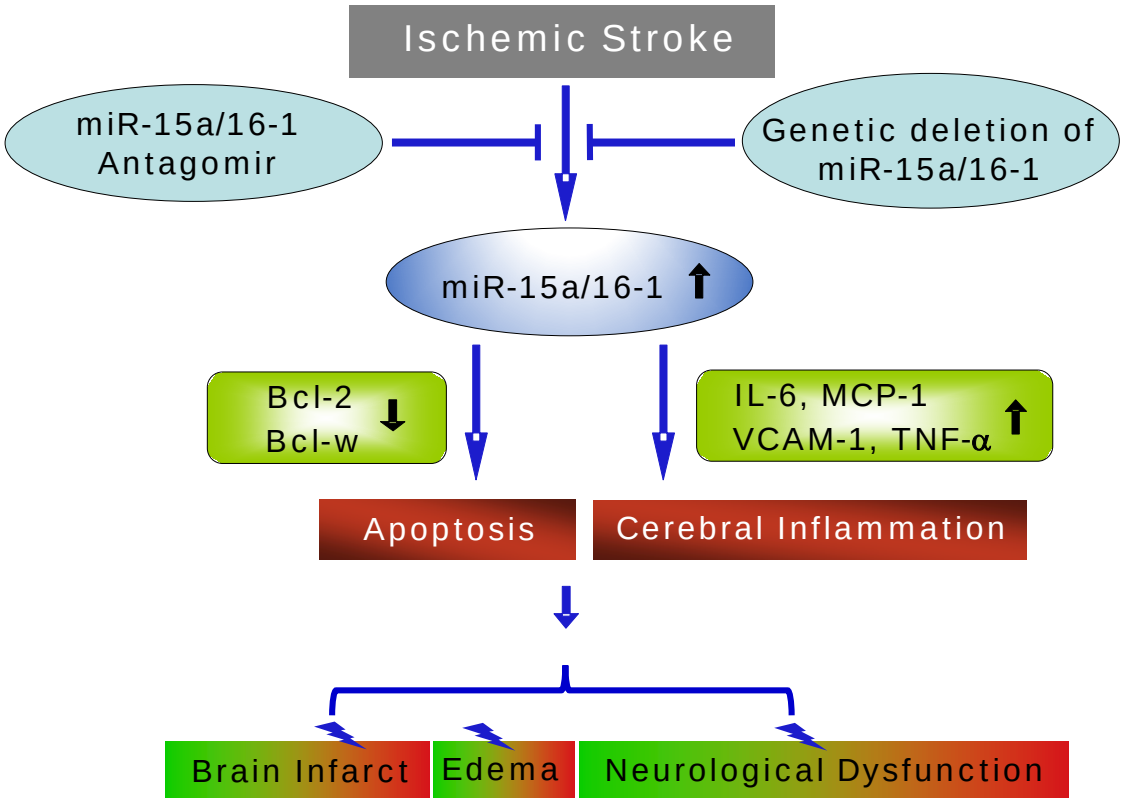
Visual Abstract (MS ID#: STROKE/2017/017284 R1)



Schematic representation of miR-15a/16-1 inhibition on ischemic brain injury and neurological outcomes. In mouse brain, ischemic stroke induces brain levels of the miR-15a/16-1 cluster, resulting in brain infarction, edema and functional disorders via both suppression of anti-apoptotic proteins and upregulation of pro-inflammatory molecules. These post-stroke pathological changes are effectively reduced by pharmacological inhibition or genetic deletion of the miR-15a/16-1cluster in mice.