

## **New hope against disease that brings a colorless world**

April 6 2018

---



(HealthDay)—Imagine a world in black and white.

That's the plight of people with an extremely rare condition called blue cone monochromacy, an inherited eye disease that renders people unable to see color.

But there's a glimmer of hope for the one in every 100,000 people with the condition: Scientists report that gene therapy improved [color vision](#) in mice with the disease.

Blue cone monochromacy also makes the world appear blurry and uncomfortably bright, the University of Florida researchers said. They explained that [defective genes](#) affect red and green cone photoreceptors in the retina, leaving patients with only blue color receptors.

"The children who have this disorder are born with very poor visual acuity. They cannot see color. This is a very devastating disease," Wen-Tao Deng, assistant scientist in ophthalmology research, said in a university news release.

But in the new research, Deng's team used a harmless virus to transport human [genes](#) into mouse retinas with defective cones and no color vision.

Once there, the genes jumpstarted the production of certain proteins that helped regenerate [cone cells](#) responsible for cone function and the perception of color.

Within six weeks of the treatment, cone function appeared to be restored in up to 70 percent of the mice, and the benefit has continued for at least seven months, Deng's team reported.

"We functionally and structurally restored normal vision in the mice by restoring their cones," Deng said.

Further research is needed, but the findings showed that the gene therapy works and should be considered for human clinical trials, the researchers said.

Hurdles remain, however. Because people with blue cone monochromacy have never experienced full-color [vision](#) before, it's not clear how their brain's visual cortex would process the new stimuli. However, prior studies in monkeys born with an inability to "see" the color red suggest that the brain can adapt to new [color](#), Deng's group said.

The study was published April 3 in the journal *Molecular Vision*.

**More information:** For more on this eye disease, go to [BCM Families Foundation](#).

Copyright © 2018 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

Citation: New hope against disease that brings a colorless world (2018, April 6) retrieved 19 November 2023 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-04-disease-colorless-world.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------