



Molecular Mechanisms in Demyelinating Disorders of the Central Nervous System

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Message from the Guest Editor

A demyelinating disease is a pathological condition of the nervous system that negatively affects the structure and function of the lipid sheath that surround axons, ultimately interfering with the nerve conduction. These lipid sheaths are lamellar membrane extensions of oligodendrocytes (OLs) in the central nervous system (CNS) and the Schwann cells in the peripheral nervous system (PNS). Myelinoclastic and leukodystrophic are the two categories into which demyelinating diseases have historically been divided.

Among the three main inflammatory-based CNS demyelinating diseases are multiple sclerosis (MS), neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD) and acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM). MS is the most prevalent one, affecting millions of people worldwide. Since etiology of these diseases is still largely unknown, there's a need to establish new biomarkers and prioritize the development of experimental research, particularly in the **molecular level**. I hereby invite authors to submit original research, review articles or commentaries on **molecular mechanisms** that shed light to therapeutic strategies in demyelinating disorders of the CNS.

