

Are you a bitter taster?



Overview

Most likely, you know people with different taste preferences. For example, some people love Brussels sprouts, while others think they are too bitter. But did you know that the ability to taste certain chemical compounds is genetic? **Genes** are regions of your DNA that your body's cellular machinery can read, like software code, then translate into **proteins**, which are complex molecules with specialized tasks. People's genetic code can differ just a little bit (or a lot). Your personal DNA variation makes up your **genotype**, and how your proteins make up your body is your **phenotype**. One of these hundreds of thousands of proteins is a bitter taste receptor called **TAS2R38** that resides in cells of your taste buds. When one especially bitter chemical—**PTC**—binds to this receptor, you experience a nasty bitter taste . . . but only if you inherited a version (**allele**) of the bitter taste gene that lets PTC bind to the TAS2R38 receptor! Some people have the bitter taster variant and some don't. Will you be a bitter taster? Let's find out!



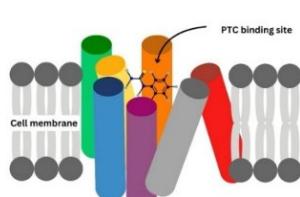
How it works

Humans can recognize five basic tastes: bitter, salty, sweet, sour, and umami (meaty/savory). On your tongue, food taste chemicals meet taste receptors at the surface of receptor cells. Each taste has its own type of receptor cell. If the taste chemical binds to the right receptor, those cells send signals to your brain. Then your brain interprets the signal, and you taste the corresponding flavor. If the taste chemical doesn't bind to the receptor cell, you won't taste the chemical.

One of these taste genes—called Taste Receptor 2 Member 38 or TAS2R38—allows you to taste bitter foods. This gene has two variations, or alleles.

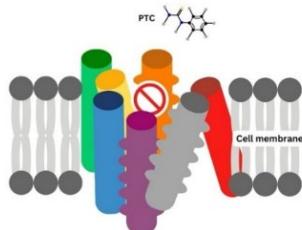
Depending on which alleles they have, people can taste PTC strongly, somewhat, or not at all. If you can taste bitter flavors in foods, it's likely you can also taste PTC. If you are a bitter taster, PTC binds to the bitter taste receptor on your tongue and sends a signal to your brain and YUCK! While you will not know your genotype for certain just yet, you will learn your bitter-tasting phenotype after tasting PTC.

PTC binds to the TAS2R38 receptor



Signal is transmitted:
produces bitter taste!

PTC does not bind to the TAS2R38 receptor



Signal is not transmitted:
no bitter taste!



What you will explore today

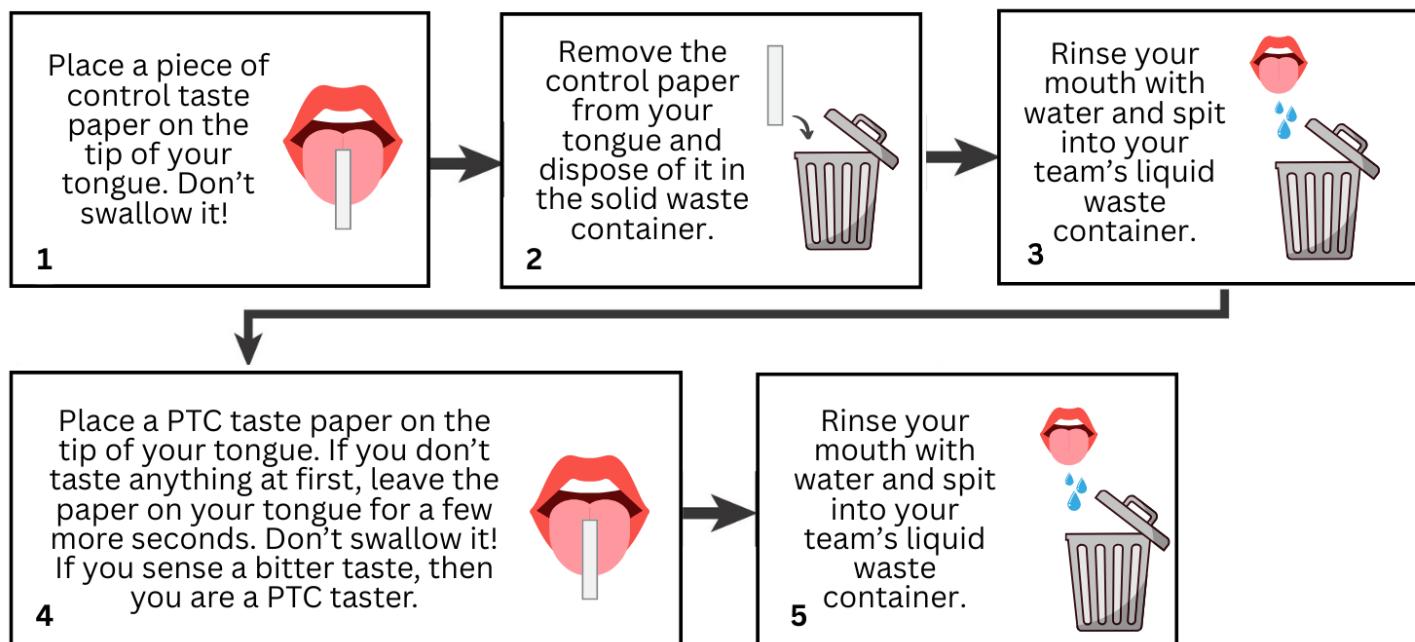
The lab activity is quite simple. You will taste two pieces of paper and note your results. One piece of paper is the control and should taste like nothing. The taste of the PTC paper will depend on your genetic makeup. You will either taste a strong, bitter flavor, a slight bitter taste, or nothing.

MATERIALS

For each student:

- Control taste paper*
- PTC taste paper
- 1 cup of water (this should be drinkable water—you will use it to rinse your mouth)

PTC PAPER TASTING PROCEDURE



Please note that due to genetics, there is a gradient of PTC tasting ability:

- If the paper tastes awful, you are a **strong taster**.
- If you perceive only a slight bitter taste, you are a **weak taster**.
- If it tastes like the control paper, you are a **nontaster**.

* PTC taste paper can be Amazon ([example vendor](#)).