MAGISNAT®

DNA Wellness Report:

Skin Insights

For:

Alex Morgan

KIT ID: SAMPLE-DNA-0001

Report type: Wellness

Genetic variations: 11 SNPs

Date: 2026-09-24

Dear Alex Morgan

Thank you for choosing our genetic analysis service.

We are pleased to provide you with personalized information based on your genetic data. This report is designed to offer educational insights into selected genetic variants and their associations described in scientific literature.

Our goal is to present your results in a clear and informative format to support a better understanding of certain genetic characteristics related to general wellness. This information is intended for educational purposes only and is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

We hope your experience with our service has been clear, informative, and valuable. If you have any questions or need additional assistance, our team is available to help.

Thank you again for placing your trust in us.

Sincerely,

MAGISNAT OMICS LLC Team

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Introduction

GENETICS is important

DNA Wellness Report: Skin Insights

Skin-related pathways include biological processes influenced by both environmental factors and genetic variation. This DNA report analyzes **11 selected genetic variants (SNPs)** that have been studied in relation to biological pathways associated with skin elasticity, skin appearance, pigmentation, UV response, and selected nutrient-related pathways. Scientific literature suggests that genetic variation may be associated with differences in certain skin-related processes among individuals. The information in this report is provided for educational and general wellness purposes and is intended to offer context about genetic variation and skin-related biological pathways. **This report is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.**

Traits

- **Skin Elasticity**
- **Skin Appearance**
- **Skin Pigmentation**
- **UV Response**

Understanding the report

How to read your genetic results

This report presents information about selected genetic variants identified through the analysis of specific genes and their variations, known as single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).

Each result is displayed in a dedicated section that includes the gene name, a description of its biological role, the specific SNP analyzed, and the genotype identified (alleles).

The information provided in this report is based on findings from published scientific research describing associations between certain genetic variants and biological processes.

The content of this report is provided for educational and informational purposes only and is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

Report summary

Skin Elasticity

Gene:	SNP:	Alleles:	Page
IL6	rs1800795	C/G	5

Skin Appearance

Gene:	SNP:	Alleles:	Page
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Skin Pigmentation

Gene:	SNP:	Alleles:	Page
BCO1	rs12934922	A/A	12
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UV Response

Gene:	SNP:	Alleles:	Page
GC	rs4588	T/T	14
CYP2R1	rs10741657	A/G	15

Genetic Data Results

Skin Elasticity

Skin elasticity-related pathways include biological processes involving structural proteins such as collagen and elastin. This section presents information about selected genetic variants that have been studied in relation to biological pathways associated with skin elasticity-related traits. Scientific literature suggests that genetic variation may be associated with differences in certain skin-related processes among individuals. The information in this section is provided for educational and general wellness purposes and is intended to offer context about genetic variation and skin-related biological pathways.

Reference:

Chen, Dandan, et al. "Research on the Correlation Between Skin Elasticity Evaluation Parameters and Age." Cosmetics, vol. 11, no. 6, 2024, article 205, https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics11060205.

Your results

Gene:	SNP:	Alleles:
IL6	**rs1800795**	**C/G**

Interleukin 6.

Signaling protein involved in immune response, inflammation, and various physiological processes.

Possible differences in IL-6-related activity. [18]

The IL6 gene encodes interleukin-6, a signaling protein involved in immune and inflammatory responses. Some studies have explored whether rs1800795 is associated with differences in IL-6-related activity and skin elasticity-related processes.[18] Individuals with one copy of each rs1800795 allele (heterozygosity; C/G genotype) carry both alleles investigated in relation to differences in IL-6 expression or activity.[18] This genetic result does not determine your individual IL-6 levels, inflammatory status, skin elasticity, or skin-aging outcomes, which may be influenced by multiple genetic, lifestyle, and environmental factors. A qualified healthcare professional can help assess whether your overall diet, lifestyle and skin-care routine are appropriate for your individual needs.

Your notes

Skin Appearance

Skin appearance–related pathways include biological processes influenced by both internal factors and external exposures, such as UV radiation and pollution. This section presents information about selected genetic variants that have been studied in relation to biological pathways associated with skin appearance–related processes. Scientific literature suggests that genetic variation may be associated with differences in certain skin-related processes among individuals. The information in this section is provided for educational and general wellness purposes and is intended to offer context about genetic variation and skin-related biological pathways.

Reference:

Shin, Sun Hye et al. "Skin aging from mechanisms to interventions: focusing on dermal aging." Frontiers in Physiology vol. 14, 1195272, 2023. doi:10.3389/fphys.2023.1195272

Your results

Gene:	SNP:	Alleles:
CD36	**rs1527479**	**C/C**

Platelet glycoprotein 4.

Membrane transporter of fatty acids.

Nominal differences in skin carotenoid-related measures were observed, but the genotype-specific difference was not statistically significant. [1][8]

The CD36 gene encodes a membrane protein involved in lipid transport and the uptake of lipid-soluble compounds, including carotenoids. One human study explored whether rs1527479 is associated with differences in skin carotenoid levels. In an exploratory baseline analysis, having two copies (homozygosity) of the rs1527479 C allele (C/C genotype) had a nominally lower skin carotenoid score compared with the T/T genotype; however, this difference was not statistically significant.[1] Carotenoids contribute to the antioxidant system of the skin and have been studied for their photoprotective properties.[8] This genetic result does not determine your individual skin carotenoid levels, which may be influenced by multiple genetic, dietary, lifestyle, and environmental factors. A qualified healthcare professional can help assess whether your overall diet and lifestyle are appropriate for your individual needs.

Gene:	SNP:	Alleles:
COL1A1	**rs1800012**	**C/A**

Collagen Type I Alpha 1 Chain.

Main component of type I collagen, the fibrillar collagen found in most connective tissues, including bones, tendons, cartilage, and skin.

Possible differences in collagen regulation that may influence skin structural support. [9-11]

The COL1A1 gene encodes the alpha-1 chain of type I collagen, a major structural component of the skin and other connective tissues. Some studies have explored whether rs1800012 is associated with differences in collagen regulation and collagen-related skin characteristics.[9-11] The rs1800012 A allele, when present in one copy (heterozygosity; C/A genotype), has been associated with differences in COL1A1 transcription and type I collagen composition in functional studies.[10] These genetic differences may contribute to variation in skin structural support.[9][11] This genetic result does not determine your individual skin structure, appearance, or skin-aging outcomes, which may be influenced by multiple genetic, lifestyle, and environmental factors. A qualified healthcare professional can help assess whether your overall diet and lifestyle are appropriate for your individual needs.

Gene:	SNP:	Alleles:
ELOVL2	**rs3734398**	**T/T**

Fatty acid elongase 2.

Enzyme involved in the elongation of polyunsaturated fatty acids, including omega-3 fatty acids, contributing to the production of longer-chain fatty acids involved in cellular structures and normal biological functions.

Possible relatively higher DHA-related measures. [12-14]

The ELOVL2 gene encodes fatty acid elongase 2, an enzyme involved in the metabolism of long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids, including omega-3 fatty acids. Some studies have explored whether rs3734398 is associated with differences in DHA-related measures and response to fish-oil supplementation.[12][14] Individuals with two copies (homozygosity) of the rs3734398 T allele (T/T genotype) do not carry the C allele associated with lower DHA-related measures and showed relatively higher baseline DHA measures compared with C-allele carriers in one human study.[14] DHA has also been studied for its role in normal epidermal function and skin-barrier-related processes.[13] This genetic result does not determine your individual DHA levels or skin condition, which may be influenced by multiple genetic, dietary, lifestyle, and environmental factors. A qualified healthcare professional can help assess whether your overall diet and lifestyle are appropriate for your individual needs.

Gene:	SNP:	Alleles:
VEGFA	**rs699947**	**A/A**

Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A.

Signaling protein with a crucial role in angiogenesis, the formation of new blood vessels.

Possible lower VEGFA production. [15][16]

The VEGFA gene encodes vascular endothelial growth factor A, a signaling protein involved in blood vessel formation and vascular function. Some studies have explored whether rs699947 is associated with differences in VEGFA production.[16] In one human functional study, individuals with two copies (homozygosity) of the rs699947 A allele (A/A genotype) were associated with lower VEGFA production compared with genotypes carrying the C allele.[16] Cutaneous vascularity and angiogenic activity are involved in normal skin physiology and have been studied in relation to skin aging.[15] This genetic result does not determine your individual angiogenic activity, skin appearance, or skin-aging outcomes, which may be influenced by multiple genetic, lifestyle, and environmental factors. A qualified healthcare professional can help assess whether your overall diet and lifestyle are appropriate for your individual needs.

Gene:	SNP:	Alleles:
TNF	**rs1800629**	**A/A**

Tumor necrosis factor-alpha.

Signaling protein (cytokine) involved in immune response, inflammation, and cell death (apoptosis).

Possible relatively higher TNF transcriptional activity. [9][17]

The TNF gene encodes tumor necrosis factor-alpha, a signaling protein involved in immune and inflammatory responses. Functional studies have explored whether rs1800629 is associated with differences in TNF transcriptional activity.[17] The rs1800629 A allele, when present in two copies (homozygosity; A/A genotype), is associated with higher transcriptional activity compared with the G allele in functional studies.[17] TNF-related inflammatory pathways have also been studied in relation to skin aging and tissue stress.[9] This genetic result does not determine your individual inflammatory status, skin appearance, or skin-aging outcomes, which may be influenced by multiple genetic, lifestyle, and environmental factors. A qualified healthcare professional can help assess whether your overall diet and lifestyle are appropriate for your individual needs.

Gene:	SNP:	Alleles:
FLG	**rs61816761**	**G/G**

Filaggrin.

Essential structural protein found in the outermost layer of the skin, called the stratum corneum. It plays a crucial role in maintaining the skin's barrier function and hydration.

No reduction in filaggrin function expected from this specific variant. [19][20]

The FLG gene encodes filaggrin, a structural protein essential for maintaining the integrity and hydration of the outer skin barrier. Some studies have explored whether loss-of-function variants in FLG, including rs61816761, are associated with differences in filaggrin production and skin-barrier characteristics.[19][20] Individuals with two copies (homozygosity) of the rs61816761 G allele (G/G genotype) do not carry the loss-of-function A allele and are therefore not expected to have reduced filaggrin production as a result of this specific variant.[19][20] This genetic result does not determine your individual skin-barrier function, hydration, skin condition, or appearance, which may be influenced by multiple genetic, lifestyle, and environmental factors. A qualified healthcare professional can help assess whether your overall diet, lifestyle and skin-care routine are appropriate for your individual needs.

Your notes

Skin Pigmentation

Skin pigmentation includes biological processes involved in melanin production in the skin. This section presents information about selected genetic variants that have been studied in relation to biological pathways associated with skin pigmentation. Scientific literature suggests that genetic variation may be associated with differences in certain pigmentation-related processes among individuals. The information in this section is provided for educational and general wellness purposes and is intended to offer context about genetic variation and skin-related biological pathways.

Reference:

Thawabteh, Amin Mahmood et al. "Skin Pigmentation Types, Causes and Treatment-A Review." Molecules vol. 28,12 4839. 2023. doi:10.3390/molecules28124839

Your results

Gene:	SNP:	Alleles:
BCO1	**rs12934922**	**A/A**

Beta-Carotene Oxygenase 1.

Key enzyme involved in beta-carotene metabolism, catalyzing its cleavage to retinal, a vitamin A metabolite and precursor for retinoid synthesis.

No specific association with lower skin carotenoid-related measures established for this genotype. [1-3]

The BCO1 gene encodes beta-carotene oxygenase 1, an enzyme involved in the conversion of beta-carotene to retinal, a precursor of vitamin A.[2] Some studies have explored whether genetic variation in BCO1, including rs12934922, is associated with differences in carotenoid metabolism and skin carotenoid levels.[1-3] In one exploratory human study, no significant difference in baseline skin carotenoid score was observed in individuals with two copies (homozygosity) of the rs12934922 A allele (A/A genotype) compared with the T/T genotype.[1] This genetic result does not determine your individual skin carotenoid levels, which may be influenced by multiple genetic, dietary, lifestyle, and environmental factors. A qualified healthcare professional can help assess whether your overall diet and lifestyle are appropriate for your individual needs.

Gene:	SNP:	Alleles:
MTHFR	**rs1801133**	**G/A**

Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase.

Enzyme involved in folate metabolism that converts 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate to 5-methyltetrahydrofolate and contributes to homocysteine remethylation.

Possible association between higher UV exposure and lower red-cell folate levels. [4]

The MTHFR gene encodes methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase, an enzyme involved in folate metabolism and homocysteine remethylation. One observational study explored whether rs1801133 is associated with differences in the relationship between UV exposure and red-cell folate levels. The rs1801133 A allele, when present in one copy (heterozygosity; G/A genotype), was among the genotypes in which higher cumulative UV exposure was associated with lower red-cell folate levels.[4] This genetic result does not determine your individual folate levels or response to UV exposure, which may be influenced by multiple genetic, dietary, lifestyle, and environmental factors. A qualified healthcare professional can help assess whether your overall diet and lifestyle are appropriate for your individual needs.

Your notes

UV Response

UV response includes biological processes in the skin associated with exposure to ultraviolet radiation. This section presents information about selected genetic variants that have been studied in relation to biological pathways associated with UV response. Scientific literature suggests that genetic variation may be associated with differences in certain UV-related and skin-related processes among individuals. The information in this section is provided for educational and general wellness purposes and is intended to offer context about genetic variation and skin-related biological pathways.

Reference:

Brar, Gurjasan et al. " A Comprehensive Review of the Role of UV Radiation in Photoaging Processes Between Different Types of Skin." Cureus vol.17,3 e81109. 2025. doi:10.7759/cureus.81109

Your results

Gene:	SNP:	Alleles:
GC	**rs4588**	**T/T**

Vitamin D-binding protein.

Protein that binds vitamin D and its plasma metabolites and transports them to target tissues.

Possible lower 25(OH)D concentrations after UVB exposure. [5-7]

The GC gene encodes vitamin D-binding protein, which binds and transports vitamin D and its metabolites in the bloodstream.[5] Some studies have explored whether genetic variation in GC, including rs4588, is associated with differences in 25(OH)D concentrations.[5][6] In one human UVB intervention study, the rs4588 T allele, when present in two copies (homozygosity; T/T genotype), was associated with lower 25(OH)D concentrations after UVB exposure compared with the other genotype groups studied.[6] Vitamin D also contributes to normal skin physiology.[7] This genetic result does not determine your individual vitamin D status or response to UVB exposure, which may be influenced by multiple genetic, dietary, lifestyle, and environmental factors. A qualified healthcare professional can help assess whether your overall diet and lifestyle are appropriate for your individual needs.

Gene:	SNP:	Alleles:
CYP2R1	**rs10741657**	**A/G**

Cytochrome P450 2R1.

Vitamin D 25-hydroxylase involved in the conversion of vitamin D to 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D], the major circulating form of vitamin D.

Possible intermediate 25(OH)D concentrations after UVB exposure. [5-7]

The CYP2R1 gene encodes cytochrome P450 2R1, an enzyme involved in the conversion of vitamin D to 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D], the major circulating form of vitamin D.[5] Some studies have explored whether rs10741657 is associated with differences in 25(OH)D concentrations. In one human UVB intervention study, the rs10741657 G allele, when present in one copy (heterozygosity; A/G genotype), was associated with intermediate 25(OH)D concentrations after UVB exposure compared with the two homozygous genotype groups.[6] Vitamin D is also involved in normal skin physiology.[7] This genetic result does not determine your individual vitamin D status or response to UVB exposure, which may be influenced by multiple genetic, dietary, lifestyle, and environmental factors. A qualified healthcare professional can help assess whether your overall diet and lifestyle are appropriate for your individual needs.

Your notes

Scientific Glossary

When discussing genetics, it's often necessary to use many technical terms, and there's no way to avoid it if we want to maintain accuracy in explanations. That's why we have compiled a scientific glossary - to enable everyone to understand without getting overwhelmed.

Anyway, it is important to emphasize that our scientific glossary does not aim to be exhaustive and is not intended to replace the advice provided by your healthcare provider. Professional medical support is essential for a proper interpretation of genetic data and for developing a personalized health and wellness plan.

Allele

An allele is one of the different forms of a specific gene. The differences among alleles arise from small changes in the DNA sequence and can lead to changes in the characteristic controlled by the gene itself.

Chromosome

An allele is one of the different forms of a specific gene. The differences among alleles arise from small changes in the DNA sequence and can lead to changes in the characteristic controlled by the gene itself.

Dietary supplement

A dietary supplement is a product that contains one or more dietary ingredients, such as vitamins, minerals, herbs, amino acids, enzymes, or other substances, intended to supplement the diet. These supplements are available in various forms, including pills, capsules, tablets, powders, or liquids.

DNA

DNA stands for Deoxyribonucleic Acid. It is the macromolecule containing the information to build the organism. It is made up of 4 different nucleotides (Adenine, Cytosine, Guanine and Thymine). The human DNA have 3 billion nucleotide basepairs.

Gene

A gene is a segment of a chromosome that occupies a given locus on it and codes for a protein, each one with a specific function: some build the structure of our cells, some respond to signaling molecules, some catalyze reactions (these are called enzymes), and so on.

Genetic Variant

A genetic variant is a change or alteration in the DNA sequence of a gene. The main genetic variant types include base substitutions, deletions, or insertions.

Genomics

Genomics is a field of biology that focuses on the study of an organism's entire genome, which is the complete set of its genetic material. It involves the comprehensive analysis of genes, their functions, interactions, and variations within and between populations.

Genotype

The genotype is the genetic makeup of an organism, then the combination of alleles presents in an individual's DNA at a particular locus on a chromosome. The genotype represents the specific genetic information that an organism inherits from its parents.

Heterozygosity

Heterozygosity refers to having two different alleles at a specific genetic locus. If an individual has one copy of the "A" allele and one copy of the "B" allele for a certain gene (AB genotype), they are said to be heterozygous for that gene.

Homozygosity

Homozygosity refers to having two identical alleles at a specific genetic locus. If an individual has two copies of the "A" allele for a certain gene (AA genotype), they are said to be homozygous for that gene.

Macronutrient

Macronutrients are essential nutrients that are required by the body in large quantities to maintain proper functioning, growth, and overall health. These nutrients provide the necessary energy and building blocks needed for various physiological processes. The three primary macronutrients are: carbohydrates, lipids (fat), and proteins.

Micronutrient

Micronutrients are essential nutrients required by the body in smaller quantities but are equally important for maintaining overall health and supporting various physiological functions. Micronutrients include two main groups: vitamins and minerals.

Nutritional deficiency

Nutritional deficiency, also known as malnutrition, refers to a condition in which the body does not receive enough macronutrients or micronutrients, which are needed to support proper growth, development, and overall wellness.

Phenotype

The phenotype is any observable trait arising from a complex interplay between a given genotype and environmental factors. Examples of phenotypes are height, eye color and blood type.

rsID number

rsID numbers are identifiers used by researchers to name different SNPs.

SNPs (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism)

A SNP, or single nucleotide polymorphism, is a genetic variant in one of the nucleotide bases composing DNA and found in more than 1% of the population.

Scientific References

[1] Norman, Anna C., et al. "Association of Candidate Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism Genotypes With Plasma and Skin Carotenoid Concentrations in Adults Provided a Lycopene-Rich Juice." The Journal of Nutrition, vol. 154, no. 7, 2024, pp. 1985–1993. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tjnut.2024.05.022.

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[13] Jia, Tinghan, et al. "Treatment with Docosahexaenoic Acid Improves Epidermal Keratinocyte Differentiation and Ameliorates Inflammation in Human Keratinocytes and Reconstructed Human Epidermis Models." Molecules, vol. 24, no. 17, 2019, article 3156. https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules24173156.

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Disclaimers

This DNA Wellness Report is intended only for general wellness, educational, and informational purposes. It provides information about
selected genetic variants that may be associated with non-diagnostic wellness traits, such as general nutrition, fitness, lifestyle, and other
wellness-related characteristics, based on scientific literature and internal interpretation methods available at the time the report is prepared.

This test and report have not been reviewed, cleared, approved, or authorized by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, unless expressly
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This report does not provide medical genetic testing, clinical diagnosis, disease-risk assessment, carrier-status testing, pharmacogenetic or
medication-response guidance, ancestry analysis, paternity or family-relationship testing, or interpretation of medically actionable variants.
Do not use this report to start, stop, or change any medication, medical treatment, supplement program, diet, or exercise program without
consulting a qualified healthcare professional.

The test analyzes selected genetic variants only. It does not analyze all variants in any gene, does not evaluate the entire genome, and may
not detect genetic factors that are relevant to a trait or condition. Wellness traits are influenced by many factors, including genetics, diet,
physical activity, sleep, environment, age, sex, health history, and other personal circumstances. A genetic association does not guarantee a
particular trait, outcome, benefit, or response.

Scientific understanding of genetics continues to evolve. The interpretation of a genetic variant may change over time as new research
becomes available, and different laboratories, databases, or interpretation methods may classify or explain genetic information differently.
While reasonable efforts are made to provide accurate and current information, no test, analysis, database, or interpretation is error-free.

If this report includes questionnaire- based or self- reported information, those results depend on the accuracy and completeness of the
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use your sample, genetic data, questionnaire responses, or report information for research, scientific publication, external research
collaborations, or research databases.

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