

Unique epigenomic code identified during human brain development

Changes in the epigenome, including chemical modifications of DNA, can act as an extra layer of information in the genome, and are thought to play a role in learning and memory, as well as in age-related cognitive decline.

The results of a new study by scientists at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies show that the landscape of DNA methylation, a particular type of epigenomic modification, is highly dynamic in brain cells during the transition from birth to adulthood. This work may help us understand how information in the genomes of cells in the brain is controlled from fetal development to adulthood.

Read the full article here: [Unique epigenomic code identified during human brain development](#)