



Welcome to the future of health and human potential

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TEST METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

Recommendations in this report apply to all ages, however for any patient under 18 years, a guardian must purchase the test and be present for the report recommendations. The information in this report is not intended to treat, diagnose or cure any medical condition or disease.

Gene By Gene, a wholly owned subsidiary of myDNA, Inc., is a College of American Pathologists (CAP) accredited and Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) certified clinical laboratory qualified to perform high-complexity testing. This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Gene by Gene. It has not been cleared or approved by the FDA. FDA does not require this test to go through premarket FDA review. This test is used for clinical purposes. It should not be regarded as investigational or for research. Only the genomic regions listed below were tested; there is a possibility that the tested individual is a carrier for additional, undetected mutations. Although molecular tests are highly accurate, rare diagnostic errors may occur that interfere with analysis. Sources of these errors include sample mix-up, trace contamination, and other technical errors. The presence of additional variants nearby may interfere with mutation detection. Genetic counseling is recommended to properly review and explain these results to the tested individual.



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NUTRIENT METABOLISM & DIGESTION

APOE Status: 3/3



You are a Farmer



Apolipoprotein E (ApoE) is a lipid-binding protein that transports triglycerides and cholesterol in multiple tissues, including the brain. The e4 allele is common in hunter-gatherer communities, while the e3 and e2 alleles are most common in agricultural communities.

- ApoE 3/3 is the most common ApoE genotype found in agricultural communities and has numerous benefits
- Extended cognitive fitness and enhanced expression of anti-aging sirtuins
- Improved HDL and LDL profile
- Improved ability to repair synapses and neural protection
- Higher viral protection
- Higher response to plant bioactive compounds
- In the brain, e2 and e3 accumulate in neurons 2 to 4-fold higher than e4

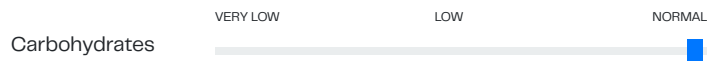
Protein Requirements



Traditional protein intake ranges based on latitude from less than 18% of total calories to approximately 35% in the far northern climates. Recommended protein intake varies based on weight and exercise intensity.

- Genetically, your requirements fall on the average side of the spectrum, approximately 18-20% of total caloric intake

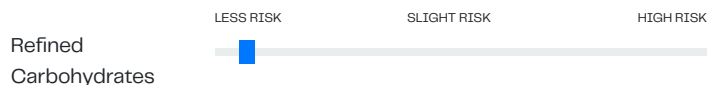
Carbohydrate Requirements



Your carbohydrate intake range is based on the latitude of your ancestors and whether a hunter-gatherer diet or modern agricultural diet made a larger imprint on your genes.

- Your genotype combination is associated with improved carbohydrate metabolism, allowing 40% to 55% of total calories from carbohydrates if desired
- For a 2,000 calorie diet, this comes to 200 to 275 grams of carbohydrates per day

Carbohydrate Requirements



The differences between responses in individuals to refined carbohydrates have been linked to a genetic adaptation occurring during the agricultural age.

- Your genotype is associated with an adaptation for lowering the sensitivity to refined carbohydrates

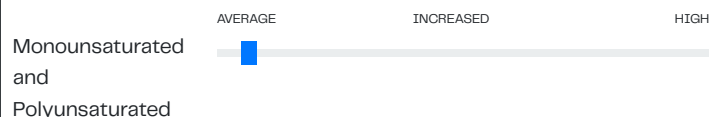
Fat Requirements



The NIH has set the recommended intake of omega-3's from 1.1 to 1.6 grams per day from a combination of ALA, EPA and DHA. Omega-3 fatty acids are essential for brain, eye, and cardiovascular health.

- Your genotype combinations are associated with a higher requirement of EPA and DHA
- ApoE e2 and e3 carriers can benefit from non-phospholipid fish oil intake, however, e4 carriers should use phospholipid-based EPA and DHA as found in fish and fish roe
- For ApoE e4 carriers, fish oil supplements do not appear as effective as phospholipid-based EPA and DHA as found in fish and fish roe
- E4 carriers may have impaired transport of free DHA and require phospholipids for successful transport

Fat Requirements



Traditional total fat intake ranges based on latitude, with as low as 25% consumed in countries closer to the equator, and up to 55% of total calories from fat being consumed in northern latitudes.

- Genetic testing can show which fats to focus on, but total fat will range based on your climate and health goals
- Your genotypes are associated with an average requirement for monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fats from olive oil, avocados, poultry, nuts and seeds

Fat Requirements



The 2020 Dietary Guidelines in the U.S. recommends limiting calories from saturated fats to less than 10% of the total calories you eat and drink each day. That's about 200 calories for a 2,000 calorie diet. Traditionally, saturated fat intake from animal foods ranged based on the season and the geographical location, with higher latitudes and more mountainous regions consuming more.

- Based on your genotype combinations, you should aim to get less saturated fat in your diet from red meat
- Limit your red meat consumption to once a week

Fat Requirements



The 2020 Dietary Guidelines in the U.S. recommends limiting calories from saturated fats to less than 10% of the total calories you eat and drink each day. That's 200 calories for a 2,000 calorie diet.

- Due to lactose intolerance, it is recommend that you keep saturated fat from dairy very low

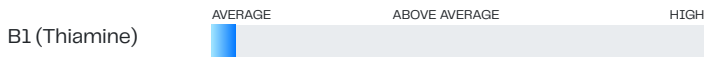
Celiac Disease



Celiac disease is an immune reaction to eating gluten, a protein found in wheat, barley and rye. Published research shows that approximately 30 percent of the general population have variants in the celiac disease risk genes HLA-DQA1 through HLA-DQB, yet only 3% of these individuals develop celiac disease.

- Your genotype combination is associated with a low genetic risk for celiac disease
- On a global level, the rates of celiac disease are not related either to the amount of wheat consumed by each country or to the prevalence of the HLA DR3-DQ2 and DR4-DQ8 genotypes worldwide
- First-degree relatives of people with celiac disease including parents, siblings and children have a 1 in 10 risk compared to 1 in 100 in the general population, which may be increased by existing autoimmune disorders

Micronutrient Requirements



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for thiamine is 1.2mg. Thiamine requirements are analyzed based on ethanol metabolism, however, chronic intake of alcohol depletes thiamine.

- Your genotype is associated with an average need for B1

Micronutrient Requirements



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for riboflavin is 1.3mg. Riboflavin is used as a co-factor for numerous reactions associated with protein, fat, and carbohydrate metabolism. Riboflavin requirements are analyzed based on MTHFR gene function.

- Your genotype is associated with an average need for B2

Micronutrient Requirements



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for niacin is 16mg. Niacin targets genes associated with cardiovascular and skin health, while also balancing methylation levels.

- Your genotype is associated with a higher sensitivity to low niacin intake
- Niacin is high in yellowfin tuna (37.5mg), canned tuna (21.9mg), wild salmon (17mg), ground turkey (20mg), chicken breast (16mg), liver (14.2mg), skirt steak (9.5mg), white button mushrooms (6.8mg), and brown rice (5.2mg)

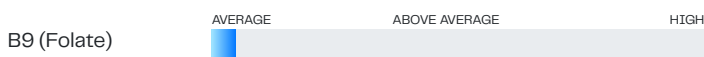
Micronutrient Requirements



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for B6 is 1.7mg. B6 deficiency can manifest as anorexia, irritability, anxiety, depression, muscle pain, bad PMS/low progesterone, nausea, seizures, migraines, dermatitis, age related macular degeneration (with low folate and B12) and lethargy.

- Your genotype is associated with a higher than average need for B6
- Women of reproductive age, especially current and former users of oral contraceptives, teenagers, male smokers, non-Hispanic African-American men, and men and women over age 65 are most at risk of B6 deficiency
- B6 is high in yellowfin tuna (6 oz., 1.8mg), wild salmon (6 oz., 1.2mg), liver (3oz., 0.8mg), chicken breast (6 oz., 1mg), unfiltered fermented drinks (16oz., 0.8mg), pistachios (1 oz., 0.5mg), avocado (1 whole, 0.5mg), sweet potatoes (1 whole, 0.3mg), and spinach (1/2 cup, 0.1mg)

Micronutrient Requirements



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for folate is 400mcg. Folate is one of the – if not most – influential nutrigenomic micronutrient. It has a powerful influence on genes related to pregnancy, homocysteine, and cancer prevention.

- Your genotype is associated with an average need for folate

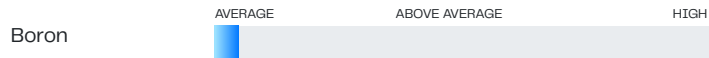
Micronutrient Requirements



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for B12 is 2.4mcg. B12 influences genes related to homocysteine, brain health, pregnancy, and energy. B12 requirements are based on serum levels associated with the FUT2 gene.

- Your genotype is associated with an average requirement for B12

Micronutrient Requirements



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for boron has not been set, but 1–3mg is considered adequate. Boron is connected to bone health, hormone health and healthy SAME levels for brain health. Men with low testosterone and women with osteoporosis or osteopenia will benefit from more boron.

- Your genotype is associated with an average need for boron

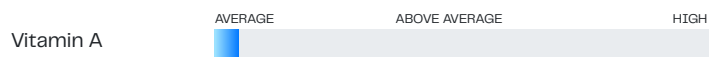
Micronutrient Requirements



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for choline is 550mg, while betaine hasn't been set. The more betaine you consume, the less choline you require. Choline is crucial for pregnancy, lowers anxiety, prevents fatty liver, assists detoxification, and improves memory.

- Your genotype is associated with an average need for choline and betaine

Micronutrient Requirements



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for vitamin A is 900 mcg for men and 700 mcg per day for women. Vitamin A assists digestive lining repair, oral health, eye health, iron mobilization, mitochondria health, skin health, healthy lung function, and increased immunity.

- Due to a higher conversion rate of beta-carotene to vitamin A, you can consume a higher percentage of your vitamin A requirements from plant foods

Micronutrient Requirements

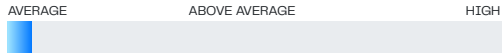


The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for vitamin D is 20mcg. Vitamin D has a wide role in immune function, bone health, cardiovascular health and cancer prevention.

- Your genotype is associated with below average circulating levels of vitamin D
- Vitamin D is depleted by obesity, pesticides, a high fructose intake, anticonvulsants, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, calcium channel blockers, corticosteroids, antidepressants, and bronchodilators
- Vitamin D is highest in sockeye salmon (6 oz., 28.4mcg), cod liver oil (1 tsp., 11mcg), canned tuna (1 can, 6.7mcg), wild herring (3 oz., 5.4mcg), sardines (1 can, 4mcg)

Micronutrient Requirements

Vitamin C

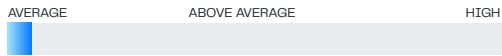


The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for vitamin C is 90mg, however, the amount consumed in the Paleolithic era was 400mg per day. Studies show the best results occur with over 500mg per day. Extensive research shows that adequate vitamin C reduces the risk of cancer, heart disease, colds, flu, cataracts, hypertension and even depression.

- Your genotype is associated with average serum vitamin C levels

Micronutrient Requirements

Vitamin E

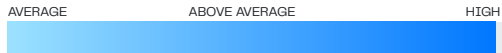


The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for vitamin E is 15mg. Vitamin E is important for antioxidant protection, skin health, fertility, brain health, and cardiovascular health.

- Your genotype is associated with an average need for vitamin E

Micronutrient Requirements

Vitamin K2



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for vitamin K2 has not been established, but based on amounts found in food and research, 60–70mcg of MK–4 and MK–7 is a good target. MK–4 targets sex hormones, the brain, possesses anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory activity, and also supports bone health. MK–7 is considered better for reducing arterial calcification, increasing bone density, anti-cancer, improving salivary buffering (minimizes the de-mineralization of enamel and enhances its re-mineralization), and increasing cardiac output (12% increase) in athletes.

- Your genotype is associated with a higher sensitivity to low vitamin K2 intake
- Vitamin K2 is highest in natto (3.5oz., 108mcg MK–7), Münster cheese (1.7 oz., 50mcg of MK–4 and MK–7), Camembert cheese (1.7 oz., 34mcg of MK–4 and MK–7), dark chicken meat (6 oz., 90mcg MK–4), and pork chops (6 oz. 112mcg MK–4)

Micronutrient Requirements



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for magnesium is 400mg, however, higher amounts may be required for certain individuals, stress levels and athletes. Magnesium levels vary drastically based on the soil, and therefore in the food. Magnesium is involved in 300 biochemical reactions, and deficiency has widespread effects on every aspect of health. The most common symptoms of low magnesium includes calf cramps at night, headaches, arrhythmia, calcification, and muscle fatigue.

- Your genotype is associated with a higher than average need for magnesium
- Magnesium is depleted by smoking, sugar, chronic stress, high alcohol intake, coffee, tea, fluoridated water, phosphoric acid, non-fermented grains, intense exercise, high protein diets, high calcium supplementation, high arsenic levels, antacids, proton pump inhibitors, ACE inhibitors, birth control, hormone replacement therapy, Estradiol, Premarin, antibiotics, antivirals, immunosuppressants, methylphenidate, Tamoxifen and corticosteroids
- Magnesium is highest in sprouted pumpkin seeds (2 tablespoons, 156mg), hemp seeds (2 tablespoons, 116mg) chia seeds (2 tablespoons, 111mg), Gerolsteiner mineral water (1 liter, 100mg), spinach (1/2 cup cooked, 78mg), wild salmon (6oz., 52mg), and peanut butter (2 tablespoons, 49mg)

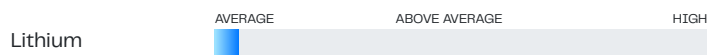
Micronutrient Requirements



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for manganese has not been set, however, 1.8 to 2.3mg per day is considered adequate. Manganese has a special role in protecting the mitochondria of the cells against toxicity through superoxide dismutase. Manganese is crucial for heart health, blood sugar, male fertility, bone health and protecting the brain against glutamate toxicity.

- Your genotype is associated with a higher sensitivity to low manganese intake
- Manganese is highest in mussels (3 oz., 5.8mg), wild blueberries (1/2 cup, 2.87mg), hazelnuts (2 tablespoons, 1.6mg), pecans (2 tablespoons, 1.1mg), oysters (3 oz., 1mg), clams (3 oz., 0.9mg), hummus (1/2 cup, 0.9mg), spinach (1/2 cup cooked, 0.8mg), and cultivated blueberries (1/2 cup, .33mg)

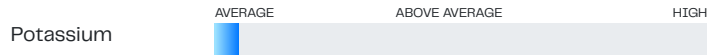
Micronutrient Requirements



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for lithium has not been set, with normal intake ranging from 250mcg to 3mg. Studies found an association between higher levels of lithium in local water and "beneficial clinical, behavioral, legal and medical outcomes." In the context of your genetic analysis, we are looking at lithium requirements in regards to B12 transportation.

- Your genotype is associated with an average need for lithium

Micronutrient Requirements



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for potassium is 3,400mg for males and 2,600mg for females. Potassium is an electrolyte that helps maintain normal levels of fluid inside our cells, muscle contraction, and regulates blood pressure. The Paleolithic hunter-gatherers took in about 11,000 milligrams of potassium a day from fruits, vegetables, leaves, flowers, roots, and other plant sources, and under 700 mg of sodium.

- Your genotype is associated with an average requirement for potassium

Micronutrient Requirements



The Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) for all age groups of men and postmenopausal women is 8 mg/day and the RDA for premenopausal women is 18 mg/day.

- Your genotype combinations are associated with with lower serum iron levels and a moderate need for dietary iron intake
- Animal-based foods and seafood contains heme iron, while plant foods contain non-heme iron
- Heme iron has a higher absorption rate compared to non-heme iron
- Iron is highest in oysters (3oz, 8mg), beef liver (3 oz., 5mg) beef 6 oz., 4mg), sardines (3 oz., 2mg) white beans (1 cup, 8mg) dark chocolate (3 oz., 7mg), spinach (1/2 cup cooked, 3mg)

Micronutrient Requirements



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for selenium is 55mcg. Selenium levels in plant and animal foods vary drastically based on the soil. Selenium is a crucial mineral linked to numerous genes involved in glutathione (the master antioxidant), detoxification, immunity, thyroid health, skin health, and cancer prevention.

- Your genotype is associated with a higher than average need for selenium
- Selenium is depleted by oral contraceptives, Statin drugs, and hormone replacement therapy
- Selenium is highest in oysters (3.5 oz., 130mcg), pork chops (6 oz., 80.6 mcg), beef (6 oz., 61.2 mcg), chicken breast (6 oz., 54.2 mcg), shrimp (3 oz., 42.1 mcg), eggs (2 whole, 40mcg), shiitake mushrooms (1 cup, 36 mcg), and sourdough wheat bread (2 slices, 24.1mcg)

Micronutrient Requirements



The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for zinc is 11mg. Zinc is poorly absorbed from plant foods and is highest in animal foods. Zinc plays a special role with numerous genes connected to immunity, cancer prevention, detoxification, skin health, eye health and more.

- Your genotype is associated with lower serum zinc levels
- Zinc is depleted by ACE inhibitors, antibiotics, diuretics, hormone replacement therapy, MAO inhibitors, oral contraceptives, proton pump inhibitors
- Zinc is highest in oysters (3 oz., 74 mcg), crab (6 oz., 13 mcg), lobster (6 oz., 6.8 mcg), ground beef (6 oz., 10.6mcg), ground lamb (6 oz. 8.8mcg), pork loin (6 oz. 5.8mcg), liver (4.2mg) and sprouted pumpkin seeds (1 oz, 2.2mcg)

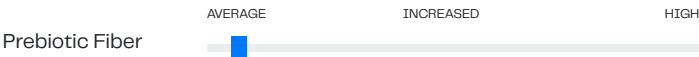
Micronutrient Requirements



Typical diets meet or exceed the copper RDA and copper deficiency is rare. The RDA for copper is 900mcg. Copper is involved in the regulation of gene expression, brain development, neurotransmitters, cardiovascular health, and immune system functioning.

- Your genotype is associated with low serum levels of copper
- Copper is highest in liver (3 oz. 12,400mcg), oysters (4,850mcg), potatoes (675mcg), shiitake mushrooms (1/2 cup, 650mcg), cashew (1 oz., 629mg), sunflower seeds (1/4 cup, 615mg) and dark chocolate (1 oz., 615mcg)

Fiber Requirements



The recommended amount of fiber is up to 25 grams per day for women and up to 38 grams per day for men.

- Your genotypes are associated with an average requirement for prebiotic fiber

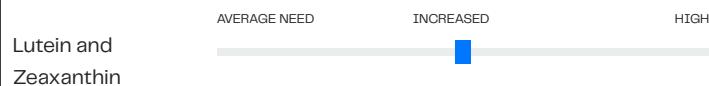
Phytonutrient Requirements



Phytoestrogens are plant derived compounds found in a wide variety of foods. There are pros and cons to phytoestrogen intake that appears to have a genetic, age, and gut health connection for determining optimal intake.

- Your genotype combinations are associated with a low to average need for phytoestrogens for healthy hormones

Phytonutrient Requirements



A recommended daily intake of lutein and zeaxanthin hasn't been established. Lutein and zeaxanthin can help protect your eyes from harmful high-energy light waves like UV sunlight.

- Your genotype is associated with an increased need for foods high in lutein and zeaxanthin to support eye health
- Around 700 carotenoids have been discovered and only lutein and zeaxanthin are found in the eye
- American adults typically consume 1–3 mg/day of lutein and zeaxanthin, the Spanish consume 3.5 mg/day, the Germans consume 5.33 mg/day, and older Australians consume 0.9mg per day
- For reducing the risk of eye disorders, the estimated target is 6mg or more of lutein and zeaxanthin daily
- The foods highest in lutein and zeaxanthin include cooked spinach (1/2 cup, 12.64 mg lutein), raw spinach (1/2 cup, 6.6mg lutein), cooked kale (1/2 cup, 8.88mg lutein), egg yolks (1 egg, 237mcg lutein and 216mcg zeaxanthin), and orange peppers (208mcg lutein and 1665mcg zeaxanthin)

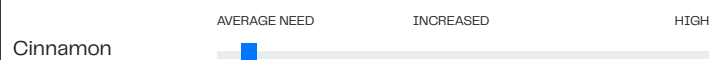
Phytonutrient Requirements



Research strongly suggests that long term consumption of diets rich in plant polyphenols offer protection against development of cancers, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, osteoporosis and neurodegenerative diseases.

- Your genotype is associated with a slower metabolism of certain polyphenols, which means you have a higher benefit with a lower intake of green tea, coffee, berries, and chocolate

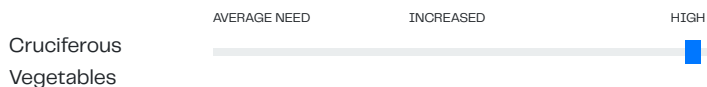
Phytonutrient Requirements



Cinnamon lowers blood glucose usually without causing hypoglycemia and increases satiety.

- Your genotype is associated with an average need for cinnamon to control blood sugar

Phytonutrient Requirements



Isothiocyanates from cruciferous vegetables are known for their anti-cancer activity. Certain genotypes require higher levels of this anti-cancer activity.

- Your genotype combinations are associated with a higher requirement of cruciferous vegetables
- Cruciferous vegetables include broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, radishes, turnips, Bok choy, and watercress
- Aim for 1-2 cups of cruciferous vegetables per day

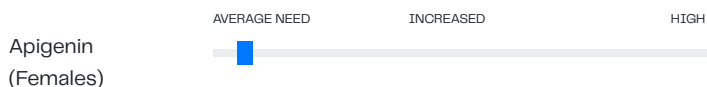
Phytonutrient Requirements



Lycopene is found in tomatoes, watermelon, guava and pink grapefruit, and has unique benefits for the heart, breast, prostate and skin.

- Your genotype combinations are associated with a lower to average requirement for lycopene

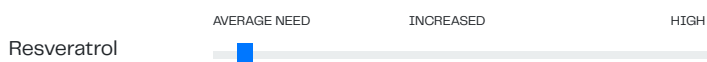
Phytonutrient Requirements



Apigenin is a flavonoid that possess anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and anti-cancer properties. Certain genotypes require higher levels for breast health.

- Your genotype is associated with an average need for apigenin for breast health

Phytonutrient Requirements



Resveratrol is a plant chemical produced in response to stress from the elements, and has been found to protect against heart disease and potentially extend life.

- Your genotype combinations are associated with an average requirement for resveratrol and heart health

Lactose Tolerance



Lactose is the major carbohydrate in milk. The arrival of farming in Europe around 8,500 years ago necessitated adaptation to new environments, pathogens, diets, and social organizations. One of the best examples of genetic dietary changes to this is the lactase enzyme in northern Europeans that only dates to the last 4,000 years.

- Your LCT genotype is associated with lactose intolerance
- The ability to digest lactose is much more common in people of European ancestry
- Approximately 68 percent of the world's population is lactose intolerant

Caffeine Metabolism



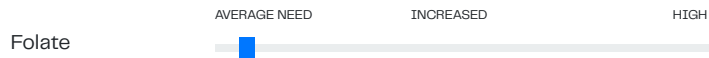
Variants in the CYP1A2 gene determine the rate at which you metabolize caffeine.

- You are a fast metabolizer of caffeine, meaning that you feel the effects of caffeine more quickly, but the effects also wear off quickly



METHYLATION

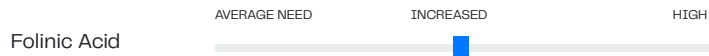
Methylation



MTHFR 677 and MTHFR 1298 genotypes determine your folate requirements to assist normal homocysteine levels.

- Your genotype combination is associated with an average requirement for folate to maintain healthy homocysteine levels

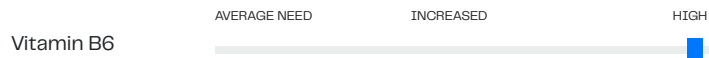
Methylation



Folinic acid is a second type of folate found in folate-rich food.

- You have a higher than average requirement for folinic acid to maintain healthy methylation and homocysteine levels

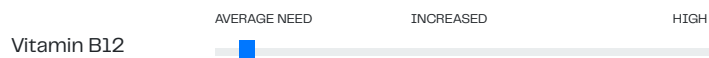
Methylation



Vitamin B6 plays an important role in homocysteine metabolism and CBS gene function.

- A combination of your genotypes related to vitamin B6 serum levels and methylation requirements are associated with a higher than average requirement for B6 to maintain healthy methylation and homocysteine levels
- B6 is highest in wild salmon, wild cod, pistachios, avocados, Yukon gold or red potatoes, taro root, sweet potatoes, spinach, cauliflower and unfiltered fermented drinks
- Many medications deplete B6 including antibiotics, oral contraceptives, ACE inhibitors, antacids, and proton pump inhibitors

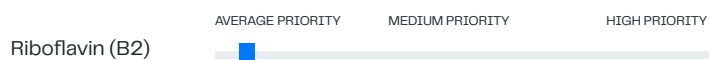
Methylation



Vitamin B12 plays an important role in homocysteine metabolism.

- You have an average requirement for B12 to maintain healthy methylation and homocysteine levels

Methylation



Vitamin B2 plays a special role in stabilizing the MTHFR gene for homocysteine metabolism.

- Your genotype is associated with an average requirement for riboflavin to maintain healthy methylation and homocysteine levels

Methylation



Choline and betaine play a crucial role in homocysteine metabolism, especially for those with variants in MTHFR.

- Your genotype is associated with an average requirement for choline and betaine to maintain healthy methylation and homocysteine levels

Methylation



Certain genotypes in the folate metabolism pathway can affect the metabolism of synthetic folic acid, leading to high circulating levels.

- Your genotype combinations may improve the metabolism of synthetic folic acid



HORMONE SUPPORT

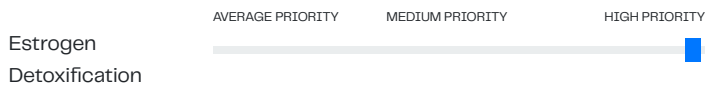
Hormone Support



Certain glutathione SNPs are associated with breast protection.

- Your genotypes for multiple genes are associated with lower glutathione protection for breast health
- Boosting glutathione can be accomplished with selenium, glycine, cysteine, vitamin C, and cruciferous vegetables

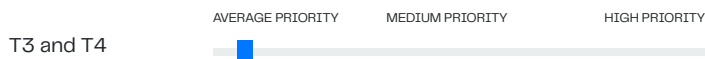
Hormone Support



There are multiple genes in the estrogen detoxification pathway that have a cumulative value on the ability to properly detoxify estrogen.

- Your combination of numerous genotypes in the estrogen pathway are associated with reduced estrogen detoxification
- To reduce the risk of harmful estrogen metabolites, you should avoid xenoestrogens, manage stress levels, and focus on gut health
- Increasing prebiotic fiber, polyphenols, magnesium and bifidobacteria may improve breast health by reducing the amount and activity of harmful estrogen metabolites

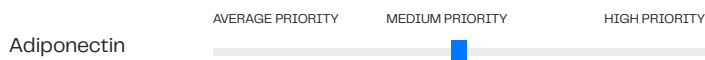
Hormone Support



T3 and T4 level variations have been associated with variants in the *DIO1* gene.

- Your genotype is associated with normal T3 and T4 levels
- T3 and T4 can still be out of range based on other epigenetic factors

Hormone Support



ADIPOQ encodes for adiponectin, a protein secreted by fat cells that affect insulin and glucose metabolism. Low levels of adiponectin play a role in obesity, insulin resistance and Type 2 diabetes.

- Your genotype is associated with lower adiponectin levels, which can negatively effect insulin, glucose metabolism and body weight
- Decreased levels of adiponectin have been found in people with obesity, Type 2 diabetes, heart disease and ADHD
- Strategies to increase adiponectin include coffee, omega-3 fatty acids, blueberries, almonds, strawberries, rose hip tea, chili peppers, ginger and turmeric

Hormone Support

Ghrelin



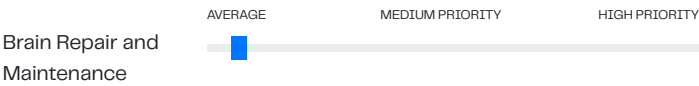
Variants in genes related to ghrelin levels and dopamine receptor density have been shown to create a larger appetite and the potential for overeating in multiple populations.

- Your genotypes are associated with higher ghrelin levels that could lead to overeating and abdominal weight gain
- A focus should be on a protein and fiber-rich breakfast, monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fats, 7–8 hours of sleep per night, healthy vitamin D levels and aerobic exercise over 1 hour or high intensity exercise to stabilize ghrelin levels



MENTAL HEALTH & COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

Mental Health and Cognitive Performance



Multiple genes are responsible for daily neural repair and maintenance, and a combination of genotypes are associated with decreased neural repair.

- Your genotype combination is associated with average to improved neural repair
- You can be proactive for neural repair with eight hours of sleep per night, DHA, B-vitamins, Lion's Mane mushrooms, zinc, vitamin C, and vitamin E

Mental Health and Cognitive Performance



A combination of genotypes in the pathways responsible for glutamate transport and modulation, BDNF levels, neural repair, and inflammation during a concussion are associated with delayed or improved recovery.

- Your genotype combination is associated with improved recovery from concussions

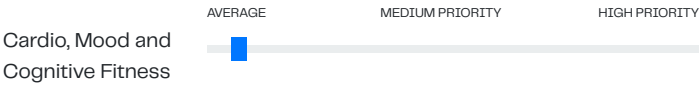
Mental Health and Cognitive Performance



The 5-HT2A gene is associated with episodic memory, which is the ability to recall details of an event.

- Your 5-HT2A genotype is associated with an improved episodic memory

Mental Health and Cognitive Performance



Cardiovascular exercise has a tremendous influence on neurotransmitter balance, memory and cognitive fitness.

- You have an average requirement for cardiovascular exercise to improve mood and cognitive fitness

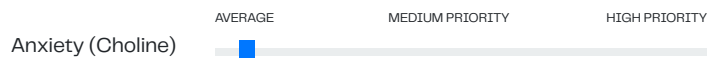
Mental Health and Cognitive Performance



MTHFR genotypes determine folate requirements for healthy BH4 levels responsible for neurotransmitter balance. The current daily value for folate is 400mcg DFE.

- Your MTHFR genotype combinations are associated with an average need (200–400mcg) of folate for healthy BH4 levels responsible for neurotransmitter balance

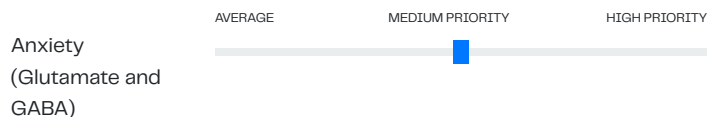
Mental Health and Cognitive Performance



The PEMT gene is associated with your required choline intake to support memory, anxiety and REM sleep.

- Your PEMT genotype is associated with an average need (425–550mg) of choline to support memory, anxiety and REM sleep

Mental Health and Cognitive Performance



Anxiety is linked to altered levels of one or multiple neurotransmitters. Understanding the genetic link to specific levels of neurotransmitters can help you be precise in your approach to reduce anxiety.

- Your genotype combination is associated with a reduced modulation of glutamate levels that could cause high glutamate and low GABA that could lead to anxiety
- Too much sugar and caffeine can create a high glutamate and low GABA mental state
- Cardio exercise, HIIT training and yoga have all been found to balance glutamate and GABA levels
- B6 and magnesium help convert excess glutamate to GABA (the calming neurotransmitter)
- Increase prebiotic intake to increase GABA levels and slow down an overactive mind at night to assist sleep

Mental Health and Cognitive Performance



The FAAH gene is associated with anandamide levels, correlated with a heightened fear response to potential threats, while BDNF variants affect the ability to extinguish the fear response.

- Your genotype combination is associated with a heightened fear response that may affect your ability to extinguish fear memories
- Getting 30 minutes or more of aerobic exercise per day (especially in altitude), CBD, and hops help increase anandamide – known as the "bliss molecule" – to reduce the fear response

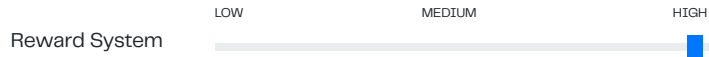
Mental Health and Cognitive Performance



ANKK1 modulates the density of dopamine receptors in the brain and is the most-studied genetic variant related to addictions. Variants have been associated with alcoholism, opioid addiction, sugar addictions, compulsive eating, obesity and Internet addiction.

- Your genotype is associated with a lower density of dopamine receptors for the ANKK1 gene, reducing dopamine targets within the striatum of the brain
- Lower dopamine targets could lead to a higher likelihood of addictive behaviors
- Getting 8 hours of sleep per night, keeping your blood sugar balanced with adequate protein and fiber, high-intensity exercise, lower media exposure, vitamin D, healthy iron levels, omega-3's, and meditation all increase dopamine receptor density

Mental Health and Cognitive Performance



COMT rs4680 has been linked in a meta-analysis to variations in the reward response based on genotypes associated with low and high dopamine levels.

- Your genotype is associated with a higher dopamine response to reward processing that could improve motivation as well as decision making

Warrior or Strategist



Your COMT genotype is associated with the "Strategist" that has the highest dopamine levels and may thrive more in low-pressure environments combined with complex problem-solving.

- If your levels of dopamine get too high and you find yourself irritable, impulsive, and stressed, add strength training 3-5 times a week and increase your magnesium and vitamin C intake for balance.
- Low catecholamine (coffee, green tea, red wine, chocolate) intake recommended due to their effect on dopamine
- For men and premenopausal women, avoid IPA beers due to a higher estrogenic effect that can slow COMT down further

Sleep Support



Research has found that MTNR1B G allele carriers had a significant association with delayed melatonin release in the evenings and a substantially longer duration of elevated melatonin levels in the morning.

- Due to melatonin release ending earlier in the morning for your genotype, an earlier wake time (earlier than 6:30am) may be easier without light exposure
- Melatonin supplementation was not found to cause impaired glucose intolerance for your CC genotype

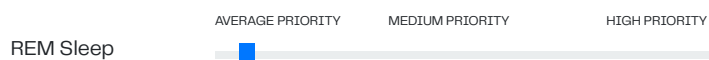
Sleep Support



The rate at which caffeine is metabolized genetically is associated with variations of sleep disturbance.

- You are a fast metabolizer of caffeine, which means that you are less likely to have your sleep affected by caffeine

Sleep Support



Acetylcholine plays a role in promoting REM sleep, the phase that occurs while we dream and where memory consolidation occurs.

- Your genotype is associated with average choline requirements for acetylcholine production and REM sleep.

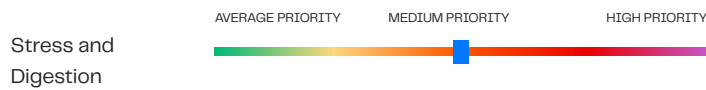
Stress Management



Your perception of stress is unique to your genotypes and life experience. Variants in 5-HT2A are associated with perceived stress, low vagal tone, anxiety, depression, OCD, and IBS, especially in females.

- Your genotypes are associated with a higher perception of stress
- Moderate intensity aerobic exercise, meditation and yoga are recommended for stress relief
- Tryptophan, green or black tea, prebiotics, probiotics, B2, B6, B12, and folate all target the 5-HT2A gene to help lower stress perception

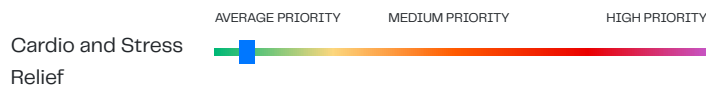
Stress Management



The G allele carriers of ADRB2 were associated with a higher percentage of IBS cases, twice the rates of anxiety, and functional chest pain diagnoses.

- Your genotype is associated with a higher percentage of digestive issues from stress and elevated adrenaline levels
- If you experience any of these, you may benefit from a deep breathing practice, meditation, yoga, vitamin C, and magnesium to modulate adrenaline levels

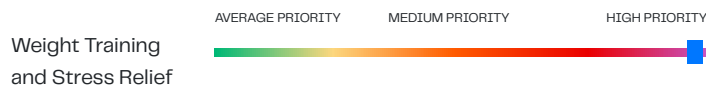
Stress Management



The 5-HT2A gene for the serotonin has a role in BDNF regulation – which helps regulate the excitatory neurotransmitter glutamate and calming neurotransmitter GABA. The A allele for 5-HT2A rs6314 was found to cause a lower expression of BDNF, and can compound the effect for those with variants in BDNF for mood and behavior in response to stress.

- Your genotype combination is associated with reduced susceptibility to low BDNF levels in response to stress, helping balance glutamate and GABA

Stress Management

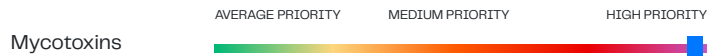


Weight lifting has a higher impact on hormonal pathways that may provide higher levels of stress relief based on the speed of these pathways.

- Your genotype is associated with higher dopamine levels and a reduced clearance of adrenaline
- Weight lifting helps speed up the pathway responsible for clearing excess dopamine and adrenaline, and therefore is a useful tool for you to use for chronic stress



Toxin Sensitivity



Mycotoxins are toxic compounds that are naturally produced by certain types of fungi. Research suggests that mycotoxins can decrease the formation of glutathione due to decreased gene expression of the enzymes needed to form glutathione.

- Your genotype is associated with lower glutathione levels which may cause glutathione depletion to occur at a faster rate and decrease mycotoxin detoxification
- The highest exposure to mycotoxins can be in foods grown or stored in damp conditions
- This may include grains, nuts, corn, coffee, wine, beer, grape juice, sorghum, rice, dried beans, apples, pulses, cacao products, and spices
- Boosting glutathione can be accomplished with selenium, glycine, cysteine, alpha lipoic acid, vitamin C, and cruciferous vegetables

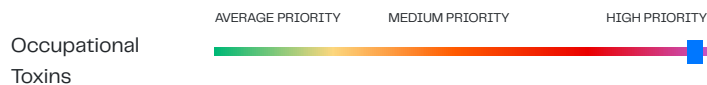
Toxin Sensitivity



Xenoestrogens are synthetic hormone disruptors found in plastics and pesticides.

- Your genotype is associated with a slower metabolism of xenoestrogens, and therefore the damage may be greater from xenoestrogen exposure
- Increasing magnesium targets the enzyme responsible for assisting xenoestrogen detoxification

Toxin Sensitivity



Workers exposed to certain chemicals over a long period in the metalworking, petroleum, agricultural industries and in glass factories are at increased risk for occupational skin cancers.

- Your genotypes are associated with an increased sensitivity to these toxins
- Focus on zinc, selenium, niacin, and vitamin C to improve DNA protection for skin health
- Ellagic acid, lutein, zeaxanthin, cocoa polyphenols, chaga tea, green tea and citrus have all been found to help protect against skin damage and cancerous growth

Toxin Sensitivity



ALDH2 encodes for aldehyde dehydrogenase, and variants can affect the levels of acetaldehyde and therefore the carcinogenic effect of alcohol.

- Your genotype is not associated with a higher risk of alcohol-related adverse reactions including flushing, palpitation, nausea, headache, drowsiness, breathlessness, and general discomfort

Toxin Sensitivity

Formaldehyde



The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified formaldehyde as carcinogenic to humans. Sources of formaldehyde in the home include building materials, smoking, household products, gas stoves, kerosene space heaters, as a food preservative, permanent-press clothes, and draperies, as a component of glues and adhesives, and as a preservative in some paints and coating products. Variants in the XRCC3 DNA repair gene have been associated with higher DNA damage from formaldehyde.

- Your genotype is associated with an increased sensitivity to formaldehyde
- Formaldehyde can cause watery eyes, burning sensations in the eyes and throat, nausea, and difficulty in breathing in some humans exposed at elevated levels
- Formaldehyde has also been shown to cause cancer in animals and may cause cancer in humans
- Average concentrations in older homes before the 1970's are generally well below 0.1 (ppm), but in homes with significant amounts of new pressed wood products, levels can be greater than 0.3 ppm
- The detoxification pathway for formaldehyde includes the thiol pathway, ribulose monophosphate pathway, and pterin dependent pathway
- B-vitamins, zinc, selenium, vitamin C, cysteine, glycine and glutamine all target these pathways and DNA repair to improve formaldehyde detoxification

Toxin Sensitivity

Benzo(a)pyrene

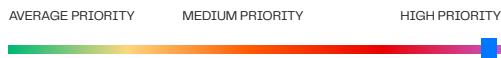


Benzo(a)pyrene is a carcinogenic compound produced from the burning of wood or trash, tobacco smoke, asphalt, coal, diesel exhaust, charred meat, and gas cooking.

- Your genotype combinations are associated with decreased detoxification of benzo(a)pyrene
- It is recommended to increase your intake of cruciferous vegetables, vitamin C, vitamin E, vitamin A, resveratrol, curcumin, green tea, and white tea to protect and detoxify benzo(a)pyrene

Toxin Sensitivity

Aromatic Amines



Aromatic amines are found in cigarettes, rubber factories, hair dyes that contain 4-aminobiphenyl, and meat cooked at high temperatures.

- Your genotype combinations are associated with a poor detoxification ability of aromatic amines
- If your exposure is higher to aromatic amines, increase cruciferous vegetable intake, carotenoids, vitamin C, and use marinades for meat when barbecuing

Toxin Sensitivity

Benzene



Sources of benzene include cigarette smoke, gasoline, exhaust, fires, industrial emissions, paint, detergent, glue, furniture wax, building materials, paint, petrochemical manufacturing, oil storage tanks, urban-industrial areas, service stations, certain foods, certain creams, groundwater contamination, and underground gasoline leaks.

- Your genotype is associated with an average sensitivity to benzene

Toxin Sensitivity



Aspartame is an artificial sweetener that has been linked to behavioral, neurological and cognitive problems, increased blood sugar, thyroid issues, and certain types of cancer.

- Your genotype combinations may lower the sensitivity to aspartame
- Possible neurophysiological symptoms include learning problems, headache, seizure, migraines, irritable moods, anxiety, depression, and insomnia
- Artificial sweeteners in general increased waist circumference 500 percent while aspartame increased blood sugar in diabetes-prone mice
- Aspartame has been found to contribute to the formation of tumors in the CNS such as gliomas, medulloblastomas, and meningiomas, increased lymphoma and leukemia and, is an excitotoxin to brain neurons
- Aspartame in the body further metabolizes to formaldehyde, and rat studies found that formaldehyde (as a metabolite of aspartame) caused increased TSH levels and worsens the capacity of the gland leading to thyroid failure

Toxin Sensitivity



Food dyes have been found to inhibit mitochondrial respiration: the ability of the powerhouse of your cells to convert nutrients to energy. They have also been found to especially affect those with ADHD.

- Your genotype combination is associated with a higher sensitivity to food dyes
- Avoid foods and drinks that use food dyes when possible

Pesticides, Herbicides and Heavy Metal Sensitivity



Glyphosate is an herbicide that has been found to be highly toxic.

- Your genotype is associated with potentially more cellular damage from exposure to the herbicide glyphosate
- The highest glyphosate levels have been found in non-organic wheat and non-organic pulses like beans, lentils, and peas
- A meta-analysis of human epidemiological studies suggests a link between exposures to glyphosate and an increased risk for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
- An association between glyphosate and thyroid disease comes from plots over time of the usage of glyphosate in the U.S. on corn and soy time-aligned with plots of the incidence rate of thyroid cancer in the U.S.
- Manganese deficiency and toxicity can occur simultaneously from glyphosate exposure due to a disruption in liver enzymes, causing transportation of manganese through the vagus nerve to the brainstem where excess manganese can lead to Parkinson's disease
- The gut bacterium *Lactobacillus* is negatively impacted by glyphosate and the depletion is associated with celiac disease
- Humic acid from Shilajit has been shown in vivo to reduce glyphosate concentration, inhibit the destructive effect of glyphosate on beneficial bacteria, and protect and repair against tight junction injury of the digestive system

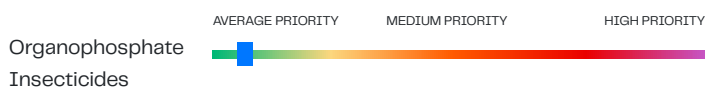
Pesticides, Herbicides and Heavy Metal Sensitivity



Organochlorines are found in certain pesticides, PCBs and sucralose.

- Your genotype is associated with improved protection against organochlorines

Pesticides, Herbicides and Heavy Metal Sensitivity



PON1 plays a large role in removing pesticides and is also involved with supporting HDL function and LDL oxidation. Organophosphates are a class of insecticides, including parathion and chlorpyrifos, that were among the most widely used insecticides available until the 21st century.

- Your PON1 genotype is associated with improved PON1 levels and detoxification of organophosphate insecticides

Pesticides, Herbicides and Heavy Metal Sensitivity



Arsenic is a heavy metal that is damaging at high levels. The highest dietary sources of inorganic arsenic include contaminated groundwater and rice. A consistent and growing body of evidence has shown that people who metabolize arsenic poorly may be at two to four times the risk of developing certain cancers and other arsenic-related diseases than people who are better metabolizers.

- Your genotype combination is associated with an improved detoxification of arsenic

Pesticides, Herbicides and Heavy Metal Sensitivity



Chemical agriculture uses high amounts of synthetic organophosphates, creating a very high phosphorus content. Synthetic phosphorus concentrates the amounts of heavy metals, like cadmium in non-organic soils and food. Choosing organic produce is one of the best ways to avoid excess cadmium.

- Your genotype is associated with average detoxification of the heavy metal cadmium

Pesticides, Herbicides and Heavy Metal Sensitivity



Mercury is a neurotoxin linked to neurological and behavioral disorders including tremors, insomnia, memory loss, neuromuscular effects, headaches, and cognitive and motor dysfunction. Burning coal for power and heat is a major source of mercury exposure. Glutathione is responsible for protecting against and detoxifying heavy metals like mercury.

- Your glutathione genotypes are associated with reduced protection against mercury toxicity
- Mercury is found in many pharmaceutical drugs, dental amalgams, and large fish including swordfish, ahi tuna, and halibut
- Selenium blocks mercury uptake, folate decreases mercury levels, and magnesium and holy basil protect against mercury toxicity

Pesticides, Herbicides and Heavy Metal Sensitivity



Lead-based paint, lead-based dust in older buildings, contaminated water, and air pollution are the major sources of lead. Exposure to lead over time may cause abdominal pain, constipation, depression, distraction, forgetfulness, irritability, and nausea.

- Your genotype is associated with reduced detoxification and more toxic effects from elevated lead levels
- You may require more vitamin C and calcium if you are exposed to excess lead



IMMUNE SUPPORT,
ANTIOXIDANTS AND
INFLAMMATION

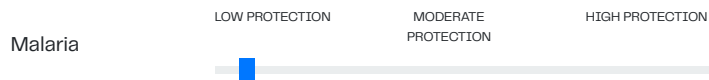
Bacteria, Yeast, Parasites and Viruses



The inactive "non-secretor" genotype for FUT2 confers resistance to H. Pylori. H. Pylori is present in approximately 50% of the population in developed countries.

- You do not have the non-secretor genotype for FUT2, associated with an average susceptibility to H. Pylori
- H. Pylori inhibition has been demonstrated with alcohol extracts of the mushroom Lion's Mane

Bacteria, Yeast, Parasites and Viruses



Research has shown that MTHFR genotypes influence T-lymphocytes, natural killer cells, and protection against malaria.

- Your genotype is associated with lower levels of thymidine, which may decrease lymphocyte replication and immune function in response to malaria
- The malaria parasite needs higher amounts of folate to survive and replicate
- For malaria-endemic regions, your genotype is associated with a higher susceptibility to malaria

Bacteria, Yeast, Parasites and Viruses



The inactive "non-secretor" genotype for FUT2 confers resistance to the Norovirus.

- You do not have the non-secretor genotype for FUT2, associated with an average susceptibility to the Norovirus

Bacteria, Yeast, Parasites and Viruses



DNA viruses include HPV, Epstein Barre, herpes, and smallpox. Folate is a precursor to BH4 to produce nitric oxide. Nitric oxide acts as an antiviral that is more potent against DNA viruses.

- Your genotype combination is associated with improved BH4 levels, assisting protecting against DNA viruses

COVID-19

SARS-CoV-2
Susceptibility



Genome-wide association studies have identified a region of chromosome 3p21.31 as the for conferring susceptibility to infection with LZTFL1 as the candidate gene. ApoE-e4, ACE2 and TMPRSS2 polymorphisms have been shown to be strongly associated with the susceptibility, severity, and clinical outcomes of COVID-19.

- Your genotype combination is associated with a reduced probability to SARS-CoV-2 infection
- Advanced age, obesity, and being male are considered the top risk factors for SARS-CoV-2 susceptibility, especially when combined with Type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, and cardiovascular disease
- Research has shown that CBD, Chaga mushroom, birch bark and olive oil may stop SARS CoV-2 entry by helping block the “lock” for viral entry
- The flavonols kaempferol, quercetin, myricetin, fisetin and their derivatives were the most documented molecules with antiviral activities against SARS-CoV-2
- Propolis has antiviral activity and inhibitory effects on ACE2, TMPRSS2 and PAK1 signaling pathways used by SARS-CoV-2, while promoting immunoregulation of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and reducing the risk of cytokine storm syndrome

COVID-19

COVID-19 Viral
Severity

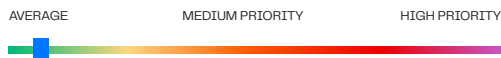


ACE2 (the receptor for SARS-CoV-2) is reduced in individuals that are carriers of ApoE4. Once the virus fuses with the cellular membranes, it takes control, shuts down more ACE2 receptors, closing the door behind it. Fewer ACE2 receptors lead to elevated angiotensin II levels, which increases the viral load. This leads to a more severe infection, NF-kB activation, lung damage, and viral replication.

- An analysis of your ApoE genotype and numerous genes involved in the viral inflammatory pathways show an association with a reduced risk of viral severity
- The risk of viral severity can still be increased by existing health issues including Type 2 diabetes, obesity, high blood pressure, and cardiovascular disease
- In September 2020, Boston University found that SARS-CoV-2 is hijacking the NF-kB pathway and should be a target for suppressing viral aggressiveness
- In addition to vaccination, NF-Kb inhibitors can be both preventative for inflammation and successful with slowing viral aggressiveness
- These include vitamin C, vitamin D, zinc, selenium, magnesium, cordyceps mushrooms, resveratrol, triterpenoids (Chaga, reishi, olive oil, holy basil), caffeic acid (coffee, Chaga, elderberry), and anthocyanins (elderberry, goji berries, cacao)
- The dietary flavonols kaempferol, quercetin, myricetin, fisetin were the most documented molecules with antiviral activities against SARS-CoV-2, and had a broad spectrum of biological activities that could reduce the severity of infection symptoms and enhance the immune response
- The strong association between air pollution exposure and COVID-19 mortality suggests that inhaled noxious particles influence COVID-19 outcomes

COVID-19

COVID-19 Lung
Damage Severity



Scientists at the University of Oxford published results in November 2021 that variants in the LZTFL1 gene doubles the risk of lung failure and death from COVID-19. Approximately 60% of people with South Asian ancestry, 15% of people with European ancestry, 2% of people with African-Caribbean ancestry and 1.8% of people with East Asian ancestry carry the high-risk variant. Scientists found that the LZTFL1 gene high-risk variant affects the lungs, but does not have an impact on the immune system.

- Your genotype is not associated with an increased risk COVID-19 related lung damage severity

COVID-19

Glutathione



Glutathione is the master antioxidant system involved in oxidative stress, detoxification, and immunity. The functional capacity of immune cells and the ability to cope with oxidative stress has been proposed as one of the significant markers of health and longevity. In both animals and humans, those who reach exceptionally old age have immune markers the same as young adults.

- Your genotype combination is associated with decreased baseline glutathione levels
- Glutathione decreases with age, and low levels of glutathione are associated with chronic exposure to chemical toxins, heavy metals and excess alcohol, immunocompromised conditions, and neurodegenerative disorders
- Glutathione has been found to increase by 20% with deep breathing practices like Tai Chi or yoga
- For exercise, a combination of aerobic exercise and circuit weight training produced the highest glutathione effect
- Selenium, glycine, cysteine, vitamin C, and cruciferous vegetables all improve glutathione levels
- Chicken or bone broth, herbs, and spices are some of the best dietary ways to maintain higher levels of glutathione
- Some of the all-stars include cinnamon, anise, sage, and thyme due to also containing the antiviral compound caffeic acid

COVID-19

Vitamin A



Vitamin A and some other retinoids show important immunomodulatory properties, including the ability to increase the efficiency of actions of type 1 interferons, an important antiviral cytokine released by the innate immune system against viral infections. Coronaviruses similar to SARS-CoV-2 can suppress the host IFN-I-based antiviral response as part of their infection mechanism.

- Due to a higher conversion rate of beta-carotene to vitamin A, you can consume a higher percentage of your vitamin A requirements from plant foods
- Vitamin A intake by country shows that Spain is the country with the lowest population meeting nutritional requirements for vitamin A, followed by Belgium and Finland
- Germany and Portugal show the best, and with the exception of Finland, countries with suboptimal Vitamin A status are correlated (although not significantly) with their COVID-19 incidence and mortality

COVID-19



Optimal status of vitamin C plays an important role in the proper working of the immune system.

- Your genotype is associated with average serum vitamin C levels
- Countries such as the UK, France, Netherlands, and Belgium do not reach optimal dietary intake of vitamin C
- Germany stands out for its level of vitamin C intake in comparison with other countries
- Despite suboptimal vitamin C intake correlating weakly with COVID-19 incidence, it correlates strongly with deaths percentage, which could suggest a positive effect to fight infection once the individual has already been infected with SARS-CoV-2

COVID-19



Vitamin D plays a key role in modulating the immune system, and suboptimal or deficient consumption of vitamin D is associated with various conditions related to a malfunction of the immune system and dysregulations in inflammatory status.

- Your genotype is associated with below average circulating levels of vitamin D
- A 2021 study found that those with the GG genotype for CYP2R1 were associated with 5.9 higher odds of experiencing severe COVID-19
- Vitamin D intake is deficient in all countries studied with COVID severity, with Spain, France, and Italy as the countries with the lowest intake
- A meta-analysis of the studies appears to show that vitamin D is only useful for those who are clinically low (below 20 ng/ml), with moderate doses daily or weekly to raise levels being more effective than periodic large doses

COVID-19



Suboptimal or deficient levels of selenium are associated with decreased cytotoxicity of NK cells, decreased antibody titers, and impaired cellular immunity. Supplementation is commonly related to improvements in cellular immunity and an improved optimal immune response against viruses, including an inhibitory effect on the development of the poliovirus and influenza.

- Your genotype is associated with a higher than average need for selenium
- Glutathione peroxidase 1 (GPX1) is a selenoenzyme with described antioxidant and antiviral properties that depends on nutritional selenium status
- Spain is at the top for meeting selenium requirements while Denmark is at the bottom
- The only two populations above the median of the countries analyzed included Finland and France, while the rest of the countries are below the general median

COVID-19

Zinc



Optimal status of zinc is essential for the proper operation of the immune system and regulates NF- κ b, where zinc deficiency in the setting of severe infection provokes a systemic increase in NF- κ B activation. In vitro approaches have shown that zinc can inhibit SARS-CoV-1 replication.

- Your genotype is associated with lower serum zinc
- Scientific evidence supports that optimal zinc intake or supplementation should be considered part of the strategy to reduce COVID-19 effects, with early reports finding that 15–23mg a day show significant improvement in symptoms

COVID-19

Copper



Copper plays a key role in optimal performance of relevant components of the immune system, such as NK cells, macrophages, neutrophils, and monocytes. A deficiency has been related to less effective immune responses against infections, vulnerability for the heart and blood vessels to damage, and increased virulence. Excessive intake is also associated with negative immune function.

- Your genotype is associated with lower serum copper

COVID-19

Iron



Suboptimal levels of iron are associated with decreased killer efficiency of NK cells and lymphocytes as well as with compromised cytokine production. Both iron uptake disturbances and metabolism are implicated in virulence of airway hospital-acquired infection and chronic respiratory infections. In contrast, excessive iron levels can generate harmful cellular toxicity, so their serum levels must be well regulated.

- Your genotype combination is associated with average serum iron levels
- A retrospective study based on 50 hospitalized Chinese subjects with confirmed COVID-19 demonstrated that 90% of these subjects had abnormally low serum iron concentrations
- Populations with lower iron status could be more prone to suffer a mild to severe (or critical) symptomatology of COVID-19 and the fact of monitoring patient iron levels has been proposed as a potential early marker to predict COVID-19 severity and mortality
- Iron levels should always be monitored by your practitioner

COVID-19

B12



Sufficient vitamin B12 intake is essential for antibody production and a deficiency is related to a lower concentration of circulating lymphocytes and altered antibody-based responses. SARS CoV-2 infection is related to an aggravation of the cellular metabolism and the homocysteine pathway causing severe complications from COVID-19, and the correct supply of vitamin B12, folate and B6 may be crucial for COVID-19 patients.

- Your genotype is associated with intermediate B12 levels
- Some of the countries least affected by SARS-CoV-2 show the highest levels of vitamin B12 intake (Portugal and Finland)
- Some of the countries most affected by SARS-CoV-2 (Belgium and Spain) have intakes below the median

COVID-19



Folate is crucial for optimal Th-1 mediated immune response and proper antibody production. Suboptimal levels of folate may trigger imbalances in T and NK cell mediated immune responses and decrease the amount of antibody production.

- Your genotype combination is associated with an average need for folate
- The correct intake of vitamin B6, folate and B12 in patients affected by COVID-19 has been proposed as part of the disease treatment, even by supplementation formulas, in an attempt to regulate the disruption of cellular metabolism of the homocysteine pathway caused by the SARS-CoV-2 infection

COVID-19



Vitamin B6 is essential for maintaining cytotoxic activity of NK cells, lymphocyte development, and B-cell antibody production. Suboptimal intake is associated with lower concentrations of circulating lymphocytes, impaired lymphocyte maturation, and decreased antibody-based responses.

- Your genotype is associated with low serum B6 levels, requiring a higher than average intake of B6
- The correct intake of vitamin B6, folate and B12 in patients affected by COVID-19 has been proposed as part of the disease treatment, even by supplementation formulas, in an attempt to regulate the disruption of cellular metabolism of the homocysteine pathway caused by the SARS-CoV-2 infection

COVID-19



Approximately 80% of your immune system is in your gut. The good bacteria bifidobacterium is highest in breast-fed infants and has been found to be lower in the higher-risk demographics for COVID-19 including those with diabetes, obesity, asthma and the elderly. Bifidobacteria populations have been found to vary based on the FUT2 genotype.

- Your genotype is associated with improved bifidobacteria levels in the gut, helping to protect against lower and upper respiratory infections
- Prebiotics – found in foods like bananas, garlic, leeks, barley, asparagus, pistachios, onions, and polyphenol-rich foods – have been found in human trials to increase bifidobacteria levels

COVID-19

Glycine



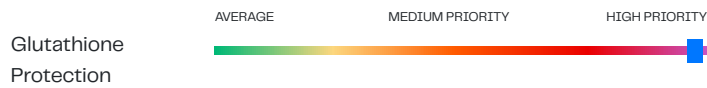
Glycine is one of the three major amino acids for glutathione production, protecting the body from oxidative damage during the immune response, and supporting T-cell proliferation.

- Your genotype is associated with low type 1 collagen production, increasing your glycine requirement
- Type I collagen is a major structural protein in the lung and is stimulated during certain inflammatory reactions in the lung
- Collagen protein, bone, or chicken broth that gelatinizes, gelatin, meat with the skin, ribs, shanks, and drumsticks are all ways to increase dietary glycine
- Baobab is considered an exceptionally good source of plant-based glycine found in the hunter-gatherer Hazda diet



DNA PROTECTION & REPAIR

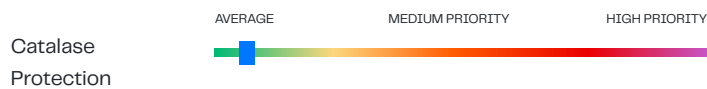
DNA Protection & Repair



Glutathione is the master antioxidant system involved in oxidative stress, detoxification, and immunity. Glutathione status parallels telomerase activity, an important indicator of lifespan.

- Your genotype combinations are associated with decreased baseline glutathione levels
- Glutathione decreases with age, and low levels of glutathione are associated with chronic exposure to chemical toxins, heavy metals and excess alcohol, immunocompromised conditions, and neurodegenerative disorders
- Glutathione has been found to increase by 20% with deep breathing practices like Tai Chi or yoga
- For exercise, a combination of aerobic exercise and circuit weight training produced the highest glutathione effect
- Selenium, glycine, cysteine, vitamin C, and cruciferous vegetables all improve glutathione levels
- Chicken or bone broth, herbs, and spices are some of the best dietary ways to maintain higher levels of glutathione
- Some of the all-stars include cinnamon, anise, sage, and thyme due to also containing the antiviral compound caffeic acid

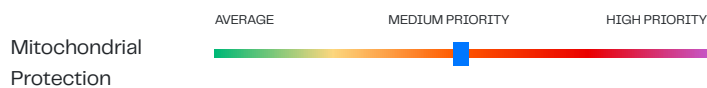
DNA Protection & Repair



CAT makes an enzyme called catalase, which helps reduce oxidative stress. CAT is present in all aerobic cells while research has found the highest correlation to prostate, breast, liver, and blood health.

- Your genotype is associated with improved catalase levels

DNA Protection & Repair



The SOD2 gene is responsible for superoxide dismutase levels, an important protector of the mitochondria, the powerhouse of the cell.

- Your genotype is associated with slightly reduced mitochondrial protection
- Manganese, boron, vitamin A, C, E, omega-3 fatty acids, CoQ10, lutein, lycopene, milk thistle, cordyceps, holy basil, reishi and cryotherapy all increase mitochondrial protection

DNA Protection & Repair



One hypothesis for variants in MTHFR 677 is that they were selected based on higher folate intake and UV exposure, both common in Mediterranean climates. What happens in the body when MTHFR enzymatic function is reduced is that thymidine production increases. Thymidine enhances the repair of UV-induced DNA damage to help quickly repair sun damage.

- Your MTHFR genotype is associated with reduced UV protection from the sun
- To improve UV protection, increase your intake of folate-rich greens, blackberries, wild salmon, cacao powder, schisandra, reishi, dill and dried parsley

DNA Protection & Repair



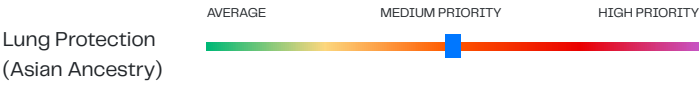
- GPX1 activity is considered to be the most important antioxidant enzyme defense mechanism in the skin.
- Your genotype is associated with low antioxidant protection for the skin and an increased the risk of melanoma
 - Vitamin C, niacin, zinc, selenium, dandelion root, ashwagandha, and dark roast coffee have all been found to reduce the risk of melanoma

DNA Protection & Repair



- Variants in the GSTP1 gene have been associated with lower antioxidant support in the lungs when exposed to environmental pollution.
- Your genotype is associated with increased lung protection against environmental pollutants

DNA Protection & Repair



- Glutathione levels and pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as TNF- α , are found in airways and environmental pollutants are known to induce inflammatory responses.
- Your genotype combination is associated with reduced lung protection against environmental pollutants
 - It is recommended to increase your intake of cruciferous vegetables, vitamin C, vitamin E, vitamin A, milk thistle, resveratrol, curcumin, green tea, and white tea to target the GSTM1 gene
 - Additional support includes cold water immersion, breathing exercises, cordyceps, and ginger to target the TNFA gene

DNA Protection & Repair



- The MLH1 gene codes for a DNA repair enzyme linked to colon health.
- Your genotype is associated with improved DNA protection for colon health

DNA Protection & Repair



- A large-scale genome-wide analysis of over 18,000 people from the U.S., Canada, Australia and Europe found that variants in GATA3 were associated with an increased risk of colon cancer for those eating processed meat compared to those with the normal genotype.
- Your genotype is not associated with an increased risk of colon cancer from cured meat consumption

DNA Protection & Repair

Eye Protection

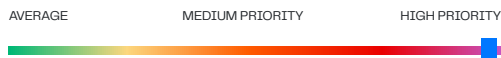


Blue light is a high-energy or short-wavelength visible light from your phone and computer that induces inflammation and retinal diseases such as age-related macular degeneration and retinitis pigmentosa.

- Your genotype is associated with higher requirements for foods high in lutein, zeaxanthin, and anthocyanins for eye health
- A meta-analysis found that the rates of myopia (nearsightedness) will increase 140% by 2050 due to our increased time in front of a screen
- Research has found that bilberry and lingonberry exert protective effects against blue LED light-induced retinal photoreceptor cell damage due to their polyphenol content
- Increase your dietary intake of dark purple berries, dark leafy greens, summer squash, green peas, broccoli and Brussels sprouts

DNA Protection & Repair

Thyroid Protection



Up to 60 percent of those with a thyroid disorder are unaware of their condition. The cause is considered largely unknown and occurs 10 times more in women than in men. Hashimoto's disease runs in the family and 70%–80% of susceptibility to autoimmune thyroid disease is based on genetics.

- Your genotype combination is associated with reduced thyroid protection and an increased risk of Hashimoto's disease
- Autoimmune thyroid disease is associated with celiac disease
- A deficiency in selenium is associated with celiac disease and thyroid disease, and plays a significant role in thyroid hormone synthesis, secretion and metabolism
- Sucralose and glyphosate destroys gut flora like lactobacillus, which disturbs selenocysteine levels present in the catalytic center of enzymes that protect the thyroid from free radical damage
- The artificial sweetener aspartame in the body further metabolizes to formaldehyde, and rat studies found that formaldehyde (as a metabolite of aspartame) caused increased TSH levels and worsens the capacity of the gland leading to thyroid failure

DNA Protection & Repair

Pancreas Protection



Multiple genes are linked to DNA protection for pancreatic health.

- Your genotype combination is associated with slightly decreased DNA protection for pancreatic health
- One cohort study found a significantly decreased risk of pancreatic cancer by 55% for the highest levels of dietary folate compared with the lowest
- Recent epidemiological studies have associated nut consumption with a protective effect against pancreatic cancer
- Increase your folate-rich fruits and vegetables, and increase nut consumption to improve pancreatic health

DNA Protection & Repair



Certain gene combinations have been found to decrease the detoxification ability of certain toxins found to be carcinogenic for the bladder.

- Your genotype is associated with decreased DNA protection for bladder health
- Avoid tobacco smoke, commercial hair dyes, working in industrial and manufacturing plants, charred meat, and diesel exhaust
- Increase your cruciferous vegetables, carotenoid, and vitamin C intake



CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH & EXERCISE

Cardiovascular Health



ApoE is connected to HDL and LDL levels, while PON1 is involved with supporting HDL function and LDL oxidation, an important mechanism in atherosclerosis and heart disease.

- Your genotype combination is associated with a higher likelihood of good HDL levels and a lower likelihood of higher levels of LDL, oxidized LDL, and total cholesterol

Cardiovascular Health



Subjects with variants in PPAR-alpha have been found to have a larger waist circumference and a higher proportion of small, dense LDL particle size.

- Your genotype is not associated with a higher proportion of small, dense LDL particle size

Cardiovascular Health



Variants in the FADS1 SNP (rs174546) are associated with elevated triglyceride levels.

- Your genotype is associated with elevated triglycerides
- Numerous studies have found that omega-3 fatty acids administered as fish oil supplements lowers plasma triglyceride levels by 25% to 34%

Cardiovascular Health



ApoB is a protein that is involved in the metabolism of lipids and is the main protein constituent of lipoproteins. High levels of ApoB, especially with the higher LDL particle concentrations, are the primary driver of arterial plaque. The PPAR-alpha polymorphism has been associated with ApoB in many populations such as Caucasians, Indians, and African-Americans.

- Your genotype is not associated with elevated ApoB levels

Cardiovascular Health



Lp(a) is a sticky form of LDL that appears to affect plaque growth, LDL particle size and increase the risk of plaque rupture and blood clotting.

- Your genotype is not associated with elevated Lp(a) levels

Cardiovascular Health



The risk of heart attacks and cardiovascular disease conferred by the 9p21 gene appears to be modified by a prudent diet high in raw vegetables and fruits for South Asian, Latin American, Arab, Chinese and European populations for variants in rs4977574.

- You have a higher than average requirement for raw fruits and vegetables to maintain a healthy heart

Cardiovascular Health



The uncoupling of nitric oxide has been linked to play an essential role in cardiovascular pathologies including dilated cardiomyopathy, ischemia-reperfusion injury, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, and hypertension.

- Your genotype combinations are associated with an average need for folate to produce adequate BH4, the precursor to nitric oxide

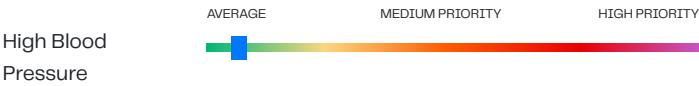
Cardiovascular Health



Homocysteine is a non-protein amino acid that is produced from methionine, can be recycled back into methionine and converted into cysteine in the methylation cycle. High homocysteine levels have been connected to depression, blood clots, inflammation, macular degeneration, dementia, and cancer.

- You have an average need for folate to maintain healthy homocysteine levels

Cardiovascular Health



Age-related increases in blood pressure have been observed in almost every population, except among hunter-gatherers and farmers. High physical activity, low-stress levels, and potentially protective diets high in fruits, vegetables, potassium, lower in calories, salt, and alcohol are the major contributing factors to the stark differences.

- Your genotype combination is associated with normal blood pressure levels

Cardiovascular Health



Deep vein thrombosis is a condition that occurs when a blood clot forms in a vein deep inside a part of the body and is most common for those over 60. Variants in F5 increase the risk of deep vein thrombosis.

- Your genotype is not associated with deep vein thrombosis

Cardiovascular Health



Variants in the ABCG2 gene have been associated with elevated uric acid levels and an increased risk of gout in Asians, Europeans, African Americans, Mexican Americans, and American Indians. Epidemiological studies have shown that uric levels are positively correlated with gout, hypertension, atherosclerosis, atrial fibrillation, and heart failure.

- Your genotype is associated with average uric acid levels

Cardiovascular Health



Fibrinogen is a soluble protein in the plasma that is broken down to fibrin by the enzyme thrombin to form clots. Fibrinogen serves to stop excessive bleeding, but in high amounts can cause blot clots.

- Your genotype is not associated with elevated fibrinogen levels

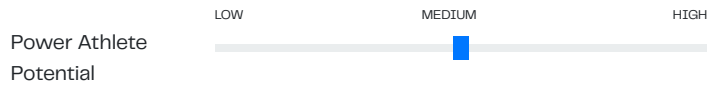
Cardiovascular Health



A homozygous HFE C282Y may lead to an iron overload due to increased iron absorption and disrupted metabolism. People who are homozygous for the HFE C282Y gene mutation comprise 85 to 90 percent of those with hemochromatosis in whites of western European descent.

- Your wild-type HFE genotype is associated with a reduced likelihood of genetically linked hemochromatosis

Exercise



ACTN3 is currently the most promising gene for predicting the likelihood of becoming an Olympic level sprint and power athlete in males and females. The RR (CC) genotype expresses the ACTN3 protein found in Type II muscle fibers, which produces explosive and powerful contractions.

- You have the RX genotype for the ACTN3 gene associated with enhanced improvements in strength, power and muscle hypertrophy
- More powerful muscle contractions
- Higher muscle hypertrophy response
- Faster recovery

Exercise



Weight lifting leads to a variation in muscle inflammatory markers based on genetics and intensity.

- Your gene combination is associated with lower levels of muscle inflammation (creatine kinase) for weight lifting that improves recovery time

Exercise



Endurance training leads to a variation in creatine kinase levels based on genetics.

- Your gene combination is associated with lower levels of muscle inflammation (creatine kinase) for endurance exercise that improve recovery time

Exercise



High-intensity exercise is defined as 70% to 85% of your maximum heart rate, and inflammation variation has been associated with the SOD2 gene.

- Your SOD2 genotype is associated with less muscle inflammation in response to high-intensity exercise

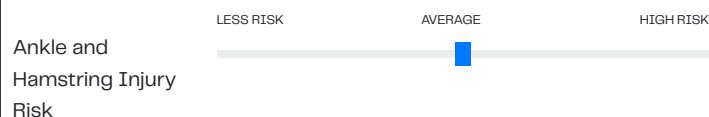
Exercise



The COL1A1 gene is associated with ACL and shoulder injury risk.

- Your COL1A1 genotype is associated with an increased need for dietary collagen to prevent ACL and shoulder injuries
- Vitamin C, zinc, copper, glycine, proline, lysine, and B6 are all precursors to collagen production

Exercise



The ACTN3 gene is linked to increased or decreased risk of ankle and hamstring injuries.

- Your ACTN3 genotype is associated with an average risk of ankle and hamstring injuries

Exercise



The ACTN3 gene is associated with a lower or higher adaptation rate to cold endurance.

- You have the ACTN3 RX genotype, associated with an average adaptation rate to cold endurance

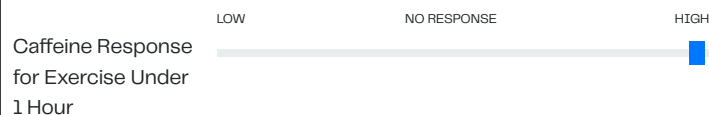
Exercise



VO2 max is measurement for oxygen capacity and endurance training. The most recent research has shown that 97 genes predicted VO2 max trainability. The phenotype is dependent on several of these variants combined together, which may contribute to approximately 50% of an individual's VO2 max trainability.

- Research has shown that your genotypes for multiple genes are associated with a higher VO2 max training response

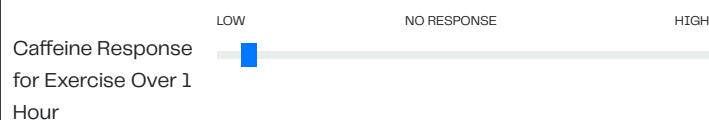
Exercise



The CYP1A2 gene is associated with caffeine response for improving or decreasing exercise performance.

- Fast metabolizers have been found to show an increase in exercise performance for activities under 1 hour from caffeine consumption

Exercise



The CYP1A2 gene is associated with caffeine response for improving or decreasing exercise performance.

- Your CYP1A2 genotype is associated with a decrease in exercise performance activities over 1 hour from caffeine consumption due to being a fast metabolizer

MY HEALTH REPORT: STRENGTHS

This section is a thorough overview of your individual gene function across the entire analysis in just a few pages. If you are looking for a brief summary of the most important parts of your report without doing a deep dive into the genotype tables and clinical research sections, this is the place to start. Be proud of your inherent genetic strengths!

NUTRIENT METABOLISM & DIGESTION

- = **Beta Carotene to Vitamin A Conversion Rate-BCMO1** - Your BCMO1 genotypes are associated with an improved conversion rate of plant-based beta carotene (squash, sweet potatoes, carrots) to vitamin A.
- = **Prebiotics, Probiotics and B12-FUT2** - The rs601338 FUT2 AG genotype in European, African, and Indian populations is associated with intermediate B12 levels and improved bifidobacteria populations in the gut compared to the AA genotype, increasing immune function against respiratory infections.
- = **Vitamin C-SLC23A1** - Your genotype is associated with improved whole-body vitamin C homeostasis through dietary absorption and renal reabsorption.
- = **Iron** - Your genotype is associated with a lower risk of iron overload for the HFE C282Y gene.
- = **Saturated Fat-PPAR-alpha** - You have the wild-type genotype that is associated with improved saturated fat metabolism and ketone body production during fasting. Assess your other fat metabolism genes for a more complete assessment.
- = **Saturated Fat-APOA2** - Your genotype is associated with a reduced likelihood of saturated fats causing weight gain.
- = **Carbohydrates-TCF7L2** - Your genotype is associated with an improved insulin response for grain-based carbohydrates.
- = **Uric Acid-ABCG2** - Your genotype is associated with a lower probability of chronically elevated uric acid levels.
- = **Ethanol Metabolism-ALDH2** - Your genotype is less likely to experience facial flushing from alcohol due to improved acetaldehyde metabolism.

METHYLATION

- = **Folate-MTHFR 677** - You have the wild-type genotype common in northern climates. This genotype is associated with lower folate requirements unless you have the MTHFR 1298 homozygous genotype. The wild-type MTHFR 677 genotype assists with healthy homocysteine levels.
- = **Folate-DHFR** - Your genotype is associated with an improved breakdown of synthetic folic acid at the beginning of the folate cycle. However, variants in MTHFR 677 can also affect folic acid metabolism.
- = **B12-MTRR** - Your genotype is associated with improved gene function, assisting B12 and homocysteine metabolism.
- = **B12-TCN2** - Your genotype is associated with improved B12 transportation.
- = **Choline-PEMT** - Your genotype is associated with improved phosphatidylcholine production for a healthy liver, and to assist normal homocysteine levels.
- = **B6-CBS** - Your genotype is associated with improved homocysteine and hydrogen sulfide levels, assisting gut repair and brain health.
- = **Arsenic-CBS** - Your genotypes are associated with improved arsenic metabolism and detoxification for the CBS genes.

HORMONE SUPPORT

- = **Sex Hormone Binding Globulin** - If you are female, your genotype is associated with helping maintain normal estrogen and testosterone levels. Other epigenetic factors like obesity, fatty liver, and Type 2 diabetes should be considered when assessing SHBG levels.
- = **Thyroid-DI01** - Your genotype is associated with average DI01 gene function for T3 and T4 thyroid function, however other epigenetic factors should be assessed.
- = **Thyroid-DI02** - Your genotype is associated with average T3 and T4 thyroid function in the brain for the DI02 gene. However, other factors can affect T3 and T4 levels including thyroid surgeries.
- = **Estrogen Metabolism-CYP1A1** - Your CYP1A1 wild-type genotype is improved for the beginning phase of estrogen metabolism. Please review all genes involved in estrogen metabolism for a complete picture of the process.
- = **Estrogen Metabolism-CYP1A2** - For men and women with the CYP1A2 AA genotype, coffee intake was found to be more protective against estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer and prostate cancer.
- = **Estrobolome-FUT2** - Your heterozygous genotype is associated with improved bifidobacteria gut bacteria, assisting the gut phase of estrogen detoxification.
- = **MTNR1B-Melatonin** - You have the CC MTNR1B genotype, which is associated with a normal circadian rhythm of melatonin production at night and in the morning. This gives you a wider time range for breakfast and dinner for glycemic control.

MENTAL HEALTH, NEUROTRANSMITTERS & COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

- = **Serotonin Receptor-Memory** - You have the wild-type genotype that is associated with an improved episodic memory, which is the ability to recall details regarding personal experiences, names of people, specific events, and what exactly occurred.
- = **Dopamine, Adrenaline and Estrogen-COMT** - The homozygous COMT AA V158M genotype is associated with increased creativity, divergent thinking, problem-solving, better memory (in men only), executive function, and overall cognitive function.
- = **Brain Health-PEMT** - Your genotype is associated with improved phosphatidylcholine levels for memory, anxiety, and REM sleep.
- = **Glutamate-BDNF** - Your genotype is associated with improved glutamate modulation, brain repair, spatial learning, memory, and adaptability.
- = **Glutamate Transport-SLC17A7** - Your genotype is associated with improved recovery from head injuries. However, your APOE and BDNF genotype should also be assessed because these all have a cumulative impact.
- = **Cholesterol-APOE** - You have the ApoE e3/e3 genotype, improving cholesterol transport and the maintenance of brain neurons. The ApoE e3 allele improves cognitive fitness, HDL and LDL profiles, viral protection, and the response to plant bioactive compounds.

IMMUNE SUPPORT, ANTIOXIDANTS AND INFLAMMATION

- = **Cell Protection-CAT** - Your genotype is associated with improved catalase levels, mitigating damage to your cells.
- = **Glutathione-GSTM1** - While the GSTM1 null genotype has been associated with a greater sensitivity to benzo(a)pyrene, there is also a benefit to this genotype. The benefit is that the null genotype may retain a higher level of isothiocyanates, the anti-cancer compounds found in cruciferous vegetables that may also be required in higher amounts for this genotype.
- = **Glutathione-GSTP1** - While the heterozygous AG genotype for GSTP1 rs1695 is associated with a higher sensitivity to heavy metals, one advantage may be an increased VO2 max response from endurance training compared to the wild-type genotype.
- = **Heavy Metals-GSTP1** - You have the wild-type CC genotype for GSTP1 rs1138272 that is associated with improved glutathione antioxidant protection against heavy metals, pesticides, and air pollution for colon, prostate, lung, throat, and fertility health. Your GSTP1 rs1695 genotype may increase or decrease this effect.
- = **Glutathione-CTH** - Your genotype is associated with improved gene function, leading to adequate cysteine for glutathione production.
- = **Nitric Oxide-NOS1** - Your genotype is associated with an average required intake of red, yellow, and orange vegetables to modulate the inflammatory process for NOS1.
- = **Nitric Oxide-NOS2** - Your NOS2A gene is functioning optimally for reducing the probability of age-related macular degeneration from cigarette smoke.
- = **Eye Health-ARMS2** - Your genotype is associated with a lower sensitivity to the negative effects of smoking on eye health.

DETOXIFICATION

- = **Liver Enzyme-CYP1A1** - Your genotype is associated with improved detoxification of benzopyrene from cigarette smoke and will assist the function of your GSTM1 gene.
- = **Liver Enzyme-THC and CYP2C9** - You have the wild-type genotype that is associated with improved metabolism of THC, the active psychoactive compound in cannabis.
- = **Liver Enzyme-CYP2D6** - Your genotype is associated with improved metabolism of certain drugs associated with CYP2D6 rs1065852. However, more CYP2D6 SNPs are needed for a complete panel. Please talk to your doctor about further testing for CYP2D6 and drug metabolism.
- = **Liver Enzyme-CYP2E1** - Your genotype is associated with improved metabolism of benzene and acrylamide for colon health.
- = **Liver Enzyme-CYP3A4** - Your genotype is associated with normal metabolism of certain drugs that use this enzyme. We recommend further pharmacogenomic testing with your doctor for more information regarding CYP3A4.
- = **Statins-COQ2** - Your genotype is associated with a lower likelihood of statin drug-induced muscle pain.

DNA DAMAGE, PROTECTION AND REPAIR

- = **Breast-ESR2** - For women with the AA ESR2 rs2987983 genotype, your genotype is associated with improved tumor suppression function for breast health. All genes related to breast health should be analyzed to better determine the cumulative value for breast protection.
- = **DNA Repair-MDM2** - Your MDM2 genotype is associated with improved DNA repair for sun damage if you are female.
- = **DNA Repair-MLH1** - Your genotype is associated with improved DNA repair for colon, endometrium, lung, and brain protection.
- = **Processed Meat and Colon Cancer-GATA3** - You have the wild-type genotype that is associated with a reduced risk of processed meat consumption and colon cancer.
- = **Longevity-SIRT1** - Your SIRT1 genotype is associated with normal SIRT1 activity for longevity. While not a weakness, you may want to increase SIRT1 activity epigenetically to increase the probability of longevity, especially if you have the APOE-e4 allele. A sedentary lifestyle, aging, poor diet, and obesity lowers SIRT1 activity. Exercise, fasting, 7-8 hours of sleep per night, saunas, polyphenols, vitamin D, omega-3 fatty acids, resveratrol, magnesium, and melatonin have all been found to increase SIRT1 activity.

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH & EXERCISE

- = **Power and Recovery-ACTN3** - You have the RX genotype associated with enhanced improvements in strength, muscle hypertrophy, sprint times, protection from eccentric training-induced muscle damage, and a reduced risk of sports injury. The RX genotype may represent the best of both ACTN3 genotypes for strength training, maintaining lean muscle mass later in life, and longevity.
- = **Lung Cytokines-TNFA** - If you have Asian ancestry, your genotype is associated with improved TNF- α gene function for lower inflammation in the lungs.
- = **Muscle Recovery-IL6** - You have the GG genotype that is associated with lower levels of muscle inflammation post-exercise and improved recovery, faster sprint times, and is more common in sprint and power athletes compared to endurance athletes.
- = **Pesticides, HDL and LDL-PON1** - You have the wild-type genotype associated with improved PON1 activity for pesticide detoxification and protection against LDL oxidation.
- = **LDL-LPA** - Your genotype is associated with healthy Lp(a) levels, a sticky form of LDL that affects plaque levels.
- = **Caffeine-CYP1A2** - You have the homozygous AA genotype and are a “rapid metabolizer” of caffeine. This means that caffeine will quickly be metabolized from your body and the effects lasting a shorter period of time. Variants in COMT can increase the sensitivity to catecholamines in coffee, and oral contraceptives can slow down caffeine metabolism.
- = **Fibrinogen-ESR2** - Your genotype is associated with improved fibrinogen levels.
- = **Blood Clots-F5** - Your genotype is associated with improved gene function for a lower probability of deep vein thrombosis.
- = **Stress-ADRB2** - You have the wild-type GG genotype for ADRB2 rs1042713 that is associated with a lower inflammatory response on the heart from chronic stress.
- = **Blood Pressure-ACE1** - Your genotype is associated with intermediate baseline ACE levels. If you are female, ACE levels may be lower. Depending on ACE2 levels, you may have a more balanced renin-angiotensin system for blood pressure.
- = **Potassium and Magnesium-ADD1** - If you have Asian ancestry, your wild-type genotype is associated with a reduced risk of a higher sodium intake causing elevated blood pressure.
- = **Blood Pressure-AGTR1** - You have the wild-type genotype, associated with a lower probability for high blood pressure, elevated triglycerides, elevated ApoB, and NAFLD from excess dietary fat and carbohydrate intake.
- = **Blood Pressure-ACE2** - Your genotype is associated with higher baseline ACE2, improving the balance between ACE1 and ACE2 for blood pressure, and potentially lowering the risk of COVID-19 severity. Other dietary habits and health issues could affect this result.
- = **Phytoestrogens-TMPRSS2** - You have the AG genotype that is associated with a lower expression of TMPRSS2 and may decrease the susceptibility to viral infections and prostate cancer (men).

MY HEALTH REPORT: WEAKNESSES

Genes are not your destiny - they are your blueprint. Please understand that these weaknesses can be turned into strengths based on the personalized recommendations given below. Making strategic changes to diet, environment, stressors, and even relationships can have a profound effect on optimizing gene function. Aim to turn every weakness into a strength by giving attention to the proactive, customized dietary and lifestyle modification recommendations in this section!

NUTRIENT METABOLISM & DIGESTION

- = **ALA to EPA and DHA Conversion-FADS2** - Your genotype is associated with a reduced conversion of plant-based omega-3 ALA (walnuts, flax seeds, and pumpkin seeds) to EPA and DHA. Increased EPA and DHA intake may be needed.
- = **B6-NBPF3** - You are more likely to have low B6 levels due to variants in the NBPF3 gene, increasing the sensitivity to medications that deplete B6 (oral contraceptives, antibiotics, ACE inhibitors, antacids, proton pump inhibitors and more). You need to focus on increasing foods high in B6 like wild salmon, pistachios, avocados and potatoes.
- = **Adiponectin-ADIPOQ** - Your genotype is associated with lower adiponectin levels, linked to a higher probability of insulin resistance with higher red meat consumption. Strategies to increase adiponectin include coffee, omega-3 fatty acids, blueberries, almonds, strawberries, rose hip tea, chili peppers, ginger and turmeric.
- = **Fat Metabolism-ACSL1** - Your genotype is associated with higher fasting glucose levels from a higher saturated fat intake. If your fasting glucose is high and you have variants in the other fat metabolism genes, fatty red meat and dairy should be reduced and more focus should be on monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fats.
- = **Ghrelin and Appetite-FTO** - Your genotype is associated with higher ghrelin levels (hunger hormone) that could lead to overeating and abdominal weight gain, especially when combined with variants in the ANKK1 gene. A focus should be on a protein and fiber-rich breakfast, monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fats, 7-8 hours of sleep per night, healthy vitamin D levels and aerobic exercise over 1 hour or high intensity exercise to stabilize ghrelin levels.
- = **Lactose** - You have the wild-type GG genotype that is the most common in the world, associated with a higher probability of lactose intolerance.
- = **Histamines-APB1** - You have the heterozygous CT genotype that is associated with intermediate histamine breakdown in the digestive tract. While not as impactful as the homozygous genotype, histamine sensitivity could still occur.
- = **Stress and IBS-ADRB2** - You have the ADRB2 heterozygous CG genotype that is associated with a higher percentage of digestive disorders, IBS, and anxiety from elevated adrenaline levels. If you experience any of these, you may benefit from a deep breathing practice, meditation, yoga, vitamin C, and magnesium to modulate adrenaline levels.

METHYLATION

- **Folate-MTHFR 677** - You have the wild-type genotype that is associated with reduced protection against UV-induced DNA damage from the sun due to lower thymidine production.
- **Folate-MTHFR 1298** - You have the heterozygous genotype that is associated with a reduced function of approximately 20%. If you have a heterozygous MTHFR 1298 and a heterozygous MTHFR 677, you have a higher need for folate to maintain healthy homocysteine levels.
- **Folate-MTHFD1 G1958A** - Your genotype is associated with an increased need for folinic acid, the second most common type of folate after methylfolate.
- **B12, B2 and Zinc-MTR** - You may have an increased sensitivity to excess alcohol, excess sugar, anesthesia, the birth control pill and heavy metals due to a homozygous MTR genotype.

HORMONE SUPPORT

- **Vitamin D-CYP2R1** - Your genotype is associated with low circulating vitamin D levels that can affect immunity, breast health in women, and testosterone levels in men. Check your vitamin D levels and make sure you are in range.
- **Estrogen Metabolism-CYP2C19** - Individuals with the CC genotype for CYP2C19*17 are considered the normal metabolizer phenotype, which may lack the estrogen metabolism benefits of the ultra-rapid metabolizer phenotype. Please review all genes involved in estrogen metabolism for a complete picture of the process.
- **Estrogen Metabolism-COMT** - For estrogen metabolism and detoxification, those with the slow AA COMT V158M genotype may have an increase in harmful estrogen metabolites that can cause DNA damage. To reduce the risk of these metabolites, you should avoid xenoestrogens, manage stress levels, maintain gut health, increase magnesium intake, and consume green tea polyphenols.

MENTAL HEALTH, NEUROTRANSMITTERS & COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

- = **Serotonin Receptor-Stress** - The 5-HT2A heterozygous genotype may be more impactful in females who also have variants in the BDNF gene. Chronic stress may increase the susceptibility to anxiety, depression, OCD, and IBS for these genotypes. If you experience higher perceived stress and chronic stress levels, you may require more aerobic exercise, cognitive behavioral therapy, mindfulness training, meditation, yoga, singing, prebiotics, lactobacillus helveticus, bifidobacterium longum, tryptophan, green or black tea, and B-vitamins.
- = **Dopamine, Adrenaline and Estrogen-COMT** - The homozygous AA COMT V158M genotype is associated with a slower breakdown of dopamine, adrenaline and estrogen, creating higher circulating levels in response to stress. This may increase your need for magnesium, vitamin C, strength training, and sprints to reduce stress levels.
- = **Dopamine Receptors-ANKK1** - Your genotype is associated with a lower density of dopamine receptors, reducing dopamine targets within the striatum of the brain known for rewarding feedback. Lower dopamine targets could lead to a higher likelihood of addictive behaviors, compulsive eating, and ADHD. Getting 8 hours of sleep per night, keeping your blood sugar balanced with adequate protein and fiber, high-intensity exercise, lower media exposure, vitamin D, omega-3's, and meditation all increase dopamine receptor density.
- = **Histamines and Migraines-DAO** - The heterozygous CG genotype for DAO rs1049793 is associated with a slightly increased sensitivity to histamine-induced migraine headaches, especially in women. While not as impactful as the homozygous genotype, a histamine sensitivity could still occur.
- = **Histamines and Hyperactivity-HNMT** - You have the AA genotype that is associated with increased hyperactivity in response to food dyes and sodium benzoate. Excess histamine is lowered by vitamin C, choline, folate, magnesium, chamomile, basil, stinging nettle, echinacea, fennel, ginger and wild oregano.
- = **Anandamide-FAAH** - You have the common CC genotype that encodes for the fast activity of FAAH. This is associated with naturally lower anandamide levels that could increase anxiety, pain, pesticide sensitivity and a heightened stress response to threatening situations. You may benefit from aerobic exercise over 30 minutes (especially in altitude), CBD oil, red clover tea (women), kaempferol (raspberries, capers, cumin, cloves, almonds, cherry tomatoes, red wine), cacao, echinacea, rosemary, and hops to increase anandamide levels.

IMMUNE SUPPORT, ANTIOXIDANTS AND INFLAMMATION

- = **Cell Protection-SOD2** - You have the heterozygous AG genotype for SOD2. Your mitochondria (powerhouse of the cell) may have a higher sensitivity to glyphosate, fluoridated water, chronic stress, poor sleep, and shallow breathing. Increase foods that contain manganese, lycopene, and vitamin C, milk thistle, mushrooms like reishi and cordyceps, and exercise that encourages deep breathing.
- = **Glutathione-GSTM1** - You have the null genotype that is associated with a higher sensitivity to benzo(a)pyrene from the burning of wood or trash, tobacco smoke, asphalt, coal, diesel exhaust, charred meat, and gas cooking. If you have the GSTM1 null and NAT2 slow acetylator combination, that may affect lung, breast, bladder, skin, colon, and kidney health. It is recommended to increase your intake of cruciferous vegetables, vitamin C, vitamin E, vitamin A, milk thistle, resveratrol, curcumin, green tea, and white tea.
- = **Glutathione-GSTP1** - You have the heterozygous AG genotype for GSTP1 rs1695 that is associated with a higher sensitivity to mercury, cadmium, arsenic, pesticides, and air pollution for breast, prostate, urinary, esophagus, and skin health. Your GSTP1 rs1138272 genotype may increase or decrease this sensitivity. Selenium, vitamin C, milk thistle, and cruciferous vegetables all assist GSTP1 gene function; however, supplemental vitamin E as alpha-tocopherol may be inflammatory.
- = **Glutathione-GPX1** - Your genotype is associated with a higher need for selenium to combat oxidative stress and less tolerance to heat stress. Lower glutathione peroxidase increases the sensitivity to oxidative stress from low or high iron levels, statin drugs, thyroid damage, sun damage, and dietary or environmental lead exposure. Selenium, cold exposure, optimizing testosterone levels in men and estrogen in women, and adequate vitamin C, vitamin E, milk thistle, ginger, cumin, anise, fennel, caraway, and cardamom intake are all ways to assist GPX1.
- = **Eye Health-CFH** - Your genotype is associated with an increased need for lutein, zeaxanthin, bilberry, lingonberry, vitamin C, and vitamin E for healthy eyes.

DETOXIFICATION

- = **Liver Enzyme-CYP1A2** - You have the AA genotype for CYP1A2 that is associated with a higher sensitivity to heterocyclic amines (fried meat) depending on if you have the homozygous null GSTM1 genotype or the NAT2 slow acetylator genotype. Marinades, unfiltered fermented drinks (Kombucha, beer, wine), cruciferous vegetables, parsley, and spinach have all been found to reduce the carcinogenic effect of heterocyclic amines.
- = **Liver Enzyme-CYP1B1** - You have the CG genotype for CYP1B1 that is associated with a slightly reduced detoxification of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (highest in vegetable oils), oral contraceptives, cigarette smoke, an increased sensitivity to excessive sun exposure, and high-dose biotin supplementation. You can assist CYP1B1 with seaweed, celery, berries, rooibos tea, red wine, and dark roast coffee.
- = **Aromatic Amines-NAT2** - You have the slow acetylator genotype for the NAT2 gene. This is associated with reduced detoxification of aromatic amines found in tobacco smoke, commercial hair dyes, industrial and manufacturing plants, charred meat, and diesel exhaust for bladder, prostate and breast health. Cruciferous vegetables, carotenoids, and vitamin C all assist NAT2 detoxification.
- = **Vitamin K2-VKRC1*2** - Your genotype is associated with a higher sensitivity to vitamin K2 induced deficiency from antibiotics and the blood thinner Warfarin.

DNA DAMAGE, PROTECTION AND REPAIR

- = **DNA Repair-ATM** - Your genotype is associated with a higher need for folate to improve DNA repair in relation to pancreatic and breast (females) health.
- = **DNA Repair-TP53** - You have the heterozygous CG genotype that may be advantageous for fertility in cold climates, but also increases the need for selenium, zinc, vitamin C, reishi, and niacin for DNA repair against chemical toxicity to the thyroid gland and skin.

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH & EXERCISE

- = **VO2 Max-PPARGC1A** - Your genotype is associated with a higher need for more strategies to increase oxygen capacity for aerobic exercise, including a structured endurance program, cold exposure, and adaptogens. Your genotype in the GSTP1 rs1695 gene can also influence this result.
- = **Muscle Injury-COL1A1** - You have the wild-type CC genotype that is associated with an increased need for dietary collagen for healthy skin, tendons, corneas, lungs, and bones. Vitamin C, zinc, copper, glycine, proline, lysine, and B6 are all precursors to collagen production.
- = **Raw Fruit and Vegetable Intake-9p21** - You have the heterozygous genotype that is associated with an increased need for phytonutrients from a higher raw fruit and vegetable intake for a healthy heart.
- = **Triglycerides-FADS1** - Your genotype is associated with a higher need for EPA and DHA omega-3 fatty acids to maintain healthy triglyceride levels.

YOUR PERSONALIZED DNA-BASED GROCERY LIST

This section of the report represents the most expansive, actionable summary of what you can do, right now, to dramatically up-regulate gene function, building a happier, healthier you! No technical expertise is required - just make these recommendations non-negotiable when you visit the grocery store.

Your grocery list is generated based on a combination of unique gene variants that require an increased intake of the following vitamins, minerals, phytonutrients, amino acids, fiber and more. This list generates the foods and drinks based on the highest levels for each section and does not take into account any food allergies or sensitivities.



B12 Seafood, meat, dairy (if consuming dairy) and unfiltered fermented drinks



B6 Wild salmon, yellowfin tuna, liver, chicken breast, unfiltered fermented drinks, pistachios, avocado, sweet potatoes, and spinach



Copper Potatoes, shiitake mushrooms, cashews, sunflower seeds, dark chocolate, and shellfish



Glucosinolates Brussels sprouts, mustard greens, turnips, savoy cabbage, kale, watercress, red cabbage, broccoli cauliflower, and Bok Choy



Glycine Broth, collagen powder, meat with the skin, ribs, shanks, drumsticks, and baobab



Lutein and Zeaxanthin Cooked spinach, cooked kale, raw spinach, raw parsley, goji berries, asparagus, and eggs



63 **Magnesium**

Sprouted pumpkin seeds, hemp seeds, chia seeds, Gerolsteiner mineral water, spinach, wild salmon, and peanut butter



Manganese

Mussels, wild blueberries, hazelnuts, pecans, oysters, clams, hummus, spinach, and cultivated blueberries



Omega-3's

Seafood and pastured eggs



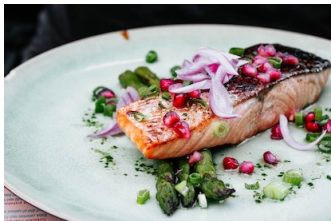
Selenium

Oysters, pork chops, beef, chicken breast, shrimp, eggs, shiitake mushrooms, and whole grain sourdough bread



Vitamin C

Bell peppers, guava, black currants, strawberries, oranges, and broccoli



Vitamin D

Sockeye salmon, cod liver oil, canned tuna, wild herring, and sardines



Vitamin K2

Natto, pastured eggs, aged cheeses (if consuming dairy), dark chicken meat, and pork chops



Zinc

Oysters, crab, lobster, beef, lamb, pork loin, liver, and sprouted pumpkin seeds

PERSONALIZED BLOOD WORK

These results are generated based on a combination of gene variants unique to you. These biomarkers may not be out of range based on your diet and lifestyle habits, but they may be the ones for you to monitor to ensure you are making the right choices based on your genetic results (your predispositions).

For example, if vitamin D comes up in this section, it does not mean that your current levels of vitamin D are actually low. What we are saying is that based on a variety of genetic factors, your variants could make it more difficult to obtain recommended levels of circulating vitamin D, so it might be prudent to further monitor to ensure that you are taking the necessary steps to turn genetic weaknesses into strengths and maintain correct levels.



B6

B6 levels may need to be tested



Fasting Glucose and HbA1C

Check both fasting glucose and HbA1C



Vitamin D

Vitamin D should be between 35-50 ng/ml. Check both 25 and 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D.


MY CLINICAL RESEARCH SUMMARY: NUTRIENT METABOLISM & DIGESTION

ALA to EPA and DHA Conversion-FADS2


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
FADS2 rs1535	Heterozygous AG
FADS2 rs174575	Wild Type CC

Recap



Improves FADS2 Gene Function: EPA and DHA omega-3 fatty acids.



Decreases FADS2 Gene Function: Relying on plant-based omega-3 fatty acid ALA for those with the heterozygous or homozygous variant.

ALA TO EPA AND DHA CONVERSION-FADS2

Research: You may have a decreased conversion rate of the plant based omega-3 fatty acid ALA to DHA and should choose DHA sources for sufficient omega-3's.

FADS1 and FADS2 are enzymes that are involved in converting omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids for brain development and inflammation control. Like the lactase gene, FADS1 is likely to be a critical gene of adaptation. In this case, it was in response to a plant-based diet versus a meat and fish based diet depending on migration routes and food availability.

It has been hypothesized that populations that began to rely more on plant-based diets adapted with the selected allele in FADS2 to synthesize more EPA and DHA from plants. The Inuit populations of Greenland, for example, who rely heavily on seafood with very little plant intake, have a deleted allele showing an opposite adaptation to a diet without plants.

A meta-analysis has found an association between variants in FADS2 in European heritage and a low conversion rate of ALA (plant-based omega-3) to DHA. There is also evidence for gene variants in those with African, Chinese, and Hispanic ancestry having a reduced conversion rate.

Children who had a higher dietary ratio of omega-6 to omega-3 were vulnerable for developing colitis if they also presented specific variants in FADS2.


A higher need of animal-based EPA and DHA may be needed for those with variants in FADS2.

B6-NBPF3


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
NBPF3 rs4654748	Homozygous CC

Recap



Improves NBPF3 Gene Function: B6



Decreases NBPF3 Gene Function: Sugar, stress, high intake of alcohol and refined flour based carbohydrates, antibiotics, oral contraceptives, ACE inhibitors, antacids, proton pump inhibitors, Phenytoin, bronchodilators, Digoxin, diuretics, hormone replacement therapy, Estradiol, MAO inhibitors, St. John's Wort and Parnate.

B6-NBPF3

Research: You may require a higher intake of B6. Homozygotes have approximately a 2.90 ng/mL lower vitamin B6 blood concentration than the wild-type genotype.

Vitamin B6 plays a major role in neurotransmitter health. B6 deficiency can manifest as anorexia, irritability, anxiety, depression, muscle pain, bad PMS/low progesterone, nausea, seizures, migraines, dermatitis, age related macular degeneration (with low folate and B12) and lethargy.

Researchers have found an inverse association between ovarian cancer risk and vitamin B6 intake. Subjects with the highest vitamin B6 intake showed a 24 percent decrease in the likelihood of developing ovarian cancer compared to the individuals with the lowest intake.

Women of reproductive age, especially current and former users of oral contraceptives, teenagers, male smokers, non-Hispanic African-American men, and men and women over age 65 are most at risk of B6 deficiency. Data suggests that oral contraceptive users have extremely low plasma PLP levels. Three quarters of the women who reported using oral contraceptives, but not vitamin B6 supplements, were vitamin B6 deficient.

Adiponectin-ADIPOQ

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
ADIPOQ rs2241766	Heterozygous GT

ADIPONECTIN-ADIPOQ

Research: Adiponectin is released by adipose (fat) tissue and is known as an insulin-sensitizing hormone, which can increase the effect of insulin and improve glucose metabolism. Decreased levels of adiponectin have been found in people with obesity, Type 2 diabetes, heart disease and ADHD.

Approximately 2,511 variations have been identified in the human ADIPOQ gene, including rs2241766 that has been associated with breast, colon, gastric, hepatocellular, prostate and endometrial health in different populations. A genome-wide association study (GWAS) revealed that the ADIPOQ gene could explain 6.7% of the phenotypic variance for plasma adiponectin.

Studies have found that carriers of the ADIPOQ rs2241766 TG and GG genotype are more likely to be associated with lower adiponectin, higher insulin resistance, heart disease and potentially colon cancer risk based on gender and ethnicity compared with those carrying the TT genotype.

A 2017 meta-analysis of 35 studies found that rs2241766 was linked to an increased risk of coronary heart disease development. A second 2017 meta-analysis of twelve case control studies found that variants in ADIPOQ rs2241766 was correlated with colon cancer risk, especially in cases of insulin resistance with rs2241766 in Ashkenazi Jewish and Chinese populations. A 2015 study found that “ADIPOQ rs2241766 and rs1501299 could be associated with colorectal pathogenesis and could have interactions with red meat intake” in the Chinese population.

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Research has shown that a high intake of unprocessed and processed red meat intake was associated with higher plasma CRP, ferritin, fasting insulin, HbA1c and lower adiponectin levels. However, when adjusted for BMI (body mass index), inflammatory and glucose metabolic biomarkers were substantially attenuated and no longer significant.

Accumulating literature had suggested that adiponectin plays a role in the pathophysiology of gestational diabetes. A study of

Malaysian women found a significant association with the TG genotype and gestational diabetes. In addition, normal patients with the wild-type TT genotype had significantly higher plasma adiponectin level compared to other groups.

In women, higher red and processed meat consumption has been significantly associated with a higher CRP and lower adiponectin levels. When stratified for ethnicity, significant associations of red and processed meat intake and lower adiponectin levels were observed only in African Americans and Latinas, but not in Japanese Americans, Native Hawaiians or whites.

Research has shown a significant increase in plasma adiponectin concentrations in human obese subjects after a 3-month treatment with the omega-3 fatty acid EPA (1.8 g daily), showing one pathway in which omega-3 fatty acids protect against heart disease.

One study found that pterostilbene (blueberries, mulberries, cranberries, raw almonds) demonstrated antiobesity properties by upregulating adiponectin and downregulating leptin.

Another study evaluated the effect of tiliroside (rose hips, strawberries, raspberries) in obese, diabetic mice and found that that plasma insulin, free fatty acid and triglyceride levels were decreased, and plasma adiponectin levels were increased.

One study found that berberine reduces TNF- α and leptin expression levels, while adiponectin was increased by 35% after treatment of berberine.

A mice study found that capsaicin, a compound in hot peppers, decreased levels of IL-6 and increased the level of adiponectin released from obese fat tissues and fat cells.

In breast cancer patients, both 750mg of ginger daily and swimming 4x a week increased adiponectin, nitric oxide, and glutathione peroxidase.

A study in Japanese men and women found that coffee consumption was associated with high adiponectin and low leptin levels.


In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in human subjects, curcumin from the spice turmeric, improved serum levels of adiponectin and leptin in patients with metabolic syndrome.

Fat Metabolism-ACSL1


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
ACSL1 rs9997745	Wild Type GG

Recap



Improves ACSL1 Gene Function: Total fat intake under 35%, lower saturated fat intake and increased PUFA intake.



Decreases ACSL1 Gene Function: A saturated fat intake over 35%.

FAT METABOLISM-ACSL1

Research: If you have the GG genotype, it may be beneficial for fat intake to be below 35% of your total calories or have a higher intake of polyunsaturated fat from fish, nuts and seeds if you struggle with weight and high glucose.

The GG genotype had higher fasting glucose and insulin concentrations compared with the minor A allele carriers from saturated fat intake, with the result that the GG genotype was more insulin resistant. Among individuals within the top 50th percentile of PUFA intake, the metabolic syndrome risk associated with GG genotype was eliminated.

Foods that are higher on the insulin index include dairy and red meat, and insulin inhibits fat breakdown. Fat should come primarily from nuts, seeds, olive oil, avocados, poultry and fish if there are issues with fasting glucose, insulin or weight.

Ghrelin and Appetite-FTO

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
FTO rs9939609	Homozygous AA
FTO rs17817449	Homozygous GG

Recap



Improves FTO Gene Function: A protein and fiber-rich breakfast, 7-8 hours of sleep per night, healthy vitamin D levels, and aerobic exercise over 1 hour or high-intensity exercise.



Decreases FTO Gene Function: Poor sleep patterns, refined carbohydrate breakfast, high saturated fat and low polyunsaturated fat intake, low vitamin D levels, and a sedentary lifestyle.

GHRELIN AND APPETITE-FTO

Research: The FTO gene is highly expressed in the brain regions controlling feeding and energy expenditure, and is one of many genes associated with being a risk factor for obesity, especially abdominal weight. Polymorphisms in the FTO gene have been shown to cause higher ghrelin levels in many populations, which can create a larger appetite and the potential for overeating.

FTO encodes for an enzyme able to remove methyl groups from DNA and RNA, and the FTO polymorphisms may reduce the methylation of ghrelin (hunger hormone), leading to higher ghrelin levels and potentially affecting other genes. Although rs9939609 has been replicated across a number of cohort studies for obesity, there remains significant variance due to epigenetic expression.

Studies have proposed that FTO alters dopamine signaling, affecting reward brain structures. This may be especially true for those who also have variants in ANKK1, the gene for dopamine receptor density. Research has shown that in cases of reduced D2 receptor availability, as indicated by the ANKK1 polymorphism, FTO variants were associated with increased body fat, waist circumference and reduced peripheral insulin sensitivity. This could increase the risk of obesity and Type 2 diabetes.

This may explain why the FTO rs9939609 homozygous genotype preferentially selects high calorie/high-fat food compared to the normal TT genotype. Multiple studies have shown that a high dietary saturated fat intake (higher than 15.5% energy) and a low dietary polyunsaturated fat intake further increased the risk of being overweight or abdominally obese for the AA genotype. The non-risk TT allele carriers appeared to be unresponsive to dietary saturated fat intake or the dietary polyunsaturated to saturated fat intake ratio in regards to obesity.

Ghrelin is highest in the fasting state, before meals, and at night, falling within one hour of a meal. Research has found that a breakfast centered around protein and fiber-rich carbohydrates (especially prebiotic fiber) was the most effective at suppressing ghrelin levels throughout the day, while also focusing on polyunsaturated and monounsaturated fats.

In a single-blind crossover study, three high fat meals (70% of energy) rich in monounsaturated (MUFA), polyunsaturated (PUFA) or saturated fat (SFA) in 16 women with obesity were tested. A decrease in ghrelin was significantly greater for PUFA and MUFA vs. SFA while appetite suppression was significantly greater for PUFA vs. both SFA and MUFA. One study also found that subjects with vitamin D levels of less than 20ng/ml had significantly higher ghrelin levels than those with a vitamin D level greater than 20/ml.

People with the homozygous FTO genotypes may be more prone to overeating when eating a high-saturated fat meal or purely refined carbohydrate breakfast and getting poor sleep due to higher ghrelin levels. One study found that a reduction of sleep duration to 4-hours for two consecutive nights was shown to decrease circulating leptin levels and increase ghrelin levels, as well as self-reported hunger.

The key to improving FTO gene function is through lowering ghrelin levels, and those with the homozygous genotypes may gain the most significant benefits from preventative and treatment strategies aimed at targeting the ghrelin system and modulating reward responsiveness. The ANKK1 gene for dopamine receptors is also a relevant gene for appetite control and

should be reviewed as well.

Regarding exercise, research has shown that doing 120 min prolonged treadmill exercise with mix intensity or high-intensity exercise was the most effective at suppressing ghrelin, while weight training or low-intensity exercise did not have the same effects. If weight loss and appetite suppression is your goal, aerobic exercise with a mixture of high intensity may be the best approach.


We recommend reviewing ANKK1, PPAR-alpha, ACSL1, APOA2, ADIPOQ, SLC22A5, FUT2 and CYP2R1 if your goal is weight loss and you want to further assess your saturated fat metabolism.


Lactose

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
LCT rs4988235	Wild Type GG

Recap

 Improves LCT Gene Function: Lactase.

 Decreases LCT Gene Function: Unknown.

LACTOSE

Research: You may have a decreased ability to breakdown lactose. Most people are born with the ability to digest lactose, the major carbohydrate in milk.

Approximately 75% of the world’s population loses this ability at some point, while others can digest lactose into adulthood. The GG genotype is connected to lactose intolerance.

The arrival of farming in Europe around 8,500 years ago necessitated adaptation to new environments, pathogens, diets and social organizations. One of the best examples of genetic dietary changes to this is the lactase enzyme in northern Europeans that only dates to the last 4,000 years.

The ability to digest lactose is much more common in people of European ancestry than those with African or Asian ancestry. This is because dairy was introduced earlier in Europe, approximately 8,000-10,000 years ago.

The GG genotype decreases the ability to breakdown lactose. Avoid dairy or only choose fermented versions of dairy only like yogurt and kefir, and ghee for cooking.


Since this gene only looks at lactose, sensitivities to dairy can still exist. Many people who have issues with cow dairy can often use goat and sheep dairy without issues.

Stress and IBS-ADRB2


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
ADRB2 rs1042714	Heterozygous CG

Recap



Increases ADRB2 Gene Function: Deep breathing techniques, meditation, yoga, magnesium, and vitamin C.



Decreases ADRB2 Gene Function: Chronic stress and shallow breathing.

STRESS AND IBS-ADRB2

The pathogenesis of digestive disorders is incompletely understood, although genetic factors, low-grade inflammation, intestinal dysbiosis, abdominal pain, and brain-gut axis dysfunction all have been postulated to contribute.

The beta-2-adrenergic receptor (ADRB2) is the main target of the catecholamine epinephrine and a primary mediator of the stress response. ADRB2 is widely expressed both in the gastrointestinal tract and in the CNS.

Single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) located in the coding region of the ADRB2 gene have been shown to be associated with increased altered receptor response to catecholamines as well as altered receptor expression. In the case of rs1042714, this may lead to decreased receptor degradation and down-regulation, in turn enhancing the adrenaline response.

For the rs1042714 genotype, both GG homozygotes and CG heterozygotes demonstrated a higher percentage of digestive issues compared with CC homozygotes. The G allele carriers were associated with a higher percentage of IBS cases, twice the rates of anxiety, and functional chest pain diagnoses. Within IBS, G allele carriers had more severe bowel symptoms and symptomatic days.

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
HLA DQ2.5	HLA DQ2.5- rs2187668	CC		
HLA-DQ8	HLA-DQ8- rs7454108	TT		
BCMO1 R267S BCMO1 encodes the conversion rate from beta-carotene to vitamin A.	BCMO1 R267S- rs12934922	AA		
	BCMO1 A379V- rs7501331	CC		
FADS2 The FADS2 gene encodes the conversion of plant based omega-3 fatty acid alpha linolenic acid (ALA) to EPA.	FADS2-rs1535		AG	
	FADS2-rs174575	CC		
FUT2 The FUT2 gene controls prebiotic production, B12 absorption and how much bifidobacteria you carry in your digestive tract. The rs601338 SNP is found in European, African and Indian populations.	FUT2-rs601338		AG	

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>NBPF3</p> <p>NBPF3 has been associated with vitamin B6 levels.</p>	NBPF3-rs4654748			CC
<p>SLC23A1</p> <p>Solute carrier family 23 member 1 (SLC23A1) is one of the two transporters which aids in the absorption of vitamin C into the body. Polymorphisms in the gene are associated with reduced plasma vitamin C levels in the body.</p>	SLC23A1-rs33972313	CC		
<p>ACAT1-02</p> <p>The ACAT gene converts protein and fat to ATP (energy) in the mitochondria, and plays an important role in cellular cholesterol homeostasis.</p>	ACAT1-02-rs3741049	GG		
<p>ADIPOQ</p> <p>ADIPOQ encodes for adiponectin, a protein secreted by fat cells that affect insulin and glucose metabolism. Low levels of adiponectin play a role in obesity, insulin resistance and Type 2 diabetes.</p>	ADIPOQ-rs2241766		GT	
<p>HFE-C282Y</p> <p>A homozygous HFE C282Y may lead to an iron overload due to increased iron absorption and disrupted metabolism. Compound heterozygotes C282Y/H63D and single C282Y heterozygotes carry a very low risk of hemochromatosis, making the homozygous C282Y the most clinically relevant.</p>	HFE-C282Y-rs1800562	GG		
<p>PPAR-alpha</p> <p>The PPAR-alpha gene plays a vital role in fatty acid metabolism and ketosis, and is considered one of the most critical targets for ameliorating abnormalities with triglycerides, HDL, LDL, VLDL, and ApoB.</p>	PPAR-alpha-rs1800206	CC		

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>ACSL1</p> <p>Long-chain acyl CoA synthetase 1 (ACSL1) plays an important role in fatty acid metabolism and triglyceride synthesis. Disturbance of these pathways may result in dyslipidemia and insulin resistance, hallmarks of the metabolic syndrome.</p>	ACSL1-rs9997745	GG		
<p>FTO</p> <p>Polymorphisms in the FTO genes have been shown to cause higher ghrelin levels (hunger hormone) in many populations, which can create a larger appetite and the potential for overeating.</p>	FTO-rs9939609			AA
	FTO-rs17817449			GG
<p>APOA2</p> <p>The APOA2 gene contains instructions for making a protein called apolipoprotein A-II, which is found in HDL cholesterol particles. The homozygous genotype has been linked to saturated fat intake and weight gain.</p>	APOA2-rs5082	AA		
<p>TCF7L2</p> <p>TCF7L2 polymorphisms have been associated with low incretin hormones and impaired insulin secretion.</p>	TCF7L2-rs7903146	CC		
<p>LCT</p> <p>LCT is the gene connected with the ability to breakdown lactose in dairy.</p>	LCT-rs4988235	GG		
<p>APB1</p> <p>APB1 is encodes for the DAO enzyme to breakdown histamines primarily in the digestive tract. The homozygous genotype may increase the risk of migraines from histamines in women or a hypersensitivity to Aspirin in men.</p>	APB1-rs10156191		CT	

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>ABCG2 (Q141K)</p> <p>The ABCG2 (Q141K) gene is located at the membrane of kidney proximal tubule cells, where it mediates renal urate secretion. Variants in this gene are linked to reduced uric acid excretion.</p>	ABCG2 (Q141K)-rs2231142	GG		
<p>ALDH2</p> <p>Alcohol metabolism in the liver most commonly involves the enzymes alcohol dehydrogenase and aldehyde dehydrogenase, metabolizing alcohol to acetaldehyde, and then to acetate. ALDH2 encodes for aldehyde dehydrogenase, and variants can affect the levels of acetaldehyde and therefore the carcinogenic effect of alcohol.</p>	ALDH2-rs671	GG		
<p>ADRB2</p> <p>The beta-2-adrenergic receptor (ADRB2) is the main target of the catecholamine epinephrine, and a primary mediator of the stress response. ADRB2 is widely expressed both in the gastrointestinal tract and in the CNS.</p>	ADRB2-rs1042714		CG	
<p>PPCDC</p> <p>PPCDC is necessary for the biosynthesis of coenzyme A and variants in this SNP are associated with serum zinc levels.</p>	PPCDC-rs2120019		CT	
<p>SELENBP1</p> <p>The Protein Selenium Binding 1 gene codes for an integral membrane protein involved in antigen presentation and serum copper levels.</p>	SELENBP1-rs2769264	TT		

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>TFR2</p> <p>The TFR2 gene provides instructions for making a protein called transferrin receptor 2 to help iron enter liver cells. The receptor on the surface of liver cells binds to transferrin, which transports iron through the blood to tissues throughout the body. When transferrin binds to transferrin receptor 2, iron is allowed to enter the cell.</p>	TFR2-rs7385804	AA		


MY CLINICAL RESEARCH SUMMARY: METHYLATION CYCLE

Folate-MTHFR 677


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
MTHFR 677 rs1801133	Wild Type GG

Recap



Improves MTHFR 677 Gene Function: Riboflavin and methylfolate.



Decreases MTHFR 677 Gene Function: Proton pump inhibitors, oral contraceptives, NSAIDs, anticonvulsants, antivirals, antibiotics, acid blockers/antacids and hypothyroidism.

FOLATE-MTHFR 677

You have the wild-type genotype common in northern climates. This genotype is associated with lower folate requirements unless you have the MTHFR 1298 homozygous genotype. The wild-type MTHFR 677 genotype assists with healthy homocysteine levels.


The wild-type genotype is associated with reduced protection against UV-induced DNA damage from the sun due to lower thymidine production.

Folate-MTHFR 1298


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
MTHFR 1298 rs1801131	Heterozygous GT

Recap



Improves MTHFR 1298 Gene Function: Vitamin C, L-arginine, folate, B6, magnesium, holy basil, selenium, royal jelly and deep breathing techniques.



Decreases MTHFR 1298 Gene Function: Chronic stress, oral contraceptives, high levels of mercury, arsenic, lead and aluminum, synthetic folic acid, phenylalanine, aspartame, oxidative stress and high protein diets.

FOLATE-MTHFR 1298

The heterozygous MTHFR 1298 has a reduced function of approximately 20%. If you have the heterozygous MTHFR 1298 and a heterozygous MTHFR 677, you may have elevated homocysteine levels and may require a higher folate intake (400-800 mcg).

One study in 259 post-menopausal women found that for those with variants in CYP1B1 (rs1056836), KRAS (rs61764370) and MTHFR (rs1801133 and rs1801131), oral contraceptives and hormone replacement therapy was associated with shorter leukocyte telomere length. Shorter leukocyte telomeres are connected to premature aging, and may increase the risk of cancer, cardiovascular disease, obesity, diabetes, chronic pain, and sensitivity to perceived psychological stress.


On its own, the heterozygous MTHFR 1298 genotype may not pose any issues with adequate folate intake, however vitamin C, L-arginine, folate, B6, magnesium, holy basil, selenium, royal jelly and deep breathing techniques will help healthy MTHFR

Folate-MTHFD1 G1958A


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
MTHFD1 G1958A rs2236225	Heterozygous AG

Recap



Improves MTHFD1 Gene Function: 5-formyl-tetrahydrofolate (folinic acid) and choline



Decreases MTHFD1 Gene Function: Folate and choline deficiency, proton pump inhibitors, oral contraceptives, NSAIDs, anticonvulsants, antivirals, antibiotics, and acid blockers/antacids.

FOLATE-MTHFD1 G1958A

Research: A meta-analysis strongly suggests that the MTHFD1 G1958A polymorphism might be associated with maternal risk for neural tube defects in Caucasian populations. However, the evidence of this association should be interpreted with caution due to the selective nature of publication of genetic association studies. Another study found that the polymorphism decreases enzyme stability and increases risk of congenital heart defects.

5-formyl-tetrahydrofolate is the second most common type of folate after methylfolate in the certain foods. This is why dietary folate is optimal because it addresses both upstream and downstream folate gene polymorphisms in the methylation cycle.


Checking MTHFR and PEMT genes along with MTHFD1 helps you determine your requirements for folinic acid, methylfolate and choline to help stabilize enzymatic function.

B12, B2 and Zinc-MTR


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
MTR A2756G rs1805087	Homozygous GG

Recap



Improves MTR Gene Function: B2, B12, zinc, magnesium and folate.



Decreases MTR Gene Function: Excess alcohol, excess sugar, anesthesia, oral contraceptives and heavy metals.

B12, B2 AND ZINC-MTR

Research: Methionine synthase (MTR) is a vital enzyme of homocysteine/methionine metabolic pathway. To function properly, methionine synthase requires methylcobalamin (methyl B12) and another enzyme called methionine synthase reductase, which is produced from the MTRR gene.

When MTRR/MTR are inhibited, the compensation pathway is BHMT (betaine-homocysteine methyltransferase)increasing betaine and choline requirements.

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>MTHFR 677</p> <p>The MTHFR 677 gene encodes the MTHFR gene to convert folate into the active form, methylfolate. Variants in this gene slow down enzymatic function.</p>	MTHFR 677-rs1801133	GG		
<p>MTHFR 1298</p> <p>MTHFR 1298 is involved in converting 5-methylfolate (5MTHF) to tetrahydrofolate (THF). Unlike MTHFR 677, the 1298 variant does not lead to elevated homocysteine levels unless paired with a heterozygous MTHFR 677.</p>	MTHFR 1298-rs1801131		GT	
<p>MTHFD1 G1958A</p> <p>(Methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase 1) encodes a protein that possesses three distinct enzymatic activities in the interconversion of 1-carbon derivatives of tetrahydrofolate.</p>	MTHFD1 G1958A-rs2236225		AG	
<p>DHFR A20965G</p> <p>Dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) catalyzes the reduction of dihydrofolate to tetrahydrofolate (THF) and affect synthetic folic acid metabolism.</p>	DHFR A20965G-rs1643659		CT	
	DHFR C19483A-rs1677693		GT	
<p>MTR A2756G</p> <p>MTR (methionine synthase) combines folate, methyl B12 and homocysteine into methionine.</p>	MTR A2756G-rs1805087			GG
<p>MTRR A66G</p> <p>MTRR attaches a methyl group to B12 and variants here will slow the process. When both MTR and MTRR exist, dysfunction can occur.</p>	MTRR A66G-rs1801394	AA		

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>TCN2 C766G</p> <p>Transcobalamin II (TCN2, or holotranscobalamin when bound) transports B12 to peripheral tissues. Variants in this gene may affect B12 transport.</p>	TCN2 C766G-rs1801198	CC		
<p>PENT</p> <p>Variants in PENT may increase the need for choline and increase the sensitivity to anticholinergic drugs.</p>	PENT-rs7946	CC		
	PENT-rs12325817	CC		
<p>CBS A13637G</p> <p>The Cystathione Beta-Synthase (CBS) enzyme pulls homocysteine to hydrogen sulfide (H2S) and glutathione, requiring B6 and SAMe as a modulator.</p>	CBS A13637G-rs2851391	CC		
<p>CBS</p> <p>The Cystathione Beta-Synthase (CBS) enzyme pulls homocysteine to hydrogen sulfide (H2S) and glutathione, requiring B6 and SAMe as a modulator. CBS rs234709 and rs4920037 assists in arsenic detoxification.</p>	CBS-rs234709	CC		
	CBS 191150T-rs4920037	GG		
<p>BHMT</p>	BHMT-rs3733890			AA

MY CLINICAL RESEARCH SUMMARY: HORMONE SUPPORT

Vitamin D-CYP2R1

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
CYP2R1 rs10741657	Homozygous GG

Recap

 Improves CYP2R1 Gene Function: Sun exposure, adequate vitamin D intake and vitamin D co-factors.

 Decreases CYP2R1 Gene Function: Lack of sun exposure, high fructose intake and lack of vitamin D co-factors.

VITAMIN D-CYP2R1

Research: Studies confirm that CYP2R1 is the principal 25-hydroxylase in humans and demonstrates that CYP2R1 alleles have dosage-dependent effects on vitamin D homeostasis.

A 2018 meta-analysis of sixteen articles with a total of 52,417 participants was reviewed for rs10741657. The GG genotype was associated with a clear descending trend of 25(OH)D levels when compared with the AA genotype in Caucasian and Asian populations.

Research has shown that oral administration of vitamin D led to negligible increases in serum 25-hydroxy-vitamin D for homozygotes, and significantly lower increases in serum 25-hydroxy-vitamin D in heterozygous subjects than in control subjects. The heterozygous effect may only be relevant in Caucasian populations.

Vitamin D can influence the expression of more than 1,000 genes and vitamin D deficiency has been linked to fatty liver, seizures, infertility, osteoporosis, cancer, autism (mother deficient), depression, heart attacks, Alzheimer's, dementia, high blood pressure, low testosterone in men, autoimmune disorders and more.

The literature is mixed on optimal vitamin D levels, which most likely vary based on your heritage, skin color and current health issues. The most well documented cause of Vitamin D deficiency is inadequate sunlight exposure such as high latitude countries. Paradoxically, despite its high sunlight hours, vitamin D deficiency is well recognized in Middle Eastern women, inner city young adults in America, athletes and dancers in Israel, elite gymnasts in Australia, young Hawaiian surfers, and adolescent girls in England.

For athletes, vitamin D deficiency has long been associated with muscle weakness and suboptimal muscle function. A positive relationship between serum vitamin D level and jump height, jump velocity and power was found in young women.

Clinical vitamin D deficiency is below 20 ng/ml. There is little evidence to prove there is a benefit for levels above 50 ng/ml. The latest cancer research has found that women with 25(OH)D concentrations greater than 40 ng/ml had a 67% lower risk of cancer than women with concentrations less than 20 ng/ml. Pesticides have been linked to suppressing vitamin D levels and creating a vitamin D deficiency. Your PON1 gene function should also be assessed.

Research has found that sunlight is the optimal way to optimize vitamin D levels along with exercise, vitamin D rich foods and vitamin D cofactors, however supplementation may be necessary.

Estrogen Metabolism-CYP1A2

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
CYP1A2 rs762551	Homozygous AA

Recap



Improves CYP1A2 Gene Function: Unfiltered fermented drinks (Kombucha, beer, wine), hops, marinades, cruciferous vegetables, blueberries, blackberries, red grapes, kiwi, watermelon, parsley, and spinach.



Decreases CYP1A2 Gene Function: Heterocyclic amines, nitrosamines, aflatoxin B1, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, dioxins, and ̢-naphthoflavone. Omeprazole and primaquine are inducers. Caffeine and Tylenol combined with these compounds can make the effect worse.

ESTROGEN METABOLISM-CYP1A2

CYP1A2 is a key enzyme in caffeine metabolism and the 2-hydroxylation of the main estrogens, estrone, and estradiol. 2-hydroxylation and 16̢-hydroxylation are two mutually exclusive pathways in estrogen metabolism. 2-hydroxyestrone acts as a weak estrogen or anti-estrogen. 16̢-OHE1 acts as a procarcinogen.

Coffee may protect against breast cancer by altering estrogen metabolism. Women with higher coffee intake and the CYP1A2 homozygous AA fast metabolizer genotype have a ratio of high 2-hydroxyestrone to low 16̢-OHE1. Researchers found that higher coffee intake was more protective against ER-positive breast cancer.

In men, a 2019 study found that low to moderate coffee intake and the AA fast caffeine metabolizer genotype were less likely to experience prostate grade cancer progression than non-consumers. In a large, pooled cohort of men with prostate cancer, coffee intake of more than 2.5 cups per day was associated with longer survival with the AA fast metabolizer genotype.

Estrogen Metabolism-COMT

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
COMT rs4680	Homozygous AA

Recap



Improves COMT Gene Function: Vitamin C, magnesium, and copper (copper should not be too low or too high).



Decreases Gene Function: Chronic stress, sugar, proton pump inhibitors, aspartame, low magnesium levels, low vitamin C levels, low and high copper levels, constipation, xenoestrogens, high homocysteine levels, high SAH levels, estrogen-based medications, and mercury toxicity.

ESTROGEN METABOLISM-COMT

COMT is a phase II enzyme involved in the inactivation of catechol estrogens that can otherwise lead to cancerous growth, while also increasing 2-methoxyestradiol, a metabolite that has been shown to inhibit the growth of breast cancer cells.

Variants in COMT V158M have been shown to decrease enzymatic activity and consequently increases the risk of carcinogenesis due to the accumulation of estrogen metabolites. COMT has been extensively investigated for correlation with different cancer risks including esophageal cancer, colorectal cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, lung cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, endometrial cancer, testicular germ cell tumor, and bladder cancer with mixed results.

81 Due to the COMT V158M heterozygous and homozygous genotypes potentially having reduced estrogen clearance, slowing this pathway down further with chronic stress and a high catecholamine intake combined with poor gut health and low magnesium intake may affect the level of harmful estrogen metabolites.

However, this doesn't mean catecholamines should be avoided. It simply means that the dosage should be altered. For

example, green tea has been found to be beneficial for breast cancer prevention in the COMT heterozygous and homozygous genotype because these individuals retained the polyphenols the longest. The wild type may need more to achieve the same benefit. Less is more for COMT variants.

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>SHBG</p> <p>Sex Hormone Binding Globulin (SHBG) is synthesized in the liver, and in the blood it transports and regulates the access of sex steroids to their target tissues.</p>	SHBG-rs1799941	GG		
	SHBG-rs12150660	GG		
<p>DI01</p> <p>DI01 is connected to thyroid health and is responsible for the deiodination of T4 into T3.</p>	DI01-rs2235544	CC		
<p>DI02</p> <p>DI02 is connected to thyroid health and is responsible for the deiodination of T4 into T3. D2 is the only activating deiodinase in the brain.</p>	DI02-rs225014	TT		
<p>CYP2R1</p> <p>Vitamin D is technically a hormone, and CYP2R1 is connected to circulating vitamin D levels.</p>	CYP2R1-rs10741657			GG
<p>CYP1A1</p> <p>CYP1A1 is in the estrogen metabolism pathway along with CYP1B1, CYP1A2, CYP3A1, SULT's and COMT.</p>	CYP1A1-rs1048943	TT		
<p>CYP2C19*17</p> <p>Genetic variability impacts expression and activity of CYP2C19 and therefore can influence drug metabolism and catabolism of estrogens.</p>	CYP2C19*17-rs12248560	CC		
<p>CYP1A2</p> <p>CYP1A2 is a key enzyme in caffeine metabolism and the 2-hydroxylation of the main estrogens, estrone, and estradiol.</p>	CYP1A2-rs762551			AA

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>COMT</p> <p>COMT is involved in catecholamine, dopamine, adrenaline, and estrogen metabolism through the inactivation of the catechol estrogens.</p>	COMT-rs4680			AA
<p>FUT2</p> <p>The FUT2 gene controls prebiotic production, B12 absorption, and how much bifidobacteria you carry in your digestive tract.</p>	FUT2-rs601338		AG	
<p>MTNR1B</p> <p>The MTNR1B gene encodes for the melatonin receptor 1B.</p>	MTNR1B-rs10830963	CC		
GC	GC-rs2282679	TT		
CYP27B1	CYP27B1-rs4646536		AG	
VDR-FOK	VDR-FOK-rs2228570		AG	
DHCR7	DHCR7-rs12785878	TT		


MY CLINICAL RESEARCH SUMMARY: MENTAL HEALTH & COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

MAO-Serotonin


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
MAO-A rs6323	Heterozygous GT

Recap



Improves MAO-A Gene Function: Vitamin B6, folate, B12, B2, magnesium, vitamin C and probiotics.



Decreases Gene Function: Antibiotics, aspartame, oral contraceptives, proton pump inhibitors, high estrogen levels, constipation and deficiencies in the vitamins and minerals above.

MAO-SEROTONIN

Research: MAO-A (Monoamine oxidase A) is a critical enzyme involved in breaking down important neurotransmitters such as serotonin, estrogen, norepinephrine, and dopamine. Normal variants for men may not be as relevant as they are for women due to the role of estrogen.


The heterozygous genotype of MAO-A does not have a major impact on MAO-A function, however, MAO-A can still be disturbed by high estrogen levels, constipation, antibiotics, certain medications and vitamin deficiencies.

Serotonin Receptor-Stress


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
5-HT2A rs6311	Heterozygous CT
5-HT2A rs6313	Heterozygous AG

Recap



Improves Gene Function: Moderate intensity aerobic exercise, cognitive behavioral therapy, mindfulness training, meditation, yoga, tryptophan, green or black tea, prebiotics, probiotics, B2, B6, B12, and folate.



Decreases 5-HT2A Gene Function: Chronic stress, poor gut flora, high-dose lithium, cannabis abuse, and excessive smartphone use.

SEROTONIN RECEPTOR-STRESS

Research: The serotonin 2A receptor (5-HT2A) has been implicated in mental disorders with complex etiologies that are still not clearly understood, in processes such as learning and memory, and also in neurogenesis. Although the functional significance of 5-HT2A polymorphisms are not entirely understood, there is evidence that rs6311 modulates transcription factor binding and promoter methylation, affecting gene transcription (the first step of gene expression).

The T allele of the 5-HT2A gene rs6311 has been shown to increase the 5-HT2A expression in vitro and is associated with anxiety, IBS and depressive disorders. It has also been hypothesized that 5-HT2A variants may influence resting vagal activity among persons with chronically high levels of perceived stress.

One meta-analysis showed that the T allele of rs6311 or the linked A allele of rs6313 was significantly associated with obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD). This result was confirmed in the author’s subsequent comprehensive meta-analysis in 2016 with a larger dataset. Multiple studies in this analysis indicated that the rs6311 T allele was more abundant in females with OCD compared to control females.

Another meta-analysis of 37 twin samples suggests that obsessions and compulsions arise from a combination of genetic factors and non-shared environment. OCD might be shaped by a large number of genes of modest impact, which combine to influence the risk for developing OCD. Polymorphisms in genes related to BDNF, GABA, glutamate, serotonin, acetylcholine, glycine, ubiquitin, bradykinin, myelination, TNFA, gender and environmental trauma may all have a cumulative effect on whether or not someone develops OCD.

Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin disease affecting about 2-4% of the population worldwide, and is thought to be a multifactorial disease with both genetic and immunogenic backgrounds. Psoriasis occurs in connection with stress and mood disorders and is apparently induced in patients who have been treated with antidepressants. The serotonergic system, which consists of serotonin-producing cells, serotonin receptors and serotonin transporters, may play a significant role in psoriasis.

Theanine, a component of green tea and black tea, has been shown to increase BDNF levels, modulate serotonin and dopamine levels, and improve learning and memory. It has shown promise as an adjunct therapy for schizophrenia and depression, and researchers believe there may also be an application for anxiety disorders, panic disorder, OCD, and bipolar disorder.

Vagus nerve stimulation may be a promising add-on treatment for anxiety, depression, PTSD, seizures, and inflammatory bowel disease. Natural ways to stimulate the vagus nerve and increase vagal tone include singing, deep breathing, meditation and yoga. Another way is to make a dietary shift towards good gut bacteria, shown to influence the activity of the vagus nerve.

In human volunteers as well as in a rat model, administration of a probiotic formulation consisting of Lactobacillus helveticus R0052 (traditionally used in the manufacture of Swiss-type cheeses and long-ripened Italian cheeses such as Emmental, Gruyere, Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano) and Bifidobacterium longum R0175A (colonizes at birth, but levels vary genetically) significantly attenuated psychological distress and reduced anxiety-like behavior. Research has also found that prebiotics can improve non-REM sleep as well as REM sleep after a stressful event.

One pilot study found that a 12-week moderate intensity aerobic exercise program reduced OCD symptoms and the reductions lasted 6 months later.


Another study combined cognitive behavioral therapy and a 12-week moderate intensity aerobic exercise program with tremendous results, exceeding effects typically observed with individual and group-based cognitive behavioral therapy for OCD based on leading meta-analytic reviews.

Dopamine, Adrenaline and Estrogen-COMT


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
COMT V158M rs4680	Homozygous AA
COMT rs4633	Homozygous TT

Recap



Improves COMT Gene Function: Vitamin C, magnesium, and copper (copper should not be too low or too high).



Decreases Gene Function: Chronic stress, sugar, proton pump inhibitors, aspartame, low magnesium levels, low vitamin C levels, low and high copper levels, constipation, xenoestrogens, high homocysteine levels, high SAH levels, estrogen-based medications and mercury toxicity.

Research: COMT (catecholamine methyltransferase) shares a pathway with MAO-A and is the gene for dopamine, estrogen, adrenaline and catecholamine metabolism. This pathway requires magnesium, vitamin C and copper as co-factors.

Studies have found that the A allele in COMT V158M (rs4680) results in a 40% decrease in COMT enzyme activity, leading to naturally higher dopamine and adrenaline levels. There are both benefits and detrimental aspects to this combination.

Research has shown that those with the AA COMT V158M genotype may have increased creativity, divergent thinking (rs4680 and rs5993883), problem solving, better memory (in men only), executive function and overall cognitive function. Females with the AA genotype have also been found to be higher risk-takers, but this was not true in men. It should be noted that females also naturally have higher dopamine due to the effect of estrogen on COMT, and therefore the AA genotype may not be as impactful for women as it is for men.

The downside of the A allele in COMT V158 is that the body overreacts to stress and trauma that can lead to anxiety, depression, impulsiveness, obsessive behavior, irritability, ADHD and abnormal behavior. The “inverted U” hypothesis suggests that when dopamine levels are either too high or too low, cognition is adversely affected and therefore stress could be negatively affect cognitive performance for the AA genotype.

The AA genotype can also create a sensitivity to catecholamines (coffee, black tea, green tea, red wine, chocolate), especially in a stressed state. However, green tea has been found to be beneficial for breast cancer prevention in the AG and AA genotype because these individuals retained the polyphenols the longest. Other genetic variants involved in dopamine transport and receptor function also influence this magnitude.

One study found the A allele carriers performed better than G carriers in executive function tasks, being statistically significant in the adult group and more emphasized in men due to COMT activity being higher in the prefrontal cortex for men versus women.

Further research showed that individuals carrying A allele of rs4680 or T allele of rs4633 scored significantly higher on insight problem-solving tasks, and for the COMT H62H rs4633 gene, the homozygous TT and heterozygous TC carriers had higher insight problem-solving scores than those with CC genotype.


Having a homozygous variant in COMT V158M may increase your need for magnesium, vitamin C, and healthy copper levels (not too high or low). Compound weight lifting (squats, bench press, deadlift), sprints, and chopping wood can assist a slow COMT enzyme by increasing testosterone levels, which speed up the pathway and lower the stress response. Supplementation of magnesium and vitamin C may be essential to modulate COMT due to low magnesium levels in the water and soil, or lack of freshly picked fruits and vegetables for vitamin C, and chronic stress levels.

Dopamine Receptors-ANKK1


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
ANKK1 rs1800497	Heterozygous AG

Recap



Improves ANKK1 Gene Function: Meditation, 8 hours of sleep per night, balanced blood sugar, vitamin D, omega-3 fatty acids, fiber, high intensity exercise and lower media exposure.



Decreases ANKK1 Gene Function: Low blood sugar, refined sugar, high fructose corn syrup, elevated lead levels, elevated copper levels, iron deficiency, omega-3 deficiency, low vitamin D levels and excessive media exposure.

DOPAMINE RECEPTORS-ANKK1

Research: Dopamine is a neurotransmitter with numerous roles, including reward-motivated behavior and social behavior.

Dopamine is involved in trial-and-error learning. Variants in genes related to dopamine signaling may also affect a person’s ability to learn.

The heterozygous AG and homozygous AA genotypes have been correlated with up to a 30% reduction in dopamine receptors in a region of the brain known as the striatum. One small study found that people with the wild-type GG genotype learned from their mistakes easily, while people with the AG or AA genotypes were more likely not to learn from their mistakes and repeat behavior with negative consequences.

Those with sugar addictions, compulsive eating and obesity may have systems that need much more stimulation to feel pleasure caused by fewer D2 dopamine receptors and the need for extra stimulation to make the receptors “turn on.” Functional MRI studies of teenagers, both lean and obese, found that the teenagers whose brains didn’t light up as much in the dopamine reward centers were more likely to be obese and gain weight later. They also were more likely to have fewer dopamine receptors.

Poor dopamine uptake may contribute to the development of obesity. This relationship was significantly stronger in women with a heterozygous or homozygous A1 variant in rs1800497. The “A” corresponds to the A1 allele and the “G” is called the A2 allele. A1 heterozygous or homozygous women had lower dopamine activation in response to food, and therefore gained more weight potentially due to their diminished pleasure response from dopamine.

Fourteen studies investigated mindfulness meditation as the primary intervention and assessed binge eating, emotional eating, and/or weight change. Results suggest that mindfulness meditation effectively decreases binge eating and emotional eating in populations engaging in this behavior. However, evidence for its effect on weight is mixed.

Researchers found that individuals with Internet addiction showed reduced levels of dopamine D2 receptor availability in subdivisions of the striatum. This helps explain the universal iPhone phenomenon of addictive-reward behavior, with excessive use decreasing dopamine receptors and increasing the craving for more.

The global statistics show that about 10 percent of the world’s population has ADHD. When researchers looked specifically at teenagers in the US, they found the diagnoses had risen 52 percent since 2003. ADHD has been associated with decreased dopamine activity. A meta-analysis of 11 studies with 1645 cases and 1641 controls found that variants in rs1800497 may be associated with ADHD.

Studies have also found that children and adults with ADHD are significantly more likely to be overweight, showing the shared connection to decreased dopamine levels. The heavy metal lead disrupts the dopamine pathway, and 16 out of 18 studies found a significant association between blood lead levels and one of the types of ADHD (Combined / Inattentive / Hyperactive-Impulsive). Other research has shown that iron deficiency causes a reduced number of dopamine receptors, and a recent study from the Annals of Medical and Health Sciences Research found that low serum iron, ferritin levels, and vitamin D deficiency may be associated with ADHD.


Vitamin C is proposed as a neuromodulator of glutamate, dopamine, acetylcholine and GABA transmission and related behaviors. One study showed that following a long period of vitamin C deficiency, depressed levels of both dopamine and norepinephrine were reported. Vitamin C also reduces blood lead levels.

Mindfulness training may improve self-regulation of attention. Neuroimaging studies suggest that mindfulness meditation engenders neuroplastic changes in brain areas associated with attentional functioning typically impaired in ADHD. One study found meditation increased endogenous dopamine release of 65% in the ventral striatum during meditation.


Histamines and Migraines-DAO

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
DAO C2029G rs1049793	Heterozygous CG



Improves DAO Gene Function: Vitamin C, choline, folate, magnesium, chamomile, basil, stinging nettle, echinacea, fennel, ginger and wild oregano.



Decreases DAO Gene Function: Poor gut flora, aged foods and drinks, NSAID's, antidepressants, histamine H2 blockers, antihistamines, antiarrhythmics, immune modulators, deficiencies in vitamin C, choline, folate and magnesium.

HISTAMINES AND MIGRAINES-DAO

Approximately 90% of migraine sufferers have a family history of migraines, showing a strong genetic link. About 1 in 4 suffer from migraines, with a higher percentage found in women.

Serotonin and dopamine are the most-studied neurotransmitters that have been associated with migraines. It has been suggested that histamine plays a role in migraine pathogenesis given that the condition is more frequent in patients with allergic diseases and plasma histamine levels are significantly higher in patients with migraines. Migraine attacks may be triggered by the ingestion of histamine-rich food, and a headache is a common feature of histaminosis.

A 2017 study analyzed 80 unrelated adult women from Mexico aged 20 to 55 years with migraine headaches, and a control group of 82 women who had not experienced a headache for a least one year prior to the study. The frequency of the variant G allele in the DAO rs1049793 was significantly higher in women with migraine than in controls, with the GG genotype showing the most severity. In addition, co-presence of the T allele in HNMT rs11558538 with the DAO GG genotype was associated with a higher degree of disability from migraines, showing these genes may interact.

One study of forty-five patients with a history of suffering from intolerance to food or wine and chronic headache was put on the diet over months to years that eliminated fish, aged cheese, cured sausages, pickled cabbage, and alcoholic beverages. After 4 weeks on the diet, 33/45 patients improved considerably and eight of them had total remission. In 12/45 patients, however, no changes in symptoms were observed. After eating histamine-rich food symptoms were reproducible and could be eliminated by anti-histamines in most patients.

Other research has not found an association between this DAO polymorphism and increased risk of other histamine-related conditions, however, variants have been linked to severity of ulcerative colitis symptoms and clinical manifestations of asthma and allergic rhinitis.

Histamines and Hyperactivity-HNMT

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
HNMT rs1050891	Wild Type AA

Recap



Improves HNMT Gene Function: Vitamin C, choline, folate and magnesium, chamomile, basil, stinging nettle, echinacea, fennel, ginger and wild oregano.



Decreases HNMT Gene Function: Food dyes, poor gut flora, gluten sensitivity, too many fermented foods, sodium benzoate, and deficiencies in vitamin C, choline, folate and magnesium.

HISTAMINES AND HYPERACTIVITY-HNMT

Research: HNMT stands for histamine methyltransferase. HNMT is the primary enzyme responsible for histamine metabolism in the brain. Dysfunction of the histaminergic nervous system is associated with various neuropsychiatric disorders including narcolepsy, Alzheimer's disease, Tourette's syndrome, eating disorders, and depression.

This gene requires adequate methyl donors from methionine and choline. If you do not have enough methyl groups available, you may be more prone to high histamine levels. HNMT polymorphisms differ considerably between Chinese and American populations.

In a 2019 mice study, results demonstrated that HNMT played an essential role in regulating brain histamine concentration, controlling aggression and sleep-wake cycles. HNMT disruption did not affect histamine concentration of the skin and stomach.

In children with ADHD, the adverse effect of food dyes and sodium benzoate on ADHD symptoms was determined by histamine degradation in the rs1050891 AA HNMT polymorphism. Histamine is lowered by vitamin C, choline, folate, magnesium, chamomile, basil, stinging nettle, echinacea, fennel, ginger and wild oregano.

Anandamide-FAAH

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
FAAH rs324420	Wild Type CC

Recap



Improves FAAH Gene Function: Exercise over 30 minutes, red clover tea (women), kaempferol, cacao, genistein (fermented soy), Echinacea, 7-hydroxyflavone (parsley, onions, berries, tea, and citrus fruits), l-caryophyllene (cloves, rosemary, hops).



Decreases FAAH Gene Function: Pesticides and phthalates.

ANANDAMIDE-FAAH

Anandamide is a neurotransmitter and endogenous cannabinoid, and is known as the “bliss” molecule that targets the endocannabinoid system.

The endocannabinoid system is involved in many physiological processes including reward, addiction, fertility, pain and energy regulation. This system was named from the cannabis plant, such as marijuana and hemp. THC closely resembles anandamide.

The endocannabinoids play a significant role in pain modulation and inflammation, and have been demonstrated to relieve pain by activating the CB1 and CB2 receptors.

The wild-type genotype (CC) encodes for the fast activity of FAAH, and therefore naturally leads to lower anandamide levels. Those with the homozygous genotype (AA), have the slow-activity of FAAH and naturally higher levels of anandamide. This means that the CC individuals may have more anxiety and have to work harder to achieve higher levels of happiness, while the AA individuals have less anxiety and naturally higher levels of the “bliss” molecule that stimulate feelings of happiness.

Low levels of anandamide have been linked to slower extinction of fear memories and a heightened stress response to threatening situations than those with higher anandamide levels. Healthy volunteers who carried the rs324420 "A" allele (low FAAH activity, high anandamide levels) had much less amygdala activation when placed in a threatening situation. They also had a weaker correlation between amygdala activation and trait anxiety, which is a general tendency to perceive situations to be threatening and to respond to such situations with subjective feelings of apprehension and tension.

Pesticides such as chlorpyrifos and diazinon alter the endocannabinod system and researchers have hypothesized that eating organic foods lacking pesticide residues may promote endocannabinoid balance. Phthalates are plasticizers added to water bottles, tin cans, food packaging, and even the enteric coating of pharmaceutical pills. Phthalates may act as endocrine disruptors and carcinogens, and have been found to block CB1 receptors, found in the brain.

However, there are also ways for people to lower excessive levels of chronic stress and anxiety by increasing anandamide levels in the body. One of best ways to do this is with exercise. Endorphins (endogenous opioids) enhance the effects of cannabinoids and what has been known as the “runner’s high” may in fact be the increase of anandamide. Research found that running and biking over 30 minutes, along with strenuous hiking at high altitude significantly increased anandamide.

Clinical anecdotes suggest that stress-reduction techniques, such as meditation, yoga, and deep breathing exercises impart mild cannabimimetic effects.

Panic and PTSD-GAD1

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
GAD1 rs3749034	Heterozygous AG

Recap



Probiotics, B6, B2, taurine, magnesium, lithium, choline, vitamin C, zinc, vitamin D, progesterone (women), CBD, lemon balm, ashwagandha, high intensity exercise for 8-20 minutes, endurance exercise, yoga, meditation, and deep sleep.



Antibiotics, caffeine, high estrogen, excess wheat, excess sugar, broth cooked over 24 hours, low blood sugar, poor sleep, manganese deficiency, boron deficiency, chronic stress, proton pump inhibitors, diuretics, hormone replacement therapy, MAOI's, fibrates, MSG, low progesterone, sucralose and aspartame.

PANIC AND PTSD-GAD1

GAD1 stands for "Glutamate Decarboxylase 1" and is responsible for the conversion of glutamate to GABA. GABA and glutamate account for 80% of brain activity. Glutamate is excitatory while GABA is calming. In the right amounts, glutamate helps focus, cognitive function and productivity. Too much, however, can be excitatory and detrimental.

The GAD system influences mood stability and the pathophysiology of mood and anxiety disorders. To date, GAD1 genetic variants have been associated with mood disturbance, and panic disorder. GAD1 SNPs may impact both mood and anxiety-like traits, and may also be relevant following stress or trauma exposure in influencing risk for PTSD as well as depression.

The subjects carrying A allele of rs3749034 were associated with an increased risk of Posttraumatic stress disorder when compared to subjects with the "G" allele in the dominant model.

GABA levels in various brain regions are reduced in panic patients possibly due to impaired GAD function. Further studies in patients with major depression found reduced GABA levels to be accompanied by increased glutamate concentrations strengthening the link between anxiety and mood disorders and GAD.

Following a trauma, individuals at higher genetic risk with certain genotypes in GAD1 may experience physiological effects of anxiety, overconsolidation of the fear memory, and negative thoughts about the event, decreasing their ability to extinguish fear responses when reminded of the trauma and increasing the likelihood of mood-related disturbances. Therefore the correlation with a genetic predisposition to a higher trauma response may require variants in GAD1, an environmental trauma, and gender to due the influence of estrogen on GAD.

Estrogen and progesterone decrease GAD expression in the amygdala and the hippocampus (which both are involved in regulating fear), which provides a link between hormone levels and anxiety as well as mood changes during menstruation in women. Natural progesterone in women (B6 helps produce progesterone) has powerful effects on enhancing GABA activity in the brain. When progesterone is too low, it causes elevated glutamate levels.

Abnormalities in the GABA neurotransmitter system have been noted in subjects with mood and anxiety disorders, which is why anticonvulsants are also marketed for mood disorders. Lithium and the drug Lamictal has been shown to help regulate the neurotransmitter glutamate by keeping the amount of glutamate between brain cells at a stable, healthy level. The anticonvulsant drug Topamax is used for migraines by lowering glutamate and raising GABA levels.

Excess glutamate is supposed to convert to GABA with B6 and magnesium. GAD1 variants slow down the conversion of glutamate to GABA and increase the need for B6/magnesium to make it run normally. Studies have found that exercise helps the brain direct excess glutamate to be used as an energy source and prevent toxic build-up.

GABA requires adequate probiotics (bifidobacterium produces large amounts of GABA, so the FUT2 gene function should also be assessed) zinc, B2, B6, vitamin C, vitamin D and deep sleep to keep glutamate in check. Taurine (found in grass-fed animal protein, wild fish and eggs) appears to increase the levels of GAD1 to reduce glutamate and help bind to GABA receptors in brain cells.

One study found that neuronal excitability from glutamate appears to be attenuated when eating or supplementing with the mushroom Lion's Mane. Research on Lion's Mane also shows that the hot water extract stimulates Nerve Growth Factor (part of a family of similar proteins that serve to promote the health and normal function of the brain and nervous system) and accelerates the growth of the myelin sheath. This has exciting potential for those with neurodegenerative disorders from high glutamate levels.

The artificial sweetener aspartame is especially troubling for those with GABA and glutamate imbalances. The lowered levels of serotonin due to aspartame consumption might cause lowered activity of the GABA transporters.

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>MAO-A</p> <p>MAO-A (Monoamine oxidase A) is a critical enzyme involved in breaking down important neurotransmitters such as serotonin, estrogen, norepinephrine, and dopamine.</p>	MAO-A-rs6323		GT	
<p>5-HT2A</p> <p>The 5-HT2A gene encodes for serotonin receptors found in the brain and central nervous system and is concentrated in the brain region essential for learning and cognition. Polymorphisms in rs6314 may result in reduced episodic memory in young and middle-aged individuals.</p>	5-HT2A-rs6314	GG		
<p>5-HT2A</p> <p>The 5-HT2A gene encodes for serotonin receptors found in the central nervous system. Polymorphisms in rs6311 and rs6313 may contribute to a reduced capacity to regulate stress, low vagal tone, anxiety, depression, OCD, and IBS, especially in females.</p>	5-HT2A-rs6311		CT	
	5-HT2A-rs6313		AG	
<p>COMT V158M</p> <p>COMT is connected to dopamine, adrenaline, estrogen and catecholamine metabolism.</p>	COMT V158M-rs4680			AA
	COMT-rs4633			TT
<p>ANKK1</p> <p>ANKK1 modulates the density of dopamine receptors in the brain.</p>	ANKK1-rs1800497		AG	
<p>DAO C2029G</p> <p>DAO participates in the degradation of extracellular histamine. This gene is connected to migraines.</p>	DAO C2029G-rs1049793		CG	

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>HNMT C314T</p> <p>Histamine N-methyltransferase (HNMT) is a histamine-metabolising enzyme expressed in the brain. This gene is connected to migraines.</p>	HNMT C314T-rs11558538	CC		
<p>HNMT</p> <p>Histamine N-methyltransferase (HNMT) is a histamine-metabolising enzyme expressed in the brain. This gene is connected to hyperactivity and food dyes.</p>	HNMT-rs1050891	AA		
<p>FAAH</p> <p>FAAH (fatty acid amide hydrolase) is a gene that encodes for anandamide breakdown, a neurotransmitter and endogenous cannabinoid.</p>	FAAH-rs324420	CC		
<p>PEMT</p> <p>Choline is required for acetylcholine, a neurotransmitter of the vagus nerve that innervates numerous organs.</p>	PEMT-rs7946	CC		
	PEMT-rs12325817	CC		
<p>GAD1</p> <p>GAD1 stands for "Glutamate Decarboxylase 1" and is responsible for the conversion of glutamate to GABA.</p>	GAD1-rs3749034		AG	
<p>BDNF</p> <p>BDNF is a synaptic modulator of glutamate while GABA synapses are also regulated by BDNF.</p>	BDNF-rs6265	CC		

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>SLC17A7</p> <p>SLC17A7 mediates the uptake of glutamate into synaptic vesicles at presynaptic nerve terminals of excitatory neural cells in the brain. Polymorphisms are associated with delayed recovery time from head injuries.</p>	SLC17A7-rs74174284		CG	
<p>APOE</p> <p>Apolipoprotein E (APOE) is a lipid binding protein that transports triglycerides and cholesterol in multiple tissues, including the brain.</p>	APOE-rs429358	TT		
	APOE-rs7412			CC
<p>GAD1</p> <p>GAD1 stands for "Glutamate Decarboxylase 1" and is responsible for the conversion of glutamate to GABA.</p>	GAD1-rs3791851	TT		
	GAD1-rs2241165		CT	
	GAD1-rs3791850		AG	
	GAD1-rs769407	GG		

MY CLINICAL RESEARCH SUMMARY: DETOXIFICATION

Liver Enzyme-CYP1A2

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
CYP1A2 C164A rs762551	Homozygous AA

Recap



Improves CYP1A2 Gene Function: Unfiltered fermented drinks (Kombucha, beer, wine), hops, marinades, cruciferous vegetables, blueberries, blackberries, red grapes, kiwi, watermelon, parsley, and spinach.



Decreases CYP1A2 Gene Function: Heterocyclic amines, nitrosamines, aflatoxin B1, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, dioxins, and l-naphthoflavone. Omeprazole and primaquine are inducers. Caffeine and Tylenol combined with these compounds can make the effect worse.

LIVER ENZYME-CYP1A2

Research: Approximately 200 polymorphisms exist in CYP1A2 gene region, with numerous studies focusing on rs762551. You have the homozygous (AA) rs762551 genotype, which is the rapid metabolizer.

The cytochromes P450 liver enzymes play an important role in the development of various cancers since they are involved in the metabolic transformation of numerous endogenous and exogenous compounds including carcinogens. CYP1A2 is a key factor in the metabolic activity of carcinogenic aromatic and heterocyclic amines, and researchers have found that the inhibition activity of this enzyme may represent a logical strategy for preventing the development of human cancers induced by the aromatic and heterocyclic amines. Further research has shown a cumulative value of phase I (CYP-450 enzymes) and phase II enzymes (GSTM1, GSTP1 and NAT2) in determining individual carcinogenic potential of compounds.

Heterocyclic amines (HCAs) are created by high heat reacting with the proteins. The way to reduce HCAs is to use marinades. Marinades reduce HCAs by up to 90 percent. For further protection, pair with cruciferous vegetables (especially fermented like sauerkraut) and an unfiltered beer or Kombucha due to the protection of the yeast. Red wine, blueberries, blackberries, red grapes, kiwi, watermelon, parsley, and spinach all inhibit the mutagenic activity of certain HCAs in vitro.

High antioxidant fruits, lemon juice, herbs, and spices help keep meat fresh and juicy while protecting against HCAs and reducing AGEs.

Grass-fed meat is higher in vitamin E, and in a study adding concentrations of vitamin E to the surface of ground beef reduced HCA production by 70%. Aim for medium to medium-rare for red meat, flip often and avoid burning. The darker the color the higher the HCA concentrations.

Nitrosamines are used in pesticides, created by frying meat, and from a conversion in the gut by nitrites from cured meats. Vitamin C prevents nitrites from becoming nitrosamines. Limit cured meat consumption using nitrites and take vitamin C when needed.

Aflatoxin B1 is the most common in food and amongst the most potent genotoxic and carcinogenic. It can occur in grain-fed milk, nuts/grains stored in hot conditions or bins, vegetable oils, cocoa or coffee beans stored in warm conditions, and dried fruit. We don't recommend Brazil nuts because they are prone to aflatoxin contamination. Choose nuts and seeds in sealed bags, preferably sprouted. You also want to minimize or avoid oats (unless tested free of ochratoxin). Low protein diets may increase the toxicity of aflatoxin and promote cancerous growth.


Hops in beer contain a flavonoid called xanthohumol, which strongly inhibits CYP1A2. Xanthohumol has anti-carcinogenic properties and has been found to scavenge reactive oxygen species, including hydroxyl- and peroxy radicals, and to inhibit superoxide anion radical and harmful nitric oxide production.

Aromatic Amines-NAT2


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
NAT2 rs1495741	Homozygous AA

Recap



Improves NAT2 Gene Function: Cruciferous vegetables, unfiltered fermented drinks, meat and fish marinades, blueberries, blackberries, red grapes, kiwi, watermelon, rosemary, parsley, carotenoids, and vitamin C.



Decreases NAT2 Gene Function: Smoking, commercial hair dyes, industrial and manufacturing plants, charred meat, and diesel exhaust.

AROMATIC AMINES-NAT2

Research: N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT2) could influence the detoxification of numerous drugs, and chemical carcinogens including aromatic amines. Aromatic amines are chemicals found in industrial and manufacturing plants, tobacco smoke, commercial hair dyes, and diesel exhaust.

Generally, the NAT2 phenotype can be classified into slow, intermediate, and rapid acetylator. The AA genotype is the slow acetylator, and numerous studies have associated the NAT2 slow acetylator phenotype with bladder cancer risk in smokers found in America, Europe, and Asia. However, in nonsmokers, rs1495741 AA did not increase susceptibility to bladder cancer when compared to GG and AG genotypes.

Exposure to aromatic amines has been found to increase the risk of breast cancer in those that work in rubber factories, use hair dyes that contain 4-aminobiphenyl (which also affects Tp53), and consistently consumed meat cooked at high temperatures. Research has shown the aromatic amine formed with meat cooked at high temperatures may cause both DNA damage and cause the proliferation of estrogen-sensitive cancer cells.

Heterocyclic aromatic amines, known mutagens formed in cooked meat and fish at high temperatures, are considered the causative agents for the association between meat intake and prostate cancer risk. Researchers found that a high heterocyclic aromatic amine intake was significantly associated with an increased risk of prostate cancer among Japanese men with the NAT2 slow acetylator phenotype, CYP1A1 rs1048943 TC and CC genotype, and CYP1A2 AC and AA genotype.


Marinades, cruciferous vegetables, unfiltered fermented drinks, blueberries, blackberries, red grapes, kiwi, watermelon, rosemary, and parsley all help reduce the carcinogenic risk posed by heterocyclic amines in meat cooked at high temperatures.

Vitamin K2-VOKRC1*2


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
VKORC1*2 rs9923231	Homozygous TT

Recap



Improves VOKRC1*2 Gene Function: Vitamin K2, probiotics and prebiotics.



Decreases Gene Function: Warfarin, statin drugs, antibiotics and vitamin K2 deficiency.

VITAMIN K2-VOKRC1*2

Research: Vitamin K2 is produced by intestinal microbiota and is usually enough to cover the daily requirements. It is fat

soluble and stored in the liver. If your gut flora is disturbed by FUT2 genes, elevated glutamate, gluten sensitivity, and you have used the drug Warfarin or antibiotics, your K2 requirements may be higher.

Vitamin K2 deficiency is linked to arterial calcification, osteoporosis and poor dental health. This is why long-term use of anticoagulants like Warfarin are linked to accelerated bone loss and bone mass. Recent research has shown that vitamin K2 plays a role in having an inhibitory effect on breast cancer cells.

Polymorphisms in VKORC1 have been linked to higher rates of arterial calcification and may increase the need for vitamin K2. To paraphrase one study, "A lifelong decreased activity of the VKORC1 enzyme may increase the risk of vascular calcification and could be further worsened by reduced intake of vitamin K2."

Polymorphisms in VKORC1*2 may increase the sensitivity to Warfarin dosing and vitamin K recycling. VKORC1*2 appears to be the most important in relation to the variability in response to oral anticoagulants and the risk of excessive bleeding. Vitamin K2 has also been found in studies to be inhibited by statin drugs.

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>CYP1A1*2C 4889</p> <p>CYP1A1 is in the estrogen metabolism pathway along with CYP1B1, CYP1A2, CYP3A1, SULT's and COMT. CYP1A1 is involved in the metabolism of benzopyrene.</p>	CYP1A1*2C 4889-rs1048943	TT		
<p>CYP1A2 C164A</p> <p>CYP1A2 metabolizes various environmental procarcinogens, such as heterocyclic amines, nitrosamines, aflatoxin B1 and ochratoxin A.</p>	CYP1A2 C164A-rs762551			AA
<p>CYP1B1*6 L432V</p> <p>The CYP1B1 gene metabolizes pro-carcinogens such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and 17 beta-estradiol.</p>	CYP1B1*6 L432V-rs1056836		CG	
<p>CYP2C9*3 A1075C</p> <p>Variants in CYP2C9 rs1057910 may alter the metabolism of THC, the psychoactive compound found in cannabis.</p>	CYP2C9*3 A1075C-rs1057910	AA		
<p>CYP2D6 T100C</p> <p>CYP2D6 metabolizes approximately 50% of drugs in clinical use.</p>	CYP2D6 T100C-rs1065852	GG		

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>CYP2E1</p> <p>Research has identified CYP2E1 as the primary P450 isozyme responsible for benzene metabolism at low concentrations, acrylamide to glycidamide, alcohol, Tylenol, and nitrosamines.</p>	CYP2E1-rs2031920	CC		
<p>CYP3A4*1B</p> <p>The CYP3A4 enzyme is involved in the metabolism of approximately 50% of drugs that are used today, cholesterol homeostasis, and the oxidative deactivation of testosterone.</p>	CYP3A4*1B-rs2740574	TT		
<p>CYP2C19*17</p> <p>Genetic variability impacts expression and activity of CYP2C19 and therefore can influence drug metabolism and catabolism of estrogens.</p>	CYP2C19*17-rs12248560	CC		
<p>NAT2</p> <p>The NAT2 gene encodes an enzyme that functions to activate and deactivate arylamine, hydrazine drugs, and carcinogens.</p>	NAT2-rs1495741			AA
<p>VKORC1*2</p> <p>Variants in VOKRC1*2 may increase the need for vitamin K2 and a sensitivity to dosing of the drug Warfarin.</p>	VKORC1*2-rs9923231			TT
<p>COQ2</p> <p>The COQ2 gene encodes an enzyme that functions in the final steps in the biosynthesis of CoQ10 and homozygous variants may increase the risk of statin induced myopathy.</p>	COQ2-rs4693596		CT	
CYP17A2	CYP17A2-rs743572	AA		

MY CLINICAL RESEARCH SUMMARY: IMMUNE SUPPORT, ANTIOXIDANTS AND INFLAMMATION

Cell Protection-SOD2

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
SOD2 rs4880	Heterozygous AG

Recap



Improves SOD2 Gene Function: Manganese, boron, vitamin A, C, E, omega-3 fatty acids, CoQ10, lutein, lycopene, milk thistle, cordyceps, holy basil, reishi and cryotherapy.



Decreases SOD2 Gene Function: Glyphosate, fluoridated water, chronic stress, poor sleep, shallow breathing, high iron levels and food dyes.

CELL PROTECTION-SOD2

Research: SOD2 is superoxide dismutase, which protects against the inflammatory superoxide inside the cell for the mitochondria (power house of the cell). SOD2 is manganese dependent, and adequate intake is important. Manganese is crucial for heart health, blood sugar, male fertility, bone health and protecting the brain against glutamate toxicity.

Exercise also helps improve SOD2 activity. Studies show exercise intensity can reduce cardiac arrhythmias and myocardial infarction due to improved SOD2 function.

Glutathione level and activity of antioxidant enzymes (catalase, superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase and glutathione reductase) have been found to be increased in yoga practitioners. One year of Tai Chi training has been reported to promote superoxide dismutase activity and lessen lipid peroxidation.

One study found that young men exposed to cryotherapy for 3 minutes at -202°F (-130°C) everyday for 20 days doubled the activity of one the antioxidant enzyme glutathione reductase, and increased superoxide dismutase by 43%.

Chronic stress, poor sleep, shallow breathing and food dye consumption are examples of ways intracellular inflammation can occur. Food dyes have been found to inhibit mitochondrial respiration; the ability of the powerhouse of your cells to convert nutrients to energy and food dyes are often used ironically in sports drinks and multivitamins.

Fluoride decreases SOD2 activity in studies, and 75% of the water in the U.S. is fluoridated compared to 3% of western Europe. Reverse osmosis systems remove fluoride from water.

Variants in SOD2 increase the need for manganese to protect the mitochondria and lactobacillus in the gut. Colitis has been linked to impaired SOD2 genes.

Vitamin, A, C, E, omega-3 fatty acids, cordyceps and reishi help protect mitochondria against intracellular superoxide in red blood cells.

Glutathione-GSTM1

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
GSTM1 rs366631	Wild Type AA

Recap



Improves GSTM1 Gene Function: Cruciferous vegetables, vitamin C, vitamin A, vitamin E, milk thistle, resveratrol, curcumin, green tea and white tea.



Decreases GSTM1 Gene Function: Low intake of vitamin A, C, E and cruciferous vegetables, smoking, burning of wood or trash, asphalt, coal, diesel exhaust, gas cooking, dioxins, and grilled or charred meat.

GLUTATHIONE-GSTM1

Research: GSTM1 rs366631 is a pseudo-SNP that can be used as a GSTM1 deletion marker. The deletion is also known as the null genotype and confers the absence of the GSTM1 protein. The frequency of the null genotype varies from 20% to 80%, depending on the ethnic group studied.

For example, the null genotype is less frequent in western and southern African populations, less frequent in South American populations, intermediate in the Japanese, but is higher in Egyptian, European, American, and Asian populations.

High frequencies of the GSTM1 null genotype have been found in patients with lung cancer (East Asians), breast cancer (over 50 age group and in Asians), bladder cancer (with NAT2 slow acetylator), colorectal cancer, skin cancer, gastric cancer (among Asians with H. Pylori), chronic bronchitis, kidney disease progression, acute myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia, head and neck cancer (combined with CYP1A1 variant), endometriosis, type 2 diabetes retinopathy, and recurrent pregnancy loss. All have been regarded as environmentally induced and the risk may change with ethnicity.

Of the major glutathione enzymes, GSTM1 appears to be the most effective at neutralizing cytotoxic and genotoxic reactive compounds. However, the research shows that the null genotype of GSTM1 on its own may not be able to determine carcinogen exposure cancer risk. Instead, a combination of genotypes in the other glutathione and antioxidant genes like GSTP1 and NFE2L2, detoxification genes like CYP1A1 and NAT2, and/or compounding epigenetic habits that appear to modify the effect.

GSTM1 catalyzes the detoxification of alkyl and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, intermediate forms of many carcinogens, specifically metabolically generated epoxide intermediates of benzo(a)pyrene. Benzo(a)pyrene is part of a class of chemicals called polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Sources of benzo(a)pyrene include the burning of wood or trash, tobacco smoke, asphalt, coal, diesel exhaust, and grilled or charred meat. There is evidence that it causes skin, lung, and bladder cancer in humans and in animals. Research has also shown that early markers of cardiovascular disease are associated with occupational exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

A study also found sensitivity to gas cooking and the GSTM1 null genotype, increasing the sensitivity of the lungs to nitrogen dioxide. Nitrogen dioxide is also found in diesel exhaust. Exposure of human blood plasma to nitrogen dioxide caused rapid losses of ascorbic acid, uric acid, protein thiol groups, lipid peroxidation, and depletions of alpha-tocopherol, bilirubin, and ubiquinol leading to high levels of oxidative stress.

Animal studies and in vitro studies have shown that vitamin C, vitamin E, vitamin A, resveratrol, curcumin, green tea, and white tea can inhibit the carcinogenic effect of benzo(a)pyrene and nitrogen dioxide. In the Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort Study 50,651 women, a higher prenatal exposure to dietary benzo(a)pyrene was found to reduce birth weight. However, increasing dietary vitamin C intake during pregnancy helped reduce any adverse effects of benzo(a)pyrene on birth weight.

Isothiocyanates from cruciferous vegetables are known for their anti-cancer activity. They are stored as glucosinolates in cruciferous vegetables and are hydrolyzed by myrosinase (an enzyme found in plants and intestinal microflora) to form isothiocyanates. Isothiocyanates from cruciferous vegetables are substrates and inducers of GSTM1.

GSTM1 variants may alter isothiocyanates clearance, with the null genotype retaining higher levels of isothiocyanates and therefore the benefits. In numerous studies, the GSTM1 null genotype was the most responsive to cruciferous vegetables for anti-cancer effects against lung cancer, colon cancer, breast cancer, and kidney disease.

The isothiocyanate levels in cruciferous vegetables will range based on growing conditions including sulfur and nitrogen levels, time after harvest and storage (cold transportation and storage of broccoli also cause a loss of glucosinolates up to 70-80%), plant genetics, and cooking preparation. Broccoli sprouts will yield the highest isothiocyanate levels.

Glutathione-GSTP1

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
GSTP1 I105V rs1695	Heterozygous AG

Recap



Improves GSTP1 Gene Function: Glycine, cysteine, selenium, vitamin C, B1, B6, zinc, magnesium, optimal iron levels, magnesium, alpha lipoic acid, milk thistle, holy basil and vitamin E supplementation for the homozygous GG genotype only.



Decreases GSTP1 Gene Function: Mercury, arsenic, cadmium, pesticides, and air pollution.

GLUTATHIONE-GSTP1

Research: Glutathione is the master antioxidant system involved in oxidative stress, detoxification and immunity. It requires the amino acids glycine, cysteine and glutamate. Selenium activates the glutathione system and works in concert with vitamin E as a potent antioxidant against plasma and LDL lipid peroxidation.

The functional polymorphism of the GSTP1 Ile105Val gene, which reduces enzymatic activity, involves an A-G substitution. Carriers of these mutations are less able to detoxify carcinogens, and epidemiological studies have suggested that individuals differing in the expression of allelic variants of GSTP1 gene differ in susceptibility to various chemical carcinogens.

A meta-analysis of 10,067 cancer cases and 12,276 controls in 41 independent case-control studies from 19 articles found a significant increase in risk in breast cancer in Caucasians with variants in GSTP1 rs1695. A second meta-analysis found the same results with Asians that had the GG genotype. A 2020 study found that the rs1695 homozygous GG genotype was associated with an increased risk of breast cancer, but not the AG genotype. Other research has shown the risk to be higher in premenopausal women vs. post-menopausal women.

An analysis of that included 3,035 breast cancer cases and 3,037 population controls in a Chinese population found that cruciferous vegetable intake helped offset the risk of the GG genotype, with a lower risk associated with a higher cruciferous vegetable intake.

A meta-analysis of 11,762 cases and 15,150 controls from 51 studies showed a statistically significant association between GSTP1 rs1695 polymorphism with prostate cancer risk and urinary system cancer among Asians.

GSTP1 rs1695 variants were reported to be associated with the risk of esophageal cancer and malignant melanoma in the Caucasian population, but not childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia or bladder cancer.

Glutathione-related polymorphisms, such as GSTM1 and GSTP1 have also been found to increase the elevation and toxicity of mercury. Selenium blocks mercury uptake, folate decreases mercury levels and magnesium and holy basil protect against mercury toxicity.

One benefit of the GSTP1 AG and GG genotype appears to be in athletic training. GSTP1 rs1695 AG and GG may be high responders to endurance training due to an impaired ability to remove excess reactive oxygen species. The hypothesis is that better activation of cell signaling pathways results in positive muscle adaptations. Women with at least one copy of the G allele showed a significantly greater increase in V̇O₂max in response to applied training.

In healthy control subjects, the effect of α-tocopherol supplementation on the production of inflammatory cytokines appears to be dependent on an individual's GSTP1 rs1695 genotype. These genotype-specific differences may help explain some of the discordant results in studies that used vitamin E. Persons having the alleles AA or AG in GSTP1 rs1695 had an increase in inflammatory interleukin-6 (IL-6) upon supplementing alpha-tocopherol (the most common form of Vitamin E in a North American diet) while those with GG saw a decrease.

Glutathione-GPX1

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
GPX1 rs1050450	Homozygous AA

Recap



Improves GPX1 Gene Function: Selenium, optimal testosterone and estradiol levels, melatonin, vitamin C, vitamin E, black cumin seed oil, flavonoids, milk thistle, ginger, cumin, anise, fennel, caraway, cardamom and cryotherapy.



Decreases GPX1 Gene Function: Selenium deficiency, statin drugs, iron deficiency or elevated iron, and lead.

GLUTATHIONE-GPX1

Research: Superoxide dismutase (SOD) transforms the inflammatory superoxide to hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), and the next step is for glutathione peroxidase (GPX1) to transform it to water (H₂O). When GPX1 function is modulated by polymorphisms and other factors affecting its function, a hydroxyl radical may be more likely to form which attacks DNA and causes strand breaks.

Research has shown that there is reason to believe that individual requirements for selenium will differ because of polymorphisms in seleno-protein genes. In a study looking at a New Zealand population, homozygous minor allele carriers of GPX1 rs1050450 had lower GPX1 activity than other genotypes with the same selenium status.

Elevated lead levels may have more toxic effects with GPX1 polymorphisms. A study looking at 362 patients and 494 controls found that lead exposure and GPX1 polymorphisms were significantly associated with glioblastoma and meningioma. Vitamin C decreases blood lead levels, and calcium reduces lead uptake.

GPX1 activity is considered to be the most important antioxidant enzyme defense mechanism in the skin. In a study from the Journal of Dermatological Science, the homozygous genotype for GPX1 rs1050450 was associated with a two-fold increased risk of melanoma.

Statins inhibit the biosynthesis of selenium-containing proteins, one of which is glutathione peroxidase serving to suppress peroxidative stress. An impairment of selenoprotein biosynthesis may be a factor in congestive heart failure, reminiscent of the dilated cardiomyopathies seen with selenium deficiency. A meta-analysis found that East Asian populations may be prone to cardiovascular issues with GPX1 polymorphisms.

Oxidative stress and inflammation play a pivotal role in the pathogenesis of Hashimoto's disease, an autoimmune disorder. A study looking at patients in Northwest Iran found that antioxidant capacity in Hashimoto's patients was lower than healthy controls. There was also a significant association with variants in GPX1 rs1050450, elevated anti-TPO levels, and Hashimoto's risk. The thyroid is the organ with the highest amount of selenium per gram of tissue. Research has suggested that selenium supplementation of patients with Hashimoto's disease is associated with a reduction in anti-TPO levels, improved thyroid ultrasound features, and improved quality of life.

In an experiment investigating the effect of heat and cold stress on glutathione metabolism in human erythrocytes, men were immersed at three different water temperatures for 10 min. At 39 degrees C (102 F), glutathione peroxidase decreased from 35.90 (1.83) to 34.33 (1.66) IU.g. The researchers concluded that "these changes indicate that heat stress causes oxidative stress in the human body; however, cold stress is thought to augment the activity of the antioxidative defense system. It is suggested that body exposure to hot environmental conditions should not be recommended for patients suffering from a damaged antioxidative defense system."

One study found that elite kayakers that engaged in whole body cryotherapy (-248 to 284°F or -120 to 140°C) for 3 minutes a day for 10 days increased the activity of superoxide dismutase by 36% and glutathione peroxidase by 68%.

Eye Health-CFH

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
CFH rs1061170	Heterozygous CT

Recap



Improves CFH Gene Function: Lutein, zeaxanthin, bilberry, lingonberry, vitamin C, vitamin E, DHA, and zinc.



Decreases CFH Gene Function: Smoking, pesticides, benzene (found in certain laundry detergents, gasoline and paint), aspartame, oxidative stress, elevated TNF-alpha, elevated IL-6, obesity, smoking, diabetes, hypertension, atherosclerosis and low intake of lutein and zeaxanthin.

EYE HEALTH-CFH

Research: Age related macular degeneration (AMD) is the leading cause of blindness in Western societies, but its etiology remains largely unknown.

Variants in CFH confers a 2-fold higher risk of late AMD per copy in individuals of European descent. Research indicates that CFH (rs1061170) polymorphism impacts significantly on retinal function in early AMD patients, and supports the hypothesis that a dysfunctional CFH might result in early retinal function loss due to a reduction in the immune antioxidant defense mechanism. A study from 2005 found that variants in CFH likely explains approximately 43% of AMD in older adults.

Malondialdehyde (MDA) is a common lipid peroxidation product that accumulates in many pathophysiological processes, including AMD. In vivo studies in mice found CFH as a major MDA-binding protein that blocks MDA-modified proteins by macrophages and MDA-induced pro-inflammatory effects. The CFH polymorphism markedly reduces the ability of CFH to bind MDA, indicating a causal link to a cause of age related macular degeneration.

A recent meta-analysis found that the rates of myopia (nearsightedness) will increase 140% by 2050 due to our increased time in front of a screen. Myopia can increase the risk of numerous eye disorders. Blue light is a high-energy or short-wavelength visible light from your phone and computer that induces inflammation and retinal diseases such as age-related macular degeneration and retinitis pigmentosa. Research has found that bilberry and lingonberry exert protective effects against blue LED light-induced retinal photoreceptor cell damage due to their polyphenol content.

Lutein and zeaxanthin can inhibit oxidation of cell membranes and may be protective against UV-induced eye damage. Studies have demonstrated that people in the highest quintile of intake of dietary carotenoids, especially lutein and zeaxanthin concentrations have significantly lower risk of macular degeneration. Blue-eyed adults have far less lutein and zeaxanthin in their retinas.

One study compared diets of 356 patients with macular degeneration with 520 patients with other eye diseases. The data revealed that beta carotene was not especially effective, but that lutein and zeaxanthin were. Another study found that the risk of macular degeneration was reduced 65 percent with high amounts of lutein and zeaxanthin.

Research has found that MDA levels are significantly increased in groups of subjects with deficient levels of vitamin C and vitamin E. Deficiency in these two antioxidants leads to insufficient defense against free radicals and increased MDA levels. Those with polymorphisms in CTH should increase vitamin C and vitamin E intake. In another study, the risk for macular degeneration was found to be 77% lower when vitamin C supplements and a low-glycemic diet was used.

One study followed 3,600 people ages 55-80 years old for six years and found that those that took antioxidants plus zinc were less likely than those who took only antioxidants or only zinc to lose their vision.

Studies show that people who consume more fish, which is rich in DHA-fish fat, are less likely to develop macular degeneration. Eating fish one to three times a week has been associated with a 40 to 75 percent reduction in macular degeneration.

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>SOD2</p> <p>Superoxide dismutase (SOD2) is manganese dependent and protects against superoxide for the mitochondria of the cell. Variants here increase the need for intracellular antioxidant protection.</p>	SOD2-rs4880		AG	
<p>SOD3</p> <p>Superoxide dismutase (SOD3) is zinc/copper dependent and protects against superoxide for the cell membrane. Variants here increase the need for intracellular and extracellular antioxidant protection.</p>	SOD3-rs1799895	CC		
<p>CAT C-262T</p> <p>CAT makes an enzyme called catalase, which helps reduce oxidative stress.</p>	CAT C-262T-rs1001179	CC		
<p>GSTM1</p> <p>GSTM1 catalyzes the detoxification of alkyl and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), intermediate forms of many carcinogens, specifically metabolically generated epoxide intermediates of benzo(a)pyrene.</p>	GSTM1-rs366631	AA		
<p>GSTP1 I105V</p> <p>Glutathione S-Transferase (GSTP1) is linked to the metabolism of mutagens, carcinogens, and other poisonous chemicals. It plays a crucial role in the detoxification process, thereby protecting cells from these compounds. GSTP1 rs1695 is connected to breast, prostate, urinary, esophagus, and skin health.</p>	GSTP1 I105V-rs1695		AG	

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>GSTP1 C341T</p> <p>Glutathione S-Transferase (GSTP1) is linked to the metabolism of mutagens, carcinogens, and other poisonous chemicals. It plays a crucial role in the detoxification process, thereby protecting cells from these compounds. GSTP1 rs1138272 is connected to the colon, prostate, lung, throat, and fertility.</p>	GSTP1 C341T-rs1138272	CC		
<p>GPX1</p> <p>The GPX1 (Glutathione peroxidase 1) gene encodes a protein responsible for the modulation and detoxification of hydroperoxides and hydrogen peroxide to protect the mitochondria and cytoplasm of cells against oxidative damage.</p>	GPX1-rs1050450			AA
<p>CTH</p> <p>The CTH (Cystathionine Gamma-Lyase) gene encodes an enzyme in the trans-sulfuration pathway that converts cystathionine derived from methionine into cysteine. Glutathione synthesis in the liver is dependent upon the availability of cysteine.</p>	CTH-rs1021737	GG		
<p>NOS1</p> <p>NOS1 (nNOS) codes for brain neural transmission, memory, learning, psychological stress, the peripheral nervous system and potentially the lymph nodes.</p>	NOS1-rs3782218	CC		
<p>NOS2</p> <p>NOS2 (iNOS) encodes for wound, tissue damage, infection and hypoxia (low oxygen).</p>	NOS2-rs2248814		AG	

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>CFH</p> <p>CFH (complement factor H) polymorphism is associated with increased risk of age related macular degeneration.</p>	CFH-rs1061170		CT	
<p>ARMS2</p> <p>ARMS2 polymorphism is associated with increased risk of age related macular degeneration (AMD).</p>	ARMS2-rs10490924	GG		
<p>LZTFL1</p> <p>The LZTFL1 gene influences the transition of specialized lung cells to less specialized lung cells during infection and inflammation.</p>	LZTFL1-rs17713054	GG		
IL-10	IL-10-rs1800872	GG		
IL-10	IL-10-rs1800871	GG		
IL-10	IL-10-rs1800896		CT	
NQ01	NQ01-rs1800566		AG	


MY CLINICAL RESEARCH SUMMARY: DNA PROTECTION, DAMAGE & REPAIR

DNA Repair-ATM


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
ATM D1853N rs1801516	Homozygous AA

Recap



Improves ATM Gene Function: Folate, higher nut, vegetable and fruit intake, exercise, and intermittent fasting (waiting 13-16 hours to eat from dinner to breakfast).



Decreases ATM Gene Function: Smoking, obesity (especially abdominal fat), diabetes, binge drinking, chronic pancreatitis, heterocyclic amines, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and isolated fructose.

DNA REPAIR-ATM

Research: People who have a variants in the ATM gene will benefit from nutrients that have been found in studies to improve DNA repair in regards to pancreatic health. While early studies linked ATM gene variants to breast health, further research has shown conflicting results, with ATM variants being potentially only being relevant when coupled with other genes like BRCA-1 and BRCA-2 and familial breast cancer.

DNA repair is needed when cells are harmed by sunburns, chemicals, toxins and stress. Efficient repair of damaged DNA strands helps maintain the stability of the cell's genetic DNA. DNA repair enzymes are typically working poorly in families with a lot of cancer and require more support. Nutrition plays a major role in DNA repair enzymes.

Pancreatic Health

The risk for pancreatic cancer goes up with diabetes. One study found that compared to non-diabetics with the ATM D1853N normal GG genotype, diabetics carrying the ATM D1853N GA/AA genotypes had more than triple the risk of developing pancreatic cancer. This makes stabilizing blood sugar a priority.

Studies have found that a high dietary intake of fresh fruit and vegetables reduced the risk of developing pancreatic cancer, and recent epidemiological studies have associated nut consumption with a protective effect against it.

One cohort study found a significantly decreased risk of pancreatic cancer by 55% for the highest levels of dietary folate compared with the lowest. Another cohort found that the highest blood folate levels showed a significantly decreased risk compared to the lowest. Folic acid supplements did not show a protective effect in these studies.

Review your genes for blood sugar, insulin, and folate.

Breast and Ovarian Health

If breast cancer runs in your family and you have done BRCA testing, the following research will be helpful in your nutrition plan. BRCA-1 and BRCA-2 are tumor suppressor genes that are responsible for DNA repair and linked to breast and ovarian health. It is the reduced function with certain variants that causes impaired DNA repair. BRCA1-associated tumors commonly display a triple-negative (TN) phenotype lacking expression of estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR) and the human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2).

Research has found that women with the BRCA-1 and BRCA-2 mutations who consumed up to 27 different fruits and vegetables a week (variety important) saw their cancer risk diminish by fully 73 percent. Selenium and choline have both been found to improve BRCA-1 and BRCA-2 function and lower the risk of breast cancer. Iodine also plays a special role in breast

health. Check your PEMT gene function to see your need for choline.

The compound luteolin found in celery, broccoli, thyme and parsley was found in animal studies to kill cancer cells, stop triple-negative cells spreading to the lungs and block spreading throughout the body. Another study found that blueberry extract decreased proliferation of triple-negative breast cancer cell lines.

Lignans are highest in flax seeds and research shows that women who have the highest level of lignans in their body have the lowest risk of breast cancer. In postmenopausal women, lignans can cause the body to produce less active forms of estrogen.

Animal studies have shown that both flaxseed oil and lignans can reduce breast tumor growth and spread, even for ER negative cancer cells. One study in mice concluded that flaxseed inhibited the growth of human estrogen-dependent breast cancer.

Another study found that enoki mushroom extract was shown to inhibit the growth of both estrogen-receptor positive (ER+) MCF-7 and estrogen-receptor negative human breast cancer cell lines. Furthermore, the extract inhibited breast cancer cell colony formation by 99%.

Longevity-SIRT1

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
SIRT1 rs7895833	Wild Type AA

Recap



Improves SIRT1 Gene Function: Exercise, fasting, 7-8 hours of sleep per night, sauna, polyphenols, vitamin D, omega-3 fatty acids, resveratrol, magnesium, and melatonin.



Decreases SIRT1 Gene Function: The APOE-e4 genotype, high blood sugar, and insulin resistance.

LONGEVITY-SIRT1

Research: SIRT1 regulates numerous genes that accelerate the aging process, modulate DNA repair mechanisms and transcription factors like p53 (tumor suppressor gene), FOXOs (key regulators of lipid metabolism, stress resistance, and apoptosis) and inhibits NF-kb, a pathway connected to viral inflammation.

SIRT1 activity goes down as we age, and DNA damage accumulates, and its activity is especially harmed by a sedentary lifestyle, poor diet, and obesity. Activation of sirtuins induces the growth of blood vessels, insulin sensitivity and better glucose control, and other health benefits in a wide range of age-related cardiovascular and metabolic disease models. Experimental models have shown that increasing the activity of the sirtuins is associated with the delay of age-related diseases and potentially increasing longevity.

Researchers have observed a significant increase in SIRT1 levels in longevity populations and found a significant positive correlation between SIRT1 levels and age in a Turkish population. The oldest people carrying AG genotypes for rs7895833 had the highest SIRT1 level compared to the AA genotype, suggesting an association between rs7895833 SNP and lifespan longevity.

The average age of older people carrying AG genotype (76.0 ± 1.5 years) was significantly higher than the average age of older people carrying AA genotype (71.3 ± 1.4 years).

Your APOE genotype may also affect SIRT1 activity for longevity. Research from the Buck Institute group found that APOE-e4 reduced expression of SIRT1. The reduced expression of SIRT1 was thought to impair beta-amyloid clearance observed in Alzheimer's. If you have the APOE-e4 allele, the AA SIRT1 genotype may require more SIRT1 activation.

Polyphenols are activators of SIRT1 and contain anti-inflammatory and apoptosis properties. These include piceatannol (a metabolite of resveratrol), olive oil, fisetin (strawberries, apples, grapes), quercetin (wine, peppers, berries, apples) and resveratrol (wine, blackberries, blueberries, pistachios and dark chocolate).

Other activators of SIRT1 that also benefit the APOE-e4 carriers include magnesium, melatonin, vitamin D, and omega-3 fatty acids. One study found that centenarians (those living over 100) have higher total body magnesium and lower calcium levels than most elderly people.

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
ATM D1853N ATM coordinates DNA repair by activating enzymes that fix double stranded DNA breaks.	ATM D1853N-rs1801516			AA
ESR2 ESR2 acts as a tumor suppressor gene that codes for estrogen receptor beta (ER-beta), one of two main types of estrogen receptor activated by estrogen. ESR2 is strongly expressed in the breast.	ESR2-rs2987983	AA		
TP53 TP53 is a tumor suppressor gene responsible for DNA repair.	TP53-rs1042522		CG	
MDM2 Variants in the MDM2 gene encode a protein that reduces cellular levels of the p53 tumor suppressor protein.	MDM2-rs2279744		GT	
MLH1 MLH1 codes for a DNA repair enzyme linked to colon health.	MLH1-rs1800734	GG		
GATA3 GATA3 factors are involved in cellular maturation with proliferation arrest and cell survival.	GATA3-rs4143094	GG		
SIRT1 SIRT1 senses changes in intracellular NAD+ levels and plays a role in DNA damage and repair.	SIRT1-rs7895833	AA		

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>XRCC3</p> <p>XRCC3 participates in DNA double-strand break/recombination repair.</p>	XRCC3-rs861539		AG	


MY CLINICAL RESEARCH SUMMARY: CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH AND ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE


Power and Recovery-ACTN3

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
ACTN3 rs1815739	Heterozygous CT

Recap

 Improves ACTN3 Gene Function: Not applicable for ACTN3.

 Decreases ACTN3 Gene Function: Not applicable for ACTN3.

POWER AND RECOVERY-ACTN3

The T (R) allele is associated with enhanced strength and training adaptation, improved protection from eccentric training-induced muscle damage, lower risk of sports injury, and reduced frailty in the elderly. Testosterone levels were also higher in male and female athletes with at least one R allele compared to the XX genotypes. When stratified by race and gender for power athletes in a 2019 meta-analysis, Asian and male athletes benefited the most from the RX (TC) genotype.

The ACTN3 RR and ACTN3 RX groups have not been significantly different, indicating that the presence of one or two R alleles does not have a dose-dependent effect on 200-meter sprint speed in elite athletes. However, there was some evidence for a dose-effect of the ACTN3 R allele and 200-meter sprint speed in elite male African athletes. The ACTN3 RR individuals had (on average) a faster best personal sprint time than ACTN3 RX individuals.


Having the RX genotype may represent the best of both worlds for cold adaptation, longevity, strength training, and exercise recovery.


VO2 Max-PPARGC1A

Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
PPARGC1A rs8192678	Heterozygous CT

Recap

 Improves PPARGC1A Gene Function: Aerobic exercise, cold water exposure, ashwagandha and eleuthero root.

 Decreases PPARGC1A Gene Function: Sedentary lifestyle.

VO2 MAX-PPARGC1A

Research: Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator 1-alpha (PPARGC1A) is a master regulator of mitochondrial biogenesis, mitochondrial respiration, skeletal muscle fiber transformation (from fast to slow twitch), glucose and fatty acid metabolism, and the anti-oxidation machinery. PPARGC1A is expressed in cell types with high oxidative function

(heart, skeletal muscle slow twitch fibers, liver, and pancreas) and in brown adipose tissue.

Several studies have shown that SNPs in PPARGC1A are associated with a significant lower level in aerobic power (i.e., VO2 max) in insulin resistant and untrained individuals as well as in athletes. Healthy untrained adults display a large individual variation in VO2 max that ranges from -20% to more than 50%.

Research indicates that the exercise-induced variation in VO2 max is 47% explained by genetics. If you have heterozygous or homozygous variants in PPARGC1A, you may have a naturally lower VO2 max for aerobic exercise and increased CRP (C-reactive protein) levels.

To increase VO2 max, consider cold exposure. Since mitochondria are what give us the ability to use oxygen in order to produce cellular energy, the more we have the more the aerobic potential.

Cold exposure activates the PPARGC1A gene and PGC1α protein, which makes more mitochondria in the muscle. One study found that 15 minute exposure to cold water (50°F or 10°C) following high intensity running, increases PGC1α in muscle tissue. Another study found that men that were immersed in cold water at 50°F (10°C) for 15 minutes, 3 times a week for four weeks after running were able to increase mitochondrial biogenesis occurring in their muscle tissue.

Adaptogens are another way to increase your VO2 max. One study found that ashwagandha increased velocity, power, VO2 max, lower limb muscular strength and neuromuscular coordination. A second study used elite Indian cyclists for 8 weeks. One group received 500mg of the root extract 2x a day, while the other group received a placebo. There was significant improvement in the experimental group in all parameters, namely, VO2 max and time for exhaustion on treadmill.


A study using eleuthero root found that using 800mg for 8 weeks increased VO2 max of by 12%, endurance time improved 23%, the highest heart rate increased 4%, and metabolism was altered which spared glycogen storage. The study concluded that “this was the first well-conducted study that shows that 8-week ES supplementation enhances endurance capacity, elevates cardiovascular functions and alters the metabolism for sparing glycogen in recreationally trained males.”

Muscle Injury-COL1A1


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
COL1A1 rs1800012	Wild Type CC

Recap



Improves COL1A1 Gene Function: Vitamin C, zinc, copper, glycine, proline, lysine and B6 (all precursors to collagen production) and cryotherapy.



Decreases COL1A1 Gene Function: Deficiencies in vitamin C, zinc, copper, glycine, proline, lysine, B6 and excessive NSAID use.

MUSCLE INJURY-COL1A1

Research: According to one study, the gene encoding for the alpha1 chain of type I collagen (COL1A1) has been shown to be associated with cruciate ligament ruptures and shoulder dislocations.

You have the CC genotype for COL1A1, which lowers the production of Type 1 collagen. Approximately 90% of collagen in the body is Type I. Type I collagen is found in the skin, tendons, corneas, lungs and in 95% of bone.

ACL ruptures are considered the most severe injury sustained in sports. The A variant produces more COL1A1. Two AA’s reduced risk of ACL rupture by ten times, while only 5% of the population have two AA’s.


Cryotherapy has been shown to inhibit harmful collagenase (activity on collagen enzyme that breaks down collagen) and also decreased the production of inflammatory E2 series prostaglandins. For athletes, cryotherapy post-training could be a useful tool to help prevent injuries.

Caffeine-CYP1A2


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
CYP1A2 C164A rs762551	Homozygous AA

Recap



Increases CYP1A2 Gene Function: A higher cruciferous vegetable intake may help increase caffeine metabolism for those with the CC slow metabolizer genotype, along with exercise.



Decreases CYP1A2 Gene Function: Oral contraceptives.

CAFFEINE-CYP1A2

You have the homozygous AA genotype and are a “rapid metabolizer” of caffeine. This means that caffeine will quickly be metabolized from your body and the effects lasting a shorter period of time. It is important to review your COMT gene function to better understand a sensitivity to coffee intake.


For the AA genotype, caffeine decreased 40-km time in cyclists by an average of 3.8 minutes in the AA homozygotes as compared to 1.3 minutes in the C allele carriers.

Triglycerides-FADS1


Below is a summary of your most significant variant genotypes:

GENE	GENOTYPE
FADS1 rs174546	Heterozygous CT

Recap



Improves FADS1 Gene Function: Higher intake of the omega-3 fatty acids EPA and DHA.



Decreases FADS1 Gene Function: Low intake of EPA and DHA.

TRIGLYCERIDES-FADS1

Research: Variants in the FADS1 SNP (rs174546) are associated with elevated triglyceride levels, which appears to be due to a higher need for EPA and DHA from animal foods. Studies have found that plasma triglyceride levels were lower in wild-type CC genotype when compared to carriers of the minor T allele.

Population average triglyceride levels have increased since 1976 in parallel with the constant growing epidemic of obesity, insulin resistance and Type-2 diabetes. A meta-analysis of 17 population-based prospective trials including 46,413 men and 10,864 women identified plasma triglycerides levels as an independent risk factor for cardiovascular disease.

Triglycerides are essentially fat in the blood that are driven by excess sugar and carbohydrate consumption. They are the driving force behind lipoprotein particles that are potent causes of heart disease, such as small LDL and very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL).

Numerous studies have found that omega-3 fatty acids administered as fish oil supplements lowers plasma triglyceride levels by 25% to 34%. While fish oil is known to lower triglycerides, there doesn’t appear to be a difference in the FADS1 genotype response to supplementation.

A meta-analysis of 13 randomized controlled trials found that 500mg of vitamin C resulted in a significant decrease in serum LDL cholesterol and triglyceride concentrations.

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>ACTN3</p> <p>ACTN3 encodes for the alpha-actin-3 protein found exclusively within type-II fast-twitch muscle fibers.</p>	ACTN3-rs1815739		CT	
<p>PPARGC1A</p> <p>It has been demonstrated that variants in the PPARGC1A gene affect the exercise-induced change in maximal oxygen uptake (VO2).</p>	PPARGC1A-rs8192678		CT	
<p>TNFA</p> <p>Tumor necrosis factor (TNF-a) is a pro-inflammatory cytokine. Variants may increase the risk of asthma in Asian populations.</p>	TNFA-rs1800629	GG		
<p>IL6</p> <p>IL6 is an interleukin that acts as both a pro-inflammatory cytokine and an anti-inflammatory myokine.</p>	IL6-rs1800795			GG
<p>SOD2</p> <p>Superoxide dismutase (SOD2) is manganese dependent and protects against superoxide for the mitochondria of the cell. The homozygous genotype increases the need for antioxidant support in high-intensity athletes.</p>	SOD2-rs4880		AG	
<p>COL1A1</p> <p>COL1A1 produces alpha 1 chain of type I collagen, a major protein in tendons and ligaments.</p>	COL1A1-rs1800012	CC		
<p>PON1</p> <p>PON1 (Paraoxonase) plays a large role in removing pesticides. It is also involved with supporting HDL function and LDL oxidation.</p>	PON1-rs662	TT		

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>LPA</p> <p>Lp(a) is a sticky form of LDL that appears to affect plaque growth, LDL particle size and increase the risk of plaque rupture and blood clotting.</p>	LPA-rs3798220	TT		
<p>CYP1A2 C164A</p> <p>Variants in CYP1A2 determine caffeine metabolism and effects on bone density and cardiovascular health.</p>	CYP1A2 C164A-rs762551			AA
<p>9p21</p> <p>9p21 is considered an important genetic marker for cardiovascular health.</p>	9p21-rs4977574		AG	
<p>FADS1</p> <p>FADS1 is involved in fatty acid metabolism, and variants in this gene are associated with elevated triglyceride levels.</p>	FADS1-rs174546		CT	
<p>ESR2</p> <p>ESR2 codes for estrogen receptor beta (ER-β), one of two main types of estrogen receptor activated by estrogen and is linked to fibrinogen levels in post-menopausal women.</p>	ESR2-rs4986938	CC		
<p>F5</p> <p>Variants in F5 increase the risk of deep vein thrombosis, especially if using oral contraceptives.</p>	F5-rs6025	CC		
<p>ADRB2</p> <p>Beta-2 adrenergic receptor (ADRB2) is abundantly expressed in cardiac cells, and bronchial smooth muscle cells and is connected to stress levels and heart health.</p>	ADRB2-rs1042713	GG		

Gene & Gene Function	Gene Rsid	Wild Type	Heterozygous	Homozygous
<p>ACE1 G2350A</p> <p>ACE1 is part of the renin-angiotensin system responsible for the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II, constricting blood vessels and elevating blood pressure.</p>	ACE1 G2350A-rs4343		AG	
<p>ADD1</p> <p>Variants in ADD1 are associated with hypertension in Asians.</p>	ADD1-rs4961	GG		
<p>AGTR1</p> <p>Angiotensin-II receptor type 1 (AGTR1) is a major component of the renin-angiotensin system for regulating blood pressure and is highly expressed in adipose tissue, liver, leukocytes and the intestine. The homozygous genotype may increase the risk of high blood pressure from excess dietary fat and carbohydrate intake.</p>	AGTR1-rs5186	AA		
<p>ACE2 A8790G</p> <p>ACE2 is part of the renin-angiotensin system, responsible for degrading angiotensin II and providing balance to ACE1 by dilating blood vessels and lowering blood pressure.</p>	ACE2 A8790G-rs2106809	AA		
<p>TMPRSS2</p> <p>Transmembrane Serine Protease 2 is highly expressed in the prostate and lungs, and the expression is associated with viral susceptibility and prostate cancer.</p>	TMPRSS2-rs2070788		AG	

Sources

Please click the link below if you'd like to browse peer-reviewed studies referenced by this analysis:

<https://www.mydna.life/wp-content/uploads/myDNA-Comprehensive-Health-Report-references.pdf>