APC I1307K Mutation

What You Should Know About the APC I1307K Mutation
The I1307K mutation identified in the APC gene is a well-known mutation and is found in approximately 10% of the Ashkenazi Jewish population. Individuals with APC I1307K mutations have an increased chance to develop colorectal cancer.

This specific mutation is **not** associated with Familial Adenomatous Polyposis (FAP), which is caused by other mutations in the APC gene.

Cancer Risks Associated with the APC I1307K Mutation
Based on some literature, individuals of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry who have this mutation have a 1.5-1.9 times greater risk of developing colon cancer (~6.3-7.9% lifetime risk) compared to the general population (~4.5% lifetime risk). However, there is other literature that suggests there may be no increased risk in individuals with this mutation.

Risks to Family Members
The APC I1307K mutation is inherited in an autosomal dominant fashion. This means that children, brothers, sisters, and parents of individuals with an APC I1307K mutation have a 1 in 2 (50%) chance of having the mutation as well. Both males and females can inherit a familial APC I1307K mutation and can pass it on to their children.

Managing Cancer Risks
- Colonoscopies starting at age 40, repeating minimally every 5 years
- If an individual has a first-degree relative diagnosed with colorectal cancer, begin colonoscopies at age 40, or 10 years earlier than the diagnosis in the relative (whichever is younger), repeating at least every 5 years

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