

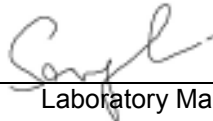
CaffeineGEN™ Test Report

Date Sample Received: April 1, 2008
Report Date: April 4, 2008



Customer Name: Jim Doe
Customer ID: caf003

Reviewed by:


Laboratory Manager

Laboratory Director: Chinh Bach, PhD

Results:

Your genotype at the CYP1A2 gene is *1F/*1F. Therefore, you are a **SLOW** caffeine metabolizer.

Summary and Interpretation of Results:

A cheek swab sample was submitted to the Consumer Genetics laboratory for the customer [Jim Doe](#) for genetic testing to determine the genotype at the cytochrome P450 1A2 gene (CYP1A2). DNA was extracted from the swab and tested using standard protocols. All controls and data passed QA inspection.

The “caffeine gene” (CYP1A2) has two variant forms: “fast” variant *CYP1A2*1A* and “slow” variant *CYP1A2*1F*. Every person has 2 copies of the CYP1A2 gene, one inherited from each parent. The combination of these variants determines whether a person is a fast or slow metabolizer of caffeine. The CYP1A2 genotype of each individual can be either “fast/fast”, “fast/slow” or “slow/slow”. Rapid caffeine metabolism is indicative of 2 copies of the **fast variant** (*CYP1A2*1A*). Individuals with this genotype (*CYP1A2*1A/*1A*) are referred as “fast” caffeine metabolizers. In contrast, slow caffeine metabolism is a result of inheriting at least one **slow variant** (*CYP1A2*1F*). Therefore, individuals who are either homozygous (“slow/slow”) or heterozygous (“fast/slow”) metabolize caffeine slowly.

As a **SLOW** caffeine metabolizer:

- Moderate caffeine consumption of 200-300mg (2-3 cups of coffee) per day increases the risk of nonfatal myocardial infarction, also known as nonfatal heart attack. ^[1]
- Individuals less than 59 years of age who consume large amounts of caffeine (≥4 cups of coffee/day) increase their risk of nonfatal myocardial infarction nearly fourfold compared to individuals in the same age group who consume less than 100mg of caffeine (1 cup of coffee) per day. ^[1]
- Women who consume 100-300mg of caffeine (2-3 cups of coffee) per day have an increased risk of pregnancy loss and reduced fertility.

[1]. Cornelis MC, et al. JAMA 2006; 295: 1135-1141c

Disclaimer:

All materials and products provided by Consumer Genetics, Inc. are provided for informational and educational purposes only, and are not intended for diagnosis and/or treatments of any diseases or disorders. Clients should consult with their own physicians and health care providers for any health and medical needs. Consumer Genetics, Inc. is not liable for any actions that might be taken by users of this service. Consumer Genetics, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damages caused as a result of the use of the information or products contained herein. In order to maintain the quality and accuracy of Consumer Genetics' service, the test instructions must be followed precisely.

If you have any questions regarding your result, call us Toll Free (within US) 866-694-2878, or 408-734-2229, or email us at custserv@consumergenetics.com.