Author's Accepted Manuscript

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 PII:
 S0891-5849(18)31163-8

 DOI:
 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2018.06.040

 Reference:
 FRB13836

To appear in: Free Radical Biology and Medicine

Received date: 27 April 2018 Revised date: 28 June 2018 Accepted date: 29 June 2018

Cite this article as: Minso Kim, Anna Stepanova, Zoya Niatsetskaya, Sergey Sosunov, Sabine Arndt, Michael P. Murphy, Alexander Galkin and Vadim S. Ten, Attenuation of oxidative damage by targeting mitochondrial complex I in neonatal hypoxic-ischemic brain injury, *Free Radical Biology and Medicine*, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2018.06.040

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ACCEPTED MANUSCR

Attenuation of oxidative damage by targeting mitochondrial complex I in neonatal hypoxic-ischemic brain injury.

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Abstract

Background

Establishing sustained reoxygenation/reperfusion ensures not only the recovery, but may initiate a reperfusion injury in which oxidative stress plays a major role. This study offers the mechanism and this mechanism-specific therapeutic strategy against excessive release of reactive oxygen species (ROS) associated with reperfusion-driven recovery of mitochondrial metabolism.

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