Report Contents

1. Coriell Personalized Medicine Collaborative Research Study Report. This report includes all data included in the clinical report as well as supplemental interpretations and educational material. This research report is based on Questionnaires Finalized on 08/01/2010

2. Clinical Report. This report was generated and approved by Coriell's CLIA certified genotyping laboratory.
Sample Results

CPMC Research Study Report

Name: NATALIE DEMO  Gender: Female
Date of Birth:  Date Collected: 11-30-2016
Coriell ID: DEMONAT  Date Received: 11-30-2016
Lab Accessioning Number: DEMONAT  Date of Report: 04-08-2013
Ordering Physician: Dr. Edward Viner

Risk of Developing Colorectal Cancer Based on:
- CPMC Colorectal Cancer Variant 1 (rs6983267)
- Family History
- Alcohol Consumption
- Smoking
- Diabetes
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease
- Physical Activity
- Screening (Colonoscopy)

The CPMC is a research study investigating the utility of personalized genomic information on health and health behavior. At this time, the CPMC is reporting one genetic variant per health condition. Since most common health conditions are caused by an interaction between more than one genetic factor and non-genetic factors such as lifestyle, the genetic variant risk in this report does not represent your complete genetic risk for colorectal cancer. Some people have a rare genetic variant that can cause a high risk for colorectal cancer. The CPMC does NOT test for these rare genetic variants. If you have a family history of early onset colorectal cancer (before age 50) or 2 or more family members with either colorectal cancer or endometrial cancer diagnosed at any age, please contact a CPMC genetic counselor to determine if you are at risk for a hereditary form of colorectal cancer.

These results were generated as part of this research study in a CLIA-approved laboratory.

More information about the study, how to interpret CPMC results, and how we calculate risk is available on our website http://cpmc.coriell.org or by contacting our genetic counselors. Participants may schedule an appointment with one of our board-certified genetic counselors through the web portal by clicking on “request an appointment”. Our genetic counselors also can be reached by email at cpmcgc@coriell.org or by phone at 888-580-8028.

This research report includes all data included in the clinical report as well as supplemental interpretations and educational material. Please see the report that follows for the official clinical report.
You reported you are an African American female, between 30 and 39 years old; 2 in 10,000 African American females in your age group have colorectal cancer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart Color</th>
<th>Relative Risk Due To:</th>
<th>Your Risk</th>
<th>Minimum Risk</th>
<th>Maximum Risk</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Genetic Variant | 1.60 | 1.00 | 1.60 | | You have 2 copies of the risk variant. Based on this result, you are 60% more likely (or 1.6 times as likely) to develop colorectal cancer as someone with no copies of this variant.  

*Having this risk variant contributes to your risk of colorectal cancer.* |
| Family History | 1.90 | 1.00 | 4.00 | | Based on your family history, you are 90% more likely (or 1.9 times as likely) to develop colorectal cancer compared to someone who does not have a first degree relative (parent, sibling or child) with colorectal cancer.  

*Having a first degree relative with colorectal cancer contributes to your risk of colorectal cancer.* |
<p>| Smoking Status | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.20 | | Because you are not a smoker, you are at a lower risk to develop colorectal cancer compared to current and former smokers. |
| Alcohol Consumption | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.40 | | Based on the amount of alcohol you reported drinking you are at the same risk to develop colorectal cancer as someone who does not drink alcohol. |
| Diabetes | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.40 | | Because you reported that you do not have type 1 or type 2 diabetes, you are at a lower risk of colorectal cancer compared to individuals who have type 1 or type 2 diabetes. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart Color</th>
<th>Relative Risk Due To:</th>
<th>Your Risk</th>
<th>Minimum Risk</th>
<th>Maximum Risk</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inflammatory Bowel Disease</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>Because you reported that you do not have Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis, you are at a lower risk of colorectal cancer compared to individuals who have Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|             | Physical Activity      | 0.71      | 0.71         | 1.00         | Because you are physically active, your risk to develop colorectal cancer is 29% lower (relative risk=0.71) than someone who is not physically active.  
*Physical activity lowers your risk of colorectal cancer.* |
<p>|             | Screening (Colonoscopy) | 0.27      | 1.00         |              | Risk estimates for colorectal cancer based on screening are determined by whether or not individuals have had recommended screening between the ages of 50 and 70. Because you are younger than age 50, risk estimates for colorectal cancer have not been provided. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart Color</th>
<th>Your Risk Risk Variant</th>
<th>Minimum Risk</th>
<th>Maximum Risk</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.60</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>You have 2 copies of the risk variant. Based on this result, you are 60% more likely (or 1.6 times as likely) to develop colorectal cancer as someone with no copies of this variant. Having this risk variant contributes to your risk of colorectal cancer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Genetic Variant Risk is based on the number of copies of this genetic risk variant.

People with one or two copies of the risk variant are compared to people with no copies of the risk variant to determine relative risk.

A relative risk greater than 1.0 indicates an increased risk.

Some people have a rare genetic variant that can cause a high risk for colorectal cancer. The CPMC does NOT test for these rare genetic variants. If you have a family history of early onset colorectal cancer (before age 50) or 2 or more family members with either colorectal cancer or endometrial cancer diagnosed at any age, please contact a CPMC genetic counselor to determine if you are at risk for a hereditary form of colorectal cancer.

These risk estimates are based on studies in Caucasian populations.
**Colorectal Cancer**

**Risk Due To Family History**

You reported that a first degree relative (parent, sibling or child) has colorectal cancer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart Color</th>
<th>Your Risk</th>
<th>Minimum Risk</th>
<th>Maximum Risk</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Based on your family history, you are 90% more likely (or 1.9 times as likely) to develop colorectal cancer compared to someone who does not have a first degree relative (parent, sibling or child) with colorectal cancer. Having a first degree relative with colorectal cancer contributes to your risk of colorectal cancer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk is compared based on family history.

People with one or more first degree relatives (parents, siblings or children) with colorectal cancer are compared to people with no first degree relatives with colorectal cancer to determine relative risk of developing colorectal cancer.

A relative risk greater than 1.0 indicates an increased risk.

If you have a family history of early onset colorectal cancer (before age 50) or 2 or more family members with either colorectal cancer or endometrial cancer diagnosed at any age, please contact a CPMC genetic counselor to determine if you are at risk for a hereditary form of colorectal cancer.

These results are based on studies in multiple populations of different racial and ethnic backgrounds.
Because you are not a smoker, you are at a lower risk to develop colorectal cancer compared to current and former smokers.

Risk is compared based on smoking habits.

People who are current smokers or former smokers are compared to people who have never smoked to determine relative risk.

A relative risk of greater than 1.0 indicates an increased risk.

These results are based on studies in multiple populations of different racial and ethnic backgrounds.
Colorectal Cancer
Risk Due To Alcohol Consumption
You reported that you drink alcohol.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart Color</th>
<th>Your Risk</th>
<th>Minimum Risk</th>
<th>Maximum Risk</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td></td>
<td>Based on the amount of alcohol you reported drinking you are at the same risk to develop colorectal cancer as someone who does not drink alcohol.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk is compared based on alcohol consumption.

People who drink alcohol are compared to people who do not drink alcohol to determine relative risk.

A relative risk of greater than 1.0 indicates an increased risk.

These risk estimates are based on studies in Caucasian populations.
Colorectal Cancer
Risk Due To Diabetes
You reported that you do not have either type 1 or type 2 diabetes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart Color</th>
<th>Minimum Risk</th>
<th>Maximum Risk</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>Because you reported that you do not have type 1 or type 2 diabetes, you are at a lower risk of colorectal cancer compared to individuals who have type 1 or type 2 diabetes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk is compared based on diagnosis of either type 1 or type 2 diabetes.

People who have type 1 or type 2 diabetes are compared to people who do not have type 1 or type 2 diabetes to determine relative risk.

A relative risk greater than 1.0 indicates an increased risk.

These results are based on studies in multiple populations of different racial and ethnic backgrounds.
### Colorectal Cancer
**Risk Due To Inflammatory Bowel Disease**
You reported that you do not have either Crohn’s disease or ulcerative colitis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart Color</th>
<th>Your Risk</th>
<th>Minimum Risk</th>
<th>Maximum Risk</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because you reported that you do not have Crohn’s disease or ulcerative colitis, you are at a lower risk of colorectal cancer compared to individuals who have Crohn’s disease or ulcerative colitis.

Risk is compared based on diagnosis of either Crohn’s disease or ulcerative colitis.

People who have Crohn’s disease or ulcerative colitis are compared to people who do not have Crohn’s disease or ulcerative colitis to determine relative risk.

A relative risk greater than 1.0 indicates an increased risk.

These results are based on studies in multiple populations of different racial and ethnic backgrounds.
Because you are physically active, your risk to develop colorectal cancer is 29% lower (relative risk=0.71) than someone who is not physically active. Physical activity lowers your risk of colorectal cancer.

Risk is compared based on physical activity.

Women who are physically active are compared to women who are not physically active to determine relative risk.

A relative risk less than 1.0 indicates a decreased risk.

These results are based on studies in multiple populations of different racial and ethnic backgrounds.
Risk estimates for colorectal cancer based on screening are determined by whether or not individuals have had recommended screening between the ages of 50 and 70. Because you are younger than age 50, risk estimates for colorectal cancer have not been provided.

Risk is compared based on whether or not recommended colorectal cancer screening has been performed between the ages of 50 and 70.

People who have had recommended colorectal cancer screening are compared to people who have not had recommended colorectal cancer screening to determine relative risk.

A relative risk less than 1.0 indicates a decreased risk.

These risk estimates are based on studies in Caucasian populations.
Colorectal Cancer - Variant #1 (rs6983267)

We all have 2 copies of every gene, one from each of our parents. Each copy may have small changes called genetic variants. Some genetic variants are associated with an increased risk of disease. Some genetic variants are associated with a decreased risk of disease.

Having one or two copies of this variant increases your risk for colorectal cancer.

**How Common Is This Variant?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Risk Variant = T</th>
<th>Risk Variant = G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TT - 5 in 100 people have 2 copies of the non-risk variant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG - 29 in 100 people have 1 copy of the non-risk variant and 1 copy of the risk variant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GG - 66 in 100 people have 2 copies of the risk variant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This data is based on studies in African American populations.

**Gene:** This variant is not found within a known gene  
**Chromosome:** 8q24.21
Colorectal cancer can be caused by both genetic factors and non-genetic (or environmental) risk factors.

It is estimated that non-genetic factors (like smoking and alcohol consumption) account for about 65% of the risk of colorectal cancer.

It is estimated that 35% of the risk for colorectal cancer is based on genetic risk factors. This estimate accounts for both known and unknown gene variants.

Some people have a rare genetic variant that can cause a high risk for colorectal cancer. The CPMC does NOT test for these rare genetic variants. If you have a family history of early onset colorectal cancer (before age 50) or 2 or more family members with either colorectal cancer or endometrial (uterine) cancer diagnosed at any age, please contact a CPMC genetic counselor to determine if you are at risk for a hereditary form of colorectal cancer.

There are many different genetic and non-genetic risk factors that contribute to the risk of colorectal cancer. We are only able to tell you about your family history risk, 1 genetic and 6 non-genetic risk factor(s) at this time.
The risk of having colorectal cancer increases with age. Men have a slightly greater risk of developing colorectal cancer than women.

You reported you are an African American female, between 30 and 39 years old; 2 in 10,000 African American females in your age group have colorectal cancer.

Age and gender contribute to your risk of colorectal cancer.
Limitations

Colorectal Cancer

- This result alone does NOT diagnose colorectal cancer. Colorectal cancer must be diagnosed by your health care provider.
- This result does NOT mean that you have or will absolutely develop colorectal cancer.
- This result does NOT mean that you will not develop colorectal cancer in the future.
- This result ONLY assesses your risk for developing colorectal cancer due to the factors presented in this report and does not mean that other genetic variants or risk factors for colorectal cancer are present or absent.
- Risk estimates are based on current available literature.
- Although rare, it is possible that you may receive an incorrect result; 100% accuracy of reported results cannot be guaranteed.
- Occasionally there may be a specific variant on a gene chip that is not able to be read or interpreted. In this case you will not receive a result for that variant. It is expected that you will receive results for about 95% of variants approved by the ICOB.
- Relative risks used to estimate risk of disease for CPMC participants are based on groups of people with the same risk or protective factor as the individual CPMC participant. In some cases, the relative risk is estimated based upon an odds ratio and known or assumed disease prevalence.
- Separate risk estimates for each risk or protective factor have been given. Risk or protective factors may be related to each other and risk estimates cannot be combined.
- Risk information for non-genetic factors is based on information you provided in your medical, family, lifestyle questionnaire. If you did not provide answers or if you answered “do not know”, risk estimates for some factors may not be available.
- Risk information for non-genetic factors is based on information you provided in your medical, family, lifestyle questionnaire and may not be reflective of your current risk if any of these factors have changed. You will be given the opportunity to update your medical, family and lifestyle questionnaire responses periodically.
- Every effort will be made to provide you with risk information based on your reported race/ethnicity. However, data may not be available for all races/ethnicities for all risk factors. Please see your individual results to determine which race/ethnicity the data given is based on.
- For some risk factors data may be provided by gender. Every effort will be made to provide you with risk information based on your reported gender. However, when risk data is not available for both genders, risk results for the available gender will be provided.
Methods

Colorectal Cancer

This condition and genetic variant(s) were approved by the Informed Cohort Oversight Board (ICOB)

Test Methodology
Saliva samples were collected using Oragene DNA Collection Kits (DNA Genotek) and DNA was extracted manually according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Purified DNA was quantified using UV absorbance at 260 nm. Five hundred nanograms of the resulting DNA from each sample were used as template in the Affymetrix Genome-Wide Human SNP Nsp/Sty 6.0 GeneChip assay. Data analysis was performed using Affymetrix Genotyping Console software.

See CPMC Technical Paper for genetic variant selection and reporting methodology.

[Risk interpretation based on Coriell's Colorectal Cancer Risk Algorithm Version 1 (April 9, 2013)]

Clinical Report for Colorectal Cancer Genetic Variant 1 (rs6983267)

Name: NATAILE DEMO
Sample Type: Saliva
Race/Ethnicity: Black or African-American
Gender: Female
Date of Birth: Date Collected: 11-30-2016
Coriell ID: DEMONAT
Date Received: 11-30-2016
Lab Accessioning Number: DEMONAT
Date of Report: 04-08-2013
Ordering Physician: Dr. Edward Viner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Gene/Region:</th>
<th>This variant is not found within a known gene</th>
<th>Chromosomal Location: 8q24.21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variants tested</td>
<td>rs6983267</td>
<td>Result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation**

Individuals with this result are 60% more likely (or 1.6 times as likely) to develop colorectal cancer as someone with no copies of this variant.

These results are based on studies in Caucasian populations. When race/ethnicity specific risk estimates are not available, risk estimates based on Caucasian populations are provided.

**Other Risks**

Other genetic variants and other risk factors including co-morbidities, lifestyle and family history may contribute to the risk of colorectal cancer. For additional information on other risk factors please see the accompanying CPMC research report.

Risk interpretation based on Coriell's Colorectal Cancer Risk Algorithm Version 1 (April 9, 2013)

**Test Limitations**

DNA-based testing is highly accurate, however there are many sources of potential error including: mis-identification of samples, rare technical errors, trace contamination of PCR reactions, and rare genetic variants that interfere with analysis. There may be other variants, not included in this test, that influence the risk to develop colorectal cancer. This test is not diagnostic for colorectal cancer and cannot rule out the risk of developing colorectal cancer in the future. Risk estimates are based on current available literature (see reference). This test or one or more of its components was developed and its performance characteristics determined by the Coriell Institute for Medical Research. It has not been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The FDA has determined that such approval is not necessary. The Coriell Institute is regulated under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) of 1988 as qualified to perform high-complexity testing.

**Test Methodology**

Saliva samples were collected using Oragene DNA Collection Kits (DNA Genotek) and DNA was extracted manually according to the manufacturer’s instructions or automatically using a DNAAdvance Kit (Agencourt). Purified DNA was quantified using UV absorbance at 260 nm. Five hundred nanograms of the resulting DNA from each sample were used as template in the Affymetrix Genome-Wide Human SNP Nsp/Sty 6.0 GeneChip assay. Data analysis was performed using Affymetrix Genotyping Console software.

**References**


This clinical report only includes data generated in the CLIA approved genotyping laboratory, for additional information please see the CPMC research report.