

☆ Schizophrenia (Schizophrenia Psychiatric Genome-Wide Association Study Consortium, 2011)

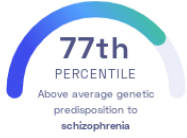
The Schizophrenia Psychiatric Genome-Wide Association Study (GWAS) Consortium
Nature Genetics

Mind

STUDY SUMMARY

Increased risk of schizophrenia is associated with a genetic variant in the *intron* of the MIR137 gene.

YOUR RESULT



STUDY DESCRIPTION

Schizophrenia is a severe mental disorder that affects how a person thinks and behaves. Individuals with schizophrenia may experience hallucinations, paranoia, and confused thoughts. It is known to be a heritable disorder, meaning it can be passed down from generation to generation. This study examined 51,095 individuals of European ancestry in order to identify genetic variants linked to schizophrenia. The strongest novel genetic variant associated with schizophrenia was in the *intron* of the MIR137 gene. The product of the MIR137 gene destabilizes mRNA, which is a molecule that is used as a template for the production of proteins. It is also a known regulator of *neuro* development.

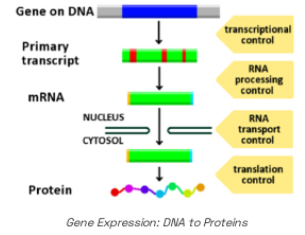
DID YOU KNOW?

If schizophrenia runs in your family, you may be able to reduce your risk of developing the disease by avoiding drugs, having strong social ties, and managing your stress.

YOUR DETAILED RESULTS

To calculate your genetic predisposition to schizophrenia we summed up the effects of genetic variants that were linked to schizophrenia in the study that this report is based on. These variants can be found in the table below. The variants highlighted in green have **positive effect sizes** and increase your genetic predisposition to schizophrenia. The variants highlighted in blue have **negative effect sizes** and decrease your genetic predisposition to schizophrenia. Variants that are not highlighted are not found in your genome and do not affect your genetic predisposition to schizophrenia. By adding up the effect sizes of the highlighted variants we calculated your polygenic score for schizophrenia to be **1.43**. To determine whether your score is high or low, we compared it to the scores of 5,000 other Nebula Genomics users. We found that your polygenic score for schizophrenia is in the **77th percentile**. This means that it is higher than the polygenic scores 77% of people. We consider this to be an **above average genetic predisposition to schizophrenia**. However, please note that genetic predispositions do not account for important non-genetic factors like lifestyle. Furthermore, the genetics of most traits has not been fully understood yet and many associations between traits and genetic variants remain unknown. For additional explanations, click on the column titles in the table below and visit our [Nebula Library tutorial](#).

VARIANT ^⓪	YOUR GENOTYPE ^⓪	EFFECT SIZE ^⓪	VARIANT FREQUENCY ^⓪	SIGNIFICANCE ^⓪
rs2021722_C	C / C	0.14 (↑)	78%	2.18 × 10 ⁻¹²
rs1625679_T NEW	T / T	0.11 (↑)	80%	1.59 × 10 ⁻¹¹
rs12966547_G	G / G	0.09 (↑)	58%	2.60 × 10 ⁻¹⁰
rs7914568_G NEW	G / G	0.10 (↑)	59%	1.82 × 10 ⁻⁹
rs11191580_T NEW	T / T	0.14 (↑)	91%	1.11 × 10 ⁻⁸
rs7004633_G NEW	A / G	0.10 (↑)	18%	2.75 × 10 ⁻⁸
rs10503253_A NEW	C / C	0.10 (-)	19%	4.14 × 10 ⁻⁸
rs17662626_A NEW	A / G	0.18 (↑)	91%	4.65 × 10 ⁻⁸



Gene Expression: DNA to Proteins