

FACT SHEET

Genetics & Pharmacogenetics

One DNA test. Lifelong genetic insight.

A saliva-based genetic test providing structured insight into genetic predispositions, biological pathways and medication response. It translates relevant genetic variation into structured, clinically contextualised insights.

SAMPLE Saliva sample, collected at home or in clinic.



Saliva

Non-invasive collection

25 genes

In the pharmacogenetic panel

7 pathways

Pathway-focused gene groups

CLINICAL VALUE

Clinical value for physicians

Because inherited genetic information remains largely stable throughout life, it provides a long-term layer of information that clinicians can consider alongside medical history, phenotype, lifestyle and dynamic biomarkers.

01 Genetic predispositions Add inherited genetic context to the patient's broader health profile	02 Medication response Review variants associated with drug metabolism alongside current medication and clinical factors	03 Pathway-level interpretation Explore biological pathways and genetic associations that add context	04 Personalised prevention Combine stable genetic information with phenotype, history, lifestyle and dynamic biomarkers
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WHAT IS MEASURED

What your patient sees

A lifelong genetic profile presented across practical health domains, designed to be understood in a clinical conversation. The physician remains central to interpretation, prescribing and treatment decisions.

PERSONAL TRAITS Genetic traits relevant to individual health characteristics.	LIFESTYLE INSIGHTS Genetic insights that can add context to lifestyle and preventive health discussions.
MEDICATION RESPONSE Genetic variants associated with potential differences in medication response.	GENETIC PREDISPOSITIONS Genetic variants associated with selected health conditions.
PHARMACOGENETIC PROFILE Genetic information related to drug metabolism and selected pharmacogenetic pathways.	CLINICIAN DASHBOARD Consolidated findings, points of attention and pathway views for the clinician.

WHAT YOU GET

Patient value

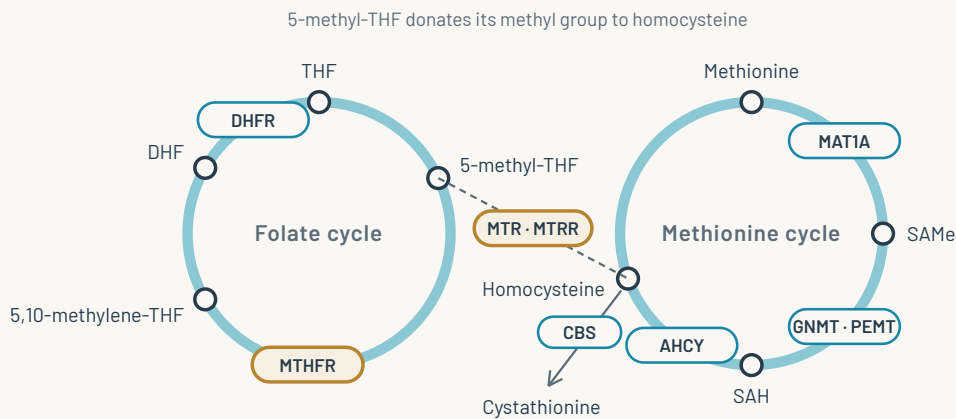
For the patient ● Understand predispositions: clear categories for inherited tendencies to discuss with a professional ● Medication guidance: where genetic variation may be associated with differences in medication response ● Lifelong relevance: inherited information is stable and stays relevant over time	For the clinician ● Selected pharmacogenetic genes: CYP2C19, CYP2C9, CYP2D6, CYP3A4/5, DPYD, SLC01B1, TPMT, UGT1A1, VKORC1, NUDT15, BCHE, ABCG2 ● Pathway views: methylation, drug metabolism, oxidative stress, estrogen metabolism, neurotransmitters, vitamins, inflammation ● Points of attention consolidated in one clinician dashboard
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Clinician dashboard

CLINICIAN DASHBOARD · EXAMPLE PATIENT			
		● As expected	● Point of attention
Methylation	Detoxification	Oxidative stress	Estrogen metabolism
● MTHFR	● CYP1A2	● SOD2	● CYP1B1
● MTR	● CYP2C19	● CAT	● CYP19A1
● MTRR	● CYP2D6	● GPX1	● COMT
● BHMT	● GSTM1	● NQO1	● SULT1A1
● CBS	● NAT2	● NOS3	● GSTP1
● COMT	● UGT1A1		

Consolidated genetic findings and points of attention, grouped by pathway. Illustrative example, not a patient result.

Biochemical pathway view



Variants are shown in the pathway they act in. Here, the methylation and one-carbon pathway: MTHFR and MTR link the folate and methionine cycles. Highlighted genes are illustrative.

Patient report

Medication response

CYP2C19

Intermediate metaboliser

CYP2D6

Normal metaboliser

SLC01B1

Decreased function

VKORC1

Typical sensitivity

Genetic predispositions

Cardiovascular

Average

Type 2 diabetes

Slightly increased

Alzheimer's disease

Average

Celiac disease

Low

Lifestyle & traits

Caffeine metabolism

Fast

Lactose tolerance

Likely tolerant

Muscle fibre type

Mixed

Alcohol flush

Unlikely

Illustrative patient view with example results. Genetic predisposition is not a diagnosis; prescribing decisions remain with the clinician.

Genes & markers included in the analysis

Pharmacogenetics

ABCG2, BCHE, CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9, CYP2D6, CYP3A4, CYP3A5, DPYD, F2, F5, HLA-A*31:01, HLA-B*15:02, HLA-B*57:01, IFNL3, MTHFR, NUDT15, PROC, PROS1, SERPINC1, SLC01B1, TPMT, UGT1A1, VKORC1

Traits

ACTN3, ADH1B, AHSB, ALDH2, ALDOB, AR, ATP7B, AUTS2, CCL2, CYP1A2, EBF1, EDA2R, F2, F5, FGF5, FUT2, HDAC9, HFE, HLA-DQA1, HLA-DQB1, IRF4, LCT, MAPT-AS1(SPPL2C), MBL2, MX1, OAS1, PAX1/FOXA2, PROC, PROS1, SERPINA1, SERPINC1, SLC14A2, TAS2R38, WNT10A

Health-associated genes

ABCA1, ABCA4, ABCA7, ABO, ACE, APOB, APOC3, APOE, APC, BIN1, BRCA-pathway-related markers, CDKN2A/B, CLU, FT0, GBA, GCK, GCKR, HNF1B, IL6, IL6R, KCNJ11, KCNQ1, LPA, LRRK2, MAPT, MC4R, MTHFR, MUTYH, PCSK9, PNPLA3, PPARG, TCF7L2, TERT, TP53, TREM2 and more

PATHWAY-FOCUSED GENE GROUPS

Methylation

MTHFR, MTR, MTHFD1, DHFR, MTRR, BHMT, MAT1A, AHCY, PEMT, GNMT, CBS, CTH, SUOX

Detoxification & drug metabolism

SLC01B1, CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, CYP3A4, CYP3A5, DPYD, NUDT15, BCHE, CYP1A1, CYP1B1, CYP2A6, CYP2C8, CYP2E1, CYP2F1, CYP4F2, ITPA, NQO1, PON1, ADH1B, ALDH2, GSTM1, GSTT1, GSTP1, GSTA1, UGT1A1, SULT1A1, SULT1E1, NAT1, NAT2, TPMT, COMT, BHMT, HNMT, PEMT, ABCB1, ABCG2, VKORC1

Oxidative stress

SOD2, CAT, GPX1, SOD3, GSTM1, GSTT1, GSTP1, GSTA1, G6PD, NOS3

Estrogen metabolism

CYP17A1, CYP19A1, SRD5A2, CYP1A1, CYP1A2, CYP1B1, CYP3A4, UGT1A1, COMT, GSTM1, GSTT1, GSTP1, GSTA1, SULT1A1, SULT1E1, NQO1, SOD2, SOD3, CAT, GPX1

Neurotransmitters

TH, QDPR, DDC, COMT, MAOA, MAOB, DRD1, DRD2, DRD3, DRD4, DBH, ALDH2, ADRB2, HTR2A, HTR1A, HTR2B, DAO, HNMT, NAT2, OXTR, OPRM1, GABRA2, GRIK4, BDNF, VDR

Vitamins & micronutrients

BCO1, TTR, NBPFF3, ALPL, MTHFR, FUT2, FUT6, TCN1, TCN2, CD320, MMUT, CLYBL, SLC23A1, SLC23A2, CYP2R1, GC, VDR, CYP27B1, DHCR7, SCARB1, CYP4F2, ZPR1, APOA5, APOB, VKORC1, TRPM6, TRPM7, CLDN16, CLDN19, SLC12A3

Inflammation

IL1A, IL1B, IL6, TNF / LTA, CRP, IL17A, IL10, IL1RN, IL6R, FKBP5, APOE, FADS1

A summary of the laboratory's gene and marker documentation. The full list includes additional health-associated genes beyond the examples shown here.

HOW IT WORKS

From saliva sample to clinical conversation



1. COLLECT

A saliva sample with a certified collection kit, at home or in clinic.

2. ANALYSE

Genetic analysis in an ISO 15189-accredited laboratory.

3. REVIEW

The clinician reviews findings and pathway views in the dashboard.

4. DISCUSS

Results are discussed with the patient in their clinical context.

CLINICAL VALUE

How to use the results clinically

Genetic results should always be interpreted in clinical context.

01	CONTEXT FIRST	Interpret inherited variants alongside medical history, phenotype, family history, current medication and relevant biomarkers.
02	COMMUNICATE CAREFULLY	Genetic predisposition is not a diagnosis. Discuss associations and uncertainty within the patient’s broader clinical context.
03	PRIORITISE	Focus the consultation on findings that may provide useful context for prevention, medication response or follow-up.

MEASURE → INTERVENE → RE-MEASURE → VERIFY

LIMITATIONS

Clinical note

Pharmacogenetic information is intended to provide additional genetic context and should not replace professional judgement, current prescribing guidance or relevant patient-specific factors. Genetic predisposition is not a diagnosis.

Genetic associations should be considered alongside medical history, family history, phenotype, lifestyle and other relevant clinical information. The physician remains central to interpretation and all treatment-related decisions. Availability and regulatory status vary by market.

Secure. Accredited. Clinician-focused.

Information security

ISO 27001 certified.

Laboratory

Genetic analyses are conducted in an ISO 15189-accredited laboratory.

Sample collection

Saliva is collected with kits manufactured under an ISO 13485-certified quality management system.

WHITE-LABEL OPPORTUNITY

Your programme. Your brand. Our infrastructure.

Genetics & Pharmacogenetics can be integrated into healthcare, longevity and preventive-health programmes as a branded or co-branded testing pathway, without building the laboratory infrastructure behind it.

White-label options can include

- Branded test kits and packaging
- Integration into existing clinic or longevity programmes
- Remote sample collection
- Laboratory analysis
- A patient-facing experience in your name
- Results delivered into your preferred reporting environment
- Repeat testing and longitudinal programmes

Partner value

REMOTE ACCESS

Sample collection at home, outside the clinic.

A LIFELONG LAYER

Stable genetic context and medication-response insight from one saliva sample.

LONGITUDINAL USE

Repeat testing to follow change over time.

Genetics & Pharmacogenetics

One DNA test. Lifelong genetic insight.

Where Longevity Becomes Measurable.

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