If you plan to provide your saliva sample today

For the next 30 minutes, please refrain from these activities:

- Eating or drinking (even water)
- Brushing your teeth or using mouthwash
- Chewing gum or smoking

Genetics 101 &

Why Learning Your Genetics Can Be Valuable

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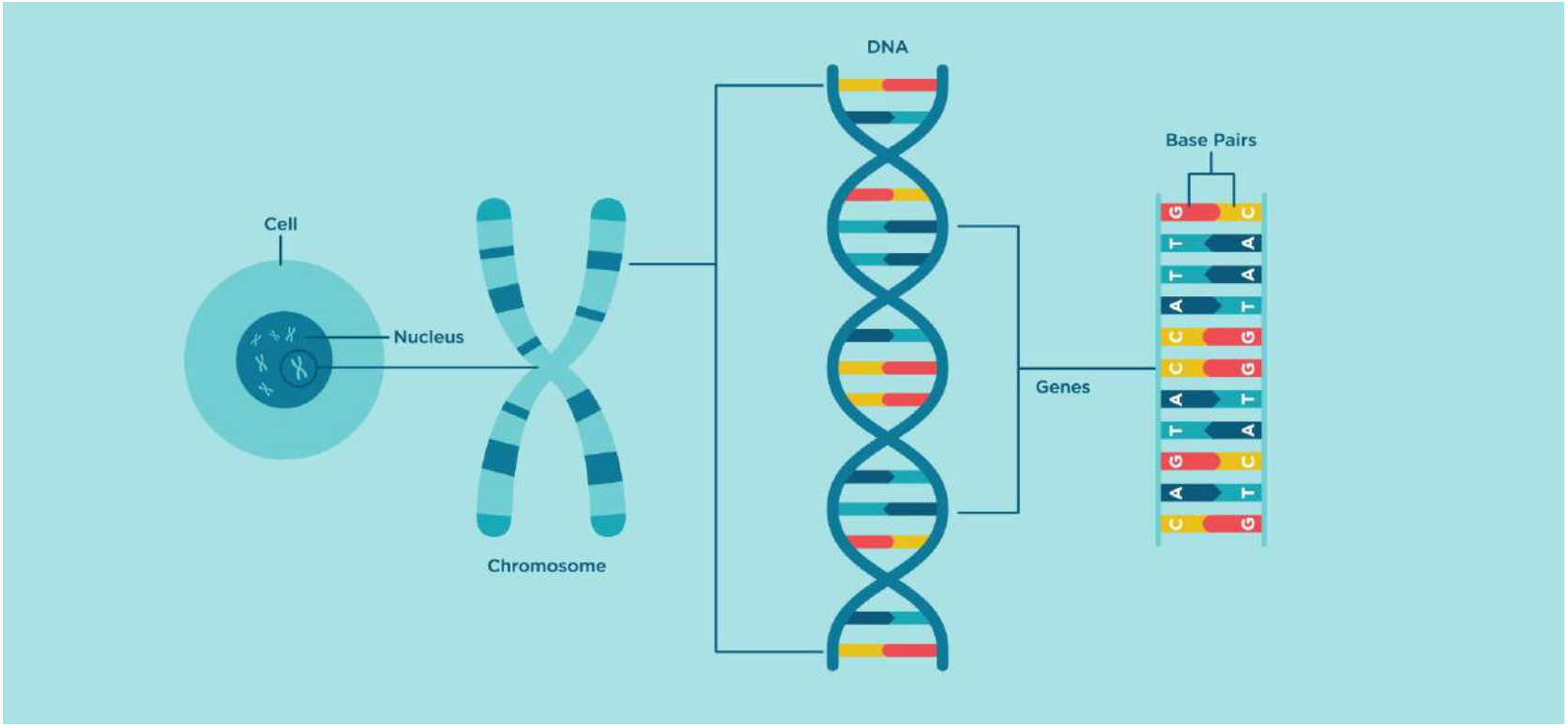
Our body is run by genes that are made up of DNA



Our genes shed light on our individual risk for developing hereditary cancers

- Genetic variation makes us unique.
- Most genetic variants do not increase cancer risk.
- Genetic variants that do increase cancer risk are called mutations.
- On average, about 1-2% people have a mutation in one of the 30 genes.
    - Several factors may affect this, such as ethnicity/ancestry, personal and family health history.

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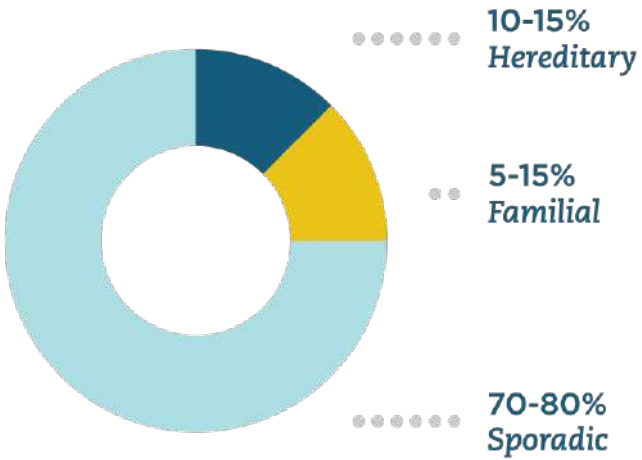
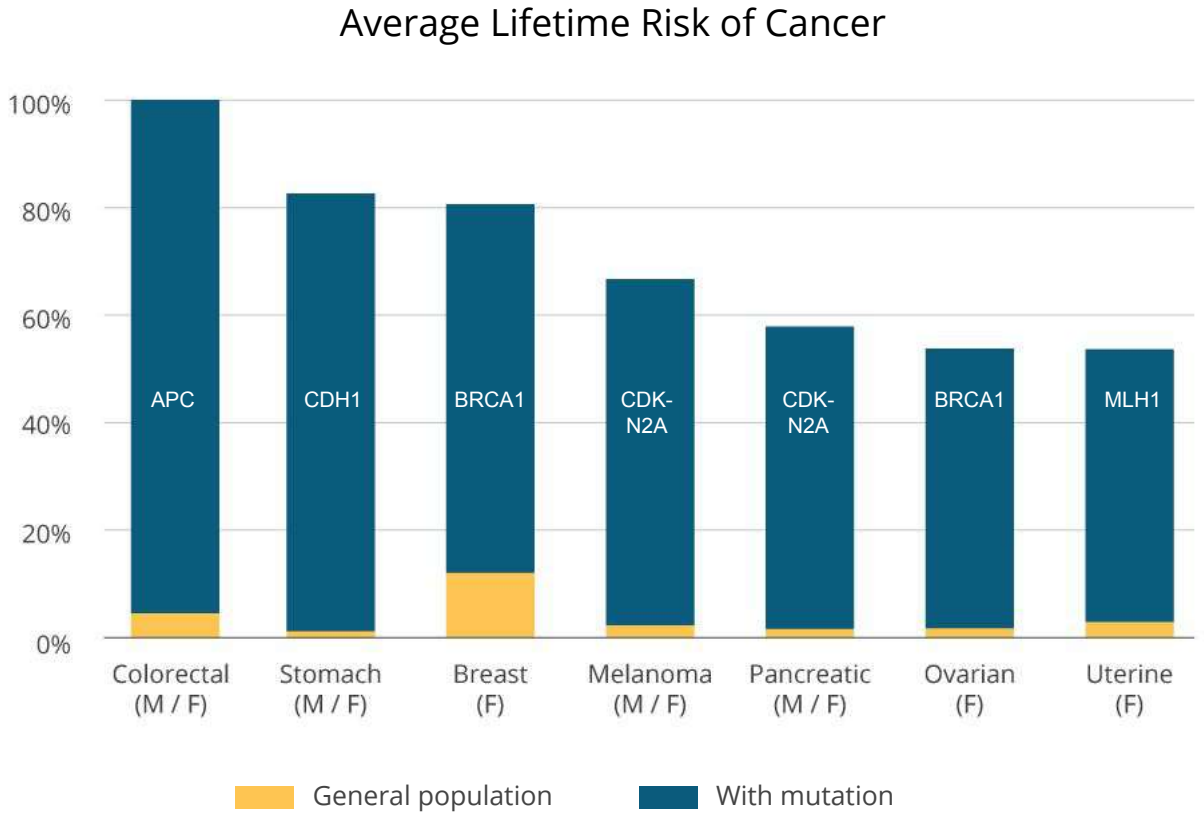
10-15% of cancers are hereditary

- **Hereditary cancer** is caused by an inherited mutation.
- **Familial cancer** refers to cancer that appears to occur more frequently in families than is expected from chance alone.
- **Sporadic cancer** refers to cancer that occurs due to spontaneous mutations that accumulate over a person's life.



Certain genes can significantly increase the risk of hereditary cancer



Source: National Cancer Institute, Gastroenterology, JAMA Oncology, Science, Journal of the National Cancer Institute, American Association for Cancer Research, European Society of Human Genetics, Familial Cancer, Clinical Genetics

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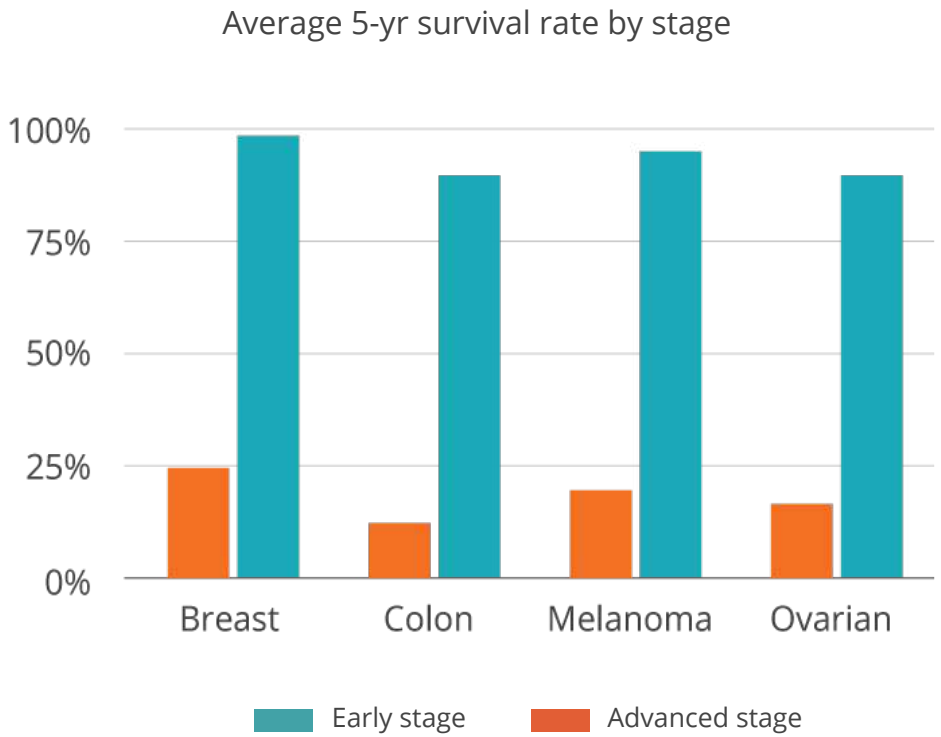
Knowing mutation status can lead to early detection or even prevention



Source: Survival rates from National Cancer Institute; Inflation-adj treatment costs from American Health & Drug Benefits (breast), Journal of the National Cancer Institute and Health Care Financing Review (colon), JAMA Dermatology (melanoma), Current Women's Health Reviews and Cancer Research UK (ovarian)

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The Color Test

Color analyzes 30 genes associated with eight of the most common hereditary cancers

Hereditary cancer risk for women

- Breast
- Ovarian
- Uterine
- Colorectal
- Pancreatic
- Stomach
- Melanoma

Hereditary cancer risk for men

- Colorectal
- Pancreatic
- Stomach
- Melanoma
- Prostate

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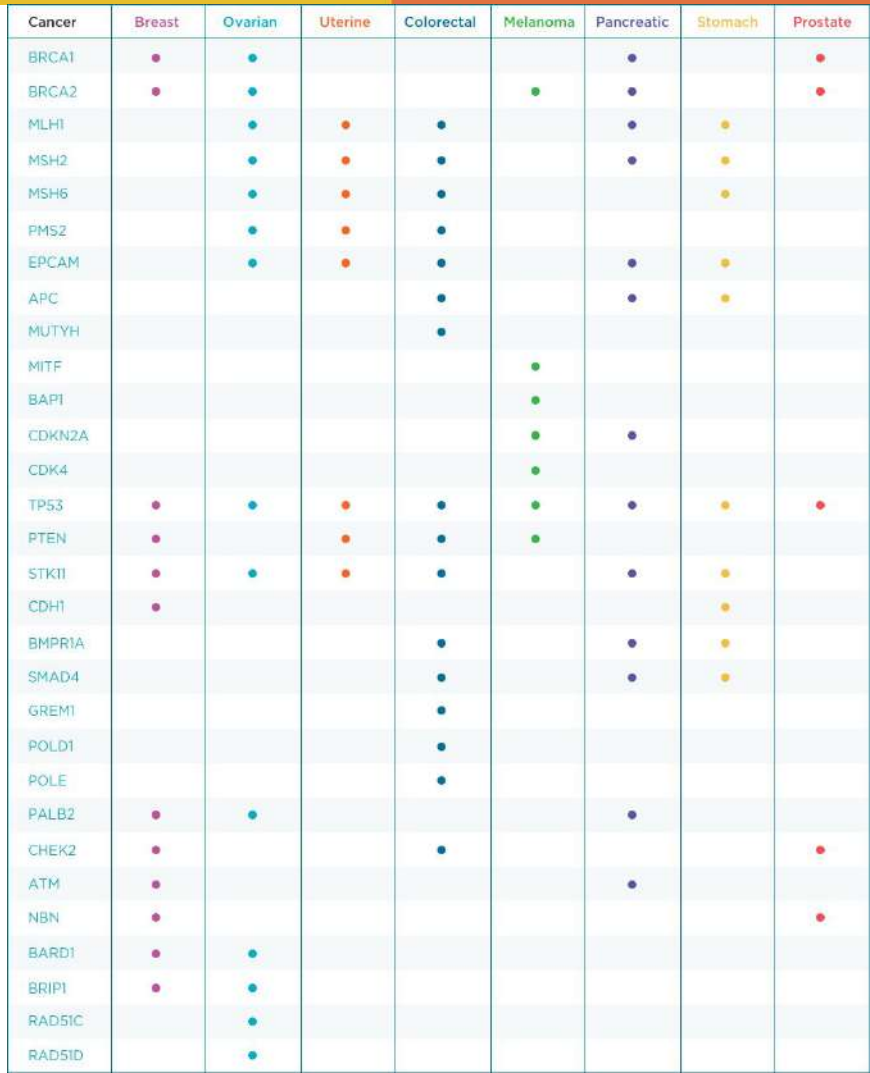
30 genes associated with increased risk for common hereditary cancers



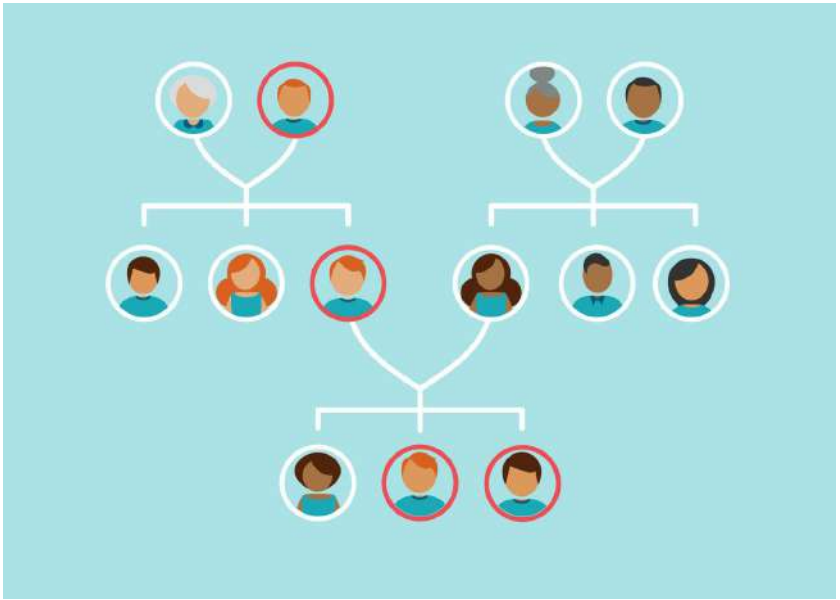
Cancer	Breast	Ovarian	Uterine	Colorectal	Melanoma	Pancreatic	Stomach	Prostate
BRCA1	●	●				●		●
BRCA2	●	●			●	●		●
MLH1		●	●	●		●	●	
MSH2		●	●	●		●	●	
MSH6		●	●	●			●	
PMS2		●	●	●				
EPCAM		●	●	●		●	●	
APC				●		●	●	
MUTYH				●				
MITF					●			
BAP1					●			
CDKN2A					●	●		
CDK4					●			
TP53	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
PTEN	●		●	●	●			
STK11	●	●	●	●		●	●	
CDH1	●						●	
BMPR1A				●		●	●	
SMAD4				●		●	●	
GREM1				●				
POLD1				●				
POLE				●				
PALB2	●	●				●		
CHEK2	●			●				●
ATM	●					●		
NBN	●							●
BARD1	●	●						
BRIP1	●	●						
RAD51C		●						
RAD51D		●						

** Only positions known to impact cancer risk analyzed: CDK4*: only chr12:g.58145429-58145431 (codon 24) analyzed, *EPCAM*: only large deletions and duplications including 3' end of the gene analyzed, *GREM1*: only duplications in the upstream regulatory region analyzed, *MITF*: only chr3:g.70014091 (including c.952G>A) analyzed, *POLD1*: only chr19:g.50909713 (including c.1433G>A) analyzed, *POLE*: only chr12:g.133250250 (including c.1270C>G) analyzed.

** *PMS2: E*xons 12-15 not analyzed.

Families benefit from this health information

- Results can be valuable for relatives as well.
- Absent additional information, each first-degree relative (including sons and daughters) has a 50% chance of having the same mutation
- Family Testing Program



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Results:

What Do Negative & Positive Results Mean?

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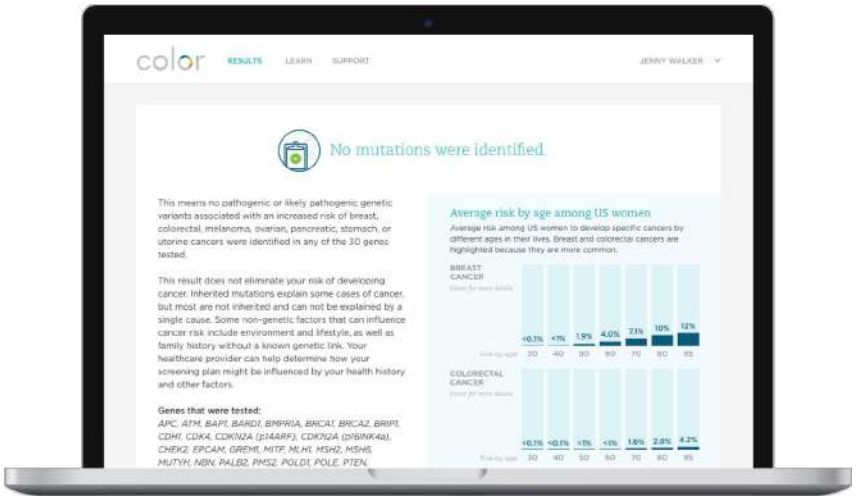
What negative results mean

- This means no mutations associated with an increased risk for breast, colorectal, melanoma, ovarian, pancreatic, prostate, stomach, or uterine cancer were identified in any of the 30 genes analyzed.
- Results incorporate personal and family health history.
- While this can be reassuring, it does not eliminate one's risks.
- It is important, regardless of one's results, to follow the screening and prevention plan recommended by their healthcare provider.



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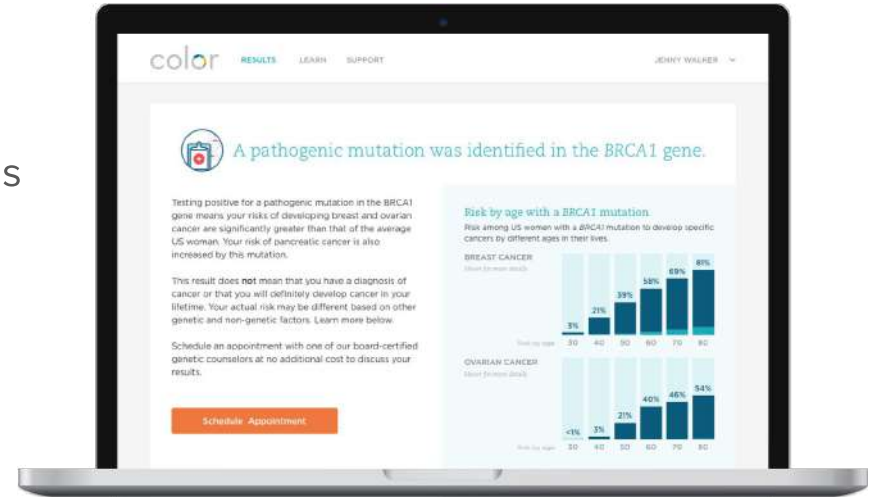
What positive results mean

- This means a mutation that increases risk for specific cancers was identified.
- This result does not mean that an individual has cancer or that they will definitely develop cancer in their lifetime.
- It is important to discuss results with one's healthcare provider to design a personalized screening and prevention plan to manage the risk.



Receiving your results

- Results are released 3-4 weeks, on average, after your activated sample is received at the lab.
- Share your results with your healthcare providers.
- Consider sharing your results with your family members.
- Schedule a complimentary consult with a board-certified genetic counselor at Color.
- Color keeps you up to date:
    - Get updates when information about your cancer risk or screening guidelines changes.
    - Let us know when your personal or family health history changes, and we'll re-assess to make sure you have the most relevant information.

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Results are private and secure

- Your privacy is our priority. Color rigorously complies with HIPAA and industry security standards.
    - All data is encrypted when at rest or in transit.
- Your information belongs to you. The Color test is private and no personal health information is shared without your permission.