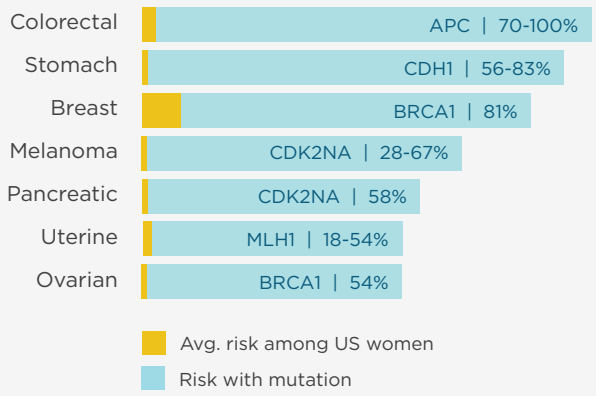
color

Help your patients learn their genetic risk for the most common hereditary cancers.

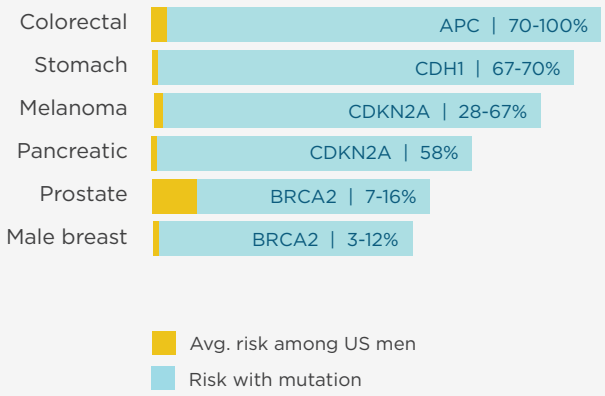
Inherited genetic mutations increase the lifetime risk of developing cancer.

The 30 genes covered by the Color Test were selected based on their association with increased cancer risk. Mutations in the genes below may increase cancer risk as shown.[1-7]

Cancer risk for women with gene mutation



Cancer risk for men with gene mutation



Color reports actionable information that directly impacts patient care.

Genetic testing can help you develop tailored screening plans to improve the chances of early detection for your patients. You can consider using the Color Test for anyone who wants to know their hereditary risk for cancer including:

- Patients with a personal or family history of cancer
- Patients with an ancestry that increases their chances of an inherited mutation
- Patients who do not meet criteria for funded testing
- Patients who are interested in learning more about their genetics

* Dynacare offers you and your patient complimentary access to our team of genetic counsellors to answer any questions you may have about the Color Test and your patient's results. You may also request a pre-test genetic counselling session for your patient.

Cutting-edge lab, team and processes generate results you can trust.

- Color performed two blinded studies to assess the validity of the test.[8] Over 700 samples were studied, and all genetic variants were detected with greater than 99% accuracy.
- Color's CAP-accredited and CLIA-certified laboratory uses the newest technology, including barcoding and advanced liquid-handling robots, to ensure the integrity of every result.
- Color's Ph.D. and M.D. scientists use state-of-the-art tools to classify variants according to ACMG guidelines. Reported variants are confirmed by another independent test methodology are re-reviewed every 6 months. Anonymized variants are shared with public genomic databases.
- Our average turnaround time is 3-5 weeks from the day we receive your patient's sample.

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Genes Covered by the Color Test

The Color Test analyzes the most relevant genes for mutations that could increase your patient's risk for breast, colorectal, melanoma, ovarian, pancreatic, prostate, stomach, and uterine cancers.

Gene	Breast	Ovarian	Uterine	Colorectal	Melanoma	Pancreatic	Stomach	Prostate*
BRCA1	•	•				•		•
BRCA2	•	•			•	•		•
MLH1		•	•	•		•	•	
MSH2		•	•	•		•	•	
MSH6		•	•	•			•	
PMS2***		•	•	•				
EPCAM**		•	•	•		•	•	
APC				•		•	•	
MUTYH				•				
MITF**					•			
BAP1					•			
CDKN2A					•	•		
CDK4**					•			
TP53	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
PTEN	•		•	•	•			
STK11	•	•	•	•		•	•	
CDH1	•						•	
BMPR1A				•		•	•	
SMAD4				•		•	•	
GREM1**				•				
POLD1**				•				
POLE**				•				
PALB2	•	•				•		
CHEK2	•			•				•
ATM	•					•		
NBN	•							•
BARD1	•	•						
BRIP1	•	•						
RAD51C		•						
RAD51D		•						

* Please note that research and screening guidelines for genes associated with hereditary prostate cancer are still in their early stages. It is part of the Color service to keep you updated if any information related to your results changes.

** Only positions known to impact cancer risk analyzed: CDK4: only chr12:g.58145429-58145431 (codon 24) analyzed, EPCAM: only large deletions and duplications including 3' end of the gene analyzed, GREM1: only duplications in the upstream regulatory region analyzed, MITF: only chr3:g.70014091 (including c.952G>A) analyzed, POLD1: only chr19:g.50909713 (including c.1433G>A) analyzed, POLE: only chr12:g.133250250 (including c.1270C>G analyzed.

*** PMS2: Exons 12-15 not analyzed.

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For references visit color.com/brochurereferences

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