Gene List

Panel: Colorectal20

- APC
- BMPR1A
- EPCAM
- MLH1
- MUTYH
- POLE
- STK11
- ATM
- CDH1
- GALNT12
- MSH2
- PMS2
- PTEN
- TP53
- AXIN2
- CHEK2
- GREM1
- MSH6
- POLD1
- SMAD4

Approximately 5-10% of colorectal cancers are hereditary, and the majority are caused by a set of high-risk genes.\(^1\)\(^3\)

**Colorectal20** is a genetic test that looks for changes in 20 genes known to moderately or highly increase the risk for colorectal cancer.\(^4\)\(^-\)\(^20\)

**Hereditary Causes of Colorectal Cancer**

- **Lynch syndrome**
  - Genes associated with an increased risk for colorectal cancer in the setting of few or no polyps
  - \(\text{MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, PMS2, EPCAM}\)

- **Polyposis syndromes**
  - Genes associated with an increased risk for numerous polyps and colorectal cancer
  - \(\text{APC, MUTYH, BMPR1A, SMAD4, PTEN, STK11}\)

- **Rare Genes**
  - with undefined levels of risk for colorectal cancer and/or polyps
  - \(\text{ATM, AXIN2, CDH1, CHEK2, GALNT12, GREM1, POLD1, POLE, TP53}\)

References available on the Human Genetics Laboratory website:
www.unmc.edu/mmi/geneticslab/resources/reference-articles.html