



DEMO REPORT

Hormones

The pituitary gland, a tiny gland near the brain, regulates the manufacture of sex hormones. This gland produces gonadotropins which are testicular-stimulating hormones in men and ovarian-stimulating hormones in women. When an individual approaches puberty, the production and secretion of pituitary gonadotrophins increases. These enter the testicle or ovary, promoting the synthesis of hormone levels, resulting in puberty-related alterations. Gonadotropin production is periodic in women, resulting in periodic estrogen and progesterone release and menstruation periods. Sex hormone-binding globulin is being related to various persistent disorders, including type 2 diabetes and hormone-sensitive malignancies like chest and bladder tumors, in complement to its impact on reproduction in males and females with sex hormone control.

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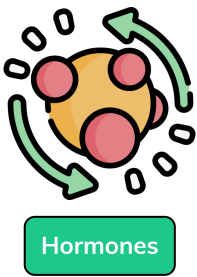
6 entries

Full View

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IGF-1 Levels

This result is based on 3 genetic variants associated with "IGF-1 Levels" analyzed in the scientific paper [\(12/31/2013 - Mannino GC\)](#).



Your results

Slightly lower serum IGF-1 levels



Description

Insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1), also called somatomedin C, is a hormone similar in molecular structure to insulin which plays an important role in childhood growth, and has anabolic effects in adults.

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Menopause Age

This result is based on **3 genetic variants** associated with "Menopause age" analyzed in the scientific paper [\(01/01/2011 - Murray A\)](#).



Hormones

Your results

Average age for menopause onset



Description

Menopause occurs 12 months after the last menstruation. The menopausal transition or perimenopause is when women experience changes in their monthly cycles, hot flashes, and other symptoms. Menopause usually starts between 45 and 55 years old. It usually lasts 7-14 years. The duration depends on smoking, age of onset, race and ethnicity. The ovaries' production of oestrogen and progesterone, two hormones, fluctuates substantially during perimenopause. The menopausal transition affects each woman differently. Fat cells alter, and women may acquire obesity more readily. Changes in bone and heart health, body form and composition, and physical function may occur.

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MTHFR Gene

This result is based on **6 genetic variants** associated with "MTHFR gene" analyzed in the scientific paper [\(12/24/1992 - Czeizel AE\)](#).



Hormones

Your results

You have one copy of C667T, gen MTHFR



Description

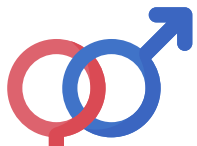
The MTHFR gene instructs the human body to produce the MTHFR polypeptide, that aids in the absorption of folate. The body requires folate to create DNA and change proteins. This enzyme is involved in the digestion of amino acids, which are the essential components of proteins. This enzyme particularly transforms a type of folate known as 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate into a new kind of folate known as 5-methyltetrahydrofolate. This is the most common type of folate present in blood and is required for the multiphase process of converting the amino acid homocysteine to some other amino acid, methionine. Methionine is used by the body to synthesize proteins and many essential chemicals.

Learn more



Regulation Of Sex Hormones

This result is based on **6 genetic variants** associated with "Regulation of sex hormones" analyzed in the





Your results

Slightly lower Sex Hormone-Binding Globulin levels



Description

The pituitary gland, a tiny gland near the brain, regulates the manufacture of sex hormones. This gland produces gonadotropins which are testicular-stimulating hormones in men and ovarian-stimulating hormones in women. When an individual approaches puberty, the production and secretion of pituitary gonadotrophins increases. These enter the testicle or ovary, promoting the synthesis of hormone levels, resulting in puberty-related alterations. Gonadotropin production is periodic in women, resulting in periodic estrogen and progesterone release and menstruation periods. Sex hormone-binding globulin is being related to various persistent disorders, including type 2 diabetes and hormone-sensitive malignancies like chest and bladder tumors, in complement to its impact on reproduction in males and females with sex hormone control.

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Testosterone Levels

This result is based on **3 genetic variants** associated with "Testosterone levels" analyzed in the scientific paper [\(04/11/2017 - Grigorova M\)](#).



Hormones

Your results

Average levels of testosterone



Description

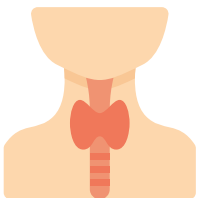
The human body produces testosterone as a hormone. In males, the testicles are the primary Source of testosterone. A man's looks and sexual development are influenced by testosterone. It boasts a man's libido desire and sperm production. It also aids in the development of bone and muscle mass. With age, a person's ability to produce testosterone declines. The American Urological Association estimates that around 2 out of 10 men over 60 have low testosterone levels. In their 70s and 80s, that number rises to 3 in 10 males. When testosterone levels go far below what is considered normal, various symptoms might arise. Symptoms of insufficient testosterone might be hard to detect.

Learn more



Thyroid Function

This result is based on **12 genetic variants** associated with "Thyroid function" analyzed in the scientific paper [\(12/01/2014 - Malinowski JR\)](#).



Hormones

Your results

Increased TSH levels



Description

The thyroid gland produces hormones that regulate the body's metabolism, as well as the heart, muscle, gastrointestinal system, brain growth, and skeletal maintenance. Its optimal functionality is contingent on getting enough iodine from meals. Thyroid hormone-producing cells effectively collect and absorb iodine from the circulation and convert it into thyroid hormones. They can:

- Control the pace at which calories are burnt, influencing weight loss or growth.
- The heartbeat can be slowed or increased.
- Can cause the body's temperature to rise or fall.
- Regulate how quickly food travels via the gastrointestinal tract.
- Control how your muscles tighten.
- You can control the pace at which decaying cells are substituted.

Learn more

