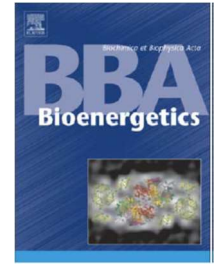


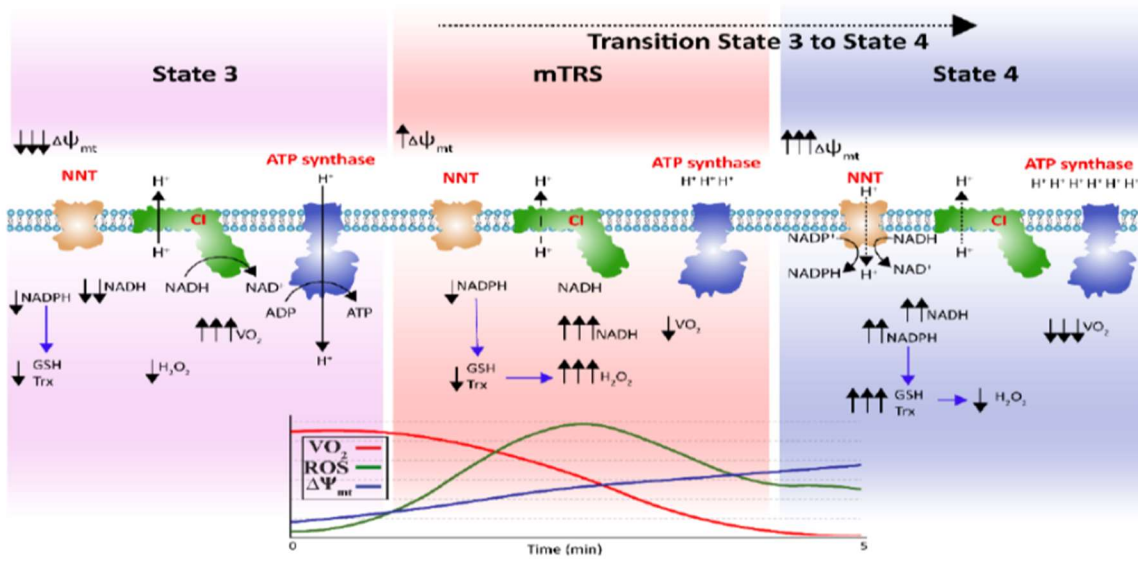
Biochim Biophys Acta 1858:955-965 (2017).

Mitochondrial transition ROS spike (mTRS) results from coordinated activities of complex I and nicotinamide nucleotide transhydrogenase

Mahmoud S. Sharaf, Don Stevens, Collins Kamunde

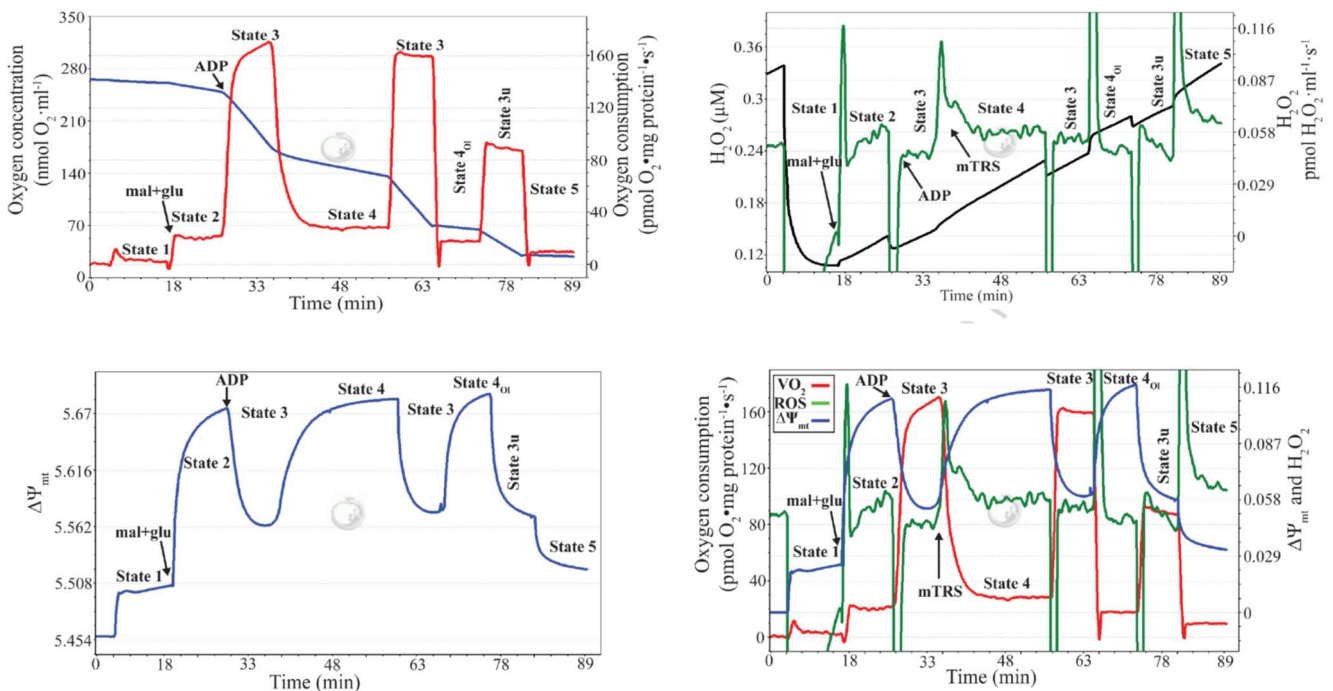


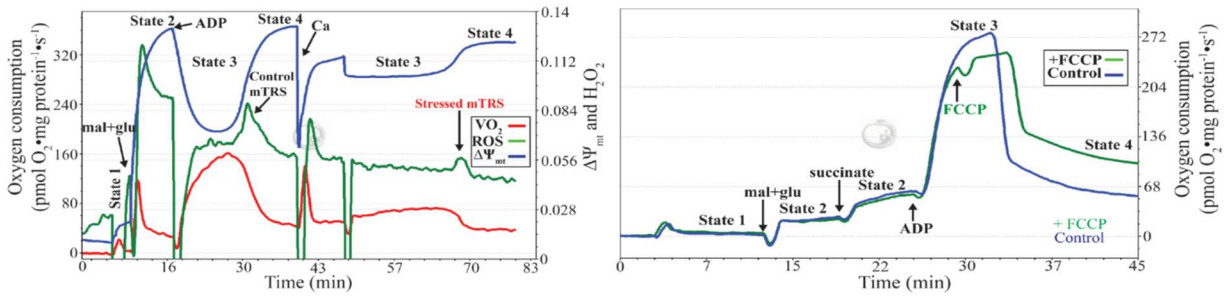
**Proposed mTRS mechanism**



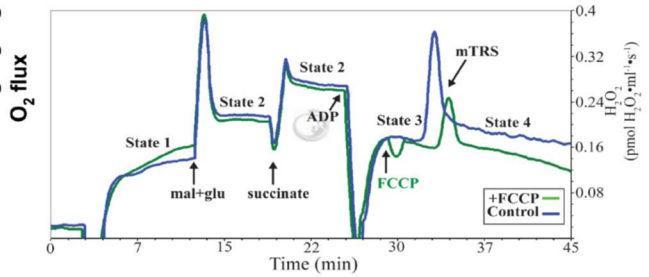
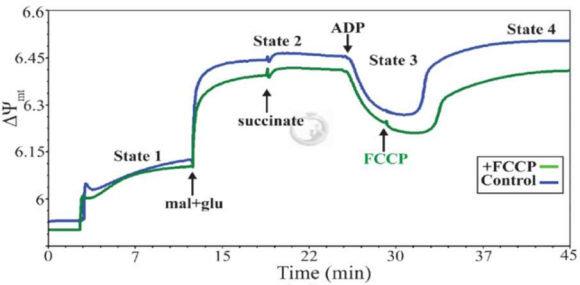
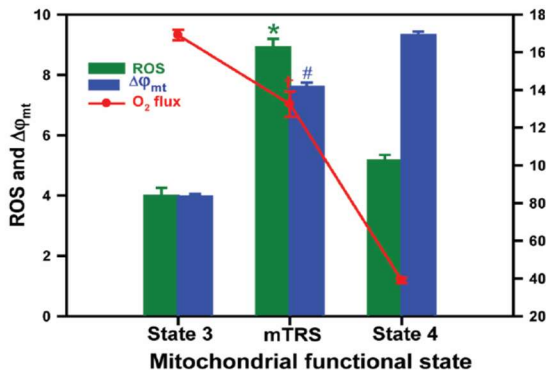
Biochim Biophys Acta 1858:955-965 (2017).

**Simultaneous real-time high-resolution measurement of mitochondrial respiration, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> production and membrane potential**

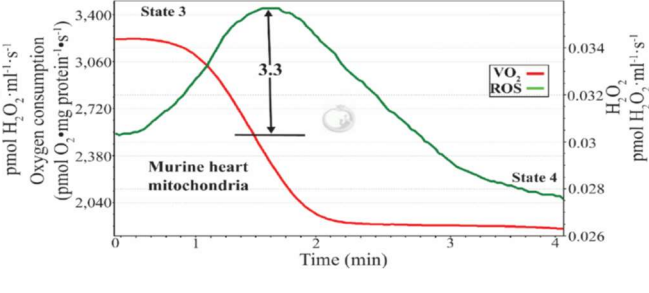
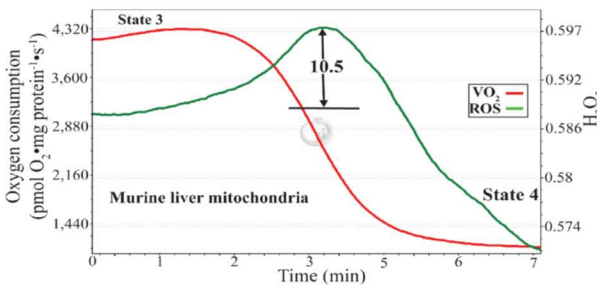
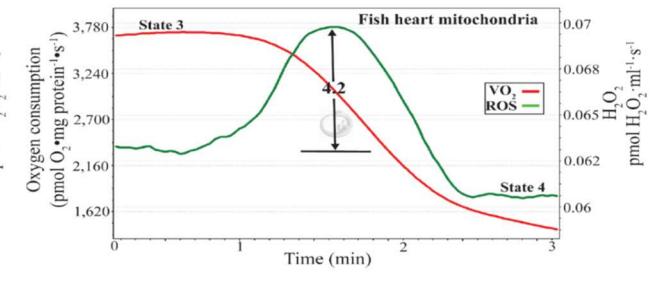
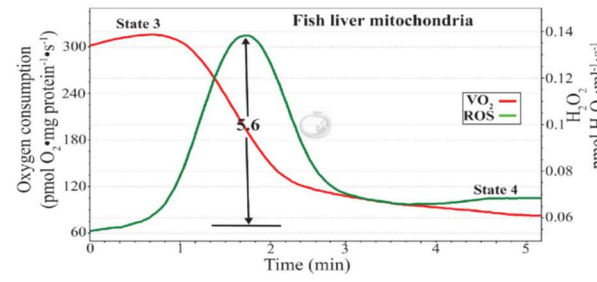




**The functional interconnection of mitochondrial respiration, hydrogen peroxide production and membrane potential determine the mTRRS amplitude.**



**Comparative physiology between trout and mice reveals that the mTRRS mechanism is conserved in mammals**



Reference: Sharaf MS, Stevens D, Kamunde C (2017) Mitochondrial transition ROS spike (mTRRS) results from coordinated activities of complex I and nicotinamide nucleotide transhydrogenase. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1858:955-65.