

FMO3 (Metabolism)

Gene Report

REPORT CATEGORIES —



NUTRITION



SKIN & BEAUTY

Sample Client

Report date: 15 January 2026

Powered by

 omicse Edge

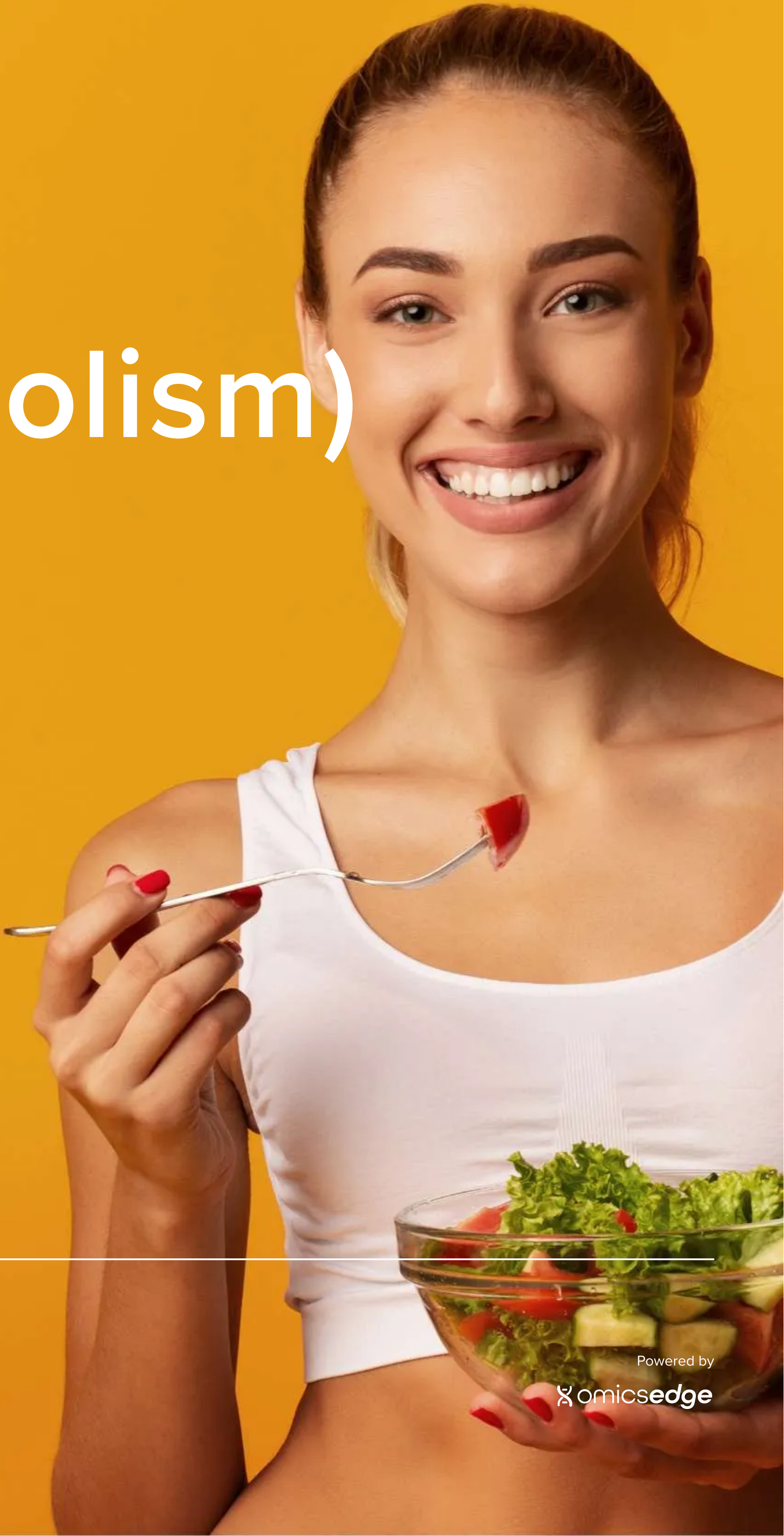


Table of Contents

03 How this works

- 04 Impact
- 05 Evidence
- 06 Some things to keep in mind

07 Introduction

08 Your genetics

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

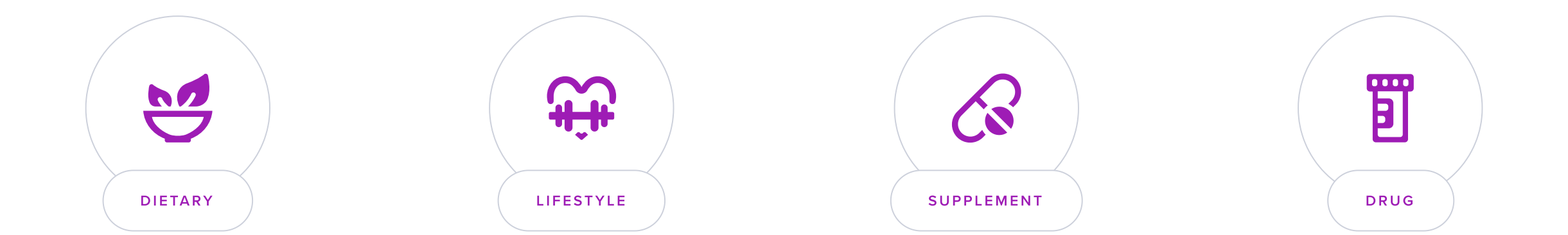
You have 2 risk alleles

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

Trimethylaminuria (TMAU), or "fish odor disease," is a metabolic disorder that causes a strong, unpleasant odor in sweat, urine, and breath. The condition can significantly impact a person's social and mental well-being, particularly during childhood.

The disorder is primarily caused by **variants in the [FMO3](#) gene** (Flavin-Containing Monooxygenase 3), which produces an enzyme responsible for breaking down **trimethylamine (TMA)**.

When certain foods are consumed, gut bacteria break down compounds like choline, carnitine, betaine, and ergothioneine into TMA. Normally, the FMO3 enzyme converts TMA into **trimethylamine-N-oxide (TMAO)** in the liver. However, in people with TMAU, genetic mutations impair this conversion, leading to TMA accumulation and its characteristic odor.

Common food sources that can trigger TMA production include **eggs, liver, kidney, peas, beans, peanuts, cruciferous vegetables, soy products, and certain mushrooms**. While the odor is often described as "fishy," some patients report it smelling like garbage, urine, or rotting eggs. The intensity can vary based on diet and gut microbiome composition.

While TMAU is typically genetic, a transient form can occur due to liver problems, during menstruation, or from consuming high amounts of choline. Diagnosis is based on the distinctive odor and measuring the ratio of TMA to TMAO in urine.

Genetics

PLEASE NOTE: This report does not determine the genetic predisposition for trimethylaminuria (TMAU), a rare inherited disorder.

Some common FMO3 variants may be linked to mild temporary **“fish” body odor** due to TMA buildup in urine, but **they do not cause trimethylaminuria** (TMAU). This may be more pronounced in people who consume more TMA precursors like eggs, liver, and fish.

The main FMO3 variant is [rs2266782](#). Its “A” allele is linked to reduced enzyme activity. On the bright side, it's associated with lower cholesterol and triglyceride levels [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Other variants linked to reduced FMO3 activity include [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#):

- [rs2266780](#)-G
- [rs909530](#)-T
- [rs1736557](#)-A

Mutations that cause the actual condition (TMAU) are extremely rare and absent from most genetic files. For this reason, **they can’t be reliably analyzed**.



HIGHER ACTIVITY

Predisposed to higher FMO3 activity based on 4 genetic variants we looked at

Your top variants that most likely impact your genetic predisposition:

GENE	SNP	GENOTYPE
FMO3	rs909530	TC
FMO3	rs1736557	GA
FMO3	rs2266782	GG
FMO3	rs2266780	AA

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