color

Learn your genetic risk for the most common hereditary cancers.

color.com

Color analyzes 30 genes including BRCA1 and BRCA2

to help women and men understand their risk for the most common hereditary cancers, including breast, ovarian, colorectal, and pancreatic cancer.

Why get genetic testing?

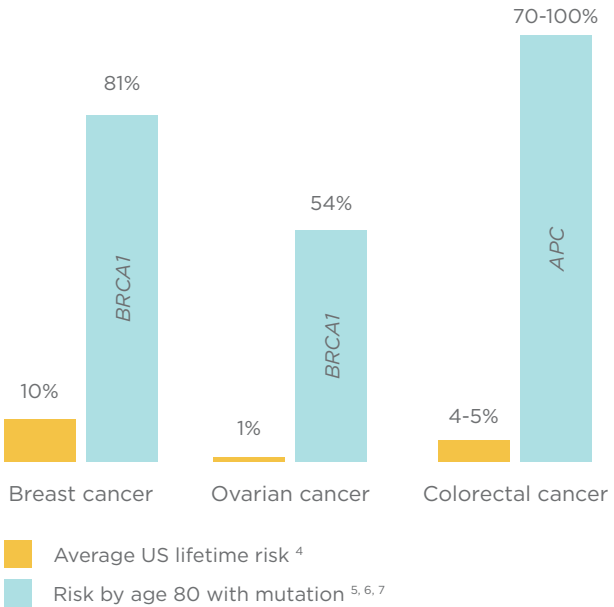
Personalized screening and prevention

10-15% of most cancers are due to inherited genetic mutations.[1-3] Knowing you have a mutation that increases your risk allows you and your healthcare provider to create a personalized plan designed to prevent or detect cancers like breast, ovarian, colorectal, and pancreatic at an earlier or more treatable stage.

Relatives may benefit too

Knowing you have a genetic mutation may be important information to share with your relatives. For example, if a man carries a mutation in *BRCA1*, each of his children has a 50% chance of carrying the same mutation.

How mutations impact risk



The Color experience

Personalized test results

- Clear results about the presence or absence of any mutations that increase your risk for developing cancer
- Personalized cancer risk information to discuss with your healthcare provider
- Cancer screening guidelines published by experts
- Info on how your results might impact your family

Coordination with your healthcare providers

You will be able to access your results online at color.com and a copy will be shared directly with your provider.

Complimentary genetic counseling

Color offers you and your healthcare provider access to our team of board-certified genetic counselors to answer any questions you may have about your results.

Simplified billing and insurance

Our transparent process allows you access to the lowest estimated payment option available, whether it is our $249 self-pay price or through coverage by your insurance company.

Genes covered

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		•						

Color's $249 self-pay test, includes complimentary genetic counseling.

Your privacy is our priority

We take your privacy very seriously and only collect the information that is needed to provide you with a high-quality experience. Color complies with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) regarding protected health information.

Clinical-grade genetic testing

Color's laboratory has been accredited by the College of American Pathologists (CAP) and has Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) certification. The Color Test showed >99% accuracy in multiple validation studies.

References

[1] Tung N et al. Cancer 121(1), 2015.
[2] Pal T et al. Cancer 104(12), 2005.
[3] Risch HA et al. The American Journal of Human Genetics 68(3), 2001.
[4] SEER Stat Fact Sheets: Breast Cancer. National Cancer Institute. Accessed January 2016.
[5] King MC et al. Science 302(5645), 2003.
[6] Jasperson KW, Tuohy TM, Neklason DW, Burt RW. Hereditary and familial colon cancer. *Gastro*. 2010 Jun; 138(6):2044-58.
[7] Burt RW, et al. Genetic testing and phenotype in a large kindred with attenuated familial adenomatous polyposis. *Gastro*. 2004 Aug; 127(2):444-51.

* Please note that research and screening guidelines on 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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color.com

(844) 352-6567 (US)
+1 650-651-7130 (Global)

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 support@color.com

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