In UK labs, there are certain genes in which only certain types of (likely) pathogenic variants are reported when the indication for testing is cancer predisposition, because of the underlying mechanism of disease or low associated disease penetrance.

The table here below outlines gene-specific reporting, indicating those variants, or regions of the gene in question that are explicitly included or excluded from analysis, when testing is undertaken in a UK laboratory.

This list is dynamic, and will be updated in line with changing evidence, subject to review by Cancer Variant Group-UK (Can-VIG) Interpretation Steering and Advisory Group (CStAG) and/or UK Cancer Genetics Group Council as required.

Gene	**Exceptions to variant reporting**
APC	*APC* c.3920T>A; p.Ile1307Lys (I1307K) **excluded** from analysis/reporting
ATM	Reporting restricted to truncating variants and c.7271T>G
CHEK2	Reporting restricted to truncating variants and c.349A>G p.(Arg117Gly)
EPCAM	Reporting restricted to 3' CNV
GREM1	Copy number analysis only to check for duplication involving the 3' end of the *SCG5* gene & a region upstream of the *GREM1* gene
POLE	Reporting restricted to missense variants in exonuclease domain, exons 9-14 (cancer predisposition)
POLD1	Reporting restricted to missense variants in exonuclease domain, exons 6-13 (cancer predisposition)war
RAD51C	Reporting restricted to truncating variants
RAD51D	Reporting restricted to truncating variants
RET	Reporting (for MEN2) restricted to exons 5, 7, 8, 10, 11,13-16