



Aging, Age-Related Changes in the Brain and the Progression of Alzheimer's Disease

Guest Editor:

Dr. A. N. M. Mamun-Or-Rashid

Anti-Aging Medical Research
Center and Glycation Stress
Research Center, Graduate
School of Life and Medical
Sciences, Doshisha University,
Kyoto 602-8566, Japan

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Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

This Special Issue will concentrate on the aging process in *in vitro*, animal, or human models, the resulting changes in cellular and molecular levels, structural and functional changes of proteins, lipids, genes, enzymes, and their relationship with the development of Alzheimer's disease (AD). As glycation stress, oxidative stress, and ER stress are reported to be elevated with age, this elevation may accelerate the progression of AD. Amyloid-beta production, deposition, and plaque formation may not be the only reasons behind the progression of AD, as there could be other proteins responsible that are unknown so far. Most often, we focus on the upregulated genes, but the downregulated genes may be the cause we usually neglect. Environmental factors, pollutants, food habits, lifestyle, alcohol consumption, and smoking could accelerate or slow down AD pathogenesis. We are still searching for the best lifestyle to avoid or slow down AD.

This Special Issue welcomes original research or review articles focused on the cellular and molecular events upon aging that promote the onset and advancement of AD.

