

Client: ARUP Example Report Only
500 Chipeta Way
Salt Lake City, UT 84108
UNITED STATES

Physician: TEST,

Patient: NEG, PGLPCC

DOB

Sex: Male

Patient Identifiers: 46687

Visit Number (FIN): 47016

Collection Date: 2/21/2023 14:20

Hereditary Paranglioma-Pheochromocytoma Expanded Panel, Sequencing and Deletion/Duplication

ARUP test code 3005912

Spcm PGLPCC	whole blood
PGLPCC Interp	<p>Negative</p> <p>RESULT No pathogenic variants were detected in any of the genes tested.</p> <p>INTERPRETATION No pathogenic variants were detected in any of the genes tested. This result decreases the likelihood of, but does not exclude, a hereditary cause of paraganglioma/pheochromocytoma or other cancer. Please refer to the background information included in this report for a list of the genes analyzed, methodology, and limitations of this test.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATIONS Medical screening and management should rely on clinical findings and family history. Genetic consultation is recommended to determine if further testing is warranted for this individual or their family.</p> <p>COMMENTS Likely benign and benign variants are not reported. Variants in the following region(s) may not be detected by NGS with sufficient confidence in this sample due to technical limitations: NONE</p> <p>BACKGROUND INFORMATION: Hereditary Paranglioma-Pheochromocytoma Expanded Panel, Sequencing and Deletion/Duplication</p> <p>CHARACTERISTICS: Pathogenic germline variants in multiple genes have been implicated in hereditary paraganglioma-pheochromocytoma (PGL/PCC) syndromes. PGL/PCC syndromes are characterized by the presence of paragangliomas (neuroendocrine tissue derived tumors) and pheochromocytomas (parangliomas confined to the adrenal medulla). Hereditary PGL/PCC is often characterized by early disease onset and the presence of multiple (or recurrent) paragangliomas/pheochromocytomas and a family history.</p> <p>EPIDEMIOLOGY: It is estimated that hereditary disease accounts for approximately 35-40% of PGL/PCC.</p> <p>CAUSE: Pathogenic germline variants in genes associated with high lifetime risk of paraganglioma and/or pheochromocytoma</p>

H=High, L=Low, *=Abnormal, C=Critical

Unless otherwise indicated, testing performed at:

ARUP LABORATORIES | 800-522-2787 | aruplab.com
500 Chipeta Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84108-1221
Jonathan R. Genzen, MD, PhD, Laboratory Director

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INHERITANCE: Autosomal dominant; some genes may show a parent-of-origin effect.

GENES TESTED: FH; MAX; MEN1*; NF1; RET; SDHA*; SDHAF2; SDHB; SDHC*; SDHD*; TMEM127; VHL*

*One or more exons are not covered by sequencing and/or deletion/duplication analysis for the indicated gene; see limitations section below.

METHODOLOGY: Probe hybridization-based capture of all coding exons and exon-intron junctions of the targeted genes, followed by massively parallel sequencing. Sanger sequencing was performed as necessary to fill in regions of low coverage and to confirm reported variants that do not meet acceptable quality metrics. A proprietary bioinformatic algorithm was used to detect large (single exon-level or larger) deletions or duplications in the indicated genes. Large deletions/duplications confirmed using an orthogonal exon-level microarray. Human genome build 19 (Hg 19) was used for data analysis. Deletion/duplication testing of the SDHB, SDHC, and SDHD genes was performed by multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification (MLPA).

ANALYTICAL SENSITIVITY/SPECIFICITY: The analytical sensitivity is approximately 99 percent for single nucleotide variants (SNVs) and greater than 93 percent for insertions/duplications/deletions (indels) from 1-10 base pairs in size. Indels greater than 10 base pairs may be detected, but the analytical sensitivity may be reduced. Deletions of 2 exons or larger are detected with sensitivity greater than 97 percent; single exon deletions are detected with 62 percent sensitivity. Duplications of 3 exons or larger are detected at greater than 83 percent sensitivity. Specificity is greater than 99.9 percent for all variant classes. The analytical sensitivity for MLPA is greater than 99 percent.

LIMITATIONS: A negative result does not exclude a heritable form of paraganglioma/pheochromocytoma or other cancer. This test only detects variants within the coding regions and intron-exon boundaries of the targeted genes. Deletions/duplications/insertions of any size may not be detected by massively parallel sequencing. Regulatory region variants and deep intronic variants will not be identified. Precise breakpoints for large deletions or duplications are not determined in this assay and single exon deletions/duplications may not be detected based on the breakpoints of the rearrangement. The actual breakpoints for the deletion or duplication may extend beyond or be within the exon(s) reported. This test is not intended to detect duplications of 2 or fewer exons in size, though these may be identified. Single exon deletions are reported but called at a lower sensitivity. Diagnostic errors can occur due to rare sequence variations. In some cases, variants may not be identified due to technical limitations caused by the presence of pseudogenes, repetitive, or homologous regions. This test is not intended to detect low-level mosaic or somatic variants, gene conversion events, complex inversions, translocations, mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) variants, or repeat expansions. Interpretation of this test result may be impacted if this patient has had an allogeneic stem cell transplantation. Noncoding transcripts were not analyzed.

The following regions are not sequenced due to technical limitations of the assay:

MEN1 (NM_001370251) exon 8
SDHA (NM_004168) exon 14
SDHA (NM_001294332) exon 13
SDHA (NM_001330758) exon 12
SDHC (NM_001035511) partial exon 5 (Chr1:161332225-161332330)

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SDHC (NM_001278172) partial exon 4 (Chr1:161332225-161332330)
SDHD (NM_001276506) exon 4
VHL (NM_001354723) exon 2

Deletions/duplications will not be called for the following exons:

MEN1 (NM_001370251) 8; SDHA (NM_004168) 1,10-15; SDHA (NM_001294332) 1,9-14; SDHA (NM_001330758) 1,10-13; VHL (NM_001354723) 2

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by ARUP Laboratories. It has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. This test was performed in a CLIA-certified laboratory and is intended for clinical purposes.

Counseling and informed consent are recommended for genetic testing. Consent forms are available online.

VERIFIED/REPORTED DATES

Procedure	Accession	Collected	Received	Verified/Reported
Spcm PGLPCC	23-052-116736	2/21/2023 2:20:00 PM	2/21/2023 2:20:34 PM	2/21/2023 2:22:00 PM
PGLPCC Interp	23-052-116736	2/21/2023 2:20:00 PM	2/21/2023 2:20:34 PM	2/21/2023 2:22:00 PM

END OF CHART

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