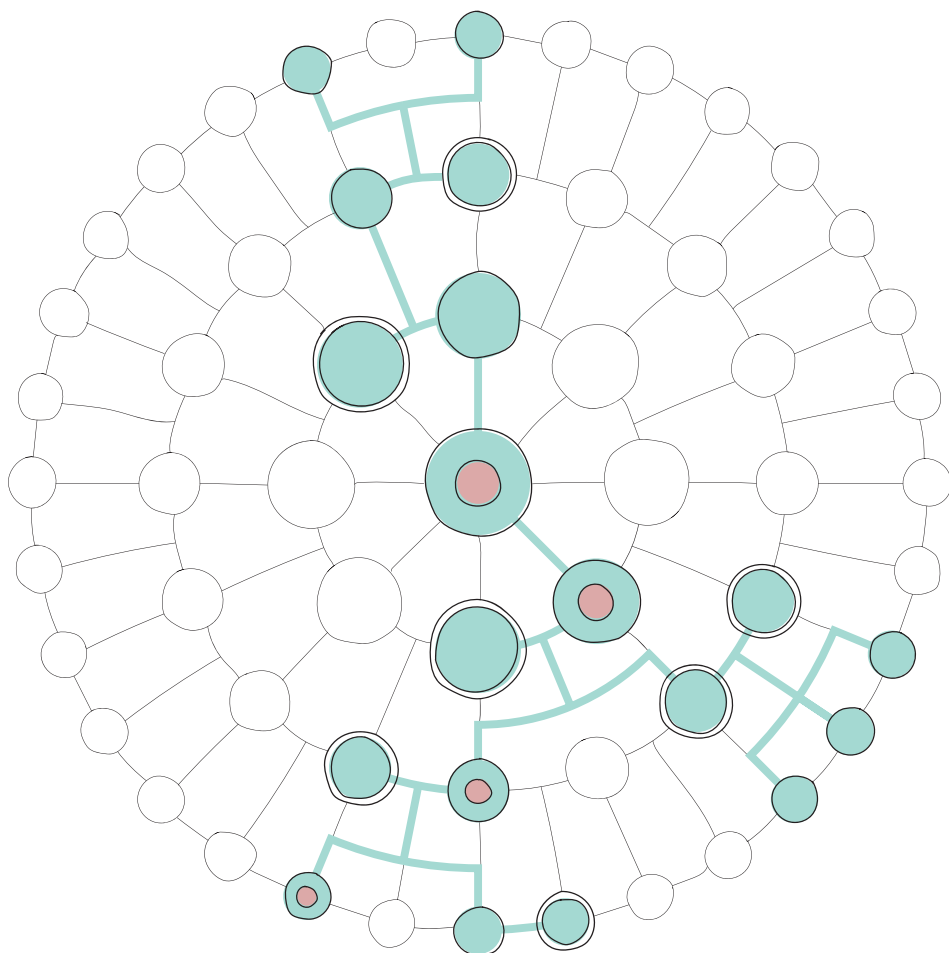




Physician's booklet



**Shaping Science
Improving Lives**



Genekor
Committed to Biotechnological Innovation



About HerediGENE®

The HerediGENE® test is a certified (CE-IVD) diagnostic test that analyzes 83 genes (including *BRCA1* & *BRCA2*) which are involved in cancer susceptibility, 17 of which are related to the Homologous Recombination (HR). The content of the analysis covers the most important genes associated with hereditary cancer predisposition, such as breast, ovarian, colorectal, prostate, pancreatic, endometrial, gastric, renal-kidney, polyposis, melanoma, pheochromocytomas, paragangliomas and other cancers.

Many individuals harboring an inherited pathogenic mutation identified from the HerediGENE® analysis will receive results that inform therapeutic decision-making and guide risk management strategies in both affected patients and their at-risk relatives according to international guidelines.

Who should be tested?

The latest guidelines from the American Society of Breast Surgeons suggest that a genetic test should be performed for each case of breast cancer.

Nevertheless, individuals who have a personal and/or family history that meet one or more of the following criteria may be considered as candidates for HerediGENE Assay:

- » Early stage of onset of any type of cancer
- » Individuals with multiple primary tumors
- » Bilateral cancers
- » Same type of cancer occurring in close relatives
- » Cancer incidence in multiple generations of a family
- » Rare tumor occurrence at any age

Hereditary Cancers and NCCN Guidelines

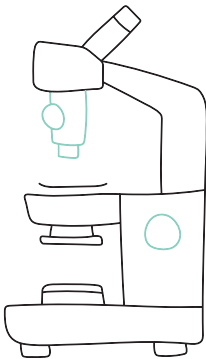
Hereditary cancers	NCCN Guidelines criteria	HerediGENE genes
Breast	Personal history of breast cancer at age ≤ 50 Breast cancer at any age with: Treatment indication for PARP inhibitors (e.g., metastatic setting or adjuvant olaparib for high-risk, HER2-negative cancer) Triple-negative breast cancer Multiple primary breast cancers (synchronous or metachronous) Lobular breast cancer with personal or family history of diffuse gastric cancer Male breast cancer Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry Family history	<i>ATM, BARD1, BRCA1, BRCA2, BRIP1</i> <i>CDH1, CHEK2, NBN, NF1</i> <i>PALB2</i> <i>PTEN, RAD50, RAD51C, RAD51D, SLX4, STK11</i> <i>TP53, XRCC2</i>
Ovarian	Personal history of epithelial ovarian cancer, including fallopian tube or peritoneal cancer (any age) Personal history of non-epithelial ovarian cancer, such as SCTAT or SCCOHT (any age) Family history	<i>ATM, BARD1, BRCA1,2, BRIP1, EPCAM, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, PALB2, PMS2, RAD51C, RAD51D, STK11</i>
Pancreas	All individuals diagnosed with exocrine pancreatic cancer including acinar cell carcinoma Family history	<i>APC, ATM, BRCA1,2, CDKN2A, EPCAM, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, NF1, PALB2, STK11, TP53, MLH1, MSH6, PMS2, NBN</i>

Prostate	Personal history of metastatic (Stage IVB), node-positive (Stage IVA), or high-/very high-risk prostate cancer Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry Family history	<i>ATM, BRCA1,2, CHEK2, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, PALB2, PMS2 (PRSS1*, SPINK1*)</i> <i>*PRSS1 and SPINK1 are genes associated with hereditary pancreatitis, a genetic condition characterized by recurrent inflammation of the pancreas starting at a young age. Over time, this chronic inflammation significantly increases the risk of developing pancreatic cancer, particularly in adulthood.</i>
Colon	Personal history of LS-related cancer (e.g., colorectal or endometrial) diagnosed before age 50, or with synchronous/metachronous LS-related cancers, or a first-/second-degree relative with LS-related cancer diagnosed before 50, or two or more first-/second-degree relatives with LS-related cancers at any age. Family history Personal history of CRC, EC, or of other tumor with MMR deficiency determined by PCR, NGS, or IHC diagnosed at any age	<i>APC, ATM, AXIN2, BAP1, BLM, BMPR1A, EPCAM, GREM1, KIT, MLH1, MSH2, MSH3, MSH6, MUTYH, NTHL1, PDGFRA, PMS2, POLD1, POLE, PTEN, RNF43, SMAD4, SDHA, SDHB, SDHC, SDHD, TP53, STK11</i>
Gastric	Suspicious of Hereditary Cancer Predisposition Syndromes Associated with an Increased Risk for Gastric Cancers (Lynch Syndrome, Juvenile Polyposis Syndrome, Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome, Familial Adenomatous Polyposis)	<i>APC, ATM, BAP1, BMPR1A, GREM1, KIT, NF1, PDGFRA, RNF43, SDHA, SDHB, SDHC, SDHD, SMAD4, STK11, TP53</i>

Melanoma	Personal history of multiple primary melanomas Family history of two or more relatives with melanoma or pancreatic cancer Personal or family history of melanoma along with other cancers associated with hereditary cancer syndromes (e.g., pancreatic cancer, breast cancer) Individuals from families with known pathogenic variants in melanoma susceptibility genes (e.g., CDKN2A, CDK4) Family history	<i>BAP1, BLM, BRCA2, CDK4, CDKN2A, MITF, PTEN, TP53</i>
Endometrial	Diagnosis before age 50 Synchronous or metachronous Lynch syndrome-related cancers Family history of Lynch syndrome-related cancers, especially if diagnosed before age 50 or involving first- or second-degree relatives Tumors showing mismatch repair deficiency (MMR-D) or microsatellite instability (MSI)	<i>EPCAM, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, NTHL1, PMS2, POLD1, POLE, PTEN, STK11</i>
Endocrine Pheochromocytomas Paragangliomas	–Patients with duodenal/pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor at any age –Genetic testing may be a consideration for patients with other combinations of tumors or cancers in the patient and/or their family members	<i>APC, BAP1, BRCA2, CDKN1C, CTR9, FLCN, FH, EGLN1, EGLN2, EPAS1, EPCAM, KIF1B, KMT2D, MAX, MDH2, MEN1, MITF, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, NF1, PMS2, PTEN, REST, RET, SDHA, SDHAF2, SDHB, SDHC, SDHD, SC1/TSC2, TMEM127, TRIM28, TTP53, VHL</i>

Renal Cell Carcinoma	Diagnosed at age ≤ 46 years Bilateral or multifocal kidney tumors At least one first- or second-degree relative with RCC Personal or family history of mesothelioma or uveal melanoma Tumor histology features suggesting hereditary RCC	<i>APC, BAP1, BRCA2, CDKN1C, CTR9, EGLN1, EGLN2, EPCAM, EPAS1, FLCN, FH, KIF1B, KMT2D, MAX, MDH2, MEN1, MITF, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, NF1, PMS2, PTEN, REST, RET, SDHA, SDHAF2, SDHB, SDHC, SDHD, TMEM127, TP53, TRIM28, TSC1/TSC2, VHL</i>
Rare Cancer Types		<i>ATRX, CDKN1C, CTR9, EXT1, EXT2, HRAS, RB1, RECQL4, REST</i>

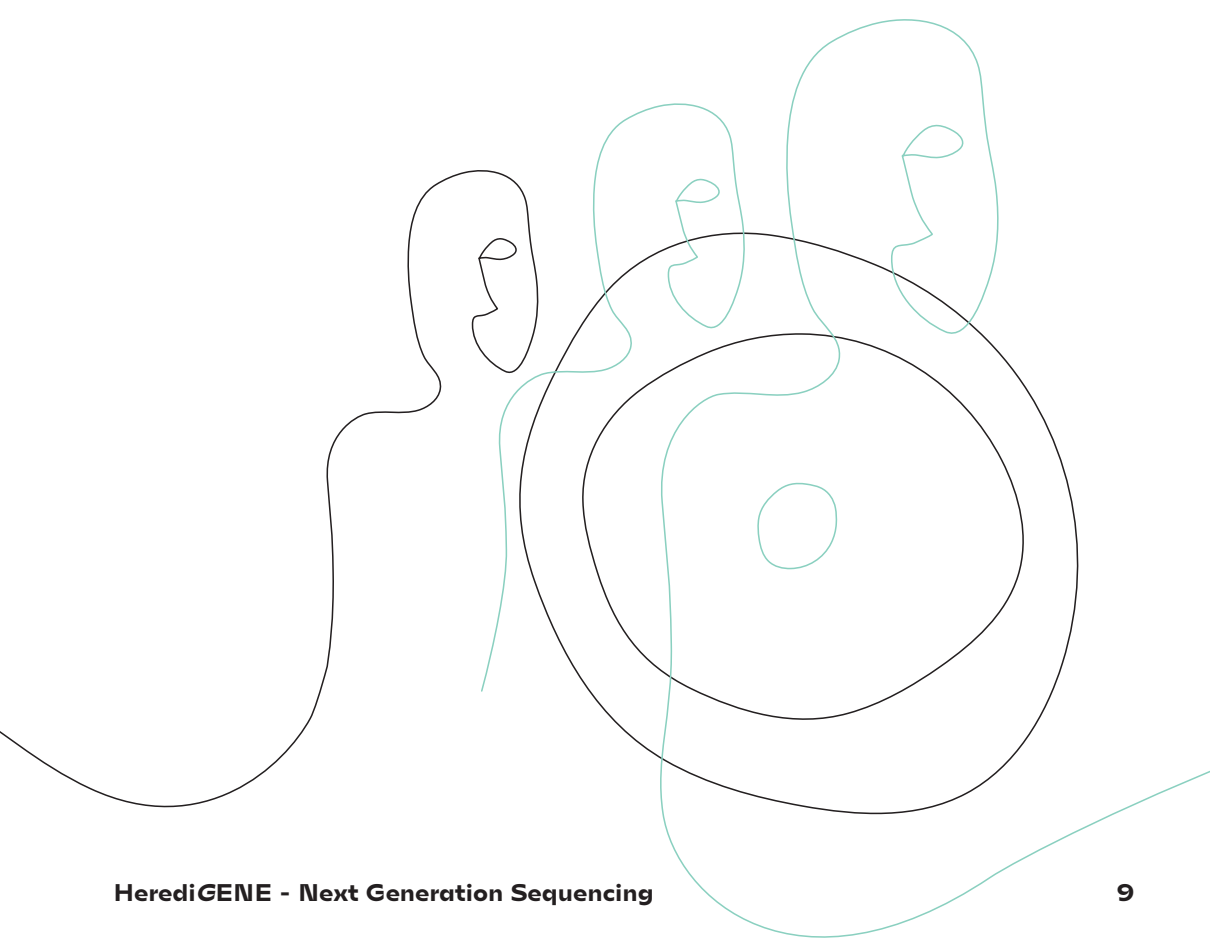
According to International Guidelines each genetic testing procedure should include pre-test counseling and post-test counseling.



Targeted Therapies based on NCCN Guidelines

Cancer types	Treatment implications based on NCCN Guidelines	Targeted therapies
Breast	Adjuvant breast cancer • TNBC -if 1) $\geq pT2$ or $\geq pN1$ disease after adjuvant chemotherapy -or 2) residual disease after preoperative chemotherapy • HR-positive, HER2-negative tumors -if 1) ≥ 4 positive lymph nodes after adjuvant chemotherapy (category 2A) -or 2) residual disease after preoperative therapy and a clinical stage, pathologic stage, estrogen receptor status, and tumor grade (CPS+EG) score ≥ 3 (category 2A). Metastatic breast cancer Assess for germline <i>BRCA1/2</i> mutations in all patients with recurrent or metastatic breast cancer to identify candidates for PARP inhibitor therapy (category 1)	Olaparib (g<i>BRCA</i>) Olaparib, Talazoparib (g<i>BRCA</i>) Olaparib (gPALB2)
Ovarian	Maintenance therapy	Olaparib, Niraparib (g/ <i>sBRCA</i>) Rucaparib
Pancreas	Metastatic Disease (Maintenance Therapy) • Patients who have response or stable disease after 4–6 months of chemotherapy may undergo maintenance therapy.	Olaparib (g<i>BRCA</i>) Rucaparib (g/<i>s BRCA</i> or <i>PALB2</i>) Useful in Certain Circumstances (off-label)
Prostate	Patients with mCRPC who have an HRR mutation Patients with mCRPC who have a BRCA mutation	Olaparib, Talazoparib Niraparib, Rucaparib

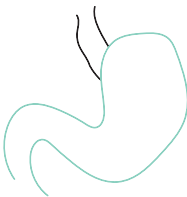
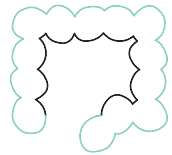
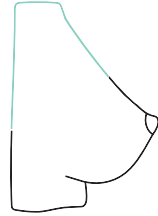
Uterine sarcoma	Consider PARP inhibitors for <i>BRCA2</i> - altered uLMS	Olaparib, Rucaparib, Niraparib Off-label
Various cancer types (HRD)	<i>ATM, ATR, BAP1, BARD1, BRCA1, BRCA2, BRIP1, CHEK2, MRE11, NBN, PALB2, RAD50, RAD51B, RAD51C, RAD51D</i>	Sensitivity to poly (ADP ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitors Off-label



It's a family issue...

A positive finding in an individual affects the whole family.

Sharing the results with the family members is a matter of high importance. Any at-risk relative must be tested for the same alteration. The possibility that this alteration is passed in the next generation is 50%. In case of a positive result, the physician will suggest the proper management for each case specifically.

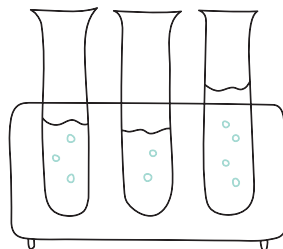


In any case, in order to reduce the likelihood of transmitting the risk of inherited cancer syndromes to a next generation, individuals should discuss available individualized management options with their treating physician, who is now able to manage the patient based on his or her genetics' background and not exclusively from his personal or family history.

Why is HerediGENE® one of the most trusted genetic tests for hereditary cancer?

HerediGENE® Test provides you with:

- » The **NGS** analysis of **83 genes**, most of which are included in **NCCN** guidelines, and 17 of them are involved in Homologous Recombination
- » A **comprehensive analysis**: The assay targets all coding regions of the genes analyzed and 20 base pairs of flanking intronic sequences. Copy number variation (CNV) analysis is also included in genes *ATM*, *BARD1*, *BRCA1*, *BRCA2*, *BRIP1*, *CHEK2*, *EPCAM*, *MLH1*, *MSH2*, *MSH6*, *MUTYH*, *RAD50*, *RAD51C*, *RAD51D* and *TP53*. Based on the patient phenotype and the reason for referral, CNV analysis in other genes may be included (*CDKN2A*, *CDH1*, *MEN1*, *NF1*, *RET*, *STK11*, *VHL*).
- » **Confirmation** of all pathogenic findings through alternative, gold-standard methodologies (Sanger Sequencing, MLPA)
- » Constant **updates** and 6-month VUS reclassifications according to international guidelines from an expert scientific team
- » An **experienced, dedicated team** with numerous international publications on hereditary cancer and constant participation in international oncology conferences
- » The most robust and up-to-date databases curated by Genekor's bioinformatics department
- » A **detailed recording** of family medical history and **genetic counseling** before, during, and after the genetic test by our experienced scientific team at no additional charge
- » **State of the art equipment** for fast and reliable results



Clinical Utility

The HerediGENE® assay provides valuable information that can be used to reduce the risk of developing cancer.

- » It helps physicians to individualize patients' treatment.
- » It detects family members who belong to the increased risk category and who can benefit from a personalized risk reduction program.
- » It identifies relatives who are not at risk in order to avoid the stress of developing cancer but also to avoid possible unwanted interventions.

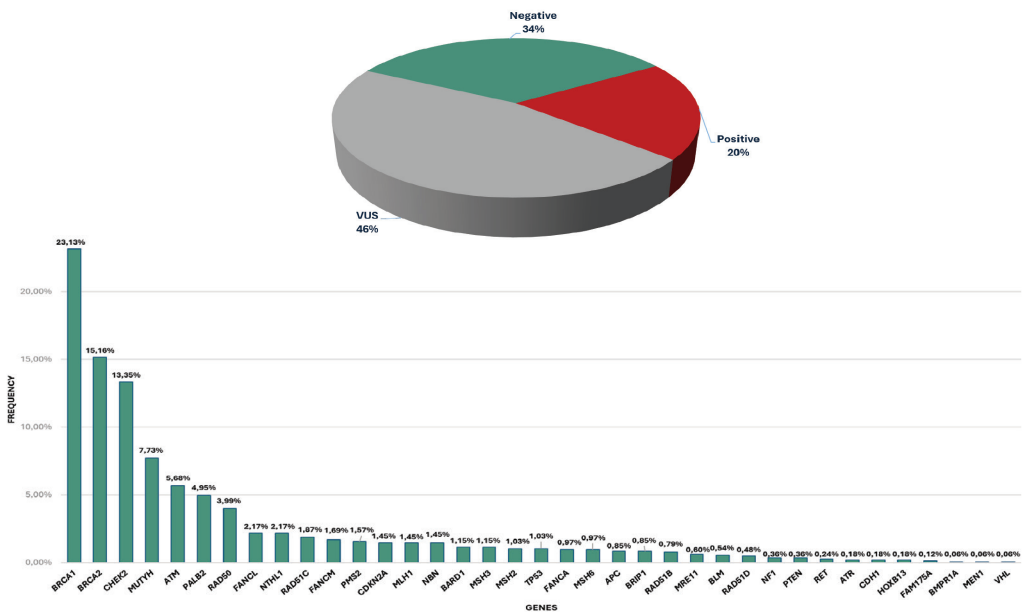


Figure. A) Results from the panel testing conducted on 8,216 individuals. Positive outcomes pertain to instances where a pathogenic variant/likely pathogenic variant was detected. VUS: Variant of unknown significance, B) Percentage of pathogenic/likely pathogenic findings identified in each gene

Publication: Tsoulos N, Agiannitopoulos K, Potska K, Katseli A, Ntogka C, Pepe G, Bouzarelou D, Papathanasiou A, Grigoriadis D, Tsaousis GN, Gogas H, Troupis T, Papazisis K, Natsiopoulou I, Venizelos V, Amarantidis K, Giassas S, Papadimitriou C, Fountzilias E, Stathouloupoulou M, Koumariou A, Xepapadakis G, Blidaru A, Zob D, Voinea O, Özdoğan M, Ergören MÇ, Hegmane A, Papadopoulou E, Nasioulas G, Markopoulos C. **The Clinical and Genetic Landscape of Hereditary Cancer: Experience from a Single Clinical Diagnostic Laboratory.** Cancer Genomics Proteomics. 2024 Sep-Oct;21(5):448-463.

International Guidelines For Multi-Gene Testing

International Guidelines for Multigene Panels		
	Selected Patients	All Patients
NCCN®		✓
ASCO®	✓	
American Society of Breast Surgeons (ASBrS)		✓
ESMO	✓	

1. The National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Genetic/ Familial High Risk Assessment: Breast, Ovarian and Pancreatic

2. Robson, Mark E., et al. American Society of Clinical Oncology policy statement update: genetic and genomic testing for cancer susceptibility. Journal of Clinical Oncology 3660-3667.

3. Manahan ER, et al. Consensus Guidelines on Genetic Testing for Hereditary Breast Cancer from the American Society of Breast Surgeons. Ann Surg Oncol. 3025-3031.

4. Paluch-Shimon, S., et al. Prevention and screening in BRCA mutation carriers and other breast/ovarian hereditary cancer syndromes: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for cancer prevention and screening. Annals of Oncology 27.suppl_5 v103-v110.

The Scientific Team of Genekor Medical S.A. consists of certified Clinical Geneticists with many years of experience in Cancer Genetics, having taken part in multiple clinical trials and having performed a large number of tests for Hereditary Cancer.

Technical Information

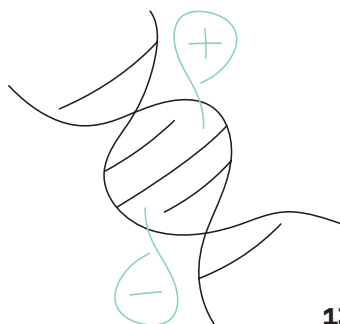
It utilizes next-generation sequencing (NGS) technology and sequencing is carried out in a DNBSEQ-T7 by MGI. This platform is an advanced high-throughput next-generation sequencing (NGS) platform designed to meet the demands of large-scale genomic studies. Utilizing MGI's proprietary DNBSEQ™ technology, the system offers exceptional throughput, speed, and flexibility. All detected variants are classified with the most robust and up-to-date databases curated by Genekor's bioinformatics department. Confirmation of all pathogenic findings, including SNVs and CNVs, takes place using gold standard methodologies (Sanger, MLPA).

Sample Requirement

2 Vials of peripheral blood (EDTA) or buccal Swab

Turnaround Time

15 business days (from the day sample arrives to lab)



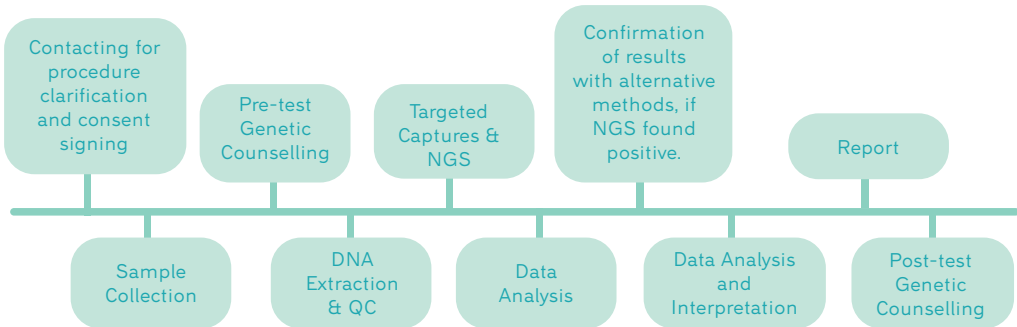
	Colon	Breast	Pancreas	Ovarian	Gastric	Melanoma	Endometrial	Endocrine	Renal
Genes									
APC	<i>APC</i>		<i>APC</i>		<i>APC</i>			<i>APC</i>	
ATM		<i>ATM</i>	<i>ATM</i>	<i>ATM</i>					
AXIN2	<i>AXIN2</i>								
ATRX									
BAP1	<i>BAP1</i>					<i>BAP1</i>		<i>BAP1</i>	
BARD1		<i>BARD1</i>		<i>BARD1</i>					
BLM	<i>BLM</i>					<i>BLM</i>			
BMPR1A*	<i>BMPR1A</i>				<i>BMPR1A</i>				
BRAF*									
BRCA1*			<i>BRCA1</i>	<i>BRCA1</i>					
BRCA2		<i>BRCA2</i>	<i>BRCA2</i>	<i>BRCA2</i>		<i>BRCA2</i>			
BRIP1	<i>BRIP1</i>			<i>BRIP1</i>					
CDH1		<i>CDH1</i>			<i>CDH1</i>				
CDK4						<i>CDK4</i>			
CDKN1C								<i>CDKN1C</i>	<i>CDKN1C</i>
CDKN2A			<i>CDKN2A</i>			<i>CDKN2A</i>			
CHEK2*		<i>CHEK2</i>							
CTR9								<i>CTR9</i>	<i>CTR9</i>
EGLN1								<i>EGLN1</i>	
EGLN2								<i>EGLN2</i>	
EPAS1								<i>EPAS1</i>	
EPCAM	<i>EPCAM</i>		<i>EPCAM</i>	<i>EPCAM</i>			<i>EPCAM</i>		
EXT1									
EXT2									
FGFR1									
FH								<i>FH</i>	<i>FH</i>
FLCN								<i>FLCN</i>	<i>FLCN</i>
GREM1	<i>GREM1</i>								
H3-3A									
HRAS									
IDH2									
KIF1B								<i>KIF1B</i>	<i>KIF1B</i>
KIT	<i>KIT</i>				<i>KIT</i>				
KMT2D								<i>KMT2D</i>	<i>KMT2D</i>
MAX								<i>MAX</i>	<i>MAX</i>
MDH2								<i>MDH2</i>	
MEN1								<i>MEN1</i>	
MERTK									
MET								<i>MET</i>	<i>MET</i>
MLH1			<i>MLH1</i>				<i>MLH1</i>		
MRE11A									
MSH2	<i>MSH2</i>		<i>MSH2</i>	<i>MSH2</i>					
MSH3	<i>MSH3</i>								

Prostate	Rare Tumors	Thyroid	HRD	
				Associated Phenotype
				Familial adenomatous polyposis
<i>ATM</i>			<i>ATM</i>	Breast cancer, Ataxia-Telangiectasia
				Colorectal cancer
				<i>Alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome</i>
			<i>BAP1</i>	Colorectal cancer, Uveal Melanoma
			<i>BARD1</i>	Breast cancer
				Bloom syndrome
				Polyposis, juvenile intestinal
				<i>LEOPARD syndrome, Noonan syndrome</i>
				Pancreatic cancer, Breast-ovarian cancer, familial, Fanconi anemia
<i>BRCA2</i>			<i>BRCA2</i>	Fanconi anemia, Medulloblastoma, Glioma susceptibility, Pancreatic cancer, Wilms tumor, Breast-ovarian cancer, familial
			<i>BRIP1</i>	Fanconi anemia, Breast cancer
				Hereditary diffuse gastric cancer
				Melanoma, cutaneous malignant
				Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, Wilms Tumors, Neuroblastoma, Hepatoblastoma
				Melanoma, familial, Melanoma-pancreatic cancer syndrome
<i>CHEK2</i>			<i>CHEK2</i>	Breast cancer
	<i>CTR9</i>			Myeloid Malignancies, Wilms Tumor
	<i>EGLN1</i>			Paraganglioma or Pheochromocytoma
	<i>EGLN2</i>			Paraganglioma or Pheochromocytoma
	<i>EPAS1</i>			Paraganglioma or Pheochromocytoma
				Colorectal cancer, hereditary nonpolyposis
	<i>EXT1</i>			Multiple cartilagenious exostoses 1
	<i>EXT2</i>			Multiple cartilagenious exostoses 2
				Hereditary leiomyomatosis and renal cell cancer
				Birt-Hogg-Dube syndrome,
				Hereditary mixed polyposis syndrome
	<i>HRAS</i>			Costello syndrome
				Pheochromocytoma, Neuroblastoma
				Gastrointestinal stromal tumor
				Neuroblastoma, Wilms Tumor
				Pheochromocytoma
				Paraganglioma or Pheochromocytoma
		<i>MEN1</i>		Hyperparathyroidism, Multiple endocrine neoplasia
				Renal cell carcinoma
<i>MLH1</i>				Lynch Syndrome
			<i>MRE11A</i>	Ataxia-telangiectasia-like disorder-1
				Lynch Syndrome
				Colorectal adenomatous polyposis

	Colon	Breast	Pancreas	Ovarian	Gastric	Melanoma	Endometrial	Endocrine	Renal
Genes									
MSH6	<i>MSH6</i>		<i>MSH6</i>	<i>MSH6</i>			<i>MSH6</i>		
MTAP									
MUTYH	<i>MUTYH</i>								
<i>NBN</i>		<i>NBN</i>							
NF1*		<i>NF1</i>	<i>NF1</i>		<i>NF1</i>			<i>NF1</i>	<i>NF1</i>
NF2								<i>NF2</i>	
NTHL1	<i>NTHL1</i>						<i>NTHL1</i>		
PALB2		<i>PALB2</i>	<i>PALB2</i>						
PDGFRA	<i>PDGFRA</i>				<i>PDGFRA</i>				
PMS2			<i>PMS2</i>				<i>PMS2</i>		
POLD1	<i>POLD1</i>						<i>POLD1</i>		
POLE	<i>POLE</i>						<i>POLE</i>		
PRSS1			<i>PRSS1</i>						
PTEN*	<i>PTEN</i>	<i>PTEN</i>				<i>PTEN</i>	<i>PTEN</i>	<i>PTEN</i>	<i>PTEN</i>
RAD50		<i>RAD50</i>							
RAD51C		<i>RAD51C</i>							
RAD51D		<i>RAD51D</i>							
RB1									
RECQL4									
REST								<i>REST</i>	<i>REST</i>
RET								<i>RET</i>	<i>RET</i>
RNF43	<i>RNF43</i>								
SDHA*	<i>SDHA</i>				<i>SDHA</i>			<i>SDHA</i>	<i>SDHA</i>
SDHAF2								<i>SDHAF2</i>	<i>SDHAF2</i>
SDHB	<i>SDHB</i>				<i>SDHB</i>			<i>SDHB</i>	<i>SDHB</i>
SDHC					<i>SDHC</i>			<i>SDHC</i>	<i>SDHC</i>
SDHD#	<i>SDHD</i>				<i>SDHD</i>			<i>SDHD</i>	<i>SDHD</i>
SLX4									
SMAD4	<i>SMAD4</i>				<i>SMAD4</i>				
SPINK1			SPINK1						
SQSTM1									
STK11	<i>STK11</i>	<i>STK11</i>	<i>STK11</i>				<i>STK11</i>		
TMEM127								<i>TMEM127</i>	<i>TMEM127</i>
TP53	<i>TP53</i>	<i>TP53</i>	<i>TP53</i>		<i>TP53</i>	<i>TP53</i>		<i>TP53</i>	<i>TP53</i>
TRIM28								<i>TRIM28</i>	<i>TRIM28</i>
TSC1								<i>TSC1</i>	<i>TSC1</i>
TSC2								<i>TSC2</i>	<i>TSC2</i>
VHL								<i>VHL</i>	<i>VHL</i>
WT1								<i>WT1</i>	<i>WT1</i>
XRCC2		<i>XRCC2</i>							

Prostate	Rare Tumors	Thyroid	HRD	
				Associated Phenotype
<i>MSH6</i>				Lynch Syndrome
				Familial adenomatous polyposis, Colorectal adenomatous polyposis
				Breast cancer, Nijmegen breakage syndrome
				Neurofibromatosis, Neurofibromatosis-Noonan syndrome
				Neurofibromatosis
				Familial adenomatous polyposis 3
				Fanconi anemia, Pancreatic cancer, Breast cancer
				Gastrointestinal stromal tumor
<i>PMS2</i>				Lynch Syndrome
				Colorectal cancer
				Colorectal cancer
				Hereditary Pancreatitis
				Cowden syndrome
			<i>RAD50</i>	Nijmegen breakage syndrome-like disorder
			<i>RAD51C</i>	Fanconi anemia, Breast-ovarian cancer
			<i>RAD51D</i>	Breast-ovarian cancer
	<i>RB1</i>			Retinoblastoma
	<i>RECQL4</i>			Skin Cancer, Osteosarcoma
				Fibromatosis, Wilms tumor
	<i>RET</i>	<i>RET</i>		Pheochromocytoma, Medullary thyroid carcinoma, Multiple endocrine neoplasia
				Polyposis cancer syndrome
				Gastrointestinal stromal tumor, Paragangliomas
				Paragangliomas
				Paraganglioma and gastric stromal sarcoma, Pheochromocytoma, Gastrointestinal stromal tumor, Paragangliomas, Cowden-like syndrome
				Paraganglioma and gastric stromal sarcoma, Gastrointestinal stromal tumor, Paragangliomas
				Paraganglioma and gastric stromal sarcoma, Pheochromocytoma, Paragangliomas, Carcinoid tumors, intestinal, Cowden syndrome
	<i>SLX4</i>			Fanconi anemia
				Juvenile polyposis
				Hereditary Pancreatitis
				Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
				Pheochromocytoma
<i>TP53</i>	<i>TP53</i>			Colorectal cancer, Li-Fraumeni syndrome, Ependymoma, intracranial, Choroid plexus papilloma, Breast cancer, familial, Adrenocortical carcinoma, Osteogenic sarcoma, Hepatoblastoma, Non-Hodgkin lymphoma
				Wilms Tumor
	<i>TSC1</i>			Tuberous sclerosis
	<i>TSC2</i>			Tuberous sclerosis
				Pheochromocytoma, Von Hippel-Lindau disease
				Wilms tumor
				Fanconi anemia, Breast cancer

Workflow



Genekor's Validation Studies

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