

Your DNA Journey

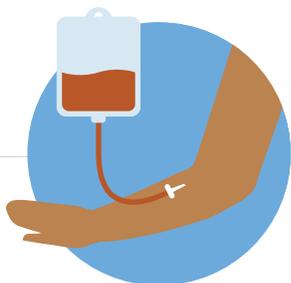


The *All of Us* Research Program wants to give researchers the tools to learn more about health and disease. That's why we want to collect your DNA.

In addition to helping researchers with your data, you will learn more about yourself throughout the process.

HERE'S HOW IT WORKS:

1



DNA is in every cell of your body, including blood and saliva. You may be invited to visit one of our partner centers to give a blood sample.

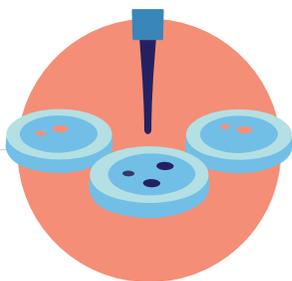
You could also be invited to send in a saliva sample by mail instead.

2



Your samples are sent to our biobank where the DNA is separated out and stored with millions of other samples in a warehouse of freezers.

3



Your DNA then gets organized and put into special laboratory plates.

4



Once the DNA plates are ready, they are shipped to the *All of Us* Genome Centers. These are labs that use advanced technology to study DNA.

5



The Genome Centers may study your DNA sample two different ways.

THESE ARE:

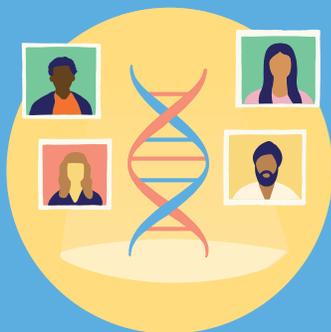
- Genotyping, which looks at a small amount of DNA.
- Whole genome sequencing, which looks at almost all of a person's DNA.

6



Get your DNA results.

- If you select “yes” to the Consent to Receive DNA Results, *All of Us* will return information to you about your DNA over time.
- The DNA report you receive will be unique to you! You may get several reports over time as the program offers different types of results. Each time new information is returned, you will get to decide if you want it.
- *All of Us* is a research program and we analyze DNA for research purposes. If you have questions about your DNA information, you will be able to talk to an *All of Us* genetic counselor for free. You can also share your DNA results with your health care provider.



What types of DNA results might you receive?

- Your genetic ancestry (where your recent ancestors may have lived 400–500 years ago).
- Your traits, such as why you might love or hate cilantro.
- Whether you may have an increased risk of developing a particular health condition.
- How your body might react to certain medications.
- Other health-related information.



Researchers study DNA and other information from participants to make health discoveries.

THEY COULD:

- Identify what makes people more or less likely to develop a disease.
- Find out how environment, lifestyle, and genes can impact health.
- Build better tools for detecting health conditions and encouraging healthy habits.