Apolipoprotein E and Pathogenic Mechanisms in Human Diseases and Disorders

Guest Editor:

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Message from the Guest Editor

As apoE is likely involved in diverse aspects of physiological functions through the entire body, beyond lipid transport, the disturbance of the pathway possibly contributes to numerous diseases and disorders. In humans, there are three APOE genotypes (APOE2, APOE3 and APOE4). APOE genotypes influence blood lipid metabolism and cardiovascular disease risk. Furthermore, accumulating evidence has demonstrated that APOE genotypes are associated with risks and outcomes for various neurological diseases. In particular, since APOE4 is the strongest genetic risk factor for late-onset Alzheimer’s disease, contributions of apoE to the disease pathogenesis have been extensively focused. Interestingly, APOE genotypes have been also shown to impact human longevity.

Thus, this Special Issue will focus on addressing apoE-related molecular mechanisms and APOE genotype-dependent effects in neurological and non-neurological diseases and disorders.

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Guest Editor