

Supplemental data

Summary

Figure S1. Subgroup analysis of progression free survival in ER+ gBRCAbreast cancer patients treated with PARPi in phase III trial.....	2
Figure S2. Quoron flowchart	3
Table S1: Frequency of gBRCA1 and gBRCA2 carriers in unselected breast cancer	3
Table S2. Frequency of gBRCA1 and gBRCA2 carriers by ER status in unselected breast cancer.....	6
Table S3. Frequency of gBRCA carriers in unaffected individuals	6
Table S4. Frequency of gBRCA carriers in gnomAD* exome sequencing database**	7
Table S5. Meta-analysis of gBRCA carriers in unselected breast cancer	2
Table S6. Meta-analysis of gBRCA carriers in ER+ breast cancer.....	2
Table S7. Meta-analysis of gBRCA in ER- breast cancer.....	10
Table S8. Meta-analysis of gBRCAin unaffected individuals	12
Table S9. Meta-analysis of gBRCA1 carriers in unselected breast cancer	13
Table S10. Meta-analysis of gBRCA2 carriers in unselected breast cancer	14
Table S11. Meta-analysis of gBRCA1 carriers among unaffected individuals	14
Table S12. Meta-analysis of gBRCA2 carriers in unaffected individuals	16

Figure S1. Subgroup analysis of progression-free survival in ER+ gBRCA breast cancer treated with a PARPi in a phase III trial

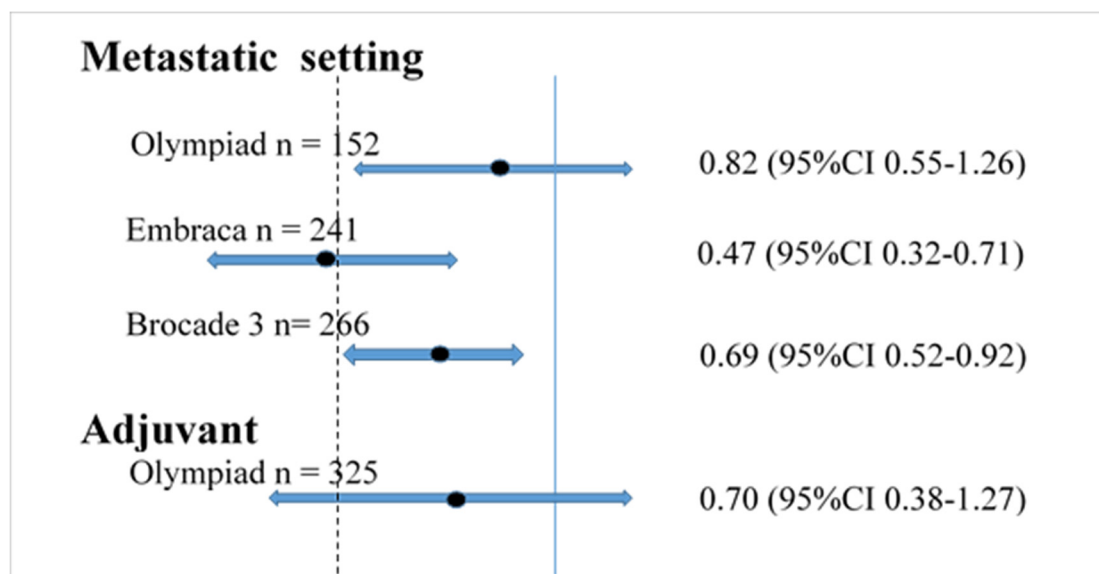
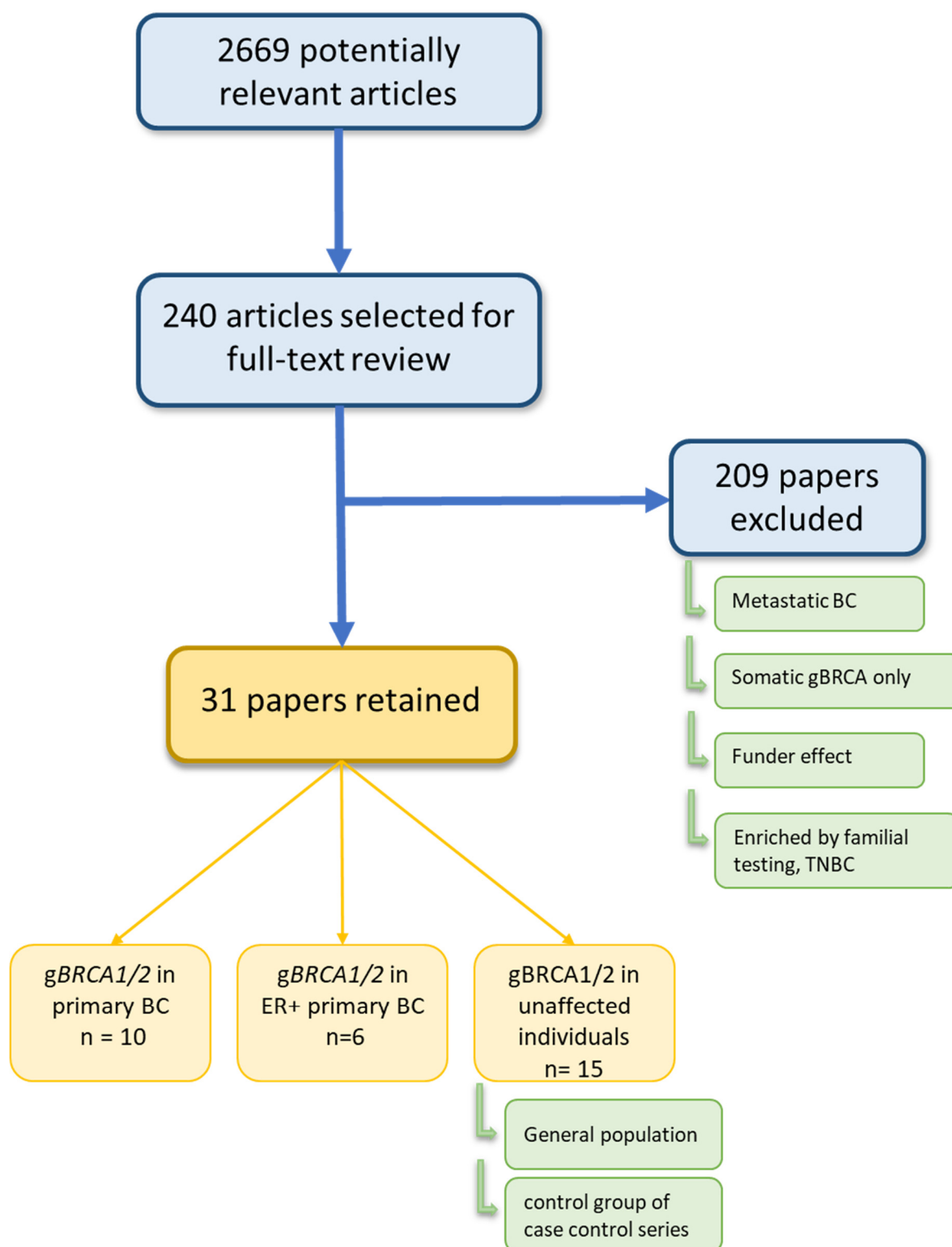


Figure S2. Quoron flowchart



BC, breast cancer

Table S1: Frequency of gBRCA1 and gBRCA2 carriers among unselected breast cancer patients

Study	Breast cancer n	BRCA1 n	BRCA2 n
Tung 2016	488	18	12
Hu 2021	32,247	275	417
Chen 2020	524	11	18
Pereira 2016*	2433	30	33
Beitsch 2019	959	2	13
Abugattas 2015	266	11	2
Li 2019	5,099	50	42
Malone 2006	1,628	52	44
Kurian 2019	18,522	536	477
Dorling 2021	48,826	515	754
Total	108,699	1,496 (46%)	1,776 (54%)

* from tumor mutation study;

1. Tung, N.; Lin, N.U.; Kidd, J.; Allen, B.A.; Singh, N.; Wenstrup, R.J.; Hartman, A.-R.; Winer, E.P.; Garber, J.E. Frequency of Germline Mutations in 25 Cancer Susceptibility Genes in a Sequential Series of Patients With Breast Cancer. *J. Clin. Oncol.* **2016**, *34*, 1460–1468.
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Pathogenic Variants in a Large, Unselected Breast Cancer Cohort. *Int. J. Cancer* **2019**, *144*, 1195–1204.

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10. Breast Cancer Association Consortium; Dorling, L.; Carvalho, S.; Allen, J.; González-Neira, A.; Luccarini, C.; Wahlström, C.; Pooley, K.A.; Parsons, M.T.; Fortuno, C.; et al. Breast Cancer Risk Genes - Association Analysis in More than 113,000 Women. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **2021**, *384*, 428–439.

Table S2. Frequency of gBRCA1 and gBRCA2 carriers by ER status among unselected breast cancer patients

Study	Country/ Ethnicities	ER+ *	BRCA1/ ER+ n	BRCA2/ ER+ n	ER-	BRCA1/ ER- n	BRCA2/ ER- n
Tung 2016	United States: Boston, MA / 7.8% Ashkenazi Jewish 81.4% non-Ashkenazi white	364	5	11	124	13	1
Hu 2021	United States: 4% Asian, 12.3% Non-Hispanic black, 3.2% Hispanic, 78.9% Non-Hispanic white, 1.7% Other	18,428	73	201	3805	114	82
Chen 2020	South China	363	4	15	139	7	1
Li 2019	Sweden : Stockholm	3637	17	30	643	30	7
Kurian 2019	United States: California and Georgia	11642	227	365	7060	309	112
Dorling 2021	16 European countries, 5 Asian countries, 3 American countries 2 Oceania countries	<u>30466</u>	120	446	7766	269	149
TOTAL		66680	457	1085	20190	761	368

* including ER+PR- and ER+HER2+++ tumors;

Table S3. Frequency of gBRCA carriers among unaffected individuals

Type of study	Type of analysis	n	BRCA1	BRCA2	Reference
Genome-wide population					
	exome	50,726	95 (36%)	172 (64%)	Manickam 2018
	exome	30,223	86 (39%)	131 (61%)	Abul-Husn 2020
Bio bank data					
	exome and whole genome	125,747	332 (43%)	447 (57%)	gnomAD Karczewski2020
Case-control					
	large panel	32,544	37(32%)	78 (68%)	Hu2020 (CARRIERS)
	large panel	50,703	58 (30%)	135 (70%)	Dorling 2021
Total		238,973 (1/173)	550 (40%) (1/434)	828 (60%) (1/288)	

*<https://gnomad.broadinstitute.org>;

Table S4. Frequency of gBRCA carriers in gnomAD* exome sequencing database**

	Count		BRCA ratio		Prevalence			BRCA type prevalence difference
	BRCA1	BRCA2	BRCA1	BRCA2	BRCA1/2	BRCA1	BRCA2	P value***
Complete cohort (n=125,747)								
	332	447	43%	57%	0.62%	0.26%	0.36%	2*10-5
Female cohort (n=57,786)								
	152	219	41%	59%	0.64%	0.26%	0.38%	3*10-4
Male cohort (n=67,21961)								
	180	228	44%	56%	0.60%	0.26%	0.34%	1*10-2

*v2.1.12; **using ClinVar August 2021. This database contains 7268 constitutive samples of individuals with cancer (5.7% of total, 3332 males and 3936 females). ***μFisher's exact test

References

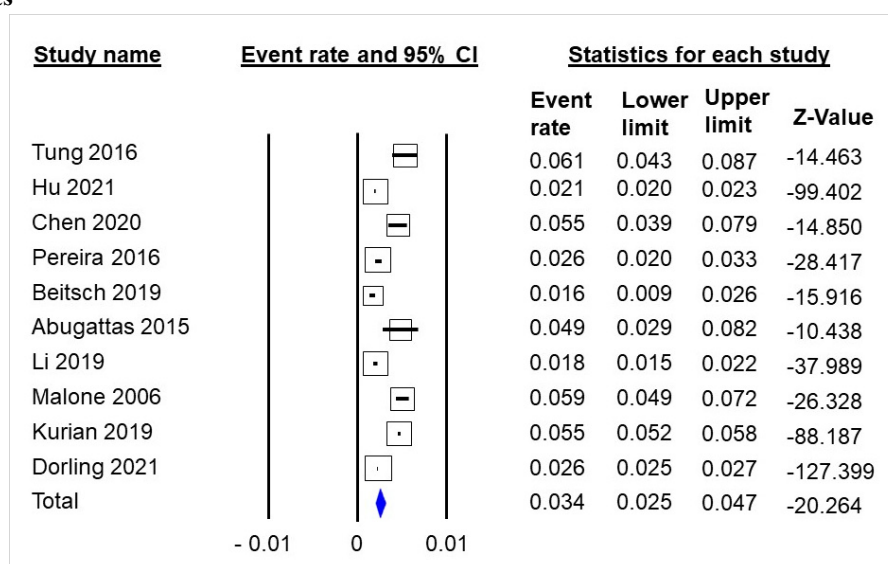
1. Landrum, M.J.; Lee, J.M.; Benson, M.; Brown, G.R.; Chao, C.; Chitipiralla, S.; Gu, B.; Hart, J.; Hoffman, D.; Jang, W.; et al. ClinVar: Improving Access to Variant Interpretations and Supporting Evidence. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **2018**, *46*, D1062–D1067.
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Table S5. Meta-analysis of gBRCA carriers among unselected breast cancer patients

Data

	Study Name	Events	Sample size	Event rate	Logitevent rate	Std Err
1	Tung 2016	30	488	0.061	-2.726	0.188
2	Hu 2021	692	32247	0.021	-3.820	0.038
3	Chen 2020	29	524	0.055	-2.837	0.191
4	Pereira 2016	63	2433	0.026	-3.628	0.128
5	Beitsch 2019	15	959	0.016	-4.142	0.260
6	Abugattas 2015	13	266	0.049	-2.968	0.284
7	Li 2019	92	5099	0.018	-3.997	0.105
8	Malone 2006	96	1628	0.059	-2.770	0.105
9	Kurian 2019	1013	18522	0.055	-2.850	0.032
10	Dorling 2021	1269	48826	0.026	-3.624	0.028

Results



Heterogeneity analysis:

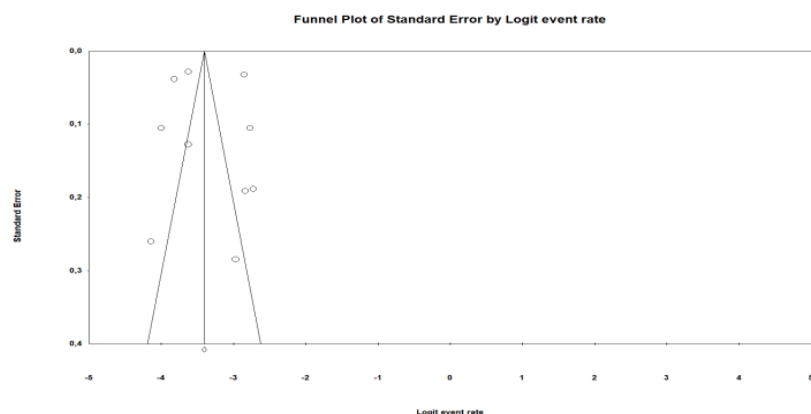
I2 statistic (%)= 94.7, Phet =0.000 (I2>40% p<0.05) → heterogeneity → random-effects model

Forest plot: gBRCA=3.4%, 95% CI 2.5-4.7

Selection Bias

			Random	
N studies	Eggers Test	Duval &Tweedie (DT) Method	DT Event rate	DT event rate IC 95%
10	0.88	0	0.034	0.025 – 0.047

Funnel plot log gBRCA



Results based on 10 studies retained (open circles). No additional studies identified by “trim and fill” (Egger et al, 1997; Duval & Tweedie, 2000). Egger’s test does not show publication bias ($p=0.88$).

Table S6. Meta-analysis of gBRCA carriers among ER+ breast cancer patients

Data

	Study Name	Events	Sample size	Event rate	Logitevent rate	Std Err
1	Tung 2016	16	364	0.044	-3.080	0.256
2	Hu 2021	274	18428	0.015	-4.194	0.061
3	Chen 2020	19	363	0.052	-2.896	0.236
4	Pereira 2016	28	1780	0.016	-4.136	0.190
5	Li 2019	47	3637	0.013	-4.336	0.147
6	Kurian 2019	592	11642	0.051	-2.927	0.042
7	Dorling 2021	566	30466	0.019	-3.967	0.042

Results

<u>Study name</u>	<u>Event rate and 95% CI</u>	<u>Statistics for each study</u>			
		Event rate	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value
Tung 2016		0.044	0.027	0.071	-12.045
Hu 2021		0.015	0.013	0.017	-68.897
Chen 2020		0.052	0.034	0.081	-12.897
Pereira 2016		0.016	0.011	0.023	-21.714
Li 2019		0.013	0.010	0.017	-29.532
Kurian 2019		0.051	0.047	0.055	-69.375
Dorling 2021		0.019	0.017	0.020	-93.498
Total		0.025	0.015	0.041	-14.004

Heterogeneity analysis:

I^2 statistic (%) = 98.7, $P_{het} = 0.000$ ($I^2 > 40\%$ $p < 0.05$) → heterogeneity → random-effects model

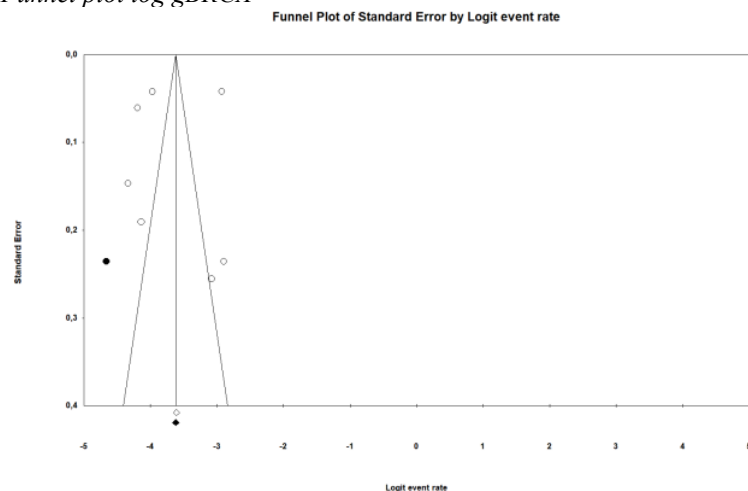
Forest plot:

gBRCA = 2.5%, 95% CI 1.5-4.1

Selection Bias

			Adjusted value : Random	
N studies	Eggers Test	Duval & Tweedie (DT) Method	DT Event rate	DT event rate IC 95%
7	0.77	1	0.022	0.014 – 0.036

Funnel plot log gBRCA



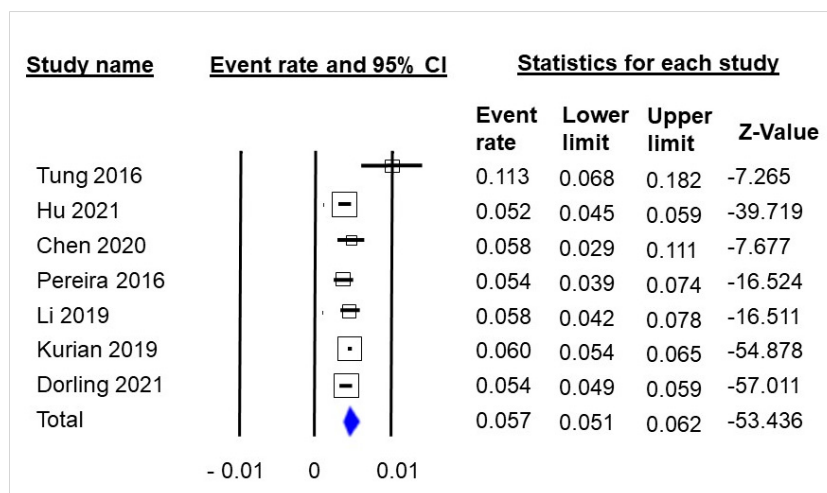
Results based on 7 studies retained (open circles). 1 additional study identified by “trim and fill” analysis (Egger et al, 1997; Duval & Tweedie, 2000). Egger’s test does not show publication bias ($p=0.77$).

Table S7. Meta-analysis of gBRCA carriers among ER- breast cancer patients

Data

	Study Name	Events	Sample size	Event rate	Logitevent rate	Std Err
1	Tung 2016	14	124	0.113	-2.061	0.284
2	Hu 2021	196	3805	0.052	-2.913	0.073
3	Chen 2020	8	139	0.058	-2.796	0.364
4	Pereira 2016	35	653	0.054	-2.871	0.174
5	Li 2019	37	643	0.058	-2.796	0.169
6	Kurian 2019	421	7060	0.060	-2.758	0.050
7	Dorling 2021	418	7766	0.054	-2.867	0.050

Results



Heterogeneity analysis:

I^2 statistic (%) = 46.6, $P_{het} = 0.0810 \rightarrow$ heterogeneity \rightarrow random-effects model

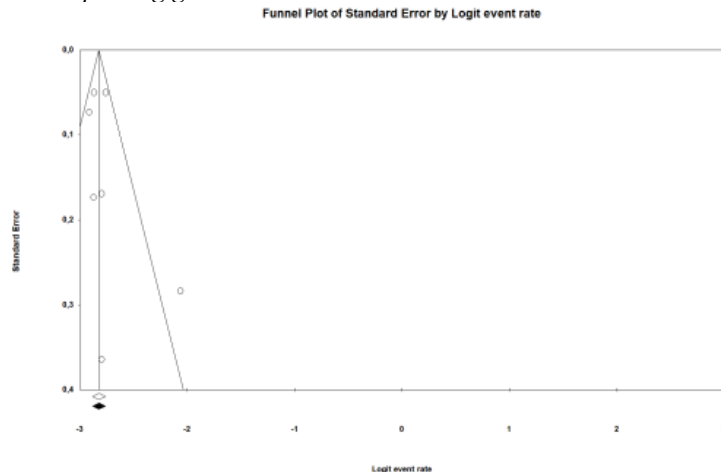
Forest plot:

gBRCA = 5.7%, 95% CI 5.1-6.2

Selection Bias

Adjusted value : Random				
N studies	Eggers Test	Duval & Tweedie (DT) Method	DT Event rate	DT event rate IC 95%
7	0.43	0	0.057	0.051 – 0.062

Funnel plot log gBRCA



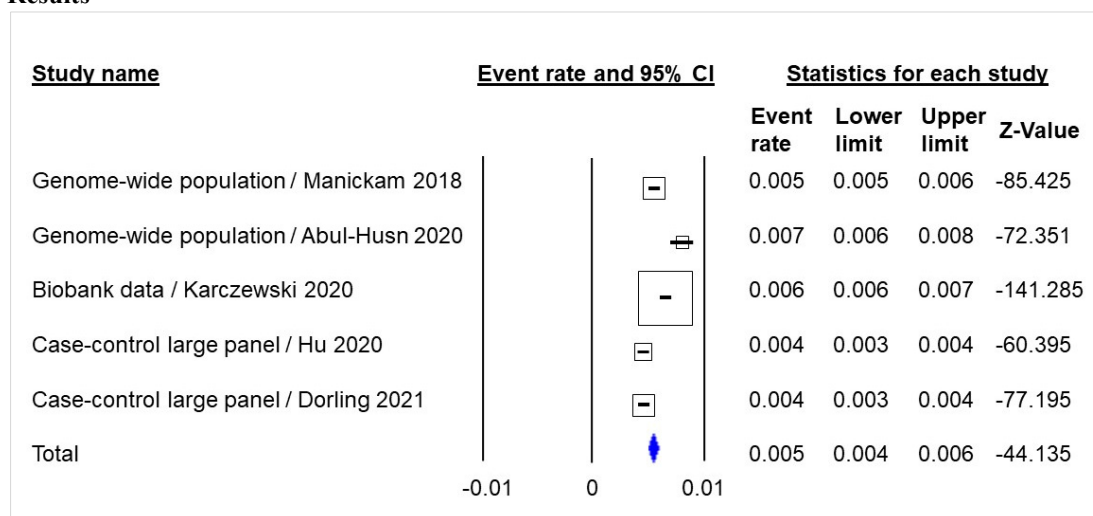
Results based on 7 studies retained (open circles). 1 additional study identified by “trim and fill” analysis (Egger et al, 1997; Duval & Tweedie, 2000). Egger’s test does not show publication bias ($p=0.43$).

Table S8. Meta-analysis of gBRCA carriers among unaffected individuals

Data

	Study Name	Events	Sample size	Event rate	Logitevent rate	Std Err
1	Genome-wide population / Manickam	267	50726	0.005	-5.242	0.061
2	Genome-wide population / Abul-Husn	217	30223	0.007	-4.929	0.068
3	Bio bank data / Karczewski 2020	779	125747	0.006	-5.078	0.036
4	Case-control large panel / Hu 2021	115	32544	0.004	-5.642	0.093
5	Case-control large panel / Dorling 2021	193	50703	0.004	-5.567	0.072

Results



Heterogeneity analysis:

I^2 statistic (%) = 94.7, $P_{het} = 0.000 \rightarrow$ heterogeneity \rightarrow random-effects model

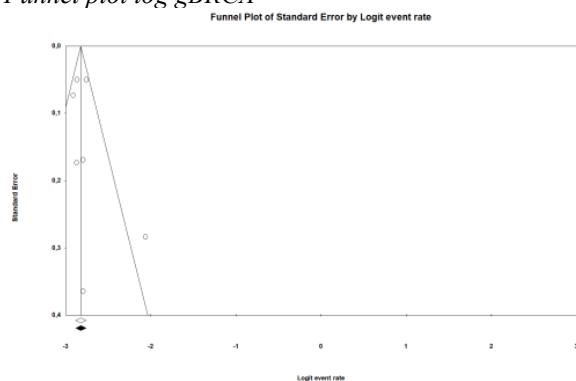
Forest plot:

gBRCA=0.5%, 95% CI 0.4-0.6

Selection Bias

			Adjusted value : Random	
N studies	Eggers Test	Duval & Tweedie (DT) Method	DT Event rate	DT event rate IC 95%
5	0.23	0	0.005	0.004 – 0.006

Funnel plot log gBRCA



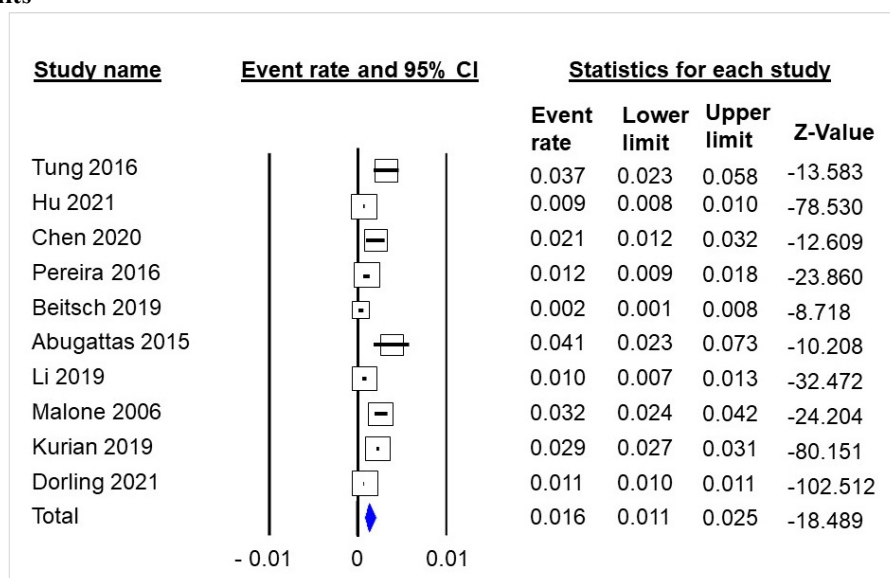
Results based on 5 studies or databases retained (open circles). No additional study identified by “trim and fill” analysis (Egger et al, 1997; Duval & Tweedie, 2000). Egger’s test does not show publication bias ($p=0.23$).

Table S9. Meta-analysis of gBRCA1 carriers among unselected breast cancer patients

Data

	Study Name	Events	Sample size	Event rate	Logitevent rate	Std Err
1	Tung 2016	18	488	0.037	-3.262	0.240
2	Hu 2021	275	32247	0.009	-4.756	0.061
3	Chen 2020	11	524	0.021	-3.842	0.305
4	Pereira 2016	30	2433	0.012	-4.383	0.184
5	Beitsch 2019	2	959	0.002	-6.171	0.708
6	Abugattas 2015	11	266	0.041	-3.143	0.308
7	Li 2019	50	5099	0.010	-4.615	0.142
8	Malone 2006	52	1628	0.032	-3.411	0.141
9	Kurian 2019	536	18522	0.029	-3.513	0.044
10	Dorling 2021	515	48826	0.011	-4.541	0.044

Results



Heterogeneity analysis:

I^2 statistic (%)= 98, P_{het} 0.000 ($I^2 > 40\%$ $p < 0.05$) → heterogeneity → random-effects model

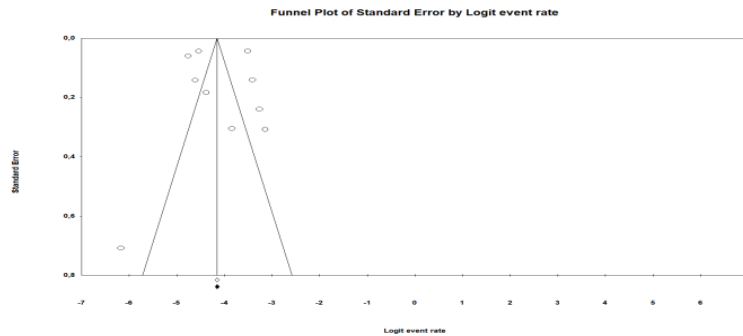
Forest plot:

gBRCA1=1.66%, 95% CI 1.08-2.54

Selection Bias

N studies	Eggers Test	Duval & Tweedie (DT) Method	Random	
			DT Event rate	DT event rate IC 95%
10	0.92	0	0.0166	0.0108 – 0.0254

Funnel plot log gBRCA1



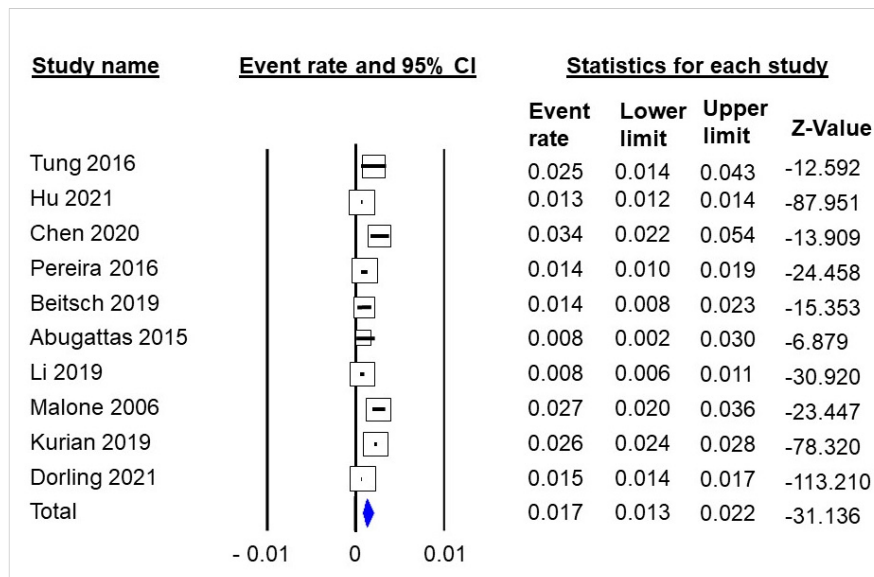
Results based on 10 studies retained (open circles). No additional study identified by “trim and fill” analysis (Egger et al, 1997; Duval & Tweedie, 2000). Egger’s test does not show publication bias ($p=0.92$).

Table S10. Meta-analysis of gBRCA2 carriers among unselected breast cancer patients

Data

	Study Name	Events	Sample size	Event rate	Logitevent rate	Std Err
1	Tung 2016	12	488	0.025	-3.681	0.292
2	Hu 2021	417	32247	0.013	-4.335	0.049
3	Chen 2020	18	524	0.034	-3.336	0.240
4	Pereira 2016	33	2433	0.014	-4.287	0.175
5	Beitsch 2019	13	959	0.014	-4.287	0.279
6	Abugattas 2015	2	266	0.008	-4.883	0.710
7	Li 2019	42	5099	0.008	-4.791	0.155
8	Malone 2006	44	1628	0.027	-3.584	0.153
9	Kurian 2019	477	18522	0.026	-3.633	0.046
10	Dorling 2021	754	48826	0.015	-4.155	0.037

Results:



Heterogeneity analysis:

I^2 statistic (%) = 94.7, $P_{het}=0.000$ ($I^2>40\%$ $p<0.05$)) \rightarrow heterogeneity \rightarrow random-effects model

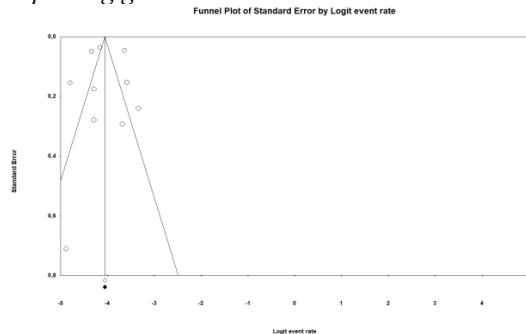
Forest plot:

gBRCA2=1.71%, 95% CI 1.33-2.2

Selection Bias

			Random	
N studies	Eggers Test	Duval & Tweedie (DT) Method	DT Event rate	DT event rate IC 95%
10	0.99	0	0.017	0.0133 – 0.022

Funnel plot log gBRCA2



Results based on 10 studies retained (open circles). No additional study identified by “trim and fill” analysis (Egger et al, 1997; Duval & Tweedie, 2000). Egger’s test does not show publication bias ($p=0.99$).

Table S11. Meta-analysis of gBRCA1 carriers among unaffected individuals

Data						
	Study Name	Events	Sample size	Event rate	Logit event rate	Std Err
1	Genome-wide population exome 1	95	50726	0.002	-6.278	0.103
2	Genome-wide population exome 2	86	30223	0.003	-5.859	0.108
3	Bio bank data exome and whole genome	332	125747	0.003	-5.934	0.055
4	Case-control large panel 1	37	32544	0.001	-6.778	0.164
5	Case-control large panel 2	58	50703	0.001	-6.772	0.131

Results

Study name	Event rate and 95% CI	Statistics for each study			
		Event rate	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value
Genome-wide population / Manickam 2018		0.002	0.002	0.002	-61.137
Genome-wide population / Abul-Husn 2020		0.003	0.002	0.004	-54.258
Biobank data / Karczewski 2020		0.003	0.002	0.003	-107.984
Case-control large panel / Hu 2020		0.001	0.001	0.002	-41.207
Case-control large panel / Dorling 2021		0.001	0.001	0.001	-51.546
Total		0.002	0.001	0.003	-35.571

Heterogeneity analysis:

I^2 statistic =93%, p value 0.000 ($I^2 > 40\%$ $p < 0.05$) → heterogeneity → random-effects model

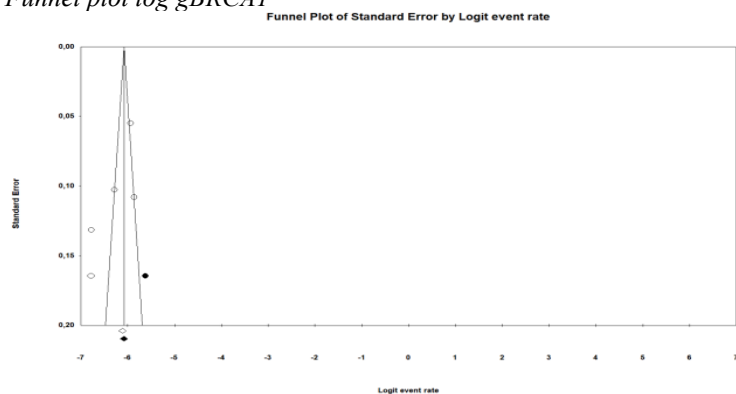
Forest plot:

gBRCA1=0.182%, 95% CI 0.128-0.257

Selection Bias

N studies	Eggers Test	Duval & Tweedie (DT) Method	Random	
			DT Event rate	DT event rate IC 95%
5	0.22	0	0.00202	0.00147–0.00278

Funnel plot log gBRCA1



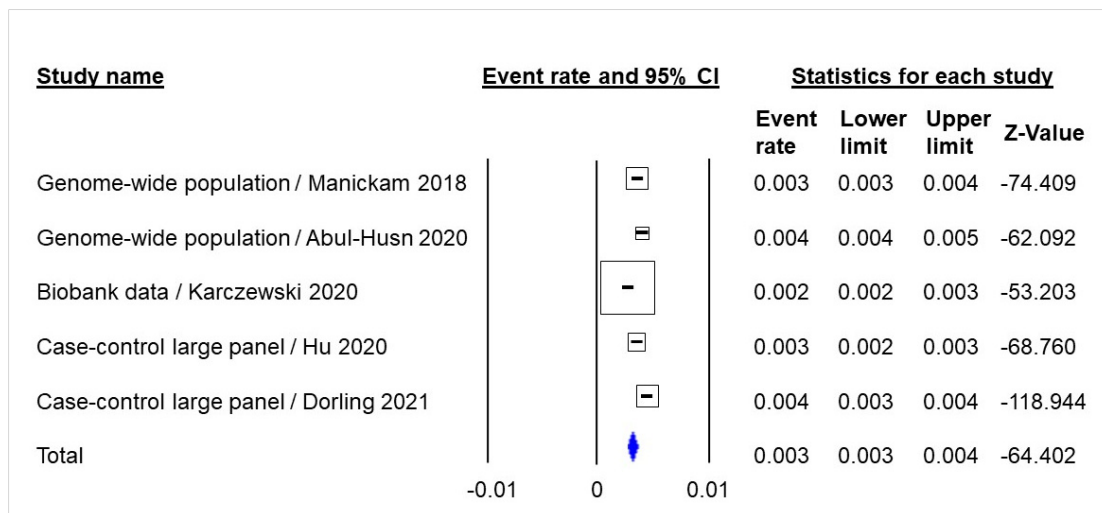
Results based on 5 studies or databases retained (open circles). 1 additional study identified by “trim and fill” analysis (Egger et al, 1997; Duval & Tweedie, 2000). Egger’s test does not show publication bias ($p=0.22$).

Table S12. Meta-analysis of gBRCA2 carriers among unaffected individuals

Data

	Study Name	Events	Sample size	Event rate	Logit event rate	Std Err
1	Genome-wide population exome 1	172	50726	0.003	-5.683	0.076
2	Genome-wide population exome 2	131	30223	0.004	-5.437	0.088
3	Bio bank data exome and whole genome	447	125747	0.004	-5.636	0.047
4	Case-control large panel 1	78	32544	0.002	-6.031	0.113
5	Case-control large panel 2	135	50703	0.003	-5.926	0.086

Results



Heterogeneity analysis:

I^2 statistic =84.7%, p value 0.000 ($I^2 > 40\%$ $p < 0.05$) → heterogeneity → random-effects model

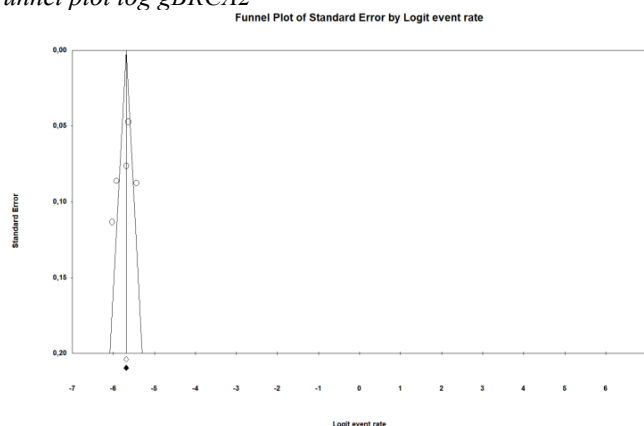
Forest plot:

gBRCA2=0.323%, 95% CI 0.271-0.384

Selection Bias

			Random	
N studies	Eggers Test	Duval &Tweedie (DT) Method	DT Event rate	DT event rate IC 95%
5	0.42	0	0.00323	0.00271-0.00384

Funnel plot log gBRCA2



Results based on 5 studies or databases retained (open circles). No additional study identified by “trim and fill” analysis (Egger et al, 1997; Duval&Tweedie,2000). Egger test do not show publication bias publication bias ($p=0.42$).