Abstract.
The risk for mood and anxiety disorders is determined by a combination of genetic and environmental factors. Up to now, the vast majority of genetic studies for these disorders have been restricted to cases/control associations. From these first studies, I will present results implicating the branched-chain amino acid transporter SLC6A15 in the pathogenesis of depression. The second part of the presentation will focus on gene x environment interactions as major factors in the genetic of mood and anxiety disorders, using the co-chaperone FKBP5 as an example for which we now have an indepth understanding of these interactions on the molecular level.