

Epigenetics is considered by many to be the "new genetics" because many biological processes are controlled not through gene mutations, but rather through reversible and heritable epigenetic phenomena ranging from DNA methylation to histone modifications to prions. Epigenetic processes occur in diverse organisms and control a vast array of biological functions, such as tissue/organ regeneration, X-chromosome inactivation, stem cell differentiation, genomic imprinting, and aging. Epigenetic aberrations underlie many diseases, including cancer and disorders of the immune, endocrine, and nervous systems; clinical intervention is already in place for some of these disorders and many novel epigenetic therapies are likely on the horizon.

*Handbook of Epigenetics: The New Molecular and Medical Genetics* is the first comprehensive analysis of epigenetics, and summarizes recent advances in this intriguing field of study. This book will interest students and researchers in both academics and industry by illuminating the evolution of epigenetics, the epigenetic basis of normal and pathological processes, and the practical applications of epigenetics in research and therapeutics.