

- Patient's name: Jane Doe
  - Sample code: TRI43472AA
  - Report date: 03-27-2023
- 



# Fagron TrichoTest™

## Results report



## TrichoTest™ Genetic report

### LEGAL DISCLAIMER

#### **METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS:**

Testing for genetic variation/mutation on listed genes was performed using Real-Time PCR with TaqMan® allele-specific probes on the QuantStudio 12K Flex. All genetic testing is performed by GX Sciences, 805 Las Climas Pkwy, Ste 430, Austin, TX. 78746. This test will not detect all the known alleles that result in altered or inactive tested genes. This test does not account for all individual variations in the individual tested. Test results do not rule out the possibility that this individual could be a carrier of other mutations/variations not detected by this gene mutation/variation panel. Rare mutations surrounding these alleles may also affect our detection of genetic variations. Thus, the interpretation is given as a probability. Therefore, this genetic information shall be interpreted in conjunction with other clinical findings and familial history for the administration of specific treatments. Patients should receive appropriate genetic counseling to explain the implications of these test results. The analytical and performance characteristics of this laboratory developed test (LDT) were determined by GX Sciences' laboratory pursuant to Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) requirements. CLIA #: 45D2144988  
Laboratory Director: James Jacobson, PhD

#### DISCLAIMER:

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by GX Sciences. It has not been cleared or approved by the FDA. The laboratory is regulated under CLIA and qualified to perform high-complexity testing. This test is used for clinical purposes. It should not be regarded as investigational or for research. rsIDs for the alleles being tested were obtained from the dbSNP database.

#### DISCLAIMER:

Report contents and report recommendations are created based on the consultation, advice and direction of Dr. Gorana Kuka, Medical Director for GX Sciences' TrichoTest protocols. Sole responsibility for the proper use of the information on the GX Sciences report rests with the user, or those professionals with whom the user may consult. Report contents and report recommendations are intended to be informational only. Report contents and report recommendations are not intended and should not be interpreted to make claims regarding the use, efficacy or safety of products, formulas and/or services listed herein. Only a doctor or other appropriately licensed health care professional, as a learned intermediary, can determine if a formula, product or service described herein is appropriate for a specific patient. Sole responsibility for the proper use of the information on the GX Sciences report rests with the user, or those professionals with whom the user may consult.

#### DISCLAIMER:

These products are not approved by the Food and Drug Administration and are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent disease. These recommendations are for informational purposes only and an individual is not required to use such products. These are recommendations only and do not replace the advisement of your own healthcare practitioner.





# I. Patient identification data

# 1.

## Patient identification data



Ordering physician —●— **Development Testing**  
Patient's name —●— **Jane Doe**  
Gender —●— **Female**  
Date of birth —●— **02-10-1987**  
Sample type —●— **Buccal Swab**  
Sample code —●— **TRI43472AA**  
Collection date —●— **02-20-2023**  
Received date —●— **02-24-2023**  
Report date —●— **03-27-2023**



## II. Recommendation of the most suitable drugs and supplements

## 2.

# Recommendation of the most suitable drugs and supplements

The **genetic test** uses an automated qualitative pharmacogenetic algorithm that analyzes the patient's genetic data and combines this information with relevant patient history to recommend the most suitable active ingredients. Next, we show on a color scale which compounds the algorithm recommends the most. The transition from white to dark green indicates drugs from least recommended to most recommended. Medications blocked due to intolerances or contraindications are shown in red.

### Anti-alopecic drugs

Prostaglandins	
• Minoxidil	67%
• Latanoprost Fagron	44%
• Cetirizine Hcl	

Antiandrogenic	
• Dutasteride	75%
• Finasteride	75%
• Spironolactone	65%
• Melatonin	50%

Anti-inflammatory	
• Triamcinolone acetonide	
• Hydrocortisone	
• Betamethasone dipropionate	
• Desonide	
• Fluocinolone acetonide	

Immunomodulator	
• Tacrolimus	

### Hair care supplements

Circulation	
• Arginine	
• Caffeine	
• L-Carnitine L-tartrate	

Collagen synthesis	
• Cystine	

Blocked



Recommended



## Vitamin, mineral and antioxidant supplements

Vitamin deficiency	
• Vitamin B12 (Cianocobalamin)	100%
• Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	67%
• Vitamin D	67%
• Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	67%
• Vitamin B9 (Folate)	67%
• Vitamin E (Tocoferol)	67%
• Vitamin B7 (Biotin)	
• Lysine	

Keratolytic	
• Tretinoin	50%

Minerals	
• Iron sulfate	67%
• Magnesium Gluconate	67%
• Zinc gluconate	
• Zinc acetate	

Blocked

Recommended







### III. Formulas for personalized treatment

### 3. Formulas for personalized treatments

The pharmacogenetic algorithm has selected a series of formulations for topical, oral use or capillary mesotherapy for the care and hygiene of your patient's scalp. These personalized formulations have been selected taking into account the genetics, the type of alopecia, and the relevant history of the patient.

#### Topical treatment

Formula	
Minoxidil	6 %
Tretinoin	0.03 %
Dutasteride	0.22 %
<b>Appropriate compounding base such as TrichoSol</b>	<b>100ml</b>

**Dosage**  
Apply at night before bedtime. Leave the solution on your scalp for as long as possible. Wash your scalp the next day.

Signature of the prescribing physician	
<b>Dr</b>	
<b>Physician registration No.</b>	
<b>Date</b>	

Address	Signature
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

• Patient name: **Jane Doe**

• Date of Birth: **02-10-1987**

• Sample code: **TRI43472AA**

• Received date: **02-24-2023**

• Date of the results: **03-02-2023**

### Oral treatment

#### Formula

Oral Minoxidil (woman)	0.75 mg
Iron sulfate	33 mg
Oral Dutasteride	0.44 mg
Vitamin B12 (Cianocobalamin)	1000 mcg

#### Dosage

1 capsule per day, 90 capsules for 3 months

#### Signature of the prescribing physician

**Dr**

**Physician registration No.**

**Date**

**Address**

**Signature**

---

---

---

---

• Patient name: **Jane Doe**

• Date of Birth: **02-10-1987**

• Sample code: **TRI43472AA**

• Received date: **02-24-2023**

• Date of the results: **03-02-2023**

## Scalp care and hygiene

### Topical treatment

#### Formula

Vitamin E (Tocoferol)

3 %

**Appropriate compounding base such as TrichoOil**

**30ml**

#### Dosage

1-2 times / week, massage for 3-5 minutes and leave it on for 10 min before washing your hair.

#### Signature of the prescribing physician

**Dr**

**Physician registration No.**

**Date**

**Address**

**Signature**

---

---

---

---

• Patient name: **Jane Doe**

• Date of Birth: **02-10-1987**

• Sample code: **TRI43472AA**

• Received date: **02-24-2023**

• Date of the results: **03-02-2023**

## Scalp care and hygiene

### Topical treatment

#### Formula

Vitamin E (Tocoferol)

3 %

**Appropriate compounding base such as TrichoWash**

**250ml**

#### Dosage

Massage for 2 minutes and rinse

#### Signature of the prescribing physician

**Dr**

**Physician registration No.**

**Date**

**Address**

**Signature**

---

---

---

---

• Patient name: **Jane Doe**

• Date of Birth: **02-10-1987**

• Sample code: **TRI43472AA**

• Received date: **02-24-2023**

• Date of the results: **03-02-2023**

## Scalp care and hygiene

### Topical treatment

#### Formula

Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)

3 %

**Appropriate compounding base such as TrichoCond**

**250ml**

#### Dosage

After washing your hair, apply the conditioner and leave it on for 2-3 minutes before rinse.

#### Signature of the prescribing physician

**Dr**

**Physician registration No.**

**Date**

**Address**

**Signature**

---

---

---

---

• Patient name: **Jane Doe**

• Date of Birth: **02-10-1987**

• Sample code: **TRI43472AA**

• Received date: **02-24-2023**

• Date of the results: **03-02-2023**

## Scalp care and hygiene

### Topical treatment

#### Formula

Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid) 3 %

Vitamin E (Tocoferol) 3 %

**Appropriate compounding base such as TrichoSerum 50ml**

#### Dosage

After washing your hair, apply on wet hair.

#### Signature of the prescribing physician

**Dr**

**Physician registration No.**

**Date**

**Address**

**Signature**

---

---

---

---



## IV. Complete data



## 4.

### Complete data

#### Data from the medical questionnaire

##### Patient demographics

Gender  Female

Age (years)  36

Family history of alopecia  Siblings

Irregular menstruation  No

##### Hair loss data

Type of alopecia  Androgenic alopecia

Grade of alopecia  Grade 1D

##### Degree of androgenic alopecia (Ludwig scale)



TYPE 1A



TYPE 1B



TYPE 1C



TYPE 1D



TYPE 2A



TYPE 2B



TYPE 4



Advanced



Frontal

##### Clinical examination

Amount of hair loss  Little bit

Complaints associated with alopecia  No

Patchy alopecia  No

## 4. Complete data Pharmacogenetic results

### 1. Anti-alopecic drugs

#### Treatment efficacy with prostaglandin inhibitors

Prostaglandin D2			
Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
GPR44-1	rs545659	TT	Genetic result: Predisposition to normal GPR44 mRNA stability. Interpretation: Prostaglandin D2 receptor 2 (GPR44 or CRTH2) variants are associated with an increased GPR44 mRNA stability leading to an increased responsiveness to prostaglandin D2 and hair follicle regression. Treatment/dosage: SNP analysis does not indicate the necessity to treat with prostaglandin D2 inhibitors.
GPR44-2	rs533116	CC	Genetic result: Predisposition to normal GPR44 mRNA stability. Interpretation: Prostaglandin D2 receptor 2 (GPR44 or CRTH2) variants are associated with an increased GPR44 mRNA stability leading to higher responsiveness to prostaglandin D2 and hair follicle regression. Treatment/dosage: SNP analysis does not indicate the necessity to treat with prostaglandin D2 inhibitors.

Latanoprost			
Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
PTGFR-1	rs6686438	GG	Genetic result: Increased likelihood of not having a positive response to Latanoprost. Interpretation: Prostaglandin F receptor (PTGFR) variants are related with Latanoprost treatment efficacy (prostaglandin analog) . Treatment/dosage: Treatment with Latanoprost at normal doses is not recommended.
PTGFR-2	rs1328441	CT	Genetic result: Increased likelihood of having a positive response to Latanoprost. Interpretation: Prostaglandin F receptor (PTGFR) variants are related with Latanoprost treatment efficacy (prostaglandin analog) . Treatment/dosage: Treatment with Latanoprost at normal doses is recommended.
PTGFR-3	rs10782665	GT	Genetic result: Increased likelihood of having a positive response to Latanoprost. Interpretation: Prostaglandin F receptor (PTGFR) variants are related with Latanoprost treatment efficacy (prostaglandin analog) . Treatment/dosage: Treatment with Latanoprost at normal doses is recommended.

• Patient name: **Jane Doe**

• Date of Birth: **02-10-1987**

• Sample code: **TRI43472AA**

• Received date: **02-24-2023**

• Date of the results: **03-02-2023**

### Treatment efficacy with minoxidil

Minoxidil			
Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
PTGES2	rs13283456	CC	Genetic result: Predisposition to normal PGE2 levels. Interpretation: Prostaglandin E synthase 2 (PTGES2) variants are associated with lower prostaglandin E2 production (hair growth promoter). Treatment/dosage: SNP analysis does not indicate a necessity to treat with Minoxidil.
SULT1A1	rs9282861	GG	Genetic result: Predisposition to normal SULT1A activity. Interpretation: Minoxidil Sulfotransferase Enzyme (SULT1A1) variants predict response to minoxidil treatment. Treatment/dosage: Minoxidil at normal doses would be highly recommended.

### Treatment efficacy with glucocorticoid anti-inflammatories

Glucocorticoides			
Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
GR-alpha	rs6198	TT	Genetic result: Predisposition to normal sensibility to glucocorticoid anti-inflammatory treatments. Interpretation: Glucocorticoid Receptor (GR or NR3C1) variants are associated with resistance or sensitivity to corticosteroids. Treatment/dosage: SNP analysis indicates that normal doses of glucocorticoids should be effective.

### Treatment efficacy with antiandrogenics

17- $\alpha$ estradiol			
Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
CYP19A1	rs2470152	AG	Genetic result: Predisposition to reduced CYP19A1 activity. Interpretation: Aromatase (CYP19A1) variants are associated to low conversion of testosterone in estrogens and to high conversion into DHT (hair growth inhibitor). Treatment/dosage: Treatment with topical 17- $\alpha$ Estradiol (aromatase inducer) at normal doses is recommended.

Dutasteride			
Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
SRD5A1	rs39848	CT	Genetic result: Predisposition to slightly increased SRD5A1 activity leading to moderately increased DHT levels. Interpretation: Steroid 5 $\alpha$ -Reductase 1 (SRD5A1) variants are associated with increased SRD5A1 activity leading to increased DHT levels and hair growth inhibition. Treatment/dosage: Treatment with Dutasteride at normal doses is recommended.

• Patient name: **Jane Doe**

• Date of Birth: **02-10-1987**

• Sample code: **TRI43472AA**

• Received date: **02-24-2023**

• Date of the results: **03-02-2023**

### Finasteride

Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
SRD5A2	rs523349	CG	Genetic result: Predisposition to increased SRD5A2 activity leading to increased levels of DHT Interpretation: Steroid 5 $\alpha$ -Reductase 2 (SRD5A2) variants are associated with increased SRD5A2 activity leading to increased DHT levels and hair growth inhibition. Treatment/dosage: Treatment with Finasteride at normal doses is recommended.

## 2. Hair care supplements

### Vasodilatation and blood circulation

#### Circulation stimulators

Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
ACE	rs4343	AA	Genetic result: Predisposition to a normal Angiotensin conversion activity. Interpretation: Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) variants are associated with increased plasma levels of angiotensin 2, an extremely potent vasoconstrictor. Treatment/dosage: SNP analysis does not indicate the necessity to supplement with circulation stimulators.

### Collagen synthesis

#### Hair strengthening supplements

Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
COL1A1	rs1800012	CC	Genetic result: Predisposition to normal collagen stability. Interpretation: Collagen, type I, alpha 1 (COL1A1) variants are associated with collagen instability. Treatment/dosage: SNP analysis does not indicate the necessity to supplement with hair strengthening composites.

### Reduction of IGF-1 levels

#### Hair strengthening supplements

Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
IGF1R	rs2229765	AG	Genetic result: Predisposition to moderately reduced IGF-1 levels. Interpretation: Insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) variants are associated with lower plasma IGF-1 levels leading to hair loss. Treatment/dosage: A treatment with Igrantine-F1 and TrichoXidil (IGF-1 inducers) at normal doses would be recommended.

### 3. Vitamin, mineral and antioxidant supplements

#### Vitamins

Vitamin A			
Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
CRABP2	rs12724719	AG	Genetic result: Predisposition to reduced retinoic acid intracellular transport. Interpretation: Cellular retinoic acid-binding protein 2 (CRABP2) variants are associated with lower retinoic acid (vitamin A) intracellular transport. Treatment/dosage: Normal doses of vitamin A would be recommended.

Vitamin B7			
Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
BTD	rs13078881	GG	Genetic result: Predisposition to normal biotinidase activity. Interpretation: Biotinidase (BTD) variants are associated with low biotin (vitamin B7) uptake from the diet. Treatment/dosage: SNP analysis does not indicate the necessity to supplement with vitamin B.

Vitamin C			
Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
SLC23A1	rs33972313	TC	Genetic result: Predisposition to intermediate vitamin C serum level. Interpretation: Solute carrier family 23 member 1 (SLC23A1) variants are associated with lower serum concentration of vitamin C. Treatment/dosage: Vitamin C supplementation should be considered.

Vitamin B9			
Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
MTHFR	rs1801133	GA	Genetic result: Increased predisposition to folate deficiency. Interpretation: Methylene tetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) variants are associated with risk of folate deficiency. Treatment/dosage: Folate supplementation should be considered. Test serum levels of folate prior to supplementation.

• Patient name: **Jane Doe**

• Date of Birth: **02-10-1987**

• Sample code: **TRI43472AA**

• Received date: **02-24-2023**

• Date of the results: **03-02-2023**

### Vitamin D

Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
GC	rs2282679	<b>GT</b>	Genetic result: Predisposition to slightly lower vitamin D serum level. Interpretation: Vitamin D-binding protein (GC or DBP) variants are associated lower vitamin D serum level. Treatment/dosage: Supplementation should be considered. Test serum levels of vitamin D prior to supplementation.

### Vitamin B12

Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
FUT2	rs602662	<b>GG</b>	Genetic result: Predisposition to low vitamin B12 serum level. Interpretation: Galactoside 2-alpha-L-fucosyltransferase 2 (FUT2) variants are associated lower vitamin B12 serum level. Treatment/dosage: Supplementation with vitamin B12 is highly recommended.

### Vitamin E

Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
ZPR1	rs964184	<b>CG</b>	Genetic result: Predisposition to slightly lower vitamin E serum levels. Interpretation: Zinc Finger Protein ZPR1 variants are associated with low alpha-tocopherol (vitamin E ) serum level. Treatment/dosage: Vitamin E supplementation should be considered. Test serum levels of vitamin E prior to supplementation.

## Antioxidants

### Antioxidants

Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
NQO1	rs1800566	<b>AG</b>	Genetic result: Predisposition to lower NQO1 enzyme activity. Interpretation: NAD(P)H dehydrogenase [quinone] 1 (NQO1) variants are associated with lower NQO1 enzyme activity and may have less effective protection against oxidative stress. Treatment/dosage: Supplementation with antioxidants would be recommended. Test serum levels of selenium prior to supplementation.

• Patient name: **Jane Doe**

• Date of Birth: **02-10-1987**

• Sample code: **TRI43472AA**

• Received date: **02-24-2023**

• Date of the results: **03-02-2023**

## Minerals

### Magnesium

Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
MUC1	rs4072037	<b>CT</b>	Genetic result: Predisposition to intermediate magnesium serum level. Interpretation: Mucin 1, cell surface associated (MUC1) variants are associated with lower magnesium serum level. Treatment/dosage: Magnesium supplementation should be considered. Test serum levels of magnesium prior to supplementation.

### Zinc sulfate

Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
SLC30A3	rs11126936	<b>GT</b>	Genetic result: Predisposition to higher serum zinc level. Interpretation: Solute carrier family 30 member 3 (SLC30A3) variants are associated with lower zinc blood level. Treatment/dosage: SNP analysis does not indicate the necessity to supplement with Zinc Sulfate. Test serum levels of zinc prior to supplementation.

### Iron

Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
TMPRSS6	rs855791	<b>AG</b>	Genetic result: Predisposition to slightly reduced serum levels of transferrin and iron. Interpretation: Transmembrane protease, serine 6 (TMPRSS6 or matriptase-2) variants are associated with decreased serum levels of transferrin and iron. Treatment/dosage: Supplementation should be considered. Test serum levels of iron prior to supplementation.

### Selenium

Gene	SNP (transition)	Patient genotype	Pharmacogenetic result
DMGDH	rs921943	<b>CC</b>	Genetic result: Predisposition to lower selenium serum level. Interpretation: Dimethylglycine dehydrogenase (DMGDH) variants are associated with low selenium serum level. Treatment/dosage: Selenium supplementation should be considered. Test serum levels of selenium prior to supplementation.



## V. Methodology



## 5. Methodology

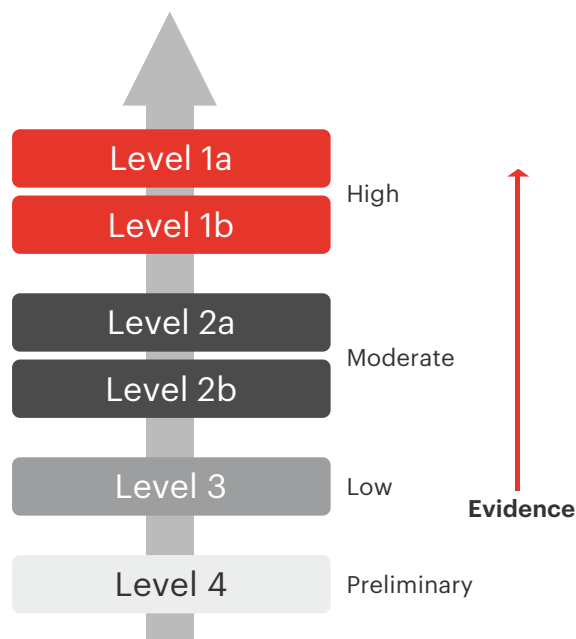
### How were the genetic variants studied selected and evaluated?

The **genetic test** was developed by a multidisciplinary team of medical doctors, pharmacists, geneticists, and programmers, following the highest quality standards. In particular, an expert team specialized in the curation of genetic variants reviewed each variant to ensure that selection, interpretation and impact of variants in the algorithms are based on the highest scientific evidence. Relevant patient’s anamnesis (intolerances, diseases, medication, blood pressure, among others) that can affect recommendations was taken into account through medical questionnaires elaborated by health professionals.

- **Level 1A:** Annotation for a variant in medical society-endorsed or implemented in a major health system.
- **Level 1B:** Annotation for a variant where the preponderance of evidence shows an association. The association must be replicated in more than one cohort with significant p-values, and preferably will have a strong effect size.
- **Level 2A:** Annotation for a variant that qualifies for level 2B where the variant is within a Very Important known gene, so functional significance is more likely.
- **Level 2B:** Annotation for a variant with moderate evidence of an association. The association must be replicated but there may be some studies that do not show statistical significance, and/or the effect size may be small.
- **Level 3:** Annotation for a variant based on a single significant (not yet replicated) study or annotation for a variant evaluated in multiple studies but lacking clear evidence of an association.

- **Level 4:** Annotation based on a case report, non-significant study or in vitro, molecular or functional assay evidence only.

Only variants from level 1a to 2b were selected.



### How was this test performed?

DNA was extracted from the buccal swab sample provided and was analyzed by our clinical analysis laboratory. DNA was extracted using the KingFisher Flex® robotic extraction system (Thermo Fisher Scientific). The study of the genetic variants was carried out using a custom-designed microfluidic card to measure for the chemiluminescent detection of each of them using TaqMan® technology. TaqMan® technology for genotyping testing is proven and widely used in clinical and research settings. The sensitivity (detection limit) of this study is 99%.

## Genetic test algorithm

The **genetic test** qualitative pharmacogenetic algorithm analyzes single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with metabolic pathways involved in alopecia predisposition and treatment and combines this data with relevant patient history to predict treatment responses and recommends the most appropriate active ingredients.

The **genetic test** is an in vitro diagnostic medical device developed by **Fagron Genomics** and marketed under the CE-IVD mark in conformity with European Directive 98/79/EC and the transitional provisions (article 130) of European Regulation 2017/746.



**Fagron Genomics S.L.U.**,

SRN: ES-MF-000001092

C/ de les Cosidores, 150

08226 Terrassa, Barcelona (Spain)

## What are the limits of this report?

Each genetic marker tested is just one factor that predicts the likelihood of a particular outcome. However, the lifestyle, diet, and environment to which the patient is exposed may impact the expected outcomes. These external factors cannot be taken into account in this report.

The information in this report is not used to diagnose genetic diseases or abnormalities, as it does not predict the risk and likelihood of certain genetic outcomes. It is also not intended to diagnose or cure any disease. The **genetic test** is intended to assist health professionals in making patient-specific care decisions regarding the treatment or prevention of androgenetic alopecia, areata alopecia, and telogen effluvium.

Our clinical laboratory has standard and effective procedures to protect against technical and operational problems. However, problems may occur in the shipment to the laboratory or in the handling of the sample, including, but not limited to, damage to the sample, mislabeling, and loss or delay in receiving the sample. In such cases, the medical laboratory may need to request a new sample.

As with all medical laboratory tests, there is a small chance that the laboratory may provide inaccurate information.

It is the responsibility of the professional who requests a test from us to guarantee the interested party appropriate genetic counseling in accordance with Law 14/2007, of July 3, on Biomedical Research.

**Fagron Genomics S.L.U.** declines all responsibility derived from the use and interpretation of the results of our tests by the requesting health professional.

**Fagron Genomics S.L.U.** does not access data identifying the patient from whom the sample comes, so it is also the responsibility of the requesting professional to comply with the applicable data protection regulations.



## VI. References

## References

1. Cranwell and Sinclair. Male Androgenetic Alopecia. [Updated 2016 Feb 29]. In: Feingold KR, Anawalt B, Boyce A, et al., editors. Endotext [Internet]. South Dartmouth (MA): MDText.com, Inc.; 2000
2. Price (2003) Androgenetic Alopecia in Women, Journal of Investigative Dermatology Symposium Proceedings, Volume 8, Issue 1: 24-273
3. York et al. (2020). Treatment review for male pattern hair-loss. Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy 21: 603-612.
4. Shanshanwal et al. (2017) Superiority of dutasteride over finasteride in hair regrowth and reversal of miniaturization in men with androgenetic alopecia: A randomized controlled open-label, evaluator-blinded study. Indian J. Dermatol. Venereol. Leprol. 83: 47–54.
5. Tsunemi et al. (2014) Long-term safety and efficacy of dutasteride in the treatment of male patients with androgenetic alopecia. J. Dermatol. 43: 1051–1058.
6. Abdel-Raouf et al. (2021) A novel topical combination of minoxidil and spironolactone for androgenetic alopecia: Clinical, histopathological, and physicochemical study. Dermatol Ther. 34: e14678.
7. Rossi et al. (2020) Efficacy of Topical Finasteride 0.5% vs 17 $\alpha$ -Estradiol 0.05% in the Treatment of Postmenopausal Female Pattern Hair Loss: A Retrospective, Single-Blind Study of 119 Patients. Dermatol. Pract. Concept. 10: e2020039.
8. Blume-Peytavi et al. (2012) A randomized double-blind placebo-controlled pilot study to assess the efficacy of a 24-week topical treatment by latanoprost 0.1% on hair growth and pigmentation in healthy volunteers with androgenetic alopecia. J. Am. Acad. Dermatol. 66, 794–800.
9. Charlesworth et al. (1989) Effect of cetirizine on mast cell-mediator release and cellular traffic during the cutaneous late-phase reaction. J. Allergy Clin. Immunol. 83, 905–912.
10. Rossi et al. (2018) A preliminary study on topical cetirizine in the therapeutic management of androgenetic alopecia. J. Dermatolog. Treat. 29, 149–151.
11. Iehlé et al. (1995) Human prostatic steroid 5 $\alpha$ -reductase isoforms-A comparative study of selective inhibitors. J. Steroid Biochem. Mol. Biol. 54: 273–279.
12. Pais et al. (2016) Determination of the potency of a novel saw palmetto supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> extract (SPSE) for 5 $\alpha$ -reductase isoform II inhibition using a cell-free in vitro test system. Res. Reports Urol. 8: 41–49.
13. Wessagowit et al. (2016) Treatment of male androgenetic alopecia with topical products containing Serenoa repens extract. Australas. J. Dermatol. 57: e76–e82.
14. Rossi et al. (2016) Aromatase inhibitors induce ‘male pattern hair loss’ in women? Ann. Oncol. 24: 1710–1711.
15. Fischer et al. (2004) Melatonin increases anagen hair rate in women with androgenetic alopecia or diffuse alopecia: Results of a pilot randomized controlled trial. Br. J. Dermatol. 150: 341–345
16. Park et al. (2015) Red ginseng extract promotes the hair growth in cultured human hair follicles. J. Med. Food 18: 354–362.
17. Almohanna et al. (2019) The Role of Vitamins and Minerals in Hair Loss: A Review. Dermatol. Ther. (Heidelb). 9, 51–70.
18. Pratt et al. (2017) Alopecia areata. Nat Rev Dis Primers 3: 17011.
19. Qi and Garza (2014) An overview of alopecias. Cold Spring Harb. Perspect. Med. 4: 1–14.
20. Pourang and Mesinkovska (2020) New and Emerging Therapies for Alopecia Areata. Drugs. 80: 635-646.
21. Kumaresan (2020) Intralesional steroids for alopecia areata. Int J Trichol2 :63-65.
22. Lenane et al. (2014) Clobetasol propionate, 0.05%, vs hydrocortisone, 1%, for alopecia areata in children: A randomized clinical trial. JAMA Dermatology 150: 47– 50.
23. Tosti, et al. (2006) Efficacy and safety of a new clobetasol propionate 0.05% foam in alopecia areata: A randomized, double-blind placebo-controlled trial. J. Eur. Acad. Dermatology Venereol. 20, 1243–1247.
24. Tosti, et al. (2003) Clobetasol propionate 0.05% under occlusion in the treatment of alopecia totalis/universalis. J. Am. Acad. Dermatol. 49: 96–98.

25. Ucak et al. (2012) The comparison of treatment with clobetasol propionate 0.05% and topical pimecrolimus 1% treatment in the treatment of alopecia areata. *J. Dermatolog. Treat.* 23: 410–420.
26. Lalosevic et al. (2019) Combined intravenous pulse and topical corticosteroid therapy for severe alopecia areata in children: Comparison of two regimens. *Dermatol. Ther.* 32: 1–9.
27. Lalosevic et al. (2015) Combined oral pulse and topical corticosteroid therapy for severe alopecia areata in children: A long-term follow-up study. *Dermatol. Ther.* 28, 309–317 (2015).
28. Jung et al. (2017) Comparison of the topical FK506 and clobetasol propionate as first-line therapy in the treatment of early alopecia areata. *Int. J. Dermatol.* 56, 1487–1488.
29. Callender et al. (2020) Safety and Efficacy of Clobetasol Propionate 0.05% Emollient Foam for the Treatment of Central Centrifugal Cicatricial Alopecia. *J Drugs Dermatol.* 19: 719-724.
30. Gasic et al. (2018) Pharmacogenomic markers of glucocorticoid response in the initial phase of remission induction therapy in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *Radiol. Oncol.* 52: 296–306.
31. Rodrigues et al. (2017) Decreased comfort food intake and allostatic load in adolescents carrying the A3669G variant of the glucocorticoid receptor gene. *Appetite* 116: 21–28.
32. Schaaf et al. (2002) AUUUA motifs in the 3'UTR of human glucocorticoid receptor  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  mRNA destabilize mRNA and decrease receptor protein expression. *Steroids* 67: 627–636.
33. Van Rossum et al. (2004) Polymorphisms in the glucocorticoid receptor gene and their associations with metabolic parameters and body composition. *Recent Prog. Horm. Res.* 59: 333-357.
34. Van den Akker et al. (2008) Glucocorticoid Receptor Gene and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease. *Arch. Intern. Med.* 168: 33-39.
35. Gupta and Charrette (2014) The efficacy and safety of 5 alpha-reductase inhibitors in androgenetic alopecia: a network meta-analysis and benefit-risk assessment of finasteride and dutasteride. *J Dermatolog. Treat.* 25: 156-161.
36. Stoner (1990) The clinical development of a 5 alpha-reductase inhibitor, finasteride. *J Steroid Biochem. Mol. Biol.* 20: 37: 375-378.
37. Bayne et al. (1999) Immunohistochemical localization of types 1 and 2 5alpha-reductase in human scalp. *Br. J. Dermatol.* 141: 481-491.
38. Hsing et al. (2001) Polymorphic markers in the SRD5A2 gene and prostate cancer risk: a population-based case-control study. *Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev.* 10: 1077-1082.
39. Allen et al. (2001) The association between polymorphisms in the CYP17 and 5alpha-reductase (SRD5A2) genes and serum androgen concentrations in men. *Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev.* 10: 185-189.
40. Van Gils et al. (2003) The V89L Polymorphism in the 5-a-Reductase Type 2 Gene and Risk of Breast Cancer. *Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev.* 12: 1194–1199.
41. Leake et al. (2017) The effect of zinc on the 5a-reduction of testosterone by the hyperplastic human prostate gland. *J. Steroid Biochem.* 20: 651–655.
42. Wickett et al. (2007) Effect of oral intake of choline-stabilized orthosilicic acid on hair tensile strength and morphology in women with fine hair. *Arch. Dermatol. Res.* 299: 499–505.
43. Oura et al. (2008) Adenosine increases anagen hair growth and thick hairs in Japanese women with female pattern hair loss: A pilot, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial. *J. Dermatol.* 35: 763–767.
44. Faghihi et al. (2013) Comparison of the efficacy of topical minoxidil 5% and adenosine 0.75% solutions on male androgenetic alopecia and measuring patient satisfaction rate. *Acta Dermatovenerologica Croat.* 21: 155–159.
45. Iwabuchi et al. (2016) Topical adenosine increases the proportion of thick hair in Caucasian men with androgenetic alopecia. *J. Dermatol.* 43: 567–570.
46. Watanabe et al. (2015) Topical adenosine increases thick hair ratio in Japanese men with androgenetic alopecia. *Int. J. Cosmet. Sci.* 37: 579-587.
47. Manabe et al. (2018) Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of male-pattern and female-pattern hair loss, 2017 version. *J. Dermatol.* 45: 1031–1043.
48. Muizzuddin et al. (2020) Beauty from within: Oral administration of a sulfur-containing supplement methylsulfonylmethane improves signs of skin ageing. *Int. J. Vitam. Nutr. Res.* 1–10 .

49. Shanmugam et al. (2020) The effect of methylsulfonylmethane on hair growth promotion of magnesium ascorbyl phosphate for the treatment of alopecia. *Biomol. Ther.* 17: 241-248.

50. Weger and Schlake (2005) Igf-I signalling controls the hair growth cycle and the differentiation of hair shafts. *J. Invest. Dermatol.* 125: 873-882.

51. Itami and Inui (2005) Role of androgen in mesenchymal epithelial interactions in human hair follicle. *J. Invest. Dermatol. Symp. Proc.* 10: 209-211.

**Together**  
we create the future  
of personalized medicine.



**GX Sciences**  
805 Las Cimas Pkwy  
Ste 430  
Austin, TX. 78746

[www.gxsciences.com](http://www.gxsciences.com)

