

Editor's Note on A Possible Pharmacological Strategy for Nerve Diseases

Koji Shimoke*

Department of Life Science and Biotechnology, Faculty of Chemistry, Materials and Bioengineering, Kansai University, Japan

The brain has a multi-functional effect on the body. The effects of the human brain are, at present, too complex to understand fully. Its vast array of responsibilities includes the control of almost all physical movement, emotions, learning, and memory, as well as the reception and interpretation of all sensory inputs to the central nervous system (centripetal stimulation). These responsibilities require the optimal functioning of this organ in order to control all inputs as well as outputs (centrifugal stimulation). The brain's complexity provides a constant challenge for scientists to develop medicines or new theories for care. Thus, I believe that studies involving the brain and its related diseases are the final frontier that must be resolved as just one representative of a human being. Therefore, it is my great pleasure to release this open journal set as a special issue. I am honored to have the opportunity to share this with all the readers of this journal. Because of the brain's wide-ranging role in bodily functions, these studies have an impact on many other realms of science, such as psychology, epidemiology, neurology, and epigenetics. This issue is based on recent studies from these important fields. Pharmacological aspects that focus on the brain's function have also been described.

As the executive editor, I cordially asked the contributors to submit their results or text to this issue only. Dr. Hoane present that a series of vitamin, nicotinamide, is effective for traumatic injury and

stroke patients using an animal model. Dr. Yamagishi is a specialist in the field of schizophrenia and he kindly contributed recent aspects of the disorder, including his findings. Dr. Pen Low described his recent work in an article with some interesting results and figures. Drs. Kojima and Mizui contribute an original technique for a primary culture of rat hippocampal neurons and describe a new aspect of functional BDNF and the relationship between BDNF and depression. Dr. Maruoka is a specialist in the field of the molecular mechanisms of neurite outgrowth, which is related to epigenetic gene expression. He mentions about the molecular mechanisms to elongate neuritis using PC12 cells. In this special issue, I also discussed a potential medical therapy for neurodegenerative disorders using HDAC inhibitors and provided a detailed background for this therapy as an author.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to all authors and the OMICS Group and the incorporation's delegate, Ms. Gujjar. She has worked diligently to publish this special issue through continuous correspondences, and I would like to say a special thank to her for the hard work.

Finally, I send warm regards to all scientists reading this issue and to the staff who helped produce it.

*Corresponding author: Shimoke K, Laboratory of Neurobiology, Faculty of Chemistry, Materials and Bioengineering, Kansai University, 3-3-35 Yamate-cho, Suita, Osaka 564-8680, Japan, Tel: +81-6-6368-0853; Fax: +81-6-6330-3770; E-mail: shimoke@kansai-u.ac.jp

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