



## Molecular Mechanisms Underlying Cardiac Dysfunction

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### Message from the Guest Editors

Cardiac dysfunction is a common feature associated with various of stress and disease states (i.e., atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, hypertension, obesity, diabetes, and sepsis). Over past decades, tremendous efforts have been spent to elucidate its underlying mechanisms as follows: dysregulated non-coding RNAs, dysfunction of endothelial cells and immune cells (macrophages, neutrophils and T cells), impaired mitochondrial function, cardiomyocyte death (apoptosis, necroptosis, and autosis), protein misfolding, and abnormal post-translational modifications of proteins (i.e. ubiquitination, sumoylation, neddylation) and epigenetic modifications on RNAs/DNA (i.e. m6A-mRNAs). In addition, metabolites, extracellular vesicles (EVs) and cardiac extracellular matrix (ECM) also play critical roles in the regulation of cardiac function upon stress and disease conditions. Therefore, to reflect and update recent progress on these topics described above, we are welcoming you to contribute research and review articles to this special issue.

