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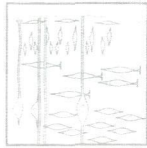
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# PHYSIOLOGICAL REVIEWS®



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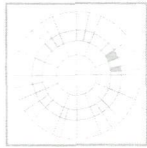




## **Glial Cells as Progenitors and Stem Cells: New Roles in the Healthy and Diseased Brain**

Leda Dimou and Magdalena Götz

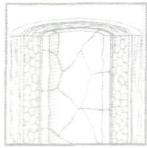
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## **Selenoproteins: Molecular Pathways and Physiological Roles**

Vyacheslav M. Labunskyy, Dolph L. Hatfield, and Vadim N. Gladyshev

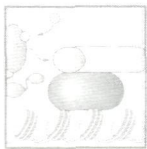
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## **Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-B in Physiology and Disease**

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## **Physiological Functions of Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor $\beta$**

Jaap G. Neels and Paul A. Grimaldi

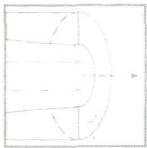
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## **Interstitial Cells: Regulators of Smooth Muscle Function**

Kenton M. Sanders, Sean M. Ward, and Sang Don Koh

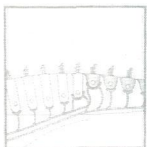
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## **Mitochondrial Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) and ROS-Induced ROS Release**

Dmitry B. Zorov, Magdalena Juhaszova, and Steven J. Sollott

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## **The Physiology of Mechanoelectrical Transduction Channels in Hearing**

Robert Fettiplace and Kyunghee X. Kim

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## **Corrigendum**

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## **Corrigendum**

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**Cover:** Glia cell heterogeneity in reacting to brain injury. The cover depicts NG2 glia with a majority of cells reacting very fast to stab wound injury by hypertrophy (orange), proliferation (blue), sending out an elongated process polarized towards the injury site (purple), or migrating to the injury site and a minority of NG2 cells (green) not reacting in any detectable cell biological manner to injury. Thus subtypes even in the same class of glial cells are unraveled by their distinct behavior after invasive injury as also observed for astrocytes. See Dimou, Leda, and Magdalena Götz. *Physiol Rev* 94: 709–737, 2014.

