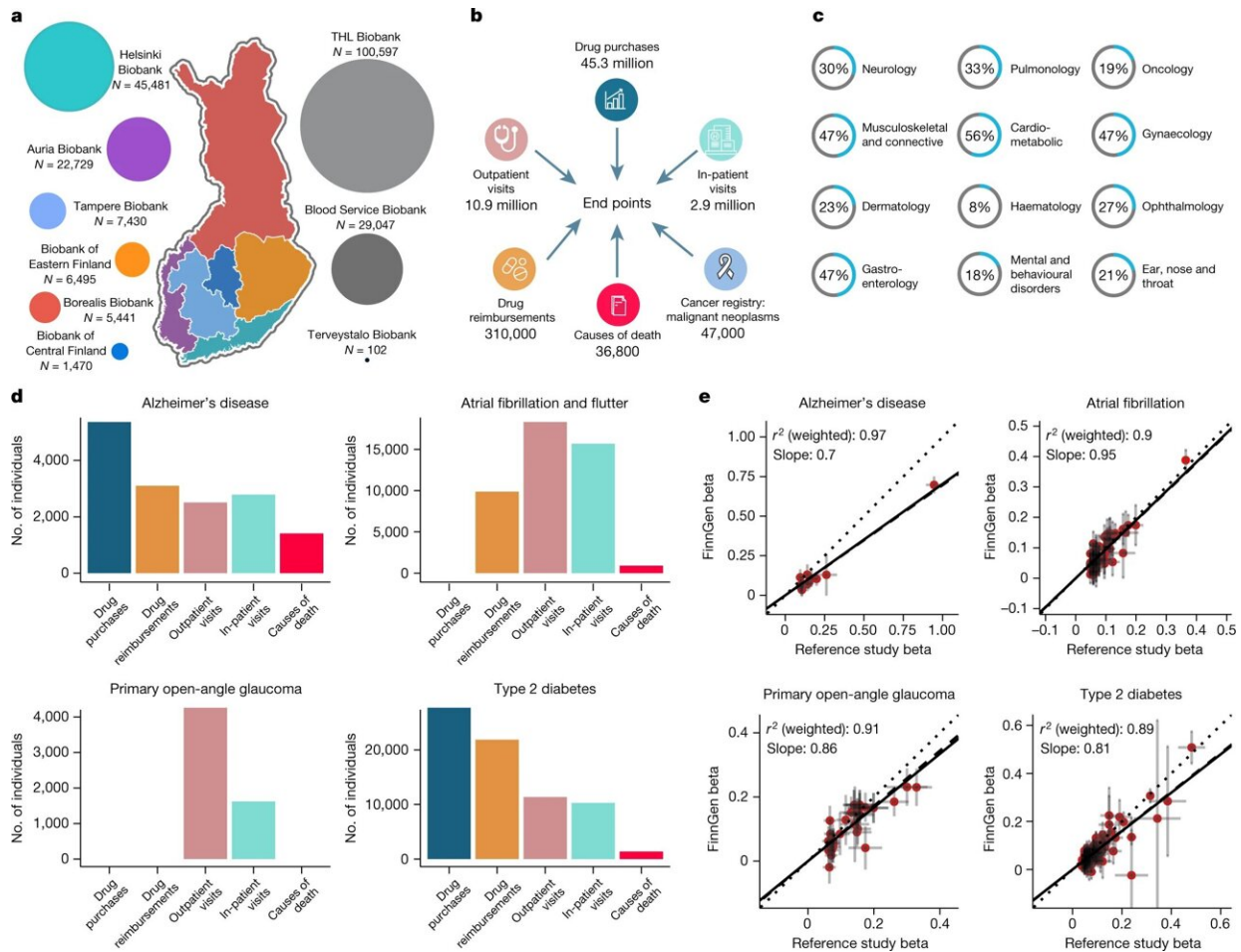


The power of a genetic isolate: Hundreds of novel genetic discoveries

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FinnGen sample collection and phenotyping. **a**, Samples collected from different geographical areas. The map of Finland is divided into major administrative areas. Colored regions represent the areas of the nine biobanks that provide samples to FinnGen. The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), the Blood Service and the Terveystalo biobanks are not regional. The circle size

represents relative sample sizes. The number of samples given are those used in the analyses after QC. **b**, National registries utilized to construct FinnGen end points. The numbers indicate the number of events in each register at the time of FinnGen release. An individual can have multiple diagnoses and can have events from multiple registers contributing to the end point of the individual. **c**, Sample prevalence of major disease categories in FinnGen. Major diseases for each category were chosen for demonstration purposes. **d**, Examples of registers used for constructing four selected end points. The y axis represents individuals with matching register code in each register according to FinnGen end point definitions. Each individual can contribute only once to each register but the same individual can be counted in multiple registers. **e**, Comparison of effect sizes (beta values) in known genome-wide significant loci between four example FinnGen end points and large reference GWAS. The y and x axes represent FinnGen and reference GWAS beta values respectively. Beta values are aligned to be positive in reference studies. Lines extending from points indicate standard errors of beta values. Regression lines omit intercept and two types of regressions are provided: unweighted and weighted by pooled standard errors from the two studies. Solid line indicates identity line and dotted line and dashed lines indicate unweighted and weighted regression, respectively. Credit: *Nature* (2023). DOI: 10.1038/s41586-022-05473-8

New results from the FinnGen research consortium demonstrate the undeniable benefits of Finnish health research environment for genomic research. Among the wealth of novel genetic discoveries are previously unknown genetic risk factors for many debilitating diseases. These findings have potential to facilitate the development of new therapies.

Since initiation in 2017, the FinnGen study has developed into one of the world's leading biobank-based genomic research projects. Currently FinnGen is completing the construction of a resource that integrates genomic information from 500,000 Finns with more than half a century of national health registry data.

The FinnGen flagship study, just published in *Nature*, is a convincing demonstration of the opportunities unique to Finnish health data, [population structure](#), legislative frameworks and biobanking organization that in combination exist nowhere else.

Here the FinnGen team describes results based on 224,737 Finnish biobank participants. After performing comprehensive genetic analyses for more than 1,900 diseases, the researchers identify almost 2,500 genomic regions that are linked with at least one of these diseases.

"Even with less than half of the recruited 500,000 participants analyzed at this stage, this snapshot of results describes a wealth of important genetic discoveries emerging from FinnGen, including novel risk and protective variants for both common and [rare diseases](#)," says FinnGen Scientific Director, Professor Aarno Palotie from the Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland FIMM, University of Helsinki.

Finland's health registers and biobanks provide unique opportunities

In Finland, health information such as medical diagnoses, procedures and drug prescriptions are captured for many decades in national electronic health registers for the entire population. This creates unique research opportunities.

In the flagship publication, the team first demonstrates that with skillful utilization of such register data, the health history of the study participants can be reliably composed and studied. For this, the authors compare the FinnGen results with earlier genetic findings for 15 previously well-studied common diseases, such as type 2 diabetes, asthma and Alzheimer's disease.

In addition to verifying the validity of register data, the researchers show

that identification of novel risk variants in FinnGen is possible with a much smaller number of patients compared to the largest published disease-specific genetic studies.

"The Finnish health registers containing health and medication data throughout an individual's lifetime, allowed us to rapidly and accurately identify disease cases. This accurate phenotyping, coupled with Finnish population history is a very powerful combination for novel genetic discoveries in a wide variety of diseases," comments Dr. Mitja Kurki, the first author of the study from the Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard and the University of Helsinki.

New entry points into the disease biology

Finland's unique geographic position and linguistic isolation are such that Finns have a distinct ancestry dating back to a small founding population approximately 100-150 generations. As a result, the modern Finnish population, despite being broadly similar to Europeans genetically, has an unusual and large set of genetic variants not often found elsewhere in the world. Several hundred of the 2,500 disease linked variants described in the study are in this category.

Among these variants, the researchers highlight 29 that are located in genes not previously linked to any disease. One example is a variant in a gene called TNRC18 that predisposes to inflammatory bowel disease and other inflammatory conditions. Other examples include variants increasing the risk of hypothyroidism, hearing loss or endometriosis, and variants that offer protection from arthrosis, glaucoma or heart [disease](#).

"These findings demonstrate the power of bottlenecked populations to find entry points into the biology of common diseases through variants that are rather rare, but have a strong biological impact," says Mark Daly, the Director of the Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland

FIMM at the University of Helsinki, the lead organization behind the study.

Additional FinnGen papers published this week provide fascinating examples of findings that increase our understanding of genetic predictors of medication use patterns as well as mechanisms leading to otosclerosis and respiratory infections, among other diseases.

Furthermore, another FinnGen paper published in the same issue of *Nature* highlights that the classical inheritance models traditionally considered in genomic research and clinical diagnostics [do not fully capture the range of genetic effects](#) observed in populations.

One of the unique aspects of FinnGen is that in addition to [public funding](#), FinnGen is supported by 13 pharmaceutical companies and has had shared scientific direction from academic and industry partners. The FinnGen study is thus ideally situated to address fundamental research questions with the potential to impact therapeutic development and delivery.

"With all this new information, the genetic composition of the Finnish population is now unquestionably among the best known in the world. However, the impact of our study is much broader and can benefit patients everywhere," Professor Palotie says.

More information: Aarno Palotie, FinnGen provides unique genetic insights from a well phenotyped isolated population, *Nature* (2023).

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