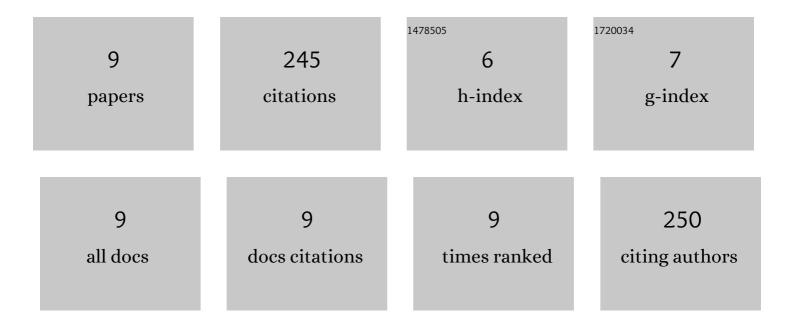


List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Intestinal microcirculation and necrotizing enterocolitis: The vascular endothelial growth factor system. Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2018, 23, 411-415.	2.3	61
2	Lack of VEGFR2 signaling causes maldevelopment of the intestinal microvasculature and facilitates necrotizing enterocolitis in neonatal mice. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2016, 310, G716-G725.	3.4	49
3	Intestinal Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Is Decreased in Necrotizing Enterocolitis. Neonatology, 2015, 107, 191-198.	2.0	41
4	Prenatal inflammation impairs intestinal microvascular development through a TNF-dependent mechanism and predisposes newborn mice to necrotizing enterocolitis. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2019, 317, G57-G66.	3.4	29
5	Blocking NF-κB Activation in Ly6c+ Monocytes Attenuates Necrotizing Enterocolitis. American Journal of Pathology, 2019, 189, 604-618.	3.8	29
6	Dimethyloxalylglycine preserves the intestinal microvasculature and protects against intestinal injury in a neonatal mouse NEC model: role of VEGF signaling. Pediatric Research, 2018, 83, 545-553.	2.3	25
7	Macrophage-derived IGF-1 protects the neonatal intestine against necrotizing enterocolitis by promoting microvascular development. Communications Biology, 2022, 5, 320.	4.4	11
8	Inhibition of FLTâ€1 Decreases the Incidence of Severe Necrotizing Enterocolitis in Neonatal Mice. FASEB Journal, 2021, 35, .	0.5	0
9	IGF1 is Developmentally Regulated in the Neonatal Intestine and Protects Neonatal Mice against Necrotizing Enterocolitis by Preserving the VEGF/VEGFR2 Signaling Pathway in an Animal Model. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 496.29.	0.5	0