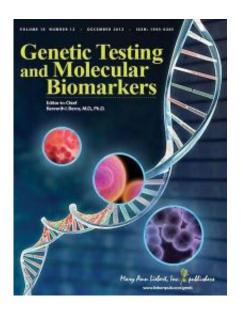


## Can a genetic variation in the vitamin D receptor protect against osteoporosis?

November 29 2012



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Osteoporosis, or reduced bone mineral density that can increase the risk of fractures, may affect as many as 30% of women and 12% of men worldwide. One risk factor for osteoporosis is vitamin D deficiency. A modified form of the vitamin D receptor present in some individuals may lower their risk for developing osteoporosis, according to an article in *Genetic Testing and Molecular Biomarkers*.

To act on cells in the body, vitamin D binds to a specific receptor on the surface of cells. A variation in the gene for the vitamin D receptor



(called the Bsm I polymorphism) may change this interaction. In the article, "<u>Vitamin D Receptor BSM I Polymorphism and Osteoporosis</u> <u>Risk: A Meta-Analysis from 26 Studies</u>," authors Fu Jia and colleagues, Kunming Medical University and Yunnan University of <u>Chinese</u> <u>Traditional Medicine</u>, Yunnan, People's Republic of China, report that people with this <u>genetic variation</u> appear to have a significantly decreased risk of developing osteoporosis.

"This meta-analysis provides a pathway to help determine the likelihood that a person may develop osteoporosis and is a good example for the potential application of genetics to clinical medicine," says Kenneth I. Berns, MD, PhD, Editor-in-Chief of Genetic Testing and Molecular Biomarkers, and Director of the University of Florida's Genetics Institute, College of Medicine, Gainesville, FL.

**More information:** The article is available on the <u>*Genetic Testing and*</u> <u>*Molecular Biomarkers* website</u>.

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Citation: Can a genetic variation in the vitamin D receptor protect against osteoporosis? (2012, November 29) retrieved 29 February 2024 from https://medicalxpress.com/news/2012-11-genetic-variation-vitamin-d-receptor.html

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