

The Role of *BRCA* Mutations in Ovarian Cancer

BRCA1 and *BRCA2* (*BRCA*) are human genes that make proteins that repair damaged DNA and therefore play a role in ensuring the integrity of a cell's genetic material. When *BRCA* is mutated or altered, DNA damage that is not properly repaired may result in genetic alterations that cause cells to grow out of control. This can lead to cancer.¹

Not all *BRCA* mutations are the same.

An estimated 25% of women with ovarian cancer have a *BRCA* mutation.² The mutation is not always hereditary. It can be inherited (germline) or acquired (somatic).



Germline

***BRCA* mutations** are **inherited** and are present in every cell in the body, including in the tumor.³ They are present in approximately **18%** of women with ovarian cancer.²



Somatic

***BRCA* mutations** are **acquired** and are only found within tumor cells.⁴ They are present in approximately **7%** of women with ovarian cancer.²

Tumor DNA testing can detect a *BRCA* mutation of either germline or somatic origin, while a blood or saliva-based diagnostic can only detect a germline *BRCA* mutation.^{4,5,6} Testing the tumor is important since it identifies all ovarian cancer patients with a *BRCA* mutation who may receive benefit from treatment with a PARP inhibitor. Detection is important as inherited *BRCA* mutations increase the risk of female breast and ovarian cancers, and they have been associated with increased risk of several additional types of cancer.¹

Each patient is unique.

The National Comprehensive Cancer Network Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines[®]) recommend that genetic testing be offered to all women with ovarian cancer.⁷

No one cancer is the same. Women with ovarian cancer should learn more about their *BRCA* status as it can have an impact on treatment decisions.

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About Clovis Oncology

Clovis Oncology, Inc. is a biopharmaceutical company focused on acquiring, developing and commercializing innovative anti-cancer agents in the U.S., Europe and additional international markets. Clovis Oncology targets development programs at specific subsets of cancer populations, and simultaneously works with trusted partners who develop diagnostic tools that direct a compound in development to the population that may be most likely to benefit. Clovis Oncology is headquartered in Boulder, Colorado.

References: **1.** National Cancer Institute. BRCA1 and BRCA2: Cancer Risk and Genetic Testing. Accessed June 20, 2016. Available at: <http://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/genetics/brca-fact-sheet#q1>. **2.** Pennington KP, Walsh T, Harrell MI, *et al.* Germline and somatic mutations in homologous recombination genes predict platinum response and survival in ovarian, fallopian tube, and peritoneal carcinomas. *Clin Cancer Res.* 2014;20(3):764-775. **3.** Petrucelli N, Daly MB, Feldman GL. BRCA1 and BRCA2 hereditary breast and ovarian cancer. In: Pagon RA, Adam MP, Ardinger HH, *et al.*, eds. GeneReviews[®]. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1247>. Accessed March 11, 2016. **4.** Robson ME, Bradbury AR, Arun B, *et al.* American Society of Clinical Oncology policy statement update: genetic and genomic testing for cancer susceptibility. *J Clin Oncol.* 2015;33(31):3660-3667. **5.** Mafficini A, Simbolo M, Parisi A, *et al.* BRCA somatic and germline mutation detection in paraffin embedded ovarian cancers by next-generation sequencing. *Oncotarget.* 016;7(2):1076-1083. **6.** Watkins JA, Irshad S, Grigoriadis A, Tutt ANJ. Genomic scars as biomarkers of homologous recombination deficiency and drug response in breast and ovarian cancers. *Breast Cancer Res.* 2014;16(3):211. **7.** Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines[®]) for Ovarian Cancer V2.2015. © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc 2015. All rights reserved. Accessed March 10, 2016. To view the most recent and complete version of the guideline, go online to www.nccn.org.

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