

Overview

Useful For

Providing a comprehensive genetic evaluation for patients with a personal or family history suggestive of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) susceptibility or a heritable predisposition to lymphoproliferative disease

Establishing a diagnosis of a hereditary form of EBV susceptibility or a related disorder, allowing for appropriate management and surveillance for disease features based on the gene or variant involved

Identifying variants within genes known to be associated with heritable EBV susceptibility and/or lymphoproliferative disease, allowing for predictive testing of at-risk family members

Reflex Tests

Test Id	Reporting Name	Available Separately	Always Performed
CULFB	Fibroblast Culture for Genetic Test	Yes	No

Genetics Test Information

This test utilizes next-generation sequencing to detect single nucleotide and copy number variants in 25 genes associated with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) susceptibility and lymphoproliferative disorders: *ATM*, *CARD11*, *CARMIL2*, *CD27*, *CD70*, *CORO1A*, *CTLA4*, *CTPS1*, *DEF6*, *GATA2*, *ITK*, *LRBA*, *MAGT1*, *PIK3CD*, *PRF1*, *PRKCD*, *RASGRP1*, *SH2D1A*, *STK4*, *STX11*, *STXBP2*, *TET2*, *TNFRSF9*, *UNC13D*, and *XIAP*. See [Targeted Genes and Methodology Details for Epstein Barr Virus \(EBV\) Susceptibility and Lymphoproliferative Disorders Gene Panel](#) and Method Description for additional details.

Identification of a disease-causing variant may assist with diagnosis, prognosis, clinical management, recurrence risk assessment, familial screening, and genetic counseling for EBV susceptibility and a heritable predisposition to lymphoproliferative disorders.

Testing Algorithm

For skin biopsy or cultured fibroblast specimens, fibroblast culture will be performed at an additional charge. If viable cells are not obtained, the client will be notified.

Special Instructions

- [Informed Consent for Genetic Testing](#)
- [Informed Consent for Genetic Testing \(Spanish\)](#)
- [Targeted Genes and Methodology Details for Epstein Barr Virus \(EBV\) Susceptibility and Lymphoproliferative Disorders Gene Panel](#)
- [Viral Susceptibility, Lymphoproliferation, and Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis Patient Information](#)

Method Name

Sequence Capture and Targeted Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) followed by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and Sanger Sequencing

NY State Available

Yes

Specimen**Specimen Type**

Varies

Ordering Guidance

For inborn errors of immunity causing susceptibility to viruses other than the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), see VIRID / Viral Susceptibility, Defects in Intrinsic and Innate Immunity, Gene Panel, Varies.

Targeted testing for familial variants (also called site-specific or known variants testing) is available for the genes on this panel. See FMTT / Familial Variant, Targeted Testing, Varies. To obtain more information about this testing option, call 800-533-1710.

Shipping Instructions

Specimen preferred to arrive within 96 hours of collection.

Specimen Required

Patient Preparation: A previous bone marrow transplant from an allogenic donor will interfere with testing. Call 800-533-1710 for instructions for testing patients who have received a bone marrow transplant.

Submit only 1 of the following specimens:

Specimen Type: Whole blood

Container/Tube:

Preferred: Lavender top (EDTA) or yellow top (ACD)

Acceptable: Any anticoagulant

Specimen Volume: 3 mL

Collection Instructions:

1. Invert several times to mix blood.
2. Send whole blood specimen in original tube. **Do not aliquot.**

Specimen Stability Information: Ambient (preferred) 4 days/Refrigerated

Specimen Type: Skin biopsy

Supplies: Fibroblast Biopsy Transport Media (T115)

Container/Tube: Sterile container with any standard cell culture media (eg, minimal essential media, RPMI 1640). The

solution should be supplemented with 1% penicillin and streptomycin.

Specimen Volume: 4-mm punch

Specimen Stability Information: Refrigerated (preferred)/Ambient

Additional Information: A separate culture charge will be assessed under CULFB / Fibroblast Culture for Biochemical or Molecular Testing. An additional 3 to 4 weeks is required to culture fibroblasts before genetic testing can occur.

Specimen Type: Cultured fibroblasts

Container/Tube: T-25 flask

Specimen Volume: 2 Flasks

Collection Instructions: Submit confluent cultured fibroblast cells from a skin biopsy from another laboratory. Cultured cells from a prenatal specimen will not be accepted.

Specimen Stability Information: Ambient (preferred)/Refrigerated (<24 hours)

Additional Information: A separate culture charge will be assessed under CULFB / Fibroblast Culture for Biochemical or Molecular Testing. An additional 3 to 4 weeks is required to culture fibroblasts before genetic testing can occur.

Forms

1. **New York Clients-Informed consent is required.** Document on the request form or electronic order that a copy is on file. The following documents are available:

-[Informed Consent for Genetic Testing \(T576\)](#)

-[Informed Consent for Genetic Testing \(Spanish\) \(T826\)](#)

2. [Molecular Genetics: Congenital Inherited Diseases Patient Information \(T521\)](#)

3. [Viral Susceptibility, Lymphoproliferation, and Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis Patient Information](#)

Specimen Minimum Volume

Blood: 1 mL

Skin biopsy or cultured fibroblasts: See Specimen Required

Reject Due To

All specimens will be evaluated at Mayo Clinic Laboratories for test suitability.

Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Varies	Varies		

Clinical & Interpretive

Clinical Information

Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) is a ubiquitous virus, and over 90% of adults have been infected by, and now carry, the virus. While infection is often asymptomatic in children, it may cause infectious mononucleosis in older children and adults. Additionally, EBV has been associated with multiple cancer types. The majority of healthy individuals control EBV in a

latent state through the action of natural killer (NK) cells and T cells. Individuals with inborn errors of immunity may experience severe and fatal consequences of EBV infection, including severe infectious mononucleosis, lymphoproliferation, hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH), and lymphoma.

The inborn errors of immunity that contribute to susceptibility to EBV infection can follow several mechanisms. In one group, genetic variants may result in EBV-induced HLH and a lack of NK and CD8+ T-cell cytotoxicity due to issues with the cytotoxic granules. Another group is characterized by impaired activation and expansion of T cells that specifically target EBV and may be due to genetic variants in genes involved in T-cell receptor signaling, DNA metabolism and synthesis, or the costimulatory receptors of the tumor necrosis factor-receptor superfamily. In general, disease-causing variants in *SH2D1A*, *CD27*, *CD70*, and *TNFRSF9* may result in a more selective predisposition to EBV infection, while other defects may result in broader viral susceptibility.

Reference Values

An interpretive report will be provided.

Interpretation

All detected variants are evaluated according to American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics recommendations.(1) Variants are classified based on known, predicted, or possible pathogenicity and reported with interpretive comments detailing their potential or known significance.

Cautions

Clinical Correlations:

Test results should be interpreted in the context of clinical findings, family history, and other laboratory data. Misinterpretation of results may occur if the information provided is inaccurate or incomplete.

If testing was performed because of a clinically significant family history, it is often useful to first test an affected family member. Detection of a reportable variant in an affected family member would allow for more informative testing of at-risk individuals.

To discuss the availability of additional testing options or for assistance in the interpretation of these results, contact Mayo Clinic Laboratories genetic counselors at 800-533-1710.

Technical Limitations:

Next-generation sequencing may not detect all types of genomic variants. In rare cases, false-negative or false-positive results may occur. The depth of coverage may be variable for some target regions; assay performance below the minimum acceptable criteria or for failed regions will be noted. Given these limitations, negative results do not rule out the diagnosis of a genetic disorder. If a specific clinical disorder is suspected, evaluation by alternative methods can be considered.

There may be regions of genes that cannot be effectively evaluated by sequencing or deletion and duplication analysis as a result of technical limitations of the assay, including regions of homology, high guanine-cytosine (GC) content, and repetitive sequences. Confirmation of select reportable variants will be performed by alternate methodologies based on internal laboratory criteria.

This test is validated to detect 95% of deletions up to 75 base pairs (bp) and insertions up to 47 bp. Deletions-insertions (delins) of 40 or more bp, including mobile element insertions, may be less reliably detected than smaller delins.

Deletion/Duplication Analysis:

This analysis targets single and multi-exon deletions/duplications; however, in some instances, single exon resolution cannot be achieved due to isolated reduction in sequence coverage or inherent genomic complexity. Balanced structural rearrangements (such as translocations and inversions) may not be detected.

This test is not designed to detect low levels of mosaicism or to differentiate between somatic and germline variants. If there is a possibility that any detected variant is somatic, additional testing may be necessary to clarify the significance of results.

Genes may be added or removed based on updated clinical relevance. Refer to the [Targeted Genes and Methodology Details for Epstein Barr Virus \(EBV\) Susceptibility and Lymphoproliferative Disorders Gene Panel](#) for the most up to date list of genes included in this test. For detailed information regarding gene-specific performance and technical limitations, see Method Description or contact a laboratory genetic counselor.

If the patient has had an allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant or a recent non-leukoreduced blood transfusion, results may be inaccurate due to the presence of donor DNA. Call Mayo Clinic Laboratories for instructions for testing patients who have received a bone marrow transplant.

Reclassification of Variants:

Currently, it is not standard practice for the laboratory to systematically review previously classified variants on a regular basis. The laboratory encourages health care providers to contact the laboratory at any time to learn how the classification of a particular variant may have changed over time. Due to broadening genetic knowledge, it is possible that the laboratory may discover new information of relevance to the patient. Should that occur, the laboratory may issue an amended report.

Variant Evaluation:

Evaluation and categorization of variants are performed using published American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology recommendations as a guideline.⁽¹⁾ Other gene-specific guidelines may also be considered. Variants are classified based on known, predicted, or possible pathogenicity and reported with interpretive comments detailing their potential or known significance. Variants classified as benign or likely benign are not reported.

Multiple in silico evaluation tools may be used to assist in the interpretation of these results. The accuracy of predictions made by in silico evaluation tools is highly dependent upon the data available for a given gene, and periodic updates to these tools may cause predictions to change over time. Results from in silico evaluation tools should be interpreted with caution and professional clinical judgment.

Rarely, incidental or secondary findings may implicate another predisposition or presence of active disease. These findings will be carefully reviewed to determine whether they will be reported.

Clinical Reference

1. Richards S, Aziz N, Bale S, et al; ACMG Laboratory Quality Assurance Committee: Standards and guidelines for the interpretation of sequence variants: a joint consensus recommendation of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology. *Genet Med*. 2015 May;17(5):405-424
2. Tangye SG: Genetic susceptibility to EBV infection: insights from inborn errors of immunity. *Hum Genet*. 2020 Jun;139(6-7):885-901
3. Fournier B and Latour S: Immunity to EBV as revealed by immunodeficiencies. *Curr Opin Immunol*. 2021 Oct;72:107-115
4. Ravell JC, Chauvin SD, He T, Lenardo M: An update on XMEN disease. *J Clin Immunol*. 2020 Jul;40(5):671-681
5. Tangye SG, Al-Herz W, Bousfiha A, et al: Human inborn errors of immunity: 2022 update on the classification from the International Union of Immunological Societies Expert Committee. *J Clin Immunol*. 2022 Oct;42(7):1473-1507. doi: 10.1007/s10875-022-01289-3

Performance**Method Description**

Next-generation sequencing (NGS) and/or Sanger sequencing are performed to test for the presence of variants in coding regions and intron/exon boundaries of the genes analyzed, as well as some other regions that have known disease-causing variants. The human genome reference GRCh37/hg19 build was used for sequence read alignment. At least 99% of the bases are covered at a read depth over 30X. Sensitivity is estimated at above 99% for single nucleotide variants, above 94% for deletions/insertions (delins) less than 40 base pairs (bp), and above 95% for deletions up to 75 bp and insertions up to 47 bp. NGS and/or a polymerase chain reaction-based quantitative method is performed to test for the presence of deletions and duplications in the genes analyzed.

There may be regions of genes that cannot be effectively evaluated by sequencing or deletion and duplication analysis as a result of technical limitations of the assay, including regions of homology, high guanine-cytosine (GC) content, and repetitive sequences. (Unpublished Mayo method)

Refer to the [Targeted Genes and Methodology Details for Epstein Barr Virus \(EBV\) Susceptibility and Lymphoproliferative Disorders Gene Panel](#) for details regarding the targeted genes analyzed for each test and specific gene regions not routinely covered.

Confirmation of select reportable variants may be performed by alternate methodologies based on internal laboratory criteria.

Genes analyzed: *ATM, CARD11, CARMIL2, CD27, CD70, CORO1A, CTLA4, CTPS1, DEF6, GATA2, ITK, LRBA, MAGT1, PIK3CD, PRF1, PRKCD, RASGRP1, SH2D1A, STK4, STX11, STXBP2, TET2, TNFRSF9, UNC13D, and XIAP*

PDF Report

Supplemental

Day(s) Performed

Test Definition: EBLPD

Epstein Barr Virus (EBV) Susceptibility and
Lymphoproliferative Disorders Gene Panel,
Varies

Varies

Report Available

28 to 42 days

Specimen Retention Time

Whole blood: 2 weeks (if available); Extracted DNA: 3 months; Cultured fibroblasts, skin biopsy: 1 month

Performing Laboratory Location

Rochester

Fees & Codes

Fees

- Authorized users can sign in to [Test Prices](#) for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact [Customer Service](#) 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their account representative. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

Test Classification

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.

CPT Code Information

81443

88233-Tissue culture, skin, solid tissue biopsy (if appropriate)

88240-Cryopreservation (if appropriate)

LOINC® Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
EBLPD	EBV/Lymphoproliferation GenePanel	103739-9

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
619789	Test Description	62364-5
619790	Specimen	31208-2
619791	Source	31208-2
619792	Result Summary	50397-9
619793	Result	82939-0
619794	Interpretation	69047-9
619795	Additional Results	82939-0
619796	Resources	99622-3

Test Definition: EBLPD

Epstein Barr Virus (EBV) Susceptibility and
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619797	Additional Information	48767-8
619798	Method	85069-3
619799	Genes Analyzed	82939-0
619800	Disclaimer	62364-5
619801	Released By	18771-6