

# UNC Molecular Genetics Laboratory Test Menu

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<http://www.uncmedicalcenter.org/uncmc/professional-education-services/mclendon-clinical-laboratories/directory/molecular-pathology-and-genetics/>

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## Molecular Oncology Tests

**ABL1 mutation** – Sequence the kinase domain of the *ABL1* gene to predict response to tyrosine kinase inhibitors in patients with Ph<sup>+</sup> leukemia

**BCR-ABL1 translocation** - Quantify p210 or p190 transcripts for diagnosis of chronic myeloid leukemia, to classify acute lymphoblastic leukemia, and to monitor therapeutic efficacy

**BRAF mutation** – detect *BRAF* V600 variants to classify anaplastic thyroid carcinoma and other malignancies

**FLT3** - In acute myeloid leukemia, detect *FLT3* internal tandem duplication conferring worse prognosis, and kinase domain mutation impacting response to targeted therapy

**GastroGenus Gastric Cancer Classifier** – In recurrent or metastatic cancer patient tissue, evaluate variants in 27 human genes (listed on website) and assign Epstein-Barr virus status, to explore options for immunotherapy or clinical trial enrollment

**JAK2 mutation** – quantify *JAK2* 1849G>T [V617F] to monitor myeloproliferative neoplasia

**IDH mutation** – Classify glioma by detecting *IDH1* R132 or *IDH2* R172 mutation

**Immunoglobulin and T cell receptor genes** - Detect rearrangement of the *IGH*, *IGK* and *TRG* genes to assess clonality and lineage of B and T cell lesions

**MGMT methylation** – Detect promoter methylation associated with glioblastoma sensitivity to alkylating agents and with prolonged survival of patients on temozolamide

**Microsatellite Instability** – In gastrointestinal or endometrial cancer, assess microsatellite lengths to test for defective DNA mismatch repair which can be acquired or inherited. MSI-high results predict response to immunotherapy and increased likelihood of Lynch syndrome.

**MLH1 methylation** – Test promoter methylation in the workup of possible Lynch syndrome

**Myeloid Mutation Panel** – In blood or marrow, detect hotspot mutations in 35 genes (listed on website) to facilitate diagnosis and management of patients with acute myeloid leukemia, myelodysplastic syndrome, or myeloproliferative neoplasia

**Myeloproliferative Neoplasm Hotspot Panel** – In suspected myeloproliferative neoplasia, detect relevant mutations in *JAK2*, *CALR*, or *MPL* genes

**Prosigna Breast Cancer Risk of Recurrence Score** – Assess prognosis in early stage ER or PR positive, Her2 negative breast cancer with up to 3 nodes positive.

**Solid Tumor Mutation Panel** – In cancer tissue, detect hotspot mutations in 26 genes to inform therapy selection. Target exons in *BRAF*, *EGFR*, *KIT*, *KRAS*, *NRAS*, *PDGFRA*, *PIK3CA*, *PTEN*, *AKT1*, *STK11*, *ERBB2* and 14 other genes is listed on our website

**TERT mutation** – In glioma, refine prognosis based on *TERT* promoter -124C>T or -146C>T

**TP53 mutation** – In chronic lymphocytic leukemia or small lymphocytic lymphoma, refine prognosis based on *TP53* gene variants

### **Heritable and Congenital Disease Tests**

- Alpha-1-antitrypsin** - Detect mutation in the *SERPINA1* gene, including E342K (Z allele) and E264V (S allele), responsible for deficiency of the enzyme alpha-1-antitrypsin
- Connexin 26 and 30** - Detect mutation in the *GJB2* gene (exon 2) and selected deletions in *GJB6* that alter the connexin 26 and 30 proteins associated with hearing loss
- CYP2C19 variants for clopidogrel therapy** - Detect *CYP2C19* gene variants associated with drug efficacy, or bleeding complications, of clopidogrel (Plavix) therapy
- Cystic fibrosis** - test for common mutations in the *CFTR* gene, offered to women of childbearing age and to patients with signs or symptoms of cystic fibrosis
- Congenital CMV test** - Detect cytomegalovirus in Guthrie card (newborn) blood to assess likelihood of congenital infection. Referral to the Pediatric Genetics Clinic is required to access residual blood from NC archives. (For a clinic appointment call (919) 966-4202)
- Factor V & prothrombin gene mutations** - Detect Factor V Leiden and prothrombin (*F2* 20210G>A) mutations associated with inherited predisposition to venous thrombosis
- Fragile X genotype** - Assess structural alteration of the *FMR1* gene associated with Fragile X syndrome of mental retardation, premature ovarian failure, and tremor/ataxia syndrome
- Hemochromatosis** - Detect *HFE* mutation (63H>D & 282C>Y) associated with inherited predisposition to iron overload
- Kidney Heritable Mutation Panel** – Detect mutation in 17 genes associated with Hereditary Nephrotic Syndrome/ Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis (FSGS)/ Alport Syndrome
- Prader-Willi & Angelman Syndromes** - Detect methylated (maternal) and unmethylated (paternal) alleles of the *SNRPN* gene for syndrome diagnosis
- Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia** - Detect mutation in 35 genes (listed on website along with required history/consent forms) associated with ciliary dysfunction in respiratory and genital tracts.
- UGT1A1 genotype** – Assess promoter of the *UGT1A1* gene to predict toxicity to irinotecan or to confirm a diagnosis of Gilbert's syndrome

### **Additional Test Services**

- DNA Fingerprinting** - In transplant patients, assess marrow engraftment or chimerism via identity testing to quantify the proportion of recipient and donor cells
- Custom DNA sequencing** – DNA sequencing is available for selected gene variants. Call Dr. Booker to discuss options for testing
- DNA or RNA extract and hold** - extract DNA or RNA from specimen and hold for  $\geq 1$  year
- Validation of assays for use in clinical trials** – Genomic DNA/RNA sequencing, PCR, microarray, & other technologies (see website) are custom-developed to suit each clinical investigation

### **UNC Molecular Genetics Laboratory Website:**

<http://www.uncmedicalcenter.org/uncmc/professional-education-services/mclendon-clinical-laboratories/directory/molecular-pathology-and-genetics/>