# Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Syndrome: BRCA1/BRCA2 Gene Sequencing and Deletion/Duplication Panel

**Test Code:** MM070  
**Turnaround time:** 3 weeks  
**CPT Codes:** 81162 x1

<table>
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<th>Condition Description</th>
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<td>Mutations in the genes BRCA1 and BRCA2 cause hereditary breast and ovarian cancer syndrome (HBOC), an autosomal dominant cancer predisposition syndrome. Mutations in these genes are rare and account for only a small percentage of cancers; about 5-10% of all breast cancers and 10-15% of ovarian cancers are due to mutations in the BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes. Individuals with mutations in these genes, however, are at a significantly increased risk for developing breast, ovarian, and other cancers than those in the general population.</td>
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In families with HBOC syndrome, there is typically a pattern of early onset breast cancer (before the age of 50 or premenopausal). Additionally, the family history may show more than one primary breast cancer in an individual, breast cancer in two or more generations, breast cancer in a male relative, and ovarian cancer, with or without a breast cancer diagnosis. Females with a BRCA1 mutation have a 50-85% risk of developing breast cancer and up to a 44% risk of developing ovarian cancer. Females with a BRCA2 mutation have a 40-70% risk of developing breast cancer and up to a 27% risk of developing ovarian cancer. Males with a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation can have up to a 5-10% lifetime risk for male breast cancer and an elevated risk of prostate cancer. Additionally, both males and females with BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations may be at elevated risks for other cancers. Individuals with a mutation in the BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene have a 50% risk of passing on the mutation to their children.  

According to the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) recommendations, BRCA1 and BRCA2 testing is suggested for individuals with a personal or family history of any of the following:

- Early-onset breast cancer
- Two primary breast cancers or a diagnosis of both breast and ovarian cancer in one individual
- Personal or family history of male breast cancer
- Ovarian cancer at any age
- Ethnicity with a higher mutation frequency (eg. Ashkenazi Jewish)

EGL offers the following for BRCA1 and BRCA2 testing:

- BRCA1/BRCA2 Full Gene Sequencing and Deletion/Duplication Panel
- BRCA1/BRCA2 Full Gene Sequencing Panel
- BRCA1/BRCA2 Deletion/Duplication Panel

This test is for the BRCA1/BRCA2 Full Gene Sequencing and Deletion/Duplication Panel.

Visit [www.ThinkGenetic.com](http://www.ThinkGenetic.com) for patient-friendly information on BRCA1, familial breast-ovarian cancer susceptibility 1, and BRCA2, familial breast-ovarian cancer susceptibility 2.

### References


### Genes

- BRCA1, BRCA2

### Indications

This test is indicated for:

- Confirmation of a clinical diagnosis of HBOC.
- Carrier testing in adults with a family history of HBOC.

### 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.

**For Deletion/Duplication Analysis:** DNA isolated from peripheral blood is hybridized to a CGH array to detect deletions and duplications. The targeted CGH array has overlapping probes which cover the entire genomic region.

### Detection

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.
Next Generation Sequencing: Clinical Sensitivity: Unknown. Mutations in the introns and other regulatory elements are not 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%.

Deletion/Duplication
Detection is limited to duplications and deletions. The CGH array will not detect point or intronic mutations. Results of molecular analysis must be interpreted in the context of the patient's clinical and/or biochemical phenotype.

Specimen Requirements

Submit only 1 of the following specimen types

Type: DNA, Isolated
Specimen Requirements:
Microtainer
15µg
Isolation using the Perkin Elmer™Chemagen™ Automated Extraction method or Qiagen™ Puregene kit for DNA extraction is recommended.

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

Type: Whole Blood (EDTA)
Specimen Requirements:
EDTA (Purple Top)
Infants and Young Children (2 years of age to 10 years old): 3-5 ml
Older Children & Adults: 5-10 ml
Autopsy: 2-3 ml unclotted cord or cardiac blood

Specimen Collection and Shipping:
Ship sample at room temperature for receipt at EGL within 72 hours of collection. Do not freeze.

Related Tests

- BRCA1/BRCA2 Full Gene Sequencing
- BRCA1/BRCA2 Deletion/Duplication Panel
- Sequencing and deletion/duplication analysis is also available for other breast/ovarian cancer syndromes, including: TP53, PTEN, STK11, MLH1, PMS2, MSH6, and MSH2.
- Custom diagnostic mutation analysis (KM) is available to family members if mutations are identified by targeted mutation testing or sequencing analysis.
- Prenatal testing is available only for known familial mutations to individuals who are confirmed carriers of mutations. Please contact the laboratory genetic counselor to discuss appropriate testing prior to collecting a prenatal specimen.