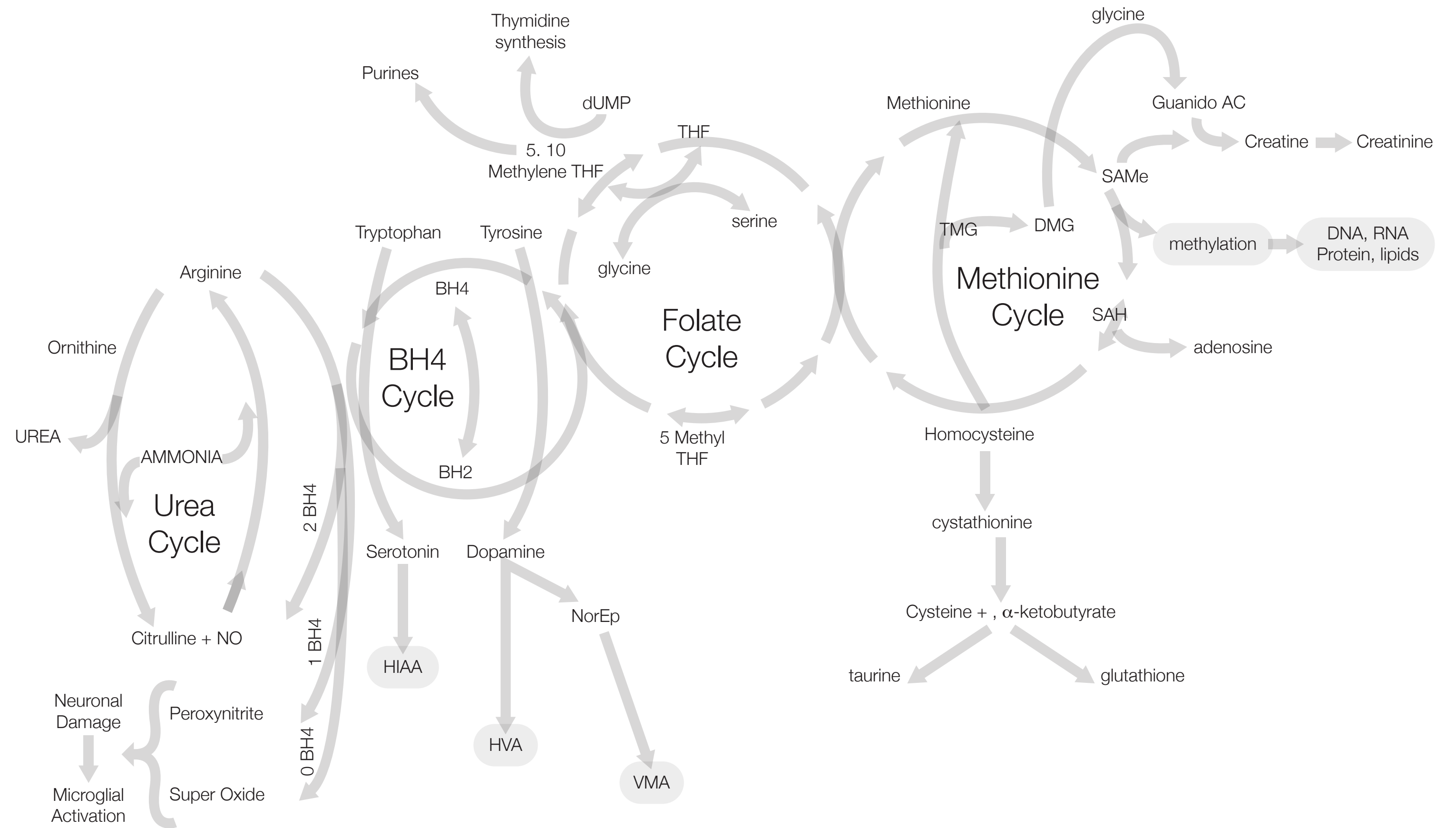


Yasko Methylation Pathway

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1 The four cycles that make up the Methylation Cycle. This first diagram shows the pathways and the biochemical compounds that are a part of these cycles.

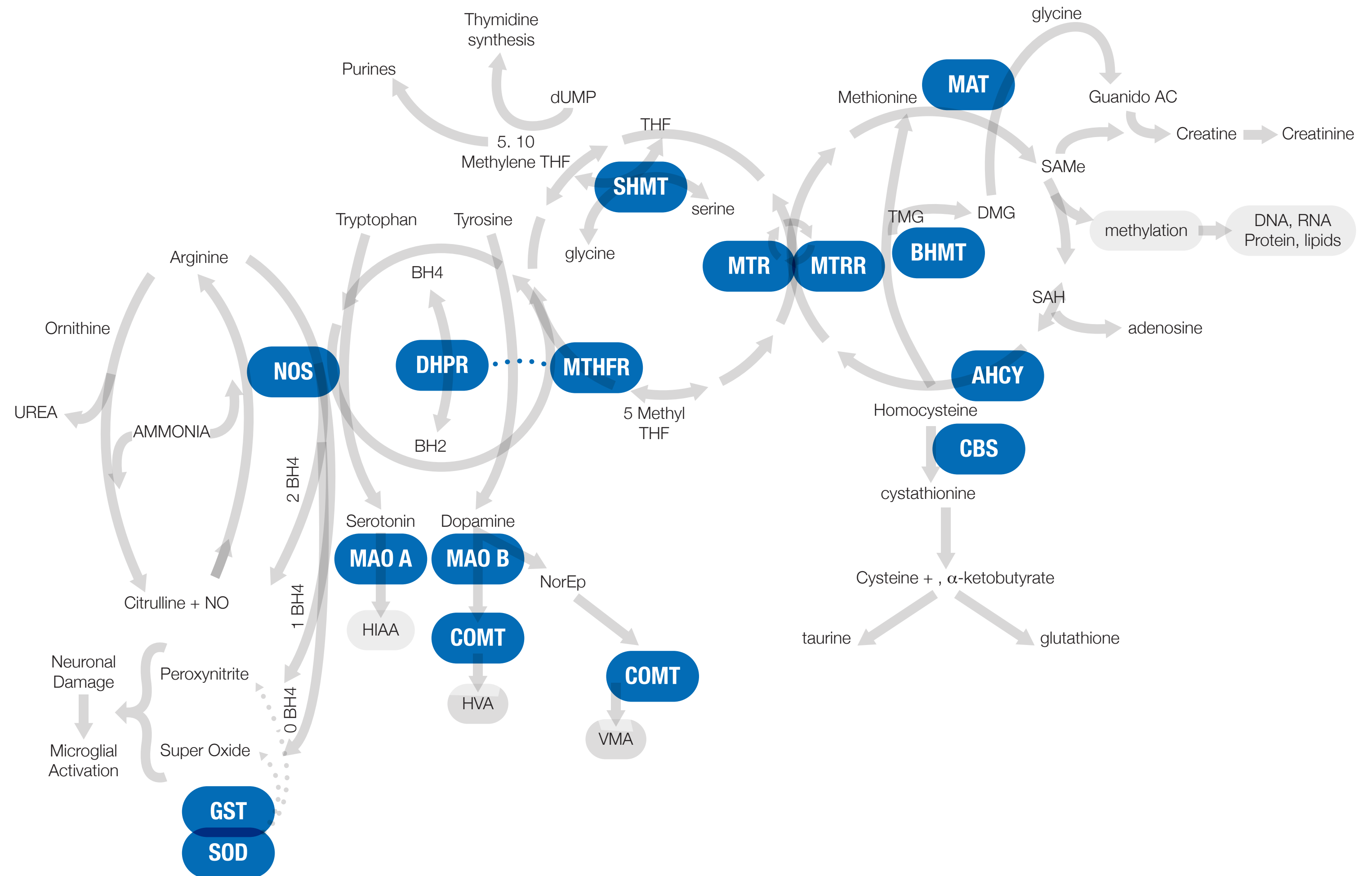


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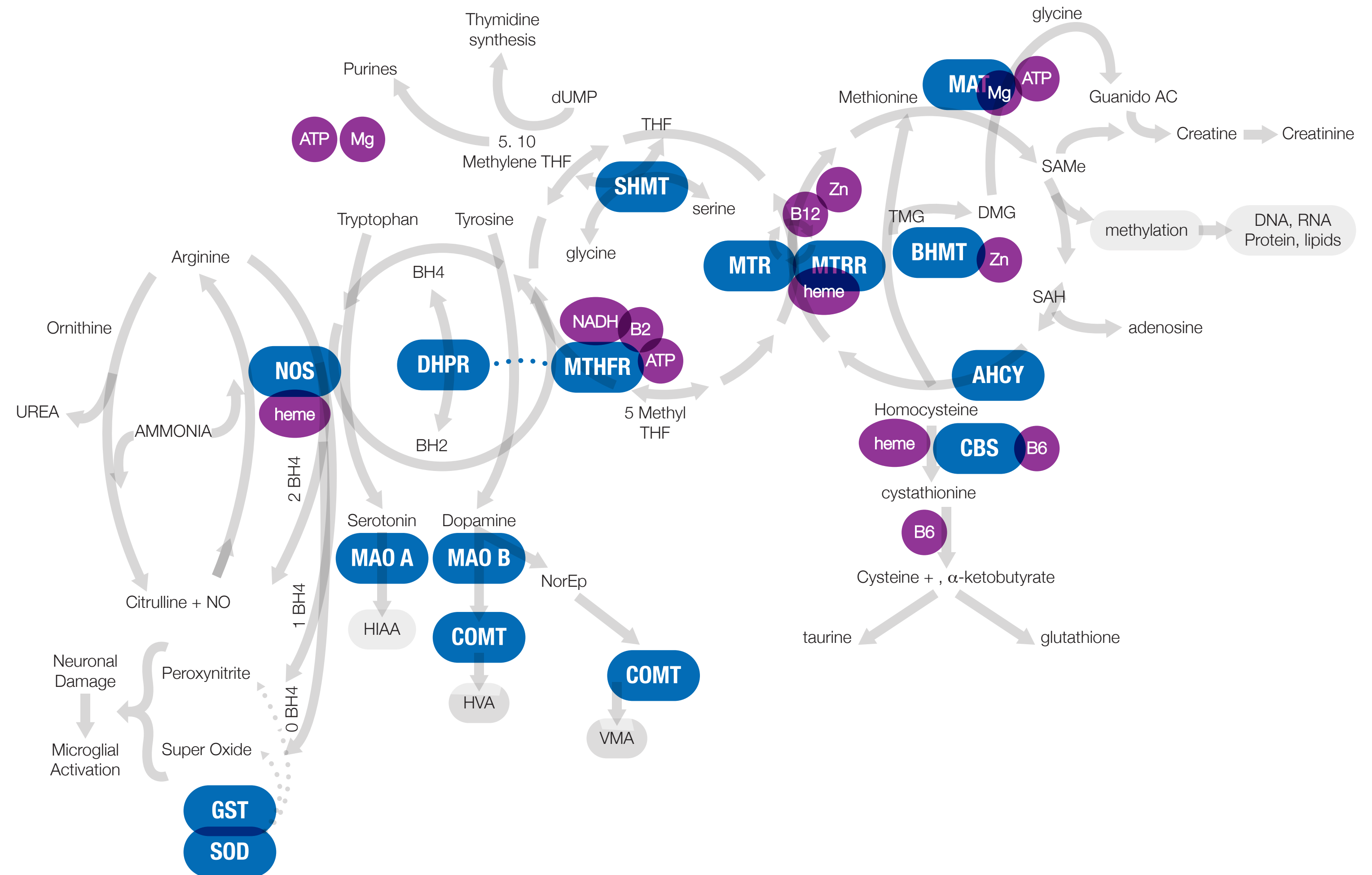
2 The second diagram layers on the location of the genes in the nutrigenomic test to show where the possible locations of SNPs are in these biochemical pathways. The location of the where these genes act on these pathways are in color.



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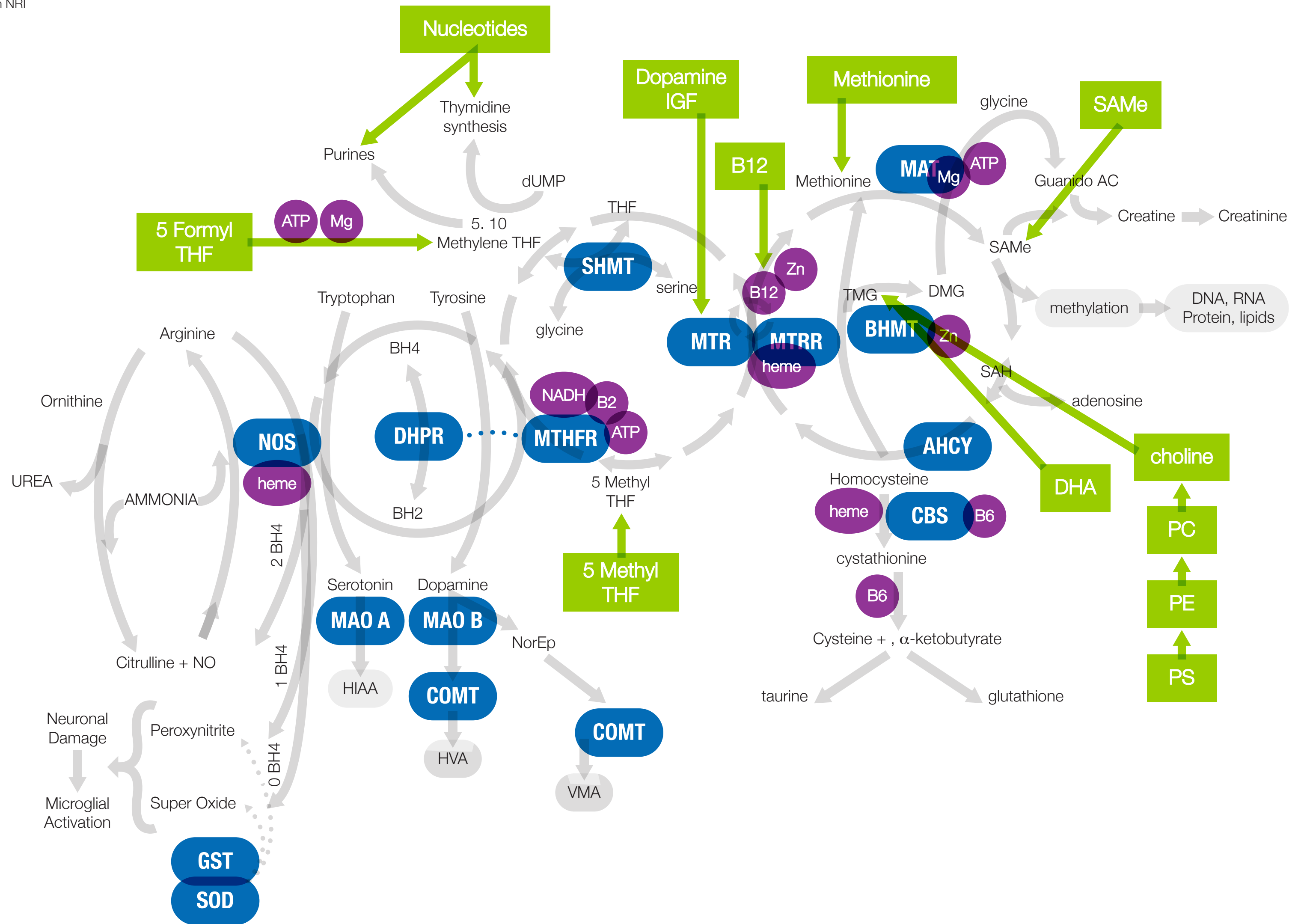
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- 3 The products of the genes often require what are called "cofactors" which are helpers that aid the gene in their function. The cofactors are noted in purple circles.



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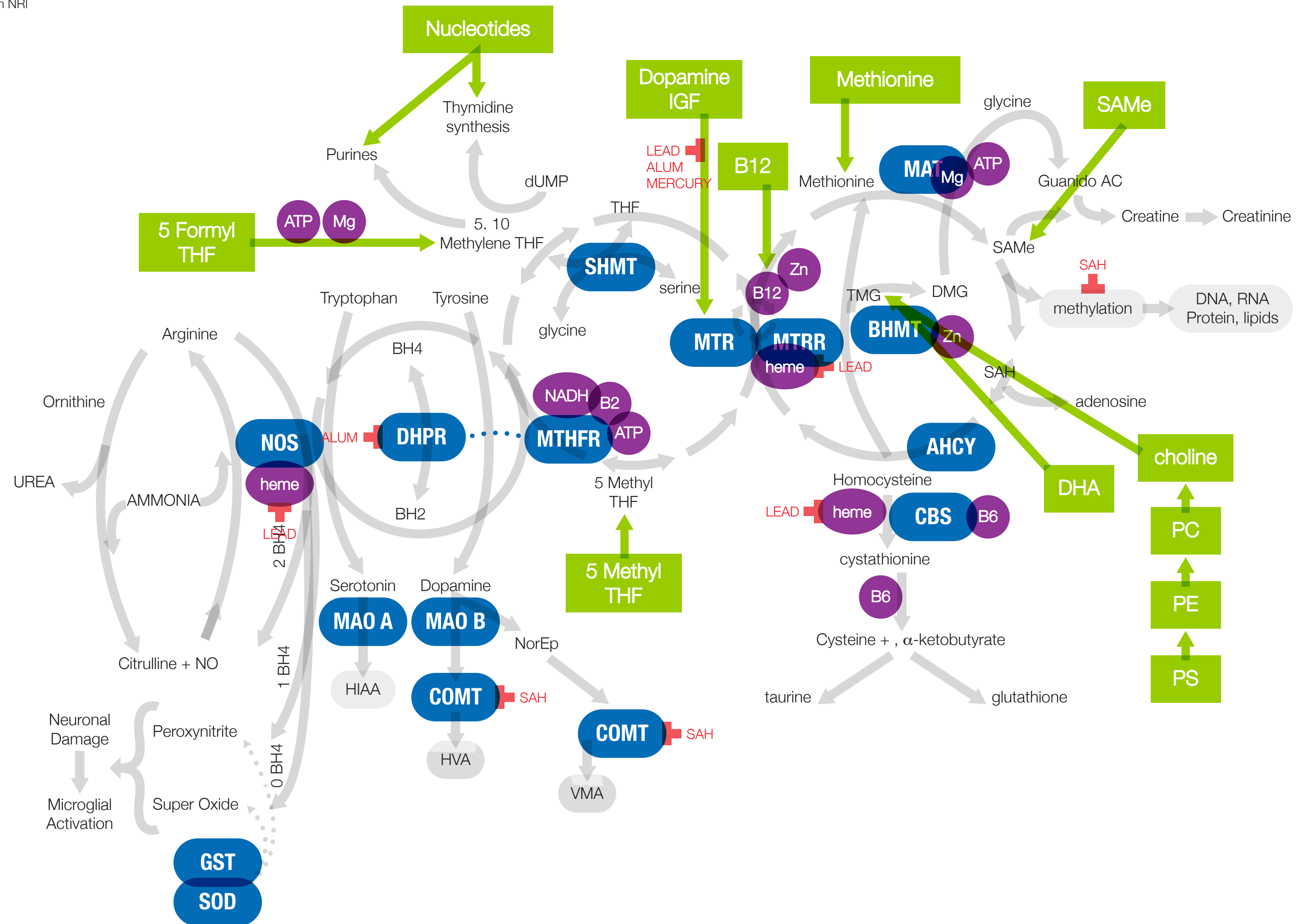
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- 4 There are places where nutritional support can be added to feed into these pathways. This helps to get around blocks due to malfunctions in the blue boxed genes. The places and names of the supplements that can be added to bypass mutations and where they can feed in to help with these pathways are in green.



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- 5 Toxic metals can inhibit steps in these pathways even if there are not blocks due to mutations. Also products from the pathway can inhibit other reactions in the pathway. The locations of where the pathways are inhibited are noted in red.



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- 6 The actual SNPs, or mutations in the genes are noted in pink. Recall that the genes in this pathway that are looked at by nutrigenomic testing are in blue boxes. The pink boxes show where the mutations in these genes occur thus affecting the position in the cycle where they are located.

