



NETWORK PERSPECTIVE OF HISTAMINE RELATED DISEASES

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Histamine is the most pleiotropic biogenic amine. Produced and stored by a limited set of cells—histaminergic neurons, enterochromaffin-like cells, and mast cells—it broadcasts intercellular communication signals to a wide variety of cell types through its tissue-specific receptors [1].

The many molecular interactions of these receptors and other mediators result in complex cellular networks whose alteration result in disease. Therefore, complex diseases map to modules of these cellular networks in the diseasomes [2].

In this communication, we survey the histamine cellular networks to map the histamine diseasome, presenting a network view of the pleiotropy of histamine and its role in several complex diseases.

(1) Sánchez-Jiménez, et al., *Pharmacol Res*, 2016, 114, 90–102.

(2) Goh et al., *Brief Funct Genomics*, 2012, 11, 533–542.