Endocrine Cancer: Sequencing Panel

Test Code: MM202
Turnaround time: 4 weeks
CPT Codes: 81321 x1, 81404 x1, 81405 x1, 81406 x1

Condition Description

Thyroid cancer is divided into several subcategories: (1) differentiated (follicular, papillary and Hurthle); (2) medullary; and (3) anaplastic (aggressive undifferentiated tumor). Medullary thyroid cancer (MTC) develops from the “C” or parafollicular cells of the thyroid gland which produce calcitonin.

Approximately 80% of the cases of MTC are sporadic. The remaining inherited syndromes include multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN) type 2A (also known as MEN 2A), MEN 2B, and familial MTC (FMTC). All three of these subtypes, MEN 2A, MEN 2B and FMTC, are inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern and involve an elevated risk for the development of medullary carcinoma of the thyroid. MEN 2A and MEN 2B have an increased risk for the development of pheochromocytoma. MEN 2A has an elevated risk for parathyroid adenoma or hyperplasia. Additional features in MEN 2B include distinctive facies with enlarged lips, mucosal neuromas of the lips and tongue, and ganglioneuromatosis of the gastrointestinal tract. MTC generally occurs in early childhood in MEN 2B, early adulthood in MEN 2A, and middle age in FMTC.

References:

Genes

AIP, CDC73, CDKN1B, MAX, MEN1, PRKAR1A, PTEN, RET, SDHAF2, SDHB, SDHC, SDHD, TMEM127, TP53, VHL

Indications

The test is indicated for:
- Individuals with a clinical or suspected diagnosis of endocrine cancer.

Methodology

Next Generation Sequencing: In-solution hybridization of all coding exons is performed on the patient's genomic DNA. Although some deep intronic regions may also be analyzed, this assay is not meant to interrogate most promoter regions, deep intronic regions, or other regulatory elements, and does not detect single or multi-exon deletions or duplications. Direct sequencing of the captured regions is performed using next generation sequencing. The patient's gene sequences are then compared to a standard reference sequence. Potentially causative variants and areas of low coverage are Sanger-sequenced. Sequence variations are classified as pathogenic, likely pathogenic, benign, likely benign, or variants of unknown significance. Variants of unknown significance may require further studies of the patient and/or family members.

Detection

Next Generation Sequencing: Clinical Sensitivity: Unknown. Mutations in the promoter region, some mutations in the introns and other regulatory element mutations cannot be detected by this analysis. Large deletions/duplications will not be detected by this analysis. Results of molecular analysis should be interpreted in the context of the patient's clinical/biochemical phenotype.

Analytical Sensitivity: ~99%.

Specimen Requirements

Submit only 1 of the following specimen types

Type: Whole Blood

Specimen Requirements:
In EDTA (purple top) tube:
Infants (2 years): 3-5 ml

Disclaimer: This information is confidential and subject to change without notice. It may not be reproduced in whole or part unless authorized in writing by an authorized EGL representative.
Older Children & Adults: 5-10 ml

Specimen Collection and Shipping: Ship sample at room temperature with overnight delivery.

**Type: Isolated DNA**

Specimen Requirements:

In microtainer: 60 ug

Isolation using the Qiagen™ Puregene kit for DNA extraction is recommended.

Specimen Collection and Shipping: Refrigerate until time of shipment in 100 ng/ul of TE buffer. Ship sample at room temperature with overnight delivery.

**Special Instructions**

This test is for germline mutation analysis. DNA isolated from FFPE tumor samples is not suitable for this test.

**Related Tests**

- Hereditary Cancer Syndrome: Sequencing Panel.
- Endocrine Cancer: Deletion/Duplication Panel.