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MY NUTRIGENOMICS REPORT

Client Name: Client DOB:		
Vial Number:		
Client Sex:		
Referring Account:		
Practice:		
Sample Received:		
Report Date:		
MGPTID#:		
OTES		

Admin Notes:			
Lab Notes:			



TABLE OF CONTENTS

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U4		пОЧ	v	\mathbf{I}	KEA	۱IJ	1013	REPU	/K I

- 05 | WHAT IS GENETICS & NUTRIGENOMICS
- 06 | ALLERGY AND SENSITIVITY (HISTAMINE & YOUR GENETICS)
- 07 | BLOOD SUGAR & CARDIOVASCULAR
- 08 | ELIMINATION | METHYLATION
- 09 | ENERGY | METABOLISM
- 10 | GI & DIGESTION
- 11 | NEUROLOGICAL & MOOD
- 12 | OXIDATIVE STRESS & INFLAMMATION
- 13 | VITAMINS & YOUR GENETICS
- 14-17 | YOUR GENETIC SUMMARY
- **18 | SUPPLEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**



HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

Congratulations, your Methylgenetic Nutrition results have arrived. You're one step closer to taking control of your health through customized recommendations based on your unique genetic signature.

This report was designed to help you understand the roles that your genes, nutrition, and lifestyle play as they work together to shape your overall health.

COLOR-CODING SYSTEM The color-coding system in your results tells you whether a specific genetic variation you carry warrants further action such as dietary, nutritional, or lifestyle interventions as well as the level of need from Green (no action required) to Yellow (may require action) to Red (action required). MAY REQUIRE ACTION ACTION REQUIRED

Before you review your results, let's go over some key words and their definitions and take a look at how the body's systems react to common genetic variations.



WHAT IS GENETICS AND NUTRIGENOMICS

Nutrigenomics

Nutrigenomics is the study of how nutrition interacts with an individual's genetic makeup to affect health and disease. Nutrigenomics tests are laboratory tests that analyze specific genetic variations, called single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), to provide personalized nutrition and lifestyle recommendations based on an individual's genetic profile.

GENE

A gene is a segment of DNA that contains the instructions for making specific proteins, which are essential for the structure, function and regulation of the body's cells, tissues and organs. They perform a vast array of functions, such as catalyzing metabolic reactions, replicating DNA, responding to stimuli, and transporting molecules from one location to another. Every gene has a chemical base pair, adenine (A), thymine (T), cytosine (C), guanine (G). The order of sequence determines the information needed to maintain life.

ENZYME

An enzyme is a protein that acts as a catalyst in chemical reactions in the body. Enzymes are involved in many different metabolic pathways and are essential for life.

The relationship between genes and enzymes is that genes provide the blueprint for the synthesis of enzymes, which then perform their roles in various biochemical reactions throughout the body.

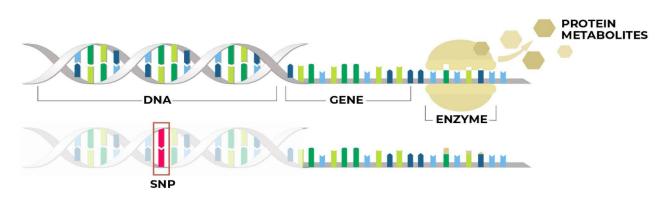
SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE POLYMORPHISM (SNP)

A single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) is a type of genetic variation that occurs when a single base pair in the DNA sequence is different in different individuals. Some SNPs are associated with increased risk of certain diseases, while others may affect how a person responds to certain medications. They can also play a key role in an individual's susceptibility to environmental factors such as diet and lifestyle.

Wild Type - most commonly found pairing in nature; no variation.

Heterozygous - one variant copy from a parent; one non variant copy from a parent.

Homozygous - two variant copies, one from each parent.





ALLERGY & SENSITIVITY (HISTAMINE AND YOUR GENETICS)

Histamine is a chemical that is involved in many functions in the body, including immune response, digestion, and the regulation of blood flow. It is also a neurotransmitter, meaning it is used by the nervous system to communicate between cells.

When histamine is present in excess, however, it can cause a wide range of symptoms, including itching, flushing, hives, GI upset, and even anaphylaxis (a severe allergic reaction). This condition is known as histamine intolerance, and it can be caused by a number of factors, including genetics, diet, environmental exposure, and certain medical conditions.

Two key enzymes play a role in the metabolism of histamine: diamine oxidase (DAO) and histamine N-methyltransferase (HNMT).

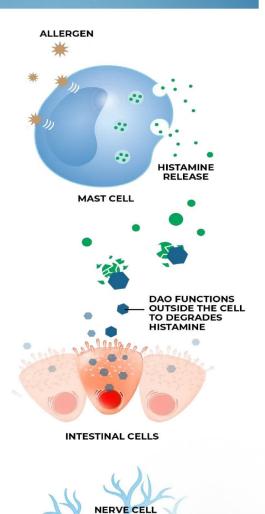
When someone consumes histamine-rich foods, DAO helps degrade histamine to prevent excessive accumulation. In people with histamine intolerance, DAO levels can be reduced, either due to genetic factors, gastrointestinal disorders, or medication side effects. Low DAO levels can lead to an impaired ability to break down histamine, resulting in increased histamine levels and the onset of intolerance symptoms.

Genetic variations or mutations in the HNMT gene can result in reduced enzyme activity, contributing to histamine intolerance. Moreover, some medications can interfere with HNMT function, exacerbating the problem.

One of the most effective ways to manage histamine intolerance is to identify and avoid foods that are high in histamine, as well as foods that can trigger the release of histamine in the body. This includes fermented foods, aged meats, and certain types of seafood. It is also important to limit the intake of alcohol and to avoid certain medications that can inhibit the action of DAO and HNMT. In addition, some people may find relief from histamine intolerance by taking supplements that are known to support the action of DAO and HNMT.

High Histamine Foods

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Alcohol/Ferments	Walnuts	Bananas
Citrus Fruits	Cashews	Wheat
Dried Fruits	Peanuts	Strawberries
Soured Foods	Spinach	Beans
Smoked Meats	Eggplant	Chocolate
Aged Cheese	Shellfish	Food Dyes
Tomatoes		Food Additives



HNMT ENZYME FUNCTIONS INSIDE CELLS IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM TO DEGRADE HISTAMINE

HNMT

Client Name: Client DOB: Sample ID: Account:



ALLERGY & SENSITIVITY

Gene	RS#	Result	Signs & Symptoms	Labs	Product/Support
Extracellular Histamine			Migraines, hypotension/hypertension,	Low DAO, High Plasma	
DAO (AOC1)		GC - Hetero	menstrual cycle irregularities, arrhythmia,	Histamine, Tryptase, Chromograniin-A, LPS- Binding Protein	ABP1 Assist (Hista-Gut), MC
DAO (AOC1)		CC - Wild	urticaria, atopic skin, psoriasis, nasal		Balancer
DAO (AOC1)		CC - Wild	congestion, asthma, ibs, constipation,		
Intracellular Histamine			satiety issues, vomiting, fibromyalgia, muscle & bone pain.	Trigit installine, tryptase,	Histamine Balancer (Homeo),
HNMT		CC - Wild	·	Protein	Histamine Scavenger
Gluten Sensitivity			Diarrhea, fatigue, weight loss, bloating, gas,	Food Sensitivity Testing, Celiac	
HLA-DQ8		TT - Wild	abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting,	panel	Consider Gluten Free Diet
HLA-DQ2.5		CC - Wild	constipation	·	

BLOOD SUGAR & CARDIOVASCULAR

Blood Sugar					
ADRA2A	AA - Homo	Frequent urination, increased thirst, fatigue, slow healing wounds, blurred	HGB-A1C, Insulin, Glucose	Gluco Beta Stim Plus, NRF2	
TCF7L2	CC - Wild	vision, dizziness	TIOB-AIC, ITISUITI, GIUCOSE	Gluco Beta Stim Plus, Assist	
FTO	AA - Homo			Oluco Beta Still Plus, Assist	
Cardiovascular			low B12, high MMA(urinary), high	MTHFR & BHMT Assist, or	
MTHFR A1298C	AA - Wild	Inflammation, low mood, cardiovascular issues, chronic disease, high toxin-burden	homocysteine, low methionine, low SAMe, high CRP Prothrombin Time, Fibrinogen, Cardio IO or Boston Heart.	MTHFR/MTR/MTRR & BHMT Assist	
MTHFR C677T	TC - Hetero	, , , ,			
Factor 5	CC - Wild	Family history of clotting disorders,		Cincolation Association	
Prothrombin	GG - Wild	cold/numbness/pain of extremities, other		Circulation Accelerator, Circulation (homeo).	
PAI-1	AG - Hetero	cardiovascular symptoms.			
ACE	GG - Homo	Hypertension	Sodium / Metabolic Panel	Oligo-Potassium, Kidney Liquesence, Renal Sarcode	

ELIMINATION

Estrogen		Inflammation, fatigue, brain fog,		Addex (Homeo), Phase 2.5, Phase 3	
EPHX1	AG - Hetero	headaches, weight issues	Dutch testing/ 4-OH-E1	1 11000	
CYP1A1	CC - Homo	Increased 2-OHE1		ExcEss	
CYP19A1	CC - Wild	Increased E1 (Aromatase)	Butter testing, 4 off Er		
СУРІВІ	CG - Hetero	Increased 4-OHE1			
COMT	AA - Homo	RESULT: (Slow Activity)			
Glutathione				CBS/BHMT Assist	
CBS	GG - Wild	Inflammation, fatigue, brain fog, kidney pain, headaches, weight issues, cellulite,	Low RBC GSH, low bilirubin, elevated LFTs, high GGT, high homocysteine, low methionine, low SAMe, high CRP	CD3/DITIVIT Assist	
СТН	GT - Hetero	acne, eczema, yellow sclera, red palms, low		Glutathione Accelerator, GSH Assist	
GPX1	GG - Wild				
GSTP1	AA - Wild				
GSTP1	CC - Wild	loose seeds, herry skirr			
Other		Inflammation, fatigue, brain fog, kidney pain,		Phase 2.5, Eco Liver, HLG (Liver &	
ABCC2	CC - Wild	headaches, weight issues, cellulite, acne, eczema, yellow sclera, red palms, hair loss,	High CRP, elevated LFTs, cholesterol abnormalities	Gallbladder)(Homeo), HGB (Gallbladder)(Homeo)	
ABCC2	GG - Wild	indigestion, achy joints, right upper quadrant			
ALDH2	GG - Wild	Alcohol Flushing		Dhasa 182 DTV DTV Assolarator	
CYP2E1*6	AT - Hetero	Increased NAPQI from Tylenol use	Avoid Tylenol	Phase 1&2 DTX, DTX Accelerator	
SRD5A1	TT - Wild	Family History of Prostate Cancer	Testosterone & DHT	Prostate Complex	
PON1	CT - Hetero	Pesticide Sensitivity	Environmental Toxins	PON 1 Assist, Addex (Homeo)	
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Client Name: Client DOB: Sample ID: Account:



SYSTEM BASED NUTRITIONAL RECOMENDATIONS

Allergy & Sensitivity		
Extracellular Histamine		
Intracellular Histamine		
Gluten Intolerance		
Blood Sugar & Cardiovascular		
Blood Sugar		Gluto Beta Stim Plus, Assist
Cardiovascular	0	ligo-Potassium, Kidney Liquesence, Renal Sarcode
Elimination		
Estrogen		ExcEss
Glutathione		
Methylation		
Other		
Energy & Metabolism		
Energy & Metabolism	A	Assist, Carb Assist, Metabolic Enhancer, Weight Off
GI & Digestion	·	
GI & Digestion		GI Assist, ImmuNootropic
Neurological & Mood		
Neurological & Mood	Glutama	ate Scavenger, SER-GAB Accelerator, *Caution W/ Methyls
Oxidative Stress & Inflammati	n	
Oxidative Stress		
Inflammation		STOP, CEASE, MC Balancer
Fatty Acids		
Autophagy		
Nitric Oxide		NOS Assist (Nit-Ox Boost)
Additional Nutrients		
Vitamin A		
Vitamin D		Vitamin D3 5000 with K2
Vitamin C		
B12		
Iron (Excess)		
Zinc		
CoQ10		CoQ10 Chewable
Phosphatidylcholine		