Guest Editor:

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Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

In eukaryotes, most gene transcripts (pre-mRNAs) are interrupted by intervening sequences termed “introns”, which are precisely removed by a process called splicing. This process is essential since spliced mRNAs serve as the templates of proteins. In humans, alternative splicing is a successful, major strategy for expressing a full proteome of at least 120,000 proteins from an unexpectedly small genome of, at most, 20,500 genes. Recent studies have revealed that over 90% of human genes undergo alternative splicing; over 60% of such splicing processes are tissue-specifically regulated. Regulations in the splicing process are definitely crucial for a wide variety of biological and physiological phenomena. The process is therefore highly discriminatory and faithful, and mis-regulation in this process causes disorders in cell functions, which often leads to severe clinical consequences.

This special issue “Pre-mRNA Splicing”, will cover a broad range of basic and applied studies of pre-mRNA splicing.

Prof. Akila Mayeda
Guest Editor

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