

# Study of over five million people's DNA reveals genetic links to height

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The study, published today (12 October) in *Nature*, is the largest ever genome-wide association study, using the DNA of over 5 million people from 281 contributing studies. It plugs a sizeable gap in our understanding of how our genetic differences account for differences in

height. Over 1 million of the study's participants are of non-European—African, East Asian, Hispanic or South Asian—ancestry.

The 12,111 variants, which cluster around parts of the genome associated with [skeletal growth](#), provide a powerful genetic predictor for height. The variants identified explain 40% of the variation in height for people of European ancestry, and around 10-20% for those of non-European ancestry.

Adult height is mostly determined by the information encoded in our DNA—children from tall parents tend to be taller and those from short parents are shorter, but these estimates aren't perfect. Growth from a small baby into an adult, and the role genetics play in this, have traditionally been a complex and poorly understood area of human biology. Previously, the largest genome-wide association study looking at height used a sample size of up to 700,000 individuals, the current sample is about seven times more than previous studies.

The unprecedented scale of the research provides new levels of detail and biological insight as to why people are tall or short, with heritability being linked to various specific genomic regions. The findings show that genetic variants associated with height are concentrated in regions covering just over 20% of the genome.

The study's findings could help doctors to identify people who are not able to reach their genetically predicted height, which may then aid in the diagnosis of hidden diseases or conditions that may be stunting their growth or impacting their health. The research also provides a valuable blueprint on how it could be possible to use genome-wide studies to identify a disease's biology and subsequently its hereditary components.

## **Greater genomic diversity needed**

While this study has a large number of participants from non-European ancestries compared to previous studies, the researchers emphasize the need for more diversity in genomic research.

Most of the genetic data available is from people of European ancestry, so genome-wide studies don't capture the wide range of ancestral diversity across the globe. Increasing the size of genome-wide studies in non-European ancestry populations is essential to achieve the same level of saturation and close the gap in prediction accuracy in different populations.

Dr. Eirini Marouli, co-first author of the study and Senior Lecturer in Computational Biology at Queen Mary University of London, said:

"We have accomplished a feat in studying the DNA of over 5 million people that was broadly considered impossible until recently.

"Genomic studies are revolutionary and might hold the key to solving many global health challenges—their potential is tremendously exciting. If we can get a clear picture of a trait such as height at a genomic level, we may then have the model to better diagnose and treat gene-influenced conditions like [heart disease](#) or schizophrenia, for example.

"If we can map specific parts of the genome to certain traits, it opens the door to widespread targeted, personalized treatments further down the line that could benefit people everywhere."

In addition to Eirini Marouli, the study co-first authors include Loic Yengo of the University of Queensland and Sailaja Vedantam of the Boston Children's Hospital. Co-senior authors were Yukinori Okada from the Osaka University, Andrew R. Wood from the University of Exeter, Peter M. Visscher of the University of Queensland, and Joel N. Hirschhorn of the Boston Children's Hospital.

**More information:** Loïc Yengo, A saturated map of common genetic variants associated with human height, *Nature* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41586-022-05275-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-05275-y).  
[www.nature.com/articles/s41586-022-05275-y](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-022-05275-y)

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