SelfDecode™

# Longevity Screener

## Sample Client

Report date: 22 August 2025

Powered by omicsedge

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## Personal information

NAME

**Sample Client**

SEX AT BIRTH

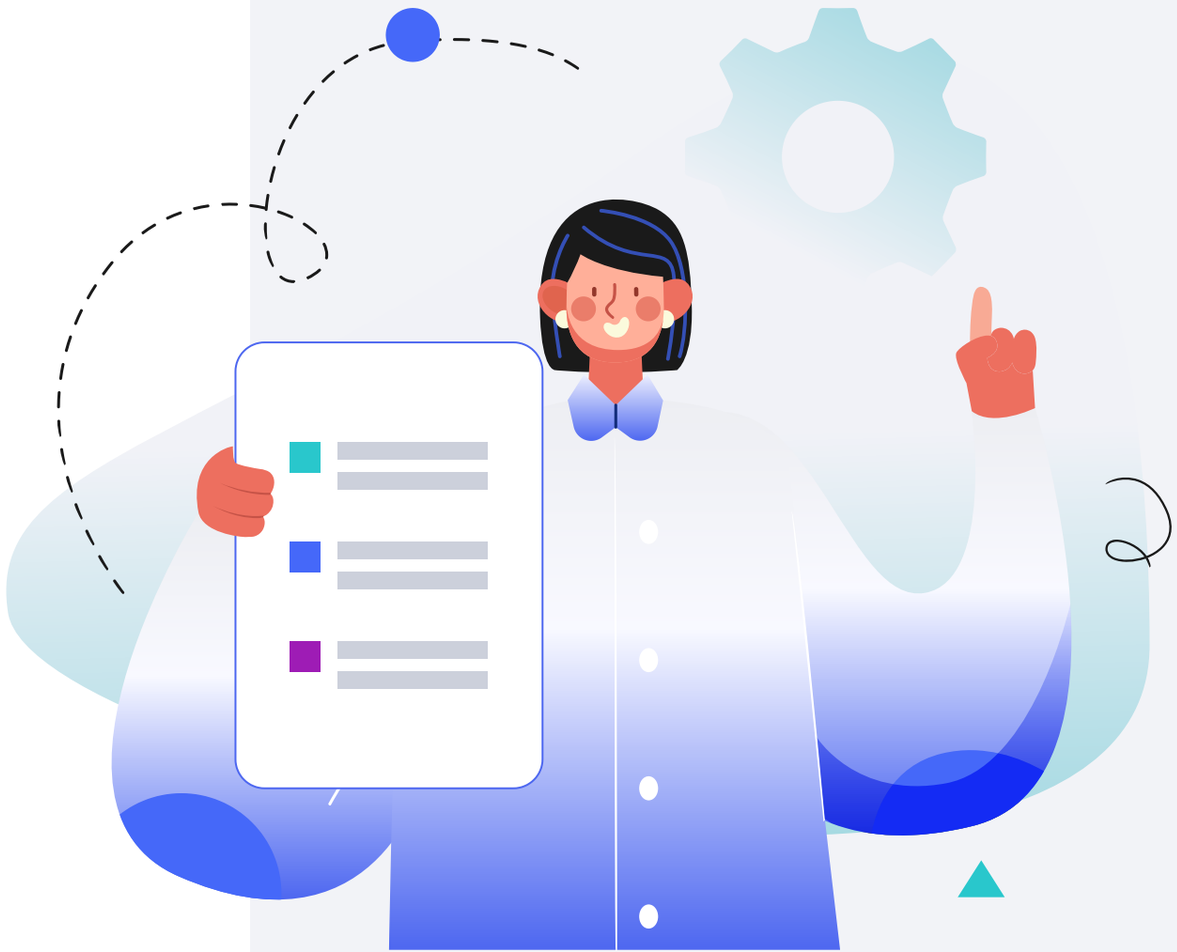
**Male**

HEIGHT

**5ft 9"** 175.0cm

WEIGHT

**165lb** 75.0kg



# How this works

## What is Longevity Screener

Longevity Screener analyzes your DNA and biometric data to holistically determine your risk of developing serious medical conditions.

### Odds Ratio

x higher

Number of times your odds of developing the condition are higher than someone with Normal risk.

### Lifetime Risk

High

You have a High risk of developing the condition within your lifetime.

Normal

You have a Normal risk of developing the condition within your lifetime.

### 10-Year Risk

High

You have a High risk of developing the condition within the next decade.

Normal

You have a Normal risk of developing the condition within the next decade.

## What to do if you get a High risk

### Analyze your labs

Analyze your lab results to establish a baseline and track any changes or improvements in your health markers over time.

### Find out your out-of-optimal labs

We will pinpoint any values that fall outside the optimal range, allowing you to focus on what matters most.

### Optimize labs

Aim to bring all your lab results to optimal levels through lifestyle changes, treatments, and ongoing monitoring for the best health outcomes.

## Disclaimer

The Longevity Screener feature is designed to provide insights based on genetic predispositions and basic health data to help you understand factors that may influence your longevity. This tool is for informational purposes only and does not constitute medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Always consult with a qualified healthcare provider before making any decisions related to your health, lifestyle, or medical treatments. The information provided by the Longevity Screener is based on current scientific research and should be used as a supplementary tool in conjunction with professional medical advice.

# Results Overview

| CONDITION | ODDS RATIO | LIFETIME RISK | 10-YEAR RISK |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bipolar Disorder**<br>Mental Health | 3x higher | High | High |
| **Prostate Cancer**<br>Longevity, Urinary Tract Health, Cancer | 34x higher | High | Normal |
| **Glaucoma**<br>Longevity, Eye Health | 11x higher | High | Normal |
| **Colorectal Cancer**<br>Gut Health, Longevity, Cancer | 9x higher | High | Normal |
| **Parkinson's Disease**<br>Mental Health, Nerve Health | 8x higher | High | Normal |
| **Age-Related Macular Degeneration**<br>Longevity, Eye Health | | Normal | Normal |
| **Alzheimer's Disease**<br>Mental Health, Cognition, Nerve Health | | Normal | Normal |
| **Asthma**<br>Allergies, Inflammation & Autoimmunity, Respiratory Health | | Normal | Normal |
| **Atrial Fibrillation**<br>Heart & Blood Vessels, Longevity | | Normal | Normal |
| **Breast Cancer**<br>Cancer | | Normal | Normal |
| **Cardiovascular Disease**<br>Heart & Blood Vessels, Longevity | | Normal | Normal |
| **Celiac Disease**<br>Gut Health, Food Sensitivities, Inflammation & Autoimmunity | | Normal | Normal |

| CONDITION | ODDS RATIO | LIFETIME RISK | 10-YEAR RISK |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Coronary Artery Disease**<br>Heart & Blood Vessels, Longevity | | Normal | Normal |
| **Crohn's Disease**<br>Gut Health, Inflammation & Autoimmunity | | Normal | Normal |
| **High Blood Pressure**<br>Heart & Blood Vessels, Longevity | | Normal | Normal |
| **Lupus**<br>Inflammation & Autoimmunity | | Normal | Normal |
| **Melanoma**<br>Longevity, Skin & Beauty, Cancer | | Normal | Normal |
| **Multiple Sclerosis**<br>Inflammation & Autoimmunity, Nerve Health | | Normal | Normal |
| **Osteoporosis**<br>Longevity, Bone Health | | Normal | Normal |
| **Ovarian Cancer**<br>Reproductive Health, Cancer | | Normal | Normal |
| **Psoriasis**<br>Inflammation & Autoimmunity | | Normal | Normal |
| **Rheumatoid Arthritis**<br>Inflammation & Autoimmunity, Joint & Tendon Health | | Normal | Normal |
| **Schizophrenia**<br>Mental Health | | Normal | Normal |
| **Stroke**<br>Heart & Blood Vessels, Nerve Health, Longevity | | Normal | Normal |
| **Type 1 Diabetes**<br>Inflammation & Autoimmunity, Blood Sugar Control | | Normal | Normal |

| CONDITION | ODDS RATIO | LIFETIME RISK | 10-YEAR RISK |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Type 2 Diabetes**<br>Blood Sugar Control, Longevity | | Normal | Normal |
| **Ulcerative Colitis**<br>Gut Health, Inflammation & Autoimmunity | | Normal | Normal |
| **Venous Thromboembolism**<br>Heart & Blood Vessels, Inflammation & Autoimmunity, Respiratory Health | | Normal | Normal |

# Bipolar Disorder

**Key Takeaways:**

- Up to **80%** of differences in people's chances of developing bipolar disorder may be due to genetics.
- Risk factors: being female, childhood bullying, excessive social media use, stressful events, and alcohol/drug abuse.
- If you have high genetic risk or symptoms, you may want to take action on modifiable risk factors to reduce your overall risk.
- Click the **Recommendations** tab for potential dietary and lifestyle changes and **next steps** for relevant labs.

Anger, sadness, and joy are everyday human experiences. It's normal to feel a wide range of emotions. **However, some people experience extreme changes in emotions that interfere with their lives.** These are called **mood swings**, and they can be a symptom of a deeper problem. **One cause of mood swings is bipolar disorder.** This condition causes mood changes that are severe enough to affect daily life. It can also cause shifts in energy, focus, and ability to perform basic tasks [R, R, R].

People with bipolar disorder have periods of high energy and good mood followed by periods of low energy and poor mood. **These 'up' periods are called *manic* episodes, and the 'down' periods are called *depressive* episodes**. **Some people experience less extreme highs called *hypomanic* episodes** [R, R].

Other conditions that can cause mood swings include [R, R, R]:

- Personality disorders (e.g., borderline personality disorder)
- Premenstrual syndrome (PMS)

About **2-3%** of people may develop some form of bipolar disorder during their lifetime. Most people develop it as teens or young adults [R].

**Women are more likely to develop bipolar disorder than men.** Other risk factors include [R, R]:

- Childhood bullying
- Excessive social media use
- Stressful or traumatic events
- Alcohol or drug abuse

MORE LIKELY

**More likely to get bipolar disorder based on 1,044,121 genetic variants we looked at**

**75th**

PERCENTILE

Your risk is **greater than 75% of the population** and **lower than 25% of the population.**

**Your top variants that most likely impact your genetic predisposition:**

| GENE | SNP | GENOTYPE |
|---|---|---|
| NRN1 | rs4960155 | CT |
| DUSP28 | rs2953145 | CC |
| DCTN5 | rs420259 | AA |
| PSAPL1 | rs7683874 | AG |
| THRA | rs2314339 | CC |
| HES6 | rs2304672 | GG |
| ARVCF | rs165599 | AG |
| BCR | rs131690 | GG |
| CMTM8 | rs4276227 | CC |
| BCR | rs131702 | GG |
| TDRD9 | rs11622475 | CC |
| WHRN | rs10982256 | TT |
| SH2B3 | rs3847953 | CC |
| MAPK1 | rs8136867 | AA |
| TPH2 | rs17110747 | GG |
| THRA | rs2071427 | CC |
| CDC25B | rs3761218 | TT |
| POU3F3 | rs7570682 | AG |
| HES6 | rs2304669 | TT |
| THRA | rs939348 | CC |

- **Genetics**

**Bipolar disorder can have negative effects on a person's life.** It can increase the risk of [R, R]:

- Alcohol or drug abuse
- Other health conditions (e.g., obesity, heart disease, or diabetes)
- Self-harm
- Relationship problems
- Financial issues
- Poor performance at work or school

**It is important to work with your doctor and find appropriate ways to manage bipolar disorder.**
Management options include [R]:

- Medication
- Talk therapy
- Lifestyle changes, such as regular exercise
- Brain stimulation therapies

**People with untreated mood disorders are considerably more likely to harm themselves and even die by suicide. If you are diagnosed with a mood disorder, it is essential to follow your doctor's treatment plan** [R].
**About 80% of differences in people's chances of developing bipolar disorder may be attributed to genetics**. Genes involved in bipolar disorder may influence [R, R, R]:

- Brain activity (*DAOA*, *BDNF*, *CACNA1C*, *SCN2A*)
- Nerve inflammation (*CD47*)
- Serotonin levels (*SLC6A4*)

Genetically high levels of omega-3s may be causally associated with a lower risk of mood swings [R].

| GENE | SNP | GENOTYPE |
|---|---|---|
| DPP10 | rs1375144 | GA |
| TPH2 | rs1843809 | TT |
| THRA | rs2269457 | TT |
| PPARGC1B | rs7732671 | GC |
| CHD9 | rs1344484 | CT |
| TRIB2 | rs4027132 | GA |
| SDCCAG8 | rs6703335 | GA |
| CHRNA7 | rs6494223 | CT |
| BICRAL | rs6458307 | TC |
| NT5C2 | rs11191580 | TC |
| NFIA | rs7556462 | TC |
| CCDC198 | rs10134944 | TC |
| CLOCK | rs3805148 | CA |
| CLOCK | rs4864542 | GC |
| NFKB1 | rs230529 | CT |
| NPAS2 | rs1562313 | TC |
| MANBA | rs230535 | CA |
| ZNF804A | rs1344706 | AC |
| / | rs145410455 | GG |
| SPPL3 | rs58235352 | GG |
| SORCS3 | rs61867293 | CC |
| MYH15 | rs1531188 | CC |
| PLXNB2 | rs113872034 | GG |
| EIF3M | rs143864773 | TT |
| OLFM4 | rs12552 | AA |
| SOX6 | rs977509 | CC |
| RARRES1 | rs7430565 | GG |
| EFNA5 | rs55993664 | CC |
| SOX5 | rs4074723 | CC |
| ENOX1 | rs4143229 | CA |

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

# Prostate Cancer

The exact cause of prostate cancer is not clearly understood, but several factors have been identified that increase the risk of developing this disease [R]:

- Age: The risk increases significantly after age 50, and it is most common in men over 65.
- Family history: Having a father or brother with prostate cancer more than doubles a man's risk.
- Race/Ethnicity: African-American men have a higher risk of prostate cancer than men of other races. They are also more likely to develop prostate cancer at an earlier age and have more aggressive tumors.
- Genetics: Genetic changes, including mutations in the *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* genes, which are also linked to breast and ovarian cancer in women, can increase risk.
- Diet: A diet high in red meat or high-fat dairy products and low in fruits and vegetables might increase the risk, although studies are not conclusive.

Treatment options vary depending on the stage of the cancer and other factors, including the patient's overall health and personal preferences [R]:

- Active surveillance: For low-risk cancers, monitoring the cancer closely with PSA tests, rectal exams, and ultrasounds may be recommended until tests show the cancer is growing.
- Surgery: Radical prostatectomy involves removing the prostate gland and some of the surrounding tissue.
- Radiation therapy: This can be used both as an initial treatment for cancer that has not spread beyond the prostate and as a way to relieve symptoms of advanced cancer.
- Hormone therapy: Also known as androgen deprivation therapy (ADT), aims to reduce levels of male hormones, androgens, which can stimulate the growth of prostate cancer cells.
- Chemotherapy: Used for more advanced prostate cancer that has spread to other parts of the body and does not respond to hormone therapy.
- Targeted therapy and immunotherapy: Newer forms of treatment that target specific aspects of cancer cells or utilize the body's immune system to fight the cancer.

MORE LIKELY

**More likely to get prostate cancer based on 1,049,413 genetic variants we looked at**

**94th**

PERCENTILE

Your risk is **greater than 94% of the population** and **lower than 6% of the population.**

**Your top variants that most likely impact your genetic predisposition:**

| GENE | SNP | GENOTYPE |
|---|---|---|
| FSTL5 | rs7691481 | CC |
| CNTNAP4 | rs74025012 | CC |
| RGS6 | rs75316101 | AA |
| FCGR3A | rs147090771 | TT |
| / | rs554511356 | CC |
| / | rs760187366 | GG |
| FGF9 | rs781386326 | GG |
| GINS4 | rs56336841 | CC |
| / | rs567149703 | GG |
| TTC5 | rs566891904 | CC |
| / | rs563535708 | CC |
| IBTK | rs111530166 | GG |
| / | rs769602090 | TT |
| / | rs576948661 | AA |
| KCND2 | rs73429913 | CC |
| TNFSF11 | rs532873142 | CC |
| | rs559455928 | GG |
| / | rs142847236 | GG |
| LBR | rs116033837 | TT |
| | rs544563896 | GG |

**Please note: This report is not diagnostic and can't be used to make any medical decisions. Most cancers are uncommon and have a strong environmental component. Even if your genetic predisposition is high, you will most likely not develop the disease. This report doesn't test for hereditary cancer syndromes or 'cancer genes'. These are usually caused by rare mutations that can't be analyzed by our test. If you're concerned about your risk of hereditary cancer, consider getting a specialized test at a reference laboratory.**

| GENE | SNP | GENOTYPE |
|---|---|---|
| | rs369133350 | AA |
| | rs528765618 | GG |
| ATF7IP2 | rs74007078 | GG |
| / | rs767101980 | TT |
| ATF7IP2 | rs74009335 | TT |
| HOXB13 | rs138213197 | CC |
| CDK5RAP3 | rs568360281 | CC |
| | rs185055152 | AA |
| PCP4L1 | rs570264784 | GG |
| / | rs750424210 | CC |
| / | rs771304040 | AA |
| CNTNAP2 | rs1614837 | TT |
| / | rs755238767 | TT |
| WDR49 | rs576596571 | AA |
| PDCD10 | rs180800414 | TT |
| / | rs753950595 | AA |
| PCARE | rs201947297 | AA |
| ARHGAP21 | rs187133192 | CC |
| / | rs772533608 | TT |
| FICD | rs148664833 | CC |
| / | rs752830148 | TT |
| FAM240B | rs182782495 | CC |
| | rs575059233 | TT |
| GFRA2 | rs147531216 | CC |
| | rs79056267 | GG |
| HOXB8 | rs559612720 | TT |
| / | rs572623710 | GG |
| BTG1 | rs545740817 | CC |
| COPZ2 | rs554574584 | GG |
| / | rs748385915 | GG |

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

# Glaucoma

**Key Takeaways:**

- Up to **50%** of the differences in people's chances of getting glaucoma may be due to genetics.
- Other risk factors include internal eye pressure, age, race, eye injury, and high corticosteroid use.
- About **3 million** Americans have glaucoma, and about **2.5%** of the world's population.
- Symptoms include loss of peripheral or central vision, headache, eye pain, halos, eye redness, and nausea.
- If your genetic risk is high, your overall risk is still low until older age, (about 1% at 40, up to 9% at 80).

Risk factors for glaucoma include the following [R]:

- High eye pressure (intraocular pressure)
- Age over 55
- African-American, Asian, or Hispanic race
- Medical conditions such as diabetes, migraines, and high blood pressure
- Eye injury or certain types of eye surgery
- Taking corticosteroid medicines, especially eye drops, for a long time
- **Genetics**

Up to **50%** of the differences in people's chances of getting glaucoma may be due to genetics [R].

MORE LIKELY

**More likely to get glaucoma based on 1,049,432 genetic variants we looked at**

**78th**

PERCENTILE

Your risk is **greater than 78% of the population** and **lower than 22% of the population.**

**Your top variants that most likely impact your genetic predisposition:**

| GENE | SNP | GENOTYPE |
|---|---|---|
| DISP3 | rs149002763 | CC |
| CDKN2B | rs10120806 | CC |
| IKZF2 | rs62186461 | TT |
| VCAM1 | rs148843724 | TT |
| LOXL1 | rs1550437 | CC |
| AFAP1 | rs6811851 | CC |
| FNDC3B | rs16845236 | GG |
| FOXC1 | rs2745572 | AA |
| LPP | rs6787621 | GG |
| SRSF3 | rs9380582 | CC |
| TES | rs11764793 | TT |
| LMX1B | rs10987373 | CG |
| GAS7 | rs9913911 | AG |
| KALRN | rs3863066 | GA |
| LTBP2 | rs11852134 | AG |
| THSD7A | rs2526099 | AG |
| BMP2 | rs55678551 | TC |
| MYOC | rs74315329 | GG |
| FBXO32 | rs80328555 | TT |
| ARHGEF12 | rs80040504 | GG |

| GENE | SNP | GENOTYPE |
|---|---|---|
| PAQR8 | rs2495850 | TT |
| ME3 | rs2226566 | TT |
| NR1H3 | rs111228939 | TT |
| MAP3K1 | rs61275591 | GG |
| PLEKHA7 | rs34927905 | CC |

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

# Colorectal Cancer

While the exact cause of colorectal cancer is not fully understood, several factors increase the risk of developing this disease [R]:

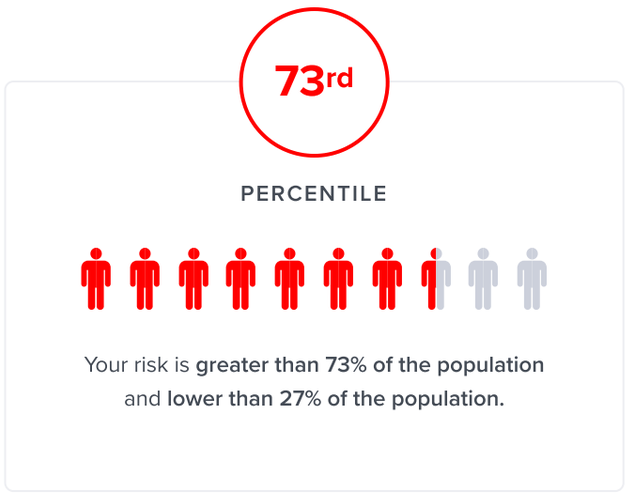
- Age: The majority of cases occur in people aged 50 and older, though incidence rates are rising among younger populations.
- Family history: Having a family history of colorectal cancer or polyps increases one's risk.
- Personal history: Those with a history of inflammatory bowel disease (like Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis), or who have had colorectal cancer or adenomatous polyps before are at higher risk.
- Genetic syndromes: Genetic mutations passed through generations, such as familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) and hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (Lynch syndrome), significantly increase the risk.
- Lifestyle factors: A diet high in red or processed meats, physical inactivity, obesity, smoking, and heavy alcohol use are known risk factors.
- Racial and ethnic background: African Americans have a higher incidence rate of colorectal cancer than other racial groups in the United States.

Treatment for colorectal cancer depends on the stage of the disease, the location of the tumor, and the patient's overall health [R]:

- Surgery: The primary treatment for localized cancer, surgery involves removing the tumor and surrounding tissue. For some cases, resection of part of the colon or rectum may be necessary.
- Chemotherapy: Used before or after surgery to shrink tumors and kill any cancer cells that may remain.
- Radiation therapy: Often used alongside chemotherapy, especially for rectal cancer, to reduce tumor size before surgery or eliminate remaining cells postoperatively.
- Targeted therapy: Drugs that target specific abnormalities in cancer cells. It's used for cancers that have specific gene mutations.

MORE LIKELY

**More likely to get colorectal cancer based on 1,049,410 genetic variants we looked at**




**Your top variants that most likely impact your genetic predisposition:**

| GENE | SNP | GENOTYPE |
|---|---|---|
| ZPLD1 | rs116265807 | GG |
| MYH3 | rs1078643 | AA |
| ACTL8 | rs11203467 | GG |
| COX7A2L | rs13426988 | GG |
| MYL2 | rs17550549 | CC |
| PRICKLE1 | rs11610543 | GG |
| LRP1 | rs7398375 | CC |
| GRM7 | rs2163735 | GG |
| NUDT2 | rs62558833 | TT |
| CAMSAP1 | rs74995296 | CC |
| THSD4 | rs4777372 | CC |
| PTPN2 | rs8083786 | AA |
| PITX1 | rs7722513 | GC |
| CHRDL2 | rs3824999 | GG |
|  | rs10795668 | AG |
| SMAD7 | rs4939827 | TC |
| PITX1 | rs35917784 | AG |
| UTP23 | rs6469654 | GC |
| RHPN2 | rs10411210 | CT |
| PREX1 | rs6066825 | GA |

- Immunotherapy: Uses the body's immune system to fight cancer. It's typically reserved for advanced colorectal cancer.

Preventive measures include:

- Regular screening: Beginning at age 45 for average-risk adults, as recommended by the American Cancer Society.
- Diet and lifestyle: A diet rich in fruits, vegetables, and whole grains, limited red and processed meats, regular physical activity, maintaining a healthy weight, not smoking, and moderating alcohol intake can reduce risk.
- Genetic testing and counseling: Recommended for those with a family history indicative of genetic syndromes.

Colorectal cancer, when discovered early, is often treatable and frequently curable, highlighting the importance of regular screening and awareness of risk factors and symptoms.

**Please note: This report is not diagnostic and can't be used to make any medical decisions. Most cancers are uncommon and have a strong environmental component. Even if your genetic predisposition is high, you will most likely not develop the disease. This report doesn't test for hereditary cancer syndromes or 'cancer genes'. These are usually caused by rare mutations that can't be analyzed by our test. If you're concerned about your risk of hereditary cancer, consider getting a specialized test at a reference laboratory.**

| GENE | SNP | GENOTYPE |
|---|---|---|
| MAF | rs140851213 | IT |
| CDKN1A | rs1321311 | AC |
| USP44 | rs11108175 | AG |
| ABCC4 | rs12855244 | AG |
| SLC6A3 | rs2735940 | GA |
| COLCA2 | rs3802842 | CA |
| POU5F1B | rs6983267 | TT |
| PARP11 | rs12818766 | GG |
| MICB | rs3830041 | CC |
| BMP2 | rs6085662 | GG |
| TCF7L2 | rs11196172 | GG |
| TRAPPC4 | rs11217091 | TT |
| PLCB1 | rs8117408 | AA |
| BMP2 | rs4813802 | TT |
| VANGL1 | rs2226738 | TT |
| MAF | rs9930005 | AA |
| MAP2K5 | rs7171219 | AA |
| ETS2 | rs2242936 | TT |
| CCDC195 | rs35413825 | GG |
| UBQLN1 | rs12235741 | TT |

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

# Parkinson's Disease

**Key Takeaways:**

- About **20-40%** of the differences in people's chances to develop Parkinson's disease may be due to genetics.
- Other risk factors include age (over 60), being male, and toxin exposure.
- PD is an underdiagnosed disease, with about **90,000** diagnosed each year in the U.S.
- PD has no cure, but is managed better the earlier it is diagnosed.
- If you are at high genetic risk be aware of symptoms and talk to your doctor immediately if you notice any.

The causes of Parkinson's disease are not fully understood, but it likely involves a combination of **genetic and environmental factors**. These factors reduce the brain's ability to produce certain chemicals, mainly **dopamine** [R].

About **20-40%** of the differences in people's chances of developing Parkinson's disease may be due to **genetics**. Approximately **15%** of cases have a **family history** of the condition [R, R, R].

Genetically high betaine and choline levels may be causally associated with Parkinson's disease, while genetically high levels of DHA may be causally associated with a lower risk [R, R].

Beyond genetics, other risk factors for Parkinson's include [R]:

- Age: typically over 60
- Sex: men are at a higher risk
- Exposure to toxins like pesticides

MORE LIKELY

**More likely to get Parkinson's disease based on 1,031,982 genetic variants we looked at**


**Your top variants that most likely impact your genetic predisposition:**

| GENE | SNP | GENOTYPE |
|---|---|---|
| MAPT | rs17649553 | CC |
| LINGO2 | rs10812774 | TC |
| STK39 | rs1474055 | TT |
| HLA-DQA2 | rs9275326 | CC |
| MCCC1 | rs12637471 | GG |
| SNCA | rs356182 | AG |
| TMEM175 | rs34311866 | TC |
| FYN | rs943437 | AA |
| TMEM229B | rs1555399 | TT |
| COQ8A | rs4653767 | TT |
| MED13 | rs6416935 | GG |
| LRRK2 | rs76904798 | TC |
| NDUFAF2 | rs2694528 | AC |
| NUCKS1 | rs823118 | TC |
| TMEM163 | rs6430538 | CT |
| VPS37B | rs11060180 | AG |
| RIT2 | rs12456492 | AG |
| ZDHHC2 | rs591323 | GA |
| GPNMB | rs199347 | AG |
| GCH1 | rs11158026 | TC |

| GENE | SNP | GENOTYPE |
|---|---|---|
| IGSF9B | rs329648 | TC |
| FAM47E | rs6812193 | TC |
| SH3GL2 | rs13294100 | GT |
| GALC | rs8005172 | CT |
| LSM7 | rs62120679 | TC |
| BCKDK | rs14235 | AG |
| DLG2 | rs3793947 | GA |
| DRD1 | rs686 | GA |
| ADAM15 | rs35749011 | GG |
| LINGO2 | rs7033345 | TT |
| BAG3 | rs117896735 | GG |
| ITIH1 | rs143918452 | GG |
| CAMK2D | rs78738012 | TT |
| SIPA1L2 | rs10797576 | CC |
| BST1 | rs11724635 | AA |
| ZSCAN31 | rs9468199 | GG |
| ZSCAN31 | rs17767294 | AA |
| TBC1D5 | rs4073221 | TT |
| C2CD4A | rs2414739 | GG |
| TOX3 | rs4784227 | CC |
| FDFT1 | rs2740594 | GG |
| GBF1 | rs2296887 | TT |
| MAP4K4 | rs34043159 | TT |

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