



PATHWAY GENOMICS™

PATHWAY FIT™

DIET, NUTRITION & EXERCISE
PERSONAL GENETIC REPORT

www.pathway.com

Pathway Genomics is pleased to present you with your personalized metabolism, diet, nutrition and exercise report. This report is based on a DNA test and lifestyle information that you recently submitted. It is well-documented that genetics accounts for 40 to 70% of a person's predisposition to obesity (PMID 18971438). If you are thinking about starting a weight loss program, the goal of this test is to give you information about yourself that may help you maintain a long-term diet by modifying your behavior.

Our federal CLIA-certified and California state-licensed laboratory tested over 100 of your genes to provide you with the latest, most comprehensive, and scientifically-advanced recommendations on diet, nutrition, exercise, addictive behaviors and weight-related health conditions. This report provides personalized information, based on your genetics and lifestyle, to help you meet the following goals:

- ▶ Understand your metabolism and behavior traits
- ▶ Reach and maintain a healthy weight
- ▶ Get the most benefit from physical activity and exercise
- ▶ Optimize the nutritional balance of your diet
- ▶ Feel better and have more energy

A licensed physician has already reviewed your report; however, it is important that you discuss any modifications to your diet, exercise and nutritional supplementation with your physician before making any changes.

Pathway is here to help. If you have questions or concerns regarding any aspect of this report, please contact our staff of genetic, medical or nutritional counselors by logging in to your Pathway Genomics account at www.pathway.com, or call us at (877) 505-7374.

We are delighted we can help you on your path to optimum wellness.



Michael P. Nova, M.D.
Chief Medical Officer

NOTE: This report has not been evaluated by the FDA. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.



Personal Details

Name: RS Test
DOB: 03/05/1978
Age: 32
Gender: Female
Ethnicity: Caucasian
Indication: Population Screening
Specimen Source: Saliva
Report Date: 10/07/2010
Received Date: 10/07/2010

Ordering Healthcare Professional

Linda Wasserman MD, PHD
4045 Sorrento Valley Blvd.
San Diego, CA 92121
NPI: 1033265780

Test Performed / Method

Genotyping by array-based
evaluation of multiple molecular
probes

Laboratory Info

Accession # RS1

Lab Director

James R. Nickel MD.

James R. Nickel, M.D.



SCIENTIFIC STRENGTH RATING SYSTEM

Pathway Genomics has selected genetic markers and studies that represent the best and most recent genetic research in diet, nutrition, exercise and weight-related health conditions. Some research can be described as stronger than others based on the size of the population studied and whether the outcome has been replicated. The studies used to generate your report included individuals of Caucasian ethnicity only. It is not known how these results may apply to other ethnicities, although many of the genes represented have been shown to be important in diet, exercise and weight-related conditions for individuals of any ethnicity. Your report includes a star system, described below, to rate the strength of the research for the gene and the associated result. Your genetic information was matched to selected published genetic association studies. In some rare cases, functional data from molecular studies was also used to determine scientific strength.

★★★★★

Results derived from a large study of a minimum of 2,000 people, with at least one additional study showing the same results (replication study).

★★★★☆

Results derived from a moderately-sized study of at least 400 people, with or without a replication study.

★★★☆☆

Small study of less than 400 people in some cases, with other small replicated studies. Results in this category are preliminary, but pass our criteria for statistical significance.

★★★☆☆

Results in this category should be considered extremely preliminary.

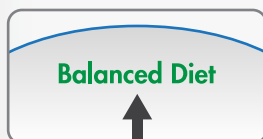
Disclaimer

This report is intended as educational information. It is not intended to provide medical advice or be used solely by the patient in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease. If you have any serious medical condition(s), including but not limited to, being over or under weight, or having diabetes or heart disease, you should not make any changes to your diet or exercise without consulting your doctor. Under no circumstances, should you make changes to your medication or other medical care without consulting your physician. The results in this report were obtained by Pathway Genomics using testing that has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The performance characteristics of this testing were established by Pathway Genomics and validated according to the requirements of CLIA (Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988) by Pathway Genomics. If you have any questions about this report or wish to speak with one of Pathway Genomics' genetic counselors, please call (877) 505-7374.



DIET

73 Genetic Markers Tested



Eat a balanced diet of protein, fat and carbohydrates, rather than a diet that is targeted towards being specifically low in fat or carbohydrates.



Try to tame your eating behaviors. You have a genetic variant associated with an increased food desire, and you may be willing to put in extra effort to get the foods you like. Therefore, you may have to work harder at self-control.



You are likely to be an extreme snacker, so be sure to have healthy snacks available.



Your genetics indicate that you are likely to eat more foods and beverages that are high in sugar. Naturally sweet foods, such as fruits, carrots and sweet potatoes, may help appease your cravings instead of less nutritious foods with added sugar.



You may indulge more than average on tempting foods, as you have a genetic marker associated with eating disinhibition. Reduce your exposure to foods that tempt you.



NUTRITIONAL-NEEDS

7 Genetic Markers Tested



You have a genetic variant associated with lower levels of folic acid. Good sources of folate include vegetables, fruits, whole grains, legumes, as well as fortified foods and vitamin supplements. Food sources are recommended as they also provide many additional health-promoting benefits.



You have a genetic variant associated with lower vitamin B-6 levels. Be sure your diet includes foods rich in vitamin B-6, such as dark green leafy vegetables, whole grains, legumes, poultry, fish and eggs.



You have a genetic variant associated with lower vitamin B-12 levels. Be sure your diet includes foods rich in vitamin B-12, such as meat, fish, poultry and milk products. You can also obtain B-12 from fortified foods and vitamin supplements.

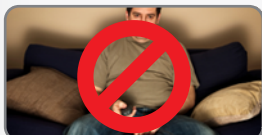


EXERCISE

11 Genetic Markers Tested



Your genetics are associated with an enhanced benefit from endurance exercises, such as mid-long distance walking, jogging and bicycling. Weight resistance exercises may be less beneficial.



You have a genetic variant associated with being overweight. You can lower your chances by leading a physically active lifestyle.



You may be more prone to Achilles tendon injuries or Achilles tendinopathy compared to other people. Be sure to stretch and warm up appropriately before exercise.



You have a genetic variant associated with elevated blood pressure if you are not physically active. Exercise may help you manage your blood pressure.

METABOLIC-HEALTH

63 Genetic Markers Tested



You have a higher than average genetic likelihood for obesity. There are many health risks associated with obesity and you should take action as soon as possible to reduce your risks.



You have a genetic profile consistent with elevated LDL (bad) cholesterol levels in the borderline high range or above. Regular monitoring of your cholesterol by your physician is recommended.



Your genetic profile shows a higher than average likelihood for decreased HDL (good) cholesterol. HDL levels can sometimes be improved through aerobic exercise and a healthy diet.



YOUR MATCHING DIET



Matching Diet Type p.8	BALANCED DIET
Response To Monounsaturated Fats p.10	INCREASED BENEFIT
Response To Polyunsaturated Fats p.11	INCREASED BENEFIT

EATING BEHAVIOR TRAITS



Snacking p.13	INCREASED
Hunger p.13	INCREASED
Satiety - Feeling Full p.14	TYPICAL
Eating Disinhibition p.14	MORE LIKELY
Food Desire p.15	INCREASED
Sweet Tooth p.15	INCREASED

FOOD REACTIONS



Caffeine Metabolism p.17	SLOW METABOLIZER
Bitter Taste p.17	TASTER
Sweet Taste p.18	TYPICAL
Lactose Intolerance p.18	MORE LIKELY
Alcohol Flush p.19	MORE LIKELY

NUTRITIONAL NEEDS



Vitamin B6 p.21	OPTIMIZE INTAKE
Vitamin B12 p.22	OPTIMIZE INTAKE
Folate - Folic Acid p.22	OPTIMIZE INTAKE
Vitamin A p.23	OPTIMIZE INTAKE
Vitamin D p.24	STAY BALANCED
Vitamin E p.25	OPTIMIZE INTAKE

EXERCISE



Endurance Training p.28	ENHANCED BENEFIT
Strength Training p.29	LESS BENEFICIAL
Muscle Power p.30	LESS MUSCLE POWER
Achilles Tendinopathy p.30	INJURY PRONE
Weight Loss Response To Exercise p.31	EXERCISE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED
Blood Pressure Response To Exercise p.32	EXERCISE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED
HDL (Good) Cholesterol Response To Exercise p.32	NORMAL BENEFIT
Loss Of Body Fat Response To Exercise p.33	NORMAL BENEFIT
Insulin Sensitivity Response To Exercise p.33	ENHANCED BENEFIT

YOUR BODY AND WEIGHT



Obesity Index p.36	HIGH
Weight Loss-regain p.37	MORE LIKELY TO GAIN WEIGHT BACK
Metabolism p.37	NORMAL
Adiponectin Levels p.38	POSSIBLY LOW

METABOLIC HEALTH FACTORS



Elevated LDL Cholesterol p.40	HIGH
Decreased HDL Cholesterol p.41	HIGH
Elevated Triglycerides p.42	HIGH
Elevated Blood Sugar p.43	HIGH



PERSONALIZE YOUR DIET WITH GENETICS

The way we eat, how our bodies process foods, and our overall health are impacted by our genetics. Scientific studies have shown that genetics can also be important for diet effectiveness. Your results have been calculated to determine the best diet for you to optimize your metabolism, lose weight and improve your health.

► YOUR RESULTS ◀



MATCHING DIET TYPE

page: 8

BALANCED DIET



RESPONSE TO MONOUNSATURATED FATS

page: 10

INCREASED BENEFIT



RESPONSE TO POLYUNSATURATED FATS

page: 11

INCREASED BENEFIT



DIET MATCHING DIET TYPE

ABOUT MATCHING DIET TYPE

Your diet has been selected by looking at many genes associated with how people respond to different types of foods (PMID 12403660, PMID 19605566, PMID 19726594, PMID 19901143, PMID 19238139, PMID 14506127). Your genetic risk profiles discussed in the Metabolic Health Factors section of this report were also evaluated to determine your recommended diet (PMID 19060906, PMID 20081858). Your genetic results suggest which one of the following diets may be best for you: "Low Fat," "Low Carb," "Mediterranean" or a "Balanced Diet." Review your matching diets for examples of popular diet plans that match your genetic recommendation. It is highly recommended to discuss any change in your diet plan with your health care provider.

DIET RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON YOUR GENETICS

- ✓ Eat a balanced diet of protein, fat and carbohydrates, rather than a diet that is targeted towards being specifically low in fat or carbohydrates.
- ✓ Try to tame your eating behaviors. You have a genetic variant associated with an increased food desire, and you may be willing to put in extra effort to get the foods you like. Therefore, you may have to work harder at self-control.
- ✓ You are likely to be an extreme snacker, so be sure to have healthy snacks available.
- ✓ Your genetics indicate that you are likely to eat more foods and beverages that are high in sugar. Naturally sweet foods, such as fruits, carrots and sweet potatoes, may help appease your cravings instead of less nutritious foods with added sugar.
- ✓ You may indulge more than average on tempting foods, as you have a genetic marker associated with eating disinhibition. Reduce your exposure to foods that tempt you.

▶ YOUR RESULT ◀

BALANCED DIET

Your genotype is associated with weight loss or other health benefits from a diet balanced in healthy fats, low glycemic index carbohydrates, protein and overall low calories. A list of popular balanced diets is provided below.

YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
KCTD10-rs10850219	G/G	★★★★★
MMAB-rs2241201	G/C	★★★★★
LIPC-rs1800588	C/C	★★★★★
FTO-rs9939609	T/T	★★★★★
ADIPOQ-rs17300539	G/G	★★★★★
PPARG-rs1801282	C/C	★★★★★
APOA2-rs5082	T/T	★★★★★

DIET MATCHING DIET

LOW CARB

- ▶ Atkins Diet™
- ▶ Zone Diet®
- ▶ South Beach Diet®
- ▶ Scarsdale Diet
- ▶ Sugar Busters

LOW FAT

- ▶ DASH Diet
- ▶ AHA Diet
- ▶ Ornish Diet

▶ YOUR RESULT ◀ BALANCED DIET

- ▶ Weight Watchers®
- ▶ Low Calorie Diet
- ▶ USDA My Pyramid Plan
- ▶ Volumetrics®

MEDITERRANEAN

- ▶ The Ultimate Omega-3 Diet
- ▶ Anti-inflammatory Zone
- ▶ The Sonoma Diet™

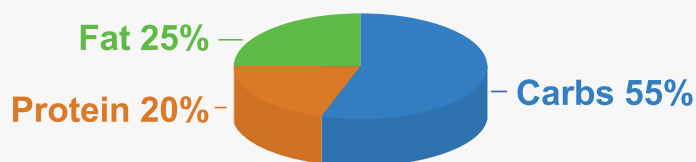
Atkins™ is a registered trademark of Atkins Nutritionals, Inc. Zone® is a registered trademark of Zone Labs, Inc. South Beach Diet® is a registered trademark of South Beach Diet Trademark Limited partnership. Volumetrics® is a registered trademark of Barbara Rolls, Ph.D. Weight Watchers® is a registered trademark of Weight Watchers International, Inc. The Sonoma Diet™ is a registered trademark of Connie Guttersen, R.D., Ph.D.



DIET

BALANCED DIET

A balanced diet provides enough energy and nutrition to support good health. To achieve a diet that is balanced, you should eat an array of food from each of the food groups. Focusing on the most nutrient-dense foods, concentrate on strongly colored fruits and vegetables with bold flavors, and focus on consuming whole grains, such as oatmeal, whole wheat bread and corn tortillas. For your protein intake, incorporate legumes, fish (and other seafood), and limit your red meat consumption to about 3 ounces or less per day. To maintain the proper amount of dairy in your diet, milk in the liquid form and plain, unflavored yogurt are optimal. For fats and oils, it is best to choose primarily vegetable fats and to minimize your intake of animal fats, as well as solid and trans fat, such as stick margarine and coffee creamer.



DIET

FOOD EXCHANGE

EAT THIS	INSTEAD OF THIS
1% or fat-free milk	Whole or 2% milk
Baked fish	Fried fish
Canola or olive oil	Shortening or lard
Mixed greens or cabbage	Iceberg lettuce
Old-fashioned rolled oats	Puffed rice or corn flakes cereal
Olive oil	Butter or margarine
Poultry (without skin)	Beef
Sweet potato	Regular potato
Whole wheat bread	White bread

Balanced Diet: Key Aspects

Fruits and Vegetables

- Bright colors, bold flavor
- Whole fruit is better than juice.
- Leafy green vegetables are optimal.
- Limit fruit juice to 1/2 cup per day (no sugar or sweetener).

Grains and Starchy Vegetables

- At least 3 to 4 servings of grains should come from whole grains.
- Avoid grain products with added sugar.
- Minimize intake of grain products with added fat.

Protein Foods

- At least 1 to 2 servings of protein should come from legumes.
- If you eat red meat, limit to 3 ounces per day, or less.
- Eat fish or other seafood at least 2 to 3 times per week.
- Remove all visible fat and skin from meat, fish and poultry.
- Prepare meat by baking, broiling, steaming or poaching.
- Avoid frying meat.

Milk Products

- Liquid milk and plain yogurt are optimal.
- Choose primarily lower fat varieties (2%) without added sugar.
- Limit cheese intake.

Fats and Oils

- Vegetable fats are optimal.
- Minimize animal, solid and trans fats.

General

- Minimize or avoid added sugars and foods with added sugar. This is especially important if you are trying to lose weight or control your blood sugar levels, or if your triglyceride levels are elevated.



DIET

TYPES OF FAT IN YOUR DIET

Acting as an important part of any diet and a source of energy, fat provides flavor to your diet, but more importantly, it is a vital element in the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins such as vitamins A, D, E and K. The two major types of fat include saturated and unsaturated (polyunsaturated and monounsaturated) fats. In order for your body to function normally, you need to maintain a consistent and balanced supply of saturated and unsaturated fats. A third type of fats are Hydrogenated fats which are processed fats that are not found naturally, such as in margarine and fried fast foods. Hydrogenated fats may also contain trans fatty acids and are generally unhealthy and should be avoided.

→ SATURATED FAT

- Beef
- Lamb
- Lard
- Butter
- Cheeses
- Coconut oil
- Veal
- Pork
- Poultry (dark meat)
- Milk
- Cream

→ UNSATURATED FAT

- | | |
|---|---|
| Polyunsaturated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Corn oil ➤ Cottonseed oil ➤ Fish and seafood ➤ Safflower oil ➤ Seeds ➤ Soybean oil ➤ Sunflower oil | Monounsaturated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Avocados ➤ Canola oil ➤ Nuts ➤ Olives ➤ Olive oil ➤ Peanut oil ➤ Peanuts |
|---|---|

→ HYDROGENATED FAT

- Margarine (stick)
- Shortening
- Foods containing trans fats
- Most fast foods
- Fried foods



DIET

RESPONSE TO MONOUNSATURATED FATS

ABOUT RESPONSE TO MONOUNSATURATED FATS

Fat is an important part of any diet, and not all fats are bad. Monounsaturated fat is considered a healthy dietary fat found in avocados, olives, peanuts and other nuts, as well as oils, such as olive oil, peanut oil and canola oil. The two possible outcomes for this test are "Increased Benefit" or "Neutral." Having an "Increased Benefit" from monounsaturated fat suggests you could benefit from eating foods containing monounsaturated fats. In general, it is best to minimize saturated and trans fats in your diet. Genetic variants in two genes, ADIPOQ and PPARG, have been associated with a lower body weight in individuals when more than 13% of their calories come from monounsaturated fats (PMID 19238139, PMID 14506127). This would be like a person on an 1800-calorie diet consuming about one to two tablespoons of olive oil and a quarter cup of nuts each day as part of their total caloric intake. While the ADIPOQ study was done in a population of both men and women, the PPARG study was done only in women. There is not enough scientific evidence to support if the PPARG association is also true in men.

▶ YOUR RESULT ◀

INCREASED BENEFIT

People with your genotype who eat a diet containing healthy monounsaturated fats (more than 13% of total calories) tend to have a lower body weight than those who do not.

🧬 YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
PPARG-rs1801282	C/C	★★★★
ADIPOQ-rs17300539	G/G	★★★★



DIET

RESPONSE TO POLYUNSATURATED FATS

ABOUT RESPONSE TO POLYUNSATURATED FATS

Polyunsaturated fat is considered a healthy fat and is important for heart and brain function, as well as growth and development. Two types of polyunsaturated fats are omega-3 and omega-6 fats. Good sources of omega-6 fats include corn, cottonseed, safflower, soybean, and sunflower oils, as well as the salad dressings and mayonnaise made from these oils. Additionally, good sources of omega-3 fats include fish and seafood, as well as flaxseed, canola oil, walnuts, hemp seeds, and dark green leafy vegetables. The two possible outcomes in this report are "Increased Benefit" or "Neutral." Having an "Increased Benefit" from polyunsaturated fat means you should try to eat foods containing polyunsaturated fats. In general, it is best to minimize saturated and trans fats in your diet. One study in women has shown that those with a certain genetic variant in the PPARG gene tend to have a lower body weight when they consume more polyunsaturated fats than saturated fats (PMID 14506127). This association has not been studied in men.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

INCREASED BENEFIT

People with your genotype who have a diet that includes more polyunsaturated fats, rather than saturated fats, tend to have a lower body weight, compared to those who do not.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
PPARG-rs1801282	C/C	★★★★



EATING BEHAVIORS CAN BE INFLUENCED BY GENES.

There are certain genes that have the potential to impact how we perceive and desire particular foods, and influence our eating behaviors, such as excessive snacking and difficulty feeling full. For example, variants in the ANKK1 and DRD2 genes, which result in a reduced density of dopamine receptors in your brain, have been associated with eating and addictive behaviors (PMID 17907820, PMID 19512960, PMID 20357494). This type of information, generated from testing genetic markers in a number of genes, is included in your report, and can be used to understand how to modify your lifestyle and behaviors for optimum wellness.

► YOUR RESULTS ◀



SNACKING

page: 13

INCREASED



HUNGER

page: 13

INCREASED



SATIETY - FEELING FULL

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TYPICAL



EATING DISINHIBITION

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MORE LIKELY



FOOD DESIRE

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INCREASED



SWEET TOOTH

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INCREASED



EATING BEHAVIOR TRAITS SNACKING

ABOUT SNACKING

Snacking can be a healthy or unhealthy behavior. Eating healthy foods in small portions throughout the day can help control hunger cravings and reduce total caloric intake, while snacking on junk food can have negative health effects. Genetic markers associated with snacking behavior include variants in the receptor for leptin, an essential hormone for the regulation of food intake. The possible results in this report are "Typical" and "Increased." If you receive the "Increased" result, you may want to curtail the negative effects of snacking by choosing healthy snacks, eating slowly and reducing the size or calories of snacks. People with the G/G genotype in a leptin receptor (LEPR) genetic marker were more likely to show "Increased" snacking behavior (PMID 17192493). "Typical" genotypes were not associated with "Increased" snacking behavior in the same study. This association has not been studied in men.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

INCREASED

Your genotype is associated with an increased susceptibility towards extreme snacking behavior.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
LEPR-rs2025804	A/G	★★★☆☆



EATING BEHAVIOR TRAITS HUNGER



ABOUT HUNGER

While most of us know the feeling of hunger, some people feel hunger more intensely and more often than others. Susceptibility to hunger can now be partially explained by genetics. A variation in the NMB gene has been associated with increased feelings of hunger in a small study (PMID 15585758). When asked about their own eating behaviors on a questionnaire, people with a T/T genotype were more likely to report an "Increased" susceptibility to hunger, while others were likely to have a "Typical" hunger response. This preliminary information is based on a study rated with one star of scientific strength.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

INCREASED

People with your genotype are more likely to exhibit high levels of susceptibility to hunger.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
NMB-rs1051168	G/G	★☆☆☆☆



EATING BEHAVIOR TRAITS SATIETY - FEELING FULL

ABOUT SATIETY - FEELING FULL

Satiety can be described as the feeling of fullness after you eat. The FTO (fat mass and obesity-associated) gene is known to be an important factor that predisposes a person to a healthy or unhealthy level of body weight (PMID 17434869). The two possible outcomes in this report are "Difficulty in Feeling Full" and "Typical." People who experience "Difficulty in Feeling Full" tend to eat more without feeling satisfied. To help manage this outcome, you could increase the amount of fiber in your diet and balance meals and snacks throughout the day. Examples of foods high in fiber include whole wheat bread, oatmeal, barley, lentils, black beans, artichokes, raspberries, and peas. In a 2008 study, the A/A genotype at rs9939609 in the FTO gene was associated with "Difficulty in Feeling Full" (PMID 18583465). Although this study was done in children, there is preliminary data to support that the association also holds true in adults (PMID 19793853).

► YOUR RESULT ◀

TYPICAL

People with your genotype tend to feel full after a meal.

YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
FTO-rs9939609	T/T	★★★★★



EATING BEHAVIOR TRAITS EATING DISINHIBITION

ABOUT EATING DISINHIBITION

Eating disinhibition describes the tendency to eat more than normal in response to a stimulus, such as the availability of tasty foods that are not common in regular meals. Eating disinhibition can also happen during social gatherings or under emotional stress. In a 2010 study, the T allele of rs1726866 was shown to be "More Likely" to be associated with eating disinhibition in women (PMID 19782709). The C/C genotype at the same marker was "Less Likely" to be associated with eating disinhibition. There is not enough scientific evidence yet to support if this association is found in men.



► YOUR RESULT ◀

MORE LIKELY

Your genotype is associated with an increase in susceptibility for eating disinhibition.

YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
TAS2R38-rs1726866	C/T	★★★★★



EATING BEHAVIOR TRAITS FOOD DESIRE

ABOUT FOOD DESIRE

In addition to a general feeling of hunger, your appetite for a particular type of food also depends on how much you like it. Some people are willing to make the extra effort to get their favorite foods. Food desire is a way to describe the additional effort one may put forth to obtain one's favorite foods. Scientists describe this behavior as food reinforcement. The two possible outcomes in this report are "Increased" and "Typical." A 2007 study showed that, among people who are considered obese, those who had a specific variant (T allele) of the genetic marker rs1800497 had an "Increased" likelihood to make more effort to obtain their favorite foods and eat more of them (PMID 17907820). In contrast, the C/C genotype was associated with "Typical" levels of food reinforcement.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

INCREASED

Your genotype is associated with an increased desire or willingness to put forth additional effort to obtain your favorite foods.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
ANKK1/DRD2-rs1800497	T/T	★★★★



EATING BEHAVIOR TRAITS SWEET TOOTH

ABOUT SWEET TOOTH

Craving sweet foods is sometimes described as having a "sweet tooth." The possible outcomes in this report are "Increased" or "Typical." If your genotype shows an "Increased" likelihood to eat lots of sweets, try choosing fruit as a healthy sweet alternative to sugary foods or soda. Be sure to follow your diet as some diet plans, such as the low carbohydrate diets, significantly limit the amount of sugar you can eat. Sweet foods can include healthy foods, such as fruits, or unhealthy foods like candy and sweetened beverages. People with the C/T and T/T genotypes showed an "Increased" likelihood to eat more sweets and sugary foods, while people with the C/C genotype were more likely to have a "Typical" intake of sugary foods (PMID 18349384).

► YOUR RESULT ◀

INCREASED

People with your genotype tend to eat more sugary foods than average.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
SLC2A2-rs5400	C/C	★★★★



YOUR GENETICS MAY IMPACT HOW YOU RESPOND TO SOME FOODS.

Genetic studies have been reported on some types of food reactions. Our tests draw on the current genetic data for responses to caffeine, bitter foods, sweet foods, milk products and alcohol. A summary of your results is provided below.

► YOUR RESULTS ◀



CAFFEINE METABOLISM

page: 17

SLOW METABOLIZER



BITTER TASTE

page: 17

TASTER



SWEET TASTE

page: 18

TYPICAL



LACTOSE INTOLERANCE

page: 18

MORE LIKELY



ALCOHOL FLUSH

page: 19

MORE LIKELY





FOOD REACTIONS
CAFFEINE METABOLISM



ABOUT CAFFEINE METABOLISM

Caffeine is one of the most widely consumed stimulants in the world, and it is found in the leaves and seeds of many plants. It is also produced artificially and added to some foods. Caffeine is found in tea, coffee, chocolate, many soft drinks and energy drinks, as well as in pain relievers and other over-the-counter medications. A variant in the CYP1A2 gene is associated with being a "Fast Metabolizer" or a "Slow Metabolizer" of caffeine (PMID 10233211).

► YOUR RESULT ◀

SLOW METABOLIZER

You are likely to slowly metabolize caffeine. It is suggested that you keep your total caffeine intake to less than 200mg per day, which is about one to two cups of coffee per day.

► YOUR RELATED GENES ◀

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
CYP1A2-rs762551	A/C	★★★★



FOOD REACTIONS
BITTER TASTE

ABOUT BITTER TASTE

People taste things differently. Variations in the TAS2R38 gene are associated with different levels of sensitivity to a chemical called PTC (PMID 12595690), which produces a strong bitter taste. The possible results for bitter taste are "Taster," "Non-Taster," or "Inconclusive." A person described as a "Taster" may be more sensitive to bitter flavors found in foods, such as grapefruit, coffee, dark chocolate and cruciferous vegetables, such as Brussels sprouts, cabbage and kale. Being a "Taster" does not mean you do not enjoy these foods, but you may sense a stronger bitter taste compared to a "Non-Taster." In addition, tasters may need to watch their salt intake, because they may have an increased preference for salty foods, which mask the bitterness (PMID 20380843). A genetic result of "Inconclusive" means that there is not enough scientific evidence for how your genotype is associated with bitter taste sensitivity.



► YOUR RESULT ◀

TASTER

You are likely to have a high sensitivity to bitter taste.

► YOUR RELATED GENES ◀

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
TAS2R38-rs713598	C/G	★★★★
TAS2R38-rs1726866	C/T	★★★★



FOOD REACTIONS SWEET TASTE

ABOUT SWEET TASTE

Sweet is one of the most basic tastes we can experience, and is usually found in sugar and sugary foods. The sensation of sweet taste is triggered to the brain from the taste buds. There are receptors on your tongue that are programmed by your genes to determine how you taste sweetness. A 2009 study showed that genetic variants found in the sweet taste receptors can result in "Typical" or "Decreased" sensitivity to the sweet taste of sugar (PMID 19559618). People with "Decreased" sensitivity may prefer foods with more sugar since they are less likely to taste sweetness in foods that are low sugar.



► YOUR RESULT ◀

TYPICAL

You are likely to have typical sensitivity to the sweet taste of sugar.

YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
TAS1R3-rs35744813	G/G	★★★☆☆



FOOD REACTIONS LACTOSE INTOLERANCE



ABOUT LACTOSE INTOLERANCE

Lactose intolerance is the inability to digest lactose, the sugar found in milk and milk products. This condition is caused by the lack of an enzyme called lactase. If you are lactose intolerant you should make sure that you are getting enough calcium from non-dairy or lactose-free sources. On the other hand, if you are not lactose intolerant, be aware that dairy products can be high in calories, fat, or both. You need to watch your intake accordingly. People with a C/C genotype at rs4988235 are "More Likely" to be lactose intolerant, while people with other genotypes are "Less Likely" (PMID 11788828). This variant has been found to be associated with lactose intolerance in Caucasians, while other variants might play an important role in other ethnicities, including Africans and Asians.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

MORE LIKELY

People with your genotype are more likely to be lactose intolerant and may have side effects from eating lactose, the sugar found in milk.

YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
MCM6-rs4988235	C/C	★★★★☆



FOOD REACTIONS ALCOHOL FLUSH

ABOUT ALCOHOL FLUSH

Drinking alcoholic beverages is a relaxing or social activity for many, but for some it is exceedingly unpleasant due to their body's adverse reaction to alcohol. One such reaction is called alcohol flush, in which drinking even small amounts of alcohol causes a person's face to flush red and in some cases feel warm and itchy. People who flush may also experience other unpleasant symptoms, such as rapid heartbeat, nausea, or dizziness in response to alcohol. Alcohol flush is largely attributed to genetic variation in the ALDH2 gene, which encodes an enzyme critical for proper alcohol metabolism. Those who carry the inactive version of this gene are much "More Likely" to flush and experience other negative responses to alcohol (PMID 16702384, PMID 9194910), while people with other genotypes are "Less Likely" to flush. Perhaps not surprisingly, this variant is also associated with overall reduced consumption of alcohol (PMID 15542751). In most cases, avoiding alcohol is the best remedy for those who experience alcohol flush.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

MORE LIKELY

People with your genotype are more likely to experience alcohol flush.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
ALDH2-rs671	G/G	★★★★



VITAMINS AND NUTRIENTS ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF OUR HEALTH.

There are genetic markers associated with being predisposed to lower levels of certain nutrients, which means you may want to make certain your diet has enough of the foods that contain these nutrients. Ensuring you consume the right amount of vitamins and nutrients from your diet is an important part of your health plan. The recommended daily allowances (RDA) for vitamins and nutrients in this section are based on guidance from the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies (IOM). For more information regarding RDAs, visit www.iom.edu.



► YOUR RESULTS ◀



VITAMIN B6

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OPTIMIZE INTAKE



VITAMIN B12

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OPTIMIZE INTAKE



FOLATE - FOLIC ACID

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OPTIMIZE INTAKE



VITAMIN A

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OPTIMIZE INTAKE



VITAMIN D

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STAY BALANCED



VITAMIN E

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OPTIMIZE INTAKE



NUTRITION RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON YOUR GENETICS

- ✓ You have a genetic variant associated with lower levels of folic acid. Good sources of folate include vegetables, fruits, whole grains, legumes, as well as fortified foods and vitamin supplements. Food sources are recommended as they also provide many additional health-promoting benefits.
- ✓ You have a genetic variant associated with lower vitamin B-6 levels. Be sure your diet includes foods rich in vitamin B-6, such as dark green leafy vegetables, whole grains, legumes, poultry, fish and eggs.
- ✓ You have a genetic variant associated with lower vitamin B-12 levels. Be sure your diet includes foods rich in vitamin B-12, such as meat, fish, poultry and milk products. You can also obtain B-12 from fortified foods and vitamin supplements.



NUTRITIONAL NEEDS VITAMIN B6

ABOUT VITAMIN B6

Vitamin B-6, also called pyridoxine, helps your body's neurological system to function properly, promotes red blood cell health, and is involved in sugar metabolism (PMID 6342384). Vitamin B-6 is found naturally in many foods, including beans, whole grains, meat, eggs and fish, as well as in fortified sources like breakfast cereals. Most people receive sufficient amounts of vitamin B-6 from a healthy diet, and B-6 deficiency is rare in the United States. The genetic marker rs4654748 in the NBPf3 gene (near the ALPL gene) has been found in multiple studies to be associated with reduced levels of B-6, possibly due to faster than normal clearance of this vitamin from the bloodstream (PMID 19303062, PMID 19744961). Individuals with a C/C or C/T genotype were associated with lower levels of B-6 than those with the T/T genotype. Therefore, if your genotype is C/C or C/T, you will get a result of "Optimize Intake." If your genotype is T/T, it is suggested that you "Stay Balanced" and maintain a healthy diet. The studies we report observed associations between vitamin levels and particular genotypes; however, that does not mean that your levels are out of balance. You should ensure that you are eating a healthy diet and discuss this result with your physician. The recommended intake of vitamin B-6 for most adults is 1.3 to 1.7 milligrams per day.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

OPTIMIZE INTAKE

People with your genotype are more likely to have lower blood levels of vitamin B-6. You may optimize your intake of vitamin B-6 by paying attention to your diet and eating foods rich in vitamin B-6.

YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
NBPf3-rs4654748	C/T	★★★★



NUTRITIONAL NEEDS VITAMIN B12

ABOUT VITAMIN B12

Vitamin B-12 plays an important role in how your brain and nervous system function. It helps to keep red blood cells healthy and is a critical component for synthesis and regulation of your DNA (PMID 9930567). Vitamin B-12 is found naturally in foods of animal origin including meat, fish, poultry, eggs and milk products. A healthy diet will typically provide sufficient B-12, although vegetarians, vegans, older people, and those with problems absorbing B-12 due to digestive system disorders may be deficient. Symptoms of vitamin B-12 deficiency can vary, but may include fatigue, weakness, bloating, or numbness and tingling in the hands and feet. The recommended intake for adults is 2.4 micrograms per day. Multiple genetic studies have identified a marker in the gene FUT2 as being associated with lower levels of B-12 in the blood (PMID 19744961, PMID 18776911, PMID 19303062). This effect may be due to reduced absorption of B-12 in the gut (PMID 19744961). People with G/G or A/G genotypes are recommended to "Optimize Intake" because they may have lower levels of B-12. Eating B-12-fortified cereals can promote healthy levels of B-12, especially for those over the age of 50. People with the A/A genotype should "Stay Balanced" and maintain a healthy diet. The studies we report observed associations between vitamin B-12 levels and particular genotypes; however, that does not mean that your levels are out of balance. You should ensure that you are eating a healthy diet and discuss this result with your physician.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

OPTIMIZE INTAKE

People with your genotype are more likely to have lower blood levels of vitamin B12. You may optimize your intake of vitamin B12 by paying attention to your diet and eating foods rich in vitamin B12.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
FUT2-rs602662	G/G	★★★★★



NUTRITIONAL NEEDS FOLATE - FOLIC ACID

ABOUT FOLATE - FOLIC ACID

Folate is found in many foods, such as green leafy vegetables like chard or kale, as well as beans, lentils, fruits and fortified grains. This nutrient plays a role in protein metabolism, as well as DNA repair (PMID 10203550). Folate can lower the blood level of homocysteine, a substance linked to cardiovascular disease at high levels (PMID 18614746). Diets rich in folate have been associated with reduced risk of cardiovascular disease (PMID 11390336). Folate is particularly important early in pregnancy for preventing some birth defects (PMID 10203550). For this reason, pregnant women or women intending to become pregnant are advised an elevated recommended daily intake of 600 micrograms of folate. The recommended intake of folate for most adults is 400 micrograms per day. A relatively common variant in the MTHFR gene, known as C677T (rs1801133), has been associated with lowered folate and elevated homocysteine levels in the blood (PMID 18614746). Hence, people with a T/T or C/T genotype should "Optimize Intake" of folate. People with

► YOUR RESULT ◀

OPTIMIZE INTAKE

People with your genotype are more likely to have lower blood levels of folate and higher blood levels of homocysteine. Foods rich in folic acid are recommended for you.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
MTHFR-rs1801133	C/C	★★★★★



the C/C genotype should "Stay Balanced" and maintain a healthy diet. The studies we report observed associations between vitamin levels and particular genotypes; however, that does not mean that your levels are out of balance. You should ensure that you are eating a healthy diet and discuss this result with your physician.



NUTRITIONAL NEEDS VITAMIN A

ABOUT VITAMIN A

Vitamin A is a nutrient that describes a number of related compounds, including retinol, retinal, and retinoic acid. Vitamin A is critical for numerous functions in the body, including healthy vision, immune system action, bone growth, reproduction, and the proper regulation of gene expression (PMID 9129249, PMID 9481123, PMID 10637381, PMID 7832047). Much of the vitamin A found in your body is derived from beta-carotene, a nutrient found in some plants and foods, such as pumpkin, carrots, sweet potatoes and spinach. Genetic studies have found that vitamin A conversion from beta-carotene is impaired in individuals carrying variants of the BCMO1 gene (PMID 19103647, PMID 19185284). Those with a result of "Optimize Intake" may bypass this effect by consuming adequate amounts of preformed vitamin A, which can be found in fortified milk and breakfast cereals, as well as in multivitamins containing retinyl palmitate or retinyl acetate (PMID 5421403, PMID 8414223). The recommended intake of vitamin A for most adults is 700 to 900 micrograms per day. People who receive a "Stay Balanced" outcome should maintain a healthy diet. An additional outcome in this report is "Inconclusive," which means that there was not enough scientific evidence to determine how your genotype relates to the efficiency of converting beta-carotene to vitamin A. The studies we report observed associations between vitamin A levels and particular genotypes. However, that does not mean that your levels are out of balance. You should eat a healthy diet and speak with your physician before making specific changes to your dietary regimen.



► YOUR RESULT ◀

OPTIMIZE INTAKE

People with your genotype are likely to have a reduced efficiency in converting beta-carotene into vitamin A. Therefore, you may have a reduced level of vitamin A in your blood.

YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
BCMO1-rs12934922	A/A	★ ★ ★ ★
BCMO1-rs7501331	C/C	★ ★ ★ ★



NUTRITIONAL NEEDS VITAMIN D

ABOUT VITAMIN D

Vitamin D is important for the absorption and utilization of calcium, which is beneficial for your bones, muscles, nerves, and immune system (PMID 20136906, PMID 20511058, PMID 20538161). Exposure to sunlight is an important determinant of a person's vitamin D level, since there are few natural dietary sources of vitamin D. Sunscreen use blocks skin production of vitamin D. Dietary sources of vitamin D include some fatty fish, fish liver oils, and milk or cereals fortified with vitamin D. Many people are deficient in vitamin D. The recommended intake of vitamin D for most adults is 5 to 15 micrograms per day. About 2.5 micrograms of vitamin D is found in one cup of vitamin D-fortified milk. Multiple genetic studies have identified a variant in the G/C gene that codes for the vitamin D-binding protein that is associated with decreased blood levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D, which is the major circulating form of vitamin D (PMID 19255064, PMID 20541252). People with the G/G or G/T genotype at this genetic marker may be susceptible to lower blood vitamin D levels due to reduced ability to transport vitamin D in the body. Therefore, these people may need to "Optimize Intake" of vitamin D. People with a T/T genotype are advised to "Stay Balanced" and maintain a healthy diet. The studies we report observed associations between vitamin D levels and certain genotypes; however, that does not mean that your levels are out of balance. You should eat a healthy diet and speak with your physician before making specific changes to your dietary regimen.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

STAY BALANCED

Your genotype is not associated with lower levels of vitamin D (plasma 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels). However, other factors, such as diet and exposure to sunlight, play an important role in regulating levels of vitamin D in blood.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
GC-rs2282679	T/T	★★★★



NUTRITIONAL NEEDS VITAMIN E

ABOUT VITAMIN E

Vitamin E is a group of eight antioxidant molecules, of which alpha-tocopherol is the most abundant in the body. Vitamin E functions to promote a strong immune system and regulates other metabolic processes (PMID 9330293, PMID 10466191). The recommended intake of vitamin E for most adults is 15 milligrams per day. Note that synthetic varieties of vitamin E found in some fortified foods and supplements are less biologically active. Sources of naturally-occurring vitamin E in foods are vegetable oils, green leafy vegetables, eggs and nuts. One study of 3,891 individuals found that people with the A/A or A/C genotypes at an intergenic marker, rs12272004, near the APOA5 gene, had increased plasma levels of alpha-tocopherol (PMID 19185284). Therefore, they should "Stay Balanced" and maintain a healthy diet. This is good news since increased vitamin E levels are associated with decreased frailty and disability in old age (PMID 18212315). People with the C/C genotype were not associated with increased levels of alpha-tocopherol, and hence they would need to "Optimize Intake" of vitamin E through the increased intake of foods rich in vitamin E. Keep in mind, however, that most adults normally do not take in adequate amounts of vitamin E on a daily basis (PMID 15054342), so keeping an eye on your vitamin E intake is good advice for anyone. The studies we report observed associations between vitamin E levels and certain genotypes; however, that does not mean that your levels are out of balance. You should eat a healthy diet and speak with your physician before making specific changes to your dietary regimen.



► YOUR RESULT ◀

OPTIMIZE INTAKE

Your genotype is not associated with increased alpha-tocopherol levels, which is one compound that makes up vitamin E. You may optimize your intake of vitamin E by eating foods rich in this nutrient.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
INTERGENIC-rs12272004	C/C	★★★★



NUTRIENTS, WEIGHT MANAGEMENT AND GENETICS

New studies continue to emerge that demonstrate links between nutrients and genetics that show benefits in health and weight loss. Some of the benefits that scientists observe in relation to genes are listed below.

Important: The genes and associated benefits listed below are not part of your genetic test. The content on this page is informational.



NUTRIENT/FOOD	POTENTIAL HEALTH & WEIGHT LOSS BENEFITS	ASSOCIATED GENE(S)
Resveratrol	Weight Loss, Decrease Weight Gain	SIRT1, PPARA, PPARG, ER
Polyphenols (tea)	Decrease Weight Gain	PPARG
Conjugated Linoleic Acid (CLA)	Fat Burning, Weight Loss	PPARA, PPARG
Ispoprenols (farnesol)	Weight Loss	PPARA, PPARG
Abietic Acid	Weight Loss	PPARG
Capsaicin (Hot Pepper)	Weight Loss, Anti-inflammatory	PPARG
Phytol (Chlorophyll)	Weight Loss	PPARA
Auraptene (Citrus)	Weight Loss	PPARA, PPARG
Isohumulone (Hops)	Weight Loss	PPARA, PPARG
Guggulsterone (Gugle)	Weight Loss	Farnesoid X Receptor
Soy/Genistein	Weight Loss	Steroid Receptors: Estrogen, Androgen, Progesterone
Diosgenin	Weight Loss	Steroid Receptors: Progesterone
Ginseng	Weight Loss	Steroid Receptors: Estrogen
Hyperforin	Weight Loss	Pregnane X Receptor
Alpha-lipoic Acid	Reduction of Overeating	AMPK Inhibitor
Anthocyanins (Pigment)	Overall Health Benefit	Adiponectin
Licorice LFO (Polyphenols)	Overall Health Benefit	FA synthase
Pomegranate Extract (Lenolenic Acid)	Overall Health Benefit	b-oxidation/PPARA



EXERCISE HAS LONG BEEN SHOWN TO PROVIDE MANY HEALTH BENEFITS.

Studies have shown a link between genetics and exercise, and how people respond to exercise for weight loss and other health benefits. A few examples of this link include the ACE and ACTN3 genes and the association with elite athlete status, as well as the LPL gene and its connection to the loss of body fat in response to exercise. A summary of your results is listed below.

► YOUR RESULTS ◀



ENDURANCE TRAINING

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ENHANCED BENEFIT



STRENGTH TRAINING

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LESS BENEFICIAL



MUSCLE POWER

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LESS MUSCLE POWER



ACHILLES TENDINOPATHY

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INJURY PRONE



WEIGHT LOSS RESPONSE TO EXERCISE

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EXERCISE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED



BLOOD PRESSURE RESPONSE TO EXERCISE

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EXERCISE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED



HDL (GOOD) CHOLESTEROL RESPONSE TO EXERCISE

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NORMAL BENEFIT



LOSS OF BODY FAT RESPONSE TO EXERCISE

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NORMAL BENEFIT



INSULIN SENSITIVITY RESPONSE TO EXERCISE

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ENHANCED BENEFIT



EXERCISE RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON YOUR GENETICS

- ✓ Your genetics are associated with an enhanced benefit from endurance exercises, such as mid-long distance walking, jogging and bicycling. Weight resistance exercises may be less beneficial.
- ✓ You have a genetic variant associated with being overweight. You can lower your chances by leading a physically active lifestyle.
- ✓ You may be more prone to Achilles tendon injuries or Achilles tendinopathy compared to other people. Be sure to stretch and warm up appropriately before exercise.
- ✓ You have a genetic variant associated with elevated blood pressure if you are not physically active. Exercise may help you manage your blood pressure.



EXERCISE ENDURANCE TRAINING

ABOUT ENDURANCE TRAINING

Endurance training is generally used to describe exercise that is done for a longer duration with moderate intensity. Most people can benefit from a combination of endurance, high intensity and resistance exercises. Some people have genetic markers that are associated with "Enhanced Benefit" from endurance training, while others will gain "Normal Benefit." The studies that were used to calculate your result tested responses to a 20-week endurance training program (PMID 11509533, PMID 15983229, PMID 17259439). This result can be used to help tailor your exercise routine. Always consult your physician or health care provider before beginning any exercise program.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

ENHANCED BENEFIT

Endurance training may provide enhanced health benefits to people with your genotype.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
LPL-rs328	C/C	★★★☆☆
PPARD-rs2016520	A/A	★★★★☆
LIPC-rs1800588	C/C	★★★★☆



EXERCISE STRENGTH TRAINING

ABOUT STRENGTH TRAINING

Strength training can be described as exercises that incorporate the use of opposing forces to build muscle. The possible outcomes in this report are "Beneficial" and "Less Beneficial." In a small study of young adult men, those with the C/G or C/C genotypes at rs7566605 were more likely to experience increased fat volume after participating in 12 weeks of resistance training, and thus strength training was "Less Beneficial" (PMID 19105843). This association has not been identified in women.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

LESS BENEFICIAL

Strength training may be less beneficial to people with your genotype, as there is a chance for a small gain in fat volume. Moderate strength training is still recommended for overall health benefits.



YOUR RELATED GENES

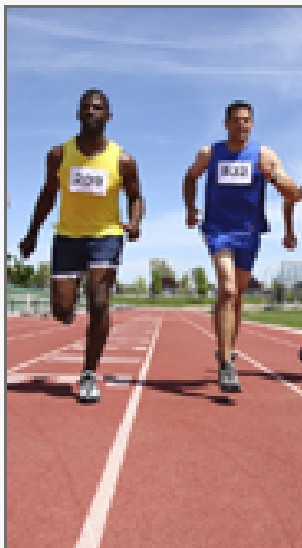
Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
INSIG2-rs7566605	C/G	★★★☆☆



EXERCISE MUSCLE POWER

ABOUT MUSCLE POWER

Do you have a genetic variant that is found in nearly all sprinters qualified for top-level competitions like the Olympic Games? The so-called "sprinter gene" refers to the functional version of the ACTN3 gene, which contains information for making a protein found in fast-twitch muscle fibers (PMID 12879365). The protein and the fast-twitch muscle fibers are important in generating explosive bursts of force. This is why the functional version of ACTN3 is also seen with high frequencies in other elite power-oriented athletes, such as weightlifters (PMID 18470530). About 80% of people have at least one functional copy of the ACTN3 gene, which can lead to enhanced muscle power. However, having functional ACTN3 is only one of a myriad of genetic and non-genetic factors that contribute to the success of elite athletes. The remaining 20% of people, who do not have a functional copy of ACTN3, may have less muscle power and are less likely to be world-class sprinters or weightlifters, but their chance to excel may not be affected in sports that require other types of body performance, such as endurance and nimbleness.



► YOUR RESULT ◀

LESS MUSCLE POWER

Your genotype is rare in elite power athletes, such as sprinters and weightlifters. However, this gene is only one of many factors determining a person's athletic potential, and it may have limited or no effect on performance in the sport of your choice.

YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
ACTN3-rs1815739	T/T	★★★★★



EXERCISE ACHILLES TENDINOPATHY

ABOUT ACHILLES TENDINOPATHY

The Achilles tendon connects your calf muscles to your heel bone. Tendinopathy describes either the inflammation or tiny tears to the tendon. People who play sports and runners who place stress on the Achilles tendon have the greatest likelihood of tendinopathy. If you have a G/G genotype you may be more "Injury-Prone," while other genotypes have a "Typical" likelihood of developing Achilles tendinopathy. In a small study, people with the G/G genotype at rs679620 (MMP3) had 2.5 times more chance of developing Achilles tendinopathy compared to other genotypes (PMID 19042922).



► YOUR RESULT ◀

INJURY PRONE

Your genotype is associated with an increased likelihood of Achilles tendinopathy.

YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
MMP3-rs679620	G/G	★★★★★



EXERCISE
WEIGHT LOSS RESPONSE TO EXERCISE



ABOUT WEIGHT LOSS RESPONSE TO EXERCISE

Exercise is a large part of many weight loss plans, as it is a crucial tool for weight control for everyone. The possible outcomes in this report are "Exercise Strongly Recommended" and "Exercise Recommended." If your report shows "Exercise Strongly Recommended," your genotype has been shown to be associated with a tendency to be overweight, and exercise is strongly recommended for you. If your report shows "Exercise Recommended," you have one less risk factor for being overweight. However, this should not be taken as one less reason to exercise, because being physically active is beneficial to all people, regardless of genetic makeup. People with the "Exercise Strongly Recommended" outcome contain a specific variant (T allele) in the genetic marker rs1121890 of the FTO gene, which has been shown to be associated with increased body mass index (BMI) and waistline (PMID 19812171, PMID 19553294). However, a large study showed that people who have this variant could reduce their propensity to increased BMI by being physically active (PMID 19553294).

▶ YOUR RESULT ◀

EXERCISE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

You have a genetic variant that is associated with being overweight or obese. Regular exercise and an active lifestyle are strongly recommended.

YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
FTO-rs1121980	C/C	★★★★



EXERCISE

BLOOD PRESSURE RESPONSE TO EXERCISE

ABOUT BLOOD PRESSURE RESPONSE TO EXERCISE

High blood pressure, also known as hypertension, is a common health issue. It has been estimated that a majority of people will have hypertension at some time in their lives. A genetic variant in the EDN1 gene has been shown to increase the likelihood of hypertension in people who were low in cardiorespiratory fitness, which refers to the ability of the heart and lungs to provide muscles with oxygen for physical activity (PMID 17938376). This genetic variant did not show an effect in people who were high in cardiorespiratory fitness. If you have this variant, your result is "Exercise Strongly Recommended," since you may need to exercise to reduce your chances of hypertension. If you do not have the variant, your result is "Exercise Recommended," since exercise is still the right decision to manage other risk factors for high blood pressure you may have.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

EXERCISE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

Your genotype is associated with an increased likelihood of elevated blood pressure, if you have low fitness levels. Exercise may help you manage your blood pressure.

► YOUR RELATED GENES ◀

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
EDN1-rs5370	T/T	★★★★★



EXERCISE

HDL (GOOD) CHOLESTEROL RESPONSE TO EXERCISE

ABOUT HDL (GOOD) CHOLESTEROL RESPONSE TO EXERCISE

One of the health benefits of exercise can be the improvement of your cholesterol. HDL cholesterol is known as the good cholesterol, and having more HDL is beneficial. Most people can improve their HDL levels by exercising. In the Heritage Family Study, people with the A/G and G/G genotypes were more likely to have an "Enhanced Benefit" in their HDL levels by exercising (PMID 17259439). People with "Normal Benefit" may also increase their HDL levels by exercising, but may not experience an enhanced effect.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

NORMAL BENEFIT

Your genotype is associated with a typical increase in HDL (good) cholesterol in response to a 20-week endurance training program.

► YOUR RELATED GENES ◀

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
PPARD-rs2016520	A/A	★★★★★



EXERCISE

LOSS OF BODY FAT RESPONSE TO EXERCISE



ABOUT LOSS OF BODY FAT RESPONSE TO EXERCISE

Many people exercise to lose body fat. If you have a specific genotype in the gene LPL, you may have an "Enhanced Benefit" from exercise to lose body fat (PMID 11509533). If you have the "Normal Benefit" genotype, you will still experience fat reduction if you exercise, but it might take more effort. The study was based on women who participated in a 20-week endurance training program. This association has not been identified in men.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

NORMAL BENEFIT

Your genotype is associated with a typical reduction in body fat mass and percent of body fat in response to exercise.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
LPL-rs328	C/C	★★★☆☆



EXERCISE

INSULIN SENSITIVITY RESPONSE TO EXERCISE

ABOUT INSULIN SENSITIVITY RESPONSE TO EXERCISE

Insulin sensitivity is a good thing. Insulin in your body helps control your response to glucose, commonly known as sugar. Having an increased insulin sensitivity means that the body has a better ability to process sugar. The opposite of insulin sensitivity is called insulin resistance, which is linked to obesity and type 2 diabetes. Most people have a beneficial response to exercise, resulting in increased insulin sensitivity. According to a study, people with C/C or C/T genotypes showed an "Enhanced Benefit," compared to those with a T/T genotype (PMID 15983229). Although people with T/T genotypes are likely to gain "Less Benefit" in insulin sensitivity from exercise training, exercise remains important in many other aspects of their health.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

ENHANCED BENEFIT

Your genotype is associated with enhanced insulin sensitivity in response to exercise.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
LIPC-rs1800588	C/C	★★★★☆



YOUR WEIGHT CAN BE INFLUENCED BY MANY GENES.

Your report includes how your genes may relate to your metabolism, if you are likely to maintain weight loss, as well as your predisposition for obesity. A summary of your results is provided below.

► YOUR RESULTS ◀



OBESITY INDEX

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HIGH



WEIGHT LOSS-REGAIN

page: 37

MORE LIKELY TO
GAIN WEIGHT BACK



METABOLISM

page: 37

NORMAL



ADIPONECTIN LEVELS

page: 38

POSSIBLY LOW



YOUR BODY AND WEIGHT
YOUR ACTUAL WEIGHT (BMI)



Actual Weight

Weight: 170 lbs Height: 5' 4"

Overweight

YOUR
BMI
body mass index **29.2**

Category	BMI range - kg/m2
Underweight	Less than 18.5
Normal	from 18.5 to 24.9
Overweight	from 25 to 29.9
Obese	from 30 to 34.9
Clinically Obese	from 35 to 39.9
Extremely Obese	40 or greater

Body mass index (BMI) is a measure of body fat based on height and weight that applies to adult men and women. BMI is usually represented in kg/m2. Your BMI was calculated using your survey responses for weight and height. If your BMI is not listed here, you may not have completed those responses in the survey. Your actual weight is a result of a combination of factors including lifestyle, environment and genetics. Your Obesity Index result is a measure of your likelihood, based on genetics, to have a BMI over 35 (clinically or extremely obese). Since your weight is affected by many factors, it is possible for your Obesity Index result to be very different than your actual weight. The important point is that the genetics of obesity do not lead to an inevitable outcome. Many people have a choice of managing lifestyle to counteract genetics. For example, some people that are of normal weight BMI can have an Obesity Index of above average or high. This example is commonly seen in someone who is controlling diet, nutrition, eating behaviors and/or exercise to manage their body weight. The opposite can also be true. Some people who have an actual BMI in the obese categories can have an Obesity Index of average, below average or low. This case can sometimes be explained by lifestyle choices, environment or other health factors that have led a person to become obese without having the genetics associated to obesity.





YOUR BODY AND WEIGHT
OBESITY INDEX

ABOUT OBESITY INDEX

Your Obesity Index is determined from a proprietary algorithm developed by Pathway Genomics. This novel algorithm includes over 30 markers in genes known to be involved in obesity, metabolism and eating behaviors. There are five possible outcomes of this test: "Low," "Below Average," "Average," "Above Average" and "High." A "High" outcome does not mean that you are obese, it only means that you have a high genetic likelihood for a high BMI. Obesity is influenced by both genetic and environmental factors. Approximately 40 to 70% of an individual's susceptibility to obesity is inherited (PMID 18971438). When someone reaches a BMI of 30 to 35 (clinically obese) or above 40 (morbidly obese), genetic factors with strong effects are likely to be involved. A person's propensity for obesity could involve variants in genes that control brain signals, stomach and pancreatic hormones, and that tell us when to eat and when to stop eating. For example, the gene MC4R is expressed in the brain's hunger center, and when functioning normally, it tells the body when to stop eating. Genetic variants in MC4R have been shown to cause monogenic and morbid obesity. There are other genes in this signaling pathway that regulate eating: BDNF, INSR, LEPR, NMB, NPY2R and POMC. Alternatively, variants in GAD2, NPY, AGRP, HTR2A, GHSR and DRD2 tend to stimulate overeating (PMID 16848714, PMID 19712437). Apart from the brain-gut connection, genes that control the behavior of fat cells (FTO, adiponectin) and cholesterol metabolism (INSIG2) can be defective, and genetic variants in these genes have been associated with morbid obesity. In addition, genes associated with addictive behaviors, such as overeating, are also linked to obesity. Most notably, variants in the dopamine receptor pathway (ANKK1, DRD2) have been associated with addictive behavior, overeating and ADHD (PMID 17108814, PMID 19512960). Dopamine and other neurotransmitter pathways are the targets of many anti-obesity drugs (PMID 20202580). Finally, genes associated with maintaining a normal daily rhythm may contribute to a person's propensity toward obesity. Serotonin and genes such as CLOCK control circadian light/dark cycles, or daily sleep/wake rhythms (PMID 20122305, PMID 20567242). Alarmingly, shift workers have the highest likelihood of developing obesity and metabolic syndrome because of their disruptive work schedules and sleeping and eating patterns.

▶ YOUR RESULT ◀

HIGH

Your genetic profile indicates a high predisposition for being overweight.

YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
LEP-rs7799039	A/A	★★★★
COMT-rs4680	G/G	★★★★
ANKK1/DRD2-rs1800497	T/T	★★★★
DRD2-rs6277	C/C	★★★★
HTR2A-rs6311	C/C	★★★★
INSIG2-rs7566605	C/G	★★★★
NPY2R-rs1047214	T/T	★★★★
MC4R-rs17782313	T/T	★★★★
FTO-rs9939609	T/T	★★★★



YOUR BODY AND WEIGHT WEIGHT LOSS-REGAIN

ABOUT WEIGHT LOSS-REGAIN

There are genes associated with the tendency to gain weight back after a person loses weight, and there are genes that protect a person from weight regain. In one study, people with the G/G genotype were "More Likely to Gain Weight Back," while "Weight Loss Maintained" for people with other genotypes (PMID 18949681). It is best after losing weight to maintain a healthy diet, exercise and nutrition plan to keep the extra pounds off.



► YOUR RESULT ◀

MORE LIKELY TO GAIN WEIGHT BACK

You may have difficulty keeping weight off after losing weight.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
ADIPOQ-rs17300539	G/G	★★★☆☆



YOUR BODY AND WEIGHT METABOLISM

ABOUT METABOLISM

Metabolism describes the way your body burns energy (calories) and tends to have a strong correlation to managing your weight. Resting metabolism is how your body burns energy while at rest. People with a "Fast" metabolism can sometimes eat more food with little exercise and not gain weight. People with a "Normal" metabolism tend to require average amounts of food intake and average amounts of exercise to maintain weight. A genetic marker in the leptin receptor (LEPR) is associated with interactions in your brain that trigger how and when you burn energy. People with a C/C genotype tend to have an increased resting metabolic rate, or "Fast" metabolism, while people with C/G or G/G genotypes are not associated with an increased resting metabolic rate; therefore, they have a "Normal" metabolism (PMID 16231024). However, having this genetic variant is only one of many other genetic and non-genetic factors that contribute towards your metabolism. Exercise is a common method of increasing your metabolism.

► YOUR RESULT ◀

NORMAL

Your genotype is associated with a normal resting metabolic rate.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
LEPR-rs8179183	G/G	★★★★☆



YOUR BODY AND WEIGHT ADIPONECTIN LEVELS

ABOUT ADIPONECTIN LEVELS

Adiponectin is a hormone that is produced by fat cells and functions in the body to trigger your liver and muscles to get energy from fat (PMID 19022947). Higher levels of adiponectin are considered good for weight loss and health (PMID 15077108). Your health care provider can test your adiponectin levels. If you have low levels, losing weight may be a good way to increase your adiponectin levels (PMID 19022947). A variant in the adiponectin gene (ADIPOQ) is associated with adiponectin levels. People with A/A or A/G genotypes were associated with "Possibly Low" levels of adiponectin, while those with the G/G genotype had "Typical" levels (PMID 20018283).

► YOUR RESULT ◀

POSSIBLY LOW

Your genotype is associated with lower adiponectin levels.



YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
ADIPOQ-rs17366568	G/G	★★★★



YOUR METABOLIC HEALTH CAN BE INFLUENCED BY MANY GENES.

Your report includes genetic variants that measure your likelihood for having decreased HDL cholesterol levels, as well as elevated LDL cholesterol, blood sugar and triglyceride levels. All of these are indicators of adverse metabolic health, which are precursors to various health conditions, including coronary artery disease, stroke and type 2 diabetes. Your genetic results for these metabolic health factors are summarized below.

YOUR PROBABILITIES



ELEVATED LDL CHOLESTEROL

page: 40

HIGH



DECREASED HDL CHOLESTEROL

page: 41

HIGH



ELEVATED TRIGLYCERIDES

page: 42

HIGH



ELEVATED BLOOD SUGAR

page: 43

HIGH



HEALTH RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON YOUR GENETICS

- ✓ You have a higher than average genetic likelihood for obesity. There are many health risks associated with obesity and you should take action as soon as possible to reduce your risks.
- ✓ You have a genetic profile consistent with elevated LDL (bad) cholesterol levels in the borderline high range or above. Regular monitoring of your cholesterol by your physician is recommended.
- ✓ Your genetic profile shows a higher than average likelihood for decreased HDL (good) cholesterol. HDL levels can sometimes be improved through aerobic exercise and a healthy diet.



GENETIC RISKS FOR METABOLIC HEALTH FACTORS
ELEVATED LDL CHOLESTEROL

ABOUT ELEVATED LDL CHOLESTEROL

Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) is the type of cholesterol that can become dangerous if you have too much of it. Like gunk clogging up your kitchen drain, LDL cholesterol can form plaque and build up on the walls of your arteries. This can make your arteries narrower and less flexible, which then puts you at risk for conditions like a heart attack or stroke. Optimally, LDL levels should be less than 100 mg/dl. Near-optimal levels range from 100 to 129 mg/dl and borderline high from 130 to 159 mg/dl. A score greater than 160 mg/dl is high and greater than 190 mg/dl is very high. Your physician can measure your cholesterol levels. A genetic result of "High" or "Above Average" does not mean you have elevated LDL cholesterol levels, but tells you that you may have a propensity for elevated LDL cholesterol levels. On the other hand, a result of "Low" or "Below Average," tells you that you have a lower than average likelihood for elevated LDL cholesterol levels. This report is based on genetic variants studied in over 19,000 individuals. A genetic result of "High" means that you share a similar genetic profile with individuals from the Framingham Heart Study who had elevated LDL cholesterol levels measuring, on average, above 139 mg/dl with approximately 25% of individuals measuring above 160 mg/dl (PMID 19060906). A genetic result of "Above Average" means that you share a similar genetic profile with individuals measuring, on average, above 130 mg/dl LDL with approximately 17% of individuals measuring above 160 mg/dl LDL cholesterol (PMID 19060906). A genetic result of "Average" means that you share a similar genetic profile with individuals measuring, on average, near-optimal LDL cholesterol levels. Diet plays an important part in LDL levels. Foods high in saturated fat and trans fat can contribute to elevated LDL levels.

▶ YOUR PROBABILITY ◀

HIGH

You share a similar genetic profile with individuals who exhibit borderline-high LDL cholesterol levels. Therefore, you have a higher than average likelihood for elevated LDL cholesterol levels.

▶ YOUR RELATED GENES ◀

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
INTERGENIC-rs1501908	G/C	★★★★★
CELSR2-rs12740374	G/G	★★★★★
MAFB-rs6102059	T/C	★★★★★
ABCG8-rs6544713	C/C	★★★★★
APOB-rs515135	G/G	★★★★★
NCAN-rs10401969	T/T	★★★★★
HMGCR-rs3846663	C/C	★★★★★
HNF1A-rs2650000	A/C	★★★★★
PCSK9-rs11206510	T/T	★★★★★
LDLR-rs6511720	G/G	★★★★★



GENETIC RISKS FOR METABOLIC HEALTH FACTORS
DECREASED HDL CHOLESTEROL

ABOUT DECREASED HDL CHOLESTEROL

High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol is known as good cholesterol, because high levels of HDL cholesterol seem to protect against heart attack, while low levels of HDL cholesterol (less than 40 mg/dL) increase the risk of heart disease (PMID 20338488). While multiple mechanisms are known to account for this, the major one is thought to be the role of HDL in transporting excess cholesterol away from the arteries and back to the liver, where it is passed from the body (PMID 20222819). Your HDL cholesterol can be measured with a simple blood test. In men, typical HDL cholesterol levels range from 40 to 50 mg/dl. In women, female hormones cause typical HDL cholesterol levels to range from 50 to 60 mg/dl; however, after menopause there is a tendency for decreased HDL cholesterol levels. Foods containing trans fats can lower HDL cholesterol levels, which is unhealthy. Cholesterol levels should be monitored by your physician. A genetic result of "High" or "Above Average" does not mean you have decreased HDL cholesterol levels, but tells you that you may have a high propensity for decreased HDL cholesterol levels. On the other hand, a result of "Low" or "Below Average," tells you that you have a lower than average propensity for decreased HDL cholesterol levels. Our genetic testing is based on genetic variants studied in over 19,000 individuals. A result of "High" means that you share a similar genetic profile with individuals from the Framingham Heart Study who had decreased HDL cholesterol levels measuring, on average, below 46 mg/dl with approximately 37% of individuals measuring below 40 mg/dl (PMID 19060906). On the other hand, a result of "Above Average" means that you share a similar genetic profile with individuals measuring, on average, below 50 mg/dl HDL cholesterol with approximately 30% of individuals measuring below 40 mg/dl HDL cholesterol (PMID 19060906).

YOUR PROBABILITY

HIGH

You share a similar genetic profile with individuals who exhibit decreased HDL cholesterol levels. Therefore, you have a higher than average likelihood for decreased HDL cholesterol levels.

YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
ZNF259-rs964184	C/C	★★★★★
PLTP-rs7679	T/T	★★★★★
ABCA1-rs1883025	G/G	★★★★★
GALNT2-rs4846914	G/G	★★★★★
LIPG-rs4939883	T/C	★★★★★
FADS1-rs174547	C/C	★★★★★
ANGPTL4-rs2967605	G/G	★★★★★
CETP-rs173539	T/C	★★★★★
HNF4A-rs1800961	C/C	★★★★★
LPL-rs12678919	A/A	★★★★★
LIPC-rs10468017	T/C	★★★★★
TTC39B-rs471364	A/A	★★★★★
LCAT-rs2271293	G/G	★★★★★
KCTD10-rs2338104	C/G	★★★★★



GENETIC RISKS FOR METABOLIC HEALTH FACTORS
ELEVATED TRIGLYCERIDES

ABOUT ELEVATED TRIGLYCERIDES

Triglyceride is the chemical term for fat as it is stored in your body. People with elevated triglycerides are at risk of conditions, such as coronary artery disease or type 2 diabetes. Having higher triglycerides is often associated with poor lifestyle choices, such as lack of exercise, excessive alcohol consumption, cigarette smoking, excessive refined carbohydrate consumption and being overweight. A normal triglyceride score is under 150 mg/dl. Triglyceride levels in the range of 150 to 199 mg/dl are defined as borderline high, with over 200 mg/dl considered high and over 500 mg/dl very high. Your triglyceride levels can be monitored by your physician. A result of "High" or "Above Average" does not mean you have elevated triglyceride levels, but tells you that you may have a propensity for elevated triglycerides levels. On the other hand, a genetic test result of "Low" or "Below Average," tells you that you have a lower than average likelihood for elevated triglyceride levels. The genetic test is based on genetic variants studied in over 19,000 individuals. A genetic result of "High" means that you share a similar genetic profile with individuals from the Framingham Heart Study who had elevated triglyceride levels measuring on average above 150 mg/dl with approximately 31% of individuals measuring above 200 mg/dl (PMID 19060906). A genetic result of "Above Average" means that you share a similar genetic profile with individuals measuring, on average, under 150 mg/dl in triglyceride levels, with approximately 23% of individuals measuring above 200 mg/dl in triglyceride levels (PMID 19060906).



YOUR PROBABILITY

HIGH

You share a similar genetic profile with individuals who exhibit borderline-high triglyceride levels. Therefore, you have a higher than average likelihood for elevated triglyceride levels.

YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
APOB-rs7557067	A/G	★★★★★
PLTP-rs7679	T/T	★★★★★
ANGPTL3-rs10889353	A/C	★★★★★
TRIB1-rs2954029	A/T	★★★★★
FADS1-rs174547	C/C	★★★★★
ZNF259-rs964184	C/C	★★★★★
LPL-rs12678919	A/A	★★★★★
XKR6-rs7819412	A/G	★★★★★
GCKR-rs1260326	C/C	★★★★★
NCAN-rs17216525	C/C	★★★★★
MLXIPL-rs714052	T/C	★★★★★



GENETIC RISKS FOR METABOLIC HEALTH FACTORS
ELEVATED BLOOD SUGAR



ABOUT ELEVATED BLOOD SUGAR

Elevated blood sugar is a health condition that results from higher than normal levels of sugar in the blood plasma. High blood sugar levels are measured as a reading greater than 140 mg/dl or a fasting plasma glucose level of greater than 100 mg/dl. High blood sugar levels often indicate a condition called insulin resistance and can lead to type 2 diabetes. Your physician can directly measure blood sugar or you can use a blood test at home to check your blood sugar. A genetic result of "High" or "Above Average" does not mean you have elevated blood sugar levels, but tells you that you may have a propensity for elevated blood sugar levels. On the other hand, a result of "Low" or "Below Average," tells you that you have a lower than average likelihood for elevated blood sugar levels. This report is based on genetic variants studied in over 100,000 individuals. A genetic result of "High" means that you share a similar genetic profile with individuals exhibiting elevated fasting plasma glucose levels (PMID 20081858). The corresponding fasting plasma glucose levels are associated with an increased likelihood for future development of type 2 diabetes (PMID 20081858).

YOUR PROBABILITY

HIGH

You share a similar genetic profile with individuals who have elevated blood sugar levels. Therefore, you have a higher than average likelihood for elevated blood sugar levels.

YOUR RELATED GENES

Gene Tested	Your Genotype	Scientific Strength
MADD-rs7944584	A/A	★★★★★
G6PC2-rs560887	G/G	★★★★★
TCF7L2-rs7903146	C/C	★★★★★
GCKR-rs780094	G/G	★★★★★
ADRA2A-rs10885122	G/G	★★★★★
SLC30A8-rs13266634	T/C	★★★★★
MTNR1B-rs10830963	C/G	★★★★★
ADCY5-rs11708067	A/G	★★★★★
IGF1-rs35767	A/G	★★★★★
CRY2-rs11605924	A/C	★★★★★
PROX1-rs340874	C/T	★★★★★
FADS1-rs174550	C/C	★★★★★
INTERGENIC-rs2191349	G/T	★★★★★
GCK-rs4607517	G/G	★★★★★
GLIS3-rs7034200	A/C	★★★★★
SLC2A2-rs11920090	T/T	★★★★★

END OF REPORT



The scientific studies referenced in this report are provided below, along with the PubMed identification number (PMID), which is used to identify each article and can be referenced at www.pubmed.gov. All of these papers were published in peer-reviewed journals. PubMed is a service managed by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), a part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and it tracks more than 19 million citations for biomedical articles and scientific research.

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