Most cases of breast cancer occur by chance. However, breast cancer can occur more often than usual in some families because of their genetic make-up. This type of breast cancer is called hereditary breast cancer. In these cases, a mutated gene is passed from parent to child. This mutated gene increases the risk of developing breast cancer.

About 5 to 10 percent of all breast cancers in the U.S. are thought to be hereditary. Hereditary breast cancer occurs more often in younger women and men and can be more aggressive than other types of breast cancer. Women with inherited breast cancer genes also have increased risk for developing other cancers, particularly ovarian cancer.

Two gene mutations commonly associated with hereditary breast cancer are mutations in BRCA1 (Breast Cancer gene one) and BRCA2 (Breast Cancer gene two). But BRCA mutations account for only 20 to 25 percent of all hereditary breast cancers. There are many other inherited gene mutations that may increase the risk of developing breast cancer. Some of these are known and include mutations in the PALB2, CHEK2, ATM and TP53 genes. But many are yet to be discovered.

Identifying other inherited gene mutations is an important step in helping women and men understand their individual risk, and empowering them to take preventive or protective measures.

Our Research Investment
1982—2019

More than $36 million in over 100 research grants and more than 25 clinical trials focused on hereditary breast cancer.

What We’re Investigating

- Identifying the cellular factors that affect why some women with a BRCA mutation develop breast cancer and others do not
- Using cutting edge genomic technology to identify new genes linked to inherited breast cancer
- Testing whether the abnormal function of specific breast cells can be targeted to prevent breast cancer in women with inherited genes mutations like BRCA

What We’ve Learned from Komen-funded research

- Mutations in a gene called RECQL are associated with inherited breast cancer and may increase risk by as much as 50 percent, depending on the mutation.
- An inherited mutation in the PALB2 gene may increase the risk of breast cancer by 30 to 60 percent.
- Including a family history of other cancers, such as prostate and pancreas, may help improve breast cancer risk prediction tools like BRCAPRO.

Read how Komen Scholar Dr. William Foulkes and collaborators identified a new inherited breast cancer risk gene, RECQL, in Komen’s Stories of Discovery series.
http://sgk.mn/1Q0qFg6

Learn more about hereditary breast cancer.
http://sgk.mn/1ScS5KM

Learn about your risk of breast cancer

More Komen-funded Research Stories

Get Involved & Support Komen Research

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