Meet Our Editorial Board Member

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Dr. Kyoungho Suk is a member of editorial board for the journal. He is currently a professor of Department of Pharmacology, Kyungpook National University (KNU) School of Medicine (Daegu, Korea), and the director of Brain Science & Engineering Institute of KNU. He obtained his Ph.D. in Immunology at University of California at Davis in 1994, and M.S. degree in Immunology at Cornell University in 1991. He graduated from KNU with the genetic engineering major in 1989. Dr. Suk received his postdoctoral training in the division of Rheumatology, Yale University School of Medicine, and he has been a visiting professor at Harvard Medical School between 2008 and 2009, during which he participated in large-scale experiments and systems biology approaches toward understanding of disease networks and pathways. Dr. Suk is the author of more than 200 papers published in peer-reviewed journals and holds patents on various therapeutic targets and lead compounds that could be used for the diagnosis or therapy of neuroinflammatory and neurodegenerative diseases.

For the past several years, Dr. Suk's research focused on brain glial cells and neuroinflammation. Non-neuronal glial cells produce specific neurotransmitters and proteins under various physiological and pathological conditions to influence the survival and functions of neighboring neurons and glia in the central nervous system (CNS). Dr. Suk's lab is interested in these proteins secreted from glial cells. A long-term goal of the lab is to identify and functionally characterize glial secretory proteins with respect to brain health and disease. Lipocalin-2, prostaglandin D2 synthase, and pentraxin-3 are a few examples of glial secretory proteins that the lab has been studying for several years. Dr. Suk's findings based on *in vitro* and *in vivo* experiments as well as the analyses of clinical samples led to the discovery of potential biomarkers and drug targets for the acute CNS injuries and chronic disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, and pathological pain. On-going works in the lab are now focused on the potential role of glial secretions in regulating the CNS functions from the physiological perspective. Glia-oriented omics approaches and large-scale experiments are also being employed to better understand a big picture of neuroinflammation and to uncover new drug targets for the devastating diseases in the CNS.