



Epigenetic Regulation of Cardiac Development, Regeneration and Disease

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Deadline for manuscript
submissions:

closed (1 July 2023)

Message from the Guest Editors

Congenital heart malformation is one of the leading causes of human birth defects, and cardiac diseases remain the major cause of adult morbidity and mortality both in developed countries and worldwide. Epigenetics refers to regulatory mechanisms that elicit heritable changes in gene expression and function without altering genomic DNA sequence. Epigenetic mechanisms, such as those involving DNA methylation and histone modifications, play fundamental roles in many biological processes. Epigenetic dysregulation can cause perturbed gene expression and thus lead to various congenital and acquired diseases. Given the importance of epigenetic regulation in biology and human disease, in this Special Issue of JCDD, we welcome submissions of original research and review articles as well as case reports with a focus on the epigenetic regulation of cardiac development, regeneration and disease.

- epigenetic regulation
- cardiac development
- cardiac morphogenesis
- cardiac regeneration
- congenital heart disease
- acquired heart disease
- chromatin regulation

