

IL13 (Allergies, Lung Function)

Gene Report

REPORT CATEGORIES —



ALLERGIES



RESPIRATORY HEALTH

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 [IL13](#) gene codes for interleukin 13 (IL-13), a cytokine that belongs to type 2 or “humoral” immunity. Along with IL-4, it fights pathogens and other outside threats that don’t enter our cells but stay in the fluids (humor=fluid) [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Interestingly, many scientists consider elevated Th2 activity to underlie a number of allergic diseases. Indeed, IL-13 is able to stimulate the release of a type of antibody called IgE from immune system cells. The release of IgE antibodies is an early step in the progression of allergic reactions [\[R\]](#).

IL-13 can also inhibit the production of a protein called **filament aggregating protein** (filaggrin). Filaggrin helps provide structure to the outermost layer of the skin by binding together a type of fibrous protein called keratin. In this manner, filaggrin is able to maintain a skin barrier that can protect against allergens (allergy-causing substances), bacteria, and viruses [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Variants of this gene have been associated with allergic diseases, such as eczema, asthma, hay fever, and food allergies. These variants may increase the production or activity of IL-13, which can result in increased IgE antibody release [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Elevated IL-13 may also decrease the production of filaggrin. Lack of filaggrin would compromise the structure of the outermost skin layer, allowing allergens to enter the skin and interact with components of the immune system [\[R\]](#).

IL13 Genetics

The most widely investigated IL13 variant is [rs20541](#). Its minor ‘A’ allele has been linked to elevated IL-13 and IgE levels. The ‘A’ allele has also been associated with an increased risk of:

- Allergic rhinitis [\[R, R, R, R\]](#)
- Asthma [\[R, R\]](#)
- Alopecia areata [\[R\]](#)
- COPD (only in Caucasians) [\[R\]](#)
- ARDS in critically ill patients [\[R\]](#)
- Lupus [\[R\]](#)

However, this variant has been associated with a decreased risk of glioma [\[R\]](#).

The ‘A’ allele of [rs1295685](#) has also been associated with elevated IgE levels, as well as with an increased risk of asthma, psoriasis, eczema, and COPD [\[R, R, R, R, R, R, R\]](#).

The ‘T’ allele of [rs847](#) has been associated with an increased risk of COPD and eczema, as well as an increased severity of rosacea symptoms [\[R, R, R\]](#).

These variants are usually inherited together, meaning you will most likely have all or none of them.

Another well-researched allele, ‘T’ at [rs1800925](#), may increase IL-13 levels. This variant has been associated with an increased risk of [\[R\]](#):

- Asthma [\[R, R\]](#)
- COPD [\[R, R, R\]](#)

This variant may enhance the negative effects of cigarette smoke on lung function. On the bright side, it has been associated with a decreased risk of cancer, particularly glioma [\[R, R\]](#).

The ‘T’ allele of [rs1295686](#) has been associated with elevated IL-13 and IgE levels, as well as with an increased risk of food allergies, asthma, acute myeloid leukemia, and pain before breast cancer surgery [\[R, R, R, R, R\]](#).

Another variant usually inherited with the previous one, the ‘A’ allele of [rs848](#), has been associated with elevated IgE



TYPICAL ACTIVITY

Predisposed to typical IL13 activity based on 7 genetic variants we looked at

Your top variants that most likely impact your genetic predisposition:

GENE	SNP	GENOTYPE
IL13	rs20541	GG
SLC22A5	rs1800925	CC
SLC22A5	rs1295686	CC
SLC22A5	rs848	CC
SLC22A5	rs1295685	GG
SLC22A5	rs2066960	CC
SLC22A5	rs847	CC

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

levels and an increased risk and severity of asthma, COPD, eczema, and alopecia areata [R, R, R, R, R, R].

In contrast, this variant has been linked to a decreased risk of psoriatic arthritis [R, R].

Finally, the ‘A’ allele of [rs2066960](#) may increase IL13 activity based on its link to elevated IgE levels. This variant has been associated with an increased risk of asthma and wheezing [R, R, R].