Bitter Taste

Science behind how your taste buds detect bitter substances and do not allow some things to enter your body.

A bitter warning

Joints, your genome makes you unlikely to detect certain bitter substances.

If all bitterness receptor participants with genetics like yours:

Do you have the receptor to precisely detect bitter substances?

How do we calculate your result?

The percentage is calculated using the following formula: 100 – (bitter receptor participants * 10).

More about a bitter taste

Bite of note

Taste buds contain very tiny, sensitive taste receptor cells that detect bitter substances in foods and drinks. Scientists have identified four main bitter taste buds: sweet, salty, sour, and bitter. Each of these receptors contains a protein that detects bitter substances. Bitterness receptor variations may be a factor in some people's ability to detect bitter substances on a scale from 1 (inability to detect bitter substances) to 10 (maximum detection ability).

Genetics of bitter taste detection

Scientists have identified the following bitter receptors: T2R8, T2R9, T2R10, and T2R14. These receptors are associated with bitter taste detection and may be related to an individual's susceptibility to diseases such as cancer and diabetes.

Keep exploring your Taste

Connect your results to your family

Gain more insights into your genetics and share your results with others.

Contact Genosource

Learn more about our genetic testing services and how they can help you make informed decisions about your health.

Visit our website for more information.

Helpful links:

- Contact Genosource
- Visit our website

Additional resources:

- Article on the genetics of bitter taste detection
- Genetic testing services
- Health and wellness resources

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