecting the
5 level of any SLC39A5 variant mRNA, different techniques can be used enrich the biological sample with mRNA. Various methods to detect the presence or level of a mRNA or the presence of a particular variant genomic DNA locus can be used.

In some embodiments, detecting a human SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule in a human subject comprises assaying or genotyping a biological sample
10 obtained from the human subject to determine whether an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule, an SLC39A5 mRNA molecule, or an SLC39A5 cDNA molecule in the biological sample comprises one or more variations that cause a loss-of-function (partial or complete) or are predicted to cause a loss-of-function (partial or complete).

In some embodiments, the methods of detecting the presence or absence of an
15 SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule (such as, for example, a genomic nucleic acid molecule, an mRNA molecule, and/or a cDNA molecule) in a human subject, comprise: performing an assay on a biological sample obtained from the human subject, which assay determines whether a nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample comprises a particular nucleotide sequence. In some embodiments, the nucleotide sequence
20 comprises: i) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4 (for genomic nucleic acid molecules); ii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11 (for mRNA molecules); or iii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18 (for cDNA molecules obtained from mRNA molecules).

In some embodiments, the nucleotide sequence comprises: i) a cytosine at a position
25 corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6 (for genomic nucleic acid molecules); ii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13 (for mRNA molecules); or iii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20 (for cDNA molecules obtained from mRNA molecules).

In some embodiments, the nucleotide sequence comprises: i) an adenine or guanine at
30 a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3 (for genomic nucleic acid molecules); ii) an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to

position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10 (for mRNA molecules); or iii) an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17 (for cDNA molecules produced from mRNA molecules).

5 In some embodiments, the nucleotide sequence comprises: i) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5 (for genomic nucleic acid molecules); ii) a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12 (for mRNA molecules); or iii) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19 (for cDNA molecules produced from mRNA molecules).

10 In some embodiments, the nucleotide sequence comprises: i) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7 (for genomic nucleic acid molecules); ii) a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14 (for mRNA molecules); or iii) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21 (for cDNA molecules produced from mRNA molecules).

15 In some embodiments, the biological sample comprises a cell or cell lysate. Such methods can further comprise, for example, obtaining a biological sample from the subject comprising an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule or mRNA molecule, and if mRNA, optionally reverse transcribing the mRNA into cDNA. Such assays can comprise, for example determining the identity of these positions of the particular SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule. In some embodiments, the method is an *in vitro* method.

20 In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises sequencing at least a portion of the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule, the SLC39A5 mRNA molecule, or the SLC39A5 cDNA molecule in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises one or more variations that cause a loss-of-function (partial or complete) or are predicted to cause a loss-of-function (partial or
25 complete).

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises sequencing at least a portion of: i) the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or the complement thereof;
30 ii) the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 mRNA molecule in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or the complement thereof; and/or iii) the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 cDNA

molecule produced from the mRNA in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18, or the complement thereof. When the sequenced portion of the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18, then the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample is an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises sequencing at least a portion of: i) the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or the complement thereof; ii) the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 mRNA molecule in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or the complement thereof; and/or iii) the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 cDNA molecule produced from the mRNA in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20, or the complement thereof. When the sequenced portion of the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20, then the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample is an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises sequencing at least a portion of: i) the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or the complement thereof; ii) the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 mRNA molecule in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or the complement thereof; and/or iii) the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 cDNA molecule produced from the mRNA in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises a position corresponding to

position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, or the complement thereof. When the sequenced portion of the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample comprises: an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, then the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample is an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises sequencing at least a portion of: i) the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, or the complement thereof; ii) the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 mRNA molecule in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or the complement thereof; and/or iii) the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 cDNA molecule produced from the mRNA in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19, or the complement thereof. When the sequenced portion of the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample comprises: a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19, then the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample is an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises sequencing at least a portion of: i) the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or the complement thereof; ii) the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 mRNA molecule in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement thereof; and/or iii) the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 cDNA molecule produced from the mRNA in the biological sample, wherein the sequenced portion comprises a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21, or the complement thereof. When the sequenced portion of the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule in the

biological sample comprises: a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21, then the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample is an SLC39A5 predicted loss-
5 of-function variant nucleic acid molecule.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises: a) contacting the biological sample with a primer hybridizing to a portion of the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5: i) genomic nucleic acid molecule that is proximate to a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4; ii) mRNA molecule that is
10 proximate to a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11; and/or iii) cDNA molecule that is proximate to a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18; b) extending the primer at least through the position of the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5: i) genomic nucleic acid molecule corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4; ii) mRNA molecule corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11;
15 and/or iii) cDNA molecule corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18; and c) determining whether the extension product of the primer comprises: i) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4; ii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11; and/or iii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises: a) contacting the biological sample with a primer hybridizing to a portion of the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5: i) genomic nucleic acid molecule that is proximate to a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:6; ii) mRNA molecule that is proximate to a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13; and/or iii)
25 cDNA molecule that is proximate to a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20; b) extending the primer at least through the position of the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5: i) genomic nucleic acid molecule corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6; ii) mRNA molecule corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13; and/or iii) cDNA molecule corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20; and c)
30 determining whether the extension product of the primer comprises: i) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6; ii) a cytosine at a position

corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13; and/or iii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises: a) contacting the biological sample with a primer hybridizing to a portion of the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5: i) genomic nucleic acid molecule that is proximate to a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3; ii) mRNA molecule that is proximate to a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10; and/or iii) cDNA molecule that is proximate to a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17; b) extending the primer at least through the position of the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5: i) genomic nucleic acid molecule corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3; ii) mRNA molecule corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10; and/or iii) cDNA molecule corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17; and c) determining whether the extension product of the primer comprises: i) an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3; ii) an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10; and/or iii) an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises: a) contacting the biological sample with a primer hybridizing to a portion of the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5: i) genomic nucleic acid molecule that is proximate to a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5; ii) mRNA molecule that is proximate to a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12; and/or iii) cDNA molecule that is proximate to a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19; b) extending the primer at least through the position of the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5: i) genomic nucleic acid molecule corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5; ii) mRNA molecule corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12; and/or iii) cDNA molecule corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19; and c) determining whether the extension product of the primer comprises: i) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5; ii) a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12; and/or iii) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises: a) contacting the biological sample with a primer hybridizing to a portion of the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5: i) genomic nucleic acid molecule that is proximate to a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7; ii) mRNA molecule that is proximate to a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14; and/or iii) cDNA molecule that is proximate to a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21; b) extending the primer at least through the position of the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5: i) genomic nucleic acid molecule corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7; ii) mRNA molecule corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14; and/or iii) cDNA molecule corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21; and c) determining whether the extension product of the primer comprises: i) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7; ii) a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14; and/or iii) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21.

In some embodiments, the assay comprises sequencing the entire nucleic acid molecule. In some embodiments, only an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule is analyzed. In some embodiments, only an SLC39A5 mRNA is analyzed. In some embodiments, only an SLC39A5 cDNA obtained from SLC39A5 mRNA is analyzed.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises: a) amplifying at least a portion of the nucleic acid molecule that encodes the human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the amplified portion comprises: i) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or the complement thereof; ii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or the complement thereof; and/or iii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18, or the complement thereof; b) labeling the amplified nucleic acid molecule with a detectable label; c) contacting the labeled nucleic acid molecule with a support comprising an alteration-specific probe, wherein the alteration-specific probe comprises a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleic acid sequence of the amplified nucleic acid molecule comprising: i) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or the complement thereof; ii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or the complement thereof; and/or

iii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18, or the complement thereof; and d) detecting the detectable label.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises: a) amplifying at least a portion of the nucleic acid molecule that encodes the human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the amplified portion comprises: i) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or the complement thereof; ii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or the complement thereof; and/or iii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20, or the complement thereof; b) labeling the amplified nucleic acid molecule with a detectable label; c) contacting the labeled nucleic acid molecule with a support comprising an alteration-specific probe, wherein the alteration-specific probe comprises a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleic acid sequence of the amplified nucleic acid molecule comprising: i) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or the complement thereof; ii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or the complement thereof; and/or iii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20, or the complement thereof; and d) detecting the detectable label.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises: a) amplifying at least a portion of the nucleic acid molecule that encodes the human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the amplified portion comprises: i) an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or the complement thereof; ii) an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or the complement thereof; and/or iii) an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, or the complement thereof; b) labeling the amplified nucleic acid molecule with a detectable label; c) contacting the labeled nucleic acid molecule with a support comprising an alteration-specific probe, wherein the alteration-specific probe comprises a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleic acid sequence of the amplified nucleic acid molecule comprising: i) an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or the complement thereof; ii) an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or the complement thereof; and/or iii) an adenine or guanine at a

position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, or the complement thereof; and d) detecting the detectable label.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises: a) amplifying at least a portion of the nucleic acid molecule that encodes the human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the amplified portion comprises: i) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, or the complement thereof; ii) a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or the complement thereof; and/or iii) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19, or the complement thereof; b) labeling the amplified nucleic acid molecule with a detectable label; c) contacting the labeled nucleic acid molecule with a support comprising an alteration-specific probe, wherein the alteration-specific probe comprises a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleic acid sequence of the amplified nucleic acid molecule comprising: i) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, or the complement thereof; ii) a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or the complement thereof; and/or iii) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19, or the complement thereof; and d) detecting the detectable label.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises: a) amplifying at least a portion of the nucleic acid molecule that encodes the human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the amplified portion comprises: i) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or the complement thereof; ii) a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement thereof; and/or iii) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21, or the complement thereof; b) labeling the amplified nucleic acid molecule with a detectable label; c) contacting the labeled nucleic acid molecule with a support comprising an alteration-specific probe, wherein the alteration-specific probe comprises a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleic acid sequence of the amplified nucleic acid molecule comprising: i) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or the complement thereof; ii) a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement thereof; and/or iii) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21, or the complement thereof; and d) detecting the detectable label.

In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule is mRNA and the determining step further comprises reverse-transcribing the mRNA into a cDNA prior to the amplifying step.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises: contacting the nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample with an alteration-specific probe comprising a detectable label, wherein the alteration-specific probe comprises a
5 nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleotide sequence of the amplified nucleic acid molecule comprising: i) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or the complement thereof; ii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or the complement thereof; and/or
10 a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18, or the complement thereof; and detecting the detectable label.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises: contacting the nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample with an alteration-specific probe comprising a detectable label, wherein the alteration-specific probe comprises a
15 nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleotide sequence of the amplified nucleic acid molecule comprising: i) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or the complement thereof; ii) a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or the complement thereof; and/or
a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20, or the
20 complement thereof; and detecting the detectable label.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises: contacting the nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample with an alteration-specific probe comprising a detectable label, wherein the alteration-specific probe comprises a
nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleotide sequence of
25 the amplified nucleic acid molecule comprising: i) an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or the complement thereof; ii) an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or the complement thereof; and/or an adenine or guanine at a
position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, or the
30 complement thereof; and detecting the detectable label.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises: contacting the nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample with an alteration-

specific probe comprising a detectable label, wherein the alteration-specific probe comprises a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleotide sequence of the amplified nucleic acid molecule comprising: i) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, or the complement thereof; ii) a uracil at a position
5 corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or the complement thereof; and/or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19, or the complement thereof; and detecting the detectable label.

In some embodiments, the determining step, detecting step, or genotyping assay comprises: contacting the nucleic acid molecule in the biological sample with an alteration-
10 specific probe comprising a detectable label, wherein the alteration-specific probe comprises a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleotide sequence of the amplified nucleic acid molecule comprising: i) a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or the complement thereof; ii) a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement thereof; and/or
15 a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21, or the complement thereof; and detecting the detectable label.

Alteration-specific polymerase chain reaction techniques can be used to detect mutations such as SNPs in a nucleic acid sequence. Alteration-specific primers can be used because the DNA polymerase will not extend when a mismatch with the template is present.

20 In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule in the sample is mRNA and the mRNA is reverse-transcribed into a cDNA prior to the amplifying step. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule is present within a cell obtained from the human subject.

The SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule can be any SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule (such as, for example, genomic nucleic acid molecule, mRNA
25 molecule, or cDNA molecule) encoding an SLC39A5 polypeptide having a partial loss-of-function, a complete loss-of-function, a predicted partial loss-of-function, or a predicted complete loss-of-function. For example, the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule can be any nucleic acid molecule encoding SLC39A5 M304T, G413A, Y47Stop, R322Stop, or R311Stop. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant
30 nucleic acid molecule encodes SLC39A5 Y47Stop, R322Stop, or R311Stop.

In some embodiments, the assay comprises contacting the biological sample with a primer or probe, such as an alteration-specific primer or alteration-specific probe, that

specifically hybridizes to an SLC39A5 variant genomic sequence, variant mRNA sequence, or variant cDNA sequence and not the corresponding SLC39A5 reference sequence under stringent conditions, and determining whether hybridization has occurred.

In some embodiments, the assay comprises RNA sequencing (RNA-Seq). In some
5 embodiments, the assays also comprise reverse transcribing mRNA into cDNA, such as by the reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR).

In some embodiments, the methods utilize probes and primers of sufficient nucleotide
length to bind to the target nucleotide sequence and specifically detect and/or identify a
polynucleotide comprising an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule, variant mRNA
10 molecule, or variant cDNA molecule. The hybridization conditions or reaction conditions can be determined by the operator to achieve this result. The nucleotide length may be any length that is sufficient for use in a detection method of choice, including any assay described or exemplified herein. Such probes and primers can hybridize specifically to a target nucleotide sequence under high stringency hybridization conditions. Probes and primers may have
15 complete nucleotide sequence identity of contiguous nucleotides within the target nucleotide sequence, although probes differing from the target nucleotide sequence and that retain the ability to specifically detect and/or identify a target nucleotide sequence may be designed by conventional methods. Probes and primers can have about 80%, about 85%, about 90%, about 91%, about 92%, about 93%, about 94%, about 95%, about 96%, about 97%, about 98%, about
20 99%, or 100% sequence identity or complementarity with the nucleotide sequence of the target nucleic acid molecule.

In some embodiments, to determine whether an SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule
(genomic nucleic acid molecule, mRNA molecule, or cDNA molecule), or complement thereof,
within a biological sample comprises a nucleotide sequence comprising a cytosine at a position
25 corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4 (genomic nucleic acid molecule), or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11 (mRNA molecule), or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18 (cDNA molecule), the biological sample can be subjected to an amplification method using a primer pair that includes a first primer derived from the 5' flanking sequence adjacent
30 to a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18, and a second primer

derived from the 3' flanking sequence adjacent to a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18 to produce an amplicon that is indicative of the presence of the SNP
5 at positions encoding a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the amplicon may range in length from the combined length of the primer pairs plus one nucleotide base pair to any length of amplicon producible by a DNA amplification
10 protocol. This distance can range from one nucleotide base pair up to the limits of the amplification reaction, or about twenty thousand nucleotide base pairs. Optionally, the primer pair flanks a region including positions comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141
15 according to SEQ ID NO:18, and at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more nucleotides on each side of positions comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18.

In some embodiments, to determine whether an SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule
20 (genomic nucleic acid molecule, mRNA molecule, or cDNA molecule), or complement thereof, within a biological sample comprises a nucleotide sequence comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6 (genomic nucleic acid molecule), or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13 (mRNA molecule), or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID
25 NO:20 (cDNA molecule), the biological sample can be subjected to an amplification method using a primer pair that includes a first primer derived from the 5' flanking sequence adjacent to a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20, and a second primer
30 derived from the 3' flanking sequence adjacent to a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468

according to SEQ ID NO:20 to produce an amplicon that is indicative of the presence of the SNP at positions encoding a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20. In some
5 embodiments, the amplicon may range in length from the combined length of the primer pairs plus one nucleotide base pair to any length of amplicon producible by a DNA amplification protocol. This distance can range from one nucleotide base pair up to the limits of the amplification reaction, or about twenty thousand nucleotide base pairs. Optionally, the primer pair flanks a region including positions comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to
10 position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20, and at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more nucleotides on each side of positions comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID
15 NO:13, or a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20.

In some embodiments, to determine whether an SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule (genomic nucleic acid molecule, mRNA molecule, or cDNA molecule produced from an mRNA molecule), or complement thereof, within a biological sample comprises a nucleotide sequence comprising an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to
20 SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3 (genomic nucleic acid molecule), or an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10 (mRNA molecule), or an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17 (cDNA molecule), the biological sample can be subjected to an amplification method using a primer pair that includes a first primer derived from the 5' flanking sequence adjacent to an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position
25 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, and a second primer derived from the 3' flanking sequence adjacent to an adenine or
30 guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371

according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17 to produce an amplicon that is indicative of the presence of the SNP at positions encoding an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17. In some embodiments, the amplicon may range in length from the combined length of the primer pairs plus one nucleotide base pair to any length of amplicon producible by a DNA amplification protocol. This distance can range from one nucleotide base pair up to the limits of the amplification reaction, or about twenty thousand nucleotide base pairs. Optionally, the primer pair flanks a region including positions comprising an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, and at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more nucleotides on each side of positions comprising an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17.

In some embodiments, to determine whether an SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule (genomic nucleic acid molecule, mRNA molecule, or cDNA molecule), or complement thereof, within a biological sample comprises a nucleotide sequence comprising a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5 (genomic nucleic acid molecule), or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12 (mRNA molecule), or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19 (cDNA molecule), the biological sample can be subjected to an amplification method using a primer pair that includes a first primer derived from the 5' flanking sequence adjacent to a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19, and a second primer derived from the 3' flanking sequence adjacent to a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194

according to SEQ ID NO:19 to produce an amplicon that is indicative of the presence of the SNP at positions encoding a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19. In some
5 embodiments, the amplicon may range in length from the combined length of the primer pairs plus one nucleotide base pair to any length of amplicon producible by a DNA amplification protocol. This distance can range from one nucleotide base pair up to the limits of the amplification reaction, or about twenty thousand nucleotide base pairs. Optionally, the primer pair flanks a region including positions comprising a thymine at a position corresponding to
10 position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19, and at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more nucleotides on each side of positions comprising a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID
15 NO:12, or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19.

In some embodiments, to determine whether an SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule (genomic nucleic acid molecule, mRNA molecule, or cDNA molecule), or complement thereof, within a biological sample comprises a nucleotide sequence comprising a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7 (genomic nucleic acid molecule), or a
20 uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14 (mRNA molecule), or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21 (cDNA molecule), the biological sample can be subjected to an amplification method using a primer pair that includes a first primer derived from the 5' flanking sequence adjacent to a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or a uracil
25 at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21, and a second primer derived from the 3' flanking sequence adjacent to a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161
30 according to SEQ ID NO:21 to produce an amplicon that is indicative of the presence of the SNP at positions encoding a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or

a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21. In some embodiments, the amplicon may range in length from the combined length of the primer pairs plus one nucleotide base pair to any length of amplicon producible by a DNA amplification protocol. This distance can range from one nucleotide base pair up to the limits of the amplification reaction, or about twenty thousand nucleotide base pairs. Optionally, the primer pair flanks a region including positions comprising a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21, and at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more nucleotides on each side of positions comprising a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21.

Similar amplicons can be generated from the mRNA and/or cDNA sequences. PCR primer pairs can be derived from a known sequence, for example, by using computer programs intended for that purpose, such as the PCR primer analysis tool in Vector NTI version 10 (Informax Inc., Bethesda Md.); PrimerSelect (DNASTAR Inc., Madison, Wis.); and Primer3 (Version 0.4.0.COPYRG.T., 1991, Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, Mass.). Additionally, the sequence can be visually scanned and primers manually identified using known guidelines.

Illustrative examples of nucleic acid sequencing techniques include, but are not limited to, chain terminator (Sanger) sequencing and dye terminator sequencing. Other methods involve nucleic acid hybridization methods other than sequencing, including using labeled primers or probes directed against purified DNA, amplified DNA, and fixed cell preparations (fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH)). In some methods, a target nucleic acid molecule may be amplified prior to or simultaneous with detection. Illustrative examples of nucleic acid amplification techniques include, but are not limited to, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), ligase chain reaction (LCR), strand displacement amplification (SDA), and nucleic acid sequence based amplification (NASBA). Other methods include, but are not limited to, ligase chain reaction, strand displacement amplification, and thermophilic SDA (tSDA).

In hybridization techniques, stringent conditions can be employed such that a probe or primer will specifically hybridize to its target. In some embodiments, a polynucleotide primer or probe under stringent conditions will hybridize to its target sequence to a detectably greater

degree than to other non-target sequences, such as, at least 2-fold, at least 3-fold, at least 4-fold, or more over background, including over 10-fold over background. Stringent conditions are sequence-dependent and will be different in different circumstances.

Appropriate stringency conditions which promote DNA hybridization, for example, 6X sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at about 45°C., followed by a wash of 2X SSC at 50°C, are known or can be found in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1989), 6.3.1-6.3.6. Typically, stringent conditions for hybridization and detection will be those in which the salt concentration is less than about 1.5 M Na⁺ ion, typically about 0.01 to 1.0 M Na⁺ ion concentration (or other salts) at pH 7.0 to 8.3 and the temperature is at least about 30°C for short probes (such as, for example, 10 to 50 nucleotides) and at least about 60°C for longer probes (such as, for example, greater than 50 nucleotides). Stringent conditions may also be achieved with the addition of destabilizing agents such as formamide. Optionally, wash buffers may comprise about 0.1% to about 1% SDS. Duration of hybridization is generally less than about 24 hours, usually about 4 to about 12 hours. The duration of the wash time will be at least a length of time sufficient to reach equilibrium.

The present disclosure also provides molecular complexes comprising any of the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecules (genomic nucleic acid molecules, mRNA molecules, or cDNA molecules), or complement thereof, described herein and any of the allele-specific primers or allele-specific probes described herein. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecules (genomic nucleic acid molecules, mRNA molecules, or cDNA molecules), or complement thereof, in the molecular complexes are single-stranded. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule is any of the genomic nucleic acid molecules described herein. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule is any of the mRNA molecules described herein. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule is any of the cDNA molecules described herein. In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises any of the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecules (genomic nucleic acid molecules, mRNA molecules, or cDNA molecules), or complement thereof, described herein and any of the allele-specific primers described herein. In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises any of the SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecules (genomic nucleic acid molecules, mRNA molecules, or cDNA molecules), or complement thereof, described herein and any of the allele-specific probes described herein. In some embodiments, the complexes further comprise a non-human polymerase.

In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:4, and the allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 5,604 thereof. In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises an SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:11, and the allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 1,141 thereof. In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises an SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:18, and the allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 1,141 thereof.

In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:6, and the allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 6,899 thereof. In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises an SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:13, and the allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 1,468 thereof. In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises an SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:20, and the allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 1,468 thereof.

In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, and the allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the adenine or guanine at position 1,353 thereof, respectively. In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises an SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, and the allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the adenine or guanine at position 371 thereof, respectively. In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises an SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, and the allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the adenine or guanine at position 371 thereof, respectively.

In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:5, and the allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the thymine at position 6,352

thereof. In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises an SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:12, and the allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the uracil at position 1,194 thereof. In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises an SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule comprising
5 a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:19, and the allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the thymine at position 1,194 thereof.

In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:7, and the allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the thymine at position 5,624
10 thereof. In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises an SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:14, and the allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the uracil at position 1,161 thereof. In some embodiments, the molecular complex comprises an SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:21, and the allele-specific primer or allele-
15 specific probe that hybridizes to the thymine at position 1,161 thereof.

The present disclosure also provides methods of detecting the presence of a human SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide comprising performing an assay on a sample obtained from a human subject to determine whether an SLC39A5 polypeptide in the subject contains one or more variations that causes the polypeptide to have a loss-of-function (partial
20 or complete) or predicted loss-of-function (partial or complete). In some embodiments, the methods detect the presence of SLC39A5 M304T, G413A, Y47Stop, R322Stop, or R311Stop. In some embodiments, the methods detect the presence of SLC39A5 Y47Stop, R322Stop, or R311Stop.

In some embodiments, the methods comprise performing an assay on a sample
25 obtained from a human subject to determine whether an SLC39A5 polypeptide in the sample comprises a threonine at a position corresponding to position 304 according to SEQ ID NO:24. In some embodiments, the methods comprise performing an assay on a sample obtained from a human subject to determine whether an SLC39A5 polypeptide in the sample comprises a alanine at a position corresponding to position 413 according to SEQ ID NO:26.

30 In some embodiments, the methods comprise performing an assay on a sample obtained from a human subject to determine whether the sample contains an SLC39A5 truncated variant polypeptide terminating at a position corresponding to position 46 according

to SEQ ID NO:23. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 truncated variant polypeptide lacks amino acids at positions corresponding to positions 47 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 truncated variant polypeptide comprises or consists of SEQ ID NO:23.

5 In some embodiments, the methods comprise performing an assay on a sample obtained from a human subject to determine whether the sample contains an SLC39A5 truncated variant polypeptide terminating at a position corresponding to position 321 according to SEQ ID NO:25. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 truncated variant polypeptide lacks amino acids at positions corresponding to positions 322 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22.
10 In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 truncated variant polypeptide comprises or consists of SEQ ID NO:25.

 In some embodiments, the methods comprise performing an assay on a sample obtained from a human subject to determine whether the sample contains an SLC39A5 truncated variant polypeptide terminating at a position corresponding to position 310
15 according to SEQ ID NO:27. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 truncated variant polypeptide lacks amino acids at positions corresponding to positions 311 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 truncated variant polypeptide comprises or consists of SEQ ID NO:27.

 In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises sequencing at least a portion of
20 the polypeptide that comprises a position corresponding to position 304 according to SEQ ID NO:22 or SEQ ID NO:24. In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises sequencing at least a portion of the polypeptide that comprises a position corresponding to position 413 according to SEQ ID NO:22 or SEQ ID NO:26. In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises sequencing the entire polypeptide.

25 In some embodiments, the sequenced SLC39A5 polypeptide comprises or consists of SEQ ID NO:23. In some embodiments, the sequenced SLC39A5 polypeptide consists of SEQ ID NO:23. In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises sequencing at least a portion of an SLC39A5 polypeptide that may comprise positions corresponding to any positions that are C-terminal to 46 according to SEQ ID NO:23. If amino acids are detected in the SLC39A5
30 polypeptide at positions corresponding to positions 47 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22, then such SLC39A5 polypeptide is an SLC39A5 reference polypeptide. An absence of positions 47 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22 in the SLC39A5 polypeptide indicates that the SLC39A5

polypeptide terminates at position 46 according to SEQ ID NO:23 and is an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide. In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises sequencing the entire polypeptide.

5 In some embodiments, the sequenced SLC39A5 polypeptide comprises or consists of SEQ ID NO:25. In some embodiments, the sequenced SLC39A5 polypeptide consists of SEQ ID NO:25. In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises sequencing at least a portion of an SLC39A5 polypeptide that may comprise positions corresponding to any positions that are C-terminal to 321 according to SEQ ID NO:25. If amino acids are detected in the SLC39A5 polypeptide at positions corresponding to positions 322 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22, then
10 such SLC39A5 polypeptide is an SLC39A5 reference polypeptide. An absence of positions 322 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22 in the SLC39A5 polypeptide indicates that the SLC39A5 polypeptide terminates at position 321 according to SEQ ID NO:25 and is an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide. In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises sequencing the entire polypeptide.

15 In some embodiments, the sequenced SLC39A5 polypeptide comprises or consists of SEQ ID NO:27. In some embodiments, the sequenced SLC39A5 polypeptide consists of SEQ ID NO:27. In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises sequencing at least a portion of an SLC39A5 polypeptide that may comprise positions corresponding to any positions that are C-terminal to 310 according to SEQ ID NO:27. If amino acids are detected in the SLC39A5 polypeptide at positions corresponding to positions 311 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22, then
20 such SLC39A5 polypeptide is an SLC39A5 reference polypeptide. An absence of positions 311 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22 in the SLC39A5 polypeptide indicates that the SLC39A5 polypeptide terminates at position 310 according to SEQ ID NO:27 and is an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide. In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises sequencing
25 the entire polypeptide.

In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises an immunoassay for detecting the presence of a polypeptide that comprises a position corresponding to position 304 according to SEQ ID NO:22 or SEQ ID NO:24. In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises an immunoassay for detecting the presence of a polypeptide that comprises a
30 position corresponding to position 413 according to SEQ ID NO:22 or SEQ ID NO:26.

In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises an immunoassay for detecting the presence of an SLC39A5 polypeptide that comprises or consists of SEQ ID NO:23. In some

embodiments, the SLC39A5 polypeptide consists of SEQ ID NO:23. In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises detecting at least a portion of an SLC39A5 polypeptide that may comprise positions corresponding to any positions that are C-terminal to 46 according to SEQ ID NO:23. If amino acids are detected in the SLC39A5 polypeptide at positions corresponding to positions 47 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22, then such SLC39A5 polypeptide is an SLC39A5 reference polypeptide. A lack of detection of positions 47 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22 in the SLC39A5 polypeptide indicates that the SLC39A5 polypeptide terminates at position 46 according to SEQ ID NO:23 and is an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide.

In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises an immunoassay for detecting the presence of an SLC39A5 polypeptide that comprises or consists of SEQ ID NO:25. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 polypeptide consists of SEQ ID NO:25. In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises detecting at least a portion of an SLC39A5 polypeptide that may comprise positions corresponding to any positions that are C-terminal to 321 according to SEQ ID NO:25. If amino acids are detected in the SLC39A5 polypeptide at positions corresponding to positions 322 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22, then such SLC39A5 polypeptide is an SLC39A5 reference polypeptide. A lack of detection of positions 322 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22 in the SLC39A5 polypeptide indicates that the SLC39A5 polypeptide terminates at position 321 according to SEQ ID NO:25 and is an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide.

In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises an immunoassay for detecting the presence of an SLC39A5 polypeptide that comprises or consists of SEQ ID NO:27. In some embodiments, the SLC39A5 polypeptide consists of SEQ ID NO:27. In some embodiments, the detecting step comprises detecting at least a portion of an SLC39A5 polypeptide that may comprise positions corresponding to any positions that are C-terminal to 310 according to SEQ ID NO:27. If amino acids are detected in the SLC39A5 polypeptide at positions corresponding to positions 311 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22, then such SLC39A5 polypeptide is an SLC39A5 reference polypeptide. A lack of detection of positions 311 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22 in the SLC39A5 polypeptide indicates that the SLC39A5 polypeptide terminates at position 310 according to SEQ ID NO:27 and is an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide.

In some embodiments, when the human subject does not have an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide, then the human subject has an increased risk for developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia; and when the human subject has an

SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function polypeptide, then the human subject has a decreased risk for developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia.

The probes and/or primers (including alteration-specific probes and alteration-specific primers) described herein comprise or consist of from about 15 to about 100, from about 15 to about 35 nucleotides. In some embodiments, the alteration-specific probes and alteration-specific primers comprise DNA. In some embodiments, the alteration-specific probes and alteration-specific primers comprise RNA. In some embodiments, the probes and primers described herein (including alteration-specific probes and alteration-specific primers) have a nucleotide sequence that specifically hybridizes to any of the nucleic acid molecules disclosed herein, or the complement thereof. In some embodiments, the probes and primers (including alteration-specific probes and alteration-specific primers) specifically hybridize to any of the nucleic acid molecules disclosed herein under stringent conditions. In the context of the disclosure "specifically hybridizes" means that the probe or primer (including alteration-specific probes and alteration-specific primers) does not hybridize to a nucleic acid sequence encoding an SLC39A5 reference genomic nucleic acid molecule, an SLC39A5 reference mRNA molecule, and/or an SLC39A5 reference cDNA molecule. In some embodiments, the probes (such as, for example, an alteration-specific probe) comprise a label. In some embodiments, the label is a fluorescent label, a radiolabel, or biotin.

The nucleotide sequence of an SLC39A5 reference genomic nucleic acid molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:1. Referring to SEQ ID NO:1, position 5,604 is a thymine. Referring to SEQ ID NO:1, position 6,899 is a guanine. Referring to SEQ ID NO:1, position 1,353 is a cytosine, and codon positions 1,351 to 1,353 is a TAC codon. Referring to SEQ ID NO:1, position 6,352 is a cytosine, and codon positions 6,352 to 6,354 is a CGA codon. Referring to SEQ ID NO:1, position 5,624 is a cytosine, and codon positions 5,624 to 5,626 is a CGA codon.

A variant genomic nucleic acid molecule of SLC39A5 exists, wherein the thymine at position 5,604 is replaced with cytosine. The nucleotide sequence of this SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:4. Another variant genomic nucleic acid molecule of SLC39A5 exists, wherein the guanine at position 6,899 is replaced with cytosine. The nucleotide sequence of this SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:6. Another variant genomic nucleic acid molecule of SLC39A5 exists, wherein the cytosine at position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:1 is replaced with adenine or guanine, and the TAC codon at positions 1,351 to 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:1 is replaced with TAA or

TAG. The nucleotide sequence of this SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3. Another variant genomic nucleic acid molecule of SLC39A5 exists, wherein the cytosine at position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:1 is replaced with thymine, and the CGA codon at positions 6,352 to 6,354 according to SEQ ID NO:1 is replaced with TGA. The nucleotide sequence of this SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:5. Another variant genomic nucleic acid molecule of SLC39A5 exists, wherein the cytosine at position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:1 is replaced with thymine, and the CGA codon at positions 5,624 to 5,626 according to SEQ ID NO:1 is replaced with TGA. The nucleotide sequence of this SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:7.

The nucleotide sequence of an SLC39A5 reference mRNA molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:8. Referring to SEQ ID NO:8, position 1,141 is a uracil. Referring to SEQ ID NO:8, position 1,468 is a guanine. Referring to SEQ ID NO:8, position 371 is a cytosine, and codon positions 369 to 371 is a UAC codon. Referring to SEQ ID NO:8, position 1,194 is a cytosine, and codon positions 1,194 to 1,196 is a CGA codon. Referring to SEQ ID NO:8, position 1,161 is a cytosine, and codon positions 1,161 to 1,163 is a CGA codon.

A variant mRNA molecule of SLC39A5 exists, wherein the uracil at position 1,141 is replaced with cytosine. The nucleotide sequence of this SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:11. Another variant mRNA molecule of SLC39A5 exists, wherein the guanine at position 1,468 is replaced with cytosine. The nucleotide sequence of this SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:13. Another variant mRNA molecule of SLC39A5 exists, wherein the cytosine at position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:8 is replaced with adenine or guanine, and the UAC codon at positions 369 to 371 according to SEQ ID NO:8 is replaced with UAA or UAG. The nucleotide sequence of this SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10. Another variant mRNA molecule of SLC39A5 exists, wherein the cytosine at position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:8 is replaced with uracil, and the CGA codon at positions 1,194 to 1,196 according to SEQ ID NO:8 is replaced with UGA. The nucleotide sequence of this SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:12. Another variant mRNA molecule of SLC39A5 exists, wherein the cytosine at position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:8 is replaced with uracil, and the CGA codon at positions 1,161 to 1,163 according to SEQ ID NO:8 is replaced with UGA. The nucleotide sequence of this SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:14.

The nucleotide sequence of an SLC39A5 reference cDNA molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:15. Referring to SEQ ID NO:15, position 1,141 is a thymine. Referring to SEQ ID NO:15, position 1,468 is a guanine. Referring to SEQ ID NO:15, position 371 is a cytosine, and codon positions 369 to 371 is a TAC codon. Referring to SEQ ID NO:15, position 1,194 is a cytosine, and codon positions 1,194 to 1,196 is a CGA codon. Referring to SEQ ID NO:15, position 1,161 is a cytosine, and codon positions 1,161 to 1,163 is a CGA codon.

A variant cDNA molecule of SLC39A5 exists, wherein the thymine at position 1,141 is replaced with cytosine. The nucleotide sequence of this SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:18. Another variant cDNA molecule of SLC39A5 exists, wherein the guanine at position 1,468 is replaced with cytosine. The nucleotide sequence of this SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:20. Another variant cDNA molecule of SLC39A5 exists, wherein the cytosine at position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:15 is replaced with adenine or guanine, and the TAC codon at positions 369 to 371 according to SEQ ID NO:15 is replaced with TAA or TAG. The nucleotide sequence of this SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17. Another variant cDNA molecule of SLC39A5 exists, wherein the cytosine at position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:15 is replaced with thymine, and the CGA codon at positions 1,194 to 1,196 according to SEQ ID NO:15 is replaced with TGA. The nucleotide sequence of this SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:19. Another variant cDNA molecule of SLC39A5 exists, wherein the cytosine at position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:15 is replaced with thymine, and the CGA codon at positions 1,161 to 1,163 according to SEQ ID NO:15 is replaced with TGA. The nucleotide sequence of this SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule is set forth in SEQ ID NO:21.

The amino acid sequence of an SLC39A5 reference polypeptide is set forth in SEQ ID NO:22. Referring to SEQ ID NO:22, the SLC39A5 reference polypeptide is 540 amino acids in length. Referring to SEQ ID NO:22, position 304 is methionine. Referring to SEQ ID NO:22, position 413 is glycine. Referring to SEQ ID NO:22, position 47 is tyrosine. Referring to SEQ ID NO:22, position 322 is an arginine. Referring to SEQ ID NO:22, position 311 is an arginine.

An SLC39A5 variant polypeptide exists (M304T or Met304Thr), the amino acid sequence of which is set forth in SEQ ID NO:24. Referring to SEQ ID NO:24, the SLC39A5 variant polypeptide is 540 amino acids in length. Referring to SEQ ID NO:24, position 304 is threonine. Another SLC39A5 variant polypeptide exists (G413A or Gly413Ala), the amino acid sequence of which is set forth in SEQ ID NO:26. Referring to SEQ ID NO:26, the SLC39A5 variant polypeptide

is 540 amino acids in length. Referring to SEQ ID NO:26, position 413 is alanine. An SLC39A5 truncated variant polypeptide exists (Y47Stop or Tyr47Stop), the amino acid sequence of which is set forth in SEQ ID NO:23. Referring to SEQ ID NO:23, the SLC39A5 variant polypeptide is 46 amino acids in length. Referring to SEQ ID NO:23, the SLC39A5 variant polypeptide is truncated
5 at position 46 and does not contain amino acids at positions corresponding to positions 47 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22. Another SLC39A5 truncated variant polypeptide exists (R322Stop or Arg322Stop), the amino acid sequence of which is set forth in SEQ ID NO:25. Referring to SEQ ID NO:25, the SLC39A5 variant polypeptide is 321 amino acids in length. Referring to SEQ ID NO:25, the SLC39A5 variant polypeptide is truncated at position 321 and
10 does not contain amino acids at positions corresponding to positions 322 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22. Another SLC39A5 truncated variant polypeptide exists (R311Stop or Arg311Stop), the amino acid sequence of which is set forth in SEQ ID NO:27. Referring to SEQ ID NO:27, the SLC39A5 variant polypeptide is 310 amino acids in length. Referring to SEQ ID NO:27, the SLC39A5 variant polypeptide is truncated at position 310 and does not contain
15 amino acids at positions corresponding to positions 311 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22.

The nucleotide and amino acid sequences listed in the accompanying sequence listing are shown using standard letter abbreviations for nucleotide bases, and three-letter code for amino acids. The nucleotide sequences follow the standard convention of beginning at the 5' end of the sequence and proceeding forward (i.e., from left to right in each line) to the 3' end.
20 Only one strand of each nucleotide sequence is shown, but the complementary strand is understood to be included by any reference to the displayed strand. The amino acid sequence follows the standard convention of beginning at the amino terminus of the sequence and proceeding forward (i.e., from left to right in each line) to the carboxy terminus.

As used herein, the phrase "corresponding to" or grammatical variations thereof when
25 used in the context of the numbering of a particular nucleotide or nucleotide sequence or position refers to the numbering of a specified reference sequence when the particular nucleotide or nucleotide sequence is compared to a reference sequence (such as, for example, SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:8, or SEQ ID NO:15). In other words, the residue (such as, for example, nucleotide or amino acid) number or residue (such as, for example, nucleotide or amino acid)
30 position of a particular polymer is designated with respect to the reference sequence rather than by the actual numerical position of the residue within the particular nucleotide or nucleotide sequence. For example, a particular nucleotide sequence can be aligned to a

reference sequence by introducing gaps to optimize residue matches between the two sequences. In these cases, although the gaps are present, the numbering of the residue in the particular nucleotide or nucleotide sequence is made with respect to the reference sequence to which it has been aligned.

5 For example, a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4 means that if the nucleotide sequence of the SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule is aligned to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, the SLC39A5 sequence has a cytosine residue at the position that corresponds to position
10 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4. The same applies for mRNA molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, and cDNA molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141
15 according to SEQ ID NO:18. In other words, these phrases refer to a nucleic acid molecule encoding an SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the genomic nucleic acid molecule has a nucleotide sequence that comprises a cytosine residue that is homologous to the cytosine residue at position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4 (or wherein the mRNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence that comprises a cytosine residue that is homologous to the cytosine residue at
20 position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or wherein the cDNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence that comprises a cytosine residue that is homologous to the cytosine residue at position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18). Herein, such a sequence is also referred to as “SLC39A5 sequence with the M304T alteration” or “SLC39A5 sequence with the M304T variation” referring to genomic nucleic acid molecules (or “SLC39A5 sequence with the U1,141C
25 alteration” or “SLC39A5 sequence with the U1,141C variation” referring to mRNA molecules, and “SLC39A5 sequence with the T1,141C alteration” or “SLC39A5 sequence with the T1,141C variation” referring to cDNA molecules).

As described herein, a position within an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule that corresponds to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, for example, can be identified by
30 performing a sequence alignment between the nucleotide sequence of a particular SLC39A5 nucleic acid molecule and the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:4. A variety of computational algorithms exist that can be used for performing a sequence alignment to identify a nucleotide

position that corresponds to, for example, position 5,604 in SEQ ID NO:4. For example, by using the NCBI BLAST algorithm (Altschul et al., Nucleic Acids Res., 1997, 25, 3389-3402) or CLUSTALW software (Sievers and Higgins, Methods Mol. Biol., 2014, 1079, 105-116) sequence alignments may be performed. However, sequences can also be aligned manually.

5 The present disclosure also provides therapeutic agents that treat or inhibit increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia for use in the treatment of increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia (or for use in the preparation of a medicament for treating increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia) in a human subject, wherein the human subject has: a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human
10 SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or the complement thereof; an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or the complement thereof; a cDNA molecule having a
15 nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18, or the complement thereof; or an SLC39A5 polypeptide that comprises a threonine at a position corresponding to position 304 according to SEQ ID NO:24. The therapeutic agents that treat or inhibit increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia can be any of the
20 therapeutic agents that treat or inhibit increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia described herein.

 The present disclosure also provides SLC39A5 inhibitors for use in the treatment of increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia (or for use in the preparation of a medicament for treating increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia) in a human
25 subject, wherein the human subject has: a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or the complement thereof; an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a cytosine at a position
30 corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or the complement thereof; a cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141

according to SEQ ID NO:18, or the complement thereof; or an SLC39A5 polypeptide that comprises a threonine at a position corresponding to position 304 according to SEQ ID NO:24. The SLC39A5 inhibitors can be any of the SLC39A5 inhibitors described herein.

5 In some embodiments, the human subject has: a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or the complement thereof; an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or the
10 complement thereof; a cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20, or the complement thereof; or an SLC39A5 polypeptide that comprises an alanine at a position corresponding to position 413 according to SEQ ID NO:26.

15 In some embodiments, the human subject has: a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or the complement thereof; an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide
20 sequence comprises an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or the complement thereof; a cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, or the complement thereof; or an SLC39A5
25 polypeptide that is truncated at position 46 according to SEQ ID NO:23 and does not contain amino acids at positions corresponding to positions 47 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22.

In some embodiments, the human subject has: a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ
30 ID NO:5, or the complement thereof; an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or the complement

thereof; a cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19, or the complement thereof; or an SLC39A5 polypeptide that is truncated at position 321 according to SEQ ID NO:25 and does not contain amino acids at positions corresponding to positions 322 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22.

In some embodiments, the human subject has: a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or the complement thereof; an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement thereof; a cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21, or the complement thereof; or an SLC39A5 polypeptide that is truncated at position 310 according to SEQ ID NO:27 and does not contain amino acids at positions corresponding to positions 311 to 540 according to SEQ ID NO:22.

All patent documents, websites, other publications, accession numbers and the like cited above or below are incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes to the same extent as if each individual item were specifically and individually indicated to be so incorporated by reference. If different versions of a sequence are associated with an accession number at different times, the version associated with the accession number at the effective filing date of this application is meant. The effective filing date means the earlier of the actual filing date or filing date of a priority application referring to the accession number if applicable. Likewise, if different versions of a publication, website or the like are published at different times, the version most recently published at the effective filing date of the application is meant unless otherwise indicated. Any feature, step, element, embodiment, or aspect of the present disclosure can be used in combination with any other feature, step, element, embodiment, or aspect unless specifically indicated otherwise. Although the present disclosure has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity and understanding, it will be apparent that certain changes and modifications may be practiced within the scope of the appended claims.

The following examples are provided to describe the embodiments in greater detail. They are intended to illustrate, not to limit, the claimed embodiments. The following examples provide those of ordinary skill in the art with a disclosure and description of how the compounds, compositions, articles, devices and/or methods described herein are made and evaluated, and are intended to be purely exemplary and are not intended to limit the scope of any claims. Efforts have been made to ensure accuracy with respect to numbers (such as, for example, amounts, temperature, etc.), but some errors and deviations may be accounted for. Unless indicated otherwise, parts are parts by weight, temperature is in °C or is at ambient temperature, and pressure is at or near atmospheric.

Examples

Example 1: SLC39A5 is Localized to the Cell-Surface and Mediates Zinc-Dependent Transcriptional Responses

The SLC39A5 gene was expressed using the IRES-dsRED reporter system transfected into cells, and the expression was verified. One day after transfection, the cells were shifted to Zn-free media, and a day later were perfused with buffer containing (0-1 mM) free Zn²⁺ with or without TREN/Zn-Pyr (a cell permeable, high-affinity heavy metal (Zn²⁺>Fe²⁺>Mn²⁺) chelator that exhibits low affinity for Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺). The zinc-dependent transcriptional responses were monitored through expression of luciferase reporter gene driven by a metal responsive element (MRE). The results showed that SLC35 is required for Zn²⁺ mediated MRE activation.

20

Example 2: Truncating Variants in SLC39A5 Result in Loss-Of-Function

The functionality of several SLC39A5 variants (Y47X (Y47Stop), R311X (R311Stop), R322X (R322Stop), and M304T; Table 2) was examined using Zn²⁺mediated MRE activation. The results (Figures 1A and 1B) show that truncation variants display complete loss-of-function, while the substitution of methionine with threonine at position 304 of the SLC39A5 protein resulted in partial loss-of-function.

25

Table 2: SLC39A5 Variants

rsID	HGVS.c	HGVS.p	Protein Domain
	c.141C>A	p.Y47*	Ectodomain (21-212)
	c.141C>G	p.Y47*	Ectodomain (21-212)
	c.911T>C	p.M304T	TM3 (288-308)

rs148112570	c.964C>T	p.R322*	Cytodomain (309-444)
	c.1238G>C	p.G413A	Cytodomain (309-444)
	c.932C>T	p.R311*	Cytodomain (309-444)

Example 3: Zinc Supplementation Rescues Hepatic Steatosis and Glucose Tolerance in DIO

Four groups of 6-week old male mice (16 per group) were fed either normal chow or high fat diets supplemented with different zinc concentrations for either 4 or 6 weeks (Figure 2A). The levels of zinc were analyzed after 4 weeks (Figures 2B and 2C) and after 6 weeks (Figures 2D and 2E). While there was no significant change in serum zinc levels (Figures 2B and 2D), or in hepatic zinc levels after 4 weeks (Figure 2C), there was a statistically significant increase in hepatic zinc levels after 6 weeks (Figure 2E) that correlated with the level of zinc in the diet.

The intravenous glucose tolerance tests (Figures 3A and 3C) showed that increasing diet zinc concentration mitigated blood glucose increase mediated by high fat diet, and reduced area under the curve (Figures 3B and 3D), although this effect was not statistically significant. The microscopic analysis of mouse liver showed that supplementing high fat diet with zinc reverses fat accumulation in liver (Figure 4).

Example 4: Loss of *Slc39a5* Results in Modest Reduction in Fasting Blood Glucose in Female Mice

The effect of homologous and heterologous SLC39A knockout was examined in 12 week old male and female mice. The results show that statistically significant reduction in body weight for both male (Figure 5D) and female (Figure 5A) homologous SLC39A knockout mice. Homologous SLC39A knockout also resulted in statistically significant serum zinc (Figure 5C) and hepatic zinc (Figure 5F) increase in both male and female mice. However, only female homologous SLC39A knockout mice displayed statistically significant reduction in blood glucose (Figure 5B). In contrast, no statistically significant changes of mean blood glucose levels were observed after 14 weeks of high fat diet (Figure 9A), or in non-fasting/terminal insulin blood level after 146 weeks of high fat diet (Figure 9B).

Example 5: Loss of *Slc39a5* results in elevated circulating zinc levels.

Circulating zinc, glucose, leptin, insulin and C-peptide levels were examined in 31 week old male and female homologous SLC39A knockout mice following 25 weeks of high fat diet. No statistically significant changes were observed for any parameters except for serum zinc levels (Figures 6A-F).

5

Example 6: *Slc39a5* LOF Rescues Hyperglycemia in Leptin Receptor Deficient (db/db, Female) Mice

Body weight, fasting blood glucose, and serum zinc were examined in 31 week old male and female homologous SLC39A knockout, leptin receptor (Lepr) knockout, or double knockout mice fed normal diet. While all mice showed increase in body weight and fasting blood glucose, the concurrent knockout of SLC39A significantly reversed body weight in male but not female mice (Figures 7A and 7D). At the same time, concurrent knockout of SLC39A resulted in fasting blood glucose reduction in female but not male mice (Figures 7B and 7E). Lepr knockout had no effect on the increase of serum zinc resulting from SLC39A knockout (Figures 7C and 7F).

15

Example 7: *Slc39a5* LOF Rescues Hyperglycemia in Leptin Receptor Deficient (db/db, Female) Mice with Concomitant Increase in Ketogenesis

Body weight, fasting blood glucose, and β -hydroxybutyrate levels were examined in 10 week old male and female homologous SLC39A knockout, leptin receptor (Lepr) knockout, or double knockout mice fed normal diet. All mice showed increase in body weight and fasting blood glucose, and the concurrent knockout of SLC39A had no significant effect on body weight (Figures 8A and 8D). At the same time, knockout of SLC39A resulted in fasting blood glucose reduction in female but not male mice both in the presence and in the absence of Lepr knockout (Figures 8B and 8E). Both SLC39A knockout and Lepr knockout resulted in reduction of β -hydroxybutyrate levels in female mice, but, surprisingly, when both genes were knocked out this effect was reversed (Figure 8C).

25

Example 8: *SLC39A5* Heterozygous LOF have Elevated Serum Zinc

Comparative untransformed trait values for various traits in wild type and SLC39A5 knockout mice are shown in Table 3 and Figure 10.

30

Table 3

Trait	P	Beta (*log scale)	95% CI (*log scale)	Covars
Insulin pM	0.322	0.0458*	-0.0446,0.136*	BMI
Proinsulin, pM	0.669	-0.0188*	-0.105,0.0672*	BMI, Sex
C-Peptide pM	0.947	-0.00258*	-0.0789,0.0737*	BMI
Proinsulin/ Insulin	0.12	-0.0539*	-0.122,0.0139*	BMI, Sex
Insulin/ C-Peptide	0.236	0.0501*	-0.0326,0.133*	BMI, Age
Glucose	0.991	-0.0407	-7.23,7.15	-
Zinc	0.0024	0.1900	0.068,0.311	-

Example 9: Loss of SLC39A5 Results in Increased Serum and Bone Zinc Levels

Generation of Slc39a5 loss of function mice:

The genetically engineered Slc39a5^{-/-} mouse strain was created using VelociGene® technology. Briefly, C57Bl/6NTac embryonic stem cells (ESC) were targeted for ablation of a portion of the Slc39a5 locus, beginning just after the start ATG and ending 5 base pairs before the 3' end of coding exon 2. This region contains the Slc39a5 signal peptide and much of the N-terminal extracellular domain. A lacZ reporter module was inserted in frame with the Slc39a5 start, followed by a floxed neomycin resistance cassette for selection in ESC. The resistance cassette was deleted prior to microinjection using self-deleting technology. The targeted cells were microinjected into 8-cell embryos from Charles River Laboratories Swiss Webster albino mice, yielding F0 VelociMice® that were 100% derived from the targeted cells. These mice were subsequently bred to homozygosity and maintained in an animal facility during the whole period. Slc39a5^{+/-} heterozygous mice and C57Bl/6NTac wildtype littermates were used as controls.

Hepatic function of Slc39a5 loss of function mice on long-term high fat diet (HFD):

Mice homozygous for Slc39a5 loss of function and wild-type littermates were co-housed in a controlled environment (12 hour light/dark cycle, 22 ± 1°C, 60-70% humidity) and fed *ad-libitum* with a high fat diet (Test Diet, Catalog # 9GWP) containing 35 ppm zinc starting at 6 weeks of age. Both male and female mice were used in this study. Upon an overnight fast (lasting 16 hours), serum and hepatic zinc along ALT and AST were assessed at 40 weeks of high fat diet challenge. A separate cohort of age matched wild-type C57BLK/6 mice maintained on normal chow (Lab Diet, Catalog # 5K52) containing 85 ppm zinc were obtained from Jackson Laboratories as controls. Serum and hepatic zinc analyses was conducted using flame atomic

absorption spectroscopy as discussed below. Serum ALT and AST levels and other liver and lipid traits were measured using ADVIA Chemistry XPT System (Siemens Healthineers). For histology, explanted liver samples were fixed in 10% phosphate buffered formalin acetate at 4°C overnight, thoroughly rinsed in phosphate-buffered saline and embedded in paraffin wax.

- 5 Hematoxylin and eosin staining performed on 5 µm thick paraffin sections using standard histochemistry techniques. Sections were imaged using a 20X or 40X objective using the EVOS FL Auto microscope (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

Serum and tissue zinc analyses:

- All zinc measurements were performed using an Agilent Technologies 240 FS Atomic
10 Absorption Spectrometer, in flame mode. Serum samples were quantitatively diluted in deionized water and subsequently analyzed. For the serum samples, a Seronorm Trace Elements Serum (L-2) was used as reference. Tissue, bone and other material were first digested in nitric acid. The samples were weighed and incubated overnight at 85°C in nitric. The following day, the samples were cooled down to room temperature and quantitatively
15 transferred to polystyrene tubes with deionized water. Subsequently, they were analyzed. For all tissue samples, a bovine liver standard reference material (SRM 1577c) from the National Institute of Standards and Technology was used as reference.

Liver and lipid traits:

- Assays were performed on Siemens ADVIA Chemistry XPT. The liver and lipid profile
20 contained the following reagents: Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT, Siemens REF 03036926), Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST, Siemens REF 07499718), Cholesterol (CHOL, Siemens REF 10376501), Direct HDL Cholesterol (DHDH, Siemens REF 07511947), LDL Cholesterol Direct (DLDL, Siemens REF 09793248), Non-Esterified Fatty Acids (NEFA, Wako 999-34691, 995-34791, 991-34891, 993-35191), Triglycerides (TRIG, Siemens REF 10335892). These reagents when
25 mixed with sample will undergo redox reactions specific to the analyte of interest that bring about a color change proportional to the concentration of the analyte (colorimetric assay). Absorbance of light, in wavelength specific to the analyte, (from a Halogen light source) was measured and concentration determined. Each set of reagents was calibrated as recommended by the manufacturer and samples with known values (Multilevel Quality Controls) were
30 measured daily. Parameters were never allowed to deviate from known means by more than one standard deviation. Samples were usually assayed undiluted, though they can be diluted up to 1.5x without affecting results. Samples were loaded into the analyzer in 0.6 ml

microcentrifuge tubes and all reagent mixing, assay timing, absorbance and concentration calculation was performed by the analyzer.

Liver Histology:

For hematoxylin and eosin staining, unstained slides were deparaffinized in xylene
5 then hydrated through graded alcohols up to water. Sections were stained with Carazzi's
hematoxylin, washed in tap water, and then put in 95% ethanol. From there, they were put in
eosin-phloxine solution, then ran through graded alcohols to xylene. After xylene, the stained
slides were cover-slipped and imaged. For Masson staining, the unstained slides were
deparaffinized in xylene, hydrated through graded alcohols up to water, and then left in Bouin's
10 solution overnight. They were then rinsed thoroughly and transferred to Weigert's
hematoxylin. After hematoxylin, the slides were rinsed in water then placed in Biebrich scarlet-
acid fuchsin solution. The slides were rinsed again in water, before transferring to
phosphomolybdic-phosphotungstic acid solution. The slides were then rinsed in water and put
in aniline blue, rinsed in water a final time, and then dehydrated through graded alcohols and
15 placed in xylene. After xylene, the stained slides were cover-slipped imaged as described above.

Results:

Figures 11, 12, and 13 depict serum zinc, liver zinc, alanine aminotransferase, and
aspartate aminotransferase levels of Slc39a5 loss-of-function mice at 40 weeks on a high-fat
diet regimen. Female homozygous loss-of-function mice had elevated serum zinc and liver zinc
20 levels as compared to wild-type mice on a normal chow (NC) or a high-fat diet (HFD). No
differences were observed in male mice at this age. Furthermore, female homozygous loss-of-
function mice had reduced alanine aminotransferase levels as compared to wild-type mice on a
normal chow (NC) or a high-fat diet (HFD). No differences were observed in aspartate
aminotransferase levels between the groups. Male homozygous loss-of-function mice had
25 elevated serum zinc levels as compared to wild-type mice on a normal chow (NC) or a high-fat
diet (HFD) at 40 weeks. No differences were observed in liver zinc, alanine aminotransferase
and aspartate aminotransferase levels in male homozygous loss-of-function mice as compared
to wild-type mice on a normal chow (NC) or a high-fat diet (HFD). In line with these observation,
female homozygous loss-of-function mice had dramatic reduction in hepatic lipid accumulation
30 as compared to wild-type mice on a normal chow (NC) or a high-fat diet (HFD) at 40 weeks
based on hematoxylin and eosin staining and Masson's staining. Male homozygous loss-of-
function mice also showed modest reduction in hepatic lipid accumulation as compared to male

wild-type littermates on a normal chow (NC) or on a high-fat diet (HFD) at 40 weeks based on hematoxylin and eosin staining and Masson's staining.

Example 10: Loss of SLC39A5 Results in Reduced Hepatic Triglycerides

5 *Hepatic β -hydroxybutyrate assay:*

Assays were performed using β -hydroxybutyrate assay kit (SIGMA MAK041). Explanted liver samples (10 mg/sample) were homogenized in 4 volumes of cold β -hydroxybutyrate assay buffer as per the manufacturer's recommendations. Homogenized samples were centrifuged at 13000 g for 10 minutes at 4°C, and the resulting supernatant was
10 used for downstream analyses. In this assay, β -hydroxybutyrate concentration was determined by a coupled enzyme reaction which results in a colorimetric (450 nm) product proportional to the β -hydroxybutyrate present.

Hepatic Triglyceride assay:

Assays were performed using Triglyceride Colorimetric Assay Kit (Cayman 10010303).
15 Explanted liver samples (400 mg/sample) were homogenized in 2 ml of NP-40 Substitute Assay Reagent containing protease inhibitors. Homogenized samples were centrifuged at 10000 g for 10 minutes at 4°C, and the resulting supernatant was diluted at least 1:5 using NP-40 Substitute Assay Reagent for downstream analyses. This assay involves enzymatic hydrolysis of triglycerides by lipase to produce glycerol and free fatty acids. The glycerol released is
20 subsequently measured by a coupled colorimetric enzymatic reaction. The absorbance was measured at 530-550 nm.

Results:

Figure 14 depicts hepatic triglyceride and β -hydroxybutyrate levels of Slc39a5 loss-of-function female mice at 40 weeks on a high-fat diet regimen. Female homozygous loss-of-
25 function mice had reduced hepatic triglyceride as compared to wild-type mice on a normal chow (NC) or a high-fat diet (HFD). Furthermore, female homozygous loss-of-function mice had elevated hepatic β -hydroxybutyrate levels as compared to wild-type mice on a normal chow (NC) or a high-fat diet (HFD).

30 **Example 11: Loss of SLC39A5 Results in Improved Liver Function and Glycemic Traits**

Liver, lipid and glycemic traits of mice homozygous for Slc39a5 and leptin-receptor (Lepr) loss-of-function:

Female mice homozygous for Slc39a5 and Lepr loss of function and littermate controls (wild-type, Slc39a5^{-/-}, Lepr^{-/-}) were co-housed in a controlled environment (12 hour light/dark cycle, 22 ± 1°C, 60-70% humidity) and fed *ad-libitum* with normal chow (PicoLab Rodent Diet 20, Catalog # 5053) containing 87 ppm zinc. Mice were monitored for health and growth kinetics periodically. Upon an overnight fast (lasting 16 hours), serum ALT and AST along with DLDL and fasting blood glucose were measured when the mice were 22 weeks of age. Blood glucose was evaluated using AlphaTrak blood glucose monitoring system (Zoetis United States, Parsippany NJ) by sampling blood from the lateral tail vein. Liver and lipid traits were measured using a Siemens ADVIA Chemistry XPT as described previously. An oral glucose tolerance test was administered upon an overnight fast (lasting 16 hours) at 20 weeks of age by administering 2 g/kg of body weight of Dextrose (Hospira Inc, NDC 0409-4902-34) by oral gavage. Blood glucose was evaluated at defined time points (0, 15, 30, 60, and 120 minutes) using AlphaTrak blood glucose monitoring system (Zoetis United States, Parsippany NJ) by sampling blood from the lateral tail vein.

Results:

Female mice homozygous for Slc39a5 loss of function were bred in to a leptin-receptor deficient (Lepr^{-/-}) background (a commonly used rodent model of obesity induced hyperglycemia and type II diabetes). Leptin-receptor deficient mice were hyperglycemic and displayed elevated serum low-density lipoprotein levels. Furthermore, these mice had elevated serum ALT and AST levels suggesting impaired liver function at 22 weeks of age. Loss of Slc39a5 function in female Lepr receptor deficient mice significantly reduced fasting blood glucose, serum LDL-C, serum ALT and AST levels potentially ameliorating the obesity induced metabolic dysregulation in leptin-receptor deficient (see, Figures 15 and 16). In line with these observations, female mice homozygous for Slc39a5 and Lepr loss of function demonstrated improved glucose tolerance when challenged with an oral glucose load.

Example 12: Loss of SLC39A5 Results in Hepatic AMP-Activated Protein Kinase Activation

Immunoblotting analyses:

Liver protein was extracted using RIPA buffer (Cell signaling technology, Cat#9806) with Halt Protease & Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail (ThermoFisher Scientific, Cat#78440). Five microgram proteins of each sample were separated in NuPAGE 4-12% Bis-Tris protein gel (Invitrogen, Cat#WG1403BOX), and transferred to nitrocellulose membrane using Trans-Blot®

Turbo™ Transfer System (BioRad). Blotting was performed using the following Cell Signaling Technology antibodies: Phospho-AMPK α (Thr172) (Cell signaling technology, Cat#2535), AMPK α (Cell signaling technology, Cat#5831), Phospho-AMPK β 1 (Ser182) (Cell signaling technology, Cat#4186), SCD1 (Cell signaling technology, Cat#2794), Phospho-Acetyl CoA Carboxylase (Ser79) (Millipore Sigma, Cat#07-303), Acetyl CoA Carboxylase 1 (Millipore Sigma, Cat#MABS830), β -Actin (Sigma, Cat#5441), rabbit IgG conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP) (Cell signaling technology, Cat#7074) and mouse IgG conjugated to HRP (Cell signaling technology, Cat#7076). Blots were developed using SuperSignal West Femto Substrate (ThermoFisher Scientific, Cat#34095). Signals were captured using ImageQuant LAS4000 (GE Healthcare).

10 *Results:*

Referring to Figure 17, female homozygous loss-of-function mice had elevated hepatic AMPK activation as observed by increased pAMPK α /AMPK α levels as compared to wild-type mice on a normal chow (NC) or on a high-fat diet (HFD). In addition, increased AMPK activation in these mice resulted in increased phosphorylation of acetyl-coA carboxylase (observed by increased pACC/ACC levels) as compared to wild-type mice on a normal chow (NC) or on a high-fat diet (HFD). No differences were observed the levels of stearoyl-CoA desaturase (SCD1) a key rate limiting enzyme in the formation of monounsaturated fatty acids including triglycerides.

Example 13: Preparation and Use of a Monoclonal Anti-SLC39A5 Antibody

20 The immunogenic peptide fragment of SLC39A5 for mouse inoculation (SEQ ID NO:67) was selected based on the hydrophilicity of the amino acid sequence (see, Figure 18). A mouse was inoculated with the immunogenic SLC39A5 fragment. The mouse was sacrificed, and the splenocytes of the mouse were isolated. The splenocytes were fused with hybridoma partner cells. The successfully fused cells were diluted and aliquots of the dilution placed in wells of a microtiter plate where growth of the culture was continued. Antibody-producing clones were identified by assaying the reactivity of antibody in the supernatant fluid of the wells with HEK cells overexpressing mouse SLC39A5 (see, Figure 19) and HEK cells overexpressing human SLC39A5 (see, Figure 20). Three positive clones that were reactive against both human and mouse SLC39A5 (see, 10D1, 10D4, and 11C1) were expanded and their monoclonal antibody product was selected.

Example 14: Metabolic Phenotyping of *Slc39a5* Loss of Function Mice

Metabolic phenotyping:

Mice homozygous or heterozygous for *Slc39a5* loss of function and wild-type littermates were co-housed in a controlled environment (12 hour light/dark cycle, $22 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$, 60-70% humidity) and fed *ad-libitum* with a high fat high fructose diet (Test Diet, Catalog # 5WK9) or a control diet (Test Diet, Catalog# 58Y2) containing 35 ppm zinc starting at 10 weeks of age. Both male and female mice were used in this study. Longitudinal assessment of serum zinc, fasting blood glucose along with alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) (biomarkers of liver injury) were assessed upon an overnight fast (lasting 16 hours). Fed blood glucose was measured prior to the initiation of the fast. Serum and hepatic zinc (at endpoint) analyses were conducted using flame atomic absorption spectroscopy as discussed below.

Mice homozygous for *Slc39a5* and *Lepr* loss of function (*Slc39a5*^{-/-}; *Lepr*^{-/-}) and littermate controls (wildtype, *Slc39a5*^{-/-}, *Lepr*^{-/-}) were co-housed in a controlled environment (12 hour light/dark cycle, $22 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$, 60-70% humidity) and fed *ad-libitum* with normal chow (PicoLab Rodent Diet 20, Catalog # 5053) containing 87 ppm zinc. Mice were monitored for health and growth kinetics periodically. Upon an overnight fast (lasting 16 hours), serum ALT and AST (biomarkers of liver injury) along with DLDL and fasting blood glucose were measured when the mice were 22 weeks of age. Blood glucose was evaluated using AlphaTrak blood glucose monitoring system (Zoetis United States, Parsippany NJ) by sampling blood from the lateral tail vein. Liver and lipid traits were measured using a Siemens ADVIA Chemistry XPT as described below.

Oral glucose tolerance test:

An oral glucose tolerance test was administered upon an overnight fast (lasting 16 hours) at 20 weeks of age by administering 2 g/kg of body weight of Dextrose (Hospira Inc, NDC 0409-4902-34) by oral gavage. Blood glucose was evaluated at defined time points (0, 15, 30, 60 and 120 minutes) using AlphaTrak blood glucose monitoring system (Zoetis United States, Parsippany NJ) by sampling blood from the lateral tail vein.

Liver and lipid traits:

All liver and lipid traits were measured using ADVIA Chemistry XPT System (Siemens Healthineers), an FDA approved clinical analyzer which we maintain and operate according to Siemens' guidelines. The liver and lipid profile contains the following reagents: Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT, Siemens REF 03036926), Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST, Siemens

REF 07499718), Cholesterol (CHOL, Siemens REF 10376501), Direct HDL Cholesterol (DHDL, Siemens REF 07511947), LDL Cholesterol Direct (LDL, Siemens REF 09793248), Non-Esterified Fatty Acids (NEFA, Wako 999-34691, 995-34791, 991-34891, 993-35191), Triglycerides (TRIG, Siemens REF 10335892). These reagents when mixed with sample underwent redox reactions
5 specific to the analyte of interest that bring about a color change proportional to the concentration of the analyte (colorimetric assay). Absorbance of light, in wavelength specific to the analyte, (from a Halogen light source) was measured and concentration determined. Each set of reagents was calibrated as recommended by manufacture and samples with known values (Multilevel Quality Controls) were measured daily. Parameters were never allowed to
10 deviate from known means by more than one standard deviation. Samples were usually assayed undiluted, though they can be diluted up to 1.5x without affecting results. Samples were loaded into the analyzer in 0.6 ml microcentrifuge tubes and all reagent mixing, assay timing, absorbance and concentration calculation was performed by the analyzer.

Metal ion quantification:

15 All ion measurements were performed using an Agilent Technologies 240 FS Atomic Absorption Spectrometer, in flame mode. Serum samples were quantitatively diluted in deionized water and subsequently analyzed. For the serum samples a Seronorm Trace Elements Serum (L-2) was used as reference. Tissue, bone and other material were first digested in nitric acid. The samples were weighed and incubated overnight at 85°C in nitric. The following day,
20 the samples were cooled down to room temperature and quantitatively transferred to polystyrene tubes with deionized water. Subsequently they were analyzed. For all tissue samples, a bovine liver standard reference material (SRM 1577c) from the National Institute of Standards and Technology was used as reference.

Liver histology and immunoblotting:

25 Explanted liver samples were fixed in 10% phosphate buffered formalin acetate at 4°C overnight, thoroughly rinsed in phosphate-buffered saline and embedded in paraffin wax. For hematoxylin and eosin staining, unstained 5 µm thick paraffin sections were deparaffinized in xylene then hydrated through graded alcohols up to water. Sections were stained with Carazzi's hematoxylin, washed in tap water, and then put in 95% ethanol. From there, they were put in
30 eosin-phloxine solution then ran through graded alcohols to xylene. After xylene, the stained slides were cover-slipped and imaged stained and imaged using a 20X or 40X objective using the Aperio AT2 slide scanner (Leica Biosystems Inc.).

Liver protein was extracted using RIPA buffer (Cell signaling technology, Cat#9806) with Halt Protease & Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail (ThermoFisher Scientific, Cat#78440). Five microgram protein of each sample were separated in NuPAGE 4-12% Bis-Tris protein gel (Invitrogen, Cat#WG1403BOX), and transferred to nitrocellulose membrane using Trans-Blot® Turbo™ Transfer System (BioRad). Blotting was performed using the following Cell Signaling Technology antibodies: Phospho-AMPK α (Thr172) (Cell signaling technology, Cat#2535), AMPK α (Cell signaling technology, Cat#5831), β -Actin (Sigma, Cat#5441), Phospho-AKT (Ser473) (Cell signaling technology, Cat#4060), AKT (Cell signaling technology, Cat#9272), Phospho-LKB1 (Ser428) (Cell signaling technology, Cat#3482), LKB1 (Cell signaling technology, Cat#3050), rabbit IgG conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP) (Cell signaling technology, Cat#7074) and mouse IgG conjugated to HRP (Cell signaling technology, Cat#7076). Blots were developed using SuperSignal West Femto Substrate (ThermoFisher Scientific, Cat# 34095). Signals were captured using ImageQuant LAS4000 (GE Healthcare).

The results are shown in Figures 21, 22, 23, 24A, 24B, 25A, 25B, 26A, 26B, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31A, and 31B.

Example 15: Loss of Function Mutations in *SLC39A5* Associate with Increasing Circulating Zinc Levels and Decreased T2D Risk

A genome wide association study examining the relationship between *SLC39A5* LoF mutations and circulating zinc levels was carried out in a GHSF145K IDT Biobank European cohort and in a GHSF145K VCRome European cohort. Both studies, as well as meta-analysis of the two studies, showed significant association (see, Figure 32, upper table).

A genome wide association study examining the relationship between *SLC39A5* LoF mutations and Type II Diabetes (T2D) was carried out in a GHSF145K IDT Biobank European cohort, in a GHSF145K VCRome European cohort, and in a UK biobank 150K cohort. The meta-analysis of the three studies, showed significant association (see, Figure 32, lower table).

Example 16: Loss of *SLC39A5* Results in Suppression of Phosphatase Activity

Increased concentrations of zinc suppressed the activity of both tyrosine phosphatase (see, Figure 33A) and of serine/threonine phosphatase (see, Figure 33B). Whether loss of *SLC39A5* resulted in suppression of phosphatase activity due to increase in zinc concentration was tested in an *ex vivo* assay. Loss of *SLC39A5* resulted in suppression of both tyrosine

phosphatase and serine/threonine phosphatase in female (see, Figure 34A and 34B) and male (see, Figure 34C and 34D) mice. The inhibition did not depend on the diet, and supplementing high fat diets with different zinc concentrations did not rescue the inhibition.

5 Various modifications of the described subject matter, in addition to those described herein, will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description. Such modifications are also intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims. Each reference (including, but not limited to, journal articles, U.S. and non-U.S. patents, patent application publications, international patent application publications, gene bank accession numbers, and
10 the like) cited in the present application is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety and for all purposes.

What is Claimed is:

1. Use of an Solute Carrier Family 39 Member 5 inhibitor in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a subject having decreased serum zinc level, increased serum glucose level, and/or hyperglycemia.
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2. The use according to claim 1, wherein the SLC39A5 inhibitor comprises an antibody, antisense nucleic acid molecule, a small interfering RNA (siRNA), or a short hairpin RNA (shRNA) that hybridizes to an SLC39A5 mRNA.
- 10 3. The use according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the SLC39A5 inhibitor comprises a Cas protein and guide RNA (gRNA) that hybridizes to a gRNA recognition sequence within an SLC39A5 genomic nucleic acid molecule.
4. The use according to claim 3, wherein the Cas protein is Cas9 or Cpf1.
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5. The use according to claim 3 or claim 4, wherein the gRNA recognition sequence includes or is proximate to a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:1, position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:1, position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:1, position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:1, or position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:1.
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6. The use according to claim 3 or claim 4, wherein the gRNA recognition sequence is located from about 1000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100, 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, or 5 nucleotides of a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:1, position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:1, position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:1, position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:1, or position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:1.
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7. The use according to claim 3 or claim 4, wherein a Protospacer Adjacent Motif (PAM) sequence is about 2 to 6 nucleotides downstream of the gRNA recognition sequence.
- 30 8. The use according to any one of claims 3 to 7, wherein the gRNA comprises from about 17 to about 23 nucleotides.
9. The use according to any one of claims 3 to 7, wherein the gRNA recognition sequence comprises a nucleotide sequence according to any one of SEQ ID NOS:28-56.
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10. The use according to any one of claims 3 to 7, wherein the subject is to be administered zinc.

11. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 10, further comprising detecting the presence or absence of an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide in a biological sample from the subject.
- 5 12. The use according to claim 11, wherein when the subject is SLC39A5 reference, the subject is also to be administered a therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in a standard dosage amount.
- 10 13. The use according to claim 11, wherein when the subject is heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant, the subject is also to be administered a therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in a dosage amount that is the same as or lower than the standard dosage amount.
- 15 14. The use according to any one of claims 10 to 13, wherein the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule is a nucleic acid molecule encoding SLC39A5 M304T, SLC39A5 G413A, SLC39A5 Y47Stop, SLC39A5 R322Stop, SLC39A5 or R311Stop.
- 20 15. The use according to any one of claims 10 to 13, wherein the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule is a nucleic acid molecule encoding SLC39A5 M304T, SLC39A5 Y47Stop, SLC39A5 R322Stop, SLC39A5 or R311Stop.
- 25 16. The use according to any one of claims 10 to 15, wherein the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule is: i) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4; ii) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11; iii) a cDNA molecule produced from an mRNA molecule, wherein the cDNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18; iv) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6; 30 v) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13; vi) a cDNA molecule produced from an mRNA molecule, wherein the cDNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20; vii) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to 35 SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3; viii) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising an

adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10; ix) a cDNA molecule produced from an mRNA molecule, wherein the cDNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence comprising an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17; x) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5; xi) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12; xii) a cDNA molecule produced from an mRNA molecule, wherein the cDNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence comprising a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19; xiii) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7; xiv) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14; or xv) a cDNA molecule produced from an mRNA molecule, wherein the cDNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence comprising a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21.

17. A method of identifying a human subject having an increased risk for developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia, wherein the method comprises:

determining or having determined the presence or absence of an Solute Carrier Family 39 Member 5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide in a biological sample obtained from the subject;

wherein:

when the human subject is SLC39A5 reference, then the human subject has an increased risk for developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia; and

when the human subject is heterozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant or homozygous for an SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant, then the human subject has a decreased risk for developing increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule is a nucleic acid molecule encoding SLC39A5 M304T, SLC39A5 G413A, SLC39A5 Y47Stop, SLC39A5 R322Stop, SLC39A5 or R311Stop.

19. The method according to claim 17, wherein the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule is a nucleic acid molecule encoding SLC39A5 M304T, SLC39A5 Y47Stop, SLC39A5 R322Stop, SLC39A5 or R311Stop.

5 20. The method according to any one of claims 17 to 19, wherein the SLC39A5 predicted loss-of-function variant nucleic acid molecule is: i) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4; ii) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11; iii) a cDNA molecule produced from an mRNA molecule,
10 wherein the cDNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18; iv) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6; v) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13; vi) a cDNA molecule produced from an mRNA molecule,
15 wherein the cDNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence comprising a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20; vii) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3; viii) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID
20 NO:10; ix) a cDNA molecule produced from an mRNA molecule, wherein the cDNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence comprising an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17; x) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5; xi) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a uracil at a position corresponding to
25 position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12; xii) a cDNA molecule produced from an mRNA molecule, wherein the cDNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence comprising a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19; xiii) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7; xiv) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence comprising a uracil at a position corresponding to
30 position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14; or xv) a cDNA molecule produced from an mRNA molecule, wherein the cDNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence comprising a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21.

21. Use of a therapeutic agent that treats or inhibits increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of increased serum glucose level
35 and/or hyperglycemia in a human subject having:

i) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human Solute Carrier Family 39 Member 5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or the complement thereof; a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352 according to SEQ ID NO:5, or the complement thereof; or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or the complement thereof;

ii) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or the complement thereof; a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or the complement thereof; or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement thereof; or

iii) a cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, or the complement thereof; a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19, or the complement thereof; or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21, or the complement thereof.

22. Use of an Solute Carrier Family 39 Member 5 inhibitor in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of increased serum glucose level and/or hyperglycemia in a human subject having:

i) a genomic nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human Solute Carrier Family 39 Member 5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 5,604 according to SEQ ID NO:4, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 6,899 according to SEQ ID NO:6, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 1,353 according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, or the complement thereof; a thymine at a position corresponding to position 6,352

according to SEQ ID NO:5, or the complement thereof; or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 5,624 according to SEQ ID NO:7, or the complement thereof; or

ii) an mRNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:11, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:13, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, or the complement thereof; a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:12, or the complement thereof; or a uracil at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement thereof; or

iii) a cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding a human SLC39A5 polypeptide, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises: a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,141 according to SEQ ID NO:18, or the complement thereof; a cytosine at a position corresponding to position 1,468 according to SEQ ID NO:20, or the complement thereof; an adenine or guanine at a position corresponding to position 371 according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, or the complement thereof; a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,194 according to SEQ ID NO:19, or the complement thereof; or a thymine at a position corresponding to position 1,161 according to SEQ ID NO:21, or the complement thereof.

23. A molecular complex comprising:
an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:4, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 5,604 thereof;
an SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:11, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 1,141 thereof;
an SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:18, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 1,141 thereof;
an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:6, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 6,899 thereof;
an SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:13, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 1,468 thereof;

an SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:20, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the cytosine at position 1,468 thereof;

5 an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the adenine or guanine at position 1,353 thereof, respectively;

an SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:9 or SEQ ID NO:10, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the adenine or guanine at position 371 thereof, respectively;

10 an SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:16 or SEQ ID NO:17, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the adenine or guanine at position 371 thereof, respectively;

an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:5, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the thymine at position 6,352 thereof;

an SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:12, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the uracil at position 1,194 thereof;

20 an SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:19, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the thymine at position 1,194 thereof;

an SLC39A5 variant genomic nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:7, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the thymine at position 5,624 thereof;

25 an SLC39A5 variant mRNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:14, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the uracil at position 1,161 thereof; or

an SLC39A5 variant cDNA molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence according to SEQ ID NO:21, and an allele-specific primer or allele-specific probe that hybridizes to the thymine at position 1,161 thereof.

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