Hereditary Amyloidosis (TTR-Related)

TTR-related amyloidosis is a group of disorders caused by a family of proteins called transthyretin (TTR) that form a toxic amyloid. This can involve several tissues and organs, including the heart, peripheral nerves, and kidneys.

You do not have these genetic variants.

0 genetic variants detected.

No genetic variants were detected.

How To Use This Test

This test identifies TTR-related genetic variations in your blood.

If positive, we recommend you consult your healthcare provider about your genetic status and possible treatment options.

How to use this information:

- Consult your healthcare provider about your genetic status.
- Consult your healthcare provider about possible treatment options.

About Hereditary Amyloidosis (TTR-Related)

Hereditary amyloidosis is a group of disorders caused by a family of proteins called transthyretin (TTR) that form a toxic amyloid. This can involve several tissues and organs, including the heart, peripheral nerves, and kidneys.

People with genetic variations are at an increased risk for TTR-related amyloidosis.

- People with genetic variations are at an increased risk for TTR-related amyloidosis.
- People with genetic variations are at an increased risk for TTR-related amyloidosis.
- People with genetic variations are at an increased risk for TTR-related amyloidosis.
- People with genetic variations are at an increased risk for TTR-related amyloidosis.

Learn more about TTR-related amyloidosis.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.

See related research and clinical trials.
# Scientific Results

The scientific results section of the document discusses the findings of the study, including statistical analyses, results of experiments, and any relevant data. It is structured to provide a clear and comprehensive overview of the research outcomes.

## Table 1: Experiment Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experiment</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Result 1</th>
<th>Result 2</th>
<th>Result 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above summarizes the results of various experiments conducted under different conditions. The data indicates a significant difference in the outcome measures between the control and treatment groups.

## Figure 1: Graph of Study Data

The graph illustrates the trend of the study data over time, showing a clear upward trend from the initial phase to the final phase.

---

Access to the full document and all its details, including detailed methodology, conclusions, and discussion, is available in the original Version 1.0 of the document.
Frequently Asked Questions

Heredity Amyloidosis (TTR-Related)

What does this test do?

This test looks at three specific genetic causes of TTR amyloidosis. V122I, V50M, and T1A. These variants are linked to hereditary amyloidosis.

People with one or more of these genetic variants included in this test have an increased risk of developing TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis compared to others. However, not everyone with these genetic variants will develop the condition.

This test does not include all possible genetic variants that may increase your risk for TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis.

Is this answer helpful? Yes  No

What does this test not do?

This test does not diagnose TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis. Only a healthcare professional can do that.

This test does not tell you if you have TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis or if you will definitely develop the condition in the future.

This test does not include all possible genetic variants linked to TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis.

This test does not provide a complete assessment of risk for amyloidosis, including non-hereditary type of amyloidosis.

Is this answer helpful? Yes  No

The report says the variants included in this test are most common and least studied in certain ethnicities. What does this mean?

The effect of these variants on a person’s risk of developing TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis is best studied in certain ethnicities. The V122I variant is most common and best studied in African Americans and people of British descent. The V50M variant is most common and best studied in people of European descent. The T1A variant is a rare variant and best studied in people of British descent. It can also be found in people of British descent. However, if a person who is not a white person is affected by one of these genetic variants, they may be at increased risk of developing the condition. See Scientific Details for more information.

Is this answer helpful? Yes  No

What can I learn more about TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis, support groups, and other resources?

You can learn more about TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis from the following resources:

- Marriott Bridge (Alnylam Pharmaceuticals’ sponsored website)
- Amyloidosis Research Consortium
- Amyloidosis Foundation
- Amyloidosis Support Groups

If you have questions about your results or how they might affect you or your family, a genetic counselor may be able to help. Learn more about genetic counseling.

Is this answer helpful? Yes  No

My report says more variants were detected. What does this mean?

This means you do not have the three genetic variants we tested. People with your genetic result are at a lower risk of TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis. However, you could still have another genetic variant not included in this test.

Is this answer helpful? Yes  No

My report says more variants were detected. What are some things I could do?

Your genetic result means you do not have three of the most common variants tested for TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis. However, it is still possible to have a genetic variant not included in this test. Consider talking to a healthcare professional about:

- You have a family history of TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis.
- You think you might have symptoms of TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis.
- You have concerns about your results.

Is this answer helpful? Yes  No

Legal

© 2023 Alnylam Pharmaceuticals. All rights reserved. No part of this report may be copied, reproduced, or distributed by any means without the written permission of Alnylam Pharmaceuticals. For more information, please visit Alnylam.com/privacy-policy.

Development of the Hereditary Amyloidosis (TTR-Related) report was supported in part by Alnylam Pharmaceuticals. Alnylam retains sole responsibility for the final report content.

General Information

Molecular Genetic Testing

Your report was generated for Alnylam Pharmaceuticals by Myriad Genetics, a Myriad Health Company. Your report was created using Next Generation Sequencing (NGS). NGS is a highly sensitive technology that was used to identify genetic variants in your sample. The results of this test are based on the information provided at the time of testing. Your report is presented as a set of genetic variants found in your sample. Genetic testing can identify genetic variants that are associated with your risk of developing certain conditions. However, genetic testing cannot determine your risk of developing any condition or disease.

Your report includes results from TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis. TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis is a genetic condition caused by a protein called transthyretin (TTR) in the body’s tissues and organs. This protein builds-up, called amyloid, can damage the nerves, the heart, and other parts of the body. This test includes three of the most common genetic variants linked to TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis.

TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis can affect any tissue or organ in the body. The severity and type of tissue or organs affected can vary depending on the extent of the damage. Some typical symptoms include:

- Numbness or pain in the hands and feet
- Tingling in the hands and feet
- Swelling in the feet or lower legs
- Slow or sluggish movements
- Muscle weakness
- Shortness of breath or feeling tired easily

If you have symptoms of TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis, you should discuss your concerns with your healthcare provider.

Checking your results

Your test results are still preliminary. Genetic testing can identify genetic variants that are associated with your risk of developing certain conditions. However, genetic testing cannot determine your risk of developing any condition or disease. Your results are preliminary and should be discussed with your healthcare provider.

Your report includes results from TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis. TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis is a genetic condition caused by a protein called transthyretin (TTR) in the body’s tissues and organs. This protein builds up, called amyloid, can damage the nerves, the heart, and other parts of the body. This test includes three of the most common genetic variants linked to TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis.

TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis can affect any tissue or organ in the body. The severity and type of tissue or organs affected can vary depending on the extent of the damage. Some typical symptoms include:

- Numbness or pain in the hands and feet
- Tingling in the hands and feet
- Swelling in the feet or lower legs
- Slow or sluggish movements
- Muscle weakness
- Shortness of breath or feeling tired easily

If you have symptoms of TTR-related hereditary amyloidosis, you should discuss your concerns with your healthcare provider.

Checking your results

Your test results are still preliminary. Genetic testing can identify genetic variants that are associated with your risk of developing certain conditions. However, genetic testing cannot determine your risk of developing any condition or disease. Your results are preliminary and should be discussed with your healthcare provider.