

BRCA1/BRCA2 (Selected Variants)

Specific genetic variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are associated with an increased risk of developing certain cancers, including breast cancer (in women and men) and ovarian cancer. These variants may also be associated with an increased risk for prostate cancer and certain other cancers. This test includes three genetic variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes that are most common in people of Ashkenazi Jewish descent.

play+7cc1ce1057, we could **not determine** if you have the three genetic variants we tested.

This test is intended to detect two variants in the BRCA1 gene and one variant in the BRCA2 gene, but your result could not be determined.

Variants not determined

in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes

This can be caused by random test error or other factors that interfere with the test. **If you have a personal or family history of cancer, you should talk to a healthcare professional about other testing options.**

How To Use This Test

This test does not diagnose cancer or any other health conditions and should not be used to make medical decisions. Results should be confirmed in a clinical setting before taking any medical action.

Please talk to a healthcare professional if cancer runs in your family, you think you might have cancer, or you have any concerns about your results.

[Review the BRCA1/BRCA2 \(Selected Variants\) tutorial](#)

[See Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[See Scientific Details for complete Indications for Use statement and full list of Warnings, Precautions, and Limitations](#)

Intended Uses

- Tests for three specific genetic variants: the **185delAG** and **5382insC** variants in the BRCA1 gene and the **6174delT** variant in the BRCA2 gene. These variants are associated with an increased risk of developing certain cancers.
- Provides information on whether a person's genetic result is associated with an increased risk for breast and ovarian cancer and may be associated with an increased risk for prostate cancer and certain other cancers.

Limitations

- Does **not** test for all possible variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes. More than 1,000 variants in these genes are known to increase cancer risk. Only three of those variants are included in this test.
- Does **not** test for variants in other genes linked to [hereditary cancers](#).
- Does **not** account for non-genetic factors, like environment and lifestyle, that influence overall cancer risk.
- The interpretation of your genetic result depends on the sex you reported in your account settings.

Important Ethnicities

- The variants included in this test are most commonly found in people of **Ashkenazi Jewish** descent. In 23andMe customers of other ethnicities, between 0% and 0.1% of individuals has one of the three variants in this report.
- This test does **not** include the majority of BRCA1 and BRCA2 variants found in people of other ethnicities. Therefore, a "variants not detected" result is less informative for people with no Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry.

We could **not determine** if you have any of the three variants we tested linked to hereditary male breast cancer and prostate cancer.

If you have a personal or family history of cancer, consider talking with a healthcare professional about additional testing.



We could not rule out any of the three variants we tested.

These three variants are most common in people of **Ashkenazi Jewish** descent and do not account for the majority of BRCA1 and BRCA2 variants in people of other ethnicities.

[See Scientific Details](#)

In the general population, about **1 in 9 men** develops prostate cancer during his lifetime, and about **1 in 800 men** develops male breast cancer.

Only a small percentage of these cancers are caused by the three genetic variants in this report. Your risk is influenced by many other factors, including lifestyle, family history, and other genetic factors.

[See Scientific Details](#)



If you have a personal or family history of cancer, talk to a healthcare professional about other testing options.

A genetic counselor can help you assess your overall cancer risk. [Learn more about genetic counseling.](#)

Lifestyle, family history, and other factors can also influence the chances of developing male breast cancer and prostate cancer.

Consult with a healthcare professional before making any major lifestyle changes.

Age

In general, the chances of developing male breast cancer and prostate cancer increase as a man gets older. Most cases of male breast cancer and prostate cancer are diagnosed after the age of 60.

[See Scientific Details for more information](#)

Age

Obesity

Other genetic variants

Family history

Ethnicity

About BRCA1/BRCA2-Related Cancers

BRCA1 and BRCA2 variants are associated with an increased risk for several different cancers, including breast cancer (in women and men) and ovarian cancer. Variants in these genes may also be associated with an increased risk for prostate cancer, pancreatic cancer, and melanoma. The risk estimates below apply to BRCA1 and BRCA2 variants in general, including the three variants in this report.

Lifetime cancer risks

- Men with a **BRCA1** variant have a 1-2% chance of developing male breast cancer. They may also have an increased risk for prostate cancer and pancreatic cancer.
- Men with a **BRCA2** variant have a 7-8% chance of developing male breast cancer and an increased risk for prostate cancer. They may also have an increased risk for pancreatic cancer and [melanoma](#).
- Women with a BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant have a greatly increased risk for breast and ovarian cancer, and may have an increased risk for pancreatic cancer and melanoma.

When these cancers develop

In general, the chances of developing cancer increase as a person gets older. However, men with a BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant may develop earlier and more aggressive prostate cancer. Women with a BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant have an increased risk for early-onset breast cancer (before age 45) and multiple breast cancers. In addition, women with a BRCA1 variant may develop ovarian cancer at an earlier age.

How common are BRCA1 and BRCA2 variants?

About 1 in 400 people in the general population has a BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant linked to hereditary male breast cancer and prostate cancer, although most of those variants are not included in this report. Among people of **Ashkenazi Jewish** descent, about 1 in 40 has a variant (usually one of the three variants in this report).

Screening and prevention

Guidelines recommend that men with a BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant should be screened for male breast cancer. Screening guidelines for prostate cancer vary.

Women with a BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant should be screened for breast cancer earlier and more often. However, there are currently no ovarian cancer screening tests that have been proven safe and effective. For women with a BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant, surgery and medication have been shown to be effective in reducing the risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer.

Always consult with a healthcare professional before taking any medical action.

Read more at: [National Cancer Institute](#) [GeneReviews](#)

Learn more about BRCA1/BRCA2-related cancers.



See our Frequently Asked Questions for more information.

FAQs



If you have a personal or family history of cancer, consult with a healthcare professional.

Print report



Learn more about cancer screening to help you and your doctor create a screening plan that's right for you.

Learn more

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Frequently Asked Questions

Specific genetic variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are associated with an increased risk of developing certain cancers, including breast cancer (in women and men) and ovarian cancer. These variants may also be associated with an increased risk for prostate cancer and certain other cancers. This test includes three genetic variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes that are most common in people of Ashkenazi Jewish descent.

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- What does this test do? ▾
- What does this test not do? ▾
- The report says the variants included in this test are most common in people of Ashkenazi Jewish descent. What if I'm not of Ashkenazi Jewish descent? ▾
- Where can I learn more about cancer, support groups, and other resources? ▾
- My report says my result could not be determined. What does this mean? ▲

This means we could not tell if you have or do not have the three genetic variants we tested. This can be caused by random test error or other factors that interfere with the test.

It is still possible that you have one of these three variants, or another variant associated with an increased risk of developing male breast cancer and prostate cancer. In the general population, about 1 in 9 men develops prostate cancer during his lifetime, and 1 in 800 develops male breast cancer. Men with a BRCA1 or BRCA2 variant have an increased risk of developing male breast cancer, and may have an increased risk for prostate cancer and certain other cancers.

Other factors can also affect your risk of developing male breast cancer and prostate cancer, even if you do not have any genetic variants. [Learn more about other factors.](#)

Is this answer helpful? Yes No

What does it mean if the result for a variant could not be determined? ▲

This means we could not tell if you have or do not have the tested genetic variant. This can be caused by random test error or other factors that interfere with the test.

Is this answer helpful? Yes No

My report says my result could not be determined, but I have a personal or family history of breast or prostate cancer. What does this mean for me? ▲

Men with a family history of male breast cancer or prostate cancer have a higher risk of developing these cancers themselves. A family history of female breast or ovarian cancer is also associated with an increased risk for male breast cancer and prostate cancer.

We could not determine whether you have the three tested variants, so we can't tell you whether these variants are contributing to your family history.

There are more than 1,000 variants in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes associated with an increased risk for male breast cancer and prostate cancer. Our test only includes three of those variants. Variants in other genes have also been linked to hereditary male breast cancer and prostate cancer, and non-genetic factors also influence a man's risk of developing these cancers. [Learn more about other factors.](#)

It is important to discuss your personal or family history of cancer with a healthcare professional, who can help you determine if additional genetic testing is appropriate. Genetic counseling can also help you understand your results and your options for additional testing. [Learn more about genetic counseling.](#)

Is this answer helpful? Yes No

My report says my result could not be determined. What are some things I could do? ▲

Because we could not determine your result, it is still possible to have one of the genetic variants tested or another genetic variant not tested. So your result doesn't give you any new information about your risk for male breast cancer and prostate cancer.

There are many other genetic and non-genetic factors that can affect your risk, which this test does not take into account. [Learn more about other factors.](#)

It is important to continue with any cancer screenings your healthcare provider recommends. [Learn more about cancer screening.](#)

Talk to a healthcare professional if:

- You have a personal or family history of breast cancer, prostate cancer, or any other type of cancer.
- You think you might have male breast cancer, prostate cancer, or any other type of cancer.
- You have questions about other risk factors you may have.

Is this answer helpful? Yes No



Have more questions? Check out our Customer Care Help Center.