

CYP1B1 (Detox/ Skin Health)

Gene Report

REPORT CATEGORIES —



DETOX



SKIN & BEAUTY

Sample Client

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DISCLAIMER

This report does not diagnose this or any other health conditions. Please talk to a healthcare professional if this condition runs in your family, you think you might have this condition, or you have any concerns about your results.

Personal information

NAME

Sample Client

SEX AT BIRTH

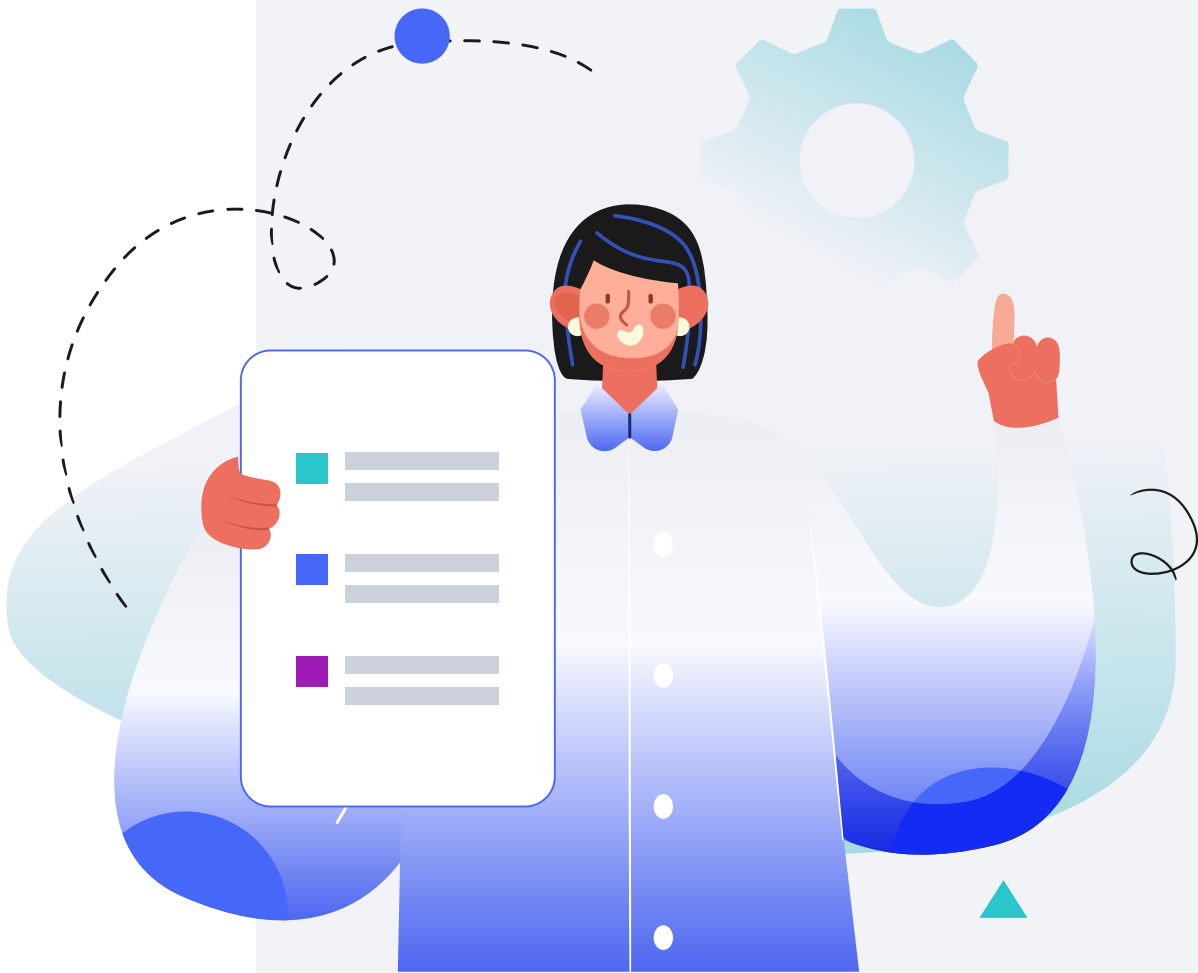
Male

HEIGHT

5ft 5" 165cm

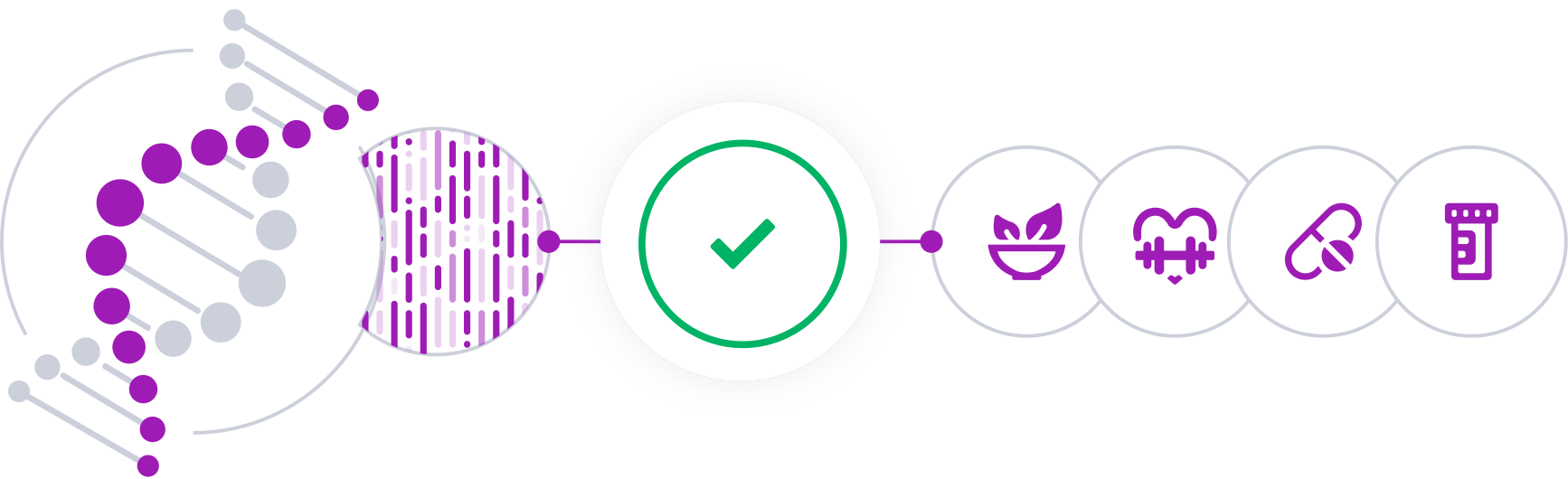
WEIGHT

137lb 62kg



How this works

Our Wellness Reports analyze how your DNA influences your health.
We then use this analysis to give you personalized risk estimates and recommendations.

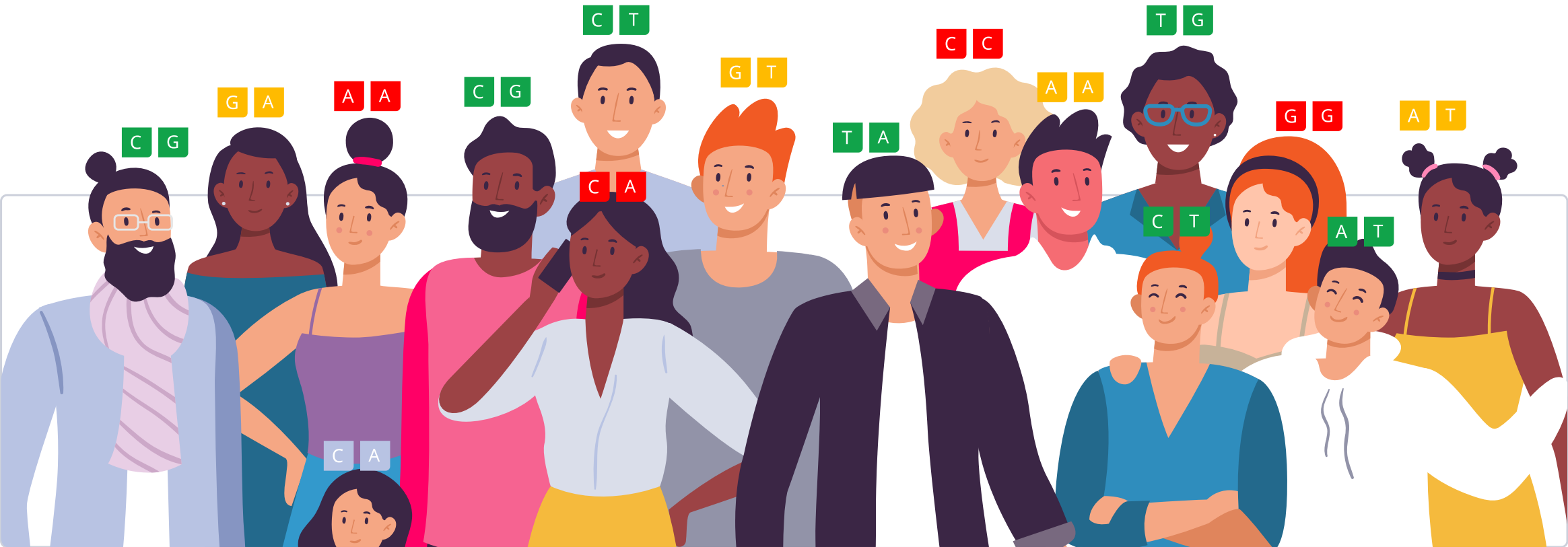


Similarly, our Trait Reports look at how your DNA influences your traits.



Your DNA is like an instruction manual — it contains a lot of information.
You can think of it as a blueprint for your body.

Genetic variants are parts of DNA that differ from person to person. Some can make you more vulnerable to certain health issues, while others may influence traits such as eye color.



We use artificial intelligence and machine learning to analyze all this information.
We then summarize your results as a risk score or display it on a gauge.

In total, we analyze up to 83 million genetic variants.

When we give a risk score, the risk icon tells you if you are at a higher or lower risk compared to other people:



Genotype color info:

AA

You don't have any risk alleles

AA

You have 1 risk allele

AA

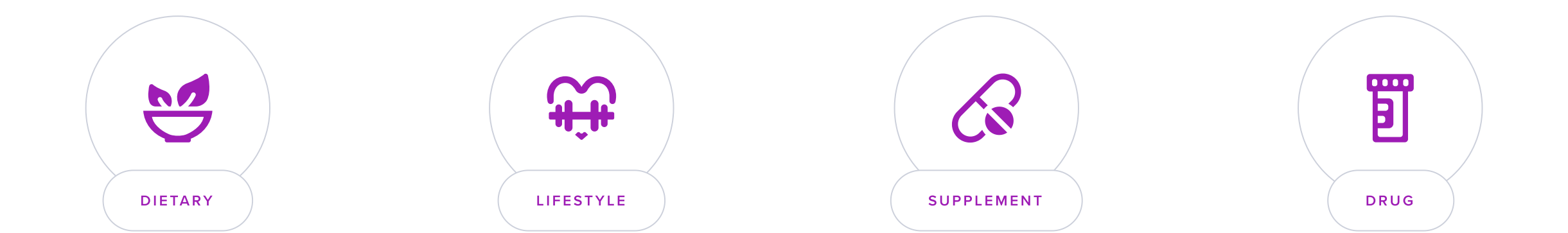
You have 2 risk alleles

Your risk is also displayed as a percentile. This will tell you how your risks compare to our sample population. The lower your percentile number, the lower your risk. The "50th percentile" would be an average risk.

Similarly, the gauge tells you your relative risk score compared to our sample population, or it indicates a specific trait or haplotype you are more likely to have based on your genetic variants.

When applicable, we also list top evidence-based recommendations that may help lower your risk. The focus is on recommendations that may be of benefit to you, based on your genetics.

Our recommendations come in four categories: lifestyle, diet, supplements and drugs.
The following icons tell you which category a recommendation falls into:



Our team of scientists also ranks each recommendation.
We rank based on impact and the strength of evidence in the medical literature.

Impact shows how strongly a recommendation will affect your health in a certain area.
Evidence is how much scientific support there is for the recommendation. Rankings are from 1 to 5 (low to high):



Impact

Impact scores range from 1-5. These scores reflect how much of an effect each recommendation can have. An impact score of 5 predicts the biggest effect.

When a recommendation affects something we can measure, we use those measurements to assign the impact score. For example, a recommendation that decreases cholesterol by 20% will have a higher impact score than one that decreases it by 5%.

Some recommendations affect things that we cannot directly measure, like stress or mood. For these, the impact score is based on how well they work relative to other recommendations and standard treatments. The best ones get the highest scores.

If there is a lot of research that shows a recommendation works especially well for your genotype, the impact score gets increased.

Recommendation Evidence

- 5 / 5
- Recommendations that are considered effective and generally recommended by experts and medical bodies.
-
- 4 / 5
- Recommendations that are considered likely effective and that have multiple independent meta-analyses and a great many studies supporting them.
-
- 3 / 5
- Recommendations that are considered possibly effective and have many studies supporting them
-
- 2 / 5
- Recommendations that have insufficient evidence, with two or several clinical trials supporting them, or many studies but with ambiguous results.
-
- 1 / 5
- Recommendations that have insufficient evidence, with a single clinical trial, or with many studies most of which didn't find support for the recommendation.
-
- 0 / 5
- No evidence in humans.

Genotype-specific Evidence

- High-quality
- Direct evidence that a recommendation helps more in people with your gene variant (many clinical trials, a few large clinical trials, or a meta-analysis).
- Medium-quality
- Direct evidence that a recommendation helps more in people with your gene variant (a few clinical trials or one large clinical trial).
- Low-quality
- Direct evidence that a recommendation helps more in people with your gene variant (a single clinical trial or more trials with inconsistent results).
- Indirect
- A recommendation may help more in people with your gene variant because it targets a specific gene or protein affected by your variant (e.g., MTHFR, dopamine).
- In theory
- A recommendation may help more in people with your gene variant because it targets a specific mechanism affected by your variant (e.g., inflammation, oxidative stress).

Some things to keep in mind:

- Genetics doesn’t play a considerable role in a condition or a trait.
- There is not enough research available to estimate a genetic predisposition.
- There are technical limitations to estimating or presenting a genetic predisposition.
- The topic is sensitive, and a genetic predisposition should only be estimated and presented by a healthcare professional.

Introduction

The [*CYP1B1*](#) gene provides instructions for making an enzyme that belongs to the cytochrome P450 family. This enzyme breaks down but also activates a range of chemicals. They include hormones like estrogen and potentially harmful compounds found in the environment, such as those in cigarette smoke.

CYP1B1 also plays a key role in the development of the eye and helps protect the skin against excess UV radiation. Variations in this gene can lead to issues with enzyme function, which may affect hormone metabolism. Studies have linked them to increased risk of certain conditions.

The following chemicals may increase CYP1B activity:

- Diesel exhaust particles [\[R\]](#)
- [THC](#) from [cannabis](#) [\[R\]](#)
- [UV](#) exposure [\[R\]](#)
- [Biotin](#) [\[R\]](#)

In contrast, CYP1B activity may be lowered by the following supplements:

- [St. John’s wort](#) [\[R\]](#)
- [Apigenin](#) [\[R\]](#)
- [Ginseng](#) [\[R\]](#)
- [Lycopene](#), found in tomatoes, carrots, and watermelon [\[R\]](#)
- Chrysoeriol, present in rooibos tea and celery [\[R\]](#)
- Naringenin, found in [grapefruit](#) juice [\[R\]](#)
- Zyflamend, a polyherbal formulation produced from the extracts of ten common herbs ([rosemary](#), turmeric, [ginger](#), [holy basil](#), [green tea](#), hu zhang, Chinese goldthread, barberry, [oregano](#), and Baikal skullcap) [\[R\]](#)
- [Quercetin](#) [\[R\]](#)

Genetics

PERSONALIZED TO GENES

Based on the genetic variants we looked at, you are predisposed to higher CYP1B1 activity. People with these variants may be more sensitive to certain environmental toxins. On the positive side, they may be less prone to certain skin conditions.

However, keep in mind that other genetic and environmental factors influence CYP1B1 activity.

The main *CYP1B1* variant is [rs1056836](#) (Leu432Val). The **G (Val) allele** seems to **increase** the enzyme's activity. This may lead to increased production of toxic metabolites of hormones and toxins.

In line with this, studies have found a link between this allele and higher odds of multiple myeloma and lung cancer [\[R, R\]](#).

On the other hand, increased CYP1B1 activity may protect the skin against excessive UV radiation. The high-activity G allele may be linked to lower odds of skin cancer [\[R\]](#).

Other important *CYP1B1* variants include:

- [rs1800440](#): The “C” allele may increase enzyme activity. It’s linked to lower odds of skin cancer but also lower vitamin D levels and higher odds of asthma [\[R\]](#)
- [rs10012](#): The “C” allele may increase enzyme activity. It’s linked to lower odds of skin cancer but higher odds of bladder cancer [\[R, R\]](#)



HIGHER ACTIVITY

Predisposed to higher CYP1B1 activity based on 3 genetic variants we looked at

Your top variants that most likely impact your genetic predisposition:

GENE	SNP	GENOTYPE
CYP1B1	rs1056836	GG
CYP1B1	rs1800440	CT
CYP1B1	rs10012	GC

The number of "risk" variants in this table doesn't necessarily reflect your overall result.

Your Recommendations

Your recommendations are prioritized according to the likelihood of it having an impact for you based on your genetics, along with the amount of scientific evidence supporting the recommendation.

You'll likely find common healthy recommendations at the top of the list because they are often the most impactful and most researched.

DOSAGE	
1	Quercetin250 mg

1



Quercetin

IMPACT

1 / 5

EVIDENCE

1 / 5

How to implement

Take 250-1000 mg of quercetin supplement daily with a glass of water, preferably with a meal to aid in its absorption.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

250 mg

Description

Quercetin is a natural plant flavonoid found in various foods, particularly in fruits and vegetables like apples, onions, and broccoli. It is used as a dietary supplement and is valued for its potential antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties.

[Quercetin](#) is a **plant-based antioxidant**. It supports the immune system and helps lower inflammation [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Good sources of quercetin include [\[R\]](#):

- Apples
- Onions
- Tea

People mainly use quercetin supplements to relieve allergies [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

Quercetin may lower CYP1B1 activity. If you're predisposed to decreased CYP1B1 activity, consider avoiding quercetin supplements [\[R\]](#).