Breast and Ovarian Cancer Screening in Latina Populations

DESCRIPTION
The cumulative risk of ovarian cancer in women to 70 years of age has been estimated to be 39% in BRCA1 mutation carriers and 11% in BRCA2 mutation carriers. Genetic testing to evaluate susceptibility to ovarian cancer has recently been gaining acceptance due in part to the increasing number of preventive options for women with BRCA1/BRCA2 mutations and the development of individualized cancer therapies; however, the adoption of high cost DNA sequencing analysis tests has been slower among some populations in the US and developing countries. City of Hope has identified three common mutations, BRCA1 A1708E, BRCA1 1793delA, and BRCA2 6252insG, found in ovarian cancer patients of Latin America descent that reliably indicate women’s susceptibility to ovarian as well as breast cancer. Considering the large population of women of Latin American descent in the US, as well as women in Latin America countries, this presents a large market opportunity for an inexpensive screening method. This simple screen may also help increase revenue for more detailed analyses.

KEY ASPECTS
- Utilizes mass spectrometry screening approach rather than DNA sequencing methods developed by Myriad Genetics
- Lower costs to use mass spectrometry approach to identify individual mutations
- All mutations identified by this method have been verified in a CLIA via Myriad Genetics via single site screening
- This panel analyses of more than 39 point mutations, 60 deletions and 15 insertions

PUBLISHED DATA

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

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<th>Title</th>
<th>US Patent Application</th>
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