Supplementary data:

Identification of novel intronic *BRCA1* variants of uncertain significance in a Thai hereditary breast cancer family

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Table 1. Oligodeoxyribonucleotide primers used for PCR amplification of *BRCA1* exon–intron 7 boundary sequences.

Primers	Nucleotide position	Primer sequence (5′–3′)	Annealing temperature (°C)	Size of product (bp)
Fw	24381	GAGCATACATAGGGTTTCTC	56	440
Rv 1	24801	GGTTTCATCATGTTGGCCAG		
Fw	24381	GAGCATACATAGGGTTTCTC	60	510
Rv 2	24869	CAAATTGCTGGGATTACAGGTG		
Fw 1	24555	GGGCTACAGAAACCGTGCC	58	260
Rv 1	24801	GGTTTCATCATGTTGGCCAG		
Fw 1	24555	GGGCTACAGAAACCGTGCC	60	337
Rv 2	24869	CAAATTGCTGGGATTACAGGTG		
Fw 2	24591	TGAACCCGAAAATCCTTCCTTG	58	230
Rv 1	24801	GGTTTCATCATGTTGGCCAG		

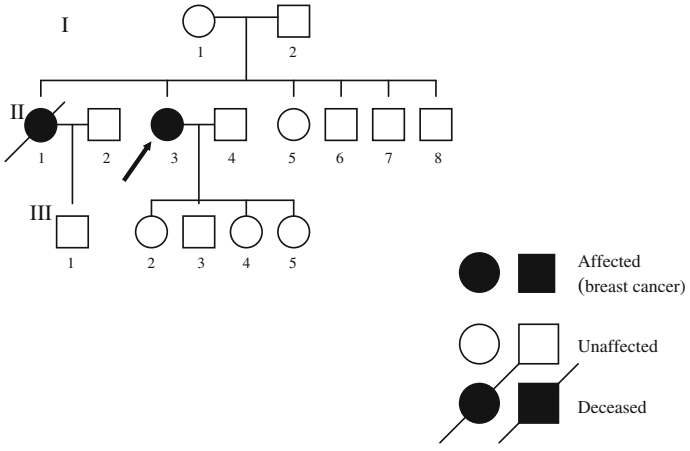

Figure 1. Pedigree of Thai breast cancer family. Circle and square denote female and male individuals, respectively, while the slash indicate the deceased. Blackened shapes are affected individuals, and the proband (II-3) is designated with a left arrow with breast cancer at the age of 56. Individual II-1 developed breast cancer at age 56 and died at the age of 58. The proband's daughter (III-2) is a healthy female.

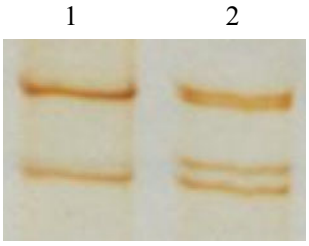

Figure 2. PCR-SSCP products of the exon–intron 7 boundary sequences with silver staining. A shift band was observed from the patient carrying genetic variants in the *BRCA1* intron 7 (lane 2). Lane 1, normal healthy volunteer.