Genomic Medicine and Management of Genetic Disorders

Ian James Martins¹,²,³*

¹Centre of Excellence in Alzheimer’s Disease Research and Care, School of Medical and Health Sciences, Edith Cowan University, 270 Joondalup Drive, Joondalup, 6027, Australia
²School of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, 6009, Australia
³McCusker Alzheimer’s Research Foundation, Hollywood Medical Centre, 85 Monash Avenue, Suite 22, Nedlands, 6009, Australia

*Corresponding author: Ian James Martins, School of Medical and Health Sciences, Edith Cowan University, 270 Joondalup Drive, Joondalup, 6027, Australia; Tel: 61863042574; E-mail: i.martins@ecu.edu.au

Received date: September 06, 2017; Accepted date: September 26, 2017; Published date: October 05, 2017

Copyright: © 2017 Martins IJ. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.


Clinical Image Article

Figure 1: Discovery of the heat shock gene Sirtuin 1.

Genomic healthcare has become of critical importance when genomic information can be used routinely to improve the health of individuals. The discovery of the heat shock gene Sirtuin 1 indicates that diet, stress and lifestyle are critical factors that determine the management of genetic disorders in man and longevity in various species. Sirtuin 1 is involved in the induction of diabetes, regulation of the immune system, cholesterol metabolism, epigenetic modifications and the development of multiple organ disease syndrome (mitochondrial apoptosis). The role of Sirtuin 1 in human genomic healthcare is now critical to various genes and the predisposition to several diseases.

Acknowledgement

This work was supported by grants from Edith Cowan University, the McCusker Alzheimer’s Research Foundation and the National Health and Medical Research Council.

References