

MEDICAL UPDATE LETTER FOR DONOR #10916 (MENDOZA) - 2026-06-17

Donor 10916 (Mendoza) was recently reported to be a carrier of a variant in the CFTR gene, with is associated with CFTR-related conditions including classic cystic fibrosis. This condition was included on his prior carrier screening, but testing was updated to include information on the common 5T variant. This letter is intended for all recipients and facilities who have utilized vials from Donor 10916 to make them aware and provide follow-up suggestions.

To Whom it May Concern,

We are writing to provide a medical update regarding Donor #10916 (Mendoza).

Donor 10916 (Mendoza) recently completed updated genetic testing and was found to be a carrier of the TG[12]T[5] allele in the CFTR gene. A copy of Donor 10916 (Mendoza)'s genetic report is attached.

Genetic Results:

Donor 10916 (Mendoza) is heterozygous (one copy) for a risk allele in the CFTR gene, specifically c.1210-11T>G. The c.1210-11T>G is more commonly noted as TG[12]T[5].

Carriers of the TG[12]T[5] variant in CFTR, like donor 10916 (Mendoza), are not expected to exhibit symptoms.

The *CFTR* gene is associated with autosomal recessive CFTR-related conditions, which range in presentation and severity. Classic cystic fibrosis is a severe condition that leads to damage of the respiratory and digestive tracts, due to buildup of thick sticky mucus. This complex disease primarily manifests as chronic lung infections, pancreatic insufficiency, and elevated sweat electrolyte levels. Milder CFTR-related conditions caused by partial CFTR protein dysfunction typically present as isolated symptoms like male infertility, chronic pancreatitis, or recurrent bronchiectasis.

Affected individuals inherit two mutations in the CFTR gene, one from the egg source and one from the sperm source. When the TG[12]T[5] variant is co-inherited with a severe variant in the CFTR gene, the clinical risk is highly variable. Due to incomplete or reduced penetrance of the TG[12]T[5] variant, many individuals do not develop clinical symptoms, remaining healthy. Some affected individuals present with CFTR-related conditions, including male factor infertility due to congenital absence of the vas deferens. The overall risk of developing classic cystic fibrosis is low.

Interpretation:

All children/embryos resulting from donor 10916 (Mendoza) have a 50% chance to have inherited the TG[12]T[5] allele. Children/embryos who inherit one copy of the mutation would be asymptomatic carriers, just like donor.

Next Steps for Families who have Utilized the Donor:

Please share this letter and the attached report with your doctors. The egg source of any embryos/children resulting from 10916 (Mendoza) may consider carrier screening for mutations in the CFTR gene.

- If the egg source of any child/embryo is also a carrier of a mutation in the CFTR gene, there is a ¼ (25%) chance that each resulting child/embryo will inherit *both* mutations.

If the egg source of any child/embryo screens negative for mutations in the CFTR gene, the risk to have a child

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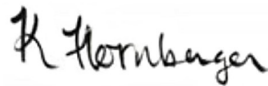
affected with CFTR-related conditions is significantly reduced.

Do not hesitate to reach out if questions arise or if clarification would be helpful. You are welcome to schedule a phone consultation with one of Seattle Sperm Bank's certified genetic counselors if you would like to discuss this information over the phone.

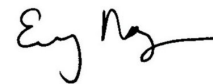
In partnership,



Olivia Hess, MS, CGC
Certified Genetic Counselor
Seattle Sperm Bank
(206) 588-1484
Genetics@SeattleSpermBank.com



Katherine Hornberger, MS, CGC
Certified Genetic Counselor
Seattle Sperm Bank
(206) 588-1484
Genetics@SeattleSpermBank.com



Emily Nazar, MS, CGC
Certified Genetic Counselor
Seattle Sperm Bank
(206) 588-1484
Genetics@SeattleSpermBank.com



Brynn Persky, MS, CGC
Certified Genetic Counselor
Seattle Sperm Bank
(206) 588-1484
Genetics@SeattleSpermBank.com



James Kuan, MD
Medical Director
Seattle Sperm Bank
(206) 588-1484
James@seattlespermbank.com