Helix Comprehensive Lipidemia Panel

Item	Description
Test Name	Helix Comprehensive Lipidemia Panel
Test Type	Cardio
Catalog Number	CLPD1
Procedure Code	H01225-2 (Helix)
Test Description	This panel evaluates 27 genes associated with hereditary lipidemia.
Genes Tested	*ABCA1, ABCG5, ABCG8, ALMS1, ANGPTL3, APOA1, APOA5, APOB, APOC2, CETP, CREB3L3, CYP27A1, GPD1, GPIHBP1, LCAT, LDLR, LDRAP1, LIPA, LIPG, LMF1, LPL, LRP6, MTTP, PCSK9, PNPLA2, PPARG, SAR1B*
Genetics Information	This test utilizes next-generation sequencing to detect single nucleotide variants, insertions and deletions up to 20 bp, and copy number variants in genes associated with a variety of hereditary lipidemia conditions.
Indications For Testing	A relevant personal and/or family history suggestive of hereditary lipidemia.
Clinical Descriptions	Hereditary lipidemias encompass several genetic disorders affecting lipid metabolism. If left untreated, these conditions lead to premature cardiovascular disease and/or cardiovascular complications. Early detection of hereditary lipidemias allows modification of lifestyle and clinical management, which can prevent or delay these complications.
Conditions	Abetalipoproteinemia Apolipoprotein A-I (apo A-I) deficiency Cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis Chylomicron retention disease (CMRD)/Anderson disease Familial chylomicronemia syndrome (FCS) Familial hypercholesterolemia (FH) Familial hypertriglyceridemia Familial hypobetalipoproteinemia LCAT deficiency/Fish-eye disease/Norum disease Lysosomal acid lipase (LAL) deficiency Neutral lipid storage disease with myopathy (NLSDM) Sitosterolemia Tangier Disease Transient infantile hypertriglyceridemia Hyperalphalipoproteinemia
Interpretation	All detected variants are evaluated according to American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics recommendations. Variants are classified based on known, predicted, or possible pathogenicity and reported with interpretive comments detailing their potential or known significance.
Reclassification Of Variants	Helix reviews variant classifications annually when they arise in routine processes and upon request from providers. The timing of re-review depends on clinical risk. Providers can request a variant re-review by contacting Helix Customer Support. If a classification by Helix is updated, Helix identifies affected past patients and issues revised reports. Updated results are communicated to providers prior to results being uploaded to the EHR, and patients are notified through the EHR patient portal.

Item	Description
Variant Evaluation	Variant classification is performed using the guidelines set forth by the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology, with modifications as suggested by domain specific Expert Panels of the Clinical genome Resource (ClinGen) when available. Variant pathogenicity is categorized as benign, likely benign, variant of uncertain significance (VUS), likely pathogenic, or pathogenic.
Turnaround Time - Standard	Typically 7 to 21 days
Turnaround Time - Requery (SOQO®)	Typically ≤ 5 days
Available In NY State	Yes
Test Classification	This test was developed, and its performance characteristics determined, by Helix, Inc. in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. This test has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.
Performing Laboratory Information	CLIA Laboratory Number: 05D2117342 Laboratory Hours of Operation: Monday-Saturday (7AM-10:30PM PST) Address: 10170 Sorrento Valley Road, Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92121 Helix Customer Service: (844) 211-2070 Email: support@helix.com
Regulatory Information	CLIA Complexity: High Test Classification: Non-Waived/ Laboratory Developed Test
CLIA Category	Chemistry / Routine Chemistry

Methods & Limitations for Helix Comprehensive Lipidemia Panel

Extracted DNA is enriched for targeted regions and then sequenced using the Helix Exome+ (R) assay on an Illumina DNA sequencing system. Data is then aligned to a modified version of GRCh38 and all genes are analyzed using the MANE transcript and MANE Plus Clinical transcript, when available. Small variant calling is completed using a customized version of Sentieon's DNAseq software, augmented by a proprietary small variant caller for difficult variants. Copy number variants (CNVs) are then called using a proprietary bioinformatics pipeline based on depth analysis with a comparison to similarly sequenced samples. Interpretation is based upon guidelines published by the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) and the Association for Molecular Pathology (AMP) or their modification by ClinGen Variant Curation Expert Panels when available. Interpretation is limited to the transcripts indicated on the report, +/- 10 bp into intronic regions, except as noted below. Helix variant classifications include pathogenic, likely pathogenic, variant of uncertain significance (VUS), likely benign, and benign. Variants classified as pathogenic, likely pathogenic, or VUS are included in the report. All reported variants (except for VUSs with limited evidence of pathogenicity) are confirmed through secondary manual inspection of DNA sequence data or orthogonal testing. Benign and likely benign variants are not reported but are available upon request. Risk estimations and management guidelines included in this report are based on analysis of primary literature and recommendations of applicable professional societies, and should be regarded as approximations.

Based on validation studies, this assay delivers > 99% sensitivity and specificity for single nucleotide variants and insertions and deletions (indels) up to 20 bp. Larger indels and complex variants are also reported but sensitivity may be reduced. Based on validation studies, this assay delivers > 99% sensitivity to multi-exon CNVs and > 90% sensitivity to single-exon CNVs. This test may not detect variants in challenging regions (such as short tandem repeats, homopolymer runs, and segment duplications), sub-exonic CNVs, chromosomal aneuploidy, or variants in the presence of mosaicism. Phasing will be attempted and reported, when possible. Structural rearrangements such as inversions, translocations, and gene conversions are not tested in this assay unless explicitly indicated. Additionally, deep intronic, promoter, and enhancer regions may not be covered. It is important to note that this assay cannot detect all variants known to increase disease risk, and that a negative result does not guarantee that the tested individual does not carry a rare, undetectable variant in genes analyzed. Any potential incidental findings outside of these genes and conditions will not be identified, nor reported. The results of a genetic test may be influenced by various factors, including bone marrow transplantation, blood transfusions, or in rare cases, hematolymphoid neoplasms.

Gene Specific Notes:
ABCA1: Evaluation of exon 40 will not be performed. SAR1B: Sensitivity in exon 4 may be reduced.

Disclaimer:
This test was developed and validated by Helix, Inc. This test has not been cleared or approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The Helix laboratory is accredited by the College of American Pathologists (CAP) and certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA #: 05D2117342) to perform high-complexity clinical tests. This test is used for clinical purposes. It should not be regarded as investigational or for research.

Targeted Genes & Methodology for Helix Comprehensive Lipidemia Panel

The following applies to the Helix Comprehensive Lipidemia Panel. Testing is performed to evaluate for the presence of variants in coding regions and extending to +/- 10 base pairs of adjacent intronic sequences on either side of the coding exons of the genes analyzed. In addition, the analysis will cover select non-coding variants, as listed below. Next-generation sequencing is performed to test for the presence of small variants and copy number variants in the genes analyzed. Confirmation of select reportable variants may be performed by alternate methodologies based on internal laboratory criteria.

This list is current from June 2025 to the present. This document is intended to highlight additional evaluations for variants of high clinical interest as well as technical limitations. For questions regarding genes, reference transcripts, or specific regions covered, contact Helix Customer Service at (844) 211-2070.

Genomic Build: GRCh38
Catalog Number: CLPD1

Gene	Transcript	Additional Evaluations	Technical Limitations
ABCA1	NM_005502.4	–	Analysis for exon 40 will not be performed
ABCG5	NM_022436.3	–	–
ABCG8	NM_022437.3	–	–
ALMS1	NM_001378454.1	–	–
ANGPTL3	NM_014495.4	–	–
APOA1	NM_000039.3	–	–
APOA5	NM_001371904.1	–	–
APOB	NM_000384.3	–	–
APOC2	NM_000483.5	–	–
CETP	NM_000078.3	–	–
CREB3L3	NM_032607.3	–	–
CYP27A1	NM_000784.4	–	–
GPD1	NM_005276.4	–	–
GPIHBP1	NM_178172.6	–	–
LCAT	NM_000229.2	–	–
LDLR	NM_000527.5	–	–
LDLRAP1	NM_015627.3	–	–
LIPA	NM_000235.4	–	–
LIPG	NM_006033.4	–	–
LMF1	NM_022773.4	–	–
LPL	NM_000237.3	–	–
LRP6	NM_002336.3	–	–

Gene	Transcript	Additional Evaluations	Technical Limitations
MTTP	NM_001386140.1	–	–
PCSK9	NM_174936.4	–	–
PNPLA2	NM_020376.4	–	–
PPARG	NM_138711.6	–	–
SAR1B	NM_016103.4	–	Sensitivity in SAR1B exon 4 may be reduced