Special Issue

Molecular and Genetic Mechanism of Cataracts

Message from the Guest Editor

Non-syndromic bilateral congenital cataract is the most prevalent cause of reversible congenital blindness worldwide. It is estimated that in approximately 50% of patients suffering from it, it has a genetic origin. Congenital cataract was the first autosomal disease to be genetically mapped in humans. About one third of isolated congenital cataracts are inherited; most inherited cataracts are autosomal dominant with full penetration, while variable expression, autosomal recessive, and X-linked inheritance patterns are less common. There are more than 100 genes associated with cataract. The prevalence varies from 2.2 to 2.49 cases out of 10,000 live births in developed countries and about 13.6 out of 10,000 cases in the developing countries of the world. Despite surgical treatment of congenital cataract, the expected visual acuities are usually low, and most patients require specific visual adaptation. This Special Issue explores the multidisciplinary approach to the molecular basis of congenital bilaternal cataracts, from bench to beadside, and from molecular and bioinformatic studies using new generation technologies to patient diagnosis.

Guest Editor

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (31 December 2021)

International Journal of Molecular Sciences

an Open Access Journal by MDPI

Impact Factor 4.9
CiteScore 9.0
Indexed in PubMed

mdpi.com/si/58200

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The International Journal of Molecular Sciences (*IJMS*, ISSN 1422-0067) is an open access journal, which was established in 2000. The journal aims to provide a forum for scholarly research on a range of topics, including biochemistry, molecular and cell biology, molecular biophysics, molecular medicine, and all aspects of molecular research in chemistry. *IJMS* publishes both original research and review articles, and regularly publishes special issues to highlight advances at the cutting edge of research. We invite you to read recent articles published in *IJMS* and consider publishing your next paper with us.

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