



Proteomics and Protein Post-Translational Modification

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Message from the Guest Editors

JCDD is launching a Special Issue on "Proteomics and Protein Post-Translational Modification in Heart Disease". Post-translational modifications (PTMs) have been shown to alter protein function, and are predominantly triggered by enzymes, and the enzymes responsible are thus attractive targets for therapeutic interventions. Modifications can be grouped according to their stability or transience (reversible versus irreversible): Irreversible types are often associated with aging or tissue injury, whereas transient modifications are associated with signal propagation and regulation. This is particularly important in the setting of heart disease, which comprises a diverse range of acute (such as ischemia/reperfusion), chronic (such as heart failure, dilated cardiomyopathy) and genetic (such as hypertrophic cardiomyopathy) disease states, all of which have been associated with protein PTM. This field is rapidly evolving, using multiple approaches, including computational biology, protein arrays, and biochemical analyses, proteomic mapping, molecular and transgenic techniques both in vivo and in vitro.

