The purpose of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (PGC) is to conduct mega-analyses of genome-wide genetic data for psychiatric disorders. The basic idea is that individual studies are too small to identify robust and replicable associations. Meta-analysis is a widely used technique that can combine information across studies. PGC uses “mega-analysis” because all of our analyses are based on individual genotype data.

PGC is passionate about open, inclusive, participatory, and democratic science. Given the importance of the problems we study, we are committed to rapid progress.

From 2007 to 2011, PGC focused on autism, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, and schizophrenia. It now includes large studies of anorexia nervosa, drug use disorders, obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)/Tourette’s, and posttraumatic stress disorder. Initially, PGC focused on common single nucleotide polymorphisms. Its focus has expanded to include
copy number variation and uncommon/rare genetic variation.

**Consortium History**

PGC began in early 2007, and quickly became a confederation of most investigators in the field. PGC has more than 500 investigators from more than 80 institutions in 25 countries. There are more than 170,000 subjects currently in analysis, and this number is growing rapidly. Thus, PGC is the largest consortium and the largest biological experiment in the history of psychiatry.

**Financing**

PGC has received funding from many sources. PGC has relied heavily on the goodwill of its members and their donated effort. Establishing and genotyping the primary studies were funded by a wide range of national, international, and commercial funders.

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