Name: Mutze User
Date: 08-06-2024

Name	Results
Acne vulgaris	High probability of having acne
Alcohol dependence after prolonged consumption	Low alcohol dependence
Alcohol flush reaction	Low probability of presenting the reaction
Asparagus odor detection	Reduced ability to detect asparagus odor in urine
Basal metabolic rate	Low basal metabolic rate
Birth weight	High birth weight
Blood coagulation, factor V Leiden and 20210G-A	Absence of both mutations
Blood Group ABO/Rh	Probability of having group A, Rh+
C-reactive protein levels	Average levels
CCR5Delta32 and susceptibility to HIV infection	Slight protection (one copy of CCR5Delta32)
Cognitive ability	High cognitive ability
Dental caries and periodontitis	Low probability
Duffy Antigen, malaria resistant	Lower resistance
Ear lobe type	Low probability of having an attached lobe
Earwax type / Armpit odor	Probability of damp earwax and habitual body odor
Epigenetic aging	Decreased epigenetic age
Eye clarity	Dark eyes (dark brown and black)
Facial aging	Average probability
Gene COMT	You have one copy of the V158M variant in the COMT gene
Gene MTHFR	You have two copies of the C677T variant in the MTHFR gene.
Gene MTR	You do not have the A2756G variant in the MTR gene
Gene MTRR	You have one copy of the A66G variant in the MTRR gene
Hair color	Dark hair (dark brown and black)
Hair texture	High probability of having straight hair
Heat production in response to cold	Increased stimulation of thermogenesis in response to cold
Height	Short stature
HLA-B27 antigen	Absence of the feature
Insomnia	High probability of suffering from insomnia
Left-handedness (left lateral)	Average probability
Male baldness	Low probability of baldness
Mental agility	Average mental agility
Metabolizer profile CYP2C19	Normal CYP2C19 metabolizer
Metabolizer profile CYP2C9	Intermediate CYP2C9 metabolizer
Metabolizer profile CYP2D6	Normal CYP2D6 metabolizer
Metabolizer profile CYP3A5	Poor CYP3A5 metabolizer
Morning circadian rythm (Morning person)	Low probability of a morning circadian rhythm
Mouth ulcers	Low probability

Nasion prominence	Slightly prominent nasion
Neuroticisms	Average probability
Nicotine dependence after prolonged consumption	High nicotine dependence
Permanent tooth eruption	Susceptibility in the mean
Persistence of fetal hemoglobin	Lower persistence
Photic sneeze reflex	Absence of the feature
Pigmented rings on the iris	More pronounced pigmentation rings
Probability of having red hair	Low probability of being a redhead
Probability of snoring	Lower probability
PSA (Prostate Specific Antigen) Levels	High levels
QT Intervals	Long interval
Risk tendency	Lower probability of being a risk-taker
Secretor status and ABH antigens (FUT2 gene)	Secretory state
Sex hormone regulation (SHBG)	High levels
Skin melanin levels	High skin melanin levels
Sleep duration	Long sleep duration
Smell	Reduced ability to perceive floral aroma
Thyroid function (TSH levels)	High levels
Tooth morphology	Incisors without shovel shape

Antioxidant capacity

The body's antioxidant defense system, especially the enzymes glutathione peroxidase and catalase, are responsible for keeping the levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS) low to avoid a physiological state of oxidative stress.

Your genetic results indicate:

Average levels

SNP	GEN OR REGION	GENOTYPE	INTERPRETATION
rs1050450	GPX1	GG	Normal glutathione peroxidase enzyme activity.
rs1001179	CAT	CC	Normal catalase enzyme activity.

In order to obtain your results, relevant scientific studies published in recent years are evaluated. These studies have identified different genetic variants associated with a higher probability of expressing a particular trait. These traits usually depend on a small number of variants, so that being a carrier of any of them determines to a large extent whether or not the trait is expressed in the individual with a greater or lesser probability.

Bitter taste perception

Sensitivity to bitter taste plays an important role in regulating the intake of some toxic substances in food, which could otherwise produce intoxication.

Your genetic results indicate

Ability to perceive bitter taste

SNP	GEN OR REGION	GENOTYPE	INTERPRETATION
rs1726866	TAS2R38	GG	Able to perceive bitter tastes.
rs713598	TAS2R38	CG	Able to perceive bitter tastes.
rs10246939	TAS2R38	CC	Able to perceive bitter tastes.

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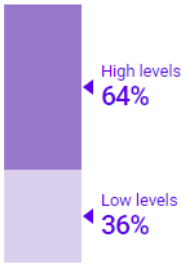
Blood glucose

Glucose is the main sugar found in the blood. It is the main source of energy for all cells and its blood levels are finely regulated. Its alteration can lead to pathologies such as diabetes.

Your genetic results indicate

Greater than average likelihood of having high glucose levels



Number of variants	Number of risk loci	Genes analyzed
13.5 million variants	**69 loci**	ABCB10, ABO, ACSL1, ADCY5, ADCY9, ADRA2A, ANKRD55, ARAP1, ARHGAP1, C2CD4A, CDC14A, CDKAL1, CDKN1C, CDKN2B, CRY2, CTXND2, DGKB, DNLZ, ELP1, ABITRAM, EML6, FADS1, FBRSL1, FOLH1, FOXA2, FOXN3, G6PC2, SPC25, GAD2, GCKR, GLIS3, GRB10, HMG20A, PEAK1, IGF1R, INS, INS-IGF2, KL, LMAN1L, LMO1, LPP, MADD, MAPRE3, MBNL1, MIP, MTMR3, MTNR1B, NEDD1, OR4S1, PAM, PCSK1, PDE6C, PDX1, PPP1R3B, PROX1, R3HDM2, RBKS, RGS17, RNF34, RREB1, SLC2A2, SLC30A8, STEAP2, STYXL1, TCF7L2, THADA, TP53INP1, TPD52, WARS1, YKT6, ZBED3, ZBTB38, ZHX3