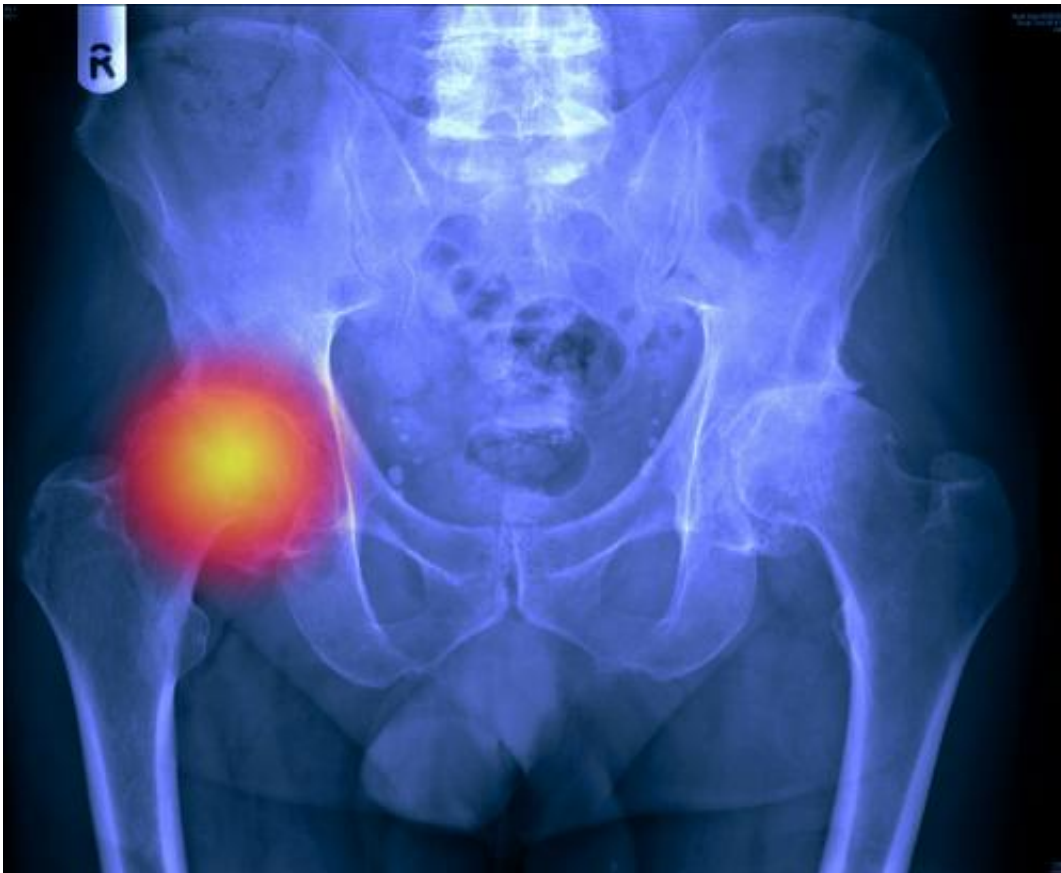


Study aims to unravel the genetic causes of osteoarthritis

April 28 2014



A hip with osteoarthritis. In an X-ray of a healthy hip, the heads of the hip bone have smooth, evenly curved surfaces and there is a 'gap' between the hip bone and the pelvis. Here, the surface of both hip bones is irregular and there is little or no gap between the bones. Credit: Dr Mark Wilkinson, University of Sheffield

Researchers at the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute near Cambridge have been awarded funding by medical research charity Arthritis Research UK to uncover rare genetic factors that could affect people's risk of developing osteoarthritis.

Osteoarthritis is caused by a complex interplay between genetic and environmental factors and is the most common musculoskeletal condition in older people. Around a third of people aged 45 years and over in the UK, almost nine million people, have sought treatment from their GP for osteoarthritis.

The researchers, Dr Kalliope Panoutsopoulou and Professor Eleftheria Zeggini from the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute in Hinxton, Cambridgeshire, will now aim to identify genetic factors that lead to the development of osteoarthritis and look at how they interact with environmental factors to increase a person's risk of developing the disease.

This particular study will focus on rare genetic variants which may have escaped detection using previous research and technologies. The team will also investigate the genetic differences in the clinical characteristics and disease severity seen between patients.

The £365,056 five-year study will build upon previous information made available from the arcOGEN project, the largest genetic study of osteoarthritis to date. Funded by Arthritis Research UK and involving researchers across the UK, including the Sanger Institute, the project identified nine genetic regions which are associated with disease. However there are also thought to be additional genetic variants yet to be identified. These may be less common in the population but may have a bigger contribution to people's risk of osteoarthritis, making them attractive targets for future treatments.

"Establishing the [genetic factors](#) that predispose people to developing this debilitating and painful disease is a crucial first step in the research path towards developing new treatments," says Lead Investigator, Dr Panoutsopoulou. "Investigating the genetic determinants that underlie differences in disease, for example severity, coupled with looking at [environmental factors](#) such as weight, will enable better therapies and more personalised treatment options."

"Osteoarthritis can have a very negative impact on a person's life causing loss of freedom of movement and pain," says Medical director at Arthritis Research UK, Professor Alan Silman. "This important study could have far-reaching effects in terms of better understanding of the disease and identifying new treatment targets."

Osteoarthritis can develop in any joint in the body, although the knee and hip are often the most commonly affected joints. In severe cases, [osteoarthritis](#) can be a substantial barrier to mobility and independence, affecting wellbeing and quality of life, by causing people's joints to become painful and stopping them moving freely.

Arthritis Research UK is the leading authority on arthritis in the UK, conducting scientific and medical research into all types of arthritis and related musculoskeletal conditions. Receiving no government funding, it is the UK's fourth largest medical research charity and the only charity solely committed to funding high quality research into the cause, treatment and cure of [arthritis](#).

Provided by Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute

Citation: Study aims to unravel the genetic causes of osteoarthritis (2014, April 28) retrieved 27 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2014-04-aims-unravel-genetic-osteoarthritis.html>

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