

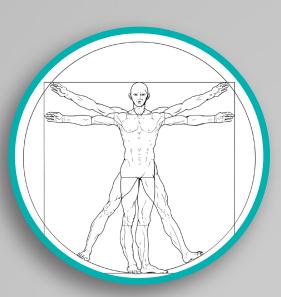
The Future of Nutritional Genomics

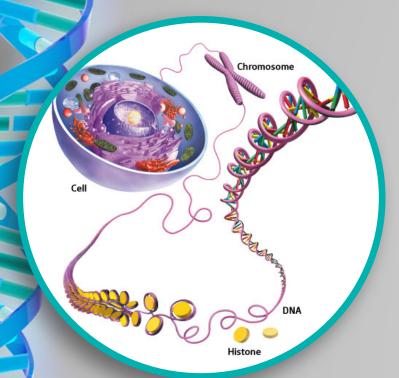
## **GENOME**

what it is:

DNA and genes that
make up the human body

what it does:
acts as the "blueprint"
of your genetic material





## **EPIGENOME**

what it is:

histones – DNA packaging material; and methyl – chemical compounds formed by the nutrition you consume

what it does:

tells the DNA which genes to turn off and on and how to create different types of cells (skin cells, liver cells, etc.) through the epigenetic processes of methylation and histone modification

## How does it all work?

In methylation, chemical compounds attach to the DNA, while in histone modification, chemicals attach to the histones to alter the packaging and function of DNA. Nutrition is directly tied to these two epigenetic processes and impacts what the epigenome tells your DNA to do. Many chronic conditions such as high blood sugar, high cholesterol and inflammation can be prevented or improved through your nutritional intake.



what it is:

a naturally-occurring soy peptide

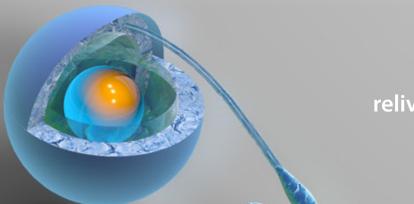
what it does:

works at the epigenetic level to promote the optimal functioning of the epigenome

**Lunasin nourishes** – provides the nutritional fuel to promote optimal expression of genes required for normal cell function.

**Lunasin protects** – reduces inflammation and cell damage caused by free radicals and other environmental hazards. Provides protection in two ways:

- 1. **Prevention.** Activates the expression of genes that help reduce cell damage and prevents the expression of genes that can cause cell damage.
- 2. **Maintenance.** Helps remove damaged cells from the body that may cause chronic health problems.



reliv.com/lunasin