## Do You Speak BRCA?

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BRCA1 and BRCA2 are genes that can impact a person's chances of developing certain cancers, including breast, ovarian, and prostate cancer. In this session, we'll discuss the science behind these genes, how they're passed down through families, and 23andMe's Personal Genetic Service.

*During this session, we hope that you will:*

- **Learn how to speak the language of genetics and cancer.**
  We'll start with the basics, learning about genes, changes in DNA (called "variants"), and how they're inherited through families. We'll explore how normal cells become cancer cells and why everyone has some risk of developing cancer. And we'll discuss how inherited changes in our DNA can increase our cancer risk.

- **Understand what the BRCA genes do and how they influence cancer risk.**
  BRCA1 and BRCA2 are genes that help prevent cancer. But sometimes, changes in the BRCA genes occur that prevent them from functioning properly. We'll learn how scientists used family pedigrees to discover the BRCA genes, what these genes do inside our cells, and how changes in these genes can increase cancer risk.

- **Find out what you can learn — and *can't* learn — from 23andMe's BRCA1/BRCA2 (Selected Variants) Genetic Health Risk report*.**
  As part of its Health + Ancestry Service, 23andMe offers a report that tests for three variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes. But more than 1,000 variants in these genes are known to increase cancer risk. We'll walk through the different elements of the

23andMe report, providing examples of possible results you might receive. We'll also highlight some limitations of the report that are important to understand.

- **Discover how our ancestry can provide insights into our health.**
  The three variants in 23andMe's BRCA1/BRCA2 (Selected Variants) Genetic Health Risk report* are most common in people of Ashkenazi Jewish descent. We'll explore the connection between ancestry and health and learn about other populations in which specific genetic variants and genetic conditions are more common.

*For more information, you can visit https://www.23andme.com/brca/, which also provides links to other BRCA-related resources.*

*The 23andMe PGS test uses qualitative genotyping to detect select clinically relevant variants in the genomic DNA of adults from saliva for the purpose of reporting and interpreting genetic health risks, including the 23andMe PGS Genetic Health Risk Report for BRCA1/BRCA2 (Selected Variants). Your ethnicity may affect the relevance of each report and how your genetic health risk results are interpreted. The test is not intended to diagnose any disease and does not describe a person's overall risk of developing any type of cancer. It is not intended to tell you anything about your current state of health, or to be used to make medical decisions, including whether or not you should take a medication, how much of a medication you should take, or determine any treatments. **Warnings & Limitations:** The 23andMe PGS Genetic Health RIsk Report for BRCA1/BRCA2 (Selected Variants) is indicated for reporting of the 185delAG and 5382insC variants in the BRCA1 gene and the 6174delT variant in the BRCA2 gene. The report describes if a woman is at increased risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer, and if a man is at increased risk of developing breast cancer or may be at increased risk of developing prostate cancer. The three variants included in this report are most common in people of Ashkenazi Jewish descent and do not represent the majority of BRCA1/BRCA2 variants in the general population. This report does not include variants in other genes linked to hereditary cancers and the absence of variants included in this report does not rule out the presence of other genetic variants that may impact cancer risk. The PGS test is not a substitute for visits to a healthcare professional for recommended screenings or appropriate follow-up. Results should be confirmed in a clinical setting before taking any medical action.