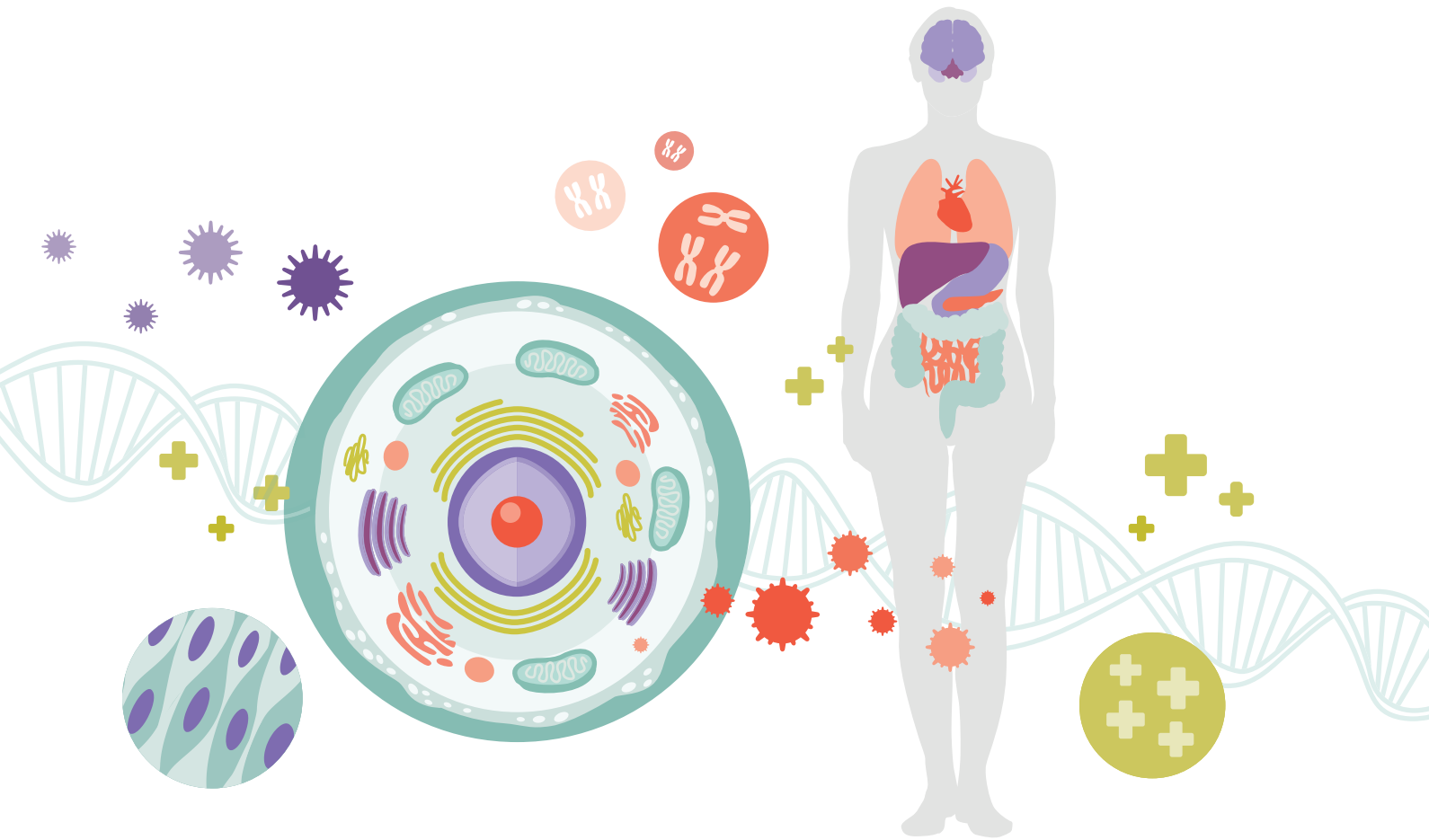




3X4 GENETICS



THE PERSONAL GENETIC STORY OF

MIKE LIENT

INTRODUCTION



Why this genetic test?

Your genes are the basic instructions for how you build, regulate, and maintain your body. These instructions determine how your body responds to food, exercise, stress, and toxins.

3X4 makes complex science simple. Our approach is different from conventional genetic tests. Instead of looking at every gene individually, we use a patented machine learning model to understand the interactions between your genes in many biological processes in your body. We call these processes your metabolic pathways or pathways for short.

We use all of this information to help you make simple and meaningful changes to your quality of life, by identifying the 3 pathways where you can make the biggest impact on your long term health. For each of these pathways we provide:

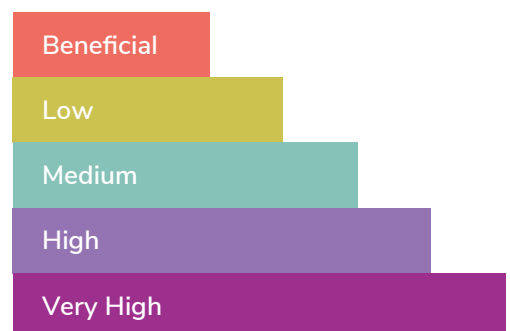
- 3x diet recommendations,
- 3x lifestyle or behavior interventions,
- and 3x possible supplements or behaviour suggestions.

Through this journey, we hope that you will come to understand three things:

- You are unique and have your own health story,
- Thanks to your DNA you now know where to make the biggest difference in your health,
- Your DNA does not define you, the small daily choices you make from today can have a profound impact on your DNA.

The Language of Color

There is a lot of information in your 3X4 Blueprint and it can be overwhelming. To help you focus on the areas where you will see the biggest benefit, we have used a language of color. Each pathway is color-coded from a dark purple (highest impact on your health) to light green (lowest impact on your health) to help you and your healthcare practitioner know where to focus your attention. We recommend you start with your summary plan that has been created based on your unique genetic profile to highlight the areas where you can make the biggest positive impact on your health.



CONTENTS

1

Your Plan

Pages 4 - 5

Having a plan means you and your practitioner can finally start to put things into action! We provide you with a personalized summary based on your unique genetic profile, that identifies the 3 pathways along with simple to follow recommendations that will have the biggest positive impact on your lifelong health. Using these insights along with your current diet, lifestyle and medical history, your practitioner will work with you to develop a personalized and targeted plan to get you started on your journey to a longer, better and healthier life."

2

Your Results

Pages 6 - 8

This is where it gets a bit technical, but this is a genetic test, so bear with us. In this section, we show you the results of every individual gene variant we tested and show you how these work within 36 pathways that determine your overall expression of health. Although complex, your results start to give you a sense of how unique you are and how unlikely it is that anybody will have the same genetic makeup as you do. Awesome, right?

3

Your Story

Pages 9 - 15

Genetics can be a complicated subject, but a critical one in your journey towards optimal health. Getting to optimal health requires making sustainable changes, but if you don't understand why you need to make a change, it's unlikely you ever will.

This is where 3X4 believes that the power of storytelling helps bring you closer to getting a deeper level of understanding what's happening in your body at a genetic level. So, grab your blanket, sit back and let your practitioner tell you the story of you.

4

Glossary & Detailed Results

Pages 17 - 32

This is where we nerd out. Some of you will be, like 'Just tell me what I need to do', others will want to know what this genetic thing is all about. What are these pathway things of which you speak? For those of you with a deep curiosity in this subject, this section is for you!

All 36 metabolic processes are broken down, defined and explained in the glossary, in a simple, easy-to-understand language.

Welcome to your own personalized 3X4 plan. We have identified the top 3 pathways based on your unique genetic profile where you will see the biggest impact to your health. For each pathway, we provide three recommended diet and lifestyle interventions and three supplement suggestions. Your health practitioner will use these recommendations in combination with your current diet, lifestyle, medical history, family history, and environmental exposures to build a complete picture of whom you are, resulting in practical and personalized recommendations that guide you on your journey to making health a daily choice.

Genetics can have an impact on many areas of your health, which can be overwhelming. At 3X4 we believe it is important to keep it simple by introducing small incremental changes to your lifestyle that are easy to implement and become habits.

Our philosophy is that given a small number of lifestyle changes built around a personalized story of you helps you understand why these recommendations are important for your health and ensures that these interventions are more likely to become sustainable habits in your daily life.



METHYLATION

VERY HIGH

Methylation is the biochemical process of repairing and making new DNA, making sure every cell is functioning optimally. Methylation is not just responsible for how we repair DNA, 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 biochemical 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.



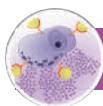
1. Focus on foods high in B-complex vitamins, Magnesium and Choline (3-4 servings of raw, leafy and cruciferous vegetables, avocados, citrus fruits, legumes, poultry, eggs, nuts, and seeds).
2. Eat quality proteins with essential building blocks for methylation; foods rich in vitamin B12, Methionine, Choline, and Betaine (wild caught fish, organic poultry, grass-fed meats or wild game, garbanzo beans and edamame).
3. Support toxin breakdown with cruciferous vegetables, green and black teas. Support B vitamin absorption with fermented foods, adequate fiber, and limit alcohol.



1. Ensure daily mindfulness (yoga, meditation, etc) to reduce stress hormones that may overload the methylation cycle.
2. Actively limit exposure to substances that overload the methylation cycle including medication, alcohol and endocrine disruptors.
3. Avoid external toxins like pesticides, plastic packaging, Teflon cooking utensils, cleaning products, cosmetics and synthetic clothing. Also eliminate toxins that cause DNA damage (heavy metals like arsenic, cadmium, lead, pesticides, and contaminated drinking water).



1. B vitamins including 5-MTHF (200-400mcg/day); Methyl-B12 (100mcg), vitamin B6 (P5P), vitamin B2 and B3
2. Zinc (20-30mg), Magnesium (250-500mg), Manganese (1mg), Molybdenum (15mcg)
3. Active Sulforaphane (whole broccoli sprout), Phosphatidyl Choline and L-methionine



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 foods for 2 weeks or until resolved (egg whites, fish, soy sauce, aged cheese, smoked meats, nuts, canned, pickled and fermented products).
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 of 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)



INFLAMMATION

HIGH

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.



1. Include organic, non-GMO polyphenol-rich foods (berries, cocoa, olives, hazelnuts, dark chocolate), and anti-inflammatory spices (curcumin, black pepper, cardamom, cumin seeds).
2. Aim for unsaturated fats (salmon, sardines, cold-pressed olive and avocado oil), fermented foods (kimchi, miso, yogurt), prebiotic fibers (garlic, onions, leeks), and beta-glucans (whole grains, shiitake mushrooms).
3. Limit intake of pro-inflammatory fats rich in omega-6s and saturated fats. Consider elimination trial of proinflammatory diet triggers (gluten, dairy, saturated fats, sugar, processed foods), then reintroduce. Eliminate trans fats completely.



1. Limit exposure to environmental inflammatory triggers: pollen, mold, pesticides, non-organic cleaning products, perfumes, cosmetics, air fresheners.
2. Intermittent fasting reduces inflammation. Avoid eating 3 hours before bedtime and eat a late breakfast to ensure an overnight fast.
3. Ensure enough sleep, meditate, practice yoga, and other relaxation techniques to reduce stress hormones.



1. Omega-3s (EPA & DHA daily) 1000-3000mg
2. 30mg Zinc, 200mcg Selenium, Quercetin and Luteolin to block mast cell activation.
3. Fat soluble vitamins A, D3 and E

GENE SUMMARY

Mike Lient

You will notice that some of the genes have a star ★ next to them. Based on your individual results, these genes have been identified as having a bigger impact on your pathways and individual health. It's important that you and your practitioner are aware of them, as they need to be considered along with your existing diet, lifestyle and medical history in creating your personalized 3X4 plan.

Gene	Variant	Result	Gene	Variant	Result
BENEFICIAL			NO IMPACT		
APOE	E2/E3/E4	E2/E3	F5	Arg506Gln G>A	GG
CAT	-262 C>T	CC	FAAH	Pro129Thr C>A	CC
CLOCK	3111 T>C	TC	FOXO1	A>G	AG
CYP1A2	-163 A>C	AA	FOXO3	G>T	GT
CYP1B1	Asn453Ser A>G	GG	FUT2	Trp153Ter G>A	GA
CYP2C19	*1/*2/*17	*1/*17	GSTO2	Asn142Asp A>G	AA
IL-1	+/-	+	HFE	C282Y/H63D	CC/HH
LEPR	Lys656Asn G>C	GG	HNMT	Thr105Ile C>T	CC
TIMP4	-55 T>C	CC	HTR1A	-1019 C>G	CC
NO IMPACT			LEPR	Gln223Arg A>G	AA
ACE2	A>G	AA	MC4R	T>C	TT
ADIPOQ	-395 G>A	GG	MMP2	Gly226Gly G>C	GG
ALDH2	Glu504Lys G>A	GG	MTHFD1	1958 G>A	GG
ANK3	318473 C>T	CC	MTHFR	677 C>T	CC
ANK3	A>G	AA	MTR	2756 A>G	AA
APOA2	-492 T>C	TC	NAT1	Arg187Gln G>A	GG
APOA5	-1131 T>C	TT	NRF2	A>G	AA
APOA5	C>A	CC	OGG1	Ser326Cys C>G	CG
APOC3	3175 C>G	CC	OPRM1	Asn40Asp A>G	AA
BDNF	Val66Met G>A	GG	OXTR	A>G	GG
BHMT	Arg239Glu G>A	GG	PON1	Gln192Arg A>G	AA
CACNA1C	G>A	GG	PPARD	294 T>C	TT
COL1A1	1546 G>T	GG	SLC23A1	790 G>A	GG
CYP17A1	34 T>C	TT	SLC2A2	Thr110Ile C>T	CC
CYP1A1	Ile462Val A>G	AA	TCF7L2	IVS3 C>T	CC
CYP2C9	Ile359Leu A>C	AA	TNFA	-238 G>A	GG
CYP2C9	Arg144Cys C>T	CC	UCP1	-3826 A>G	AA
CYP3A4	-392 A>G	AA	UCP2	-866 G>A	GG
DIO2	Thr92Ala T>C	TT	UCP3	-55 C>T	CC
DRD1	-48 G>A	AA	VDR	Taq1 T>C	TC
DRD1	-94 G>A	GG	LOW		
DRD2	TaqIA C>T	CC	ACSL1	T>C	TC
DRD3	Ser9Gly T>C	TT	ACTN3	577 R/X	RX
F2	20210 G>A	GG	ADRB2	Arg16Gly A>G	AG

GENE SUMMARY

Mike Lient

Gene	Variant	Result
LOW		

ADRB2	Gln27Glu C>G	CG
ADRB3	Trp64Arg T>C	TC
AGT	Met235Thr A>G	AG
AKT1	G1172+23A T>C	TC
AMPD1	133 C>T	CT
CBS	699 C>T	CT
CETP	Taq1B G>A	GA
CHRNA5	Asp398Asn G>A	GA
CHRNA5	C>T	CT
COL5A1	BstUI C>T	CT
CYP2R1	A>G	AG
DRD4	-521 C>T	CT
EPHX1	Tyr113His T>C	TC
FABP2	Ala54Thr G>A	GA
FADS1	592 G>T	GT
GC	A>C	AC
GDF5	5'UTR C>T	CT
GPX1	Pro198Leu C>T	CT
HLA	DQ 2.2/2.5/8	DQ2.5/DQ8X
HO-1	-413 A>T	AT
IL-6R	Asp358Ala A>C	AC
MMP1	-1607 1G/2G	1G/2G
MTRR	66 A>G	AG
PAI	4G/5G	4G/5G
SLCO1B1	Val174Ala T>C	TC
VDR	Bsm1 G>A	GA
VEGF	-634 G>C	GC

MEDIUM		
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ACE	Ins/Del	ID
COMT	Val158Met G>A	GA
CRP	2147 G>A	GA
CYP2D6	*1/*3/*10	*1/*10
MNSOD	Val16Ala T>C	TC
NBPF3	T>C	CC
NQO1	Pro187Ser C>T	CT
PPARA	89204 G>C	GG
SIRT1	994 T>C	TT
TAS2R38	Ala262Val C>T	TT

Gene	Variant	Result
HIGH		

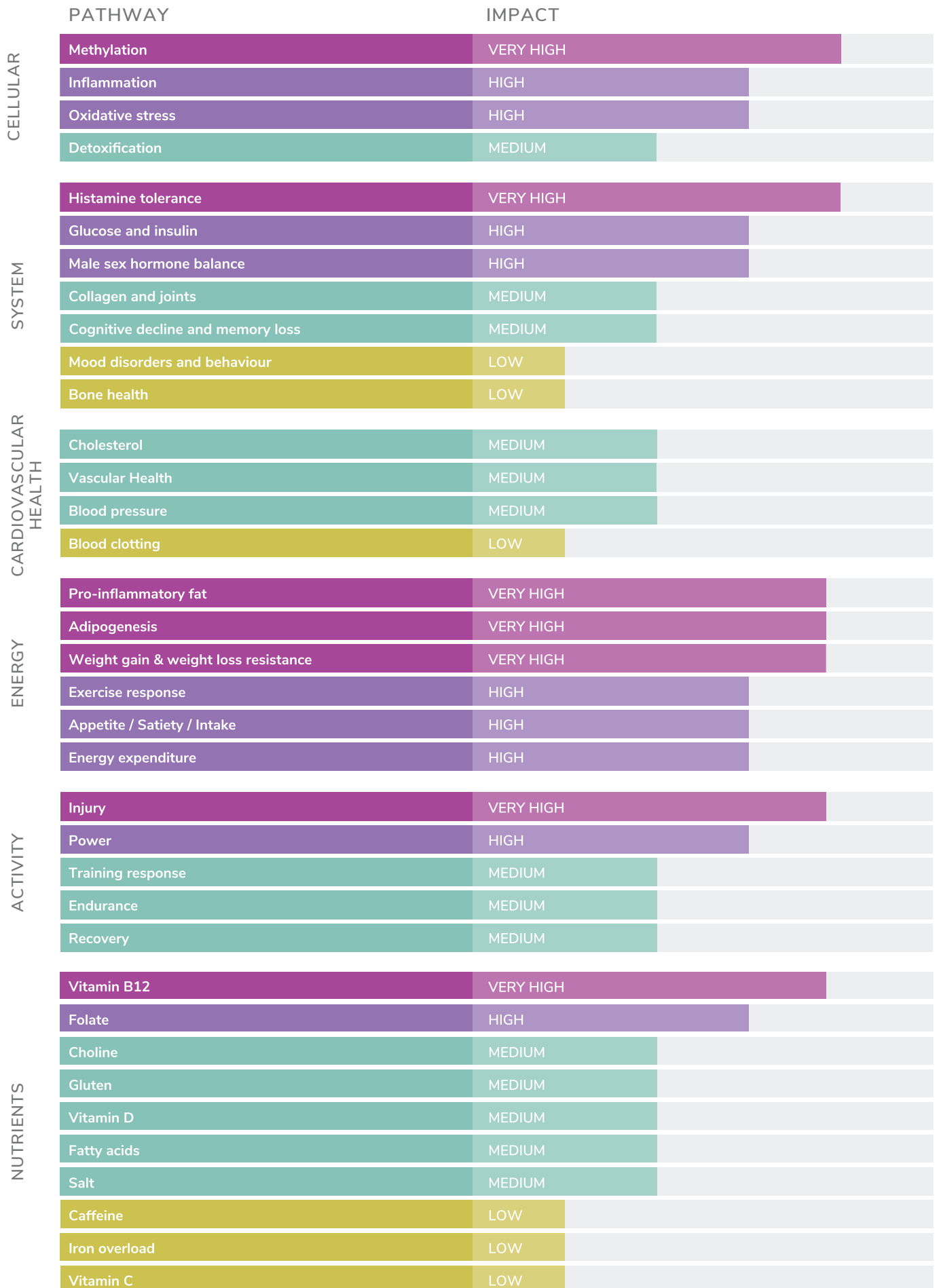
ACE2	7132 T>C	TT
ACVR1B	A>G	AA
ADIPOQ	-11391 G>A	GG
CETP	279 G>A	GG
CKM	NcoI T>C	CC
CYP1B1	Leu432Val C>G	CC
DAO	C>T	TT
FTO	C>T	TT
FTO	83401 C>A	AA
FUT2	Gly258Ser G>A	GA
GABRA2	Lys132Lys A>G	AG
GSTP1	Ala114Val C>T	CT
HIF1A	Pro582Ser C>T	CC
HNMT	939 A>G	AA
IL-6	-174 G>C	GG
IRS1	C>T	CC
LEPR	Lys109Arg A>G	AA
LPL	Ser474Ter C>G	CC
MTHFR	1298 A>C	CC
NAT2	R/I/S	Slow
PLIN	11482 G>A	AA
PPARG	Pro12Ala C>G	CC

VERY HIGH		
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DAO	His645Asp C>G	GG
FTO	87653 T>A	AA
GSTP1	Ile105Val A>G	GG
NOS3	-786 T>C	TT
★ PEMT	-744 G>C	CC
PPARGC1A	Gly482Ser G>A	GA
★ TCN2	776 C>G	GG
★ TNFA	-308 G>A	AA

PATHWAY-BASED RESULTS

Mike Lient



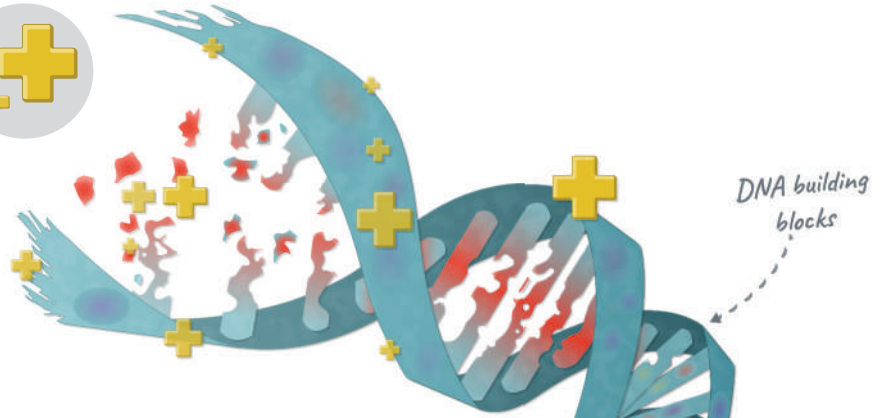
CELLULAR OVERVIEW

We are the sum of our cells, and we are only as healthy as they are. Every cell in your body functions independently - like a small apartment or office space inside a high-rise building - each unit takes care of its own day-to-day maintenance, but ultimately contributes to the overall success and functionality of the building as a whole. Similarly, every cell in your body has its own mechanisms in place to clean and protect it, to maintain health for the whole body and all its organs.

1

METHYLATION VERY HIGH

Methylation is a biochemical process involved in the production, repair and behavior of genes. Your gene results indicate that these processes may be highly impacted and require daily intake of foods rich in B-Vitamins, Choline and Folate.



2

INFLAMMATION HIGH

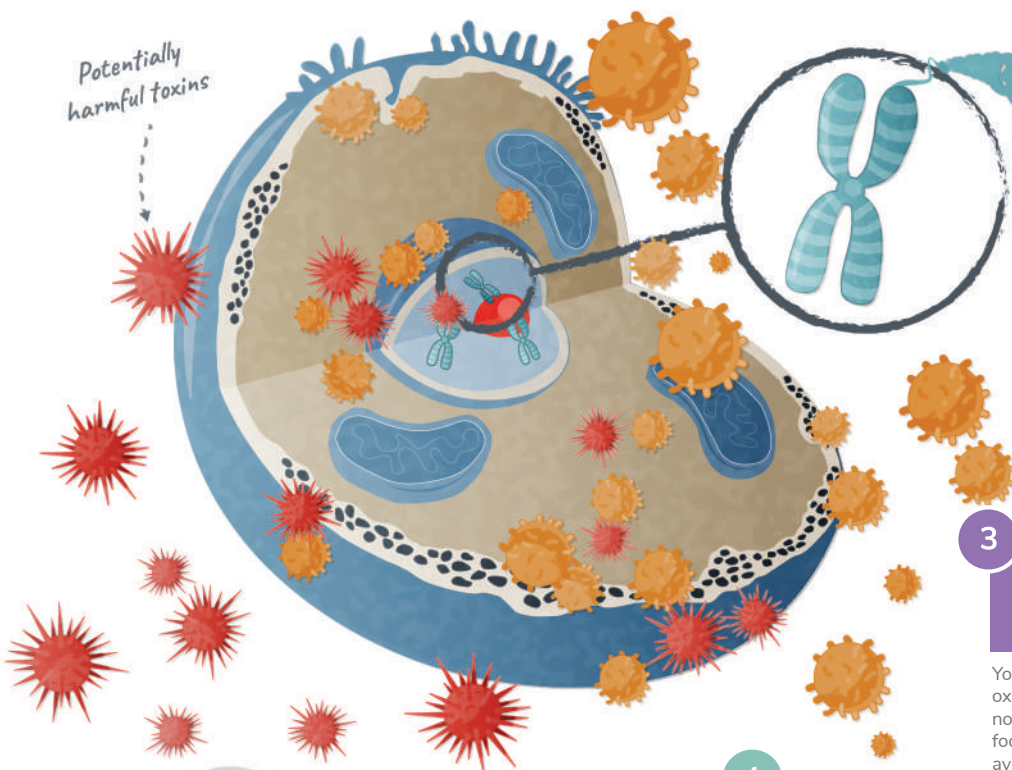
★ TNFA AA

A daily intake of polyphenols, avoidance of processed foods, and including lifestyle behaviors like intermittent fasting, can assist in the management of your moderately elevated inflammatory potential, as suggested by your genes.



Inflammatory markers

Potentially harmful toxins



Destructive oxidisers



3

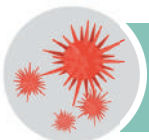
OXIDATIVE STRESS HIGH

Your gene results suggest a limited ability to balance oxidative stress damage caused by toxin byproducts from normal biologic function and aging. Eat a variety of plant foods that supply antioxidants and minerals, and avoid pollutants.

4

DETOXIFICATION MEDIUM

Your genetic results indicate that you have a mildly reduced ability to neutralize and remove toxins. Support detoxification processes using food, supplements & lifestyle interventions. Reduce toxin exposure from your diet and environment.



SYSTEMS & CARDIOVASCULAR OVERVIEW

Inside your body at any given moment are several highly sophisticated systems, operating at the same time to keep you alive, healthy and running smoothly. Think of the network inside you as being similar to a complex underground railroad system below a big city, where multiple separate but interconnected parts are meticulously being organized to keep everything on track, on schedule, and safe. If these orderly systems stopped working properly and began rail-crossing, there'd quickly be widespread chaos, delays, and eventually a complete stand-still.

6

MOOD DISORDERS & BEHAVIOR LOW

Genes influence the creation and balance of chemicals in the brain necessary to manage mood, anxiety, depression and related behaviors. Genetically, you are not susceptible to an imbalance in these brain chemicals.

5

COGNITIVE DECLINE & MEMORY LOSS MEDIUM

Your genetic results show that you may be inclined to lose some flexibility in the brain; important for learning, processing, remembering and storing information. A healthy diet, regular exercise and brain games are advised.

1

HISTAMINE OVERLOAD VERY HIGH

Histamine is produced during immune processes, allergen removal, and in response to injury and toxins. Your gene results indicate that you may be highly prone to histamine overload. Avoid high histamine foods if symptoms are experienced.

4

FEMALE SEX HORMONE BALANCE MEDIUM

Genetically, you may be less efficient at balancing the hormones required for male related bodily processes. Reduce exposure to environmental toxins and include regular servings of cruciferous vegetables (broccoli, cauliflower etc.).

2

GLUCOSE & INSULIN HIGH

Glucose and insulin production need to be in balance to prevent damage to cells, systems and organs. Eat quality proteins, plant fats, and unrefined carbohydrate to support your genetic potential for blood sugar dysregulation.

No BPA
in your H2O



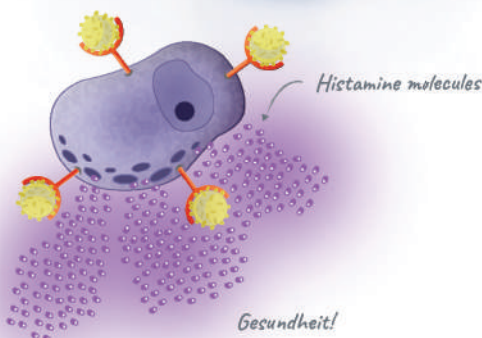
Detoxification

Glucose



Insulin

Easy does it



Histamine molecules

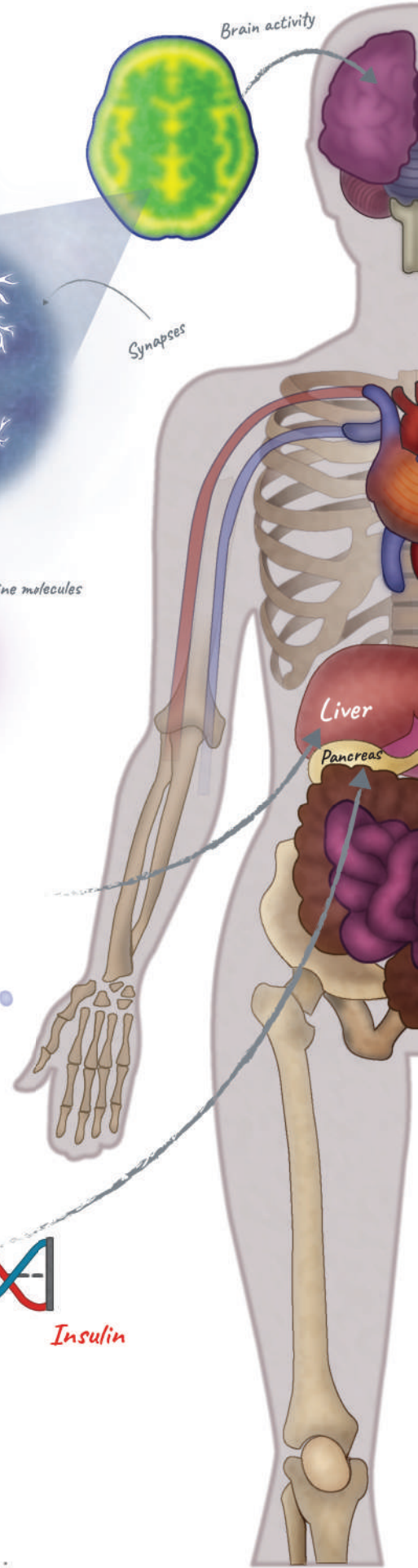
Gesundheit!

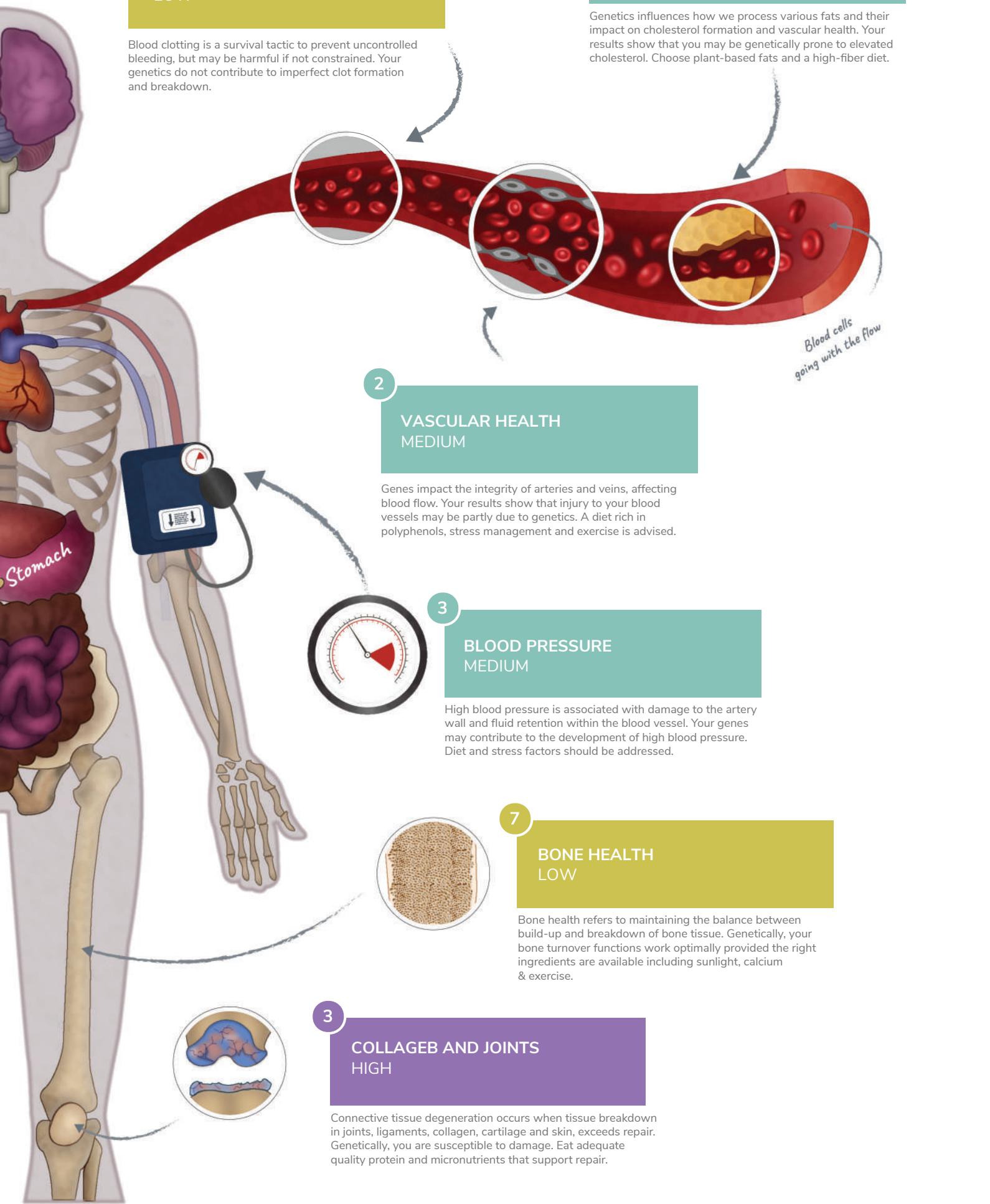
Synapses

Brain activity

Liver

Pancreas





4
BLOOD CLOTTING
LOW

Blood clotting is a survival tactic to prevent uncontrolled bleeding, but may be harmful if not constrained. Your genetics do not contribute to imperfect clot formation and breakdown.

1
CHOLESTEROL
MEDIUM

Genetics influences how we process various fats and their impact on cholesterol formation and vascular health. Your results show that you may be genetically prone to elevated cholesterol. Choose plant-based fats and a high-fiber diet.

2
VASCULAR HEALTH
MEDIUM

Genes impact the integrity of arteries and veins, affecting blood flow. Your results show that injury to your blood vessels may be partly due to genetics. A diet rich in polyphenols, stress management and exercise is advised.

3
BLOOD PRESSURE
MEDIUM

High blood pressure is associated with damage to the artery wall and fluid retention within the blood vessel. Your genes may contribute to the development of high blood pressure. Diet and stress factors should be addressed.

7
BONE HEALTH
LOW

Bone health refers to maintaining the balance between build-up and breakdown of bone tissue. Genetically, your bone turnover functions work optimally provided the right ingredients are available including sunlight, calcium & exercise.

3
COLLAGEN AND JOINTS
HIGH

Connective tissue degeneration occurs when tissue breakdown in joints, ligaments, collagen, cartilage and skin, exceeds repair. Genetically, you are susceptible to damage. Eat adequate quality protein and micronutrients that support repair.

ENERGY OVERVIEW

Glucose is our main fuel source and what we make energy from. How we extract, absorb, burn, distribute, store and waste this currency varies between individuals, partly because of genetic variation. People respond very differently to calories, exercise, fasting, fatigue, etc. Hunger is also experienced very personally and with great variability. Knowing how you're hard-wired to handle fat, food, and fitness can save you a lot of frustration and, well... energy. These insights can be a powerful tool that enables you to work with your body, not against it, to finally reach your health goals.



What does it take to get you feeling full?

5

APPETITE/SATIETY/INTAKE HIGH

We all experience appetite, hunger, and fullness differently. Your genetics may influence your eating patterns and food choices. Structure meals, eat protein and fiber regularly, and practice mindful and intuitive eating.

1

PRO-INFLAMMATORY FAT VERY HIGH

Fat cells have the potential to become inflamed, inhibiting the release of energy from fat stores. Your genes will certainly contribute to inflammation. Include anti-inflammatory foods and avoid toxins, stress, and food additives.

Fat Cells
Some people have more and bigger fat cells

Energy out

Inflammatory markers stick to excess fat

Calories in

2

ADIPOGENESIS VERY HIGH

The process by which you store fat and release energy impacts your fat loss ability. Your results suggest that you are likely resistant in releasing fat from stores. Intermittent fasting and daily exercise will support this process.

6

ENERGY EXPENDITURE HIGH

Energy is needed for important functions such as breathing, digestion and activity. Your results indicate that your genes will likely affect the efficiency of your metabolism. Choose nutrient-dense foods and regular, intensive exercise.

How many calories do you burn each day

4

EXERCISE RESPONSE HIGH

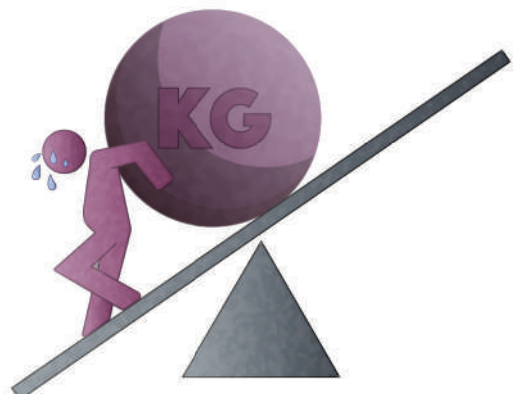
The ability to mobilize and release stored energy during exercise varies. Genetically, you may be inefficient at releasing energy in response to activity. A nutrient-rich diet, regular exercise, and quality sleep will help manage weight.

How effective is exercise?

3

WEIGHT GAIN AND WEIGHT LOSS RESISTANCE VERY HIGH

The ability to maintain a healthy body weight varies by person. Your results suggest that your genes will strongly impact your ability to manage your weight. Set realistic goals, use cognitive behavioral therapy and mindfulness to assist.



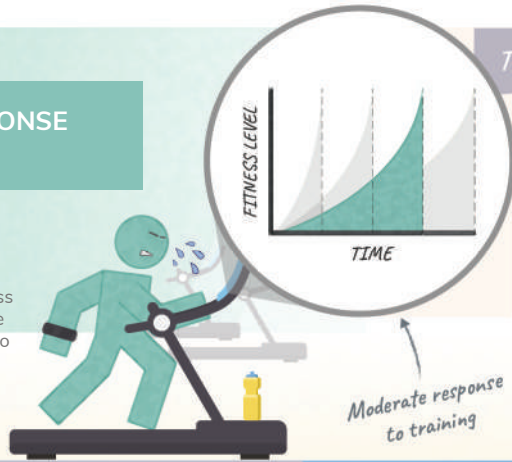
ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

Your activity infographic provides insights into how your body responds to training. Understanding the best training strategy for your body, helps you train optimally while avoiding injury. Your potential for endurance and power-based sports performance provides insights to optimize and personalize your training program. Finally, knowing how your body recovers helps you train optimally and achieve your fitness goals in a sustainable way.

3

TRAINING RESPONSE MEDIUM

Your gene results suggest you are likely to have a medium training response following exercise. You will likely have an average fitness gains in VO2 max, leading to better sports performance.



TRAINING FOR THE RACE

Invest in strength, balance and range of motion exercises to prevent injuries



1

INJURY VERY HIGH

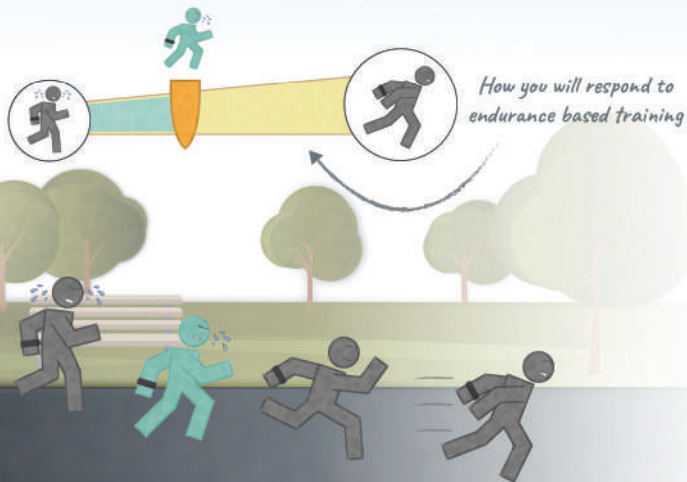
Your results suggest a very high risk for soft tissue injury. Regularly include movements that improve range of motion, strength and balance. Consult with an exercise specialist to assess injury risk and discuss preventative activities.

COMPETING IN THE RACE

4

ENDURANCE MEDIUM

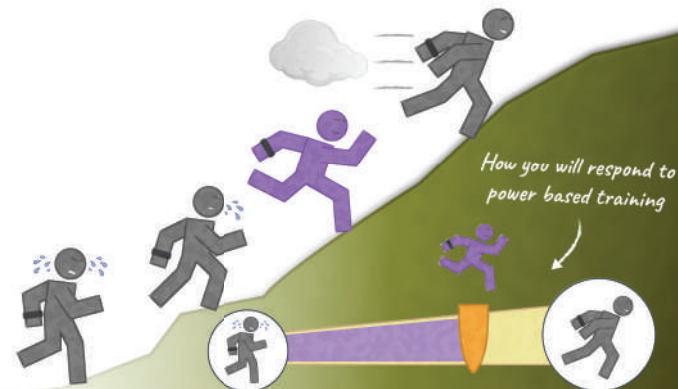
Your gene results suggest moderate endurance potential. Your endurance levels and overall health will improve with regular aerobic exercise. Gradually increase both frequency and duration of your aerobic training sessions.



2

POWER HIGH

Your results suggest that with the right training program you will achieve high performance levels in power-based sports. Regularly include high intensity interval sessions requiring muscular force and speed, and increase load gradually.

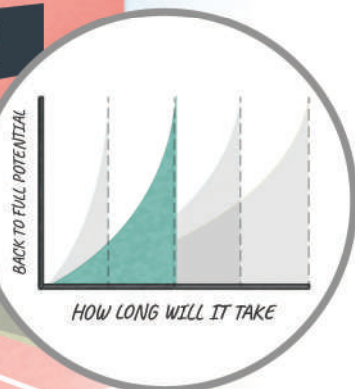


AFTER THE RACE

5

RECOVERY MEDIUM

Your results suggest you may need some support to achieve adequate recovery between exercise sessions. Plan for active recovery sessions or a full day rest, and ensure quality sleep and nutrient-dense nutrition to enhance recovery times.



Low intensity activities helps with recovery



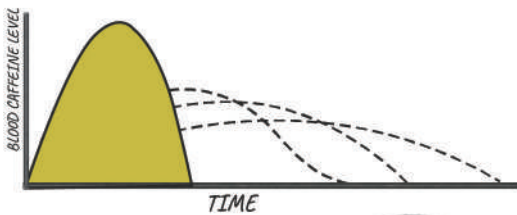
NUTRIENT OVERVIEW

The vitamins, minerals and compounds we find in food are integral to keeping our body's processes working optimally. They keep our cells robust, efficient and healthy, they support the work of our genes, and they help transport oxygen to the tissues. Making the best choices means understanding how much we need of these nutrients and which foods we should choose; it also gives us insights into how we respond to certain nutrients.

8

CAFFEINE LOW

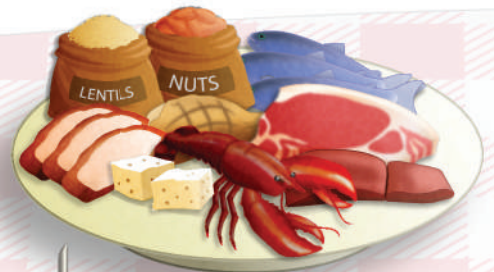
The efficiency with which we process caffeine varies by person; affecting our sleep, detoxification, alertness and sports performance. As a fast metabolizer, you do not need to limit your caffeine consumption.



9

IRON OVERLOAD LOW

Excessive iron accumulation in the body can damage organs and precipitate disease conditions such as cancer, irregular heartbeat, and liver cirrhosis. Genetic variants associated with iron overload were not detected.



6

FATTY ACIDS MEDIUM

Fatty acids, the building blocks of dietary fat, play many important roles in the body including cell membrane structure and function. Your genetic results suggest you should include adequate omega-3 intake to optimize fatty acid processes.

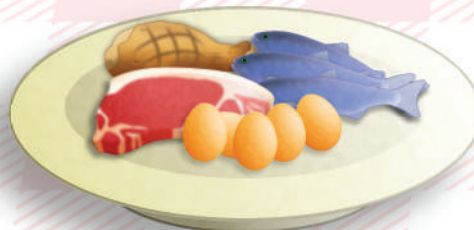


3

CHOLINE MEDIUM

★ PENT CC

Choline regulates memory, mood, DNA building; and plays a valuable role in pregnancy. Your results are associated with a mildly reduced synthesis and availability of choline. Intake of quality animal protein is key; supplement if needed.



2

FOLATE HIGH

Genetically, you may have a reduced ability to optimally use dietary folate. Folate works with other B vitamins to build tissues, maintain brain chemicals, and ensure DNA health. Eat dark green leafy vegetables and beans daily.



4

GLUTEN MEDIUM

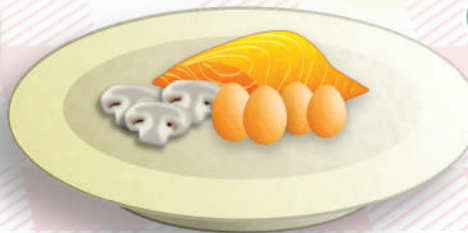
Your genetic results indicate that you have a mild potential for the development of celiac disease, a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition associated with gluten. Investigate further to confirm if gluten avoidance is necessary.



5

VITAMIN D MEDIUM

Vitamin D is a vital nutrient involved in many biochemical pathways; essential for heart, bone and neurological health. Your results show that you need to ensure sufficient vitamin D intake and production to function optimally.



7

SALT MEDIUM

Salt has the potential to raise blood pressure, but genetics influences the extent to which this may happen. Your genetic results show you may benefit from moderate salt restriction to manage or prevent high blood pressure.



10

VITAMIN C LOW

Although vitamin C activity is not affected by your genes, it is an important nutrient for the maintenance of connective tissue, immune health and the removal of toxins. Ensure foods rich in vitamin C are included in your diet.

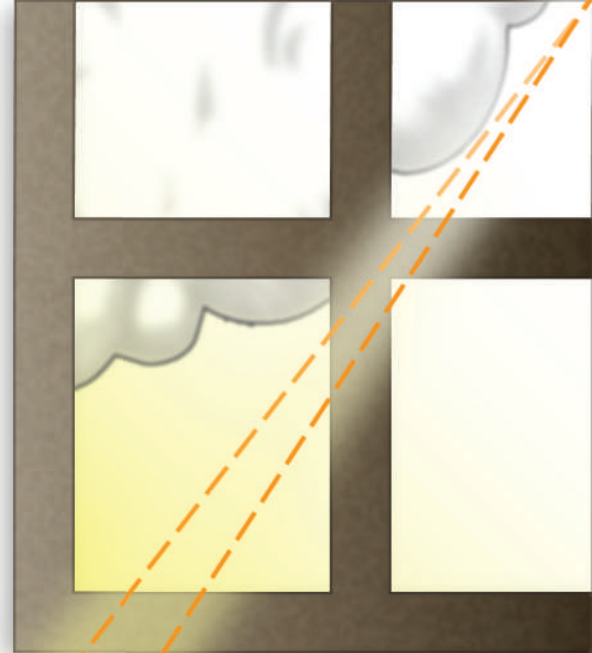


1

VITAMIN B12 VERY HIGH

★ TCN2 GG

Vitamin B12 is an essential nutrient for both brain and blood cells, as well as for the making of DNA. Genetically, you may have a markedly reduced ability to transport B12 to cells making animal protein foods or a B12 supplement necessary.



CLOSING

Practitioner-Driven Personalization

Whether you want to focus on personal well-being, manage your weight, prevent chronic illness, or up your athletic abilities, your 3X4 Blueprint will help you get there. But no passage to greatness was ever really done alone, which is why your practitioner will walk the journey with you.

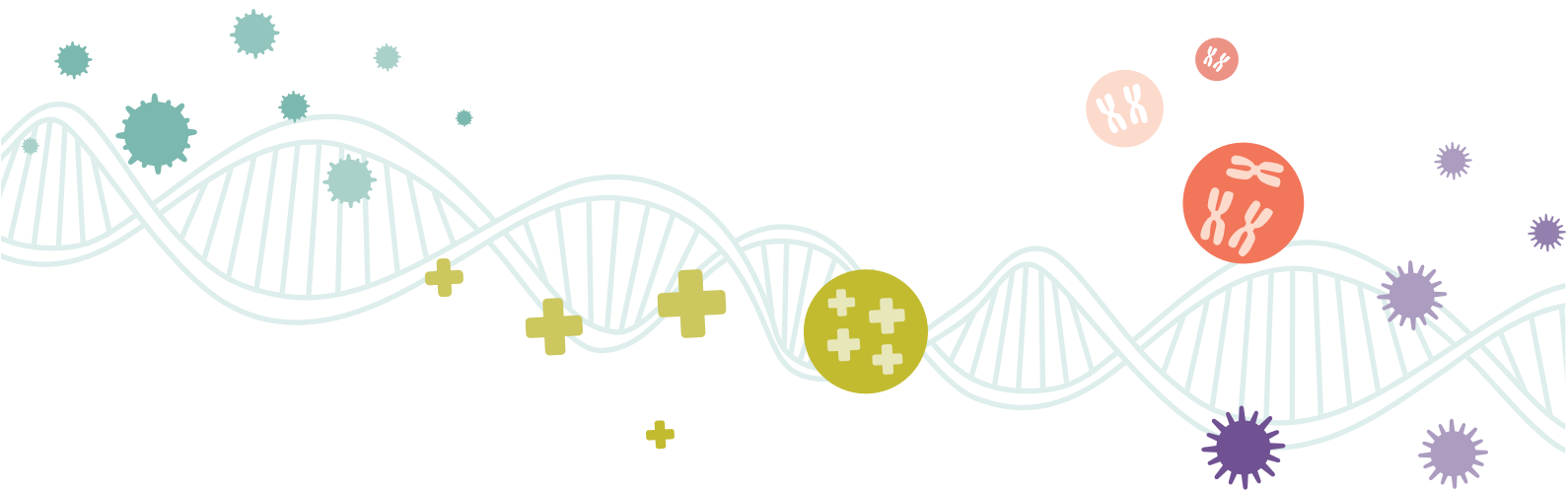
Your full story has yet to be unlocked. Placing the answers that lie within your 3X4 Blueprint into context, your practitioner will use these rich genetic insights to build a complete picture of who you are, resulting in practical and personalized recommendations that guide you towards incremental and sustainable health.

The first steps towards the future you

Having read your personalized 3X4 story, we hope you've been able to uncover exciting insights about yourself or find the answer to questions you've often wondered about but were never quite sure how to resolve.

But this is only the beginning of your journey.

By choosing 3X4, we're confident that you've made the right choice and investment into the future of your health. We encourage you to enjoy and embrace these first steps as you embark on your journey towards making health a daily choice.



THE GLOSSARY



ADIPOGENESIS | VERY HIGH

ENERGY

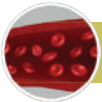
The formation, storage, and release of fat cells are affected by variability in our genes. These gene variations may be partly responsible for why some people find it easy to gain or lose weight compared to others, even though their diet and lifestyles are similar. How our fat cells release energy is 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 | LOW

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 | MEDIUM

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 | LOW

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.

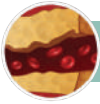


CAFFEINE | LOW

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 clearance of caffeine can vary to up to 40-fold between individuals, a genetically-determined ability. Certain gene variants confer a higher sensitivity to caffeine and are associated with slower metabolism of caffeine.

THE GLOSSARY



CHOLESTEROL | MEDIUM

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

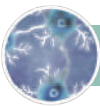
Cholesterol metabolism refers to processes that determine the distribution of lipids in the body. Fats bind to proteins that transport them in the bloodstream between organs. Different forms of fat particles have important roles to play as part of cell membrane structures and as precursors for hormones. 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

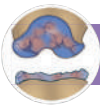
Choline is a vitamin that plays an important role in the building of cell membranes. It is a key nutrient for a healthy pregnancy, mood regulation, memory and making new DNA. It is also involved in fat transport and supports methylation. Certain genes may affect the availability of choline, increasing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



COGNITIVE DECLINE & MEMORY LOSS | MEDIUM

SYSTEMS

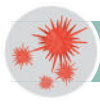
The brain is the control center of the body and keeping it healthy is crucial for overall mental and physical health. Apart from regulating all hormones and other biological processes, the brain is also responsible for cognitive function, including attention, focus, learning capacity, and memory. Brain 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.



COLLAGEN AND JOINTS | 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 activities where muscles are exercised at lower intensities for prolonged periods of time. 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. Endurance levels will improve when you follow a program that gradually increases your training load (duration, frequency and intensity). Numerous health benefits can be achieved at lower intensities of exercise.

THE GLOSSARY



ENERGY EXPENDITURE | 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.



EXERCISE RESPONSE | 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 | MEDIUM

NUTRIENTS

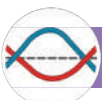
Fatty acids are the building blocks of fats and perform many important functions in the body. They are the base for cell membranes, help make hormones, are involved in inflammation, brain function and the immune system. Different dietary fats impact the body in different ways and our genes impact how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



FOLATE | HIGH

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 disease. The way insulin and glucose do their job is determined by certain genes as well as by our weight, diet, and lifestyle choices.

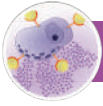


GLUTEN | MEDIUM

NUTRIENTS

Celiac disease occurs when there is an immune reaction to gluten which is the protein found in wheat, barley and rye. In these cases, gluten can cause inflammation in the gut which damages the gut wall and leads 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.

THE GLOSSARY



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.



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

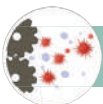
Injuries are caused by many internal and external factors. A torn tissue or chronic overuse of muscles, tendons or ligaments does not affect everyone in the same way, or necessarily result in injury. The combination of your body's make-up and genetics contribute to the development of injuries. Knowing 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 heartbeat and liver cirrhosis.



MALE SEX HORMONE BALANCE | MEDIUM

SYSTEMS

Hormones are chemical messengers produced by our glands. They instruct organs and systems in the body how to function. The main male hormones are known as androgens which includes 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. Genes, as well as diet and lifestyle factors, regulate the activation and breakdown of these hormones.

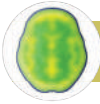


METHYLATION | VERY HIGH

CELLULAR

Methylation is the biochemical process of repairing and making new DNA, making sure every cell is functioning optimally. Methylation is not just responsible for how we repair DNA, 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 biochemical 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 DISORDERS & BEHAVIOR | LOW

SYSTEMS

It is normal for our moods to change depending on the situation, but when a person's emotional state leads to changes in behavior that affect their 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 | HIGH

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

Power refers to activities where muscles are exercised at higher intensities for shorter periods of time. It is the product of force and the speed at which the action is performed. Power is important for athletic performance, and genetics play a significant role in how a person's power capacity can improve following a strength and power-based training program. Many daily activities are enhanced by adequate power capacity. It becomes even more important to continue with strength and power-based exercises as you age and muscle mass decreases.



PRO-INFLAMMATORY FAT | VERY 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 | MEDIUM

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.

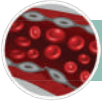
THE GLOSSARY



TRAINING RESPONSE | MEDIUM

ACTIVITY

Your genetics plays a significant role in influencing your baseline fitness level, as well as your response to aerobic training. Your fitness levels and training response can be measured as VO2 max, which is the maximum amount of oxygen you can use during intense exercise. The higher your VO2 max, the fitter you are. Being fitter reduces your risk of cardiovascular disease and improves quality of life. High VO2 max levels are associated with 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 | VERY HIGH

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 AND 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

Mike Lient

You will notice that some of the genes have a star ★ next to them. Based on your individual results, these genes have been identified as having a bigger impact on your pathways and individual health. It's important that you and your practitioner are aware of them, as they need to be considered along with your existing diet, lifestyle and medical history in creating your personalized 3X4 plan.

CELLULAR

METHYLATION	1	INFLAMMATION	2	OXIDATIVE STRESS	3	DETOXIFICATION	4
MTHFR 1298 A>C	CC	★ TNFA -308 G>A	AA	PPARGC1A Gly482Ser G>A	GA	GSTP1 Ala114Val C>T	CT
PEMT -744 G>C	CC	DAO His645Asp C>G	GG	GSTP1 Ile105Val A>G	GG	GSTP1 Ile105Val A>G	GG
COMT Val158Met G>A	GA	IL-1 +/-	+	TNFA -308 G>A	AA	NAT2 R/I/S	Slow
MTRR 66 A>G	AG	CRP 2147 G>A	GA	MNSOD Val16Ala T>C	TC	COMT Val158Met G>A	GA
NBPF3 T>C	CC	CYP1B1 Leu432Val C>G	CC	NQO1 Pro187Ser C>T	CT	CYP1B1 Leu432Val C>G	CC
TCN2 776 C>G	GG	FUT2 Gly258Ser G>A	GA	PPARG Pro12Ala C>G	CC	CYP2D6 *1/*3/*10	*1/*10
CBS 699 C>T	CT	IL-6R Asp358Ala A>C	AC	GPX1 Pro198Leu C>T	CT	NQO1 Pro187Ser C>T	CT
NQO1 Pro187Ser C>T	CT	SIRT1 994 T>C	TT	HO-1 -413 A>T	AT	SLCO1B1 Val174Ala T>C	TC
MTHFD1 1958 G>A	GG	FADS1 592 G>T	GT	APOE E2/E3/E4	E2/E3	EPHX1 Tyr113His T>C	TC
MTHFR 677 C>T	CC	HLA DQ 2.2/2.5/8	DQ2.5/DQ8X	CAT -262 C>T	CC	MNSOD Val16Ala T>C	TC
MTR 2756 A>G	AA	HO-1 -413 A>T	AT	ALDH2 Glu504Lys G>A	GG	CYP1B1 Asn453Ser A>G	GG
OGG1 Ser326Cys C>G	CG	MNSOD Val16Ala T>C	TC	GSTO2 Asn142Asp A>G	AA	CYP2C19 *1/*2/*17	*1/*17
		PAI 4G/5G	4G/5G	HFE C282Y/H63D	CC/HH	ALDH2 Glu504Lys G>A	GG
		APOE E2/E3/E4	E2/E3	OGG1 Ser326Cys C>G	CG	CYP17A1 34 T>C	TT
		CYP1A1 Ile462Val A>G	AA	PON1 Gln192Arg A>G	AA	CYP1A1 Ile462Val A>G	AA
		FOXO3 G>T	GT	UCP1 -3826 A>G	AA	CYP1A2 -163 A>C	AA
		FUT2 Trp153Ter G>A	GA	UCP2 -866 G>A	GG	CYP2C9 Arg144Cys C>T	CC
		HNMT Thr105Ile C>T	CC	UCP3 -55 C>T	CC	CYP2C9 Ile359Leu A>C	AA
		IL-6 -174 G>C	GG			CYP3A4 -392 A>G	AA
		PPARA 89204 G>C	GG			GSTO2 Asn142Asp A>G	AA
		TIMP4 -55 T>C	CC			MTHFR 677 C>T	CC
		TNFA -238 G>A	GG			NAT1 Arg187Gln G>A	GG
						PON1 Gln192Arg A>G	AA

GENES BY PATHWAY

Mike Lient

SYSTEMS

HISTAMINE OVERLOAD 1	GLUCOSE & INSULIN 2	COLLAGEN AND JOINTS 3	MALE SEX HORMONE BALANCE 4
DAO C>T	FTO 87653 T>A	COL5A1 BstUI C>T	COMT Val158Met G>A
DAO His645Asp C>G	IRS1 C>T	GDF5 5'UTR C>T	GSTP1 Ile105Val A>G
HNMT 939 A>G	PPARG Pro12Ala C>G	MMP1 -1607 1G/2G	NQO1 Pro187Ser C>T
HNMT Thr105Ile C>T	PPARGC1A Gly482Ser G>A	COL1A1 1546 G>T	EPHX1 Tyr113His T>C
	ADIPOQ -11391 G>A		MNSOD Val16Ala T>C
	TNFA -308 G>A		CYP17A1 34 T>C
	ADRB2 Arg16Gly A>G		CYP1A1 Ile462Val A>G
	ADRB2 Gln27Glu C>G		CYP1B1 Leu432Val C>G
	CETP Taq1B G>A		CYP3A4 -392 A>G
	FABP2 Ala54Thr G>A		MTHFR 677 C>T
	ADIPOQ -395 G>A		
	APOA2 -492 T>C		
	DIO2 Thr92Ala T>C		
	FOXO1 A>G		
	FOXO3 G>T		
	PPARA 89204 G>C		
	SLC2A2 Thr110Ile C>T		
	TCF7L2 IVS3 C>T		
	UCP2 -866 G>A		

MOOD DISORDERS & BEHAVIOUR

GENES BY PATHWAY

Mike Lient

SYSTEMS

COGNITIVE DECLINE & MEMORY LOSS	5	MOOD DISORDERS & BEHAVIOR	6	BONE HEALTH	7
COMT Val158Met G>A	GA	GABRA2 Lys132Lys A>G	AG	CYP2R1 A>G	AG
MTHFR 1298 A>C	CC	COMT Val158Met G>A	GA	VDR Bsm1 G>A	GA
NQO1 Pro187Ser C>T	CT	MTHFR 1298 A>C	CC	GDF5 5'UTR C>T	CT
IL-6R Asp358Ala A>C	AC	CHRNA5 Asp398Asn G>A	GA	TIMP4 -55 T>C	CC
MNSOD Val16Ala T>C	TC	AKT1 G1172+23A T>C	TC	COL1A1 1546 G>T	GG
APOE E2/E3/E4	E2/E3	CHRNA5 C>T	CT	DIO2 Thr92Ala T>C	TT
BDNF Val66Met G>A	GG	DRD4 -521 C>T	CT	VDR Taq1 T>C	TC
MTHFR 677 C>T	CC	ANK3 318473 C>T	CC		
MTR 2756 A>G	AA	ANK3 A>G	AA		
		BDNF Val66Met G>A	GG		
		CACNA1C G>A	GG		
		DRD1 -48 G>A	AA		
		DRD1 -94 G>A	GG		
		DRD2 Taq1A C>T	CC		
		DRD3 Ser9Gly T>C	TT		
		FAAH Pro129Thr C>A	CC		
		HTR1A -1019 C>G	CC		
		MTHFR 677 C>T	CC		
		MTR 2756 A>G	AA		
		OPRM1 Asn40Asp A>G	AA		
		OXTR A>G	GG		

GENES BY PATHWAY

Mike Lient

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

CHOLESTEROL	1	VASCULAR HEALTH	2	BLOOD PRESSURE	3	BLOOD CLOTTING	4
CETP 279 G>A	GG	LPL Ser474Ter C>G	CC	ACE2 7132 T>C	TT	PAI 4G/5G	4G/5G
LPL Ser474Ter C>G	CC	MTHFR 1298 A>C	CC	AGT Met235Thr A>G	AG	F2 20210 G>A	GG
IL-6 -174 G>C	GG	CETP Taq1B G>A	GA	ACE Ins/Del	ID	F5 Arg506Gln G>A	GG
CETP Taq1B G>A	GA	PAI 4G/5G	4G/5G	ACE2 A>G	AA		
FABP2 Ala54Thr G>A	GA	AGT Met235Thr A>G	AG	ALDH2 Glu504Lys G>A	GG		
APOE E2/E3/E4	E2/E3	CRP 2147 G>A	GA				
APOA5 C>A	CC	HO-1 -413 A>T	AT				
APOA5 -1131 T>C	TT	VEGF -634 G>C	GC				
APOC3 3175 C>G	CC	ACE Ins/Del	ID				
TNFA -238 G>A	GG	ALDH2 Glu504Lys G>A	GG				
		APOA5 -1131 T>C	TT				
		APOE E2/E3/E4	E2/E3				
		F2 20210 G>A	GG				
		F5 Arg506Gln G>A	GG				
		IL-6 -174 G>C	GG				
		MTHFR 677 C>T	CC				
		OGG1 Ser326Cys C>G	CG				
		PPARA 89204 G>C	GG				

GENES BY PATHWAY

Mike Lient

ENERGY

PRO-INFLAMMATORY FAT	1	ADIPOGENESIS	2	WEIGHT GAIN AND WEIGHT LOSS RESISTANCE	3
IL-1 +/-	+	PLIN 11482 G>A	AA	ADIPOQ -11391 G>A	GG
TNFA -308 G>A	AA	PPARGC1A Gly482Ser G>A	GA	FTO 83401 C>A	AA
ADIPOQ -11391 G>A	GG	ADRB2 Arg16Gly A>G	AG	FTO 87653 T>A	AA
CRP 2147 G>A	GA	ADRB2 Gln27Glu C>G	CG	FTO C>T	TT
IL-6R Asp358Ala A>C	AC	ADRB3 Trp64Arg T>C	TC	LEPR Lys109Arg A>G	AA
ADIPOQ -395 G>A	GG	FABP2 Ala54Thr G>A	GA	PLIN 11482 G>A	AA
IL-6 -174 G>C	GG	MMP2 Gly226Gly G>C	GG	ADRB3 Trp64Arg T>C	TC
TNFA -238 G>A	GG	PPARG Pro12Ala C>G	CC	ADRB2 Arg16Gly A>G	AG
				ADRB2 Gln27Glu C>G	CG
				CLOCK 3111 T>C	TC
				FABP2 Ala54Thr G>A	GA
				LEPR Lys656Asn G>C	GG
				ADIPOQ -395 G>A	GG
				APOA2 -492 T>C	TC
				APOA5 -1131 T>C	TT
				LEPR Gln223Arg A>G	AA
				MC4R T>C	TT
				MMP2 Gly226Gly G>C	GG
				PPARG Pro12Ala C>G	CC
				TCF7L2 IVS3 C>T	CC
				UCP1 -3826 A>G	AA
				UCP2 -866 G>A	GG
				UCP3 -55 C>T	CC

GENES BY PATHWAY

Mike Lient

ENERGY

EXERCISE RESPONSE	4	APPETITE/SATIETY/INTAKE	5	ENERGY EXPENDITURE	6
FTO 87653 T>A	AA	FTO 83401 C>A	AA	FTO 87653 T>A	AA
LEPR Lys109Arg A>G	AA	FTO 87653 T>A	AA	PPARGC1A Gly482Ser G>A	GA
LEPR Lys656Asn G>C	GG	FTO C>T	TT	ADRB2 Arg16Gly A>G	AG
ADRB2 Arg16Gly A>G	AG	TAS2R38 Ala262Val C>T	TT	ADRB2 Gln27Glu C>G	CG
ADRB2 Gln27Glu C>G	CG	CLOCK 3111 T>C	TC	ADRB3 Trp64Arg T>C	TC
ADRB3 Trp64Arg T>C	TC	APOA2 -492 T>C	TC	CLOCK 3111 T>C	TC
CLOCK 3111 T>C	TC	DRD2 TaqIA C>T	CC	LEPR Gln223Arg A>G	AA
LEPR Gln223Arg A>G	AA	FAAH Pro129Thr C>A	CC	LEPR Lys109Arg A>G	AA
MC4R T>C	TT	LEPR Gln223Arg A>G	AA	LEPR Lys656Asn G>C	GG
		LEPR Lys109Arg A>G	AA	MC4R T>C	TT
		LEPR Lys656Asn G>C	GG	UCP1 -3826 A>G	AA
		MC4R T>C	TT	UCP2 -866 G>A	GG
		SLC2A2 Thr110Ile C>T	CC	UCP3 -55 C>T	CC

GENES BY PATHWAY

Mike Lient

ACTIVITY

INJURY	1	POWER	2	TRAINING RESPONSE	3
TNFA -308 G>A	AA	CKM NcoI T>C	CC	CAT -262 C>T	CC
COL5A1 BstUI C>T	CT	IL-6 -174 G>C	GG	HIF1A Pro582Ser C>T	CC
GDF5 5'UTR C>T	CT	NOS3 -786 T>C	TT	ACSL1 T>C	TC
COL1A1 1546 G>T	GG	ACVR1B A>G	AA	AMPD1 133 C>T	CT
		ACE Ins/Del	ID	VEGF -634 G>C	GC
		ACTN3 577 R/X	RX	ACE Ins/Del	ID
		ADRB2 Arg16Gly A>G	AG	CKM NcoI T>C	CC
		ADRB2 Gln27Glu C>G	CG		
		AGT Met235Thr A>G	AG		
		AMPD1 133 C>T	CT		
		HIF1A Pro582Ser C>T	CC		
		PPARGC1A Gly482Ser G>A	GA		
		VDR Bsm1 G>A	GA		
		VDR Taq1 T>C	TC		

ENDURANCE	4	RECOVERY	5
PPARA 89204 G>C	GG	TNFA -308 G>A	AA
ACE Ins/Del	ID	CRP 2147 G>A	GA
PPARGC1A Gly482Ser G>A	GA	IL-6R Asp358Ala A>C	AC
ADRB2 Arg16Gly A>G	AG	MNSOD Val16Ala T>C	TC
ADRB2 Gln27Glu C>G	CG	GPX1 Pro198Leu C>T	CT
VEGF -634 G>C	GC	CAT -262 C>T	CC
CKM NcoI T>C	CC	IL-1 +/-	+
NRF2 A>G	AA	IL-6 -174 G>C	GG
PPARD 294 T>C	TT		

GENES BY PATHWAY

Mike Lient

NUTRIENTS

VITAMIN B12	1	FOLATE	2	CHOLINE	3	GLUTEN	4
* TCN2 776 C>G FUT2 Gly258Ser G>A	GG GA	MTHFR 1298 A>C TCN2 776 C>G MTHFD1 1958 G>A MTHFR 677 C>T	CC GG GG CC	* PEMT -744 G>C BHMT Arg239Glu G>A MTHFD1 1958 G>A	CC GG GG	HLA DQ 2.2/2.5/8 DQ 2.5/DQ8X	

VITAMIN D	5	FATTY ACIDS	6	SALT	7
CYP2R1 A>G GC A>C VDR Bsm1 G>A VDR Taq1 T>C	AG AC GA TC	FADS1 592 G>T APOA2 -492 T>C	GT TC	ACE Ins/Del AGT Met235Thr A>G	ID AG

CAFFEINE	8	IRON OVERLOAD	9	VITAMIN C	10
COMT Val158Met G>A NAT2 R/S CYP1A2 -163 A>C	GA Slow AA	HFE C282Y/H63D	CC/HH	GSTO2 Asn142Asp A>G SLC23A1 790 G>A	AA GG

