Special Issue

Long Noncoding RNAs in Brain Diseases

Message from the Guest Editor

Long non-coding RNAs (IncRNAs) are fascinating molecules that shape how our brains work. They do not make proteins, but they control how genes are turned on and off, how neurons grow and connect, and how the brain adapts to changes. When IncRNAs go wrong, they can cause many different brain diseases. For example, in Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Huntington's, and ALS, IncRNAs affect the buildup of toxic proteins that damage brain cells. In schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and depression, IncRNAs influence how neurons communicate and respond to stress. In brain cancers such as glioblastoma and medulloblastoma, IncRNAs help tumor cells grow, spread, and resist drugs. In autism and intellectual disabilities, IncRNAs affect how the brain develops and learns. By studying IncRNAs, we can learn more about these conditions and find new ways to diagnose and treat them. We can also try to change the activity of specific IncRNAs that are involved in disease processes and see if we can improve the outcomes. However, there is still much to discover about how IncRNAs work and how to target them safely and effectively.

Guest Editor

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