FullDNA

HEALTH

PANEL

BEHAVIORAL

ENGLISH VERSION

FullDNA

Patient data

Name	Sample
Age	
Gender	M
Test date	
Report date	15/05/2025
Prescriber	
Health insurance	

What does testing make possible?

Based on personalized and comparative gene studies, Precysia looks for genetic alterations among the billions of information a patient's DNA carries, and in-depth information on each individual's predispositions to developing disease, as well as recommendations and specific information for their correction and prevention, whenever such information is available.

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WARNING

The values of the results of genetic tests are not diagnostic, but show trends that are influenced by physiological, pathological conditions, use of medications and other personal conditions of the examinee.
Only your clinician is able to correctly interpret these results and to prescribe the most appropriate treatment for you, and the company is not responsible for any treatment based on the results.
If necessary, our science team is available to discuss the results with the attending clinician upon request.

The genetic test

The genetic examination is the most current and advanced technological leap in the health area, mainly for the clinical area because DNA is the true **Instruction Manual** of the individual.

In DNA, all individual needs, susceptibilities and psycho-behavioral, structural, functional and reaction characteristics that an individual has and will have throughout his life are determined with high precision.

The genetic examination is within the modern disruptive concept of Genetic Identity where the individual is able to have all the precise and personalized information necessary to, from them, know what to do to achieve more Health, Vitality, Beauty and Longevity.

The current level of our technology, allows the high level of precision and reliability of our tests in the fundamental aspects for a genetic test.

In the WGS (total genome sequencing) extraction that provides 80 million SNPs (polymorphisms) - in the market in general we have up to 800 SNPs - and in the reading and analysis of the extraction done by our own AI system (Artificial Intelligence) , through a complex algorithm, which considers, among other factors, the number, presence and magnitude of the SNPs related to the analyzed condition.

How to interpret the exam:

We adopted a color bar divided into 5 levels of magnitude.

Each genetic condition (whether characteristic, need, benefit or susceptibility) ranges from a low to a very high magnitude resulting from the exam.

These result levels are calculated using a complex algorithm, developed internally, which considers, among other factors, the quantity, presence and magnitude of the SNPs related to the condition.

The result will then appear as follows:

FIRST PART

The first part interprets the magnitudes of each condition, using an algorithm that considers the following aspects:

- Presence or Absence of Polymorphism
- Amount of Polymorphisms present for the condition
- Magnitude of each Polymorphism
- Validation of the Scientific Base

Due to the decimal places of the magnitudes of the results that must be strictly taken into account in the results, we present 5 divisions, which should be interpreted as follows:

🔵 indicates that the result shown is LOW

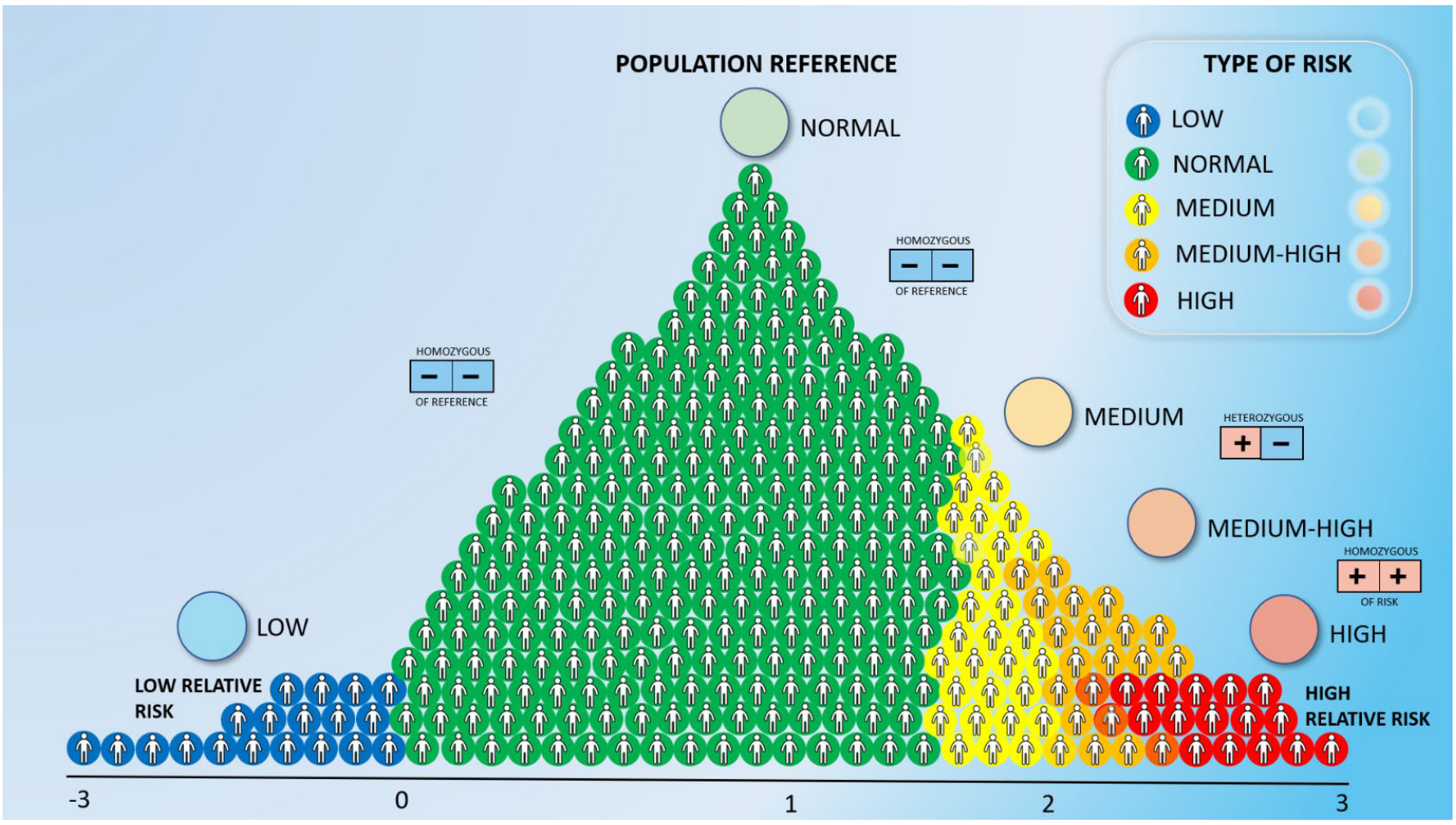
🟢 indicates that the result shown is NORMAL

🟡 indicates that the result shown is MEDIUM-NORMAL

🟠 indicates that the result shown is MEDIUM-HIGH

🔴 indicates that the result shown is HIGH

⚪ indicates that it was not possible to calculate a result

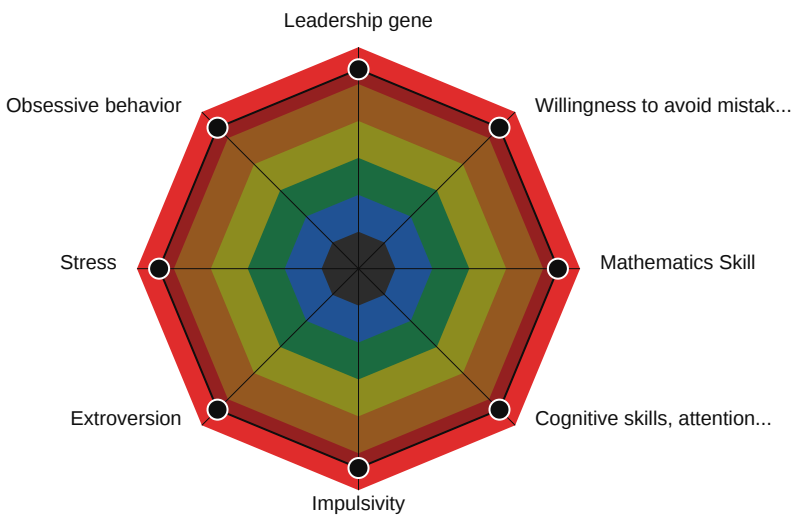


Important notes about the results:

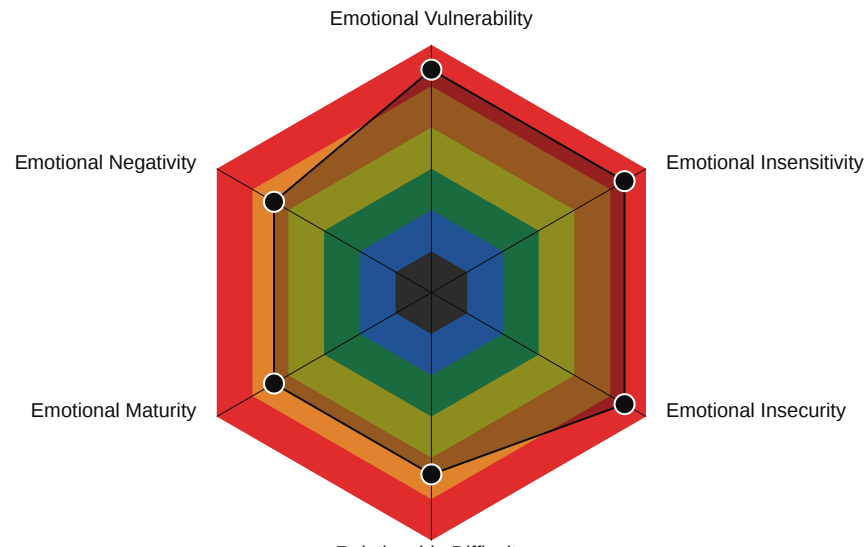
- LOW refers to a predisposition to lack or low susceptibility.
- NORMAL often refers to the majority of the population, in which the incidence of Needs or Susceptibilities is considered normal.
- MEDIUM-NORMAL refers to medium susceptibility. Usually heterozygous at-risk individuals.
- MEDIUM-HIGH refers to high susceptibility. Usually individuals with homozygous or heterozygous alleles at risk.
- HIGH refers to high susceptibility. Usually individuals with homozygous risk alleles.
- If there is no filled sphere in the result, it indicates that the polymorphism (or polymorphisms) related to the specific condition were not detected, or that, as of the date of the report, there are no solid scientific evidences that justify a result.

MOST RELEVANT CONDITIONS BY CATEGORY

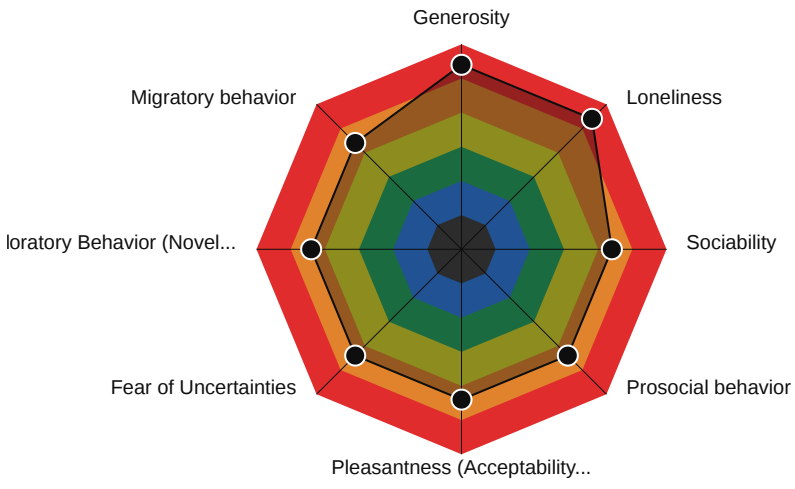
PROFESSIONAL



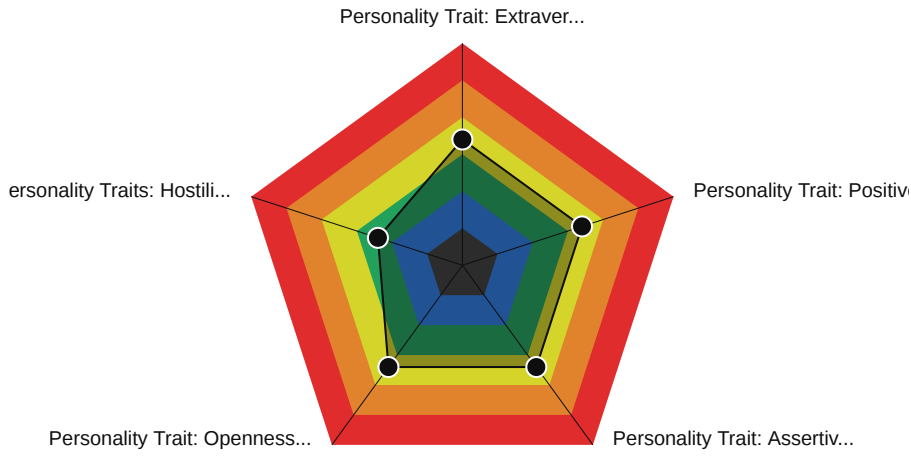
EMOTIONAL



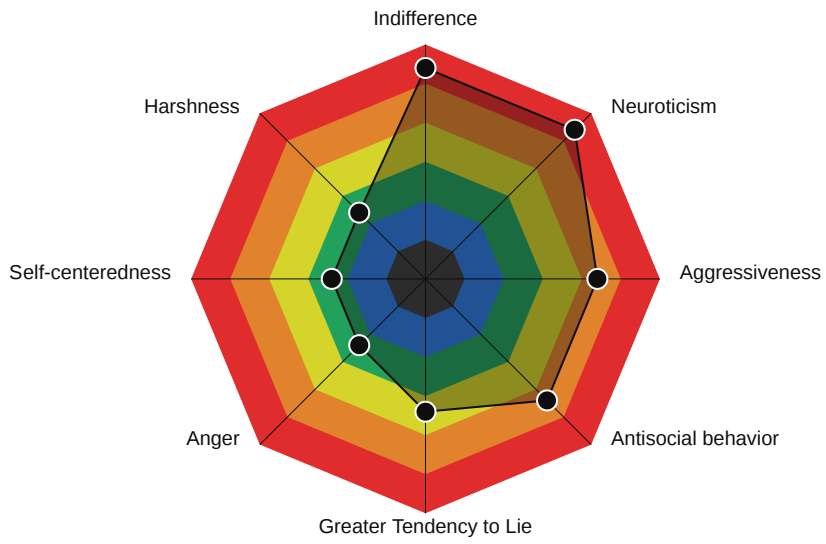
BEHAVIORAL CONDITIONS



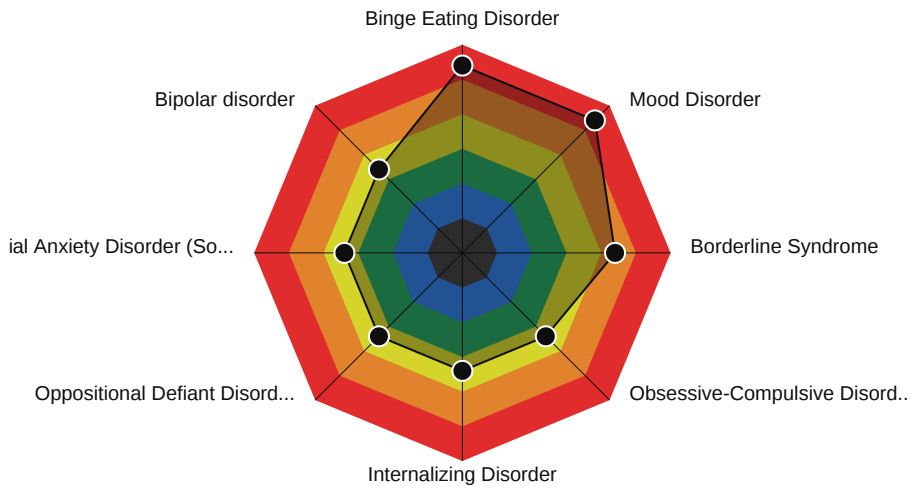
PERSONALITY TRAITS



CONFLICTS



DISORDERS



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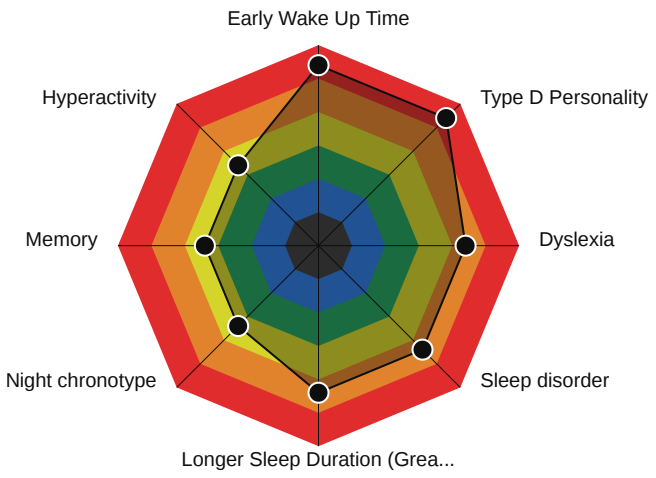
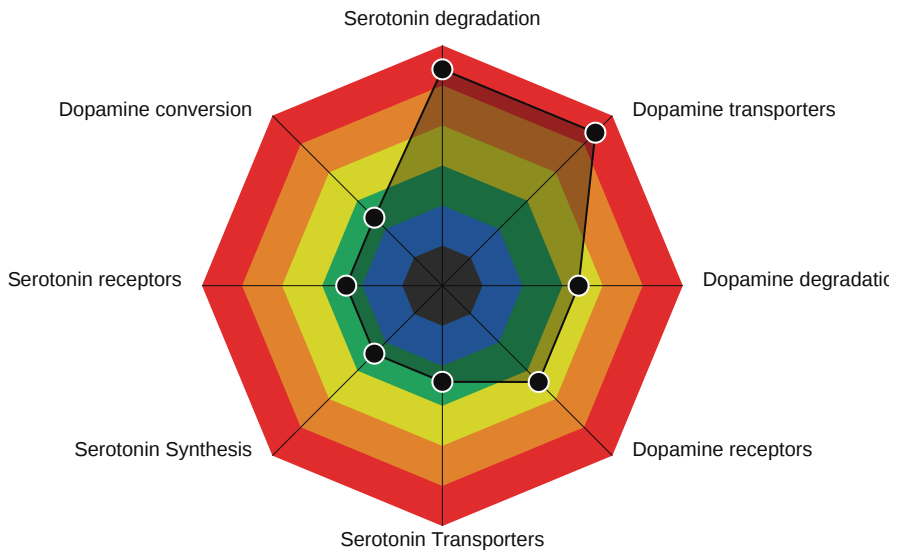
MOST RELEVANT CONDITIONS BY CATEGORY

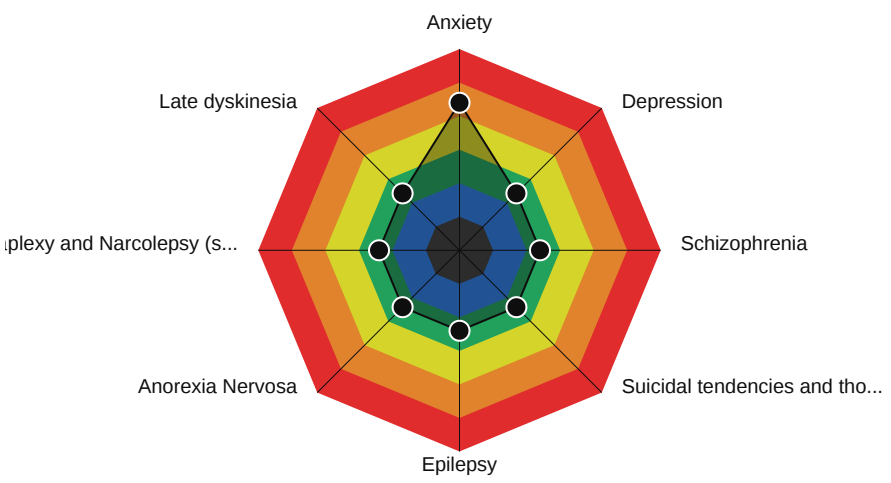
NEUROLOGICAL CONDITIONS



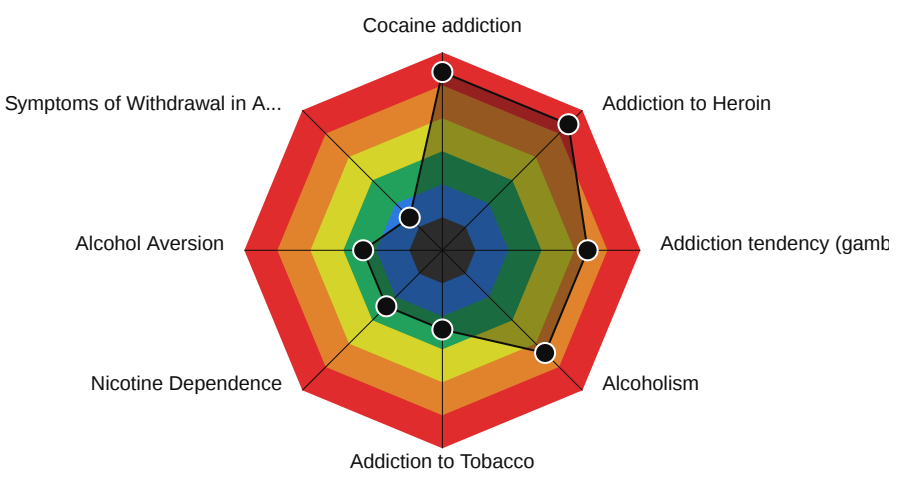
NEUROTRANSMITTERS



PSYCHIATRIC CONDITIONS



ADDICTIONS



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SUMMARY OF RESULTS

1. Professional

Openness to New Experiences	10	-	-	2	+	-	3	+	+	MEDIUM-HIGH
Statistical Association with Vehicle Accidents	1	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Increased Environmental Sensitivity	0	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Self confidence	4	-	-	2	+	-	3	+	+	MEDIUM
Self-discipline at work	0	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	UNDEFINED
Adaptive Capacity	0	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	UNDEFINED
Ability to Solve Problems	2	-	-	6	+	-	4	+	+	HIGH
Challenging behavior	2	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Obsessive behavior	3	-	-	2	+	-	4	+	+	HIGH
Creativity	0	-	-	2	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Distrust	3	-	-	2	+	-	6	+	+	HIGH
Disinhibition	0	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	UNDEFINED
Manual dexterity	1	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	LOW
Difficulties in Dealing with Criticism	5	-	-	2	+	-	4	+	+	MEDIUM-HIGH
Ability to Accept Criticism	1	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Cognitive Empathy	1	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Entrepreneurship	1	-	-	1	+	-	1	+	+	MEDIUM
Stress	2	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	HIGH
Extroversion	0	-	-	2	+	-	2	+	+	HIGH
Cognitive Flexibility	1	-	-	2	+	-	0	+	+	MEDIUM
Leadership gene	0	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	HIGH
Cognitive skills, attention and memory	0	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	HIGH
Mathematics Skill	2	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	HIGH
Impulsivity	1	-	-	6	+	-	2	+	+	HIGH
Intelligence - IQ	6	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Greater learning from mistakes	0	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Memory (long term, logic)	0	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	MEDIUM-HIGH
Opportunism	3	-	-	1	+	-	1	+	+	MEDIUM-HIGH
Organization	0	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	UNDEFINED
Perfectionism	0	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	MEDIUM-HIGH

Willingness to avoid mistakes (worse red)	0	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	🔴	HIGH
Concern for Details	0	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	⚪	UNDEFINED
Resilience	4	-	-	2	+	-	3	+	+	🟡	MEDIUM
Optimism Trend	0	-	-	3	+	-	0	+	+	🟡	MEDIUM

2. Emotional

Emotional Insensitivity	1	-	-	2	+	-	1	+	+	🔴	HIGH
Emotional Insecurity	3	-	-	2	+	-	6	+	+	🔴	HIGH
Emotional Maturity	4	-	-	2	+	-	5	+	+	🟠	MEDIUM-HIGH
Emotional Negativity	0	-	-	0	+	-	2	+	+	🟠	MEDIUM-HIGH
Emotional Vulnerability	3	-	-	2	+	-	4	+	+	🔴	HIGH
Relationship Difficulty	0	-	-	3	+	-	1	+	+	🟠	MEDIUM-HIGH

3. Behavioral Conditions

Pleasantness (Acceptability) in Men	0	-	-	0	+	-	2	+	+	🟠	MEDIUM-HIGH
Happiness	3	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	🟢	NORMAL
Musical Aptitude	3	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	🟢	NORMAL
Lack of sensitivity to children	0	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	🟡	MEDIUM
Exploratory Behavior (Novelty Search)	0	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	🟠	MEDIUM-HIGH
Migratory behavior	0	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	🟠	MEDIUM-HIGH
Prosocial behavior	2	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	🟠	MEDIUM-HIGH
Dance	0	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	🟠	MEDIUM-HIGH
Empathy	1	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	🔵	LOW
Generosity	0	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	🔴	HIGH
Fear of Uncertainties	0	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	🟠	MEDIUM-HIGH
Fears	1	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	🟡	MEDIUM
Sociability	4	-	-	1	+	-	3	+	+	🟠	MEDIUM-HIGH
Loneliness	1	-	-	1	+	-	1	+	+	🔴	HIGH
Trend of Physical Activity Practice at Leisure	0	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	🔵	LOW
Shame	1	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	🟡	MEDIUM
Introversion	1	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	🟡	MEDIUM

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4. Personality Traits

Personality Trait: Extraversion	0	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	MEDIUM
Personality Trait: Positive Emotions	0	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	MEDIUM
Personality Traits: Hostility, Impulsiveness, Anxiety	0	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Personality Trait: Assertiveness	0	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	MEDIUM
Personality Trait: Conscientiousness	0	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	UNDEFINED
Personality Trait: Openness, Altruism, Confidence, and Modesty	1	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	MEDIUM

5. Conflicts

Aggressiveness	1	-	-	1	+	-	3	+	+	MEDIUM-HIGH
Aggression with alcohol consumption	0	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	UNDEFINED
Antisocial behavior	5	-	-	2	+	-	3	+	+	MEDIUM-HIGH
Externalizing Behavior	0	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	UNDEFINED
Self-centeredness	2	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Indifference	1	-	-	1	+	-	1	+	+	HIGH
Neuroticism	5	-	-	2	+	-	4	+	+	HIGH
Anger	2	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Harshness	1	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Explosive Temperament	2	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Greater Tendency to Lie	1	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	MEDIUM

6. Disorders

Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD)	2	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Bipolar disorder	11	-	-	0	+	-	2	+	+	MEDIUM
Social Anxiety Disorder (Social Phobia)	1	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	MEDIUM
Binge Eating Disorder	0	-	-	2	+	-	0	+	+	HIGH
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)	7	-	-	5	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Mood Disorder	1	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	HIGH
Internalizing Disorder	0	-	-	2	+	-	0	+	+	MEDIUM
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)	0	-	-	1	+	-	1	+	+	MEDIUM
Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD)	1	-	-	2	+	-	1	+	+	MEDIUM
Borderline Syndrome	0	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	MEDIUM-HIGH

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7. Neurological Conditions

Morning Chronotype	0	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Night chronotype	1	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	MEDIUM
Dyslexia	1	-	-	1	+	-	1	+	+	MEDIUM-HIGH
Sleep disorder	5	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	MEDIUM-HIGH
Motion sickness	5	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	LOW
Hyperactivity	2	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	MEDIUM
Early Wake Up Time	0	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	HIGH
Time to sleep later	2	-	-	3	+	-	0	+	+	MEDIUM
Insomnia	0	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	UNDEFINED
Longer Sleep Duration (Greater Need)	4	-	-	2	+	-	1	+	+	MEDIUM-HIGH
Greater Stimulus with Caffeine	2	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Increased Probability of Fatigue	0	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	UNDEFINED
Memory	1	-	-	2	+	-	0	+	+	MEDIUM
Memory (traumatic)	0	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Memory (verbal)	1	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Visuospatial Working Memory	2	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Episodic memory	1	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	LOW
Less Need for Sleep Hours	1	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Oxytocin	2	-	-	2	+	-	0	+	+	LOW
Tendency to sleep late	1	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Type A Personality	1	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Type D Personality	1	-	-	2	+	-	1	+	+	HIGH

8. Neurotransmitters

Dopamine conversion	6	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Dopamine Synthesis	7	-	-	7	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Dopamine receptors	13	-	-	7	+	-	2	+	+	MEDIUM
Dopamine degradation	14	-	-	10	+	-	5	+	+	MEDIUM
Dopamine transporters	3	-	-	3	+	-	0	+	+	HIGH
Serotonin degradation	5	-	-	0	+	-	2	+	+	HIGH
Serotonin receptors	24	-	-	11	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Serotonin Synthesis	11	-	-	4	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL

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Serotonin Transporters	3	-	-	3	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL

9. Psychiatric Conditions

Anorexia Nervosa	2	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Cataplexy and Narcolepsy (sleep)	1	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Attention Deficit	0	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	UNDEFINED
Depression	2	-	-	4	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Late dyskinesia	0	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Epilepsy	13	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Schizophrenia	25	-	-	6	+	-	1	+	+	NORMAL
Suicidal tendencies and thoughts	8	-	-	2	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Anxiety	4	-	-	1	+	-	3	+	+	MEDIUM-HIGH

10. Psychiatric Syndromes

Brunner Syndrome	0	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	UNDEFINED
Panic Syndrome	1	-	-	4	+	-	1	+	+	MEDIUM-HIGH
Tourette's Syndrome	3	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	MEDIUM

11. Addictions

Addiction to Heroin	1	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	HIGH
Addiction to Tobacco	6	-	-	1	+	-	1	+	+	NORMAL
Alcoholism	5	-	-	6	+	-	2	+	+	MEDIUM-HIGH
Cocaine addiction	2	-	-	0	+	-	1	+	+	HIGH
Nicotine Dependence	4	-	-	1	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL
Symptoms of Withdrawal in Alcoholism	0	-	-	2	+	-	0	+	+	LOW
Addiction tendency (gambling, alcohol, smoking)	3	-	-	2	+	-	0	+	+	MEDIUM-HIGH
Alcohol Aversion	1	-	-	0	+	-	0	+	+	NORMAL

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1. Professional

Openness to New Experiences

MEDIUM-HIGH

Openness to New Experience describes a dimension of cognitive style that distinguishes creative and imaginative people from conventional and practical people. Open people are intellectually curious, appreciate art and are sensitive to beauty. They tend to be, compared to closed people, more aware of their feelings. They tend to think and act in individualistic and nonconforming ways. Intellectuals usually score high on Openness to New Experience; consequently, this factor was also called culture or intellect. However, intellect is probably best considered as an aspect of openness to experience. Scores on openness to experience are only modestly related to years of schooling and scores on standard smart tests. Another characteristic of the open cognitive style is an ability to think of symbols and abstractions far removed from concrete experience. Depending on the individual's specific intellectual abilities, this symbolic cognition can take the form of mathematical, logical or geometric thinking, artistic and metaphorical use of language, composition or musical performance, or one of the many visual or performing arts. People with low scores on openness to new experience tend to have narrow, common interests. They prefer the clear, direct and obvious over the complex, ambiguous and subtle. They may regard the arts and sciences with suspicion, regarding these endeavors as obscure or of no practical use. Closed people prefer familiarity to novelty; they are conservative and resistant to change. Openness is often presented as healthier or more mature by psychologists, who are often open to new experience. However, open and closed thinking styles are useful in different environments.

Genes

ABCB11, APOB, ASL, ASPA, C4ORF33, CARMIL1, CLOCK, CNTNAP2, DGKI, ERBB4, FUNDC1, GJB2, HTR1A, IDS, IL-10RB, INTERGENIC, MOG, PSORS1C1, PTPRD, RASA1, SDCCAG8, SERPINA1, SERPINC1, SGSH, SNX29, TCF4, UTRN, ZNF285B

Statistical Association with Vehicle Accidents

NORMAL

Driving in general is an activity that requires high skill and responsibility. Shift work, problems with regular sleep schedules negatively affect psychomotor reactions, cognitive functions and the ability to react appropriately to changes in the environment. For professional drivers, all these factors can lead to an increased risk of an accident. Individual differences in chronotype, cognitive and emotional control are partially genetically determined. The SNP in the CLOCK gene has been linked to social jet lag and the risk of causing an accident. Minor alleles of SNPs in NPSR1 and SLC6A3 correlated with later chronotype and increased the risk of an accident. Individuals with higher scores are at increased statistical risk.

Genes

CLOCK, NPAS2, SLC6A3

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1. Professional

Increased Environmental Sensitivity

NORMAL

Several studies in typically developing cohorts showed that the G allele of OXTR rs53576 was associated with increased environmental sensitivity, which led to more adverse outcomes under conditions of adversity or early childhood exclusion. Carriers of the G allele have also been shown to have a more beneficial response when receiving positive social support and are more likely to seek social support under stress.

Genes

OXTR

Self confidence

MEDIUM

It is a person's conviction of being able to do or accomplish something.

Genes

CHADL, COMT, CRHR1, DBH, EP300, FAM86B3P, FBXL17, FYN, GAD1, GRIK3, INTERGENIC, MAGI1, MTMR9, PLEKHM1, PTPRF, SNAP25, SNCA, TMEM16D, VRK2, XKR6

Self-discipline at work

UNDEFINED

Self-discipline is the ability and/or characteristic of an individual to adhere to actions, thoughts and behaviors that result in personal growth. They are people who are extremely dedicated to work, study or activity, as well as regular and punctual. Individuals with higher scores show greater self-discipline.

Genes

ADH4, DYRK1A, KATNAL2, LINC00461, SMOC1

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1. Professional

Adaptive Capacity

UNDEFINED

Adaptability is a skill referring to a person's ability to change their actions, course or approach to doing things in order to adapt to a new situation. We constantly change our lifestyle because our world is always changing. When there is a shortage of some product in the market, we exchange our demand for substitute products. This is a very simple and practical example of adaptability. Adaptability is not just about changing something or adjusting to a situation. It encompasses the ability to effect changes in a course of action smoothly and punctually, without major difficulties. Individuals with higher scores are more adaptable to changes.

Genes

ADH4, DYRK1A, KATNAL2, LINC00461, SMOC1

Ability to Solve Problems

HIGH

Having the ability to solve problems assertively is directly linked to the development of our emotional intelligence. This component is essential for making a correct analysis of the situation and choosing the best ways to conduct its outcome. Reactive people, who act impulsively, are also those who have more difficulties when it comes to solving their dilemmas. In these cases, most of the time, they prefer to outsource the responsibilities or let the problems "take care of themselves". That's a big mistake! Because this means that the problems will gain more intensity and it will become more and more difficult to find a solution. Facing problems is a healthy and mature attitude.

Genes

ADH4, ANKK1, BDNF, CHADL, COMT, DYRK1A, GSK3B, HTR1A, HTR1B, HTR2A, KATNAL2, LINC00461, NRXN3, OPRM1, SMOC1, VDR, XKR6

Challenging behavior

NORMAL

Defiant Behavior (unrelated to Oppositional Defiant Disorder) is characterized by antisocial behaviors such as disobedience, defiant posture, and hostility. The individual has difficulties to follow rules and recognize his mistakes, resenting more than usual when he is contradicted.

Genes

ADH4, CLOCK, CTNNA2, ELP1, OPCML

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1. Professional

Obsessive behavior

HIGH

Although possessiveness, excessive jealousy, and obsession are feelings commonly associated with romantic relationships, they can manifest themselves in any type of relationship. In general, individuals who develop an obsession with someone are those who have a very strong fear of abandonment and rejection, a fear that is usually associated with experiencing situations of rejection during childhood - which can be real or just interpretive. People with Obsessive Behavior tend to demand too much and leave no room for other interests and needs.

Genes

CHADL, CRHR1, DBH, EP300, FAM86B3P, FBXL17, FYN, GAD1, GRIK3, INTERGENIC, MAGI1, MTMR9, PLEKHM1, PTPRF, SNAP25, SNCA, TMEM16D, VRK2, XKR6

Creativity

NORMAL

According to research from the Department of Psychology at California State University, in the United States, our creativity is determined by genes. For Nancy Segal, co-author of the study and professor of psychology at the university, creativity is determined by genetic and environmental factors. Like most behaviors, it is affected by many different influences. Several studies seek to understand the creative process and identify points of influence. Although there is no definition of the creative profile, science has already identified the factors that are related to the enhancement of creative abilities. Among the main aspects are the genetics and life experiences of each person.

Genes

KATNAL2, NRG1

Distrust

HIGH

Usually, difficulties in trusting others stem from a distrust of oneself. There are people who are more suspicious; others become more suspicious due to different situations that have already happened in life.

Genes

CHADL, CRHR1, DBH, EP300, FAM86B3P, FBXL17, FYN, GAD1, GRIK3, INTERGENIC, MAGI1, MAOB, MTMR9, PLEKHM1, PTPRF, SNAP25, SNCA, TMEM16D, VRK2, XKR6

1. Professional

Disinhibition

UNDEFINED

People with this characteristic tend to be more communicative, have greater confidence in expressing themselves, more resourcefulness, resourcefulness, fearlessness, are more expansive and sociable.

Genes

GLIS1

Manual dexterity

LOW

Manual dexterity is the ability of the hands and fingers to make coordinated movements. It indicates people with better motor skills and aptitude for manual work, such as sewing, painting, crafts, technical assembly and surgeries. It also relates to sports that require the use of hands.

Genes

CTNNA2, NRG1, PCSK6

Difficulties in Dealing with Criticism

MEDIUM-HIGH

Being sensitive to criticism is a common trait for many people and requires skills. Some people use criticism in a positive way to improve or in a negative way that can lower their self-esteem and cause stress, anger or even aggression.

Genes

ADH4, CHADL, CLOCK, CRHR1, CTNNA2, DBH, ELP1, EP300, FAM86B3P, FBXL17, FYN, GAD1, GRIK3, INTERGENIC, MAGI1, MTMR9, OPCML, PLEKHM1, PTPRF, SNAP25, SNCA, TMEM16D, VRK2, XKR6

1. Professional

Ability to Accept Criticism

NORMAL

Often the main reason for criticism to affect negatively is a problem of insecurity. Lack of self-esteem by itself would be a problem and not an effect of other issues. But genetics has a strong impact on this topic.

Genes

CRHR1, DBH

Cognitive Empathy

NORMAL

Cognitive Empathy means that you can understand how the other person sees the world. If when you communicate with a certain person you use different terms or specific words, it can be a sign that you are exercising your Cognitive Empathy. Orange or red result indicates greater cognitive empathy. Green result indicates minor.

Genes

OXTR

FullDNA

1. Professional

Entrepreneurship

MEDIUM

Economic variables such as income, education and occupation are well known to be related to health and longevity. Specifically, there is a consistent inverse relationship between indicators of socioeconomic status and cardiovascular disease. For example, occupational choice is associated with the incidence of coronary heart disease among women. Interestingly, health outcomes, longevity, income, education and occupational choice have been shown to be partially heritable for complex diseases, for longevity, for education, for income and for occupational choice. This suggests that the same genetic factors could be linked to socioeconomic status and health outcomes, or that there are indirect causal pathways from genetic variants to health outcomes mediated by individual behavior and the environment. For example, a potential mismatch between personal disposition and occupational choice can result in stress and decreased happiness, which have been shown to negatively affect the incidence and longevity (cardiovascular) of the disease. Therefore, knowledge about the specific molecular genetic architecture of socioeconomic variables and the effects of incompatibilities between genetic predispositions and choices made could provide important insights for epidemiology and public health policy. One study reports the results of the first large-scale collaboration on the molecular genetic architecture of a specific economic behavior - entrepreneurship - using data from high-density SNP matrices.

Genes

ARHGAP22, CBR4, DRD3, EGLN3, HECW2, INTERGENIC, LRIG3, MTMR12, RNF144B, SOS2, SV2C, TENM3

Stress

HIGH

A state generated by the perception of stimuli that cause emotional excitement and, by disturbing homeostasis, lead the body to trigger an adaptation process characterized by an increase in adrenaline secretion, with several systemic consequences. Result in orange or red indicates greater sensitivity to stress.

Genes

CRHR1, DRD2, FKBP5, GAD1, HTR2A, MAT1A, NR3C1, OXTR

FullDNA

1. Professional

Extroversion

HIGH

Extraversion is marked by a pronounced involvement with the outside world. Extroverts enjoy being with people, are full of energy, and generally experience positive emotions. They tend to be enthusiastic, action-oriented, individuals who are likely to say "Yes!" or "Come on!" to opportunities for excitement. In groups, they like to talk, assert themselves, and draw attention to themselves. Introverts lack the exuberance, energy, and activity levels of extroverts. They tend to be calm, discreet, deliberate and disengaged from the social world. Your lack of social involvement should not be interpreted as shyness or depression; the introvert simply needs less stimulation than an extrovert and prefers to be alone. The introvert's independence and reserve are sometimes confused with hostility or arrogance. In reality, an introvert who scores high on the pleasantness dimension will not seek out others, but will be quite pleasant when approached.

Genes

BDNF, CDH13, CDH23, DAPK1, DCLK1, HTR2A, MTMR9, PCDH15, PER3, RBFOX1, WSCD2, ZNF285B

Cognitive Flexibility

MEDIUM

Cognitive flexibility is our brain's ability to change and make new connections, allowing us to develop strategies or create new experiences. It is the ability to think of different ways to reach the same goal. Individuals with higher scores tend to assimilate new content better and faster, and lower scores are more resistant to change.

Genes

CLSTN2, WWC1

FullDNA

1. Professional

Leadership gene

HIGH

A 2013 article titled "Born to Lead? A Study of Genetic Association and Leadership Role Design Leadership," conducted a GWAS study and concluded that occupation of leadership roles is associated with the rs4950 marker, a SNP in the gene of the neuronal acetylcholine receptor (CHRNB3). Individuals with the rs4950 (T;T) genotype (as directed in the dbSNP) are statistically more likely to occupy leading positions compared to rs4950 (C;T) or (C;C) individuals.

Genes
CHRNB3

Cognitive skills, attention and memory

HIGH

Cognitive skills such as attention and memory.

Genes
BDNF, DTNBP1

Mathematics Skill

HIGH

Characteristic of greater or lesser ability in math.

Genes
DNAH5, FZD5, GRIK1, INTERGENIC, MFSD6, MMP7

FullDNA

1. Professional

Impulsivity

HIGH

In psychology, impulsiveness is an impulse or tendency to act, in which the behavior has little or no prior thought or reflection. Impulsiveness, therefore, often leads to risky behavior.

Genes

ANKK1, BDNF, COMT, HTR1A, HTR1B, HTR2A, NRXN3, OPRM1

Intelligence - IQ

NORMAL

Intelligence quotient is a value obtained through tests designed to assess an individual's cognitive abilities.

Genes

ADRB2, CHRM2, GFAP, HMGA2, KL

Greater learning from mistakes

NORMAL

The ability to learn from one's mistakes.

Genes

ANKK1

Memory (long term, logic)

MEDIUM-HIGH

It deals with the forms of thought in general (deduction, induction, hypothesis, inference) and the intellectual operations aimed at determining what is true or not.

Genes

PRNP

FullDNA

1. Professional

Opportunism

MEDIUM-HIGH

When a person is qualified as an opportunist, it means that they are interested and able to exploit others for their own benefit. Every human being seeks his own interest in most moments of life. However, in the case of the opportunist, he is able to work for his own benefit, even if his behavior may harm others.

Genes
ADH4, CLOCK, CTNNA2, ELP1, OPCML, OXTR

Organization

UNDEFINED

Organization is the ability to maintain order and easily follow planned sequences of actions. Individuals with gene variants tend to develop this ability more.

Genes
ADH4, DYRK1A, KATNAL2, LINC00461, SMOC1

Perfectionism

MEDIUM-HIGH

In psychology, perfectionism is the belief that perfection can and must be achieved. In its pathological modality, it is the conviction that anything less than an ideal of perfection is unacceptable.

Genes
ADH4, DYRK1A, FYN, KATNAL2, LINC00461, SMOC1

FullDNA

1. Professional

Willingness to avoid mistakes (worse red)

HIGH

The TT and CT alleles indicate worse susceptibility to avoid errors. The CC allele indicates better susceptibility to avoid errors. Therefore, results in red and orange indicate less predisposition to avoid errors.

Genes

ANKK1

Concern for Details

UNDEFINED

Excessive preoccupation with details is observed in individuals who analyze, verify, see or stick to details in various aspects of their life. You constantly experience feelings of doubt and tend to be overly cautious. There is concern about details, rules, lists, order or organization that can interfere with the completion of your tasks. The presence of a gene variant may predispose the individual to greater detail.

Genes

ADH4, DYRK1A, KATNAL2, LINC00461, SMOC1

Resilience

MEDIUM

Resilience is the individual's ability to deal with problems, adapt to changes, overcome obstacles or resist the pressure of adverse situations - shock, stress, some type of traumatic event, among others. Without going into a psychological, emotional or physical outbreak, for finding strategic solutions to face and overcome adversity. In organizations, resilience is about making a decision when someone is faced with a context between the tension of the environment and the will to win. These decisions provide a person with strategic strengths to face adversity.

Genes

CHADL, CRHR1, DBH, EP300, FAM86B3P, FBXL17, FYN, GAD1, GRIK3, INTERGENIC, MAGI1, MTMR9, PLEKHM1, PTPRF, SNAP25, SNCA, TMEM16D, VRK2, XKR6

FullDNA

1. Professional

Optimism Trend

MEDIUM

Optimism is the willingness to face things on the positive side and always hope for a favorable outcome, even in very difficult situations.

Genes

BDNF, COMT, OXTR, SLC64A, SLC6A4

FullDNA

2. Emotional

Emotional Insensitivity

HIGH

Having emotional insensitivity means not being able to empathize, that is, to capture and assimilate the different feelings of other people. Orange or red result indicates greater susceptibility to emotional insensitivity.

Genes

COMT, OXTR

Emotional Insecurity

HIGH

Being insecure is feeling inferior, includes a sense of inadequacy and instability that threatens self-perception, the person doesn't see themselves as good enough to perform tasks or to be accepted. It causes great wear to the other, who starts to feel jealous and want to control the relationship. When one of the partners has a high genetic predisposition to this condition, it can generate emotional dependence on the other.

Genes

CHADL, CRHR1, DBH, EP300, FAM86B3P, FBXL17, FYN, GAD1, GRIK3, INTERGENIC, MAGI1, MAOB, MTMR9, PLEKHM1, PTPRF, SNAP25, SNCA, TMEM16D, VRK2, XKR6

Emotional Maturity

MEDIUM-HIGH

Emotionally mature people, in general, have the following characteristics: They look to the emotional past without pain; They are aware of what they think and know, making them better understand our own feelings and those of others; Usually doesn't complain; They can be empathetic without being influenced by others' emotions; They don't punish themselves for their mistakes; They learned to open up emotionally.

Genes

CHADL, COMT, CRHR1, DBH, DRD2, EP300, FAM86B3P, FBXL17, FYN, GAD1, GRIK3, HTR2A, INTERGENIC, MAGI1, MAT1A, MTMR9, OXTR, PLEKHM1, PTPRF, SNAP25, SNCA, TMEM16D, VRK2, XKR6

2. Emotional

Emotional Negativity

MEDIUM-HIGH

Tendency to be more negative, such as: complaining a lot, looking for faults in people, belittling others. Result in orange or red indicates increased risk of being negative.

Genes

MAOB

Emotional Vulnerability

HIGH

Emotional Vulnerability refers to internal difficulties experienced throughout life. Some vulnerabilities exist from birth, others are emotional difficulties that appear throughout life and develop as a person absorbs irrational beliefs or goes through bad experiences and disillusionment.

Genes

CHADL, CRHR1, DBH, EP300, FAM86B3P, FBXL17, FYN, GAD1, GRIK3, INTERGENIC, MAGI1, MTMR9, PLEKHM1, PTPRF, SNAP25, SNCA, TMEM16D, VRK2, XKR6

Relationship Difficulty

MEDIUM-HIGH

There are some psychological difficulties that add fuel to certain relationship problems. These are subjective inconveniences that impede the smooth running of relationships. The obstacle, or rather the temptation, lies in the fact that, without realizing it, we try to fill in gaps or solve very personal problems by putting all the weight on our partner. Since in many cases this is impossible, not only do we fail to resolve such problems, but we also harm our relationship with these neurotic expectations. What's more complicated is that all of this happens in the unconscious. Therefore, we are never able to identify the psychological difficulties that cause problems in relationships. We only notice its consequences and usually look for the cause in the other person.

Genes

AVPR1A, BDNF, CRHR1, DBH, GAD1, RGS2, SLC64A, SLC6A4, SNAP25, SNCA, TPH1

3. Behavioral Conditions

Pleasantness (Acceptability) in Men

MEDIUM-HIGH

Agreement reflects individual differences with regard to cooperation and social harmony. Pleasant people value socializing with others. Therefore, they are considerate, friendly, generous, helpful and willing to compromise their interests with those of others. Pleasant people also have an optimistic view of human nature. They believe that people are basically honest, decent and trustworthy. Unpleasant individuals put self-interest above getting along with others. They are generally not concerned about the well-being of others and therefore are unlikely to extend themselves to others. Sometimes their skepticism about others' motives makes them suspicious, hostile, and uncooperative. Agreement is obviously advantageous in achieving and maintaining popularity. Nice people are more appreciated than unpleasant people. On the other hand, agreement is not useful in situations that require difficult or absolute objective decisions. Unpleasant people can be excellent scientists, critics, or soldiers. Results in orange or red indicate nice, forgiving, cordial people. Result in green indicates more critical, rude, severe and insensitive people.

Genes

ADH4, CLOCK, CTNNA2, ELP1, GRIN2A, OPCML, PDE5A

Happiness

NORMAL

Joy is a feeling of fullness and inner satisfaction. The result indicates the genetic predisposition to be happier than the average person.

Genes

CREB1, CSE1L, FAAH, INTERGENIC, RAPGEF6

Musical Aptitude

NORMAL

Genetic traits of aptitude for everything related to music, including musical instrument skills and singing.

Genes

GATA2, INTERGENIC, KCTD8, LIMCH1, SLC64A, TMED10P2

FullDNA

3. Behavioral Conditions

Lack of sensitivity to children

MEDIUM

It indicates the genetic tendency to be less sensitive (to have less attention) towards children. Orange or red result indicates less sensitivity.

Genes
OXTR

Exploratory Behavior (Novelty Search)

MEDIUM-HIGH

Exploratory behavior applies to individuals who are always in search of novelty, whether through visual experiences, exploration, mastery and information in the most diverse areas of life. Individuals with higher scores are more eager to seek new experiences.

Genes
DRD4

Migratory behavior

MEDIUM-HIGH

Migratory behavior is characterized by the constant search for changes, for example, housing, work and relationships. Individuals with higher scores are more likely to make constant changes in various areas of their lives.

Genes
DRD4

FullDNA

3. Behavioral Conditions

Prosocial behavior

MEDIUM-HIGH

Indicates the tendency towards greater or lesser prosocial behavior. Prosocial behavior, or the intention to benefit other people, is social behavior that benefits other people or society as a whole, such as helping, sharing, giving, cooperating and volunteering.

Genes

CLOCK, INTERGENIC, OXTR

Dance

MEDIUM-HIGH

People who dance easily

Genes

AVPR1A, HTR2A

Empathy

LOW

Empathetic people have a great differential within companies and institutions, whether exercising their role as leaders or collaborators. They can see beyond the appearance and environment they find themselves in, and they propose to identify and connect with those around them. The term "empathy" refers precisely to this: in the process of identifying an individual, it is necessary to put yourself in his or her shoes. It is not enough to judge what someone did or did not do: it is necessary to understand the social circumstances that led them to obtain the studied result, both to understand the situation and to improve the person's result later. Empathic people carry a large "humanity rate", which is not normally associated with the more exact sciences, high profitability or management of material resources alone. Orange or red results indicate a greater degree of empathy.

Genes

OXTR

FullDNA

3. Behavioral Conditions

Generosity

HIGH

Individual tendency to give and share above any interest or usefulness. It is associated with altruism, charity and philanthropy. Research indicates that the GG genotype of the rs1042778 polymorphism is associated with increased generosity. Individuals who have higher scores indicate a greater tendency towards generosity.

Genes
OXTR

Fear of Uncertainties

MEDIUM-HIGH

The need to keep everything under control, whether thoughts, behaviors, results, puts us in a constant state of alert, which often leads to a need to check all the details. Some people are more intolerant of uncertainty than others, creating anxiety and fear.

Genes
FYN

Fears

MEDIUM

Fear is an unpleasant sensation that provides a state of alert by the perception of imminent danger, real or imagined.

Genes
STMN1

3. Behavioral Conditions

Sociability

MEDIUM-HIGH

Sociability is the ability and facility that a person presents to relate to other members of their environment, that is, a natural and characteristic way that a person has that of living better in society, such as the ease in making relationships and friendships and keep them.

Genes

BDNF, CDH13, CDH23, CLOCK, CTNNA2, OXTR, PER3

Loneliness

HIGH

Loneliness is a subjective matter: one person can feel alone in a crowd while another, at home and without anyone's company, feels very well accompanied. Logically, there are many factors that influence this perception, and most of them seem to be psychological in nature. According to research, the feeling of loneliness may be a genetically acquired factor. Result in orange or red indicates a greater tendency to the feeling of loneliness.

Genes

OXTR, TCF4

Trend of Physical Activity Practice at Leisure

LOW

Studies indicate that gene variants and their expression are related to the probability of individuals to practice physical activities as a form of leisure in adulthood. Such a mutation is found in sportsmen and regular practitioners of physical exercises. The individual who has this mutation has a greater tendency to exercise as leisure.

Genes

GABRG3, MC4R

3. Behavioral Conditions

Shame

MEDIUM

Shame comes from a reflection on oneself and on a third party at the same time. The embarrassed person understands that he is being watched and assesses his position in the eyes of the observer.

Genes

BDNF, RGS2, SLC64A, SLC6A4

Introversion

MEDIUM

Introversion often affects the individual, making him shy, embarrassed or having difficulty expressing himself. The focus is on others and their possible criticisms and supposedly negative manifestations. Social contact is very draining and those who suffer from it feel that interacting with others drains energy. Being in a group is not a relaxing time. Being an introvert is a personal characteristic, it's a way of using attention, whether it's more on the person (introversion) or on the next person (extroversion). Those who focus too much attention on themselves often close themselves off and have difficulty in social interaction. On the other hand, those who are introspective are usually a good listener and attentive to the needs of others, as they can easily put themselves in someone else's shoes. Introverts, on the other hand, are people with little extraversion. They tend to be quiet, reserved and less involved in social situations. But it's important to note that introversion and shyness despite being close are not the same things. People with introversion are not afraid of social situations, they simply prefer to spend more time alone and don't need as much social stimulation.

Genes

BDNF, RGS2, SLC64A, SLC6A4

FullDNA

4. Personality Traits

Personality Trait: Extraversion

MEDIUM

Extroverts are people who are often leaders, work well in groups, and prefer to be with others than to be alone. Other personality traits often associated with extraversion include optimism. People who are extroverts prefer to have company and tend to have lots of friends.

Genes

MTMR9, PCDH15, ZNF285B

Personality Trait: Positive Emotions

MEDIUM

The main positive emotions are love and joy, which motivate the individual and generate a large amount of dopamine and serotonin, neurotransmitters responsible for feelings of happiness and well-being. They directly impact people's motivation, disposition and productivity, acting as fuel for individuals.

Genes

ZNF285B

Personality Traits: Hostility, Impulsiveness, Anxiety

NORMAL

Personality Traits: Hostility, Impulsiveness, Anxiety It is estimated that about 6% of the population has the antisocial personality disorder that characterizes hostility, impulsivity, anxiety and other factors. These traits are associated with the individual's emotional instability. Individuals react negatively emotionally to ordinary life events. They tend to experience negative emotions such as anxiety, fear, sadness, anger, guilt and have a certain inability to control their impulses and deal with stress. Individuals with genetic variants tend to exacerbate these personality traits.

Genes

EVL, SNAP25

4. Personality Traits

Personality Trait: Assertiveness

MEDIUM

Assertiveness is a behavioral posture towards people and everyday situations. It is not tied to what is right or wrong; it is linked to the way we expose and defend our positions.

Genes
ZNF285B

Personality Trait: Conscientiousness

UNDEFINED

Conscientiousness is a dimension that can be described as the tendency to control impulses and act in a socially acceptable way. These are characteristics that facilitate the achievement of personal goals and objectives. People in this group stand out in their good ability to follow rules, plan and organize effectively, being persistent, ambitious, disciplined, reliable, predictable and energetic. They are prone to excel in leadership positions and to pursue their goals with determination. However, those with low conscientiousness are more likely to be impetuous or impulsive.

Genes
LINC00461

Personality Trait: Openness, Altruism, Confidence, and Modesty

MEDIUM

Personality traits exist in all individuals, they are the ones that determine or provoke certain behavior. People with socializing personality traits tend to be more generous, kind, affable, helpful, and altruistic. They tend to be responsive and empathetic and believe that most other people want to do the same and will do the same. The basic components of this factor are trust, altruism, openness, tolerance, modesty and tenderness.

Genes
INTERGENIC

5. Conflicts

Aggressiveness

MEDIUM-HIGH

Presence of the aggressiveness gene known as "Warrior".

Genes
DBH, HTR1B, HTR2A, MAOA

Aggression with alcohol consumption

UNDEFINED

Mood swings after drinking alcohol are normal, but for some people, they can lead to aggressive, unpleasant and violent behavior. Studies from the University of New South Wales have produced tangible empirical evidence that approximately 35% to 66% of violent crimes involve alcohol consumption and these offenses range from murder, domestic violence to physical assault. In addition, it makes individuals meaner than normal, critical thinking becomes more incisive, anger becomes more present and intolerance for frustrations arises. Individuals with higher scores are more prone to exacerbate aggression, impulsivity, and more violent behavior after drinking alcohol.

Genes
OXTR

Antisocial behavior

MEDIUM-HIGH

The term antisocial is also applied in common sense to people with aversion to social life, such as social phobia, introverted, shy or reserved (which is not synonymous with the term "antisocial" referring to psychiatry, the most correct for these cases according to psychiatry is the term misanthropy). Clinically, antisocial applies to aggressive attitudes that are contrary and harmful to society, not inhibitions or personal preferences.

Genes
ADH4, ANKK1, BDNF, CLOCK, CTNNA2, DBH, ELP1, HTR1B, MAOA, OPCML, OXTR, PDSS2, RGS2, SLC64A, SLC6A4

5. Conflicts

Externalizing Behavior

UNDEFINED

Externalizing behaviors are related to aggression, violation of rules and attention problems, expressed directly in the social environment. It is possible to identify in this type of behavior aggression, agitation, explosive attitudes, acting on impulse, defiant and antisocial characteristics such as lying, skipping classes, stealing, fighting and acting with hostility in relationships, disrespecting limits and being provocative. Children and adolescents with externalizing behavior show a persistent pattern of indiscipline marked by impulsive behaviors that negatively impact their environment, generally affecting academic performance and interpersonal relationships. Children affected by Conduct Disorder (BD), Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are part of the spectrum of externalizing behavior disorders. Individuals with higher scores are more likely to express this type of behavior.

Genes

ABCB1

Self-centeredness

NORMAL

Self-centeredness consists in an excessive exaltation of one's personality, making the individual feel like the center of attention. An egocentric person cannot show empathy, that is, he cannot put himself in someone else's shoes, because he is constantly occupied with his "I" and his own interests.

Genes

ADH4, CLOCK, CTNNA2, ELP1, OPCML

5. Conflicts

Indifference

HIGH

Indifference is a neutral feeling. We usually define an indifferent person as someone who "neithers feel nor suffer". It is a feeling that keeps the person who behaves like that at bay. However, when we receive a blow of indifference from someone, their claws produce very painful wounds in us. To think that someone is indifferent is to attribute to him a series of adjectives that have almost nothing to do with the ideal of a virtuous person. Indifference is associated with insensitivity, detachment and coldness, characteristics that do not fit in well with the social condition that we human beings live in, which makes us relate to other people.

Genes

OXTR

Neuroticism

HIGH

Freud originally used the term neurosis to describe a condition marked by mental distress, emotional distress, and an inability to deal effectively with the normal demands of life. He suggested that we all show some signs of neurosis, but that we differ in our degree of suffering and our specific symptoms of distress. Today, neuroticism refers to the tendency to experience negative feelings. Those who score high on Neuroticism may primarily experience a specific negative feeling, such as anxiety, anger, or depression, but they likely experience many of these emotions. People with a high level of neuroticism are emotionally reactive. They respond emotionally to events that would not affect most people, and their reactions tend to be more intense than usual. They are more likely to interpret common situations as threatening, and small frustrations as hopelessly difficult. Their negative emotional reactions tend to persist for unusually long periods, which means they are generally in a bad mood. These problems in emotion regulation can diminish the neurotic's ability to think clearly, make decisions, and deal effectively with stress. At the other end of the scale, individuals with low neuroticism scores are less upset and less emotionally reactive. They tend to be calm, emotionally stable and free from lingering negative feelings. The absence of negative feelings does not mean that low scorers experience many positive feelings; The frequency of positive emotions is a component of the Extraversion domain. Results in orange or red indicate people who are more nervous, tense, insecure, worried. Results in green indicate calmer, relaxed, secure and resilient people.

Genes

CHADL, CRHR1, DBH, DRD1, EP300, FAM86B3P, FBXL17, FYN, GAD1, GRIK3, INTERGENIC, MAGI1, MTMR9, PLEKHM1, PTPRF, SLC18A1, SNAP25, SNCA, TMEM16D, VRK2, XKR6

FullDNA

5. Conflicts

Anger

NORMAL

For a new line of studies, the root of rabies is in the genes: genetic alterations would affect the body's hormonal circuits, making some respond more violently than others to everyday problems. In this way, the difficulty in controlling the feeling should not be interpreted as a result of a personality shaped only by environmental and psychological factors. The weight of genetics in the way each person processes rabies has been the subject of research and may be related to heart disease and hypertension. Orange or red result indicates susceptibility to more anger.

Genes

FYN, HTR2A, INTERGENIC, PHEX, PLEK, SHISA6

Harshness

NORMAL

Indicates character or quality of harshness or harshness.

Genes

DRD3

Explosive Temperament

NORMAL

Explosive temper not only damages your health, it also affects interpersonal relationships. Of course, sometimes it's normal to lose your temper, but everything has a limit. Living in a frenzy, screaming and constantly fighting with the people around you is far from normal behavior. Remember that such actions will contaminate your interactions - both in the professional environment and in the social sphere. People who have a short fuse, for example, are left to one side and end up isolated. But not only that. The lack of ability to manage nervousness causes problems for your mental and physical health, such as depression and increased blood pressure.

Genes

FYN, INTERGENIC, IYD, ZNFX1

5. Conflicts

Greater Tendency to Lie

MEDIUM

Despite the considerable role of heredity in explaining individual differences in deceptive behavior, few studies have investigated which specific genes contribute to the heterogeneity of deceitful behavior among individuals. Furthermore, little is known about which specific neurotransmitter pathways underlie the deception. To address these two key questions, a neurogenetic deception strategy was implemented through an encouraged task in a laboratory setting. The tryptophan hydroxylase 2 (TPH2) gene, which encodes the rate-limiting enzyme in brain serotonin biosynthesis, contributes to individual differences in deceptive behavior.

Genes

TPH2

6. Disorders

Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD)

NORMAL

Seasonal depression, also known as Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD), is a subtype of depression that starts and ends around the same time each year. Symptoms arise with the change in seasons, often starting in the fall and continuing through the winter months. Seasonal affective disorder can also occur in spring or summer, although it is less common.

Genes

ARNTL, CRY2, HTR2A, NPAS2, OPN4

Bipolar disorder

MEDIUM

Disorder associated with mood swings ranging from depression to episodes of obsession.

Genes

BCR, CACNA1C, CSNK1E, CUX2, DGKH, FAM109A, FKBP5, INTERGENIC, NPAS2, P2RX7, PALB2, SORCS2, TPH2

Social Anxiety Disorder (Social Phobia)

MEDIUM

It is an anxiety disorder described in the DSM-IV, characterized by manifestations of alarm, nervous tension, fear and discomfort triggered by exposure to social assessment.

Genes

RGS2, SLC64A, SLC6A4

FullDNA

6. Disorders

Binge Eating Disorder

HIGH

Binge eating disorder (BED) is a disorder characterized by the ingestion of large amounts of food in a defined period of time, accompanied by a feeling of loss of control over what or how much one eats. Compulsive episodes occur at least two days a week, associated with loss of control over food intake and not accompanied by compensatory behaviors aimed at weight loss. Binge eating is also accompanied by feelings of subjective distress, including shame, disgust, and/or guilt. Individuals with higher scores are more likely to express this disorder

Genes

ANKK1, OPRM1

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

NORMAL

The disorder is one of the most common disorders of childhood and adolescence, affecting between 3% and 6% of school-age children. This pathology is characterized by symptoms of inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity. Higher scores indicate a greater probability of expressing this disorder.

Genes

ANKK1, ARRB2, BDNF, CACNA1C, CLOCK, DBH, DDC, DRD4, FADS2, GRK3, HES1, HTR1B, HTR2A, MTHFR, NTF3, PNMT, SLC1A3, SLC64A, SLC6A2, SLC6A3, SLC9A9, SNAP25, TPH2

Mood Disorder

HIGH

It is a certain state of mind whose intensity represents the degree of disposition and psychological and emotional well-being of an individual. The word humor originated in humoral medicine from the ancient Greeks. In those times, the term humor represented any of the four bodily fluids (or humors) - blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile - that were considered to be responsible for regulating human physical and emotional health.

Genes

CRY1, FGF20, MTHFR, OXTR, VIPR2

6. Disorders

Internalizing Disorder

MEDIUM

An internalizing disorder is a type of emotional and behavioral disorder along with externalizing disorders. One who suffers from an internalizing disorder will either keep his problems to himself or internalize the problems. Behaviors that manifest in people with internalizing disorders include depression, isolation, anxiety, and loneliness. There are also behavioral characteristics involved with internalizing disorders. Some behavioral abnormalities include: low self-esteem, decreased academic progress, and social withdrawal. Internalizing problems, such as sadness, can cause problems to turn into greater burdens, such as social withdrawal, suicidal thoughts, and other physical symptoms.

Genes

BDNF, RGS1

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

MEDIUM

Excessive thoughts (obsessions) that lead to repetitive behaviors (compulsions).

Genes

ANKK1, COMT, DRD3, SLC64A, SLC6A4, TPH2

Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD)

MEDIUM

Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) is a disruptive disorder characterized by an overall pattern of disobedience, defiance, and hostile behavior. Patients argue excessively with adults, do not accept responsibility for their misconduct, deliberately annoy others, have difficulty accepting rules, and easily lose control if things do not go their way. They usually manifest moments of anger, insubordination, constant stubbornness, hostility, feelings of revenge and a great difficulty in obeying rules when asked. Individuals with gene variants are more likely to develop the disorder.

Genes

ANKK1, DBH, DRD3, INTERGENIC, OXTR, SLC6A3

6. Disorders

Borderline Syndrome

MEDIUM-HIGH

Borderline or borderline personality disorder is a mental disorder characterized by a pattern of ongoing instability in mood, behavior, self-image, and functioning. Borderline people can suffer extreme mood swings, emotional instability, feelings of worthlessness, insecurity, impulsivity and impaired social relationships. Individuals with gene variants are more predisposed to this disorder.

Genes

MAOA

FullDNA

7. Neurological Conditions

Morning Chronotype

NORMAL

Morning Chronotype: Peak melatonin production occurs before midnight. These are individuals who need to go to bed early and are most active in the early hours of the day. In general, they sleep between 10 pm and 6 am. According to the International Melatonin Institute 25% of the population is morning. Result in orange or red indicates a greater tendency to the morning chronotype.

Genes

AANAT, CRY2, PER2, PER3

Night chronotype

MEDIUM

Nocturnal or afternoon chronotype: the peak occurs much later, at 6 am. They are those people who do better at night, but need to prolong their rest until early morning. Sleep time is usually between 3:00 and 11:00. It corresponds to 25% of individuals. Result in orange or red indicates a tendency to have the night chronotype.

Genes

CRY1, NR1D1, PER3

Dyslexia

MEDIUM-HIGH

A learning disorder characterized by difficulty in reading.

Genes

DCDC2, KIAA0319, TDP2, TTRAP

7. Neurological Conditions

Sleep disorder

MEDIUM-HIGH

Changes in sleep patterns or habits that can negatively affect health.

Genes

AANAT, AOC1, CLOCK, CRY1, FABP7, GAD1, GRIA3, HCRTR2, MAT1A, PER3

Motion sickness

LOW

Illness caused by movement while traveling.

Genes

AGA, ARAP2, AUTS2, CELF2, CNTN1, GPD2, KCNQ1, LINGO2, MAP2K5, MCTP2, NLGN1, NR2F2, POU6F2, PRDM16, PVRL3, RGS5, SDK1, ST18, TSHZ1

Hyperactivity

MEDIUM

Chronic disease that includes attention deficit, hyperactivity and impulsivity.

Genes

ARVCF, COMT, GAD1, MTHFR

Early Wake Up Time

HIGH

There are benefits and harms related to waking up early: tiredness comes sooner, income decreases, and health begins to deteriorate faster. On the other hand, waking up early reduces everyday stress and anxiety.

Genes

AOC1, ATP2B1, CBS, GAD1, MTHFR

7. Neurological Conditions

Time to sleep later

MEDIUM

Studies have shown that the preference for sleeping later has genetic roots.

Genes
EBF3, INTERGENIC, L3MBTL4, NPS, RBFOX1

Insomnia

UNDEFINED

Insomnia is a sleep disorder that causes difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep.

Genes
GABRB3, GAD1, MTHFR, SLC2A13, VDR

Longer Sleep Duration (Greater Need)

MEDIUM-HIGH

Some people need to sleep a lot to function well during the day. They can be prone to getting an infection if lack of sleep interferes with immune function.

Genes
ABCC9, ADAMTS14, BHLHE41, CPQ, CRY2, FBXO15, INTERGENIC, NAALADL2, PLLP, TMC5

Greater Stimulus with Caffeine

NORMAL

Individuals with this polymorphism are more stimulated with caffeine.

Genes
ADORA2A, CYP1A2, INTERGENIC, LINC01500, MTNR1B

FullDNA

7. Neurological Conditions

Increased Probability of Fatigue

UNDEFINED

Fatigue is the name given to a symptom that is characterized by a feeling of weariness, tiredness and lack of energy.

Genes

AMPD1, AOC1, COL1A1, GAD1, MAT1A, MCT1, TNF

Memory

MEDIUM

Faculty of preserving and remembering past states of consciousness and everything associated with them.

Genes

CLSTN2, DRD2, GAD1, INTERGENIC, MTHFR, WWC1

Memory (traumatic)

NORMAL

Memory that is stored after some trauma, whether physical or psychological.

Genes

COMT

Memory (verbal)

NORMAL

Also known as short-term auditory memory, which we use, for example, when listening, speaking and writing.

Genes

TNF

7. Neurological Conditions

Visuospatial Working Memory

NORMAL

The visuospatial storage area stores visual and spatial information. It can be used, for example, to construct and manipulate visual images and to represent mind maps. It is also beneficial for strategic organization and sports such as football and basketball.

Genes

CACNA1C, CAMTA1, NRG1, SLC6A3

Episodic memory

LOW

It is the collection of past personal experiences that took place at a particular time and place. For example, if an individual remembers their 6th birthday party, this is an episodic memory. They allow an individual to figuratively travel back in time to remember the event that took place at a specific time and place.

Genes

CAMTA1, CLSTN2, HTR2A, INTERGENIC, PDYN, WWC1

Less Need for Sleep Hours

NORMAL

Need for less sleep. Result in orange or red indicates a trend towards less need for sleep. Green result indicates need for at least 8 hours of sleep.

Genes

BHLHE41

7. Neurological Conditions

Oxytocin

LOW

Oxytocin or oxytocinone is a hormone produced by the hypothalamus and stored in the p90-posterior pituitary (Neurohypophysis) whose function is: to promote uterine muscle contractions; reduce bleeding during childbirth; stimulate the release of breast milk; develop attachment and empathy between people; produce some of the pleasure of orgasm; and modulate fear sensitivity (of the unknown).

Genes
CD38, OXTR

Tendency to sleep late

NORMAL

Persistent problems sleeping and staying asleep. Indication in red and orange indicate greater predisposition.

Genes
CLOCK

7. Neurological Conditions

Type A Personality

NORMAL

The Type A Personality appears to be an action/emotion complex characterized by an ongoing, chronic, and incessant struggle in an attempt to achieve more in less time, harboring a constant, covert hostility. The sense of urgency in time and overt or covert hostility give rise to annoyance, irritation, resentment, and impatience, feelings that can be considered the focal points of the Type A Personality. Some behavioral characteristics in the Type A personality: 1. Tendency to seek to achieve goals that are not well defined or too high; 2. Strong drive to compete; 3. Continuous desire to be recognized and to progress; 4. Involvement in multiple roles; 5. Practical impossibility (lack of time) to finish some projects; 6. Physical and mental concern; 7. Inability to relax satisfactorily, even during spare times; 8. Chronic dissatisfaction with achievements; 9. Degree of ambition is always above what you get; 10. Rapid body movements; 11. Facial tension; 12. Emotive and explosive intonation in normal conversation; 13. Hands and teeth almost always clenched.

Genes

COMT, INTERGENIC, MAOA

Type D Personality

HIGH

Type D behavior pattern (or D personality) is associated with depression and anxiety, and they are more likely to develop coronary heart disease. Type D personality is characterized by maximum containment of negative emotions. People who have this personality type systematically inhibit their emotional expressiveness. They are also characterized by consequent social inhibition. In addition, they often have subjective feelings of tension, anxiety, anger and sadness. Social inhibition is the tendency to inhibit the expression of emotions in social interaction. In turn, negative affectivity is defined as a coping style that produces individual differences in psychological suffering, somatic complaints and the concept of oneself. This combination of negative affectivity and social inhibition can be found in people with a type D personality, which has a negative impact on health. For example, depression and social inhibition have been shown to be factors that can increase mortality from an acute coronary event.

Genes

BDNF, FKBP5, INTERGENIC, SLC64A, SLC6A4

8. Neurotransmitters

Dopamine conversion

NORMAL

This neurotransmitter plays important roles in the body. The first one is the feeling of pleasure. During pleasant circumstances, dopamine is released, triggering nerve impulses, which lead to a feeling of pleasure and well-being. Tasty foods, sex, games and drugs are some examples of situations that stimulate the action of dopamine. The substance also acts in the motor function of the human body, being responsible for the execution of voluntary movements, which are those that occur according to our will, such as muscle activity. Recent studies also show that the neurotransmitter is related to the memory capacity. According to scientists, this feeling of satisfaction and pleasure generated by the action of dopamine is associated, in the brain, with moments that are also pleasurable, which causes the information to be stored for a longer period in our memory. The concentration of dopamine in the body is also related to the emergence of diseases. Parkinson's disease, for example, has its origins linked to a lack of dopamine. This is because, with aging, there is a natural death of neurons, which reduces the production of the neurotransmitter. This lack of dopamine ends up altering body movements, making them uncoordinated, the main symptom of the disease. Addiction is another disorder associated with dopamine values in the body. Drugs act on neurotransmitter receptors, so when the individual uses these substances, the brain produces a large amount of dopamine, increasing the state of pleasure. Hence the need to consume the drug constantly in order to always have that feeling of pleasure. To stimulate the healthy production and release of dopamine, the consumption of foods rich in tyrosine such as dairy products, avocado, pumpkin, almond, beans, nuts, meat, eggs and others is recommended; avoid caffeine consumption and exercise regularly.

Genes

DBH, MRPS2

8. Neurotransmitters

Dopamine Synthesis

NORMAL

This neurotransmitter plays important roles in the body. The first one is the feeling of pleasure. During pleasant circumstances, dopamine is released, triggering nerve impulses, which lead to a feeling of pleasure and well-being. Tasty foods, sex, games and drugs are some examples of situations that stimulate the action of dopamine. The substance also acts in the motor function of the human body, being responsible for the execution of voluntary movements, which are those that occur according to our will, such as muscle activity. Recent studies also show that the neurotransmitter is related to the memory capacity. According to scientists, this feeling of satisfaction and pleasure generated by the action of dopamine is associated, in the brain, with moments that are also pleasurable, which causes the information to be stored for a longer period in our memory. The concentration of dopamine in the body is also related to the emergence of diseases. Parkinson's disease, for example, has its origins linked to a lack of dopamine. This is because, with aging, there is a natural death of neurons, which reduces the production of the neurotransmitter. This lack of dopamine ends up altering body movements, making them uncoordinated, the main symptom of the disease. Addiction is another disorder associated with dopamine values in the body. Drugs act on neurotransmitter receptors, so when the individual uses these substances, the brain produces a large amount of dopamine, increasing the state of pleasure. Hence the need to consume the drug constantly in order to always have that feeling of pleasure. To stimulate the healthy production and release of dopamine, the consumption of foods rich in tyrosine such as dairy products, avocado, pumpkin, almond, beans, nuts, meat, eggs and others is recommended; avoid caffeine consumption and exercise regularly. Red or orange result indicates less dopamine synthesis.

Genes

DDC, IGF2, TH

8. Neurotransmitters

Dopamine receptors

MEDIUM

This neurotransmitter plays important roles in the body. The first one is the feeling of pleasure. During pleasant circumstances, dopamine is released, triggering nerve impulses, which lead to a feeling of pleasure and well-being. Tasty foods, sex, games and drugs are some examples of situations that stimulate the action of dopamine. The substance also acts in the motor function of the human body, being responsible for the execution of voluntary movements, which are those that occur according to our will, such as muscle activity. Recent studies also show that the neurotransmitter is related to the memory capacity. According to scientists, this feeling of satisfaction and pleasure generated by the action of dopamine is associated, in the brain, with moments that are also pleasurable, which causes the information to be stored for a longer period in our memory. The concentration of dopamine in the body is also related to the emergence of diseases. Parkinson's disease, for example, has its origins linked to a lack of dopamine. This is because, with aging, there is a natural death of neurons, which reduces the production of the neurotransmitter. This lack of dopamine ends up altering body movements, making them uncoordinated, the main symptom of the disease. Addiction is another disorder associated with dopamine values in the body. Drugs act on neurotransmitter receptors, so when the individual uses these substances, the brain produces a large amount of dopamine, increasing the state of pleasure. Hence the need to consume the drug constantly in order to always have that feeling of pleasure. To stimulate the healthy production and release of dopamine, the consumption of foods rich in tyrosine such as dairy products, avocado, pumpkin, almond, beans, nuts, meat, eggs and others is recommended; avoid caffeine consumption and exercise regularly. Red or orange result indicates less dopamine receptor activity, resulting in lower levels.

Genes

DRD1, DRD2, DRD3, DRD4, DRD5

8. Neurotransmitters

Dopamine degradation

MEDIUM

This neurotransmitter plays important roles in the body. The first one is the feeling of pleasure. During pleasant circumstances, dopamine is released, triggering nerve impulses, which lead to a feeling of pleasure and well-being. Tasty foods, sex, games and drugs are some examples of situations that stimulate the action of dopamine. The substance also acts in the motor function of the human body, being responsible for the execution of voluntary movements, which are those that occur according to our will, such as muscle activity. Recent studies also show that the neurotransmitter is related to the memory capacity. According to scientists, this feeling of satisfaction and pleasure generated by the action of dopamine is associated, in the brain, with moments that are also pleasurable, which causes the information to be stored for a longer period in our memory. The concentration of dopamine in the body is also related to the emergence of diseases. Parkinson's disease, for example, has its origins linked to a lack of dopamine. This is because, with aging, there is a natural death of neurons, which reduces the production of the neurotransmitter. This lack of dopamine ends up altering body movements, making them uncoordinated, the main symptom of the disease. Addiction is another disorder associated with dopamine values in the body. Drugs act on neurotransmitter receptors, so when the individual uses these substances, the brain produces a large amount of dopamine, increasing the state of pleasure. Hence the need to consume the drug constantly in order to always have that feeling of pleasure. To stimulate the healthy production and release of dopamine, the consumption of foods rich in tyrosine such as dairy products, avocado, pumpkin, almond, beans, nuts, meat, eggs and others is recommended; avoid caffeine consumption and exercise regularly. Result in red or orange indicates greater Dopamine degradation.

Genes

ARVCF, COMT, MAOA, MAOB

8. Neurotransmitters

Dopamine transporters

HIGH

This neurotransmitter plays important roles in the body. The first one is the feeling of pleasure. During pleasant circumstances, dopamine is released, triggering nerve impulses, which lead to a feeling of pleasure and well-being. Tasty foods, sex, games and drugs are some examples of situations that stimulate the action of dopamine. The substance also acts in the motor function of the human body, being responsible for the execution of voluntary movements, which are those that occur according to our will, such as muscle activity. Recent studies also show that the neurotransmitter is related to the memory capacity. According to scientists, this feeling of satisfaction and pleasure generated by the action of dopamine is associated, in the brain, with moments that are also pleasurable, which causes the information to be stored for a longer period in our memory. The concentration of dopamine in the body is also related to the emergence of diseases. Parkinson's disease, for example, has its origins linked to a lack of dopamine. This is because, with aging, there is a natural death of neurons, which reduces the production of the neurotransmitter. This lack of dopamine ends up altering body movements, making them uncoordinated, the main symptom of the disease. Addiction is another disorder associated with dopamine values in the body. Drugs act on neurotransmitter receptors, so when the individual uses these substances, the brain produces a large amount of dopamine, increasing the state of pleasure. Hence the need to consume the drug constantly in order to always have that feeling of pleasure. To stimulate the healthy production and release of dopamine, the consumption of foods rich in tyrosine such as dairy products, avocado, pumpkin, almond, beans, nuts, meat, eggs and others is recommended; avoid caffeine consumption and exercise regularly. Red or orange results indicate lower levels of dopamine.

Genes

SLC18A2, SLC6A3, SLC6A4

8. Neurotransmitters

Serotonin degradation

HIGH

In different behavioral states, extracellular changes in Serotonin levels occur. Decreased serotonin levels increase pain sensitivity, exploratory behavior, locomotor activity, and aggressive and sexual behaviors. In both men and animals, psychic disturbances have been correlated with alterations in serotonin functions, such as aggressive and obsessive behavior, in addition to attention deficit. Serotonin is the main inhibitor of the ventromedial hypothalamic nucleus, a site in the CNS where the satiety center is located. This hypothalamic effect is highly specific for carbohydrates, requiring other cofactors to act on proteins and lipids. Thus, when serotonin decreases, weight gain occurs. Conversely, when it is elevated, it causes loss of appetite. Red result indicates reduced serotonin.

Genes

MAOA

Serotonin receptors

NORMAL

In different behavioral states, extracellular changes in Serotonin levels occur. Decreased serotonin levels increase pain sensitivity, exploratory behavior, locomotor activity, and aggressive and sexual behaviors. In both men and animals, psychic disturbances have been correlated with alterations in serotonin functions, such as aggressive and obsessive behavior, in addition to attention deficit. Serotonin is the main inhibitor of the ventromedial hypothalamic nucleus, a site in the CNS where the satiety center is located. This hypothalamic effect is highly specific for carbohydrates, requiring other cofactors to act on proteins and lipids. Thus, when serotonin decreases, weight gain occurs. Conversely, when it is elevated, it causes loss of appetite. Red result indicates reduced serotonin.

Genes

C5ORF46, DPP6, EHHADH, HTR1A, HTR1B, HTR1E, HTR2A, HTR2B, HTR2C, HTR3A, HTR3B, HTR3C, HTR3D, HTR3E, HTR4, HTR5A, HTR7, IDE, KIF11, SPINK1

8. Neurotransmitters

Serotonin Synthesis

NORMAL

In different behavioral states, extracellular changes in Serotonin levels occur. Decreased serotonin levels increase pain sensitivity, exploratory behavior, locomotor activity, and aggressive and sexual behaviors. In both men and animals, psychic disturbances have been correlated with alterations in serotonin functions, such as aggressive and obsessive behavior, in addition to attention deficit. Serotonin is the main inhibitor of the ventromedial hypothalamic nucleus, a site in the CNS where the satiety center is located. This hypothalamic effect is highly specific for carbohydrates, requiring other cofactors to act on proteins and lipids. Thus, when serotonin decreases, weight gain occurs. Conversely, when it is elevated, it causes loss of appetite. Orange or red result indicates reduced serotonin.

Genes

DDC, PLEKHA7, PTPRR, TPH1, TPH2

Serotonin Transporters

NORMAL

In different behavioral states, extracellular changes in Serotonin levels occur. Decreased serotonin levels increase pain sensitivity, exploratory behavior, locomotor activity, and aggressive and sexual behaviors. In both men and animals, psychic disturbances have been correlated with alterations in serotonin functions, such as aggressive and obsessive behavior, in addition to attention deficit. Serotonin is the main inhibitor of the ventromedial hypothalamic nucleus, a site in the CNS where the satiety center is located. This hypothalamic effect is highly specific for carbohydrates, requiring other cofactors to act on proteins and lipids. Thus, when serotonin decreases, weight gain occurs. Conversely, when it is elevated, it causes loss of appetite. Red result indicates reduced serotonin.

Genes

SLC18A2, SLC64A, SLC6A4

9. Psychiatric Conditions

Anorexia Nervosa

NORMAL

Eating disorder that causes the individual to have a distorted view of their body, leading to an obsession with losing weight.

Genes
C10ORF11, DCTN6, FAAH, GHRL, PPP3CA

Cataplexy and Narcolepsy (sleep)

NORMAL

A chronic sleep disorder that causes excessive daytime sleepiness.

Genes
EIF3G

Attention Deficit

UNDEFINED

This designation refers to the presentation of the disorder where no symptoms of hyperactivity and/or impulsivity are present.

Genes
ADH4, DYRK1A, KATNAL2, LINC00461, SMOC1

Depression

NORMAL

Mental disorder characterized by persistent depression or loss of interest in activities, significantly impairing daily life. It can trigger other illnesses and conditions, such as lack of appetite or excessive appetite. The graph on the right indicates the genetic predisposition to develop this condition.

Genes
BDNF, COMT, CRHR1, HTR1A, HTR2A, SLC6A15, TPH1, TPH2

FullDNA

9. Psychiatric Conditions

Late dyskinesia

NORMAL

A condition that affects the nervous system and manifests itself through involuntary movements, also known as tics. It is often caused by long-term use of some psychiatric medications.

Genes

ANKK1

Epilepsy

NORMAL

A disease in which the activity of nerve cells in the brain is disrupted, causing seizures.

Genes

ABCC2, BAG3, CACNB4, CHRM3, CHRNA2, CNTNAP2, CPA6, DEPDC5, EFHC1, GABRG2, GOSR2, GRIN2A, KCNMA1, KCNQ3, ME2, PRICKLE2, SCN1A

Schizophrenia

NORMAL

A disorder that affects a person's ability to think, feel and behave clearly.

Genes

ADAMTSL3, ARVCF, BCL11B, BDNF, BRCA2, CACNA1C, CALN1, CDCA3, CDH13, CENPM, CHI3L1, CLCN3, CNTF, COMT, CSF2RA, CTNND2, DAO, DISC1, DMD, DRD2, DRD3, DRD4, DTNBP1, ESR1, GCLM, GNB1L, GPM6A, GRIA3, HHAT, HLA-DQA1, HS3ST4, HTR2A, HTR2C, IL-1B, IL-3RA, INTERGENIC, KIF26B, LSM1, MAD1L1, MEGF10, MMP16, MPC2, MTHFR, NGF, NLRC5, NPAS2, NR3C1, NRG3, PHACTR3, PLCB2, PLCL1, PPFIA2, PRKD1, QPCT, SLC18A1, SLC6A3, SNAP25, TCF4, TMEM182, TMTC1, TPH1, TRIM26, TSNARE1, VRK2, ZBED9, ZEB2, ZNF536

Suicidal tendencies and thoughts

NORMAL

Individuals who are more suicidal.

Genes

CREB1, DPP10, FKBP5, GRIA3, GRIK2, INTERGENIC, MAOA, RARRES2, TPH2

FullDNA

9. Psychiatric Conditions

Anxiety

MEDIUM-HIGH

Tendency to be an anxious person can be influenced by polymorphisms of several genes. The results indicates the predisposition to develop this condition.

Genes

AVPR1A, BDNF, MAOA, NGF, RGS2, TPH2

10. Psychiatric Syndromes

Brunner Syndrome

UNDEFINED

Brunner syndrome is a rare genetic disorder associated with a mutation in the MAOA gene. It is characterized by lower than average IQ (typically about 85), problematic impulsive behavior (such as pyromania, hypersexuality and violence), sleep disorders and mood swings.

Genes
MAOA

Panic Syndrome

MEDIUM-HIGH

Panic syndrome is a type of anxiety disorder in which unexpected bouts of despair and intense fear that something bad will happen occur, even if there is no reason for it or signs of impending danger.

Genes
ADORA2A, BDNF, GAD1, GHRL, HTR2A, IKBKE, NPSR1, SLC64A

Tourette's Syndrome

MEDIUM

A neuropsychiatric disorder characterized by multiple motor or vocal tics that persist for more than a year and usually begin in childhood. This disorder involves uncontrollable repetitive movements or unwanted sounds (tics), such as repeatedly blinking your eyes, shrugging your shoulders, or blurting out offensive words. Individuals with gene variants are more predisposed to this syndrome.

Genes
BTBD9, COL27A1, INTERGENIC, TPH2

FullDNA

11. Addictions

Addiction to Heroin

HIGH

Addiction to heroin, which is an opioid often used as a drug due to its euphoric effect. Results in orange and/or red indicate greater susceptibility to addition.

Genes

OPRM1, TPH1, TPH2

Addiction to Tobacco

NORMAL

Addiction to tobacco, like cigarettes.

Genes

CHRNA3, CHRNA4, CHRNA5, CHRNA6, CHRNB3, CHRNB4, DRD1, DRD2, GABBR2, HTR2A

Alcoholism

MEDIUM-HIGH

A chronic disease characterized by uncontrollable alcohol consumption, conditioned by dependence.

Genes

ADH1B, ADH1C, ALDH2, ANKK1, CNR1, DRD2, FAAH, G6PD, GABRA2, GHSR, HNMT, OPRM1, OXTR, SLC6A3, SLC6A4

Cocaine addiction

HIGH

Cocaine is a fast addictive drug. The results indicates the genetic predisposition to have a greater chance of dependence.

Genes

CHRNA5, COMT, FAAH, INTERGENIC, OPRD1, PDYN, STEAP3

FullDNA

11. Addictions

Nicotine Dependence

NORMAL

Nicotine addiction - also called tobacco addiction - is an addiction to tobacco products caused by nicotine.

Genes

CHRNA3, CHRNA5, CHRNB1, CNR1, DRD2, GABBR2

Symptoms of Withdrawal in Alcoholism

LOW

Symptoms that occur when someone stops using alcohol after a long period of binge drinking.

Genes

SLC6A3

Addiction tendency (gambling, alcohol, smoking)

MEDIUM-HIGH

The tendency to addictions and games can be linked to hereditary or psychological conditions.

Genes

ANKK1, DRD2, OPRM1

Alcohol Aversion

NORMAL

The ADH1B gene metabolizes a wide variety of substrates, including ethanol, retinol, other aliphatic alcohols, hydroxysteroids and lipid peroxidation products. Accumulation of acetaldehyde can lead to aversion to alcoholic beverages.

Genes

ADH1B

FullDNA

Openness to New Experiences

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ABCB11	rs3815676	Variant not found	C	
APOB	rs520354	Variant not found		
ASL	rs367543005	CC+		
ASPA	rs104894553	GG+		
C4ORF33	rs11728985	Variant not found	T	
CARMIL1	rs940404	Variant not found	A	
CLOCK	rs6832769	AA+	G	
CNTNAP2	rs10251794	Variant not found	A	
DGKI	rs7779548	Variant not found	A	
ERBB4	rs1879637	Variant not found	C	
FUNDC1	rs6610953	GG+	A	
GJB2	rs72561723	GG-		
HTR1A	rs6295	CC-	G	
IDS	rs199422230	Variant not found		
IL-10RB	rs2834167	GG+	G	
INTERGENIC	rs11582132	Variant not found	C	
INTERGENIC	rs1411216	Variant not found	A	
INTERGENIC	rs2032794	Variant not found	C	
INTERGENIC	rs2540226	GG-	C	
INTERGENIC	rs55679149	Variant not found	T	
INTERGENIC	rs7828021	Variant not found	G,T	
INTERGENIC	rs9951150	AA+	A	
MOG	rs16895223	Variant not found	G	
PSORS1C1	rs3130564	CC+	T	
PTPRD	rs2146180	AA+	G	
RASA1	rs1477268	Variant not found	C	
SDCCAG8	rs6429422	Variant not found	A,C,G	
SERPINA1	rs28929474	GG-	T	
SERPINC1	rs121909548	GG-	A	
SGSH	rs104894637	CC-	G	
SNX29	rs7189979	Variant not found	C	
TCF4	rs1452787	AG+	A	
UTRN	rs11155372	Variant not found	T	
ZNF285B	rs644148	GT+	T	

Addiction to Tobacco

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CHRNA3	rs1051730	CC-	A	
CHRNA3	rs3743078	CC-	A,G	
CHRNA3	rs578776	CC-	A	
CHRNA4	rs1044396	CC-	A,C	
CHRNA4	rs1044397	Variant not found	T	
CHRNA4	rs2236196	GG+	A,C	
CHRNA4	rs2273502	Variant not found	T	
CHRNA4	rs2273504	GG+	A,T	
CHRNA4	rs3827020	Variant not found	C	
CHRNA5	rs16969968	GG+	A	
CHRNA5	rs684513	CC+	G,T	
CHRNA6	rs2304297	Variant not found	C	
CHRNB3	rs10958726	Variant not found	T	
CHRNB3	rs4952	CC+	T	
CHRNB3	rs6474413	Variant not found	T	
CHRNB4	rs1948	Variant not found	G,T	
DRD1	rs686	AA+	A,C,T	
DRD2	rs4648317	CC-	A	
GABBR2	rs1435252	Variant not found	A	
GABBR2	rs2491397	Variant not found	T	
GABBR2	rs2779562	Variant not found	C	
GABBR2	rs3750344	AA-	C	
GABBR2	rs3780422	Variant not found	T	
HTR2A	rs6311	CT+	C	
HTR2A	rs6313	CT-	A	

Addiction to Heroin

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
OPRM1	rs1799971	AG+	G	

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
TPH1	rs1799913	AC-	A,T	
TPH2	rs4290270	AA+	T	
TPH2	rs7963720	Variant not found	G,T	

Pleasantness (Acceptability) in Men

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADH4	rs1800759	Variant not found	T	
CLOCK	rs1801260	TT-	G	
CLOCK	rs6832769	AA+	G	
CTNNA2	rs2861913	Variant not found	G	
ELP1	rs10118853	Variant not found	A	
GRIN2A	rs12934132	Variant not found	A	
OPCML	rs11223249	Variant not found	A	
PDE5A	rs4833624	Variant not found	T	

Aggressiveness

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
DBH	rs1611115	TT+	C	
HTR1B	rs13212041	TT+	T	
HTR2A	rs6311	CT+	C	
MAOA	rs1137070	TT+	C	
MAOA	rs3027399	GG+	C	
MAOA	rs6323	GG+	T	
MAOA	rs72554632	Variant not found	T	
MAOA	rs909525	GG-	T	

Aggression with alcohol consumption

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
OXTR	rs1488467	Variant not found	C	
OXTR	rs4564970	Variant not found	A,C	

Alcoholism

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADH1B	rs1229984	GG-	C,G	
ADH1C	rs698	AA-	C,T	
ALDH2	rs671	GG+	A	
ANKK1	rs1800497	CT-	A	
CNR1	rs806368	CT+	C	
DRD2	rs1076560	AC+	A	
FAAH	rs324420	CC+	A	
G6PD	rs1050828	GG-	T	
GABRA2	rs279836	Variant not found	A	
GABRA2	rs279845	Variant not found	A	
GABRA2	rs279858	AA-	C	
GABRA2	rs279871	Variant not found	C	
GHSR	rs2232165	CC-	A	
GHSR	rs2948694	AA+	G	
HNMT	rs1020678	Variant not found	C	
OPRM1	rs1799971	AG+	G	
OXTR	rs237899	AG+	A,C	
SLC6A3	rs27072	CT+	A,T	
SLC6A4	rs1042173	GT-	C	

Happiness

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CREB1	rs4675690	CT+		
CSE1L	rs2075677	AA+	G	
FAAH	rs324420	CC+	A	
INTERGENIC	rs4958581	AA-	C	
RAPGEF6	rs3756290	CC-		

Anorexia Nervosa

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
C10ORF11	rs2043090	Variant not found	C,G	
DCTN6	rs10096097	Variant not found	A	
FAAH	rs324420	CC+	A	
GHRL	rs696217	Variant not found	T	
PPP3CA	rs2659546	GG-	T	

FullDNA

Anxiety

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
AVPR1A	rs10877969	Variant not found	C	⚪
AVPR1A	rs11174811	Variant not found	A	⚪
BDNF	rs6265	AG-	T	🔴
MAOA	rs909525	GG-	T	🟠
NGF	rs6330	CC-	A	🟢
NGF	rs6330	CC-	A	🟢
RGS2	rs4606	CC+	G	🟠
TPH2	rs4565946	TT+	A,G,T	⚪
TPH2	rs4570625	GG+	G	🟠
TPH2	rs4565946	TT+	A,G,T	🟢
TPH2	rs4570625	GG+	G	🟡

Musical Aptitude

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
GATA2	rs3803	Variant not found	A	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs13109270	Variant not found	T	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs13146789	Variant not found	T	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs2335050	Variant not found	T	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs2961694	Variant not found	A,G	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs4291455	CC+	T	🟢
INTERGENIC	rs4630083	Variant not found	A	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs6769565	Variant not found	A	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs7629705	GG+	A	🟢
INTERGENIC	rs7635061	AA+	G	🟢
INTERGENIC	rs9819395	Variant not found	T	⚪
KCTD8	rs11732997	Variant not found	A	⚪
LIMCH1	rs4349633	AG+	A	🟢
SLC64A	rs1042615	Variant not found	C,G,T	⚪
TMED10P2	rs9854612	Variant not found	A	⚪

Statistical Association with Vehicle Accidents

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CLOCK	rs12649507	Variant not found	T	⚪
NPAS2	rs4851377	Variant not found	T	⚪
SLC6A3	rs6347	AA-	C	🟢

Increased Environmental Sensitivity

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
OXTR	rs53576	AG+	A	🟢

Self confidence

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CHADL	rs9611519	CC+	T	🔴
COMT	rs4680	AG+	A	⚪
CRHR1	rs111433752	Variant not found	G	⚪
DBH	rs1611115	TT+	C	🟢
EP300	rs11090039	Variant not found	A	⚪
FAM86B3P	rs2945232	CC+	C	🟢
FBXL17	rs10463586	Variant not found	C,G,T	⚪
FYN	rs706897	Variant not found	G	⚪
GAD1	rs12185692	Variant not found	A	⚪
GRIK3	rs490647	Variant not found	A	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs10186791	Variant not found	A	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs10456089	GG+	A	🟠
INTERGENIC	rs10460051	Variant not found	T	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs2048656	Variant not found	A	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs2572431	Variant not found	T	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs35753505	Variant not found	A,C	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs6047641	GG+	A,G	🟢
MAGI1	rs35855737	Variant not found	C	⚪
MTMR9	rs2164273	Variant not found	G	⚪
PLEKHM1	rs9899111	Variant not found	G	⚪
PTPRF	rs2039528	AG+	G	🟢
SNAP25	rs362584	AG+	A	🟢
SNCA	rs10005233	Variant not found	T	⚪
TMEM16D	rs1849710	CC+	C	🟢

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
VRK2	rs10188070	Variant not found	A,G,T	○
XKR6	rs6981523	CC+	T	●

Alcohol Aversion

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADH1B	rs1229984	GG-	C,G	●

Ability to Accept Criticism

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CRHR1	rs111433752	Variant not found	G	○
DBH	rs1611115	TT+	C	●

Adaptive Capacity

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADH4	rs1042364	Variant not found	A	○
DYRK1A	rs2835731	Variant not found	T	○
KATNAL2	rs2576037	AG-		○
LINC00461	rs3814424	Variant not found	T	○
SMOC1	rs11626232	Variant not found	C	○

Ability to Solve Problems

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADH4	rs1042364	Variant not found	A	○
ANKK1	rs1800497	CT-	A	●
BDNF	rs6265	AG-	T	●
CHADL	rs9611519	CC+	T	●
COMT	rs4680	AG+	A	●
DYRK1A	rs2835731	Variant not found	T	○
GSK3B	rs1732170	Variant not found	A,G	○
HTR1A	rs6295	CC-	G	●
HTR1B	rs13212041	TT+	T	●
HTR2A	rs6311	CT+	C	●
HTR2A	rs6313	CT-	A	●
KATNAL2	rs2576037	AG-		○
LINC00461	rs3814424	Variant not found	T	○
NRXN3	rs11624704	CC+	C	●
OPRM1	rs1799971	AG+	G	●
SMOC1	rs11626232	Variant not found	C	○
VDR	rs2228570	CC-	C,T	●
XKR6	rs6981523	CC+	T	●

Lack of sensitivity to children

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
OXTR	rs53576	AG+	A	●

Cataplexy and Narcolepsy (sleep)

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
EIF3G	rs2305795	GG+	A,C	●

Challenging behavior

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADH4	rs1800759	Variant not found	T	○
CLOCK	rs1801260	TT-	G	●
CLOCK	rs6832769	AA+	G	●
CTNNA2	rs2861913	Variant not found	G	○
ELP1	rs10118853	Variant not found	A	○
OPCML	rs11223249	Variant not found	A	○

Externalizing Behavior

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ABCB1	rs4728702	Variant not found	T	○

Migratory behavior

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
DRD4	rs1800955	CC+	C,G	●

Obsessive behavior

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CHADL	rs9611519	CC+	T	
CRHR1	rs111433752	Variant not found	G	
DBH	rs1611115	TT+	C	
EP300	rs11090039	Variant not found	A	
FAM86B3P	rs2945232	CC+	C	
FBXL17	rs10463586	Variant not found	C,G,T	
FYN	rs706897	Variant not found	G	
GAD1	rs12185692	Variant not found	A	
GRIK3	rs490647	Variant not found	A	
INTERGENIC	rs10186791	Variant not found	A	
INTERGENIC	rs10456089	GG+	A	
INTERGENIC	rs10460051	Variant not found	T	
INTERGENIC	rs2048656	Variant not found	A	
INTERGENIC	rs2572431	Variant not found	T	
INTERGENIC	rs35753505	Variant not found	A,C	
INTERGENIC	rs6047641	GG+	A,G	
MAGI1	rs35855737	Variant not found	C	
MTMR9	rs2164273	Variant not found	G	
PLEKHM1	rs9899111	Variant not found	G	
PTPRF	rs2039528	AG+	G	
SNAP25	rs362584	AG+	A	
SNCA	rs10005233	Variant not found	T	
TMEM16D	rs1849710	CC+	C	
VRK2	rs10188070	Variant not found	A,G,T	
XKR6	rs6981523	CC+	T	

Prosocial behavior

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CLOCK	rs1801260	TT-	G	
CLOCK	rs6832769	AA+	G	
INTERGENIC	rs28373064	Variant not found	C	
OXTR	rs1042778	GG+	T	
OXTR	rs237887	Variant not found	A,C	

Exploratory Behavior (Novelty Search)

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
DRD4	rs1800955	CC+	C,G	

Dopamine conversion

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
DBH	rs1108580	AA+	G	
DBH	rs129882	Variant not found	T	
DBH	rs1611114	Variant not found	T	
DBH	rs1611115	TT+	C	
DBH	rs1611125	Variant not found	G,T	
DBH	rs2007153	AA-	C	
DBH	rs2283123	Variant not found	G,T	
DBH	rs2519152	Variant not found	C	
DBH	rs267606760	Variant not found	A	
DBH	rs267606761	Variant not found	A	
DBH	rs3025382	GG+	A,C,T	
DBH	rs4531	Variant not found	A,T	
DBH	rs5320	Variant not found	A	
DBH	rs6271	Variant not found	T	
DBH	rs739398	Variant not found	A	
DBH	rs74853476	TT+	C	
DBH	rs75215331	CC+	A,T	
DBH	rs77576840	Variant not found	A,T	
DBH	rs77905	CT-	G	
DBH	rs863225244	Variant not found		
DBH	rs863225245	Variant not found	T	
DBH	rs863225246	Variant not found	G	
MRPS2	rs201229537	GG+	A	
MRPS2	rs758539748	Variant not found	A	
MRPS2	rs761334309	Variant not found	T	

Creativity

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
KATNAL2	rs2576037	AG-		
NRG1	rs6994992	CT+	A,T	

Morning Chronotype

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
AANAT	rs11077821	Variant not found	C	
CRY2	rs7123390	Variant not found	A	
PER2	rs934945	Variant not found	T	
PER3	rs228697	CG+	G	

Night chronotype

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CRY1	rs184039278	Variant not found	C,G	
CRY1	rs8192440	AG+	A,G	
NR1D1	rs12941497	GG+	A	
PER3	rs228697	CG+	G	

Dance

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
AVPR1A	rs10877969	Variant not found	C	
AVPR1A	rs11174811	Variant not found	A	
AVPR1A	rs7294536	Variant not found	C	
HTR2A	rs6313	CT-	A	

Dopamine degradation

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ARVCF	rs165599	AA+	A	
COMT	rs13306278	CC+	T	
COMT	rs165631	CC+	T	
COMT	rs165656	Variant not found	A,C,T	
COMT	rs165688	Variant not found	A	
COMT	rs165722	Variant not found	T	
COMT	rs165774	GG+	A	
COMT	rs17849308	Variant not found		
COMT	rs2020917	CT+	T	
COMT	rs2075507	Variant not found	A,T	
COMT	rs2097603	Variant not found	A,T	
COMT	rs2239393	AG+	G	
COMT	rs3087869	Variant not found	G	
COMT	rs4633	CT+	T	
COMT	rs4646312	CT+	C	
COMT	rs4646316	CT+	G,T	
COMT	rs4680	AG+	A	
COMT	rs4818	CC+	G,T	
COMT	rs5993882	Variant not found	C,G	
COMT	rs6267	GG+	A,T	
COMT	rs6269	AG+	G	
COMT	rs737865	CT-	G	
COMT	rs737866	AG-	A,C	
COMT	rs740602	Variant not found	A	
COMT	rs740603	AG+	G	
COMT	rs769224	GG+	A	
COMT	rs8192488	CC+	T	
COMT	rs933271	CT+	A,C	
MAOA	rs1137070	TT+	C	
MAOA	rs1465107	Variant not found	G	
MAOA	rs2072743	AA-	C	
MAOA	rs2235186	TT-	G	
MAOA	rs2283725	Variant not found	G,T	
MAOA	rs3027400	Variant not found	G	
MAOA	rs3027407	AA+	G	
MAOA	rs3027409	TT+	G	
MAOA	rs3788862	Variant not found	G	
MAOA	rs587777457	Variant not found	T	
MAOA	rs5906883	AA+	C	
MAOA	rs5906957	Variant not found	C,G	
MAOA	rs5953210	GG+	A	
MAOA	rs6323	GG+	T	

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
MAOA	rs6609257	GG+	A	🟢
MAOA	rs72554632	Variant not found	T	⚪
MAOA	rs796065311	DD+	T	⚪
MAOA	rs796065312	CC+	T	🟢
MAOA	rs909525	GG-	T	🟠
MAOA	rs979606	Variant not found	T	⚪
MAOB	rs10521432	AA+	A	🟠
MAOB	rs1799836	AA-	A,C	🟢
MAOB	rs2283729	AA+	A	🟠
MAOB	rs3027415	Variant not found	C	⚪
MAOB	rs6651806	Variant not found	C	⚪

Serotonin degradation

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
MAOA	rs1137070	TT+	C	⚪
MAOA	rs1465107	Variant not found	G	⚪
MAOA	rs2072743	AA-	C	⚪
MAOA	rs2235186	TT-	G	🟢
MAOA	rs2283725	Variant not found	G,T	⚪
MAOA	rs3027400	Variant not found	G	⚪
MAOA	rs3027407	AA+	G	⚪
MAOA	rs3027409	TT+	G	🟢
MAOA	rs3788862	Variant not found	G	⚪
MAOA	rs587777457	Variant not found	T	⚪
MAOA	rs5906883	AA+	C	🟢
MAOA	rs5906957	Variant not found	C,G	⚪
MAOA	rs5953210	GG+	A	⚪
MAOA	rs6323	GG+	T	🔴
MAOA	rs6609257	GG+	A	🟢
MAOA	rs72554632	Variant not found	T	⚪
MAOA	rs796065311	DD+	T	⚪
MAOA	rs796065312	CC+	T	🟢
MAOA	rs909525	GG-	T	🔴
MAOA	rs979606	Variant not found	T	⚪

Cocaine addiction

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CHRNA5	rs16969968	GG+	A	🟢
COMT	rs4680	AG+	A	⚪
FAAH	rs324420	CC+	A	🟢
INTERGENIC	rs910080	AG+	G	⚪
OPRD1	rs12749204	GG+	G	🔴
PDYN	rs2235749	Variant not found	A	⚪
PDYN	rs910079	AG+	C,G	⚪
STEAP3	rs72840936	Variant not found	C	⚪

Nicotine Dependence

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CHRNA3	rs1051730	CC-	A	🟢
CHRNA5	rs16969968	GG+	A	🟢
CHRNB1	rs2302763	Variant not found	C,G	⚪
CHRNB1	rs2302765	Variant not found	C	⚪
CNR1	rs806368	CT+	C	🟡
DRD2	rs4648317	CC-	A	🟢
GABBR2	rs3750344	AA-	C	🟢

Depression

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
BDNF	rs6265	AG-	T	🟢
COMT	rs4680	AG+	A	🟢
CRHR1	rs242924	Variant not found	T	⚪
HTR1A	rs6295	CC-	G	🟢
HTR2A	rs6311	CT+	C	🟠
SLC6A15	rs4290	Variant not found	T	⚪
TPH1	rs1800532	AC-	T	🟢
TPH2	rs4570625	GG+	G	🟢

Distrust

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CHADL	rs9611519	CC+	T	
CRHR1	rs111433752	Variant not found	G	
DBH	rs1611115	TT+	C	
EP300	rs11090039	Variant not found	A	
FAM86B3P	rs2945232	CC+	C	
FBXL17	rs10463586	Variant not found	C,G,T	
FYN	rs706897	Variant not found	G	
GAD1	rs12185692	Variant not found	A	
GRIK3	rs490647	Variant not found	A	
INTERGENIC	rs10186791	Variant not found	A	
INTERGENIC	rs10456089	GG+	A	
INTERGENIC	rs10460051	Variant not found	T	
INTERGENIC	rs2048656	Variant not found	A	
INTERGENIC	rs2572431	Variant not found	T	
INTERGENIC	rs35753505	Variant not found	A,C	
INTERGENIC	rs6047641	GG+	A,G	
MAGI1	rs35855737	Variant not found	C	
MAOB	rs10521432	AA+	A	
MAOB	rs1799836	AA-	A,C	
MAOB	rs6651806	Variant not found	C	
MTMR9	rs2164273	Variant not found	G	
PLEKHM1	rs9899111	Variant not found	G	
PTPRF	rs2039528	AG+	G	
SNAP25	rs362584	AG+	A	
SNCA	rs10005233	Variant not found	T	
TMEM16D	rs1849710	CC+	C	
VRK2	rs10188070	Variant not found	A,G,T	
XKR6	rs6981523	CC+	T	

Disinhibition

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
GLIS1	rs1368882	Variant not found	A	

Manual dexterity

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CTNNA2	rs1007371	Variant not found	A	
CTNNA2	rs1446109	Variant not found	G	
CTNNA2	rs723524	Variant not found	T	
NRG1	rs10503929	Variant not found	C	
PCSK6	rs11855415	Variant not found	T	
PCSK6	rs7182874	TT+	C	
PCSK6	rs8029797	Variant not found	A,G	
PCSK6	rs9806256	Variant not found	C	

Self-discipline at work

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADH4	rs1042364	Variant not found	A	
DYRK1A	rs2835731	Variant not found	T	
KATNAL2	rs2576037	AG-		
LINC00461	rs3814424	Variant not found	T	
SMOC1	rs11626232	Variant not found	C	

Difficulties in Dealing with Criticism

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADH4	rs1800759	Variant not found	T	
CHADL	rs9611519	CC+	T	
CLOCK	rs1801260	TT-	G	
CLOCK	rs6832769	AA+	G	
CRHR1	rs111433752	Variant not found	G	
CTNNA2	rs2861913	Variant not found	G	
DBH	rs1611115	TT+	C	
ELP1	rs10118853	Variant not found	A	
EP300	rs11090039	Variant not found	A	
FAM86B3P	rs2945232	CC+	C	
FBXL17	rs10463586	Variant not found	C,G,T	
FYN	rs706897	Variant not found	G	
GAD1	rs12185692	Variant not found	A	
GRIK3	rs490647	Variant not found	A	

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
INTERGENIC	rs10186791	Variant not found	A	○
INTERGENIC	rs10456089	GG+	A	●
INTERGENIC	rs10460051	Variant not found	T	○
INTERGENIC	rs2048656	Variant not found	A	○
INTERGENIC	rs2572431	Variant not found	T	○
INTERGENIC	rs35753505	Variant not found	A,C	○
INTERGENIC	rs6047641	GG+	A,G	●
MAGI1	rs35855737	Variant not found	C	○
MTMR9	rs2164273	Variant not found	G	○
OPCML	rs11223249	Variant not found	A	○
PLEKHM1	rs9899111	Variant not found	G	○
PTPRF	rs2039528	AG+	G	●
SNAP25	rs362584	AG+	A	●
SNCA	rs10005233	Variant not found	T	○
TMEM16D	rs1849710	CC+	C	●
VRK2	rs10188070	Variant not found	A,G,T	○
XKR6	rs6981523	CC+	T	●

Late dyskinesia

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ANKK1	rs1800497	CT-	A	●

Dyslexia

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
DCDC2	rs7765678	Variant not found	C	○
DCDC2	rs793862	Variant not found	C,G,T	○
DCDC2	rs807701	Variant not found	A	○
KIAA0319	rs4504469	CC+	G,T	●
KIAA0319	rs761100	GG-	C	●
TDP2	rs2143340	CT-	G,T	●
TTRAP	rs3212236	Variant not found	C	○

Sleep disorder

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
AANAT	rs28936679	Variant not found	A	○
AOC1	rs10156191	Variant not found	T	○
CLOCK	rs1801260	TT-	G	●
CRY1	rs184039278	Variant not found	C,G	○
FABP7	rs2279381	GG-	T	●
GAD1	rs1978340	Variant not found	A	○
GAD1	rs3762555	Variant not found	A,G	○
GAD1	rs3791878	Variant not found	T	○
GRIA3	rs3848874	GG+	A,T	○
GRIA3	rs687577	CC+	C	○
HCRTR2	rs2653349	GG+	G,T	●
MAT1A	rs118204001	TT-	C	●
PER3	rs10462020	TT+	G	●
PER3	rs10462021	AA+	G	●

Attention Deficit

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADH4	rs1042364	Variant not found	A	○
DYRK1A	rs2835731	Variant not found	T	○
KATNAL2	rs2576037	AG-		○
LINC00461	rs3814424	Variant not found	T	○
SMOC1	rs11626232	Variant not found	C	○

Self-centeredness

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADH4	rs1800759	Variant not found	T	○
CLOCK	rs1801260	TT-	G	●
CLOCK	rs6832769	AA+	G	●
CTNNA2	rs2861913	Variant not found	G	○
ELP1	rs10118853	Variant not found	A	○
OPCML	rs11223249	Variant not found	A	○

Empathy

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
OXTR	rs13316193	TT+	C	
OXTR	rs53576	AG+	A	

Cognitive Empathy

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
OXTR	rs2268491	CC+	T	

Entrepreneurship

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ARHGAP22	rs10776614	CC+		
CBR4	rs2331548	Variant not found		
DRD3	rs1486011	Variant not found	C,T	
DRD3	rs3732783	Variant not found	C	
EGLN3	rs994208	Variant not found		
HECW2	rs6738407	Variant not found		
INTERGENIC	rs17166082	Variant not found		
LRIG3	rs3847697	Variant not found		
MTMR12	rs4867424	CT+		
RNF144B	rs6906622	Variant not found		
SOS2	rs3742467	Variant not found		
SV2C	rs2358531	AA+		
TENM3	rs6825440	Variant not found		

Motion sickness

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
AGA	rs121964904	GG-	G	
AGA	rs121964905	Variant not found	T	
AGA	rs121964908	CC-	A	
ARAP2	rs12651329	Variant not found	C	
AUTS2	rs1057517708	Variant not found	T	
CELF2	rs62209	GG+	T	
CNTN1	rs587776718	Variant not found	T	
GPD2	rs121918407	Variant not found	A,C	
KCNQ1	rs2237892	CC+	T	
LINGO2	rs10968576	AA+	G	
MAP2K5	rs1026732	AA+	A	
MAP2K5	rs11635424	Variant not found	G	
MCTP2	rs4984390	AG+	A	
NLGN1	rs976683	AG-	T	
NR2F2	rs3743462	Variant not found	G	
NR2F2	rs587777371	Variant not found	A	
NR2F2	rs587777372	Variant not found	T	
POU6F2	rs9986786	Variant not found	C	
PRDM16	rs1057520188	Variant not found	G	
PVRL3	rs79006549	AA+	C,G	
RGS5	rs2179652	Variant not found	T	
SDK1	rs645106	Variant not found	A,C	
SDK1	rs732636	Variant not found	G	
ST18	rs7009219	CC+	G,T	
TSHZ1	rs730882070	Variant not found	A	

Epilepsy

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ABCC2	rs2273697	GG+	A	
ABCC2	rs56199535	CC+	A,G,T	
ABCC2	rs56220353	CC+	G,T	
ABCC2	rs56296335	GG+	A,C,T	
ABCC2	rs717620	GG-	T	
BAG3	rs2234962	TT+	C	
CACNB4	rs1805031	GG-	A	
CACNB4	rs1805032	Variant not found	A	
CHRM3	rs2165870	Variant not found	C,G	
CHRM3	rs2355230	Variant not found	A,G,T	
CHRNA2	rs104894063	Variant not found	T	
CNTNAP2	rs1057520549	Variant not found	T	
CNTNAP2	rs17236239	Variant not found	G	
CPA6	rs114402678	GG+	A	
DEPDC5	rs587776976	Variant not found	T	

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
EFHC1	rs1057521631	Variant not found	T	○
EFHC1	rs3804505	CC-	A,T	●
GABRG2	rs121909672	Variant not found	T	○
GOSR2	rs387906881	GG+	T	●
GRIN2A	rs1057518070	Variant not found	C	○
GRIN2A	rs1057520116	Variant not found	A	○
KCNMA1	rs137853333	Variant not found	C	○
KCNQ3	rs118192250	Variant not found	A	○
KCNQ3	rs118192254	AA-	C	●
ME2	rs642698	Variant not found	C	○
PRICKLE2	rs139747674	CC+	T	●
SCN1A	rs796053099	CC-	A	●

Schizophrenia

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADAMTSL3	rs10906982	AA+	A	○
ARVCF	rs165599	AA+	A	●
BCL11B	rs750610248	Variant not found	C,G	○
BDNF	rs12273539	Variant not found	T	○
BRCA2	rs9567552	Variant not found	A,T	○
CACNA1C	rs1006737	GG+	A	●
CACNA1C	rs1051375	AG+	A	○
CACNA1C	rs2159100	CC+	A,G,T	●
CALN1	rs4719220	Variant not found	A	○
CDCA3	rs5443	CC+	T	◆
CDH13	rs1048612	CC-	G,T	○
CENPM	rs5758511	Variant not found	A,C	○
CHI3L1	rs4950928	Variant not found	A,C,T	○
CLCN3	rs10520163	CT+	A,C	○
CNTF	rs1800169	AG+	A	●
COMT	rs13306278	CC+	T	●
COMT	rs4680	AG+	A	○
COMT	rs6267	GG+	A,T	●
COMT	rs737865	CT-	G	○
CSF2RA	rs28414810	Variant not found	G	○
CSF2RA	rs28694718	Variant not found	A,G,T	○
CSF2RA	rs4129148	Variant not found	G,T	○
CTNND2	rs1057518120	Variant not found	C	○
CTNND2	rs1064796494	Variant not found	T	○
DAO	rs4623951	Variant not found	G,T	○
DAO	rs2070586	GG+	A	●
DISC1	rs3737597	CC-	A	●
DISC1	rs3738401	AG+	A	○
DISC1	rs6675281	Variant not found	T	○
DISC1	rs821616	Variant not found	T	○
DMD	rs104894787	CC-	A	●
DMD	rs104894788	GG-	T	●
DRD2	rs1801028	Variant not found	C	○
DRD2	rs6277	CC-	A	●
DRD3	rs167771	GG+	A,T	●
DRD3	rs2251177	Variant not found	A,T	○
DRD4	rs11246226	AC+	A	◆
DTNBP1	rs1018381	Variant not found	A	○
DTNBP1	rs2619522	GT-	C	○
DTNBP1	rs760761	CT-	A	○
ESR1	rs2228480	AG+	A	○
GCLM	rs17880076	Variant not found	C,T	○
GCLM	rs2301022	Variant not found	C	○
GNB1L	rs2269726	Variant not found	C	○
GPM6A	rs17599018	Variant not found	C	○
GRIA3	rs1034428	Variant not found	G,T	○
HHAT	rs7527939	CC+	T	○
HLA-DQA1	rs9273012	AA+	G	●
HS3ST4	rs4073229	CT+	T	○
HTR2A	rs1328674	GG-	C,G	●
HTR2A	rs6313	CT-	A	◆
HTR2A	rs6314	CC-	A	●
HTR2A	rs659734	TT-	A	●

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
HTR2C	rs3813929	CC+	G,T	
IL-1B	rs16944	AG+	G	
IL-3RA	rs17883192	CG+	G,T	
IL-3RA	rs6422441	Variant not found	T	
IL-3RA	rs6603272	Variant not found	A,T	
INTERGENIC	rs10790212	Variant not found	T	
INTERGENIC	rs17101921	Variant not found	A	
INTERGENIC	rs497768	Variant not found	G,T	
KIF26B	rs871840	Variant not found	T	
LSM1	rs16887244	AA+	G	
MAD1L1	rs121908981	Variant not found	C	
MEGF10	rs27388	Variant not found	A	
MMP16	rs1477908	Variant not found	G	
MPC2	rs10489202	GG+	T	
MTHFR	rs1057519359	Variant not found	T	
MTHFR	rs1057519360	Variant not found	A	
MTHFR	rs1801131	CC-	G	
MTHFR	rs1801133	CC-	A	
NGF	rs11466112	CC-	A	
NGF	rs6330	CC-	A	
NLRC5	rs1566439	Variant not found	C	
NLRC5	rs16965039	TT+	C	
NPAS2	rs11123857	Variant not found	G	
NR3C1	rs6196	Variant not found	G	
NRG3	rs10748842	Variant not found		
NRG3	rs10883866	Variant not found		
NRG3	rs6584400	AG+		
PHACTR3	rs1182531	Variant not found	T	
PLCB2	rs1869901	CC-	A	
PLCL1	rs7595412	AA+	A,T	
PLCL1	rs988583	AC+	A	
PPFIA2	rs12426725	GG+	A	
PRKD1	rs1057519635	Variant not found	T	
PRKD1	rs1057519636	Variant not found	C	
QPCT	rs3770748	Variant not found	G	
SLC18A1	rs2270641	Variant not found	C,G	
SLC6A3	rs464049	CC-	G	
SNAP25	rs3746544	AA-	T	
TCF4	rs613872	TT+	T	
TCF4	rs9960767	AC+	C,G	
TMEM182	rs12465996	CC+	T	
TMTC1	rs16934812	TT+	G	
TPH1	rs1800532	AC-	T	
TPH1	rs211105	Variant not found	G	
TPH1	rs7933505	Variant not found	A	
TRIM26	rs2021722	Variant not found	A,T	
TSNARE1	rs17693963	AA+	C,G	
VRK2	rs765729177	Variant not found		
ZBED9	rs13194504	Variant not found	A	
ZEB2	rs1057518156	Variant not found	C	
ZNF536	rs3786800	AG-	C	

Stress

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CRHR1	rs242924	Variant not found	T	
DRD2	rs6277	CC-	A	
FKBP5	rs1360780	CC+	A,C	
GAD1	rs1978340	Variant not found	A	
HTR2A	rs6313	CT-	A	
MAT1A	rs72558181	Variant not found	T	
NR3C1	rs6198	Variant not found	C	
OXTR	rs2254298	GG+	A	

Extroversion

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
BDNF	rs11030064	Variant not found	T	
CDH13	rs4783307	GT+		
CDH13	rs8056579	GG+		

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CDH23	rs17635977	AA+		
DAPK1	rs928114	Variant not found		
DCLK1	rs17786591	Variant not found	C	
HTR2A	rs4941573	Variant not found	A	
HTR2A	rs6313	CT-	A	
MTMR9	rs2164273	Variant not found	G	
PCDH15	rs6481128	Variant not found	A	
PER3	rs228697	CG+	G	
RBFOX1	rs7498702	Variant not found	C	
WSCD2	rs1426371	Variant not found	A	
ZNF285B	rs644148	GT+	T	

Cognitive Flexibility

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CLSTN2	rs17348572	TT+	C	
CLSTN2	rs6439886	AG+	G	
WWC1	rs10038727	Variant not found	A	
WWC1	rs12514426	Variant not found	A	
WWC1	rs17070145	CT+	T	
WWC1	rs4576167	Variant not found	C	

Leadership gene

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CHRNB3	rs4950	TT-	A,C	

Generosity

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
OXTR	rs1042778	GG+	T	

Mathematics Skill

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
DNAH5	rs17278234	TT+	C	
FZD5	rs7609428	CC+	A	
GRIK1	rs363449	Variant not found	C	
INTERGENIC	rs11154532	Variant not found	C	
INTERGENIC	rs1215603	Variant not found	C	
INTERGENIC	rs12199332	GG+	A	
INTERGENIC	rs2300052	Variant not found	G	
INTERGENIC	rs6588923	Variant not found	A	
INTERGENIC	rs6947045	Variant not found	C	
MFSD6	rs12613365	Variant not found	G	
MMP7	rs11225308	Variant not found	G	

Cognitive skills, attention and memory

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
BDNF	rs6265	AG-	T	
DTNBP1	rs1011313	GG-	A,C	
DTNBP1	rs2619522	GT-	C	
DTNBP1	rs2619528	Variant not found	T	
DTNBP1	rs2619538	AT+	T	
DTNBP1	rs2619539	CG+	A,G	
DTNBP1	rs3213207	AG-	C	
DTNBP1	rs760761	CT-	A	

Hyperactivity

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ARVCF	rs165599	AA+	A	
COMT	rs2097903	Variant not found	T	
COMT	rs4633	CT+	T	
COMT	rs4680	AG+	A	
COMT	rs4818	CC+	G,T	
COMT	rs6269	AG+	G	
GAD1	rs3791878	Variant not found	T	
MTHFR	rs1801133	CC-	A	

Early Wake Up Time

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
AOC1	rs10156191	Variant not found	T	

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ATP2B1	rs7965584	AA+	G	⚪
CBS	rs1801181	Variant not found	A	⚪
GAD1	rs1978340	Variant not found	A	⚪
GAD1	rs3762555	Variant not found	A,G	⚪
GAD1	rs3791878	Variant not found	T	⚪
MTHFR	rs1801131	CC-	G	🔴

Time to sleep later

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
EBF3	rs9804200	TT+	T	🟢
INTERGENIC	rs13068101	AG+	A	🟡
INTERGENIC	rs722258	CC+	T	🟢
L3MBTL4	rs1539808	CT+	T	🟠
NPS	rs10734107	Variant not found	G	⚪
RBFOX1	rs1478693	AC-	G	🟢

Impulsivity

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ANKK1	rs1800497	CT-	A	🔴
BDNF	rs6265	AG-	T	🔴
COMT	rs4680	AG+	A	🟡
HTR1A	rs6295	CC-	G	🔴
HTR1B	rs13212041	TT+	T	🟢
HTR2A	rs6311	CT+	C	🟢
HTR2A	rs6313	CT-	A	🟢
NRXN3	rs11624704	CC+	C	🔴
OPRM1	rs1799971	AG+	G	🔴

Indifference

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
OXTR	rs1042778	GG+	T	🟢
OXTR	rs13316193	TT+	C	🔴
OXTR	rs53576	AG+	A	🔴

Emotional Insecurity

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CHADL	rs9611519	CC+	T	🟢
CRHR1	rs111433752	Variant not found	G	⚪
DBH	rs1611115	TT+	C	🔴
EP300	rs11090039	Variant not found	A	⚪
FAM86B3P	rs2945232	CC+	C	🟠
FBXL17	rs10463586	Variant not found	C,G,T	⚪
FYN	rs706897	Variant not found	G	⚪
GAD1	rs12185692	Variant not found	A	⚪
GRIK3	rs490647	Variant not found	A	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs10186791	Variant not found	A	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs10456089	GG+	A	🟢
INTERGENIC	rs10460051	Variant not found	T	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs2048656	Variant not found	A	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs2572431	Variant not found	T	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs35753505	Variant not found	A,C	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs6047641	GG+	A,G	🟠
MAGI1	rs35855737	Variant not found	C	⚪
MAOB	rs10521432	AA+	A	🟠
MAOB	rs1799836	AA-	A,C	🟠
MAOB	rs6651806	Variant not found	C	⚪
MTMR9	rs2164273	Variant not found	G	⚪
PLEKHM1	rs9899111	Variant not found	G	⚪
PTPRF	rs2039528	AG+	G	🟠
SNAP25	rs362584	AG+	A	🟠
SNCA	rs10005233	Variant not found	T	⚪
TMEM16D	rs1849710	CC+	C	🔴
VRK2	rs10188070	Variant not found	A,G,T	⚪
XKR6	rs6981523	CC+	T	🟢

Emotional Insensitivity

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
COMT	rs4680	AG+	A	🟢

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
OXTR	rs1042778	GG+	T	🟢
OXTR	rs13316193	TT+	C	🟠
OXTR	rs53576	AG+	A	🔴

Insomnia

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
GABRB3	rs121913125	Variant not found	T	⚪
GAD1	rs1978340	Variant not found	A	⚪
GAD1	rs3762555	Variant not found	A,G	⚪
MTHFR	rs2066470	Variant not found	A,C	⚪
SLC2A13	rs1005956	Variant not found	C	⚪
VDR	rs1544410	AG-	C,T	⚪

Intelligence - IQ

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADRB2	rs1042713	GG+	A	🟢
ADRB2	rs1042714	GG+	C,T	⚪
ADRB2	rs17334242	Variant not found		⚪
ADRB2	rs1800888	CC+	T	🟢
CHRM2	rs1364402	Variant not found	C	⚪
CHRM2	rs1378646	Variant not found	G,T	⚪
CHRM2	rs2061174	TT-	A,C	⚪
CHRM2	rs2350780	Variant not found	A	⚪
CHRM2	rs324640	GG+	A,T	⚪
CHRM2	rs324650	TT+	A	🟢
CHRM2	rs6948054	Variant not found	C,G	⚪
CHRM2	rs7782965	Variant not found	C	⚪
CHRM2	rs7810473	Variant not found	G,T	⚪
GFAP	rs2289681	CC+	T	🟢
HMGA2	rs10784502	TT+	T	🟡
KL	rs9536314	TT+	A,G	🟢

Introversion

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
BDNF	rs6265	AG-	T	🟡
RGS2	rs4606	CC+	G	🟢
SLC64A	rs140701	Variant not found	T	⚪
SLC64A	rs25531	Variant not found	C,T	⚪
SLC6A4	rs3794808	Variant not found	T	⚪
SLC6A4	rs4583306	Variant not found	G	⚪

Longer Sleep Duration (Greater Need)

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ABCC9	rs11046205	GG+	A	🟢
ADAMTS14	rs10823607	Variant not found	C	⚪
BHLHE41	rs121912617	CC-	A,C,T	🔴
CPQ	rs17737465	AA+	G	🟢
CRY2	rs11605924	CC+	C	🟢
FBXO15	rs2278331	AA-	G	🟢
INTERGENIC	rs11987678	Variant not found	C	⚪
NAALADL2	rs2042126	GT+	G	🟢
PLLP	rs11640439	AG+	A	🟠
TMC5	rs4780805	Variant not found	G,T	⚪

Greater Stimulus with Caffeine

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADORA2A	rs4822498	Variant not found	A,C	⚪
ADORA2A	rs5760423	Variant not found	G	⚪
ADORA2A	rs5751876	TT+	C	🟢
CYP1A2	rs762551	AC+	C	🟡
INTERGENIC	rs521704	Variant not found	A	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs12407812	Variant not found	T	⚪
LINC01500	rs1075023	Variant not found	G	⚪
MTNR1B	rs10830964	CC+	T	🟢

Increased Probability of Fatigue

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
AMPD1	rs17602729	CC-	A	⚪

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
AOC1	rs10156191	Variant not found	T	○
COL1A1	rs1800012	Variant not found	A	○
GAD1	rs1978340	Variant not found	A	○
GAD1	rs3762555	Variant not found	A,G	○
GAD1	rs3791878	Variant not found	T	○
MAT1A	rs118204001	TT-	C	○
MAT1A	rs2993763	Variant not found	A	○
MAT1A	rs72558181	Variant not found	T	○
MCT1	rs1049434	Variant not found	T	○
TNF	rs1800610	CT-	A	○

Greater Tendency to Lie

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
TPH2	rs4570625	GG+	G	●

Greater learning from mistakes

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ANKK1	rs1800497	CT-	A	●

Emotional Maturity

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CHADL	rs9611519	CC+	T	●
COMT	rs4680	AG+	A	○
CRHR1	rs111433752	Variant not found	G	○
DBH	rs1611115	TT+	C	●
DRD2	rs6277	CC-	A	●
EP300	rs11090039	Variant not found	A	○
FAM86B3P	rs2945232	CC+	C	●
FBXL17	rs10463586	Variant not found	C,G,T	○
FYN	rs706897	Variant not found	G	○
GAD1	rs12185692	Variant not found	A	○
GAD1	rs1978340	Variant not found	A	○
GRIK3	rs490647	Variant not found	A	○
HTR2A	rs6313	CT-	A	○
INTERGENIC	rs10186791	Variant not found	A	○
INTERGENIC	rs10456089	GG+	A	●
INTERGENIC	rs10460051	Variant not found	T	○
INTERGENIC	rs2048656	Variant not found	A	○
INTERGENIC	rs2572431	Variant not found	T	○
INTERGENIC	rs35753505	Variant not found	A,C	○
INTERGENIC	rs6047641	GG+	A,G	●
MAGI1	rs35855737	Variant not found	C	○
MAT1A	rs72558181	Variant not found	T	○
MTMR9	rs2164273	Variant not found	G	○
OXTR	rs2254298	GG+	A	●
PLEKHM1	rs9899111	Variant not found	G	○
PTPRF	rs2039528	AG+	G	●
SNAP25	rs362584	AG+	A	●
SNCA	rs10005233	Variant not found	T	○
TMEM16D	rs1849710	CC+	C	●
VRK2	rs10188070	Variant not found	A,G,T	○
XKR6	rs6981523	CC+	T	●

Fear of Uncertainties

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
FYN	rs706895	TT+	T	●

Fears

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
STMN1	rs182455	CC-	G,T	●

Memory

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CLSTN2	rs17348572	TT+	C	●
CLSTN2	rs6439886	AG+	G	●
DRD2	rs1076560	AC+	A	○
GAD1	rs1978340	Variant not found	A	○
INTERGENIC	rs35753505	Variant not found	A,C	○

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
MTHFR	rs1801133	CC-	A	○
WWC1	rs10038727	Variant not found	A	○
WWC1	rs12514426	Variant not found	A	○
WWC1	rs17070145	CT+	T	●
WWC1	rs4576167	Variant not found	C	○

Memory (long term, logic)

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
PRNP	rs1799990	AA+	G	●

Memory (traumatic)

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
COMT	rs4680	AG+	A	●

Memory (verbal)

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
TNF	rs361525	GG+	A	●

Episodic memory

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CAMTA1	rs4908449	Variant not found	C	○
CLSTN2	rs6439886	AG+	G	○
HTR2A	rs6314	CC-	A	●
INTERGENIC	rs35753505	Variant not found	A,C	○
PDYN	rs1997794	CT+	C	○
WWC1	rs17070145	CT+	T	●

Visuospatial Working Memory

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CACNA1C	rs1006737	GG+	A	●
CAMTA1	rs1476047	Variant not found	T	○
NRG1	rs6994992	CT+	A,T	●
SLC6A3	rs2617605	AA-	C	●
SLC6A3	rs37020	Variant not found	C	○

Less Need for Sleep Hours

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
BHLHE41	rs121912617	CC-	A,C,T	●

Emotional Negativity

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
MAOB	rs10521432	AA+	A	●
MAOB	rs1799836	AA-	A,C	●
MAOB	rs6651806	Variant not found	C	○

Neuroticism

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CHADL	rs9611519	CC+	T	●
CRHR1	rs111433752	Variant not found	G	○
DBH	rs1611115	TT+	C	●
DRD1	rs686	AA+	A,C,T	●
EP300	rs11090039	Variant not found	A	○
FAM86B3P	rs2945232	CC+	C	●
FBXL17	rs10463586	Variant not found	C,G,T	○
FYN	rs706897	Variant not found	G	○
GAD1	rs12185692	Variant not found	A	○
GRIK3	rs490647	Variant not found	A	○
INTERGENIC	rs10186791	Variant not found	A	○
INTERGENIC	rs10456089	GG+	A	●
INTERGENIC	rs10460051	Variant not found	T	○
INTERGENIC	rs2048656	Variant not found	A	○
INTERGENIC	rs2572431	Variant not found	T	○
INTERGENIC	rs35753505	Variant not found	A,C	○
INTERGENIC	rs6047641	GG+	A,G	●
INTERGENIC	rs10106540	Variant not found	G	○
MAGI1	rs35855737	Variant not found	C	○
MTMR9	rs2164273	Variant not found	G	○
PLEKHM1	rs9899111	Variant not found	G	○

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
PTPRF	rs2039528	AG+	G	🟡
SLC18A1	rs1390938	GG+	A	🟢
SNAP25	rs362584	AG+	A	🟡
SNCA	rs10005233	Variant not found	T	⚪
TMEM16D	rs1849710	CC+	C	🔴
VRK2	rs10188070	Variant not found	A,G,T	⚪
XKR6	rs6981523	CC+	T	🟢

Opportunism

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADH4	rs1800759	Variant not found	T	⚪
CLOCK	rs1801260	TT-	G	🟢
CLOCK	rs6832769	AA+	G	🟢
CTNNA2	rs2861913	Variant not found	G	⚪
ELP1	rs10118853	Variant not found	A	⚪
OPCML	rs11223249	Variant not found	A	⚪
OXTR	rs1042778	GG+	T	🟢
OXTR	rs13316193	TT+	C	🔴
OXTR	rs53576	AG+	A	🔴

Organization

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADH4	rs1042364	Variant not found	A	⚪
DYRK1A	rs2835731	Variant not found	T	⚪
KATNAL2	rs2576037	AG-		⚪
LINC00461	rs3814424	Variant not found	T	⚪
SMOC1	rs11626232	Variant not found	C	⚪

Oxytocin

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CD38	rs3796863	Variant not found	T	⚪
OXTR	rs1042778	GG+	T	🟢
OXTR	rs11706648	Variant not found	C	⚪
OXTR	rs13316193	TT+	C	🔵
OXTR	rs13983270	Variant not found	G	⚪
OXTR	rs1488467	Variant not found	C	⚪
OXTR	rs237899	AG+	A,C	🟢
OXTR	rs53576	AG+	A	🔵

Perfectionism

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADH4	rs1042364	Variant not found	A	⚪
DYRK1A	rs2835731	Variant not found	T	⚪
FYN	rs706895	TT+	T	🟡
KATNAL2	rs2576037	AG-		⚪
LINC00461	rs3814424	Variant not found	T	⚪
SMOC1	rs11626232	Variant not found	C	⚪

Type A Personality

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
COMT	rs4680	AG+	A	🟢
INTERGENIC	rs35753505	Variant not found	A,C	⚪
MAOA	rs6323	GG+	T	🟢

Type D Personality

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
BDNF	rs6265	AG-	T	🔴
FKBP5	rs1360780	CC+	A,C	🟢
FKBP5	rs4713902	Variant not found	C	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs1031681	Variant not found	C	⚪
INTERGENIC	rs1545843	AG+	A	🟢
SLC64A	rs140701	Variant not found	T	⚪
SLC64A	rs25531	Variant not found	C,T	⚪
SLC6A4	rs25532	CC-	A	🔴

Willingness to avoid mistakes (worse red)

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ANKK1	rs1800497	CT-	A	🔴

Concern for Details

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADH4	rs1042364	Variant not found	A	
DYRK1A	rs2835731	Variant not found	T	
KATNAL2	rs2576037	AG-		
LINC00461	rs3814424	Variant not found	T	
SMOC1	rs11626232	Variant not found	C	

Anger

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
FYN	rs2148710	CC+	T	
HTR2A	rs6311	CT+	C	
INTERGENIC	rs17535407	Variant not found	G	
INTERGENIC	rs2045797	Variant not found	C	
INTERGENIC	rs4859315	Variant not found		
PHEX	rs3752433	Variant not found	A	
PLEK	rs7578047	Variant not found	C,G	
SHISA6	rs11656526	CC+	T	

Dopamine receptors

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
DRD1	rs11746641	TT+	G	
DRD1	rs11749676	Variant not found	G	
DRD1	rs155417	Variant not found	A,C	
DRD1	rs1799914	Variant not found	T	
DRD1	rs265981	GG+	G,T	
DRD1	rs4532	TT+	T	
DRD1	rs5326	AG-	T	
DRD1	rs686	AA+	A,C,T	
DRD2	rs104894220	GG-	T	
DRD2	rs1076560	AC+	A	
DRD2	rs1076562	Variant not found	G	
DRD2	rs1079596	Variant not found	A,T	
DRD2	rs1079597	AG-	T	
DRD2	rs1079598	Variant not found	G	
DRD2	rs1079727	Variant not found	C	
DRD2	rs11214606	CC+	T	
DRD2	rs11214613	Variant not found	G	
DRD2	rs1124493	GT+	G	
DRD2	rs1125394	AG-	C	
DRD2	rs12363125	CC+	T	
DRD2	rs1554929	Variant not found	T	
DRD2	rs17601612	CC+	C	
DRD2	rs1800496	Variant not found	A	
DRD2	rs1800498	Variant not found	A	
DRD2	rs1801028	Variant not found	C	
DRD2	rs2075652	Variant not found	A	
DRD2	rs2234689	CG-	C	
DRD2	rs2242592	Variant not found	A	
DRD2	rs2283265	GT-	A	
DRD2	rs2734839	Variant not found	A,T	
DRD2	rs2734841	GT-	C,G,T	
DRD2	rs2734842	CG-	C	
DRD2	rs4436578	TT+	T	
DRD2	rs4648317	CC-	A	
DRD2	rs4648318	Variant not found	C	
DRD2	rs4648319	Variant not found	A,T	
DRD2	rs6275	CT-	G	
DRD2	rs6276	Variant not found	T	
DRD2	rs6277	CC-	A	
DRD2	rs6279	CG-	C	
DRD2	rs7131056	CC+	C	
DRD3	rs167770	GG+	A	
DRD3	rs167771	GG+	A,T	
DRD3	rs201252087	Variant not found	G	
DRD3	rs2134655	Variant not found	A,T	
DRD3	rs2251177	Variant not found	A,T	
DRD3	rs2399496	Variant not found	A	

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
DRD3	rs2630349	Variant not found	G,T	○
DRD3	rs2630351	Variant not found	G	○
DRD3	rs324029	Variant not found	G	○
DRD3	rs324032	Variant not found	A	○
DRD3	rs3732783	Variant not found	C	○
DRD3	rs3773678	CT-	G	●
DRD3	rs3773679	Variant not found	T	○
DRD3	rs4646996	Variant not found	T	○
DRD3	rs6280	CC+	T	○
DRD3	rs963468	GG+	A	●
DRD3	rs9825563	Variant not found	G	○
DRD3	rs9868039	Variant not found	A,C	○
DRD4	rs11246226	AC+	A	●
DRD4	rs12720390	Variant not found	A	○
DRD4	rs12720403	Variant not found	A,C	○
DRD4	rs12720410	Variant not found	G	○
DRD4	rs1800443	Variant not found	G	○
DRD4	rs1800955	CC+	C,G	●
DRD4	rs3758653	Variant not found	C	○
DRD4	rs4331145	Variant not found	C	○
DRD4	rs554375713	Variant not found	C	○
DRD4	rs587776842	Variant not found	C	○
DRD4	rs747302	Variant not found	A,C,T	○
DRD4	rs752306	GG-	T	●
DRD4	rs762502	Variant not found	T	○
DRD4	rs936462	Variant not found	A,C	○
DRD4	rs936463	Variant not found	T	○
DRD5	rs1967550	Variant not found	A,T	○
DRD5	rs2227852	Variant not found	A	○
DRD5	rs6283	Variant not found	T	○

Serotonin receptors

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
C5ORF46	rs10035432	Variant not found	A	○
C5ORF46	rs1432982	Variant not found	A	○
DPP6	rs10239794	Variant not found	A,C	○
EHHADH	rs398124646	Variant not found	T	○
HTR1A	rs112846276	CC-	A,C,T	○
HTR1A	rs113195492	Variant not found	T	○
HTR1A	rs1800044	Variant not found	A	○
HTR1A	rs34118353	Variant not found	A	○
HTR1A	rs367956927	Variant not found	T	○
HTR1A	rs6294	Variant not found	T	○
HTR1A	rs6295	CC-	G	○
HTR1A	rs6449693	Variant not found	A	○
HTR1A	rs7445832	AT+	A	○
HTR1A	rs878567	Variant not found	C,G	○
HTR1B	rs11568817	GT-	C	○
HTR1B	rs130058	AT-	A,G	○
HTR1B	rs13212041	TT+	T	●
HTR1B	rs4140535	Variant not found	A	○
HTR1B	rs6296	CG-	G	●
HTR1B	rs770106646	Variant not found	T	○
HTR1E	rs3828741	CC-	A	●
HTR1E	rs6303	Variant not found	T	○
HTR2A	rs1328674	GG-	C,G	●
HTR2A	rs17288723	TT+	C	●
HTR2A	rs1745837	Variant not found	T	○
HTR2A	rs1923886	Variant not found	T	○
HTR2A	rs1928040	TT-	A	●
HTR2A	rs1928042	Variant not found	T	○
HTR2A	rs2070037	Variant not found	C	○
HTR2A	rs2224721	CC-	G	●
HTR2A	rs2296972	Variant not found	C	○
HTR2A	rs2770292	Variant not found	G	○
HTR2A	rs2770296	Variant not found	T	○
HTR2A	rs2770304	Variant not found	T	○
HTR2A	rs3125	Variant not found	G,T	○

FullDNA

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
HTR2A	rs3742278	AG+	G	○
HTR2A	rs582385	Variant not found	G	○
HTR2A	rs594242	Variant not found	A,G	○
HTR2A	rs6311	CT+	C	●
HTR2A	rs6313	CT-	A	○
HTR2A	rs6314	CC-	A	●
HTR2A	rs643627	Variant not found	C	○
HTR2A	rs655888	Variant not found	C	○
HTR2A	rs6561333	Variant not found	C	○
HTR2A	rs659734	TT-	A	●
HTR2A	rs7322347	Variant not found	A	○
HTR2A	rs7330461	Variant not found	C,G,T	○
HTR2A	rs7984966	TT+	A,C	○
HTR2A	rs7997012	AG+	G	●
HTR2A	rs927544	Variant not found	A,T	○
HTR2A	rs9316233	CC+	G,T	○
HTR2A	rs9534505	Variant not found	G	○
HTR2B	rs10194776	Variant not found	T	○
HTR2B	rs16827801	Variant not found	C,G	○
HTR2B	rs17440378	Variant not found	G,T	○
HTR2B	rs79874540	Variant not found	A	○
HTR2C	rs1414334	GG+	G	○
HTR2C	rs2192372	Variant not found	G,T	○
HTR2C	rs2428707	Variant not found	C	○
HTR2C	rs3813928	GG+	A	●
HTR2C	rs3813929	CC+	G,T	●
HTR2C	rs4272555	CC+	C	○
HTR2C	rs498177	Variant not found	A	○
HTR2C	rs498207	TT-	A	●
HTR2C	rs518147	CC-	A,G	○
HTR2C	rs521018	AA-	A,C,T	●
HTR2C	rs6318	GG+	G,T	●
HTR3A	rs10160548	Variant not found	T	○
HTR3A	rs1062613	CT+	C	●
HTR3A	rs1150226	CC-	G	●
HTR3A	rs1176713	CT-	G	●
HTR3A	rs1985242	Variant not found	C,T	○
HTR3A	rs2276302	AG+	A	●
HTR3A	rs33940208	Variant not found	T	○
HTR3B	rs10789970	CC+	T	●
HTR3B	rs11606194	Variant not found	C	○
HTR3B	rs1176744	GT-	C	●
HTR3B	rs1176746	Variant not found	G	○
HTR3B	rs1185027	Variant not found	A	○
HTR3B	rs1672717	TT-	A	●
HTR3B	rs2276305	GG+	A,C,T	○
HTR3B	rs2276307	AG+	G	●
HTR3B	rs3758987	AA-	C	●
HTR3B	rs3782025	Variant not found	A	○
HTR3B	rs45460698	Variant not found		○
HTR3B	rs4938056	Variant not found	T	○
HTR3C	rs6766410	Variant not found	A,T	○
HTR3C	rs6807362	Variant not found	A,C	○
HTR3C	rs6807670	Variant not found	A	○
HTR3D	rs6443930	Variant not found	A,C,T	○
HTR3E	rs56109847	Variant not found	A	○
HTR3E	rs62625044	Variant not found	A	○
HTR3E	rs7627615	AG+	A,C	●
HTR4	rs11168048	CT+	C	○
HTR4	rs3995090	AC+	C	●
HTR4	rs7733088	AG+	A,C	●
HTR4	rs9325104	Variant not found	G	○
HTR5A	rs1800883	Variant not found	C	○
HTR5A	rs6320	Variant not found	A,G	○
HTR7	rs12249377	Variant not found	A	○
HTR7	rs1935349	AG-	T	○
IDE	rs11187033	Variant not found	A	○
IDE	rs11187061	Variant not found	C	○

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
IDE	rs11187065	Variant not found	C	○
IDE	rs17107734	Variant not found	T	○
IDE	rs1832196	Variant not found	A,T	○
IDE	rs1999764	Variant not found	C	○
IDE	rs3758505	Variant not found	C,G	○
IDE	rs4646953	Variant not found	G	○
IDE	rs4646954	Variant not found	A	○
IDE	rs6583826	AA+	A,C	●
IDE	rs7078413	Variant not found	C	○
IDE	rs7895832	Variant not found	T	○
KIF11	rs1057524736	Variant not found	A	○
KIF11	rs1064796738	Variant not found	T	○
KIF11	rs797045650	AA+	T	●
KIF11	rs886041477	Variant not found	A,G	○
SPINK1	rs104893938	TT-	G	●
SPINK1	rs104893939	TT-	C,G	●
SPINK1	rs142703147	Variant not found	A	○
SPINK1	rs148954387	AA+	G,T	●
SPINK1	rs17107315	AA-	C	●
SPINK1	rs28935768	Variant not found	G	○
SPINK1	rs515726206	AA+	C	●
SPINK1	rs515726207	Variant not found	G	○
SPINK1	rs515726208	Variant not found	A	○
SPINK1	rs891992	TT+	C	○

Resilience

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CHADL	rs9611519	CC+	T	●
CRHR1	rs111433752	Variant not found	G	○
DBH	rs1611115	TT+	C	●
EP300	rs11090039	Variant not found	A	○
FAM86B3P	rs2945232	CC+	C	●
FBXL17	rs10463586	Variant not found	C,G,T	○
FYN	rs706897	Variant not found	G	○
GAD1	rs12185692	Variant not found	A	○
GRIK3	rs490647	Variant not found	A	○
INTERGENIC	rs10186791	Variant not found	A	○
INTERGENIC	rs10456089	GG+	A	●
INTERGENIC	rs10460051	Variant not found	T	○
INTERGENIC	rs2048656	Variant not found	A	○
INTERGENIC	rs2572431	Variant not found	T	○
INTERGENIC	rs35753505	Variant not found	A,C	○
INTERGENIC	rs6047641	GG+	A,G	●
MAGI1	rs35855737	Variant not found	C	○
MTMR9	rs2164273	Variant not found	G	○
PLEKHM1	rs9899111	Variant not found	G	○
PTPRF	rs2039528	AG+	G	●
SNAP25	rs362584	AG+	A	●
SNCA	rs10005233	Variant not found	T	○
TMEM16D	rs1849710	CC+	C	●
VRK2	rs10188070	Variant not found	A,G,T	○
XKR6	rs6981523	CC+	T	●

Harshness

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
DRD3	rs167771	GG+	A,T	●

Relationship Difficulty

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
AVPR1A	rs7294536	Variant not found	C	○
AVPR1A	rs10877969	Variant not found	C	○
BDNF	rs6265	AG-	T	●
CRHR1	rs111433752	Variant not found	G	○
DBH	rs1611115	TT+	C	●
GAD1	rs12185692	Variant not found	A	○
RGS2	rs4606	CC+	G	○
SLC64A	rs140701	Variant not found	T	○
SLC64A	rs25531	Variant not found	C,T	○

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
SLC6A4	rs3794808	Variant not found	T	⚪
SLC6A4	rs4583306	Variant not found	G	⚪
SNAP25	rs362584	AG+	A	🟡
SNCA	rs10005233	Variant not found	T	⚪
TPH1	rs1800532	AC-	T	🟡
TPH1	rs4537731	Variant not found	C	⚪

Symptoms of Withdrawal in Alcoholism

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
SLC6A3	rs27048	CT+	A,G,T	🟢
SLC6A3	rs27072	CT+	A,T	🔵

Sociability

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
BDNF	rs11030064	Variant not found	T	⚪
CDH13	rs4783307	GT+		⚪
CDH13	rs8056579	GG+		🔴
CDH23	rs17635977	AA+		🔴
CLOCK	rs1801260	TT-	G	🟠
CLOCK	rs6832769	AA+	G	🔵
CTNNA2	rs2861913	Variant not found	G	⚪
OXTR	rs1042778	GG+	T	🟢
OXTR	rs13316193	TT+	C	🟢
OXTR	rs2254298	GG+	A	🟢
OXTR	rs237887	Variant not found	A,C	⚪
OXTR	rs7632287	Variant not found	A	⚪
PER3	rs228697	CG+	G	🟠

Loneliness

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
OXTR	rs53576	AG+	A	🔴
OXTR	rs2254298	GG+	A	🟢
TCF4	rs613872	TT+	T	🟠

Borderline Syndrome

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
MAOA	rs6323	GG+	T	🟠

Brunner Syndrome

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
MAOA	rs72554632	Variant not found	T	⚪

Tourette's Syndrome

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
BTBD9	rs9357271	CC+	C	🟠
COL27A1	rs7868992	AA+	A	🟢
INTERGENIC	rs9393366	GG+	A	🟢
TPH2	rs4565946	TT+	A,G,T	🟢

Panic Syndrome

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADORA2A	rs5751876	TT+	C	🟠
BDNF	rs6265	AG-	T	🔴
GAD1	rs1978340	Variant not found	A	⚪
GAD1	rs3762555	Variant not found	A,G	⚪
GAD1	rs3791878	Variant not found	T	⚪
GHRL	rs4684677	TT+	T	🟢
HTR2A	rs2296972	Variant not found	C	⚪
HTR2A	rs2770292	Variant not found	G	⚪
HTR2A	rs3742278	AG+	G	🟢
HTR2A	rs6311	CT+	C	🔵
HTR2A	rs6313	CT-	A	🟠
IKBKE	rs1539243	Variant not found	A,C	⚪
NPSR1	rs324981	Variant not found	T	⚪
SLC64A	rs140701	Variant not found	T	⚪

Dopamine Synthesis

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
DDC	rs11575461	Variant not found	A	○
DDC	rs11761683	Variant not found	G,T	○
DDC	rs11974297	Variant not found	A	○
DDC	rs12540874	AG+	C,G	●
DDC	rs12718541	AG+	G	●
DDC	rs137853207	Variant not found	T	○
DDC	rs137853208	Variant not found	A	○
DDC	rs137853209	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs137853210	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs137853211	Variant not found	A,T	○
DDC	rs137853212	Variant not found	G,T	○
DDC	rs1451371	Variant not found	C	○
DDC	rs1451375	Variant not found	A	○
DDC	rs1470750	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs201951824	Variant not found	T	○
DDC	rs2044859	Variant not found	A	○
DDC	rs2060762	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs2242041	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs2329340	Variant not found	T	○
DDC	rs3735273	GG-	T	●
DDC	rs3757472	GG-	C	○
DDC	rs3779084	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs3837091	Variant not found		○
DDC	rs6592961	AG+	A	●
DDC	rs771317809	Variant not found	T	○
DDC	rs7809234	AA+	T	●
DDC	rs7809758	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs880028	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs921451	CT+	C	●
DDC	rs998850	Variant not found	C	○
IGF2	rs1003483	Variant not found	G	○
IGF2	rs1003484	Variant not found	G,T	○
IGF2	rs1004446	CT-	A	●
IGF2	rs10770125	AA+	G	●
IGF2	rs3741204	Variant not found	C	○
IGF2	rs3741205	Variant not found	A,T	○
IGF2	rs3741206	AA-	A,C,G	●
IGF2	rs3741208	CC-	G,T	●
IGF2	rs3741211	Variant not found	G	○
IGF2	rs4320932	AG-	C	◐
IGF2	rs4366464	Variant not found	A,C	○
IGF2	rs7924316	Variant not found	G	○
TH	rs1057516491	Variant not found		○
TH	rs1057516736	Variant not found	T	○
TH	rs1057516819	Variant not found	T	○
TH	rs1057517162	Variant not found		○
TH	rs1057520384	Variant not found	A,T	○
TH	rs11564717	Variant not found	A,C	○
TH	rs121917762	CC-	A,T	●
TH	rs121917764	Variant not found	A,C	○
TH	rs121917765	Variant not found	A	○
TH	rs2070762	CT-	G	●
TH	rs28934580	Variant not found	T	○
TH	rs28934581	Variant not found	G	○
TH	rs3842727	Variant not found	T	○
TH	rs45471299	CC-	A	●
TH	rs587776767	Variant not found	T	○
TH	rs771351747	Variant not found	C	○
TH	rs786204540	Variant not found	A	○

Serotonin Synthesis

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
DDC	rs1085307991	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs11761683	Variant not found	G,T	○
DDC	rs11974297	Variant not found	A	○
DDC	rs12540874	AG+	C,G	●
DDC	rs12718541	AG+	G	○
DDC	rs137853207	Variant not found	T	○

FullDNA

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
DDC	rs137853208	Variant not found	A	○
DDC	rs137853209	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs137853210	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs137853211	Variant not found	A,T	○
DDC	rs137853212	Variant not found	G,T	○
DDC	rs1451371	Variant not found	C	○
DDC	rs1451375	Variant not found	A	○
DDC	rs1470750	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs201951824	Variant not found	T	○
DDC	rs2044859	Variant not found	A	○
DDC	rs2060762	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs2242041	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs2329340	Variant not found	T	○
DDC	rs3735273	GG-	T	●
DDC	rs3757472	GG-	C	○
DDC	rs3779084	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs3837091	Variant not found		○
DDC	rs6264	Variant not found	C	○
DDC	rs6592961	AG+	A	●
DDC	rs771317809	Variant not found	T	○
DDC	rs7809234	AA+	T	○
DDC	rs7809758	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs880028	Variant not found	G	○
DDC	rs921451	CT+	C	●
DDC	rs998850	Variant not found	C	○
PLEKHA7	rs366590	Variant not found	A	○
PTPRR	rs11178998	AA+	G	●
PTPRR	rs2175711	Variant not found	T	○
PTPRR	rs2203231	Variant not found	C	○
PTPRR	rs4341581	Variant not found	T	○
PTPRR	rs4489789	Variant not found	C	○
PTPRR	rs78162420	Variant not found	A	○
TPH1	rs1799913	AC-	A,T	○
TPH1	rs1800532	AC-	T	●
TPH1	rs2108977	Variant not found	C	○
TPH1	rs211105	Variant not found	G	○
TPH1	rs623580	Variant not found	T	○
TPH1	rs684302	Variant not found	T	○
TPH1	rs7933505	Variant not found	A	○
TPH2	rs1007023	Variant not found	T	○
TPH2	rs10506645	Variant not found	T	○
TPH2	rs10748185	Variant not found	A	○
TPH2	rs10879357	Variant not found	G	○
TPH2	rs11178997	TT+	A	●
TPH2	rs11179000	Variant not found	T	○
TPH2	rs11179002	Variant not found	T	○
TPH2	rs11179027	Variant not found	C	○
TPH2	rs11615016	Variant not found	G	○
TPH2	rs120074175	GG+	A	●
TPH2	rs120074176	CC+	T	●
TPH2	rs1386482	Variant not found	G	○
TPH2	rs1386483	Variant not found	C	○
TPH2	rs1386486	Variant not found	G	○
TPH2	rs1386493	Variant not found	G	○
TPH2	rs1386494	GG-	C,G	○
TPH2	rs1386496	Variant not found	A	○
TPH2	rs1386497	Variant not found	A	○
TPH2	rs1386498	Variant not found	G,T	○
TPH2	rs1473473	Variant not found	A,T	○
TPH2	rs1487275	Variant not found	A	○
TPH2	rs1487276	Variant not found	C	○
TPH2	rs1487278	TT+	C	○
TPH2	rs17110563	CC+	T	●
TPH2	rs17110690	Variant not found	A	○
TPH2	rs17110747	Variant not found	A	○
TPH2	rs1843809	TT+	T	●
TPH2	rs2171363	Variant not found	C,G	○
TPH2	rs4290270	AA+	T	●

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
TPH2	rs4469933	Variant not found	T	○
TPH2	rs4565946	TT+	A,G,T	●
TPH2	rs4570625	GG+	G	●
TPH2	rs4760816	Variant not found	T	○
TPH2	rs4760820	Variant not found	G	○
TPH2	rs7305115	GG+	C,G,T	●
TPH2	rs7954758	Variant not found	G	○
TPH2	rs7955501	Variant not found	A	○
TPH2	rs7963720	Variant not found	G,T	○

Explosive Temperament

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
FYN	rs2148710	CC+	T	●
INTERGENIC	rs6954895	TT+	C,G	●
IYD	rs670292	Variant not found	G	○
ZNFX1	rs238215	Variant not found	A,C	○

Addiction tendency (gambling, alcohol, smoking)

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ANKK1	rs1800497	CT-	A	●
DRD2	rs1076560	AC+	A	○
DRD2	rs12364283	AA+	G	●
DRD2	rs1799978	AA-	C	●
DRD2	rs4648317	CC-	A	●
OPRM1	rs1799971	AG+	G	●

Trend of Physical Activity Practice at Leisure

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
GABRG3	rs8036270	Variant not found	G	○
MC4R	rs17782313	CT+	C	●

Optimism Trend

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
BDNF	rs6265	AG-	T	●
COMT	rs4680	AG+	A	●
OXTR	rs53576	AG+	A	●
SLC64A	rs25531	Variant not found	C,T	○
SLC6A4	rs2020933	TT-	T	○

Tendency to sleep late

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CLOCK	rs1801260	TT-	G	●

Suicidal tendencies and thoughts

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CREB1	rs4675690	CT+		●
DPP10	rs1375144	CT-	A	●
DPP10	rs4308128	Variant not found	C	○
FKBP5	rs1360780	CC+	A,C	●
FKBP5	rs3800373	TT-	A	●
GRIA3	rs4825476	AA+	A,C	●
GRIK2	rs2518224	AA+	C	●
INTERGENIC	rs300774	GG-	C,T	●
MAOA	rs909525	GG-	T	●
RARRES2	rs17173608	TT+	G	●
TPH2	rs7305115	GG+	C,G,T	●

Antisocial behavior

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ADH4	rs1800759	Variant not found	T	○
ANKK1	rs1800497	CT-	A	●
BDNF	rs6265	AG-	T	●
CLOCK	rs1801260	TT-	G	●
CLOCK	rs6832769	AA+	G	●
CTNNA2	rs2861913	Variant not found	G	○
DBH	rs1611115	TT+	C	●
ELP1	rs10118853	Variant not found	A	○
HTR1B	rs13212041	TT+	T	○

FullDNA

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
MAOA	rs1137070	TT+	C	
MAOA	rs3027399	GG+	C	
MAOA	rs6323	GG+	T	
MAOA	rs72554632	Variant not found	T	
MAOA	rs909525	GG-	T	
OPCML	rs11223249	Variant not found	A	
OXTR	rs1042778	GG+	T	
OXTR	rs237885	TT+	G	
OXTR	rs4564970	Variant not found	A,C	
OXTR	rs6770632	Variant not found	A	
PDSS2	rs13202332	GG+	T	
PDSS2	rs9372149	Variant not found	A	
RGS2	rs4606	CC+	G	
SLC64A	rs140701	Variant not found	T	
SLC64A	rs25531	Variant not found	C,T	
SLC6A4	rs3794808	Variant not found	T	
SLC6A4	rs4583306	Variant not found	G	

Dopamine transporters

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
SLC18A2	rs1060499741	Variant not found		
SLC18A2	rs2015586	Variant not found	T	
SLC18A2	rs363224	AA+	A	
SLC18A2	rs363227	Variant not found	A,C	
SLC18A2	rs363276	Variant not found	C,G	
SLC6A3	rs10052016	Variant not found	C	
SLC6A3	rs267607068	Variant not found	T	
SLC6A3	rs267607069	Variant not found	A	
SLC6A3	rs27048	CT+	A,G,T	
SLC6A3	rs27072	CT+	A,T	
SLC6A3	rs28363170	Variant not found		
SLC6A3	rs37022	AT-	T	
SLC6A3	rs3836790	---		
SLC6A3	rs3863145	CC-	A	
SLC6A3	rs40184	Variant not found	T	
SLC6A3	rs431905504	Variant not found	T	
SLC6A3	rs431905514	Variant not found	T	
SLC6A3	rs431905515	Variant not found	G	
SLC6A3	rs431905516	Variant not found	A	
SLC6A3	rs463379	Variant not found	C	
SLC6A3	rs464049	CC-	G	
SLC6A3	rs6347	AA-	C	
SLC6A3	rs6869645	CT+	T	
SLC6A4	rs363387	Variant not found	A,C,G	
SLC6A4	rs60912143	Variant not found	A	

Serotonin Transporters

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
SLC18A2	rs1060499741	Variant not found		
SLC18A2	rs2015586	Variant not found	T	
SLC18A2	rs363224	AA+	A	
SLC18A2	rs363227	Variant not found	A,C	
SLC18A2	rs363276	Variant not found	C,G	
SLC64A	rs140701	Variant not found	T	
SLC64A	rs25531	Variant not found	C,T	
SLC6A4	rs1042173	GT-	C	
SLC6A4	rs11080122	Variant not found	C	
SLC6A4	rs12150214	Variant not found	G,T	
SLC6A4	rs12449783	Variant not found	C,T	
SLC6A4	rs140700	AG-	A,G,T	
SLC6A4	rs16965628	Variant not found	C	
SLC6A4	rs2020933	TT-	T	
SLC6A4	rs2020934	Variant not found	G	
SLC6A4	rs2020936	Variant not found	A,C	
SLC6A4	rs2020942	GG-	T	
SLC6A4	rs2054847	Variant not found	A	
SLC6A4	rs2066713	CC-	A	
SLC6A4	rs25528	Variant not found	T	

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
SLC6A4	rs25532	CC-	A	○
SLC6A4	rs25533	Variant not found	G	○
SLC6A4	rs28914832	Variant not found	C,G	○
SLC6A4	rs34388196	Variant not found	C,G	○
SLC6A4	rs363387	Variant not found	A,C,G	○
SLC6A4	rs3794808	Variant not found	T	○
SLC6A4	rs3813034	AC+	C	●
SLC6A4	rs4251417	Variant not found	T	○
SLC6A4	rs4583306	Variant not found	G	○
SLC6A4	rs4795541	Variant not found	G	○
SLC6A4	rs57098334	Variant not found		○
SLC6A4	rs60912143	Variant not found	A	○
SLC6A4	rs6354	Variant not found	C,T	○
SLC6A4	rs8071667	Variant not found	C	○
SLC6A4	rs8076005	Variant not found	A	○
SLC6A4	rs956304	Variant not found	C	○

Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD)

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ARNTL	rs2290035	Variant not found	A,T	○
CRY2	rs1554338	AA+	G	●
HTR2A	rs731779	Variant not found	C	○
NPAS2	rs11541353	Variant not found	G	○
OPN4	rs1079610	CT+	C,T	●
OPN4	rs2675703	CC+	T	●

Bipolar disorder

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
BCR	rs131690	Variant not found	A	○
BCR	rs131702	Variant not found	T	○
BCR	rs140504	GG+	G	●
CACNA1C	rs1006737	GG+	A	●
CACNA1C	rs2159100	CC+	A,G,T	●
CSNK1E	rs1534891	CC+	C	●
CUX2	rs3847953	Variant not found	T	○
DGKH	rs1012053	AA+	A	●
FAM109A	rs933399	Variant not found	A	○
FKBP5	rs4713902	Variant not found	C	○
FKBP5	rs7757037	GG+	A,C,T	●
INTERGENIC	rs2609653	Variant not found	T	○
INTERGENIC	rs4027132	AA+	A,C,T	●
INTERGENIC	rs7570682	GG+	A	●
NPAS2	rs11123857	Variant not found	G	○
P2RX7	rs2230912	AA+	G	●
PALB2	rs420259	TT-	C,G	●
SORCS2	rs10937823	Variant not found	T	○
TPH2	rs11178997	TT+	A	●
TPH2	rs17110563	CC+	T	●
TPH2	rs4570625	GG+	G	●

Internalizing Disorder

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
BDNF	rs10835210	AC+	A	●
BDNF	rs2030324	CT-	G	●
RGS1	rs1323291	Variant not found	G	○
RGS1	rs7535818	Variant not found	A	○

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ANKK1	rs1800497	CT-	A	●
COMT	rs4680	AG+	A	○
DRD3	rs6280	CC+	T	○
SLC64A	rs25531	Variant not found	C,T	○
SLC6A4	rs25532	CC-	A	○
TPH2	rs4565946	TT+	A,G,T	○
TPH2	rs4570625	GG+	G	●

Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD)

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ANKK1	rs1800497	CT-	A	🟡
DBH	rs1108580	AA+	G	🟢
DRD3	rs6280	CC+	T	🟠
INTERGENIC	rs7204436	Variant not found	G	⚪
OXTR	rs1488467	Variant not found	C	⚪
SLC6A3	rs27072	CT+	A,T	🟢

Binge Eating Disorder

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ANKK1	rs1800497	CT-	A	🟠
OPRM1	rs1799971	AG+	G	🔴

Social Anxiety Disorder (Social Phobia)

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
RGS2	rs4606	CC+	G	🟡
SLC64A	rs140701	Variant not found	T	⚪
SLC64A	rs25531	Variant not found	C,T	⚪
SLC6A4	rs3794808	Variant not found	T	⚪
SLC6A4	rs4583306	Variant not found	G	⚪

Mood Disorder

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CRY1	rs2287161	Variant not found	C	⚪
FGF20	rs1721100	Variant not found	G,T	⚪
MTHFR	rs1801131	CC-	G	🔴
MTHFR	rs1801133	CC-	A	⚪
MTHFR	rs2066470	Variant not found	A,C	⚪
OXTR	rs2254298	GG+	A	🟢
VIPR2	rs885861	Variant not found	A	⚪

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ANKK1	rs1800497	CT-	A	🔵
ARRB2	rs7208257	Variant not found	T	⚪
BDNF	rs11030104	AG+	G	🟢
BDNF	rs6265	AG-	T	🔵
CACNA1C	rs10666737	Variant not found	A	⚪
CLOCK	rs1801260	TT-	G	🔵
DBH	rs1611115	TT+	C	🟢
DDC	rs11575454	Variant not found	A,C,T	⚪
DRD4	rs1800955	CC+	C,G	🔵
FADS2	rs518511	Variant not found	G	⚪
GRK3	rs3730315	AA+	G	⚪
HES1	rs4686673	CC+	T	⚪
HTR1B	rs6296	CG-	G	⚪
HTR2A	rs6314	CC-	A	🟢
HTR2A	rs7984966	TT+	A,C	🟢
MTHFR	rs1801131	CC-	G	🔵
NTF3	rs6332	AA+	A,T	⚪
PNMT	rs200173	Variant not found	G	⚪
SLC1A3	rs2269272	Variant not found	T	⚪
SLC64A	rs25531	Variant not found	C,T	⚪
SLC6A2	rs3785143	CC+	T	🟢
SLC6A3	rs27048	CT+	A,G,T	🟢
SLC6A3	rs27072	CT+	A,T	🟠
SLC9A9	rs1242075	Variant not found	T	⚪
SNAP25	rs363026	Variant not found	A	⚪
SNAP25	rs3746544	AA-	T	⚪
SNAP25	rs3787283	Variant not found	G	⚪
TPH2	rs1386493	Variant not found	G	⚪
TPH2	rs17110747	Variant not found	A	⚪
TPH2	rs1843809	TT+	T	⚪

Personality Trait: Assertiveness

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ZNF285B	rs644148	GT+	T	🟡

Personality Trait: Conscientiousness

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
LINC00461	rs3814424	Variant not found	T	○

Personality Trait: Positive Emotions

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
ZNF285B	rs644148	GT+	T	●

Personality Trait: Extraversion

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
MTMR9	rs2164273	Variant not found	G	○
PCDH15	rs6481128	Variant not found	A	○
ZNF285B	rs644148	GT+	T	●

Personality Trait: Openness, Altruism, Confidence, and Modesty

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
INTERGENIC	rs2540226	GG-	C	●

Personality Traits: Hostility, Impulsiveness, Anxiety

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
EVL	rs3783332	Variant not found	G	○
SNAP25	rs362584	AG+	A	●

Shame

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
BDNF	rs6265	AG-	T	●
RGS2	rs4606	CC+	G	●
SLC64A	rs140701	Variant not found	T	○
SLC64A	rs25531	Variant not found	C,T	○
SLC6A4	rs3794808	Variant not found	T	○
SLC6A4	rs4583306	Variant not found	G	○

Emotional Vulnerability

Gene	SNP	Genotype	Rare Allele	Result
CHADL	rs9611519	CC+	T	●
CRHR1	rs111433752	Variant not found	G	○
DBH	rs1611115	TT+	C	●
EP300	rs11090039	Variant not found	A	○
FAM86B3P	rs2945232	CC+	C	●
FBXL17	rs10463586	Variant not found	C,G,T	○
FYN	rs706897	Variant not found	G	○
GAD1	rs12185692	Variant not found	A	○
GRIK3	rs490647	Variant not found	A	○
INTERGENIC	rs10186791	Variant not found	A	○
INTERGENIC	rs10456089	GG+	A	●
INTERGENIC	rs10460051	Variant not found	T	○
INTERGENIC	rs2048656	Variant not found	A	○
INTERGENIC	rs2572431	Variant not found	T	○
INTERGENIC	rs35753505	Variant not found	A,C	○
INTERGENIC	rs6047641	GG+	A,G	●
MAGI1	rs35855737	Variant not found	C	○
MTMR9	rs2164273	Variant not found	G	○
PLEKHM1	rs9899111	Variant not found	G	○
PTPRF	rs2039528	AG+	G	●
SNAP25	rs362584	AG+	A	●
SNCA	rs10005233	Variant not found	T	○
TMEM16D	rs1849710	CC+	C	●
VRK2	rs10188070	Variant not found	A,G,T	○
XKR6	rs6981523	CC+	T	●

FullDNA

HEALTH

PANEL