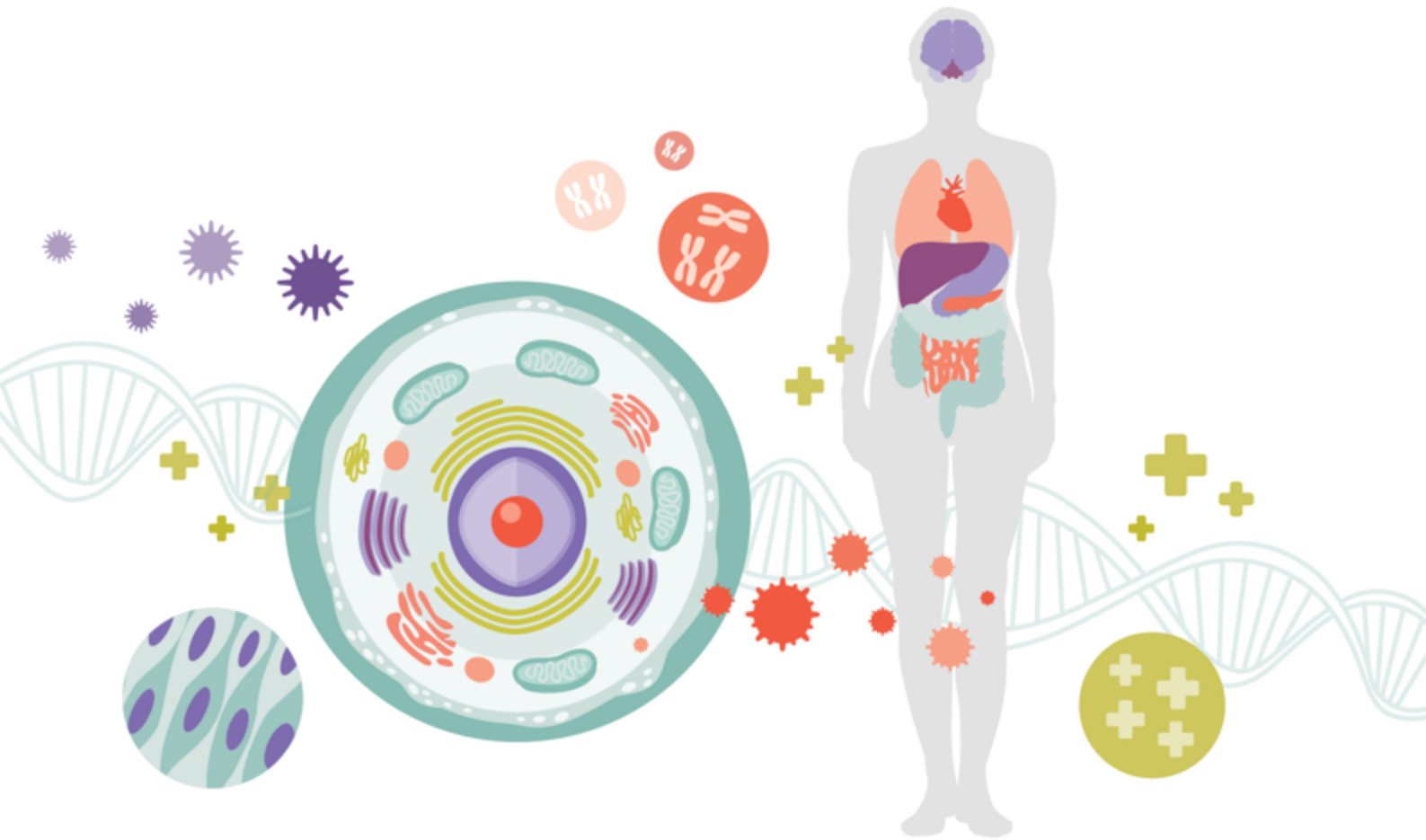


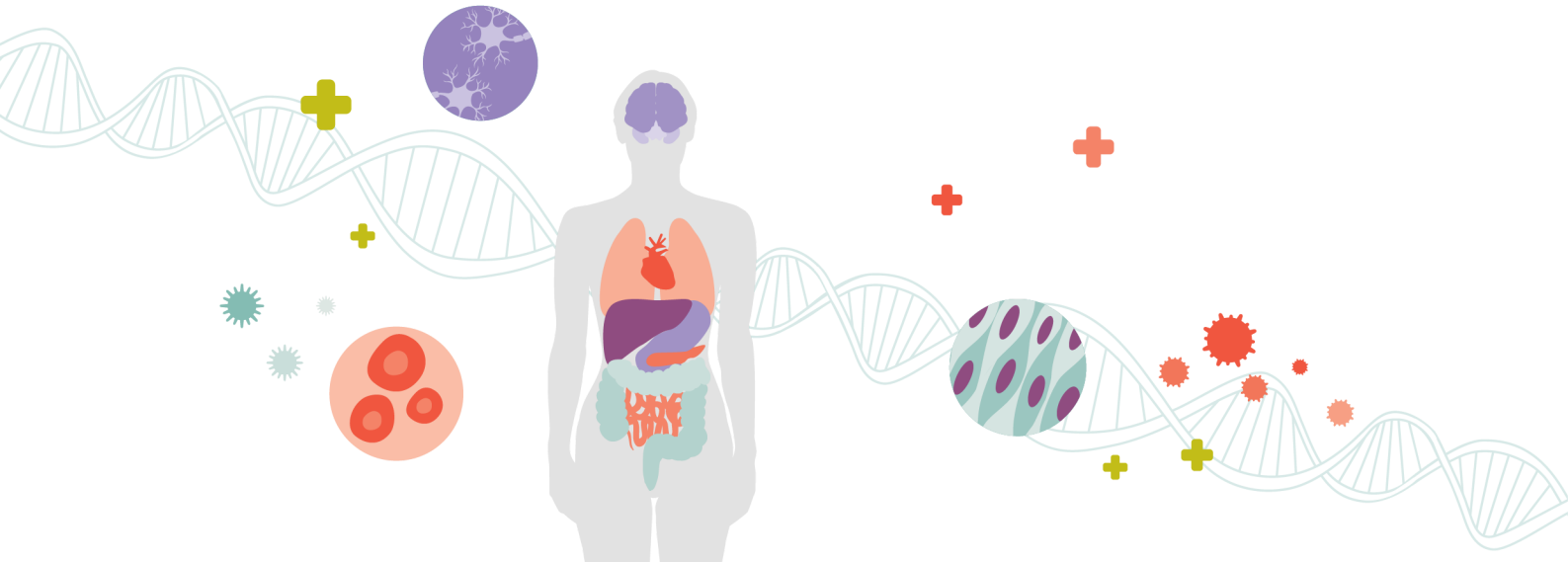


3X4 GENETICS



THE PERSONAL GENETIC STORY OF
CLIENT ANON

INTRODUCTION



You are completely unique

Your genes determine who you are and how you respond to the world around you, from the food you eat, the exercise you do, exposure to your environment, and even how you respond to stress you may encounter. Every decision you make, every minute of every day, changes the way your genes express themselves.

Reading and understanding your genetic blueprint gives you great insight into who you are. From here, you can discover and choose the most targeted actions and helpful habits to move you forward on your personalized path to better health.

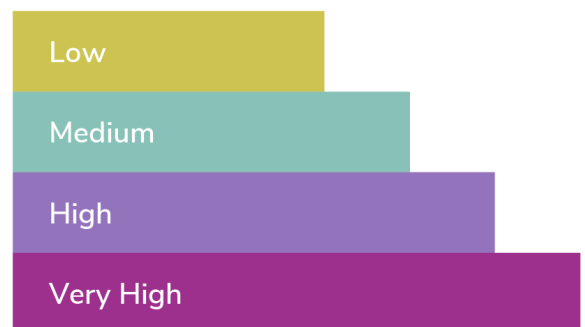
Let's get started on the journey.

Understanding Impact

If it impacts your health, it is included in the 3X4 Blueprint. The Blueprint report covers 36 metabolic pathways across 6 health categories. Each pathway is made up of several genetic variants that together impact the pathways' optimal function.

3X4 uses your unique genetic results to calculate an impact level for each pathway and uses color-coding to help you easily discover your most impactful genes and pathways.

Dark purple (genes have the greatest impact on your health) to light green (lowest impact on your health) helps you know where to start and what to focus on.



CONTENTS

1 Your Summary Plan

Pages 4-5

Based on your unique genetic profile, 3 pathways are identified as potentially having the greatest impact on your health. For each of these pathways, 3 diet, 3 lifestyle and 3 supplements are recommended.

2 Your Gene Results

Pages 6-8

Your individual gene results as well as a summary of your 36 pathways. Follow the purple and use the colors to identify the genes and pathways with the highest impact level.

3 Your Story In Pictures

Pages 9-15

For each of the 6 categories, your pathway results are presented as a visual story. From Cellular, Systems and Cardiovascular Health, to Energy, Activity and Nutrients.

4 Pathway Explanations

Pages 17-22

Explanations to better understand the 36 metabolic pathways.

5 Genes By Pathway

Pages 23-32

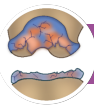
Your gene results and their color-coded impact that contributes to each of the 36 pathways.

YOUR TOP 3 PATHWAYS

Client Anon

Gaining insight into how your unique genetic makeup impacts your health enables you to make the best possible daily choices. Based on your unique genetic results, the following three pathways have been identified as having the greatest potential to impact your health. Diet, lifestyle, and supplements are recommended for each pathway, to help you invest in a lifetime of health.

Make sure to consult a healthcare practitioner before embarking on any supplement regime.



COLLAGEN & JOINTS

VERY HIGH

All our cells are continuously being renewed by being broken down and replaced by new ones. Collagen is the major structural protein and the foundation of all our soft-tissue (skin, hair, nails, joints, and organs). Variations in collagen genes might affect the structure and function of these areas. Causing excessive breakdown of cells without a comparable formation of new cells will result in degeneration. Genes play a large part in the process of collagen formation and breakdown, as does lifestyle factors such as diet and exercise.



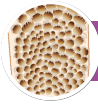
1. Ensure 2-3 servings daily of foods that boost collagen production (quality animal protein, wild-caught seafood, cashews, oats, quinoa, legumes, green leafy vegetables, bone broth, hemp and pumpkin seeds).
2. Consume at least 1 cup each day of foods that reduce joint inflammation, slow cartilage breakdown, and contain sulforaphane (raw broccoli, cabbage, mustard, bok choy, watercress, horseradish and cauliflower).
3. Ensure daily intake of at least 2-3 foods that support collagen and joints and contain vitamins C, D and Biotin (mushrooms left in the sun to increase vitamin D content, almonds, eggs, sweet potatoes, berries, citrus fruits, mangos and bell peppers).



1. Improve joint health with a variety of exercise (aerobic, strength training, flexibility). Increase the frequency and intensity of exercise slowly.
2. Participate in low impact activities such as bicycling, walking and swimming. Limit extensive high impact training (jumprope, step aerobics and road running).
3. Focus on maintaining good posture and form when standing, sitting, bending, reaching and lifting. Attain a healthy strength-to-weight ratio to prevent joint injuries.



1. Zinc (30mg), Magnesium Glycinate (250-300mg), Hydrolyzed Collagen, vitamin A (5000 IU), Biotin (10mg)
2. Vitamin D3 (2000-5000 IU if required)
3. Boswellia Serrata, Curcumin, Methylsulfonylmethane (MSM)



BONE HEALTH

VERY HIGH

Bones offer important structural support and protective roles within our body. Bone is made up of minerals such as calcium and phosphorus, which is also used elsewhere in the body. The turnover of these minerals in the breakdown or build-up of new bone cells is important for bone health. Gene variants may impact these processes and affect the balance of breakdown and build-up. Diet and lifestyle choices also contribute a great deal to these processes.



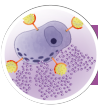
1. Consume at least 1 cup daily of bone-building mineral rich foods from bone broth, seaweed, dark leafy vegetables, turnips, sweet potatoes, sardines, nuts and seeds. Also ensure adequate protein intake.
2. Include at least 1 cup daily of vitamin K-rich green leafy vegetables (kale, spinach, collard greens, parsley, and broccoli) and foods that improve K2 production (fermented foods, artichokes, turnips, onions, leeks, asparagus, barley and oats).
3. Eat foods high in vitamin D, which helps with calcium bone absorption (eggs, wild-caught salmon, organ meats, mushrooms).



1. If possible, optimize vitamin D levels by getting 15-20 minutes of sun exposure (lighter skin) or 30-60 minutes (darker skin), or UV light therapy at least 3-4 times a week.
2. Participate in moderate weight bearing exercise (walking, jumping, stepping, balancing) 5 times a week.
3. Do regular balancing exercises (Tai Chi or Yoga) to reduce the risk of falling. Avoid Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPI's), anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), Aluminum containing antacids, tobacco, alcohol when possible. Reduce caffeine intake according to genetic results.



1. Vitamin K2 (MK4) (45mg), vitamin D3 (2000-5000 IU)
2. Magnesium Glycinate (250mg), Calcium citrate (500-1000mg), Selenium (200mcg), Zinc (15-20mg), 1 mg Copper for every 10mg Zinc, Iron (15-30mg if required)
3. Hydrolyzed Collagen



HISTAMINE OVERLOAD

VERY HIGH

Histamine is a chemical produced by mast cells, that is involved in immunity and the removal of allergens from the body. It also helps with digestion and is released in response to injury and toxins. Histamine can be made by bacteria in the gut but is also present in certain foods. Genes regulate enzymes that are responsible for histamine breakdown. Inefficient breakdown may result in a histamine overload and cause symptoms like migraines, flushing, dizziness, skin rashes and hives.



1. If acute symptoms are experienced, avoid all high histamine containing foods and histamine liberators for 2 weeks or until resolved (egg whites, fish, soy sauce, aged cheese, smoked meats, nuts, canned, pickled and fermented products) and avoid all alcohol.
2. Eat 2-3 daily servings of foods that lower histamine production and contain Luteolin, Quercetin and Kaempferol (dill, oregano, onions, thyme, green peppers, apples, capers, green beans, and juniper berries).
3. Include at least 1-2 daily servings of foods that break down histamine (basil, rosemary, broccoli, cabbage, figs, grapes, mangos, coconut, berries, egg yolks, poultry and lamb).



1. Manage all physical and mental stressors that induce histamine production: temperature extremes, trauma, and stressful events.
2. Avoid exposure to environmental toxins (plasticizers, phthalates) and avoid extreme dietary detoxification programs.
3. Avoid the use of histamine activating substances such as alcohol, aspirin and NSAIDS.



1. Zinc (30-50mg), Copper (check blood levels), vitamin C (400-1000mg), vitamin B6 (30-50mg)
2. Quercetin, Luteolin, Zeolite (Clinoptilolite) or Bentonite clay
3. Berberine or Wild Oregano oil, alternating with histamine degrading probiotics (Lactobacillus Rhamnosus, Bifidobacterium Bifidum, Plantarum, Lactis)

YOUR GENE RESULTS

Client Anon

Your unique gene results are color-coded, with purple having the highest impact on your body, and light green the lowest impact. Genes with the most significant impact are indicated with a star ★, genes with a protective impact are indicated with a shield 🛡️, and genes that have a negative impact in the training response pathway are indicated with a chevron ↘.

Gene	Variant	Result	Gene	Variant	Result
PROTECTIVE			NO IMPACT		
🛡️ APOE	E2/E3/E4	E2/E3	FUT2	Trp153Ter G>A	GG
🛡️ BHMT	Arg239Glu G>A	GA	GPX1	Pro198Leu C>T	CC
🛡️ CAT	-262 C>T	CC	GSTO2	Asn142Asp A>G	AA
🛡️ CYP2C19	*1/*2/*17	*1/*17	GSTP1	Ala114Val C>T	CC
🛡️ TOMM40	A>G	AA	GSTT1	INS/DEL	INS
🛡️ UCP2	-866 G>A	AA	HFE	C282Y/H63D	CC/HD
NO IMPACT			HIF1A	Pro582Ser C>T	CC
5HT2A	102C>T	TT	HLA	DQ 2.2/2.5/8	DQ8/DQ2.2
5HT2A	His452Tyr / C1354T	CC	HNMT	Thr105Ile C>T	CC
ACE2	A>G	AA	HO-1	-413 A>T	AA
ACE2	7132 T>C	CC	HTR1A	-1019 C>G	CC
ACSL1	T>C	TC	IL-6R	Asp358Ala A>C	AA
ADIPOQ	-395 G>A	GG	MC4R	T>C	TT
ALDH2	Glu504Lys G>A	GG	MMP1	-1607 1G/2G	1G/1G
ANK3	A>G	AA	MMP2	Gly226Gly G>C	GG
ANK3	318473 C>T	CC	MMP3	A>G	AA
ANKK1/DRD2	TaqIA C>T	CC	MTHFR	1298 A>C	AA
APOA5	-1131 T>C	TT	MTNR1B	C>G	CC
APOA5	C>A	CC	MTR	2756 A>G	AA
APOC3	3175 C>G	CC	NRF2	A>G	AA
BDNF	Val66Met G>A	GG	OGG1	Ser326Cys C>G	CC
CBS	699 C>T	CC	OXTR	A>G	GG
CLOCK	3111 T>C	TT	PEMT	-744 G>C	GG
COL1A1	1546 G>T	GG	PPARD	294 T>C	TT
CYP1A1	Ile462Val A>G	AA	SHBG	Pro185Leu C>T	CC
CYP1B1	Asn453Ser A>G	AA	SHBG	-68 G>A	GG
CYP2C9	Ile359Leu A>C	AA	SLC22A5	G>A	GA
CYP2C9	Arg144Cys C>T	CC	SLC23A1	790 G>A	GG
CYP2R1	A>G	AA	SLC2A2	Thr110Ile C>T	CC
CYP3A4	-392 A>G	AA	SRD5A1	A>G	AA
DRD1	-48 G>A	AA	TCF7L2	IVS3 C>T	CC
DRD1	-94 G>A	GG	TCN2	776 C>G	CC
DRD3	Ser9Gly T>C	TT	TNFA	-308 G>A	GG
ELOVL2	T > C	TT	TNFA	-238 G>A	GG
ELOVL2	G>C	GG	UCP3	-55 C>T	CC
EPHX1	Tyr113His T>C	TT	UGT2B17	INS/DEL	INS
F2	20210 G>A	GG	VDR	Taq1 T>C	TC
F5	Arg506Gln G>A	GG	VEGF	-634 G>C	GG
FAAH	Pro129Thr C>A	CC	VEGFR2	His472Gln T>A	TT
FABP2	Ala54Thr G>A	GG			
FOXO1	A>G	AA			

YOUR GENE RESULTS

Client Anon

Gene	Variant	Result
LOW		
AKT1	G1172+23A T>C	TC
CACNA1C	G>A	GA
CHRNA5	C>T	CT
CKM	NcoI T>C	TC
CYP17A1	34 T>C	TC
DAO	C>T	CT
DRD4	-521 C>T	CT
ENOS	Glu298Asp G>T	GT
FADS1	592 G>T	GT
FADS2	C>G	CG
HPA-1	T>C	TC
LEPR	Lys109Arg A>G	AG
LPL	Ser474Ter C>G	CG
NAT2	R//S	Intermediate
NBPF3	T>C	TC
PON1	Gln192Arg A>G	AG
TAS2R38	Ala262Val C>T	CT
UGT2B15	T>G	TG

Gene	Variant	Result
MEDIUM		
ACE	INS/DEL	ID
ADRB3	Trp64Arg T>C	TC
CETP	Taq1B G>A	GA
CHRNA5	Asp398Asn G>A	GA
CRP	2147 G>A	GA
CYP1A2	-163 A>C	AC
CYP1B1	Leu432Val C>G	CG
CYP2D6	*1/*3/*10	*1/*10
FTO	87653 T>A	TA
GAD1	83-218C>T	TT
GC	A>C	AC
GSTP1	Ile105Val A>G	AG
IRS1	C>T	CT
LEPR	Lys656Asn G>C	GC
MNSOD	Val16Ala T>C	TC
MTRR	66 A>G	AG
NOS3	-786 T>C	TC
NQO1	Pro187Ser C>T	CT
PLIN	11482 G>A	GA
SIRT1	994 T>C	TT
UCP1	-3826 A>G	AG
VDR	Fok1 T>C	TC
VDR	Bsm1 G>A	GA

Gene	Variant	Result
HIGH		
ADIPOQ	-11391 G>A	GG
AGTR1	1166 A>C	CC
AGTR2	A>C	CC
AMPD1	133 C>T	CC
COL3A1	Ala698Thr G>A	AA
CYP19A1	C>T	TT
DAO	His645Asp C>G	CG
DIO2	Thr92Ala T>C	CC
FUT2	Gly258Ser G>A	GG
MTHFD1	1958 G>A	GA
MTHFR	677 C>T	CT
NAT1	Arg187Gln G>A	GA
PPARG	Pro12Ala C>G	CC
REN	C-531T	CT
TIMP4	-55 T>C	TT

Gene	Variant	Result
VERY HIGH		
5HT2A	-1438G>A	AA
★ ACTN3	577 R/X	RR
ADRB2	Arg16Gly A>G	GG
ADRB2	Gln27Glu C>G	GG
AGT	Met235Thr A>G	GG
APOA2	-492 T>C	CC
CETP	G>A	GG
COL12A1	AluI A>G	AA
COMT	Val158Met G>A	GG
ESR2	1730 G>A	GA
FOXO3	G>T	TT
GABRA2	Lys132Lys A>G	AG
GDF5	5'UTR C>T	TT
★ GSTM1	INS/DEL	DEL
HNMT	939 A>G	AA
IL-1	+/-	+
IL-6	-174 G>C	CC
LEPR	Gln223Arg A>G	GG
MAOA	Arg297Arg G>T	GG
OPRM1	Asn40Asp A>G	GG
PPARA	89204 G>C	GG
PPARGC1A	Gly482Ser G>A	GA
VEGFA	-2578 C>A	AA

PATHWAY-BASED RESULTS

Client Anon

	PATHWAY	IMPACT
CELLULAR	Inflammation	HIGH
	Detoxification	MEDIUM
	Methylation	MEDIUM
	Oxidative stress	MEDIUM
SYSTEMS	Collagen & joints	VERY HIGH
	Bone health	VERY HIGH
	Histamine overload	VERY HIGH
	Glucose & insulin	HIGH
	Hormone balance	MEDIUM
	Mood & behavior	MEDIUM
	Memory & brain health	MEDIUM
CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH	Blood pressure	HIGH
	Vascular health	MEDIUM
	Blood clotting	MEDIUM
	Cholesterol	LOW
ENERGY	Adipogenesis	VERY HIGH
	Exercise response	VERY HIGH
	Energy expenditure	VERY HIGH
	Weight gain & weight loss resistance	VERY HIGH
	Pro-inflammatory fat	HIGH
	Appetite/Satiety/Intake	HIGH
ACTIVITY	Injury	VERY HIGH
	Power	HIGH
	Endurance	MEDIUM
	Recovery	MEDIUM
	Training response	LOW
NUTRIENTS	Salt	HIGH
	Fatty acids	HIGH
	Vitamin B12	MEDIUM
	Vitamin D	MEDIUM
	Folate	MEDIUM
	Caffeine	MEDIUM
	Choline	MEDIUM
	Vitamin C	LOW
	Gluten	LOW
	Iron overload	LOW

CELLULAR OVERVIEW

We are the sum of our cells, and we are only as healthy as they are. Every cell in our body functions independently yet is connected to the whole. Like a small apartment inside a high-rise building, each unit takes care of its own day-to-day maintenance, but ultimately contributes to the overall functionality of the building.

3 METHYLATION

You may not be methylating optimally. Include B vitamins, choline, and folate in your diet. Foods such as dark leafy greens, eggs, nuts, seeds & wholegrains support optimal methylation. Methylation is a biochemical process involved in the production, repair, and behavior of genes and metabolic processes.



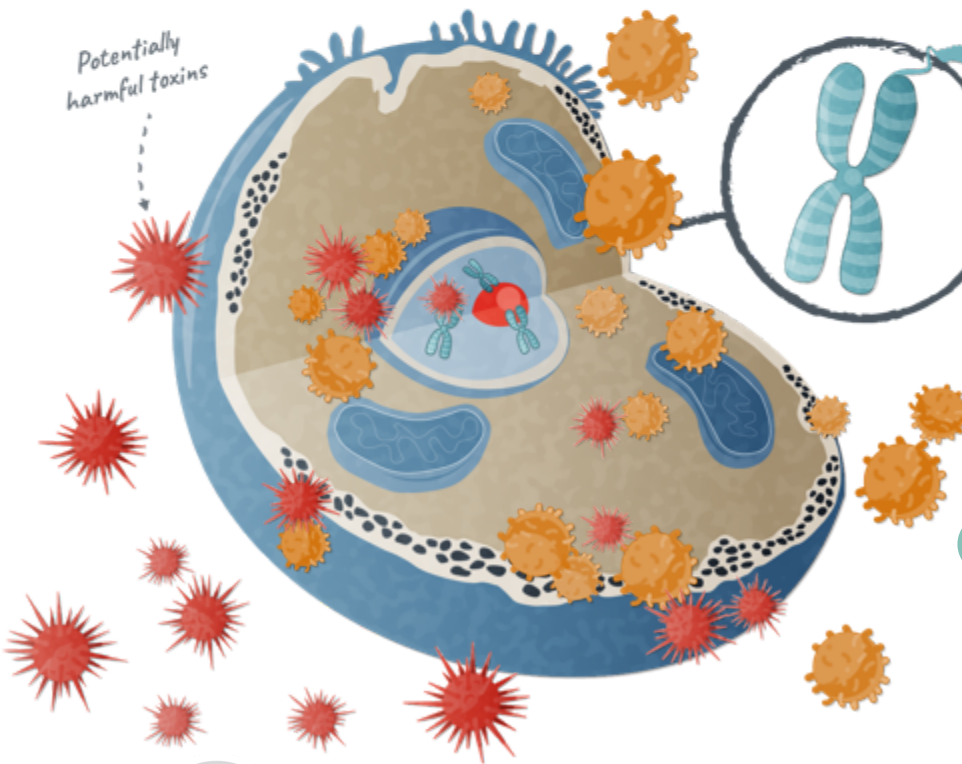
1 INFLAMMATION

You are prone to chronic inflammation. Ensuring an anti-inflammatory diet and lifestyle behaviors like intermittent fasting help to reduce your inflammatory potential. Inflammation is a natural immune response to bring about protection & repair. If left unchecked it may lead to chronic health conditions.

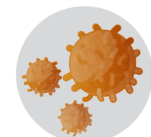


Inflammatory markers

Potentially harmful toxins



Destructive oxidisers



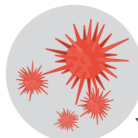
4 OXIDATIVE STRESS

Your ability to manage oxidative stress may be less than optimal. Include plant foods rich in antioxidant nutrients, and avoid pollutants. This will help neutralize damage caused by harmful by-products from normal biological functions. Oxidative stress contributes to premature aging and several other diseases.

2 DETOXIFICATION

★ GSTM1 DEL

Your ability to neutralize and remove toxins may be reduced. Include dark green leafy vegetables and those from the broccoli and onion families in your diet, as they support detoxification. Reduce environmental toxin exposures such as chemicals and pesticides, as without optimal detoxification, these pollutants can accumulate in the body and cause significant harm.



2

SYSTEMS & CARDIOVASCULAR OVERVIEW

Inside your body are several highly sophisticated metabolic systems keeping you alive, healthy, and running smoothly. This network is like a complex underground railroad system, where multiple separate but interconnected parts are meticulously organized to keep everything on track, on schedule, and functioning optimally.

6

MOOD & BEHAVIOR

You may be susceptible to mood imbalances. Include B vitamins, minerals, regular exercise, and stress management, in your diet and lifestyle, to help create and maintain the balance of chemicals in the brain required to regulate mood.

7

MEMORY & BRAIN HEALTH

Without the right choices, there may be a tendency toward losing brain adaptability as you age. A healthy diet, regular exercise, activities involving hand-eye coordination, and brain games assist with maintaining flexibility in the brain, and the ability for learning, processing, remembering, and storing information.

3

HISTAMINE OVERLOAD

You may be highly prone to histamine overload. Consult with a healthcare practitioner to identify food and environmental triggers. Prioritize histamine-degrading foods (e.g. basil, oregano, celery, mango, capers). Histamine is produced during an immune response to allergens, injury, or toxins, leading to overload if not broken down effectively.

5

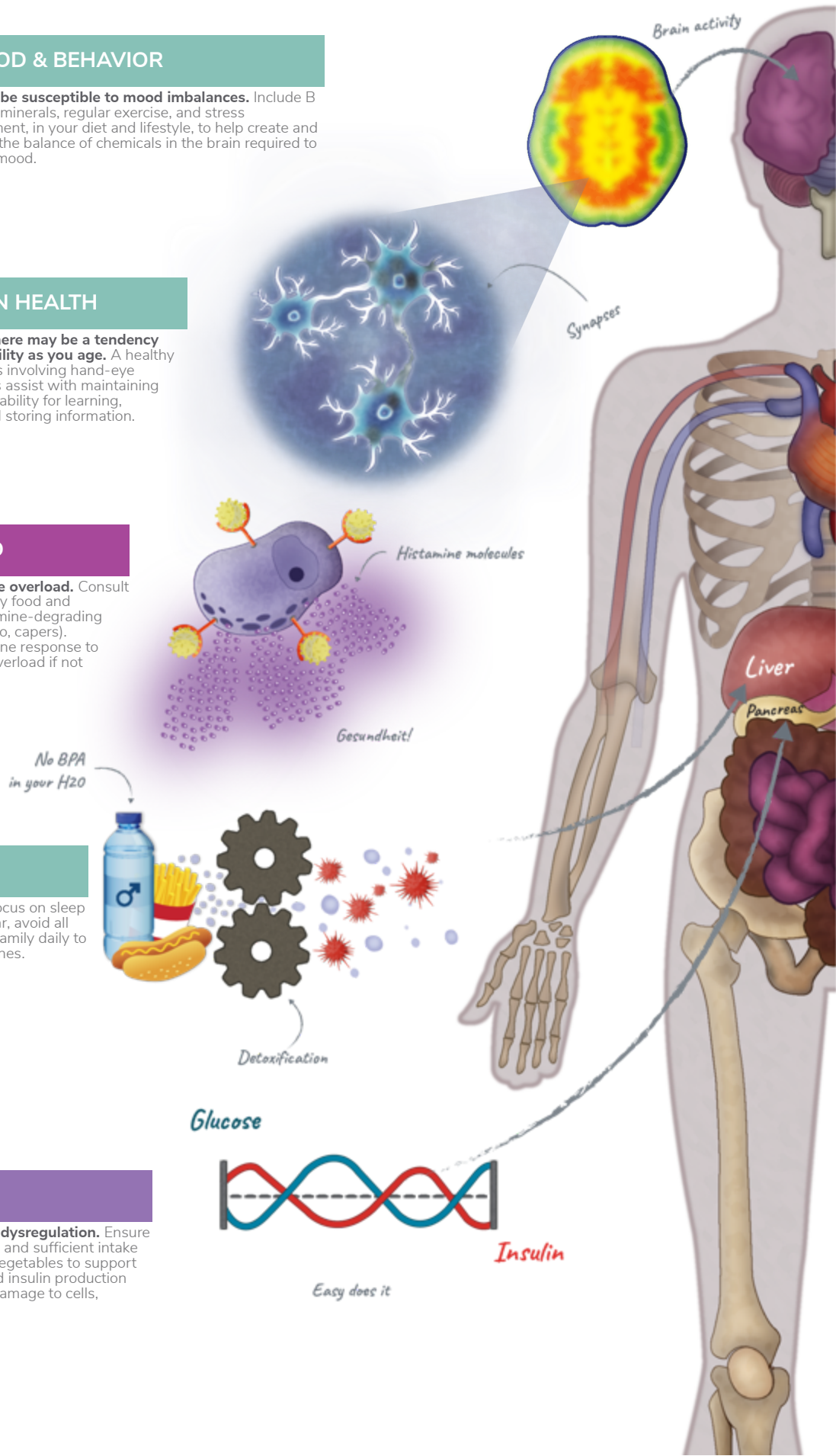
HORMONE BALANCE

Your hormone balance may be impaired. Focus on sleep and stress management, regulate blood sugar, avoid all toxins, and eat vegetables from the broccoli family daily to support your body's ability to balance hormones.

4

GLUCOSE & INSULIN

You may be prone to blood sugar dysregulation. Ensure intake of unrefined high-fiber foods and sufficient intake of quality proteins, plant fats, and vegetables to support blood sugar regulation. Glucose and insulin production needs to be in balance to prevent damage to cells, systems, and organs.



3

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

BLOOD CLOTTING

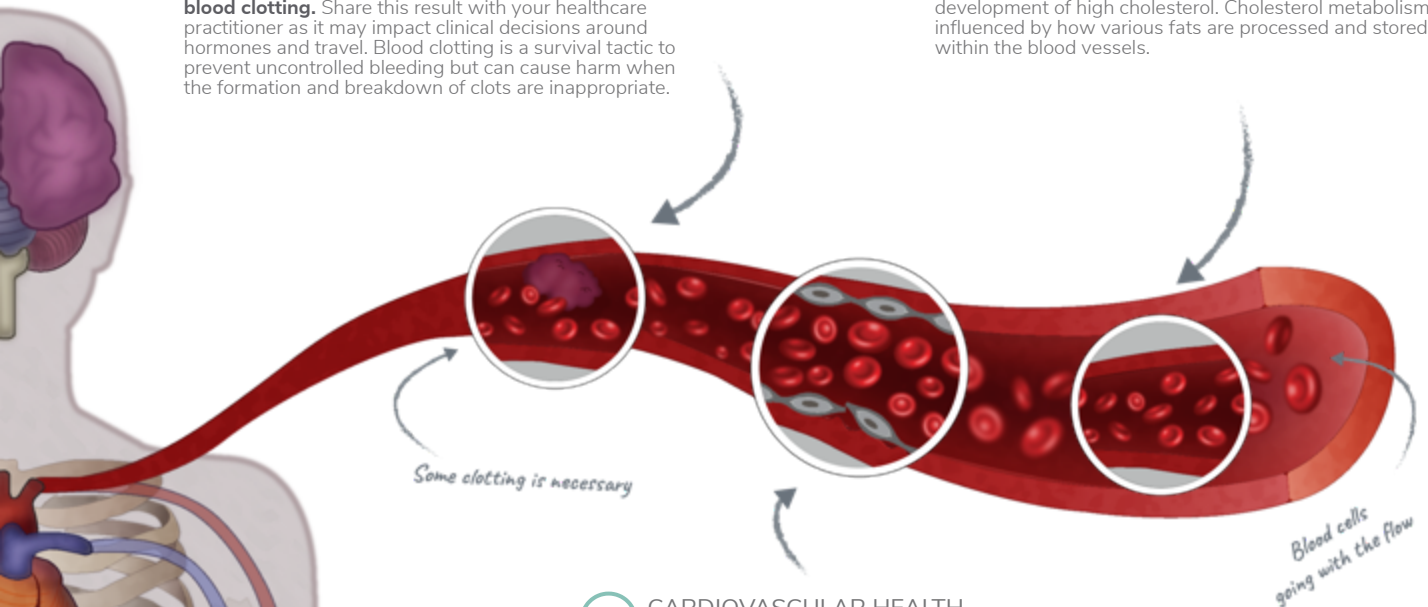
There is a moderate likelihood that you may be prone to blood clotting. Share this result with your healthcare practitioner as it may impact clinical decisions around hormones and travel. Blood clotting is a survival tactic to prevent uncontrolled bleeding but can cause harm when the formation and breakdown of clots are inappropriate.

4

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

CHOLESTEROL

You are likely not prone to raised cholesterol levels. Maintaining a healthy lifestyle and including plant-based fats and high-fiber foods can help to avoid the development of high cholesterol. Cholesterol metabolism is influenced by how various fats are processed and stored within the blood vessels.



2

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

VASCULAR HEALTH

There is a moderate likelihood of blood vessel damage. Include foods rich in polyphenols, and focus on stress management and regular exercise to support blood vessel health. The integrity of arteries and veins affects blood flow and the development of chronic conditions.

1

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

BLOOD PRESSURE

You may experience blood pressure dysregulation. Diet, lifestyle and stress factors must be addressed to help regulate blood pressure. Blood pressure is associated with damage to the artery wall and fluid retention in the blood vessel.

2

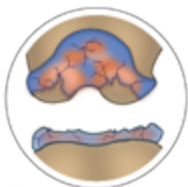
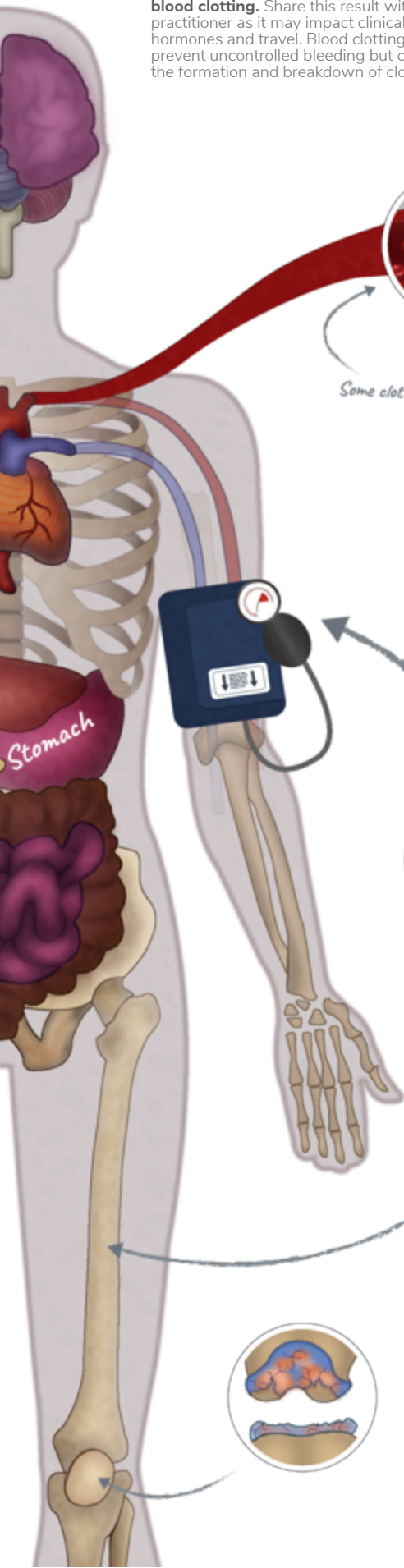
BONE HEALTH

Your bone turnover is very likely to be imbalanced. Prioritize sunlight exposure, minerals, vitamins D and K, and regular weight-bearing exercise to support bone health. Bone turnover refers to maintaining the balance between the build-up of new bone and the breakdown of bone tissue.

1

COLLAGEN & JOINTS

You are highly susceptible to tissue damage. Prioritize quality protein and foods rich in vitamins and minerals to support the repair of connective tissue, joints, ligaments, collagen, cartilage, and skin. Degeneration and injury occur when the breakdown of these tissues exceeds repair.



ENERGY OVERVIEW

How we consume, absorb, distribute, store, and burn the calories we gain from food varies between individuals, largely because of genetic variation. People respond very differently to calories, exercise, fasting, fatigue, etc. Hunger and feeling full is also experienced very differently. Knowing in what way you're hard-wired to manage food can be a powerful way to enable you to work with your body, not against it.

6 APPETITE/SATIETY/INTAKE

You likely feel hungry more often and/or take longer to feel full. Structure meals and ensure adequate quality protein and fiber in every meal or snack. Practice mindful eating to help make better food choices, improve satiety and reduce hunger.



What does it take to get you feeling full?

5 PRO-INFLAMMATORY FAT

Your fat cells are prone to inflammation. Be sure to include anti-inflammatory foods in your diet, and avoid toxins, food additives, and stress, to help prevent fat cells from becoming inflamed. Inflammation inhibits the efficient release of energy from fat stores.

Fat Cells
Some people have more and bigger fat cells

Energy out

Inflammatory markers stick to excess fat

Calories in

1 ADIPOGENESIS

Your potential to readily store fat is highly elevated. Support detoxification and inflammation, prioritize regular exercise and consider intermittent fasting to help release energy from fat stores. Adipogenesis refers to the ability of the body to make new fat cells and store them.

3 ENERGY EXPENDITURE

Your resting metabolism may be slower than is optimal. Prioritize fat-burning foods such as eggs, green tea, and spices like chili peppers. Also, include regular exercise and strength training to increase metabolism. Resting metabolism refers to the energy needed to carry out important bodily functions.



How many calories do you burn each day

2 EXERCISE RESPONSE

Your fat cells likely release fuel inefficiently when exercising. Regular exercise will always play a role in weight management and contributes greatly to general health and well-being. However, prioritizing a quality diet, good sleep, and stress management will be required to enable weight loss.



How effective is exercise?

4 WEIGHT GAIN & WEIGHT LOSS RESISTANCE

You are likely to gain weight easily and may lose weight slowly. Consider working with a healthcare practitioner who can provide you with a personalized weight management program, including realistic goals, behavioral change, and regular support.



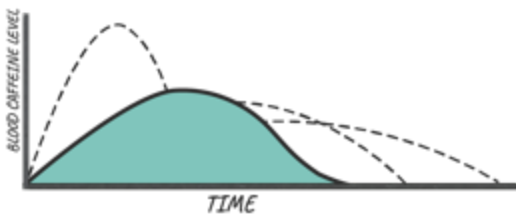
NUTRIENTS OVERVIEW

Vitamins, minerals, and compounds found in food are integral to keeping our body's processes working optimally. They keep our cells robust and efficient, and they support our genes switching on and off as needed. Insights from our genes help us make the best dietary choices by understanding how we respond to certain foods and nutrients.

6

CAFFEINE

The speed by which you metabolize caffeine is **moderate**. You likely feel the effect of caffeine soon after consumption, including its ergogenic benefit. However, when consumed in large amounts, caffeine may negatively impact sleep or mood.



10

IRON OVERLOAD

You have a very low chance of developing **hemochromatosis**. If your blood iron profile is ever abnormal, investigate further as hemochromatosis is not the only reason for elevated iron. Iron accumulation in the body can precipitate a number of disease conditions, and should be ruled out.

2

FATTY ACIDS

Your ability to optimally metabolize fatty acids is **likely reduced**. Ensure to include healthy fats, consider omega-3 supplements, and avoid unhealthy fats, to optimize fatty acid balance. Fatty acids play many important roles in the body, including in cell membrane structure and function.

7

CHOLINE

You may have an **increased requirement for dietary choline**. Include dietary choline from foods such as eggs and peanuts, and supplements (if required). Choline regulates memory, mood, energy production, and DNA health, and also plays a valuable role in pregnancy and menopause.

5

FOLATE

Your ability to optimally utilize dietary folate may be **reduced**. Include dark green leafy vegetables and beans daily to support your folate levels and consider supplements (if necessary). Folate builds tissues, maintains brain chemicals and blood cells, and ensures DNA health.



PRACTITIONER-DRIVEN PERSONALIZATION

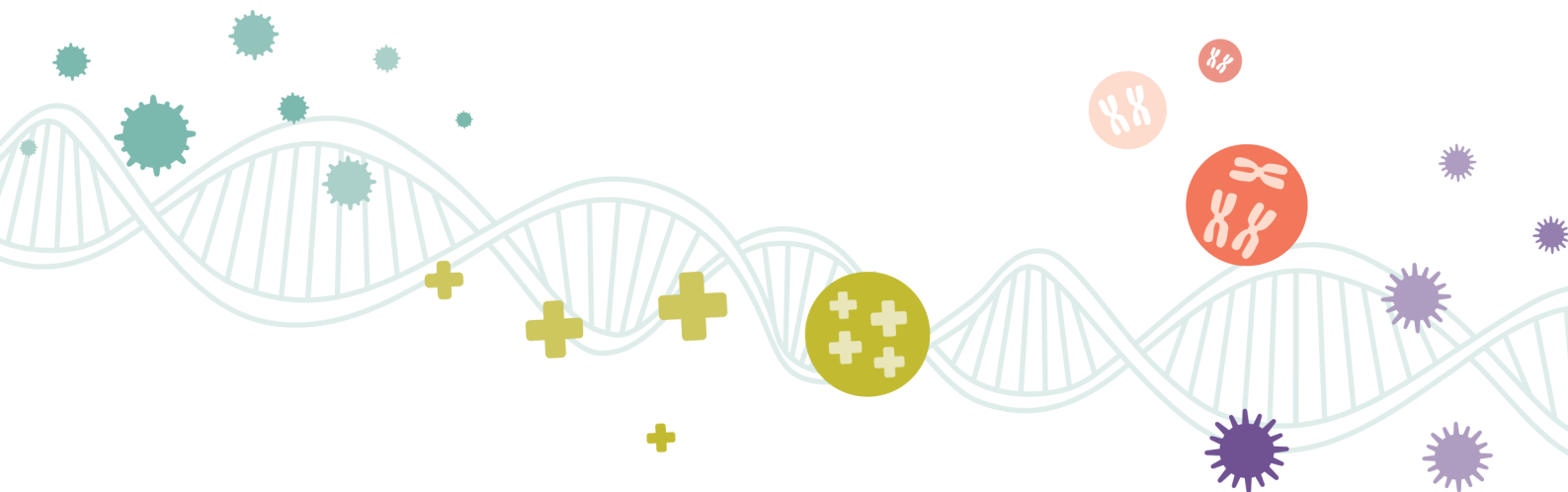
Taking a Deeper Dive into your Genes

Whether you want to live your most optimal life, manage your weight better, prevent or manage a chronic condition, or improve your athletic performance, your 3X4 Blueprint will help get you there.

Your genetic results provide an important piece of the puzzle, but a deeper and fuller picture begins to emerge when your genetic insights are combined with your medical history, unique diet, lifestyle, and exercise preferences, all in the hands of an expert genetic practitioner.

If you are looking for a detailed action plan, and deeper insights into your gene results, 3X4 has an extensive network of practitioners who are ready to guide you.

Use our [practitioner locator](#) to find a practitioner who can help you reach your goals.



THE GLOSSARY



ADIPOGENESIS | VERY HIGH

ENERGY

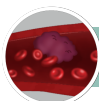
The formation, storage, and release of fat cells are affected by variability in our genes. These gene variations may be partly responsible for why some people find it easy to gain or lose weight compared to others, even though their diet and lifestyles are similar. How our fat cells release energy is determined by certain genes and their variations. Knowing how your fat cells are predisposed to store and release energy can empower you to make the right diet and lifestyle choices to suit your unique genotype.



APPETITE/SATIETY/INTAKE | HIGH

ENERGY

Some people are very sensitive to the sensation of satiety (fullness), while others often overeat and take longer to register that they are full. We all experience hunger and fullness differently. While many people believe that serving sizes and other eating behaviors should be equal for all, variations in our genes determine our appetite level and satiety to some degree, and consequently, may affect our eating patterns (snacking, binge eating, servings, frequency of meals, etc.) in a very real, biological way.



BLOOD CLOTTING | MEDIUM

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

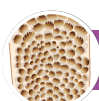
Blood clotting is a survival mechanism designed to prevent uncontrolled bleeding. On the other hand, excess blood clotting, which may be linked to genetic variants coupled with diet and lifestyle factors also needs to be addressed. When clotting occurs, the clot travels to a small blood vessel or vein in either the heart, brain or extremities and may result in a stroke, heart attack or deep vein thrombosis. There are numerous preventative actions that can be taken.



BLOOD PRESSURE | HIGH

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

Blood pressure indicates how hard the heart is working in order to pump blood around the circulatory system, and is used as a measure for confirming good health. High blood pressure can cause damage to blood vessels, delicate tissues in organs and systems in the body. Genetic variance impacts the ability to contract and relax blood vessels and balance fluid volume within them.



BONE HEALTH | VERY HIGH

SYSTEMS

Bones offer important structural support and protective roles within our body. Bone is made up of minerals such as calcium and phosphorus, which is also used elsewhere in the body. The turnover of these minerals in the breakdown or build-up of new bone cells is important for bone health. Gene variants may impact these processes and affect the balance of breakdown and build-up. Diet and lifestyle choices also contribute a great deal to these processes.

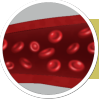


CAFFEINE | MEDIUM

NUTRIENTS

Caffeine is a central nervous system stimulant. In small amounts, caffeine's effects include mild euphoria, alertness, and enhanced cognitive performance, but in higher quantities, it can trigger anxiety, restlessness, irritability, nausea, and insomnia. The break down (metabolism) of caffeine in the body can vary to up to 40-fold between individuals, and is largely a genetically-determined ability. Certain gene variants confer a higher sensitivity to caffeine and are associated with slower metabolism of caffeine.

THE GLOSSARY



CHOLESTEROL | LOW

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

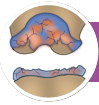
Cholesterol metabolism refers to processes that determine the distribution of lipids in the body. Fats bind to proteins that transport them in the bloodstream between organs. Different forms of fat particles have important roles to play as part of cell membrane structures and as precursors for hormones. Suboptimal cholesterol processes may result in an imbalance in the accumulation and breakdown of fats in the bloodstream, which most commonly leads to cardiovascular diseases like heart disease and stroke.



CHOLINE | MEDIUM

NUTRIENTS

Choline is a vitamin that plays an important role in the building of cell membranes. It is a key nutrient for a healthy pregnancy, mood regulation, memory and making new DNA. It is also involved in fat transport and supports methylation. Certain genes may affect the availability of choline, increasing dietary choline requirements.



COLLAGEN & JOINTS | VERY HIGH

SYSTEMS

All our cells are continuously being renewed by being broken down and replaced by new ones. Collagen is the major structural protein and the foundation of all our soft-tissue (skin, hair, nails, joints, and organs). Variations in collagen genes might affect the structure and function of these areas. Causing excessive breakdown of cells without a comparable formation of new cells will result in degeneration. Genes play a large part in the process of collagen formation and breakdown, as does lifestyle factors such as diet and exercise.



DETOXIFICATION | MEDIUM

CELLULAR

Detoxification is the body's way of getting rid of toxins that could otherwise build up and interfere with health. Signs of poor detox include lethargy, fatigue, difficulty concentrating and unexplained aches and pains in the body. The liver is the main site of whole-body detox but every cell has its own toxin-eliminating processes to keep it clean, healthy and working well. Detoxification can be optimized by making the right diet and lifestyle changes to support good cellular cleaning processes.



ENDURANCE | MEDIUM

ACTIVITY

Endurance refers to the ability to maintain activity for an extended period of time. The Endurance pathway indicates how you will respond to low to medium intensity training that improves your body's ability to produce sustained energy and resist fatigue. Your genes play a role in determining how well you will respond to endurance-based activities, and can be used as a guide to optimize your exercise program to get the best results. Numerous health benefits can be achieved at lower intensities of exercise.



ENERGY EXPENDITURE | VERY HIGH

ENERGY

Energy expenditure is the amount of energy (kilojoules or calories) that is needed to carry out important functions such as breathing, digesting food, circulating blood, regulating temperature, and exercising. The more commonly used term when referring to how we burn calories is to say we have a 'fast' or 'slow' metabolism. The rate at which we use and manage calories for energy is largely determined by our genes, our activity, what and how much we eat, resulting in significant individual differences between how we burn energy.

THE GLOSSARY



EXERCISE RESPONSE | VERY HIGH

ENERGY

Research has confirmed that people's response to exercise varies considerably. Some respond quickly to exercise (e.g. they get fit fast and their body composition changes favorably), while others are less sensitive to exercise's effects. A significant contributor to these differences in exercise response is genetics. An individual's ability to mobilize stored body fat and burn it for exercise fuel is partly predisposed by certain genes. It is useful to understand the extent exercise may help weight loss and how to balance these factors out.



FATTY ACIDS | HIGH

NUTRIENTS

Fatty acids are the building blocks of fats and perform many important functions in the body. They are the base for cell membranes, help make hormones, are involved in inflammation, brain function and the immune system. Different dietary fats impact the body in different ways and our genes impact how these fats are metabolized and processed. Good quality dietary fat intake may correct these imbalances driven by genes.



FOLATE | MEDIUM

NUTRIENTS

Folate is an essential vitamin that works together with all B vitamins and plays a vital role in methylation. Folate also helps maintain brain, nerve, blood cells, and DNA health. Natural occurring folate is found in numerous foods including leafy greens, legumes and asparagus. The synthetic form is called folic acid, commonly used in supplements and fortified foods, but is less beneficial compared to folate. Genetic variation affects the availability and the requirement for folate.



GLUCOSE & INSULIN | HIGH

SYSTEMS

Our cells run on glucose, a simple sugar obtained from the food we eat. Our bodies work hard to ensure the amount of glucose in the blood is kept at just the right level. High blood glucose is often associated with weight issues and diabetes, but chronically elevated blood sugar also has other effects such as accelerated aging and chronic inflammation, which underlie every major chronic illness. Insulin is manufactured in the body and is used to regulate glucose levels. The way insulin and glucose do their job is determined by certain genes as well as by other factors such as our weight, diet, and lifestyle choices.



GLUTEN | LOW

NUTRIENTS

Celiac disease occurs when there is an immune reaction to gluten which is the protein found in wheat, barley, triticale and rye. In these cases, gluten can cause inflammation in the gut which may damage the gut wall and potentially lead to complications resulting in deficiency conditions like anemia, osteoporosis and thyroid problems. If certain genes variants are present, gluten may need to be removed from the diet completely.

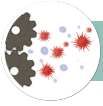


HISTAMINE OVERLOAD | VERY HIGH

SYSTEMS

Histamine is a chemical produced by mast cells, that is involved in immunity and the removal of allergens from the body. It also helps with digestion and is released in response to injury and toxins. Histamine can be made by bacteria in the gut but is also present in certain foods. Genes regulate enzymes that are responsible for histamine breakdown. Inefficient breakdown may result in a histamine overload and cause symptoms like migraines, flushing, dizziness, skin rashes and hives.

THE GLOSSARY



HORMONE BALANCE | MEDIUM

SYSTEMS

Hormones are chemical messengers produced by our glands. They instruct organs and systems in the body on how to function. The main female hormones include estrogen and progesterone. These are necessary throughout the life cycle for the regulation of most major female-related bodily processes including puberty, fertility, pregnancy, and menopause. Androgens are also present in women but to a lesser degree. The main male hormones are known as androgens which include the powerful male hormone testosterone. Androgens are necessary throughout the life cycle for the regulation of most major male-related bodily processes including puberty, fertility, and andropause. Estrogen is also present in men but to a lesser degree. Ineffective hormone metabolism can contribute to certain conditions. Genes, as well as diet and lifestyle factors, regulate the activation and breakdown of these hormones.



INFLAMMATION | HIGH

CELLULAR

Inflammation is a normal automatic immune response to injury, irritation or infection. When you bump your toe and it becomes swollen, that's the inflammatory response working to speed up healing. Sometimes injuries or irritations are internal (in places like our gut, muscles, joints, or blood vessels). Inflammation is protective by design, but can become destructive if left unchecked. Long term, chronic inflammation can eventually lead to conditions like arthritis, eczema, IBS, autoimmune conditions, and several diseases.



INJURY | VERY HIGH

ACTIVITY

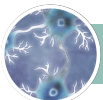
Injuries are caused by many internal and external factors. A torn tissue or chronic overuse of muscles, tendons or ligaments does not affect everyone in the same way, or necessarily result in injury. The combination of your body's make-up and genetics contribute to the development of injuries. Knowing your genetically determined risk for injury can help to manage and avoid these risks, and help you adjust exercise, lifestyle, diet, and recovery routines accordingly.



IRON OVERLOAD | LOW

NUTRIENTS

Certain genes affect the body's ability to transport iron from the tissues to the blood, so that excess iron can be excreted. Excessive iron accumulation within the tissues, known as hemochromatosis, is a condition that can result in the damage of organs which can precipitate disease conditions such as diabetes, cancer, irregular heart beat and liver cirrhosis.



MEMORY & BRAIN HEALTH | MEDIUM

SYSTEMS

The brain is the control center of the body, and keeping it healthy is crucial for overall mental and physical health. Apart from regulating all of your hormones and other biological processes, the brain is also responsible for cognitive function, including attention, focus, learning capacity, and memory. Brain health and function tend to decline with age but at a faster rate in individuals with unfavorable diet and lifestyle behaviors. Certain genetic variations may be another reason why our brain health and cognitive function might not be optimal.

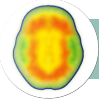


METHYLATION | MEDIUM

CELLULAR

Methylation is the biochemical process of making sure every cell is functioning optimally. Methylation is not just responsible for how we repair genetic material, but also how we make energy, respond to stress, handle inflammation, how well our cells detoxify, and how our brain chemistry works. Methylation is the process involved in actually turning genes on or off. We may be able to reduce our risk of developing certain diseases and some types of cancers by optimizing methylation.

THE GLOSSARY



MOOD & BEHAVIOR | MEDIUM

SYSTEMS

It is normal for our mood to change depending on the situation, but when our emotional state leads to changes in behavior that affect our ability to deal with daily routines, support should be sought. Genetics affects our ability to manufacture and balance chemicals in the brain that are necessary to manage mood, anxiety, depression, addiction and related behaviors. In addition, diet and lifestyle choices impact brain chemicals and may require adjustment.



OXIDATIVE STRESS | MEDIUM

CELLULAR

Oxidative stress is the human equivalent of rusting. The impact of all exposures over time results in damage to our cells. Unmanaged, oxidation can impact on our energy levels, memory, premature aging and sometimes cancer risk. In a healthy functioning cell, enzymes that counteract oxidative damage, a 'rust block' so to speak, are made. The ability to make those enzymes is determined by certain genes. However, a good diet and lifestyle can aid towards a lower oxidative burden and help maintain the health of your cells.



POWER | HIGH

ACTIVITY

The power pathway refers to both your muscular strength and anaerobic capacity, impacting your ability to produce short bursts of high energy. Power is not only important for athletic performance but also in many daily activities. Genetics influence your baseline muscular strength and how quickly you respond to power-based training. Combining appropriate resistance or plyometric workouts with high intensity interval type training can improve your ability to generate power. Power-type workouts protect against cardiometabolic disease, improve functional movement, and can have a favourable impact on body composition.



PRO-INFLAMMATORY FAT | HIGH

ENERGY

Fat cells are not just inactive storage compartments for excess weight - they are metabolically active messengers that control our energy levels. These messenger molecules found in fat tissue are called adipokines. Fat tissue secretes various pro- and anti-inflammatory adipokines to manage inflammation. If there is excess adipose tissue in the body, the inflammatory response can become disrupted, and these proinflammatory molecules increase. Obesity-induced inflammation can be managed by losing excess weight, which reduces adipokines.



RECOVERY | MEDIUM

ACTIVITY

Because exercise is a type of 'stress' on the body (the good kind of stress), some level of wear and tear inevitably occurs in muscles and tissues during and directly after a workout (this is how muscles grow). Given the right recovery resources and building blocks, the body quickly repairs and rebuilds muscles and tissues back to a healthy, normal state, ready for the next exertion. Without enough recovery time or resources, inflammation and oxidative stress can arise in the body and the risk for tissue break-down, injury, and pain increases.



SALT | HIGH

NUTRIENTS

Salt sensitivity is estimated to be present in 51% of individuals with high blood pressure and 26% with normal blood pressure. In individuals with salt sensitivity, blood pressure may increase when excess sodium is consumed. Although the mechanisms underlying salt sensitivity are complex, your genes can help determine and predict your response to salt.

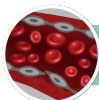
THE GLOSSARY



TRAINING RESPONSE | LOW

ACTIVITY

Your genetics play a significant role in influencing your baseline fitness level, as well as your response to aerobic training. One can measure current fitness levels and track improvements using VO2 max, which represents the maximum amount of oxygen your body can utilize during intense exercise. Improvements in VO2 max vary significantly between individuals, with some responding quickly and notably to exercise, while others seeing more gradual and modest increases. Improving your VO2 max enhances your overall quality of life, reduces the risk of cardiovascular disease, and promotes performance in endurance-based sports.



VASCULAR HEALTH | MEDIUM

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

Veins and arteries make up a network in the body responsible for transporting oxygen and nutrients to our organs and systems, and for removing waste. Having healthy blood vessels means maintaining their strength and flexibility. Loss of function makes them vulnerable to damage and disease. Certain genes, and diet and lifestyle factors influence how these vessels are maintained and kept healthy.



VITAMIN B12 | MEDIUM

NUTRIENTS

Vitamin B12 is an essential vitamin that works together with folate and other B vitamins. It's a major player in maintaining the health of both brain and blood cells, as well as the synthesis of DNA. Vitamin B12 is exclusively available from animal products, but may be made in the gut by bacteria. Genes may affect the availability, metabolism and requirement for Vitamin B12.



VITAMIN C | LOW

NUTRIENTS

Vitamin C is capable of excreting or neutralizing substances such as toxins and byproducts of normal cellular function that may cause rust-like damage within our cells. It is also a key nutrient in the health of our collagen and blood vessels and assists in iron absorption, and wound healing. Certain genes show us how effective we are at activating vitamin C for use in these functions.



VITAMIN D | MEDIUM

NUTRIENTS

Vitamin D is made in the skin when exposed to sunlight. It is then activated in the liver and kidneys to produce vitamin D3. Vitamin D3 is able to switch multiple genes on, genes that are responsible for the maintenance of bone health and immunity, as well as the health of the hormone, glucose and cardiovascular systems. Variants in the VDR gene impact absorption, metabolism, and utilization of Vitamin D, therefore dietary intervention and increased sun exposure may be required.



WEIGHT GAIN & WEIGHT LOSS RESISTANCE | VERY HIGH

ENERGY

There is considerable inter-individual variability in our physical ability to lose, gain, or maintain a healthy weight. Certain gene variations affect how we regulate energy and make us more genetically- prone to weight gain and slow weight loss. A one-size-fits-all model does not exist when it comes to how much or how frequently we should eat, or what type of exercise we should do and for how long. Genetic variations can explain, at least in part, how people respond to overeating, exercise, and diet.

GENES BY PATHWAY

Client Anon

3X4 builds Pathways by grouping together genes that together impact a specific metabolic area. Provided are your gene results, grouped by the Pathways they appear in. Both the Pathways and the Gene Results are color-coded, with purple having the highest impact, and light green the lowest impact. Genes with the most significant impact are indicated with a star ★, and genes with a protective impact are indicated with a shield 🛡️

CELLULAR

INFLAMMATION	1	DETOXIFICATION	2	METHYLATION	3	OXIDATIVE STRESS	4
FOXO3 G>T	TT	★ GSTM1 INS/DEL	DEL	MTHFD1 1958 G>A	GA	PPARGC1A Gly482Ser G>A	GA
IL-1 +/-	+	NAT1 Arg187Gln G>A	GA	MTHFR 677 C>T	CT	GSTM1 INS/DEL	DEL
IL-6 -174 G>C	CC	CYP1B1 Leu432Val C>G	CG	MTRR 66 A>G	AG	MNSOD Val16Ala T>C	TC
DAO His645Asp C>G	CG	CYP2D6 *1/*3/*10	*1/*10	NQO1 Pro187Ser C>T	CT	NQO1 Pro187Ser C>T	CT
TIMP4 -55 T>C	TT	GSTP1 Ile105Val A>G	AG	NBPF3 T>C	TC	PPARG Pro12Ala C>G	CC
CRP 2147 G>A	GA	NQO1 Pro187Ser C>T	CT	🛡️ BHMT Arg239Glu G>A	GA	ENOS Glu298Asp G>T	GT
SIRT1 994 T>C	TT	CYP17A1 34 T>C	TC	CBS 699 C>T	CC	GSTP1 Ile105Val A>G	AG
CYP1B1 Leu432Val C>G	CG	CYP1A2 -163 A>C	AC	COMT Val158Met G>A	GG	PON1 Gln192Arg A>G	AG
ENOS Glu298Asp G>T	GT	MNSOD Val16Ala T>C	TC	MTHFR 1298 A>C	AA	UCP1 -3826 A>G	AG
FADS1 592 G>T	GT	MTHFR 677 C>T	CT	MTR 2756 A>G	AA	🛡️ APOE E2/E3/E4	E2/E3
MNSOD Val16Ala T>C	TC	NAT2 R/I/S	Intermediate	OGG1 Ser326Cys C>G	CC	🛡️ CAT -262 C>T	CC
APOE E2/E3/E4	E2/E3	PON1 Gln192Arg A>G	AG	PEMT -744 G>C	GG	🛡️ UCP2 -866 G>A	AA
CYP1A1 Ile462Val A>G	AA	🛡️ CYP2C19 *1/*2/*17	*1/*17	TCN2 776 C>G	CC	ALDH2 Glu504Lys G>A	GG
FUT2 Trp153Ter G>A	GG	ALDH2 Glu504Lys G>A	GG			GPX1 Pro198Leu C>T	CC
HLA DQ 2.2/2.5/8	DQ8/DQ2.2	COMT Val158Met G>A	GG			GSTO2 Asn142Asp A>G	AA
HNMT Thr105Ile C>T	CC	CYP1A1 Ile462Val A>G	AA			GSTT1 INS/DEL	INS
HO-1 -413 A>T	AA	CYP1B1 Asn453Ser A>G	AA			HFE C282Y/H63D	CC/HD
IL-6R Asp358Ala A>C	AA	CYP2C9 Arg144Cys C>T	CC			HO-1 -413 A>T	AA
PPARA 89204 G>C	GG	CYP2C9 Ile359Leu A>C	AA			OGG1 Ser326Cys C>G	CC
SLC22A5 G>A	GA	CYP3A4 -392 A>G	AA			TNFA -308 G>A	GG
TNFA -238 G>A	GG	EPHX1 Tyr113His T>C	TT			UCP3 -55 C>T	CC
TNFA -308 G>A	GG	GSTO2 Asn142Asp A>G	AA				
		GSTP1 Ala114Val C>T	CC				
		GSTT1 INS/DEL	INS				

GENES BY PATHWAY

Client Anon

SYSTEMS

COLLAGEN & JOINTS	1	BONE HEALTH	2	HISTAMINE OVERLOAD	3	GLUCOSE & INSULIN	4
GDF5 5'UTR C>T	TT	DIO2 Thr92Ala T>C	CC	HNMT 939 A>G	AA	PPARGC1A Gly482Ser G>A	GA
COL12A1 AluI A>G	AA	GDF5 5'UTR C>T	TT	DAO His645Asp C>G	CG	DIO2 Thr92Ala T>C	CC
COL3A1 Ala698Thr G>A	AA	VDR Bsm1 G>A	GA	DAO C>T	CT	PPARG Pro12Ala C>G	CC
VEGFA -2578 C>A	AA	VDR Fok1 T>C	TC	HNMT Thr105Ile C>T	CC	ADIPOQ -11391 G>A	GG
COL1A1 1546 G>T	GG	COL1A1 1546 G>T	GG			ADRB2 Arg16Gly A>G	GG
MMP1 -1607 1G/2G	1G/1G	CYP2R1 A>G	AA			ADRB2 Gln27Glu C>G	GG
MMP3 A>G	AA	TIMP4 -55 T>C	TT			APOA2 -492 T>C	CC
		VDR Taq1 T>C	TC			IRS1 C>T	CT
						CETP Taq1B G>A	GA
						FTO 87653 T>A	TA
						UCP2 -866 G>A	AA
						ADIPOQ -395 G>A	GG
						FABP2 Ala54Thr G>A	GG
						FOXO1 A>G	AA
						FOXO3 G>T	TT
						MTNR1B C>G	CC
						PPARA 89204 G>C	GG
						SLC2A2 Thr110Ile C>T	CC
						TCF7L2 IVS3 C>T	CC
						TNFA -308 G>A	GG

GENES BY PATHWAY

Client Anon

SYSTEMS

HORMONE BALANCE	5	MOOD & BEHAVIOR	6	MEMORY & BRAIN HEALTH	7
ESR2 1730 G>A	GA	5HT2A -1438G>A	AA	COMT Val158Met G>A	GG
GSTM1 INS/DEL	DEL	GABRA2 Lys132Lys A>G	AG	MTHFR 677 C>T	CT
CYP19A1 C>T	TT	MAOA Arg297Arg G>T	GG	NQO1 Pro187Ser C>T	CT
CYP1B1 Leu432Val C>G	CG	OPRM1 Asn40Asp A>G	GG	ENOS Glu298Asp G>T	GT
NQO1 Pro187Ser C>T	CT	MTHFR 677 C>T	CT	MNSOD Val16Ala T>C	TC
CYP17A1 34 T>C	TC	CHRNA5 Asp398Asn G>A	GA	APOE E2/E3/E4	E2/E3
GSTP1 Ile105Val A>G	AG	GAD1 83-218C>T	TT	TOMM40 A>G	AA
MNSOD Val16Ala T>C	TC	AKT1 G1172+23A T>C	TC	BDNF Val66Met G>A	GG
MTHFR 677 C>T	CT	CACNA1C G>A	GA	IL-6R Asp358Ala A>C	AA
UGT2B15 T>G	TG	CHRNA5 C>T	CT	MTHFR 1298 A>C	AA
CYP2C19 *1/*2/*17	*1/*17	DRD4 -521 C>T	CT	MTR 2756 A>G	AA
COMT Val158Met G>A	GG	5HT2A 102C>T	TT		
CYP1A1 Ile462Val A>G	AA	5HT2A His452Tyr / C1354T	CC		
CYP1B1 Asn453Ser A>G	AA	ANK3 318473 C>T	CC		
CYP3A4 -392 A>G	AA	ANK3 A>G	AA		
EPHX1 Tyr113His T>C	TT	ANKK1/DRD2 TaqlA C>T	CC		
GSTT1 INS/DEL	INS	BDNF Val66Met G>A	GG		
SHBG Pro185Leu C>T	CC	COMT Val158Met G>A	GG		
SHBG -68 G>A	GG	DRD1 -48 G>A	AA		
SRD5A1 A>G	AA	DRD1 -94 G>A	GG		
UGT2B17 INS/DEL	INS	DRD3 Ser9Gly T>C	TT		
		FAAH Pro129Thr C>A	CC		
		HTR1A -1019 C>G	CC		
		MTHFR 1298 A>C	AA		
		MTR 2756 A>G	AA		
		OXTR A>G	GG		

GENES BY PATHWAY

Client Anon

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

BLOOD PRESSURE	1	VASCULAR HEALTH	2	BLOOD CLOTTING	3	CHOLESTEROL	4
AGT Met235Thr A>G	GG	AGT Met235Thr A>G	GG	ENOS Glu298Asp G>T	GT	CETP G>A	GG
AGTR1 1166 A>C	CC	IL-6 -174 G>C	CC	HPA-1 T>C	TC	CETP Taq1B G>A	GA
REN C-531T	CT	MTHFR 677 C>T	CT	F2 20210 G>A	GG	LPL Ser474Ter C>G	CG
ENOS Glu298Asp G>T	GT	CETP Taq1B G>A	GA	F5 Arg506Gln G>A	GG	APOE E2/E3/E4	E2/E3
ACE INS/DEL	ID	CRP 2147 G>A	GA			APOA5 C>A	CC
ACE2 7132 T>C	CC	ENOS Glu298Asp G>T	GT			APOA5 -1131 T>C	TT
ACE2 A>G	AA	HPA-1 T>C	TC			APOC3 3175 C>G	CC
		LPL Ser474Ter C>G	CG			FABP2 Ala54Thr G>A	GG
		ACE INS/DEL	ID			IL-6 -174 G>C	CC
		ALDH2 Glu504Lys G>A	GG			TNFA -238 G>A	GG
		APOA5 -1131 T>C	TT				
		APOE E2/E3/E4	E2/E3				
		F2 20210 G>A	GG				
		F5 Arg506Gln G>A	GG				
		HO-1 -413 A>T	AA				
		MTHFR 1298 A>C	AA				
		OGG1 Ser326Cys C>G	CC				
		PPARA 89204 G>C	GG				
		TOMM40 A>G	AA				
		VEGF -634 G>C	GG				

GENES BY PATHWAY

Client Anon

ENERGY

ADIPOGENESIS	1	EXERCISE RESPONSE	2	ENERGY EXPENDITURE	3
ADRB2 Arg16Gly A>G	GG	ADRB2 Gln27Glu C>G	GG	ADRB2 Arg16Gly A>G	GG
ADRB2 Gln27Glu C>G	GG	ADRB2 Arg16Gly A>G	GG	PPARGC1A Gly482Ser G>A	GA
PPARGC1A Gly482Ser G>A	GA	LEPR Gln223Arg A>G	GG	ADRB2 Gln27Glu C>G	GG
ADRB3 Trp64Arg T>C	TC	ADRB3 Trp64Arg T>C	TC	LEPR Gln223Arg A>G	GG
PLIN 11482 G>A	GA	FTO 87653 T>A	TA	ADRB3 Trp64Arg T>C	TC
FABP2 Ala54Thr G>A	GG	LEPR Lys656Asn G>C	GC	FTO 87653 T>A	TA
MMP2 Gly226Gly G>C	GG	CLOCK 3111 T>C	TT	UCP1 -3826 A>G	AG
PPARG Pro12Ala C>G	CC	LEPR Lys109Arg A>G	AG	LEPR Lys109Arg A>G	AG
		MC4R T>C	TT	LEPR Lys656Asn G>C	GC
				UCP2 -866 G>A	AA
				CLOCK 3111 T>C	TT
				MC4R T>C	TT
				UCP3 -55 C>T	CC

GENES BY PATHWAY

Client Anon

ENERGY

WEIGHT GAIN & WEIGHT LOSS RESISTANCE	4	PRO-INFLAMMATORY FAT	5	APPETITE/SATIETY/INTAKE	6
ADRB2 Gln27Glu C>G	GG	IL-1 +/-	+	APOA2 -492 T>C	CC
APOA2 -492 T>C	CC	ADIPOQ -11391 G>A	GG	LEPR Gln223Arg A>G	GG
LEPR Gln223Arg A>G	GG	IL-6 -174 G>C	CC	FTO 87653 T>A	TA
ADIPOQ -11391 G>A	GG	CRP 2147 G>A	GA	LEPR Lys656Asn G>C	GC
ADRB2 Arg16Gly A>G	GG	ADIPOQ -395 G>A	GG	LEPR Lys109Arg A>G	AG
ADRB3 Trp64Arg T>C	TC	IL-6R Asp358Ala A>C	AA	TAS2R38 Ala262Val C>T	CT
FTO 87653 T>A	TA	TNFA -238 G>A	GG	ANKK1/DRD2 TaqIA C>T	CC
LEPR Lys656Asn G>C	GC	TNFA -308 G>A	GG	CLOCK 3111 T>C	TT
PLIN 11482 G>A	GA			FAAH Pro129Thr C>A	CC
LEPR Lys109Arg A>G	AG			MC4R T>C	TT
UCP1 -3826 A>G	AG			SLC2A2 Thr110Ile C>T	CC
UCP2 -866 G>A	AA				
ADIPOQ -395 G>A	GG				
APOA5 -1131 T>C	TT				
CLOCK 3111 T>C	TT				
FABP2 Ala54Thr G>A	GG				
MC4R T>C	TT				
MMP2 Gly226Gly G>C	GG				
PPARG Pro12Ala C>G	CC				
TCF7L2 IVS3 C>T	CC				
UCP3 -55 C>T	CC				

GENES BY PATHWAY

Client Anon

ACTIVITY

INJURY	1	POWER	2	ENDURANCE	3
COL12A1 AluI A>G	AA	★ ACTN3 577 R/X	RR	PPARA 89204 G>C	GG
GDF5 5'UTR C>T	TT	ADRB2 Arg16Gly A>G	GG	AGTR2 A>C	CC
VEGFA -2578 C>A	AA	ADRB2 Gln27Glu C>G	GG	ACE INS/DEL	ID
COL3A1 Ala698Thr G>A	AA	AGT Met235Thr A>G	GG	CKM NcoI T>C	TC
COL1A1 1546 G>T	GG	AMPD1 133 C>T	CC	ACTN3 577 R/X	RR
MMP3 A>G	AA	ACE INS/DEL	ID	ADRB2 Arg16Gly A>G	GG
TNFA -308 G>A	GG	NOS3 -786 T>C	TC	NRF2 A>G	AA
		CKM NcoI T>C	TC	PPARD 294 T>C	TT
		HIF1A Pro582Ser C>T	CC	PPARGC1A Gly482Ser G>A	GA
		IL-6 -174 G>C	CC	VEGFR2 His472Gln T>A	TT
		PPARGC1A Gly482Ser G>A	GA		
		VDR Bsm1 G>A	GA		
		VDR Taq1 T>C	TC		

RECOVERY	4	TRAINING RESPONSE	5
IL-6 -174 G>C	CC	GSTP1 Ile105Val A>G	AG
CRP 2147 G>A	GA	✖ CKM NcoI T>C	TC
MNSOD Val16Ala T>C	TC	✖ PPARGC1A Gly482Ser G>A	GA
♣ CAT -262 C>T	CC	ACE INS/DEL	ID
♣ IL-1 +/-	+	ACSL1 T>C	TC
GPX1 Pro198Leu C>T	CC	AMPD1 133 C>T	CC
IL-6R Asp358Ala A>C	AA	HIF1A Pro582Ser C>T	CC
TNFA -308 G>A	GG	NRF2 A>G	AA
		VEGF -634 G>C	GG

GENES BY PATHWAY

Client Anon

NUTRIENTS

SALT	1	FATTY ACIDS	2	VITAMIN B12	3	VITAMIN D	4
AGT Met235Thr A>G	GG	APOA2 -492 T>C	CC	FUT2 Gly258Ser G>A	GG	GC A>C	AC
ACE INS/DEL	ID	FADS1 592 G>T	GT	TCN2 776 C>G	CC	VDR Bsm1 G>A	GA
		FADS2 C>G	CG			VDR Fok1 T>C	TC
		ELOVL2 G>C	GG			CYP2R1 A>G	AA
		ELOVL2 T>C	TT			VDR Taq1 T>C	TC

FOLATE	5	CAFFEINE	6	CHOLINE	7
MTHFD1 1958 G>A	GA	CYP1A2 -163 A>C	AC	MTHFD1 1958 G>A	GA
MTHFR 677 C>T	CT	NAT2 R//S	Intermediate	BHMT Arg239Glu G>A	GA
MTHFR 1298 A>C	AA	COMT Val158Met G>A	GG	PEMT -744 G>C	GG
TCN2 776 C>G	CC				

VITAMIN C	8	GLUTEN	9	IRON OVERLOAD	10
GSTO2 Asn142Asp A>G	AA	HLA DQ 2.2/2.5/8	DQ8/DQ2.2	HFE C282Y/H63D	CC/HD
SLC23A1 790 G>A	GG				

