



NOTA EDITORIAL

EDITOR'S NOTE

OBITUARY. PROF. PHILLIP SEEMAN

On 9th January 2021, the scientific community left Prof. Phillip Seeman, who was one of the most relevant international neuropharmacologists and to whom we should acknowledge all his works on the dopamine D2 receptor and the discovery of its clinical importance.

Prof. Phillip Seeman was Professor at the Department of Pharmacology and Psychiatry at the University of Toronto. He cloned four of the five dopamine receptors, including D2 receptor, which is one of the most important receptors implicated in the dopamine hypothesis of schizophrenia. He discovered the configuration of dopamine receptors in the brain and that antipsychotics that do not linger for long in dopamine receptors were causing fewer side effects than expected. He also discovered that small doses of antipsychotics can be effective in the treatment of schizophrenia, a fact that is especially interesting in older ages.

He published several hundreds of papers focusing on the study of dopamine, and elevated the dopamine hypothesis of schizophrenia to a higher level of evidence. His discoveries and works located dopamine on a translational approach in schizophrenia. Dopamine shifted from basic science to clinical evidence. One of his most important beloved people and colleague, in life and work, was his wife, Prof. Mary V. Seeman. They became a successful Canadian brain research couple who have co-worked enthusiastically in the field of schizophrenia. She is one of the most relevant international researchers in the field of gender and schizophrenia.

With the present note, we want to express our deepest condolences to Prof. Mary Seeman and their family- sons and their spouses- and their six grandchildren.

Josep M. Farré

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