

SMAD3 (Allergies)

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

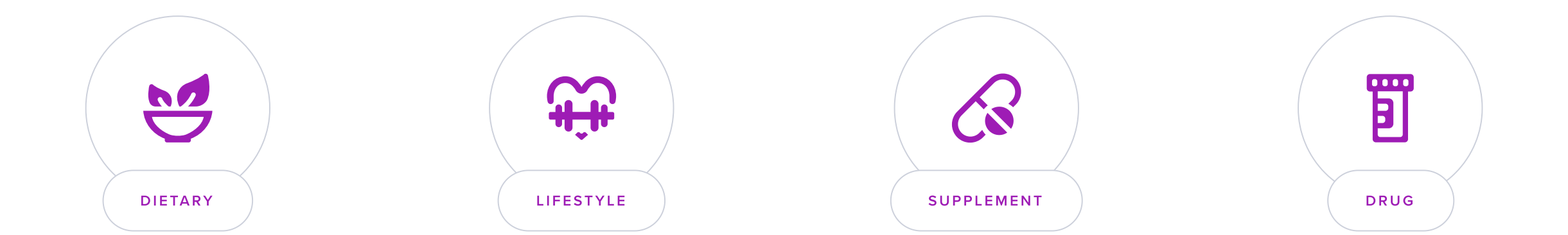
You have 2 risk alleles

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 [SMAD3](#) gene encodes a protein called mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 3. This protein transmits signals from the surface of cells into the nucleus, where the DNA is stored [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

SMAD3 is activated by [TGF-beta](#), a cytokine that affects the growth, proliferation, and repair of many cell types. TGF-beta is essential for survival, and it can have both pro- and anti-inflammatory effects [\[R\]](#).

In asthma, TGF-beta is assumed to promote allergen tolerance [\[R\]](#).

Ongoing studies are looking to see if TGF-beta in the gut area can help create oral tolerance in people with food allergies. TGF-beta may promote the formation of Tregs, a type of immune cell that prevents inflammatory reactions [\[R\]](#).

Some research suggests that the anti-inflammatory functions of TGF-beta are accomplished through SMAD3 activation. In the absence of SMAD3, TGF-beta cannot block the production of inflammatory cytokines; in this way, low SMAD3 may make cells and tissues more susceptible to hypersensitivity reactions [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

On the other hand, high TGF-beta levels have been linked to irreversible tissue changes in the airways and in other systems. SMAD3 may be the key to triggering the anti-inflammatory effects of TGF-beta and reducing the risk of permanent damage [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

SMAD3 Genetics

The following *SMAD3* variants have been associated with allergic diseases such as asthma, hay fever, and eczema:

- ‘G’ of [rs17228058](#) [R]
- ‘A’ of [rs72743461](#) [R]
- ‘T’ of [rs56062135](#) [R]
- ‘G’ of [rs17294280](#) [R]
- ‘T’ of [rs17293632](#) [R]

These variants may reduce SMAD3 activity, thereby blocking the anti-inflammatory action of TGF-beta [R].



TYPICAL ACTIVITY

Predisposed to typical SMAD3 activity based on 4 genetic variants we looked at



Your top variants that most likely impact your genetic predisposition:

GENE	SNP	GENOTYPE
SMAD3	rs72743461	CC
AAGAB	rs56062135	CC
SMAD3	rs17294280	AA
SMAD3	rs17293632	CC
SMAD3	rs17228058	AA

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