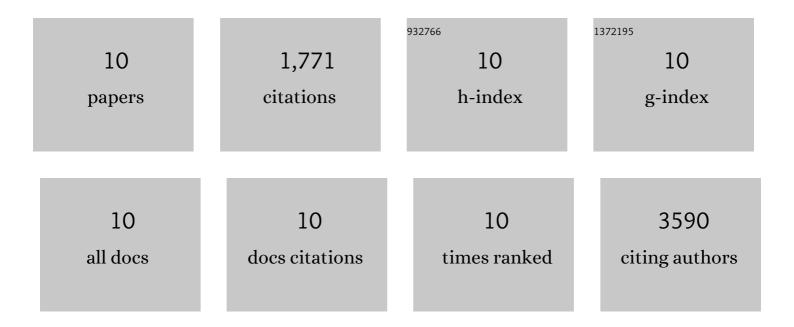
Joshua Wollam

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1064864/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	TAZ Is a Negative Regulator of PPARÎ ³ Activity in Adipocytes and TAZ Deletion Improves Insulin Sensitivity and Glucose Tolerance. Cell Metabolism, 2020, 31, 162-173.e5.	7.2	61
2	Microbiota-Produced <i>N</i> -Formyl Peptide fMLF Promotes Obesity-Induced Glucose Intolerance. Diabetes, 2019, 68, 1415-1426.	0.3	23
3	Expansion of Islet-Resident Macrophages Leads to Inflammation Affecting Î ² Cell Proliferation and Function in Obesity. Cell Metabolism, 2019, 29, 457-474.e5.	7.2	173
4	Catestatin Inhibits Obesity-Induced Macrophage Infiltration and Inflammation in the Liver and Suppresses Hepatic Glucose Production, Leading to Improved Insulin Sensitivity. Diabetes, 2018, 67, 841-848.	0.3	58
5	An Integrated View of Immunometabolism. Cell, 2018, 172, 22-40.	13.5	326
6	Chronic fractalkine administration improves glucose tolerance and pancreatic endocrine function. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2018, 128, 1458-1470.	3.9	27
7	Chromogranin A regulates vesicle storage and mitochondrial dynamics to influence insulin secretion. Cell and Tissue Research, 2017, 368, 487-501.	1.5	24
8	Adipose Tissue Macrophage-Derived Exosomal miRNAs Can Modulate InÂVivo and InÂVitro Insulin Sensitivity. Cell, 2017, 171, 372-384.e12.	13.5	858
9	GPR43 Potentiates Î ² -Cell Function in Obesity. Diabetes, 2015, 64, 3203-3217.	0.3	162
10	Pancreastatin-Dependent Inflammatory Signaling Mediates Obesity-Induced Insulin Resistance. Diabetes, 2015, 64, 104-116.	0.3	59