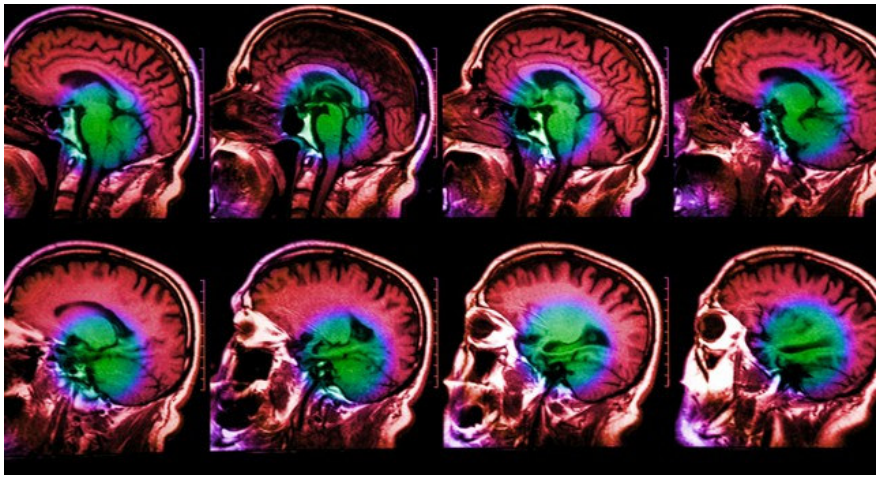
A total of more than 100 human memory-related genes have been identified

An international team of scientists has identified more than 100 human memory-related genes, opening a new era in finding new cognitive therapies in the future.

An international team of scientists has identified more than 100 human memory-related genes, opening a new era in finding future therapies for dementia.

Accordingly, a group of scientists in New York, USA has announced that they have found more than 100 genes related to human memory.

To get this conclusion, the team collected, used RNA data from post-mortem brain tissue and brain tissue EEG data in the brain cavity (iEEG) in epilepsy patients. Since then, they have identified RNA that plays a role as the general structure of the genes in the brain.



The team said that to quantify RNA in the brain requires RNA extraction from the brain tissue itself, so we can only access brain tissue from some brain deaths, and some other rare cases. is taking tissue during brain recovery surgery.

Genevieve Konopka of the University of Texas Southwestern in the US said: ' *This is very interesting in determining the relationship between genes and neurological and cognitive behaviors, thereby opening new episodes in role research. The function of more than 100 genes with memory function and other cognitive dysfunction* ".

She said: " *It means we are better understanding the mechanism of sequencing the molecular molecules involved in supporting human memory and thus understanding this mechanism someday. we can decipher memory-related problems in people who are regulated by the gene* " .

This study is part of the field of 'Imaging genetics' (genetics image) which is still quite young but growing, aiming to understand the impact related to genetic variation with changes in the tournament. Brain surgery and brain function.

Konopka said: " *We have identified a new molecular pathway to understand the memory function regulated by genes from a genetic perspective in autism .* "

Evelina Fedorenko of Harvard University in the United States said: " *The genes formed by the intervention of the anatomy and the organization of the brain function, plus the changes in the structural and functional characteristics of the brain will help us to test. control and monitor behaviors, changes in diseases related to cognition, memory, nerves* . "