

How Mom’s Environment Can Influence Baby’s Genes

For decades, scientists have known that genes play a vital role in shaping who we are. But recent discoveries in **epigenetics** — the study of how behaviors and environment can cause changes that affect how genes work — reveal a more dynamic picture: **a mother’s lifestyle, nutrition, stress levels, and even emotions during pregnancy can influence the way her baby’s genes are expressed.**

At ITSI Biosciences, we believe understanding these mechanisms empowers families and clinicians alike. In this edition, we break down what epigenetics means — and why it matters for pregnant women.

What Is Epigenetics?

Epigenetics refers to chemical modifications that “switch on” or “switch off” certain genes — without altering the DNA sequence itself. These modifications are like molecular bookmarks, guiding how cells read and use genetic information.

During pregnancy, these markers are especially significant, as the fetus’s cells are rapidly dividing and differentiating into organs, tissues, and systems. The early environment helps set the stage for lifelong health so any abnormalities could result in problems later in life.

How a Mother’s Environment Affects Epigenetic Changes

Research has identified several factors that can influence fetal gene expression:

| Factor | Possible Epigenetic Impact |
|----------------------|---|
| Nutrition | Deficiencies or excesses in nutrients like folate, B vitamins, and choline can affect methylation — a key epigenetic process. |
| Stress & Anxiety | High cortisol levels from maternal stress can alter the fetus’s stress-response genes, potentially impacting emotional regulation in childhood. |
| Environmental Toxins | Exposure to pollutants, pesticides, or smoking can lead to harmful epigenetic changes linked to developmental delays or chronic disease. |
| Exercise & Sleep | Healthy lifestyle habits can support beneficial gene expression patterns and fetal development. |

Discoveries in how behaviors and environment can cause changes that affect how genes work continue to reveal previously unknown associations between environment and gene activity. Nutrition, stress and environmental toxins can have short- and long-term consequences...

Why This Matters for Baby’s Health

Epigenetic modifications during pregnancy can have both short-term and long-term consequences, including:

- a) Immune system development
- b) Cognitive and emotional health
- c) Risk for metabolic disorders (e.g., obesity, diabetes)
- d) Response to environmental stressors

These effects don't always manifest immediately — some may influence the child's health well into adulthood. That's why prenatal care is more than just monitoring physical health; it's about creating an environment where a baby's genes can be expressed optimally.

How ITSI Biosciences Supports Epigenetic Research

At ITSI Biosciences, our commitment to life science advancement includes:

- Advanced bioanalytical tools for studying gene and protein expression
- Customized assays for biomedical research
- Consulting services to help research teams design, execute, and interpret studies

We work with academic institutions, biotech firms, and healthcare providers to explore how environmental inputs translate to biological outcomes.

Need Help Understanding DNA testing?

We're here to help. Contact ITSI Biosciences at info@itsibio.com, +1-814-262-7331 or visit www.itsibio.com to learn more about our DNA testing services.

Thank you for reading this month's edition of *DNAnews*. Stay tuned for next month's issue, where we'll explore the latest developments in DNA testing and its real-world applications!

Stay informed. Stay connected.

The ITSI Biosciences Team