

CYP2B6 (Drug Metabolism)

Gene Report

REPORT CATEGORY —



Sample Client

Report date: 15 January 2026

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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

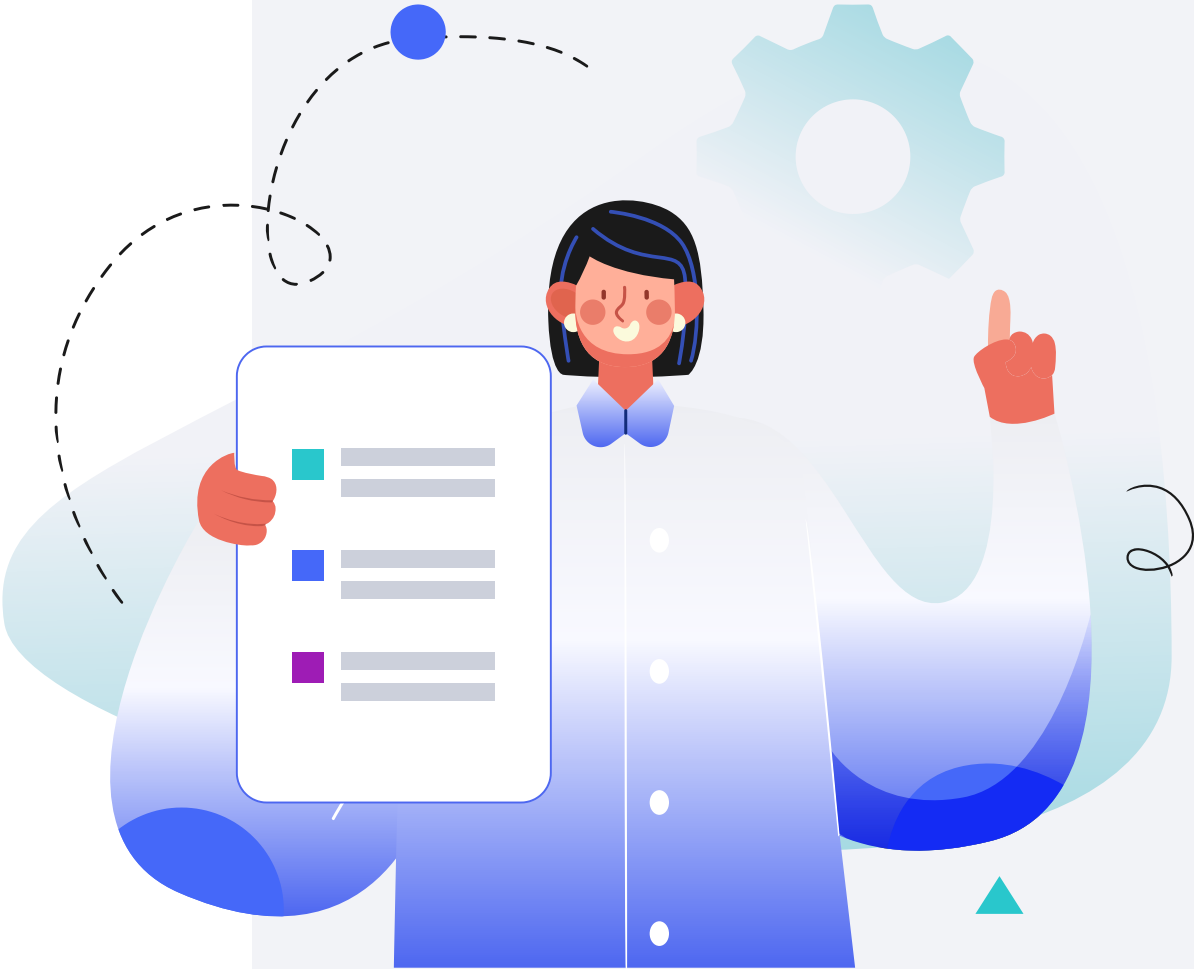
Male

HEIGHT

5ft 5" 165cm

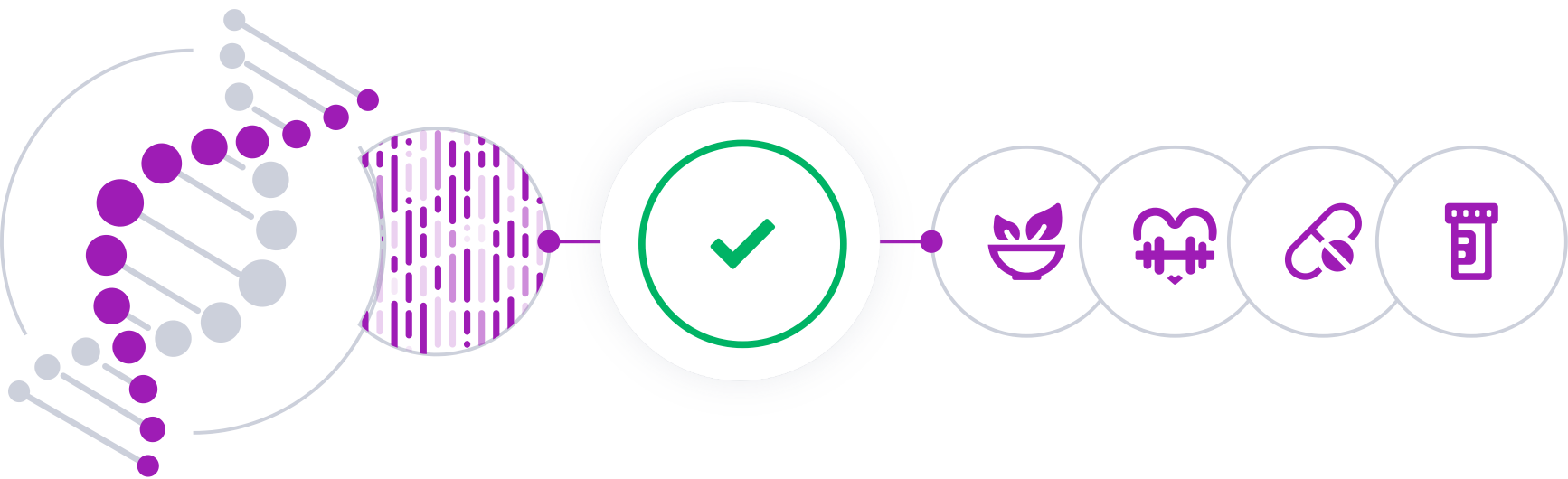
WEIGHT

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.

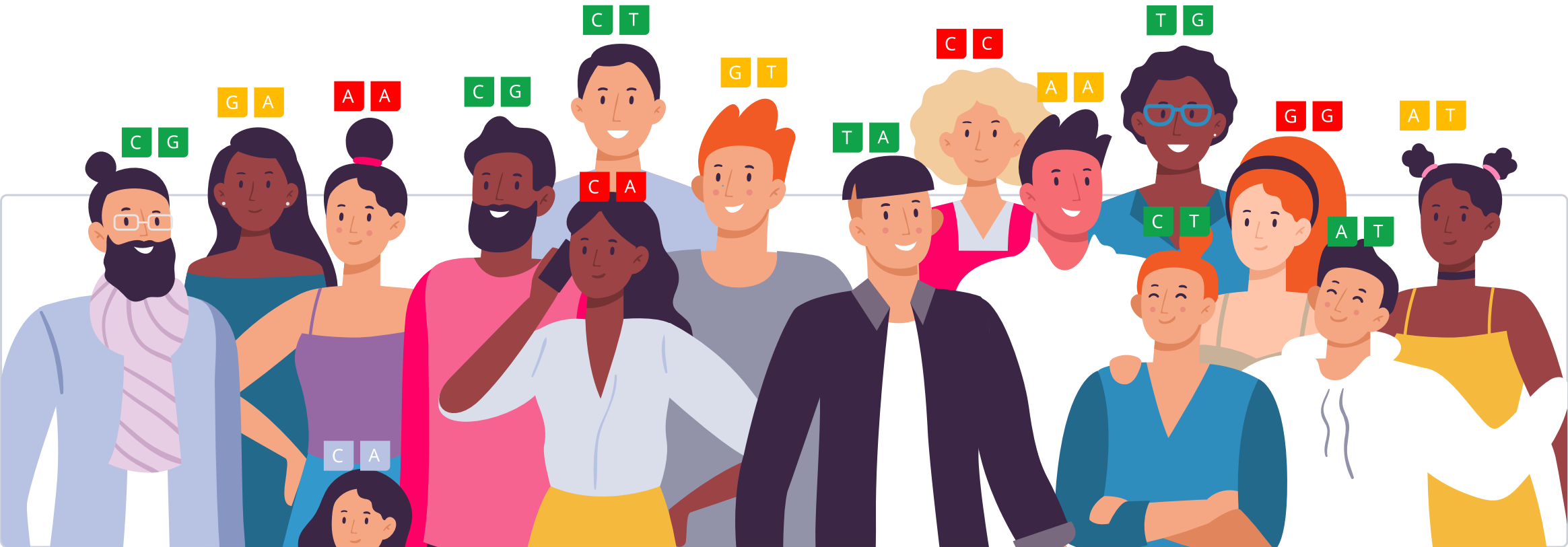


Similarly, our Trait Reports look at how your DNA influences your traits.



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

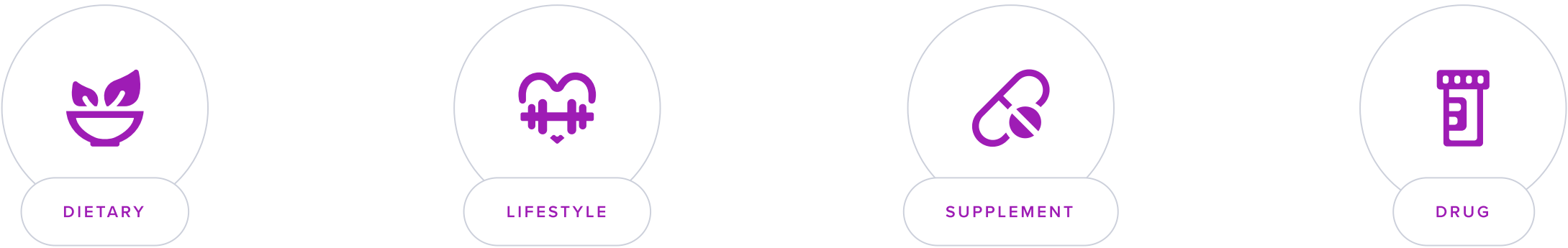
You have 2 risk alleles

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 [CYP2B6](#) encodes a member of the cytochrome P450 monooxygenase superfamily of enzymes. These proteins eliminate most drugs from the body. CYP2D6 catalyzes reactions involved in drug metabolism and the synthesis of cholesterol, steroids, and other lipids [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

CYP2B6 metabolizes multiple drugs, such as:

- [Nicotine](#) (about 10% of its metabolism occurs through this enzyme) [\[R\]](#)
- [Ketamine](#) [\[R\]](#)
- Methadone [\[R\]](#)
- [MDMA](#) (ecstasy) [\[R\]](#)
- Anticancer drugs such as cyclophosphamide, ifosphamide, and thiotepa [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#)
- Antidepressants such as bupropion [\[R\]](#)
- Antiretrovirals such as efavirenz [\[R\]](#)

CYP2B6

Genetics

There are over 100 known *CYP2B6* polymorphisms, with numerous complex haplotypes and distinct ethnic frequencies, making *CYP2B6* one of the most polymorphic cytochrome p450 genes in humans [R].

The change from a ‘G’ to a ‘T’ at [rs3745274](#) encodes the *CYP2B6**6 variant, which has **markedly reduced enzyme activity**. This variant is very common (especially in Africans, Asians, and Hispanics), and has been associated with slower metabolism of multiple drugs such as methadone, efavirenz, bupropion, cyclophosphamide, sertraline, ketamine, and nicotine [R, R, R, R, R, R, R].

Another low-function variant is the rare ‘C’ allele of [rs28399499](#), which encodes the *CYP2B6**18 variant. This variant has been associated with slower efavirenz and nevirapine metabolism, resulting in higher blood levels of these drugs [R, R].

*CYP2B6**1 is the wild-type variant. The change from a ‘C’ to a ‘T’ at [rs8192709](#) encodes the *CYP2B6**2 variant. Although considered a normal-function variant, carriers may have slightly slower efavirenz and prasugrel metabolism [R, R, R].

Another polymorphism considered a normal-function variant is the ‘T’ allele of [rs3211371](#) (*CYP2B6**5). Research on its effects on methadone metabolism has produced mixed results. Moreover, this variant has been associated with an increased risk of gastrointestinal cancer and relapse after autologous hematopoietic cell transplantation for lymphoma [R, R, R, R, R].

Finally, the ‘G’ allele of [rs2279343](#) encodes the *CYP2B6**4 variant. This polymorphism has been associated with slower metabolism of efavirenz. However, it has also been linked to faster metabolism of bupropion (and thus lower success rate of smoking cessation therapy with bupropion) and methadone [R, R, R, R].

The [CYP2B6 gene](#) affects how you metabolize ketamine via the liver. Between 10 and 20% of people have a variant



TYPICAL ACTIVITY

Predisposed to a typical CYP2B6 activity based on 4 genetic variants we looked at



Your top variants that most likely impact your genetic predisposition:

GENE	SNP	GENOTYPE
CYP2B6	rs3745274	TG
/	rs2279343	GA
CYP2B6	rs28399499	TT
CYP2B6	rs8192709	CC
CYP2B6	rs3211371	CC

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

that causes them to clear the drug from their system half as fast as others.

These "slow metabolizers" should be extra cautious about taking ketamine, since they're more likely to have a long or intense trip, according to some resources. They also have a higher risk for adverse reactions to the drug — such as drowsiness, unpleasant hallucinations, and confusion — especially if they inject it rather than taking it orally or nasally.