

Editorial

INTEREST IN OXIDANT RESEARCH has soared during the last two decades. Initially oxidants were mostly studied as inducers of oxidative damage. Then we learned that oxidative damage dependent mechanisms are implicated in the etiology of a wide variety of commonly occurring diseases and that key physiological processes such as aging are influenced by oxidants as well. As a result, interest in oxidant-related research has increased tremendously during the past several years. On the other side of the oxidant-antioxidant equation, antioxidants have been studied for their ability to control oxidative damage, and substantial evidence has accumulated showing that they can prevent oxidative damage and thus protect against the adverse effects of oxidants. Because of these findings, the role of nutritional and pharmacological antioxidants has become a subject of intense research.

During the last decade, and particularly during the last five years, oxidant and antioxidant research has taken yet another turn. It is now clear that in many types of cells, the generation of oxidants and their scavenging by antioxidants may selectively regulate certain signal transduction pathways. Evidence to support this hypothesis is being published at a rapidly growing pace, and the study of oxidation-reduction or redox dependent regulation of molecular processes now represents a "cutting edge" of basic biomedical research. As a result, oxidant and antioxidant research has become

even more multidisciplinary. Biochemists, immunologists, virologists, clinicians, cell biologists, physiologists, nutritionists, pharmacologists, toxicologists, and experts in other areas of biomedical sciences across the board are studying the molecular bases of oxidant and antioxidant action. **Antioxidants & Redox Signaling (ARS)** is devoted to develop this newly emerged niche in oxidant and antioxidant research. Although previous publications related to antioxidants and redox signaling have appeared in fine biomedical journals, ARS provides a unique opportunity and forum to advance this field. Our goal is to provide an outlet for publishing the highest quality articles dealing with the molecular aspects of oxidant and antioxidant function. We believe that investigators in this diverse and rapidly growing field share substantial common interests and that ARS will help provide the focus.

Given the recent explosion of interest related to understanding the complexities of redox signaling and the role of antioxidants in regulating signal transduction pathways, the founding of ARS is timely. We are delighted to be involved in the publication of this new journal. Backed by a truly outstanding international editorial board, we look forward to helping to promote the overall growth of antioxidant and redox research effectively and expeditiously.

The Editors
ARS

This article has been cited by:

1. Michael Aviram, Mira RosenblatOxidative Stress in Cardiovascular Disease **2003****5754**, . [[CrossRef](#)]
2. Karl M. Stuhlmeier, Janet J. Kao, Pia Wallbrandt, Maria Lindberg, Barbro Hammarstrom, Hans Broell, Beverly Paigen. 2003. Antioxidant protein 2 prevents methemoglobin formation in erythrocyte hemolysates. *European Journal of Biochemistry* **270**:2, 334-341. [[CrossRef](#)]