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RESEARCH AREA

Surgical research can bring together many clinical disciplines and interests, ranging from cardiovascular biology to gastroenterology. The ischemia-reperfusion (I/R)-induced cellular hypoxia - reoxygenation, and subcellular oxidoreductive stress are major determinants of mortality and morbidity in many areas of clinical practice, such as sepsis or shock situations, and investigations targeting the I/R-caused microcirculatory dysfunction are essential for development of treatment strategies for several clinical pathologies. From a general perspective, it is worth pointing out that any intervention protecting microcirculation is likely to result in protection of tissue function and structure. In this scheme we have characterized the anti-inflammatory potential of membrane-forming phospholipids in I/R-induced antigenindependent inflammation, and the observation that methane formation from phosphatidylcholine metabolites occurs in ischemic systems opened up new avenues for future research. Currently we examine the possible biological roles of endogenous methane formation and whether methane - or potentially methane-releasing agents influence IR-induced microcirculatory dysfunctions and modulate the outcome of inflammation.

TECHNIQUES AVAILABLE IN THE LAB

Fundamental surgical techniques with complete hemodynamic monitoring and distinct imaging possibilities, such as intravital fluorescence microscopy and orthogonal polarization spectral imaging for *in vivo* microcirculatory analysis. Confocal laser scanning endomicroscopy for *in vivo* gastrointestinal histology. Detection of whole body methane emission by photoacoustic spectroscopy. Highresolution respirometry for mitochondrial studies.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Strifler, G., Tuboly, E., Szél, E., Kaszonyi, E., Cao, C., Kaszaki, J., Mészáros, A., **Boros, M.**, Hartmann, P. (2016) Inhaled Methane limits the mitochondrial electron transport chain dysfunction during experimental liver ischemia-reperfusion injury. **Plos One 11:** e0146363.

Boros, M., Tuboly, E., Meszaros, A., Amann, A. (2015) The role of methane in mammalian physiology-is it a gasotransmitter? **J Breath Res 9:** 014001.

Tuboly, E., Szabó, A., Garab, D., Bartha, G., Janovszky, Á., Erős, G., Szabó, A., Mohácsi, Á., Szabó, G., Kaszaki, J., Ghyczy, M., **Boros, M.** (2013) Methane biogenesis during sodium azideinduced chemical hypoxia in rats. **Am J Physiol Cell Physiol 304:** C207-214.

Boros, M., Ghyczy, M., Érces, D., Varga, G., Tőkés, T., Kupai, K., Torday, C., Kaszaki, J. (2012) The anti-inflammatory effects of methane. **Crit Care Med 40:** 1269-1278.

Ghyczy, M., Torday, C., **Boros, M.** (2003) Simultaneous generation of methane, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide from choline and ascorbic acid: a defensive mechanism against reductive stress? **FASEB J 17:** 1124-1126.