

Editor's Introduction to This Issue (G&I 15:2, 2017)

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In this issue, Dr. Jong-Il Kim's group (Seoul National University, Korea) reports gene expression profile data in human dermal fibroblasts treated with COX inhibitors. Some COX2-selective inhibitors inhibit cellular senescence, but other COX2-selective inhibitors and COX2 nonselective inhibitors accelerate senescence and aging. The authors tried to figure out the underlying mechanisms by which COX inhibitors modulate senescence in the skin. Dr. Yeun-Jun Chung's group (The Catholic University of Korea) suggests

that a variant in RUNX3 is associated with the risk of ankylosing spondylitis in Koreans. Dr. Mana Oloomi's group (Pasteur Institute of Iran) demonstrates a sporadic phylogenetic pattern in cytolethal distending toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* strains.

For further details, please visit the G&I homepage (http://www.kogo.or.kr/webapp/kogo_publish/genomics_and_informatics/).

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