

Vivek Balasubramaniam

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

30
papers

1,938
citations

331670

21
h-index

501196

28
g-index

31
all docs

31
docs citations

31
times ranked

1699
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Abolishing Racism and Other Forms of Oppression in Scholarly Communication. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 2021, 69, 10-13.	2.5	3
2	COVID-19 impact on research, lessons learned from COVID-19 research, implications for pediatric research. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2020, 88, 148-150.	2.3	89
3	Academic Advocacy and Promotion: How to Climb a Ladder Not Yet Built. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2019, 213, 4-7.e1.	1.8	8
4	Policy threats to maternal and child nutrition: putting the unborn child at a lifelong disadvantage. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2018, 84, 580-581.	2.3	0
5	Intraperitoneal injection of MSC-derived exosomes prevent experimental bronchopulmonary dysplasia. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2018, 503, 2653-2658.	2.1	89
6	Umbilical Cord Blood Circulating Progenitor Cells and Endothelial Colony-Forming Cells Are Decreased in Preeclampsia. <i>Reproductive Sciences</i> , 2017, 24, 1088-1096.	2.5	18
7	Interfacial Polymerization for Colorimetric Labeling of Protein Expression in Cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e115630.	2.5	7
8	Cord Blood Endothelial Colony-Forming Cells from Newborns with Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2013, 163, 905-907.	1.8	18
9	Endothelial colony-forming cell conditioned media promote angiogenesis in vitro and prevent pulmonary hypertension in experimental bronchopulmonary dysplasia. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2013, 305, L73-L81.	2.9	85
10	Cord blood angiogenic progenitor cells are decreased in bronchopulmonary dysplasia. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 2012, 40, 1516-1522.	6.7	124
11	Fluorescent polymeric nanocomposite films generated by surface-mediated photoinitiation of polymerization. <i>Journal of Nanoparticle Research</i> , 2011, 13, 331-346.	1.9	16
12	Sensitive Immunofluorescent Staining of Cells via Generation of Fluorescent Nanoscale Polymer Films in Response to Biorecognition. <i>Journal of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry</i> , 2011, 59, 76-87.	2.5	22
13	Bone marrow-derived angiogenic cells restore lung alveolar and vascular structure after neonatal hyperoxia in infant mice. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2010, 298, L315-L323.	2.9	91
14	Moderate postnatal hyperoxia accelerates lung growth and attenuates pulmonary hypertension in infant rats after exposure to intra-amniotic endotoxin. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2010, 299, L735-L748.	2.9	57
15	Endothelial Colony-forming Cells from Preterm Infants Are Increased and More Susceptible to Hyperoxia. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2009, 180, 454-461.	5.6	104
16	Hyperoxia disrupts vascular endothelial growth factor-nitric oxide signaling and decreases growth of endothelial colony-forming cells from preterm infants. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2009, 297, L1160-L1169.	2.9	63
17	Inhaled nitric oxide improves lung structure and pulmonary hypertension in a model of bleomycin-induced bronchopulmonary dysplasia in neonatal rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2009, 297, L1103-L1111.	2.9	50
18	Chronic intrauterine pulmonary hypertension increases endothelial cell Rho kinase activity and impairs angiogenesis in vitro. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2008, 295, L680-L687.	2.9	32

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19	A new population of bone marrow cells restores lung growth in a model of Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia (BPD). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2008, 22, 1197.1.	0.5	0
20	Hyperoxia reduces bone marrow, circulating, and lung endothelial progenitor cells in the developing lung: implications for the pathogenesis of bronchopulmonary dysplasia. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2007, 292, L1073-L1084.	2.9	207
21	Intrauterine Pulmonary Hypertension Impairs Angiogenesis In Vitro. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2007, 176, 1146-1153.	5.6	59
22	Early inhaled nitric oxide treatment decreases apoptosis of endothelial cells in neonatal rat lungs after vascular endothelial growth factor inhibition. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2007, 293, L1271-L1280.	2.9	51
23	Inhaled NO restores lung structure in eNOS-deficient mice recovering from neonatal hypoxia. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2006, 291, L119-L127.	2.9	89
24	Recombinant human VEGF treatment transiently increases lung edema but enhances lung structure after neonatal hyperoxia. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2006, 291, L1068-L1078.	2.9	101
25	Nitric oxide augments fetal pulmonary artery endothelial cell angiogenesis in vitro. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2006, 290, L1111-L1116.	2.9	31
26	Recombinant human VEGF treatment enhances alveolarization after hyperoxic lung injury in neonatal rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2005, 289, L529-L535.	2.9	186
27	Inhaled Nitric Oxide Enhances Distal Lung Growth after Exposure to Hyperoxia in Neonatal Rats. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2005, 58, 22-29.	2.3	168
28	Angiogenic Therapy for Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia. <i>Circulation</i> , 2005, 112, 2383-2385.	1.6	12
29	Pulmonary hypertension impairs alveolarization and reduces lung growth in the ovine fetus. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2005, 288, L648-L654.	2.9	52
30	Mild hypoxia impairs alveolarization in the endothelial nitric oxide synthase-deficient mouse. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2003, 284, L964-L971.	2.9	106