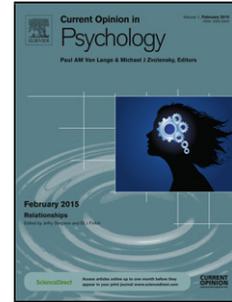


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Non-coding genetic variation shaping mental health

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Highlights (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point)

- Gene expression determined by the genome mediating a response to cell environment
- Genetic variation results in distinct individual response in gene expression
- Non-coding DNA is an important site for such functional genetic variation
- Gene expression is a major modulator of brain chemistry and thus behaviour

Abstract 173 words

Main Text 2288 words

References 65 with 9 highlighted

Also includes

1. **4 highlights** 2 Boxes
2. 2 Figures

Abstract

Over 98% of our genome is non-coding and is now recognised to have a major role in orchestrating the tissue specific and stimulus inducible gene expression pattern which underpins our wellbeing and mental health. The non-coding genome responds functionally to our environment at all levels, encompassing the span from psychological to physiological challenge. The gene expression pattern, termed the transcriptome, ultimately gives us our neurochemistry. Therefore a major modulator of mental wellbeing is how our genes are regulated in response to life experiences. Superimposed on the aforementioned non-coding

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