

OncoGeneDx: Custom Cancer Panel

Panel Gene List: *AIP, ALK, ANKRD26, APC, ATM, AXIN2, BAP1, BARD1, BMPR1A, BRCA1, BRCA2, BRIP1, CDC73, CDH1, CDK4, CDKN1B, CDKN2A, CEBPA*, CHEK2, DDX41, DICER1, EPCAM*, ETV6, FANCC, FANCM, FH, FLCN, GATA2, HOXB13, KIT, LZTR1, MAX, MEN1, MET, MITF, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, MUTYH, NBN, NF1, NF2, NTHL1, PALB2, PDGFRA, PHOX2B*, PMS2, POLD1, POLE, POT1, PRKAR1A, PTCH1, PTEN, RAD51C, RAD51D, RB1, RECQL, RET*, RUNX1, SAMD9, SAMD9L, SCG5/GREM1*, SDHA*, SDHAF2, SDHB, SDHC, SDHD, SMAD4, SMARCA4, SMARCB1, SMARCE1, SRP72, STK11, SUFU, TERC, TERT, TMEM127, TP53, TSC1, TSC2, VHL, WT1*

*Testing includes sequencing and deletion/duplication analysis for all genes except *CEBPA* (seq only), *EPCAM* (del/dup only), *PHOX2B* (seq only), *RET* (seq only), *SCG5/GREM1* (del/dup only) and *SDHA* (seq only).

Clinical Features:

Cancer is a common disease affecting approximately 1 in 3 individuals in the U.S.¹ While the majority of cancers are sporadic in nature, some families have hereditary forms of cancer that are associated with increased cancer risks compared with the general population.

Approximately 5-10% of cancer cases are thought to be due to a hereditary predisposition.

Features that are suggestive of a hereditary cancer predisposition include: young ages at diagnosis, multiple primary cancers in a single individual, and several relatives affected with the same type of cancer or related cancers spanning multiple generations.

GeneDx offers a variety of hereditary cancer panels to facilitate testing of the genes related to certain types of cancer, such as the OncoGeneDx Breast/Gyn Cancer Panel or OncoGeneDx Colorectal Cancer Panel. However, GeneDx also offers the option of ordering single-gene testing and/or a customized cancer panel from a list of 82 cancer susceptibility genes. The option of ordering each gene individually or in any combination allows the provider the flexibility to choose the most appropriate testing approach for their patient when an available OncoGeneDx panel is not desired.

Many of the cancer genes offered at GeneDx are involved in the mismatch repair pathway, the Fanconi anemia pathway and/or DNA damage repair. Specifically, they are associated with common cancer syndromes such as Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Syndrome (*BRCA1, BRCA2*), Lynch Syndrome (*MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, PMS2, EPCAM*) or are newly described cancer genes such as *AXIN2, NTHL1*, or *RECQL*. While the risks associated with the *BRCA* and Lynch genes have been well characterized, accurate risk assessment for pathogenic variants in more recently described genes may be complicated by factors which include small numbers of patients studied, potential ascertainment bias in the available studies, patients from only certain ethnic cohorts, low penetrance of pathogenic variants, wide confidence intervals in the results, and/or studies based on only one variant. Since the cancer

risks are not yet well defined, no consensus guidelines for medical management may be available for these newer genes.

Inheritance Pattern:

Most genes on this panel are associated with an autosomal dominant cancer risk with the exception of *MUTYH* and *NTHL1*, which are associated with an autosomal recessive cancer risk. Some of the genes on this panel are also associated with extremely rare conditions when inherited in an autosomal recessive fashion. The specifics of this inheritance are outlined in the table below.

Test Methods:

Genomic DNA is extracted from the submitted specimen. For skin punch biopsies, fibroblasts are cultured and used for DNA extraction. The DNA is enriched for the complete coding regions and splice junctions of the genes on this panel using a proprietary targeted capture system developed by GeneDx for next-generation sequencing with CNV calling (NGS-CNV). For *PTEN* nucleotides c.-700 through c.-1300 in the promoter region, and for *APC*, promoters 1A and 1B are also captured. The enriched targets are simultaneously sequenced with paired-end reads on an Illumina platform. Bi-directional sequence reads are assembled and aligned to reference sequences based on NCBI RefSeq transcripts and human genome build GRCh37/UCSC hg19. After gene specific filtering, data are analyzed to identify sequence variants and most deletions and duplications involving coding exons; however, technical limitations and inherent sequence properties effectively reduce this resolution for some genes. Concurrent *MSH2* Exons 1-7 Inversion analysis from NGS data is also performed. For *CEBPA*, *PHOX2B*, *RET* and *SDHA*, only sequencing is performed. In addition, polyalanine repeats for the commonly expanded region in exon 3 of *PHOX2B* are not resolved. For *EPCAM* and *SCG5*, deletion/duplication analysis, but not sequencing, is performed. Alternative sequencing or copy number detection methods are used to analyze or confirm regions with inadequate sequence or copy number data by NGS. Reportable variants include pathogenic variants, likely pathogenic variants and variants of uncertain significance. Likely benign and benign variants, if present, are not routinely reported but are available upon request.

Test Sensitivity:

The clinical sensitivity of sequencing and deletion/duplication analysis of the 82 genes included in the OncoGeneDx Custom Cancer Panel depends in part on the patient's clinical phenotype and family history. In general, the sensitivity is highest for individuals with features suggestive of a hereditary predisposition to cancer as outlined above. DNA sequencing will detect nucleotide substitutions and small insertions and deletions, while NGS-CNV analysis, array CGH, or MLPA will detect exon-level deletions and duplications. These methods are expected to be greater than 99% sensitive in detecting pathogenic variants identifiable by sequencing or CNV technology. Sensitivity for *NF2* is limited by somatic mosaicism; therefore, testing of

tumor tissue may be considered after a negative result in an apparently *de novo* patient with a high clinical suspicion of *NF2* syndrome.

Genetic testing using the methods applied at GeneDx is expected to be highly accurate. Normal findings do not rule out the diagnosis of a genetic disorder since some genetic abnormalities may be undetectable by this test. The methods used cannot reliably detect deletions of 20bp to 250bp in size, or insertions of 10bp to 250 bp in size. Sequencing cannot detect low-level mosaicism. The copy number assessment methods used with this test cannot reliably detect mosaicism and cannot identify balanced chromosome aberrations. Rarely, incidental findings of large chromosomal rearrangements outside the gene of interest may be identified. Regions of certain genes have inherent sequence properties (for example: repeat, homology, or pseudogene regions, high GC content, rare polymorphisms) that yield suboptimal data, potentially impairing accuracy of the results. False negatives may also occur in the setting of bone marrow transplantation, recent blood transfusion, or suboptimal DNA quality. In individuals with active or chronic hematologic neoplasms or conditions, there is a possibility that testing may detect an acquired somatic variant, resulting in a false positive result. As the ability to detect genetic variants and naming conventions can differ among laboratories, rare false negative results may occur when no positive control is provided for testing of a specific variant identified at another laboratory. The chance of a false positive or false negative result due to laboratory errors incurred during any phase of testing cannot be completely excluded. Interpretations are made with the assumption that any clinical information provided, including family relationships, are accurate. Consultation with a genetics professional is recommended for interpretation of results.

Gene	Protein	Inheritance	Disease Associations
<i>AIP</i> ²	ARYL HYDROCARBON RECEPTOR-INTERACTING PROTEIN	AD	Pituitary adenomas
<i>ALK</i> ³	ALK TYROSINE KINASE RECEPTOR	AD	Neuroblastic tumors
<i>ANKRD26</i> ⁴⁻⁷	ANKYRIN REPEAT DOMAIN-CONTAINING PROTEIN 26	AD	Thrombocytopenia-2: Myeloid malignancies (AML, MDS, CML)
<i>APC</i> ⁸⁻¹¹	ADENOMATOUS POLYPOSIS COLI PROTEIN	AD	Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)-associated condition: colorectal, duodenal or periampullary, gastric, thyroid, pancreatic, brain (medulloblastoma) & liver (hepatoblastoma) cancers, desmoid tumors, gastrointestinal polyps
<i>ATM</i> ¹²⁻¹⁷	SERINE-PROTEIN	AD	Breast, colon & pancreatic

Gene	Protein	Inheritance	Disease Associations
	KINASE ATM		cancers
		AR	Ataxia telangiectasia
<i>AXIN2</i> ^{18,19}	AXIN-2	AD	Colon cancer, colon polyps
<i>BAP1</i> ^{20,21}	UBIQUITIN CARBOXYL-TERMINAL HYDROLASE BAP1	AD	Uveal/cutaneous melanoma, mesothelioma, renal cancer
<i>BARD1</i> ²²⁻²⁵	BRCA1-ASSOCIATED RING DOMAIN PROTEIN 1	AD	Breast & ovarian cancer
<i>BMPR1A</i> ^{8,26-28}	BONE MORPHOGENETIC PROTEIN RECEPTOR TYPE-1A	AD	Juvenile polyposis syndrome (JPS): colorectal, gastric (if gastric polyps), small bowel & pancreatic cancer, gastrointestinal polyps
<i>BRCA1</i> ²⁹⁻³⁹	BREAST CANCER TYPE 1 SUSCEPTIBILITY PROTEIN	AD	Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC) syndrome: breast, ovarian, pancreatic, prostate & endometrial serous cancer
<i>BRCA2</i> ^{29-36,38,39}	BREAST CANCER TYPE 2 SUSCEPTIBILITY PROTEIN	AD	Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC) syndrome: breast, ovarian, pancreatic, prostate, melanoma, endometrial serous cancer
		AR	Fanconi anemia
<i>BRIP1</i> ^{12,40-42}	FANCONI ANEMIA GROUP J PROTEIN	AD	Breast & ovarian cancer
		AR	Fanconi anemia
<i>CDC73</i> ⁴³	PARAFIBROMIN	AD	Parathyroid cancer, jaw fibromas, renal tumors, uterine tumors, hyperparathyroidism
<i>CDH1</i> ⁴⁴⁻⁵⁰	CADHERIN 1	AD	Hereditary diffuse gastric cancer (HDGC) syndrome: gastric (diffuse), breast & colon (signet ring) cancer
<i>CDK4</i> ⁵¹⁻⁵³	CYCLIN-DEPENDENT KINASE 4	AD	Melanoma, non-melanoma skin & pancreatic cancer
<i>CDKN1B</i> ⁵⁴	CYCLIN-DEPENDENT KINASE INHIBITOR 1B	AD	Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 4 (MEN4): primary hyperparathyroidism, pituitary adenomas, gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors, parathyroid adenomas
<i>CDKN2A</i> ^{51,55-59}	CYCLIN-DEPENDENT	AD	Familial atypical multiple mole

Gene	Protein	Inheritance	Disease Associations
	KINASE INHIBITOR 2A, TUMOR SUPPRESSOR ARF		melanoma (FAMMM) syndrome: melanoma, pancreatic cancer & astrocytoma
<i>CEBPA</i> ^{60,61}	CCAAT/ENHANCER-BINDING PROTEIN, ALPHA	AD	CEBPA-associated familial acute myeloid leukemia: AML
<i>CHEK2</i> ^{12,13,37,62-68}	SERINE/THREONINE-PROTEIN KINASE CHK2	AD	Breast, colon, prostate, gastric & thyroid cancer
<i>DDX41</i> ⁶⁹⁻⁷¹	DEAD/H BOX 41	AD	AML, MDS
<i>DICER1</i> ^{72,73}	ENDORIBONUCLEASE DICER	AD	Pleuropulmonary blastoma, multinodular thyroid goiter and thyroid cancer, pineal and pituitary gland tumors/cancers, cystic nephroma, ovarian cancer (SLCT), cervical embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma, among others
<i>EPCAM</i> ⁷⁴⁻⁷⁹	EPITHELIAL CELL ADHESION MOLECULE	AD	Lynch syndrome (LS): colorectal, endometrial, ovarian, gastric, pancreatic, biliary tract, urinary tract, small bowel, prostate & brain cancer, sebaceous neoplasms
		AR	Constitutional mismatch repair deficiency syndrome
<i>ETV6</i> ^{80,81}	ETS VARIANT GENE 6	AD	Thrombocytopenia-5: MDS, AML, ALL
<i>FANCC</i> ^{82,83}	FANCONI ANEMIA GROUP C PROTEIN	AD	Breast cancer
		AR	Fanconi anemia
<i>FANCM</i> ⁸⁴⁻⁸⁶	FANCONI ANEMIA GROUP M PROTEIN	AD	Breast cancer
		AR	Fanconi anemia-like cancer susceptibility
<i>FH</i> ⁸⁷⁻⁹¹	FUMARATE HYDRATASE, MITOCHONDRIAL	AD	Hereditary leiomyomatosis and renal cell cancer (HLRCC): renal cancer (type II papillary), leiomyomas, pheochromocytoma, paraganglioma
		AR	Fumarate hydratase deficiency
<i>FLCN</i> ⁹²⁻⁹⁶	FOLLICULIN	AD	Birt-Hogg-Dubé syndrome (BHD): renal cancer
<i>GATA2</i> ⁹⁷⁻¹⁰¹	GATA-BINDING PROTEIN 2	AD	Familial MDS/AML, monocytopenia and

Gene	Protein	Inheritance	Disease Associations
			mycobacterial infection (MonoMAC) syndrome, Emberger syndrome
<i>HOXB13</i> ¹⁰²⁻¹⁰⁴	HOMEBOX PROTEIN HOX-B13	AD	Prostate cancer
<i>KIT</i> ¹⁰⁵⁻¹⁰⁷	MAST/STEM CELL GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR KIT	AD	Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST)
<i>LZTR1</i> ¹⁰⁸⁻¹¹⁰	LEUCINE-ZIPPER-LIKE TRANSCRIPTIONAL REGULATOR 1	AD	Schwannomatosis, Noonan syndrome
		AR	Noonan Syndrome
<i>MAX</i> ¹¹¹⁻¹¹⁵	PROTEIN MAX	AD	Paraganglioma, pheochromocytoma
<i>MEN1</i> ¹¹⁶⁻¹²⁰	MENIN	AD	Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN1): parathyroid tumors, pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors, anterior pituitary tumors, pheochromocytoma, meningioma, ependymoma, hyperparathyroidism
<i>MET</i> ¹²¹⁻¹²⁴	HEPATOCTE GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR	AD	Hereditary papillary renal carcinoma (HPRC): renal cancer (type I papillary)
<i>MITF</i> ¹²⁵⁻¹²⁷	MICROPHthalmia-ASSOCIATED TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR	AD	Renal cancer, melanoma
<i>MLH1</i> ^{74,76-79,128,129}	DNA MISMATCH REPAIR PROTEIN MLH1	AD	Lynch syndrome (LS): colorectal, endometrial, ovarian, gastric, pancreatic, biliary tract, urinary tract, small bowel, prostate & brain cancer, sebaceous neoplasms
		AR	Constitutional mismatch repair deficiency syndrome
<i>MSH2</i> ^{74-79,128,129}	DNA MISMATCH REPAIR PROTEIN MSH2	AD	Lynch syndrome (LS): colorectal, endometrial, ovarian, gastric, pancreatic, biliary tract, urinary tract, small bowel, prostate & brain cancer, sebaceous neoplasms

Gene	Protein	Inheritance	Disease Associations
		AR	Constitutional mismatch repair deficiency syndrome
<i>MSH6</i> ^{74,76-79,128,130}	DNA MISMATCH REPAIR PROTEIN MSH6	AD	Lynch syndrome (LS): colorectal, endometrial, ovarian, gastric, pancreatic, biliary tract, urinary tract, small bowel, prostate & brain cancer, sebaceous neoplasms
		AR	Constitutional mismatch repair deficiency syndrome
<i>MUTYH</i> ^{8,9,131-141}	ADENINE DNA GLYCOSYLASE	AR	<i>MUTYH</i> -associated polyposis (MAP): colorectal, small bowel & endometrial serous cancer, gastrointestinal polyps
<i>NBN</i> ¹⁴²⁻¹⁴⁸	NIBRIN	AD	Breast & prostate cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma
		AR	Nijmegen breakage syndrome
<i>NF1</i> ¹⁴⁹⁻¹⁵¹	NEUROFIBROMIN	AD	Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) syndrome: breast cancer, GIST, optic nerve gliomas, pheochromocytoma, MPNST, neurofibromas, brain tumors
<i>NF2</i> ¹⁵²⁻¹⁵⁵	MERLIN	AD	Neurofibromatosis type 2 (NF2) syndrome: schwannomas - vestibular and other, spinal tumors, meningiomas
<i>NTHL1</i> ¹⁵⁶⁻¹⁵⁹	ENDONUCLEASE III-LIKE 1	AR	Colon cancer, colon polyps
<i>PALB2</i> ^{12,160-165}	PARTNER AND LOCALIZER OF BRCA2	AD	Breast, pancreatic, & ovarian cancer
		AR	Fanconi anemia
<i>PDGFRA</i> ¹⁶⁶⁻¹⁶⁸	PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR ALPHA	AD	Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST)
<i>PHOX2B</i> ¹⁶⁹⁻¹⁷²	PAIRED MESODERM HOMEBOX PROTEIN 2B	AD	Neuroblastic tumors
<i>PMS2</i> ^{74,76-79,173,174}	MISMATCH REPAIR ENDONUCLEASE PMS2	AD	Lynch syndrome (LS): colorectal, endometrial, ovarian, gastric, pancreatic, biliary tract, urinary tract, small bowel,

Gene	Protein	Inheritance	Disease Associations
			prostate & brain cancer, sebaceous neoplasms
		AR	Constitutional mismatch repair deficiency syndrome
<i>POLD1</i> ^{175,176}	DNA POLYMERASE DELTA CATALYTIC SUBUNIT	AD	Colon, endometrial cancer, colon polyps
<i>POLE</i> ^{175,177-179}	DNA POLYMERASE EPSILON CATALYTIC SUBUNIT A	AD	Colon cancer, gastrointestinal polyps
		AR	Facial dysmorphism, immunodeficiency, livedo, and short stature (FILS)
<i>POT1</i> ¹⁸⁰⁻¹⁸⁵	PROTECTION OF TELOMERES 1	AD	Melanoma & brain glial tumors
<i>PRKAR1A</i> ¹⁸⁶⁻¹⁸⁹	CAMP-DEPENDENT PROTEIN KINASE TYPE 1-ALPHA REGULATORY SUBUNIT	AD	Thyroid cancer, testicular tumors (LCCSCT), myxomas, psammomatous melanotic schwannomas (PMSs), primary pigmented nodular adrenocortical disease, pituitary adenomas, among others
<i>PTCH1</i> ¹⁹⁰⁻¹⁹²	PROTEIN PATCHED HOMOLOG 1	AD	Gorlin syndrome: basal cell carcinoma, medulloblastoma, meningioma, fibromas, jaw tumors (ontogenic keratocysts)
<i>PTEN</i> ^{18,193-196}	PHOSPHATIDYLINOSITOL 3,4,5-TRISPHOSPHATE 3-PHOSPHATASE AND DUAL-SPECIFICITY PROTEIN PHOSPHATASE PTEN	AD	<i>PTEN</i> hamartoma tumor syndrome (PHTS): breast, thyroid, endometrial, colon, melanoma & renal cancer, gastrointestinal polyps, Lhermitte-Duclos Disease
<i>RAD51C</i> ¹⁹⁷⁻²⁰⁰	DNA REPAIR PROTEIN RAD51 HOMOLOG 3	AD	Breast & ovarian cancer
		AR	Fanconi anemia
<i>RAD51D</i> ^{197,198,201,202}	DNA REPAIR PROTEIN RAD51 HOMOLOG 4	AD	Breast & ovarian cancer
<i>RB1</i> ²⁰³⁻²⁰⁷	RETINOBLASTOMA-ASSOCIATED PROTEIN	AD	Hereditary retinoblastoma: retinoblastoma, sarcoma, leukemia, melanoma, pineoblastoma
<i>RECQL</i> ²⁰⁸⁻²¹¹	RECQ PROTEIN-LIKE	AD	Breast cancer

Gene	Protein	Inheritance	Disease Associations
<i>RET</i> ^{118,212-214}	PROTO-ONCOGENE TYROSINE-PROTEIN KINASE RECEPTOR RET	AD	Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2 (MEN2): medullary thyroid cancer, pheochromocytoma, hyperparathyroidism
<i>RUNX1</i> ²¹⁵⁻²¹⁸	RUNT-RELATED TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR 1	AD	Familial platelet disorder with propensity to acute myeloid leukemia (FPD/AML), MDS
<i>SAMD9</i> ²¹⁹⁻²²⁴	STERILE ALPHA MOTIF DOMAIN-CONTAINING PROTEIN 9	AD	AML, MDS; Myelodysplasia, infection, restriction of growth, adrenal hypoplasia, genital phenotypes, and enteropathy (MIRAGE) syndrome
		AR	Normophosphatemic familial tumoral calcinosis (NFTC)
<i>SAMD9L</i> ²²³⁻²²⁶	STERILE ALPHA MOTIF DOMAIN-CONTAINING PROTEIN 9-LIKE	AD	AML, MDS, Ataxia-pancytopenia syndrome (ATXPC)
<i>SCG5/ GREM1</i> ²²⁷⁻²²⁹	NEUROENDOCRINE PROTEIN 7B2/GREMLIN-1	AD	Hereditary mixed polyposis syndrome (HMPS): colon cancer, colon polyps
<i>SDHA</i> ^{111,230-233}	SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE [UBIQUINONE] FLAVOPROTEIN SUBUNIT, MITOCHONDRIAL	AD	Hereditary paraganglioma/pheochromocytoma (PGL/PCC) syndrome: paraganglioma, pheochromocytoma, GIST
		AR	Leigh syndrome
<i>SDHAF2</i> ^{111,230,234}	SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE ASSEMBLY FACTOR 2, MITOCHONDRIAL	AD	Hereditary paraganglioma/pheochromocytoma (PGL/PCC) syndrome: paraganglioma
<i>SDHB</i> ^{111,230,235,236}	SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE [UBIQUINONE] IRON-SULFUR SUBUNIT, MITOCHONDRIAL	AD	Hereditary paraganglioma/pheochromocytoma (PGL/PCC) syndrome: paraganglioma, pheochromocytoma, renal cancer, GIST
		AR	Isolated complex II deficiency
<i>SDHC</i> ^{111,230,237-239}	SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE CYTOCHROME B560 SUBUNIT, MITOCHONDRIAL	AD	Hereditary paraganglioma/pheochromocytoma (PGL/PCC) syndrome: paraganglioma, pheochromocytoma, renal cancer, GIST

Gene	Protein	Inheritance	Disease Associations
<i>SDHD</i> ^{111,230,235,240,241}	SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE [UBIQUINONE] CYTOCHROME B SMALL SUBUNIT, MITOCHONDRIAL	AD	Hereditary paraganglioma/pheochromocytoma (PGL/PCC) syndrome: paraganglioma, pheochromocytoma, renal cancer, GIST, thyroid cancer
		AR	Isolated complex II deficiency
<i>SMAD4</i> ^{8,26,28,242,243}	MOTHERS AGAINST DECAPENTAPLEGGIC HOMOLOG 4	AD	Juvenile polyposis syndrome (JPS): colorectal, gastric (if gastric polyps), small bowel & pancreatic cancer, gastrointestinal polyps
<i>SMARCA4</i> ²⁴⁴⁻²⁴⁸	TRANSCRIPTION ACTIVATOR BRG1	AD	Ovarian (SCCOHT) cancer, Malignant rhabdoid tumors-atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumor of the brain and malignant rhabdoid tumors of the kidney
<i>SMARCB1</i> ²⁴⁹⁻²⁵²	SWI/SNF-RELATED MATRIX-ASSOCIATED ACTIN-DEPENDENT REGULATOR OF CHROMATIN SUBFAMILY B MEMBER 1	AD	Malignant rhabdoid tumors-atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumor of the brain and malignant rhabdoid tumors of the kidney, schwannomas, meningiomas
<i>SMARCE1</i> ^{244,253-256}	SWI/SNF-RELATED, MATRIX-ASSOCIATED, ACTIN-DEPENDENT REGULATOR OF CHROMATIN, SUBFAMILY E, MEMBER 1	AD	Coffin-Siris syndrome, cranial and spinal meningiomas (clear cell)
<i>SRP72</i> ²⁵⁷	SIGNAL RECOGNITION PARTICLE, 72-KD	AD	MDS, aplastic anemia, pancytopenia
<i>STK11</i> ^{8,258-260}	SERINE/THREONINE-PROTEIN KINASE STK11	AD	Peutz-Jeghers syndrome (PJS): breast, colorectal, pancreatic, gastric, small bowel, ovarian, lung, cervical & endometrial cancer, testicular tumors (LCCSCT), gastrointestinal polyps
<i>SUFU</i> ^{190,191,261,262}	SUPPRESSOR OF FUSED HOMOLOG	AD	Medulloblastoma, basal cell carcinoma, meningioma

Gene	Protein	Inheritance	Disease Associations
<i>TERC</i> ^{263–269}	TELOMERASE RNA COMPONENT	AD	Dyskeratosis Congenita (DC): AML, MDS, BMF, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, anogenital cancers
<i>TERT</i> ^{263,265,266,268–271}	TELOMERASE REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE	AD	Dyskeratosis Congenita (DC): AML, MDS, BMF, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, anogenital cancers
		AR	Hoyeraal-Hreidarsson (HH) syndrome
<i>TMEM127</i> ^{111,272,273}	TRANSMEMBRANE PROTEIN 127	AD	Hereditary paraganglioma/pheochromocytoma (PGL/PCC) syndrome: pheochromocytoma
<i>TP53</i> ^{37,274–278}	CELLULAR TUMOR ANTIGEN P53	AD	Li-Fraumeni syndrome (LFS): breast cancer, sarcoma, brain cancer, hematologic malignancies, adrenocortical carcinoma, among others**
<i>TSC1</i> ^{279–281}	HAMARTIN	AD	Tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC): renal cancer/tumors, CNS tumors (subependymal nodules and subependymal giant cell astrocytomas), hamartomatous tumors (cardiac rhabdomyomas and angiomyolipomas)
<i>TSC2</i> ^{279–281}	TUBERIN	AD	Tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC): renal cancer/tumors, CNS tumors (subependymal nodules and subependymal giant cell astrocytomas), hamartomatous tumors (cardiac rhabdomyomas and angiomyolipomas)
<i>VHL</i> ^{282–285}	VON HIPPEL-LINDAU DISEASE TUMOR SUPPRESSOR	AD	von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) disease: renal cancer (clear cell), pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors, hemangioblastoma, pheochromocytoma, endolymphatic sac tumors
<i>WT1</i> ^{286–288}	WILMS TUMOR PROTEIN	AD	Wilms tumor

Because of evolving and expanding phenotypes, this list of cancer/tumor types is not exhaustive. Gene-specific risk for some of the cancers and other features listed are not well-defined.

** High overall risk of cancer: 75% lifetime risk for males to develop cancer, nearly 100% risk for females.

Abbreviations:

AD – Autosomal dominant	GIST – Gastrointestinal stromal tumor
ALL – Acute lymphoblastic leukemia	LCCSCT - Large cell-calcifying Sertoli cell tumors
AML – Acute myeloid leukemia	MDS – Myelodysplastic syndrome
AR – Autosomal recessive	MLPA – Multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification
BMF – Bone marrow failure	MPNST - Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors
CGH – Comparative genomic hybridization	SCCOHT - Small cell carcinoma of the ovary, hypercalcaemic type
CML – Chronic myeloid leukemia	SLCT - Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor

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