



Lane	Your Genotype	Description
1	TAS2R38 AP 'Bitter-tasting'	You have one copy of the A allele and one copy of the P allele. Having one copy of each allele is associated with a wide range of taste ability from moderate taster to 'super-taster'. Within this particular genotype group, children have been shown to be more sensitive to bitter tastes than adults, perceiving them at much lower concentrations. Thus the rejection of Brussels sprouts by children with this genotype may actually be a reflection of their greater aversion to bitter-tasting foods at this age
2	PER3 4/4 'Morning/Evening Preference'	You have 2 copies of the 4-repeat allele. This relatively common genotype is found more frequently in evening-type individuals, who tend to be at their most alert later in the day. Superficial research has suggested that evening people tend to be more creative, intelligent, humorous and extroverted.
3	HERC2 GG 'Eye Colour'	You have 2 copies of the 'blue eye' G allele. Unsurprisingly, two copies of the 'blue eye' G allele usually result in blue eyes, although green eyes are possible too. Although not entirely impossible, it is very rare to have brown eyes if you have this genotype as the production of melanin in your irises (which give your eyes their colour) has been limited by this particular genetic variation. This genotype gives you on average an 84% chance of blue eyes, 15% chance of green eyes and less than 1% chance of brown eyes.
4	KIBRA CC 'Memory'	You have 2 copies of the C allele. Individuals with this genotype were found to have typical episodic memory performance. Despite not performing as well as T allele carriers in memory tests, studies have found that this DNA variation is not related to any type of cognitive impairment and CC genotype individuals are no more likely to suffer from memory-related cognitive decline than T carriers.
5	COMT AA 'Pain Sensitivity'	You have two copies of the A allele. Research suggests that people who carry two copies of the A allele are more sensitive to pain as they naturally produce less COMT protein, known to be linked to pain perception. The overall effect is slight however as this DNA variation has been found to account for just 6% of the variation in pain sensitivity. Interestingly the effect seems to have a psychological component, with individuals who display higher levels of emotional distress registering the highest pain ratings.