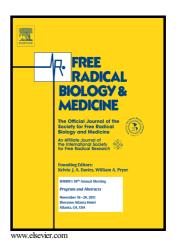
Author's Accepted Manuscript

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Nitric oxide synthase 2 enhances the survival of mice during *Salmonella* Typhimurium infection-induced sepsis by increasing reactive oxygen species, inflammatory cytokines and recruitment of neutrophils to the peritoneal cavity*

Shikha Yadav^a, Sanmoy Pathak^a, Mohsen Sarikhani^b, Shamik Majumdar^a, Semanti Ray^a, Bhagawat S. Chandrasekar^a, Vasista Adiga^c, Nagalingam R. Sundaresan^b and Dipankar Nandi^{a, c}

^a Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore-560012

^b Department of Microbiology & Cell Biology, Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore-560012, India

^c Centre for Infectious Disease Research, Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore-560012, India

* Corresponding author at: Department of Biochemistry, FE-14 Biological Sciences Building, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-560012, India. E-mail address: nandi@.iisc.ac.in

Abstract

Sepsis, a leading cause of death in intensive care units, is primarily caused due to an exaggerated immune response. The hyperactive inflammatory response mediated by immune cells against infectious organisms and their toxins results in host cell death and tissue damage, the hallmarks of septic shock. Therefore, molecules that modulate inflammatory responses are attractive therapeutic targets for sepsis. Nitric oxide (NO) is a signaling molecule, which is implicated in regulating diverse immune functions. Although, the protective roles of NO in infectious diseases are well documented, its importance in sepsis is controversial. In the present study, the effects of intra-peritoneal injection of mice with *Salmonella* Typhimurium, a Gram-negative intracellular pathogen, were studied which leads to a rapid upregulation of serum cytokines and infiltration of

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