

David P Basile

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

66
papers

4,882
citations

172386

29
h-index

133188

59
g-index

67
all docs

67
docs citations

67
times ranked

5267
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Orai1: A New Therapeutic Target for the Acute Kidney Injury-to-Chronic Kidney Disease Transition. <i>Nephron</i> , 2022, 146, 264-267.	0.9	2
2	Regeneration and replacement of endothelial cells and renal vascular repair. , 2022, , 129-144.		1
3	Macrophage dynamics in kidney repair: elucidation of a COX-2-dependent MafB pathway to affect macrophage differentiation. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2022, 101, 15-18.	2.6	4
4	Serum IL-17 levels are higher in critically ill patients with AKI and associated with worse outcomes. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2022, 26, 107.	2.5	4
5	Oxidative Stress and Inflammation Contribute to Kidney Injury Risk During Prolonged Passive Extreme Heat Exposure. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2022, 36, .	0.2	1
6	Kidney injury risk during prolonged exposure to current and projected wet bulb temperatures occurring during extreme heat events in healthy young men. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2022, 133, 27-40.	1.2	6
7	Crystals or His(stones): Rethinking AKI in Tumor Lysis Syndrome. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2022, 33, 1055-1057.	3.0	1
8	T helper 17 cells in the pathophysiology of acute and chronic kidney disease. <i>Kidney Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2021, 40, 12-28.	0.9	12
9	Contribution of Th17 cells to tissue injury in hypertension. <i>Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension</i> , 2021, 30, 151-158.	1.0	10
10	Pathogenesis of Acute Kidney Injury. , 2021, , 1-38.		0
11	Mutation of ROR γ T reveals a role for Th17 cells in both injury and recovery from renal ischemia-reperfusion injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2020, 319, F796-F808.	1.3	12
12	The case for capillary rarefaction in the AKI to CKD progression: insights from multiple injury models. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2019, 317, F1253-F1254.	1.3	7
13	Role of Renal Hypoxia in the Progression From Acute Kidney Injury to Chronic Kidney Disease. <i>Seminars in Nephrology</i> , 2019, 39, 567-580.	0.6	47
14	Calcium channel Orai1 promotes lymphocyte IL-17 expression and progressive kidney injury. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2019, 129, 4951-4961.	3.9	40
15	Exogenous Gene Transmission of Isocitrate Dehydrogenase 2 Mimics Ischemic Preconditioning Protection. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2018, 29, 1154-1164.	3.0	29
16	Th17 cells contribute to pulmonary fibrosis and inflammation during chronic kidney disease progression after acute ischemia. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2018, 314, R265-R273.	0.9	22
17	Hydrodynamic Isotonic Fluid Delivery Ameliorates Moderate-to-Severe Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury in Rat Kidneys. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2017, 28, 2081-2092.	3.0	31
18	IL-17 mediates neutrophil infiltration and renal fibrosis following recovery from ischemia reperfusion: compensatory role of natural killer cells in athymic rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2017, 312, F385-F397.	1.3	68

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19	Human adipose stromal cell therapy improves survival and reduces renal inflammation and capillary rarefaction in acute kidney injury. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2017, 21, 1420-1430.	1.6	19
20	Endothelial colony-forming cells ameliorate endothelial dysfunction via secreted factors following ischemia-reperfusion injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2017, 312, F897-F907.	1.3	42
21	Surprising Enhancement of Fibrosis by Tubule-Specific Deletion of the TGF- β 2 Receptor: A New Twist on an Old Paradigm. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2017, 28, 3427-3429.	3.0	4
22	Vitamin D deficiency contributes to vascular damage in sustained ischemic acute kidney injury. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2016, 4, e12829.	0.7	39
23	Progression after AKI. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2016, 27, 687-697.	3.0	351
24	Pathogenesis of Acute Kidney Injury. , 2016, , 2101-2138.		2
25	Th-17 cell activation in response to high salt following acute kidney injury is associated with progressive fibrosis and attenuated by AT-1R antagonism. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2015, 88, 776-784.	2.6	84
26	Effect of Renal Shock Wave Lithotripsy on the Development of Metabolic Syndrome in a Juvenile Swine Model: A Pilot Study. <i>Journal of Urology</i> , 2015, 193, 1409-1416.	0.2	8
27	Renal Endothelial Dysfunction in Acute Kidney Ischemia Reperfusion Injury. <i>Cardiovascular & Hematological Disorders Drug Targets</i> , 2014, 14, 3-14.	0.2	112
28	Pathogenesis of Acute Kidney Injury. , 2014, , 1-45.		0
29	Circulating and tissue resident endothelial progenitor cells. <i>Journal of Cellular Physiology</i> , 2013, 229, n/a-n/a.	2.0	173
30	A method to facilitate and monitor expression of exogenous genes in the rat kidney using plasmid and viral vectors. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2013, 304, F1217-F1229.	1.3	46
31	Getting the "Inside" Scoop on EphrinB2 Signaling in Pericytes and the Effect on Peritubular Capillary Stability. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2013, 24, 521-523.	3.0	4
32	Chromosome substitution modulates resistance to ischemia reperfusion injury in Brown Norway rats. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2013, 83, 242-250.	2.6	21
33	Distinct effects on long-term function of injured and contralateral kidneys following unilateral renal ischemia-reperfusion. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2012, 302, F625-F635.	1.3	41
34	Persistent oxidative stress following renal ischemia-reperfusion injury increases ANG II hemodynamic and fibrotic activity. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2012, 302, F1494-F1502.	1.3	67
35	Activated Pericytes and the Inhibition of Renal Vascular Stability: Obstacles for Kidney Repair. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2012, 23, 767-769.	3.0	6
36	Low Proliferative Potential and Impaired Angiogenesis of Cultured Rat Kidney Endothelial Cells. <i>Microcirculation</i> , 2012, 19, 598-609.	1.0	18

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37	Pathophysiology of Acute Kidney Injury. , 2012, 2, 1303-1353.		801
38	A GAP in our knowledge of vascular signaling in acute kidney injury. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2011, 80, 233-235.	2.6	0
39	Impaired endothelial proliferation and mesenchymal transition contribute to vascular rarefaction following acute kidney injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2011, 300, F721-F733.	1.3	249
40	Increased ANG II sensitivity following recovery from acute kidney injury: role of oxidant stress in skeletal muscle resistance arteries. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2010, 298, R1682-R1691.	0.9	19
41	Expression of the RNA-stabilizing protein HuR in ischemia-reperfusion injury of rat kidney. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2009, 297, F95-F105.	1.3	32
42	Recovery from renal ischemia-reperfusion injury is associated with altered renal hemodynamics, blunted pressure natriuresis, and sodium-sensitive hypertension. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2009, 297, R1358-R1363.	0.9	73
43	VEGF-121 preserves renal microvessel structure and ameliorates secondary renal disease following acute kidney injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2008, 295, F1648-F1657.	1.3	143
44	Immune suppression blocks sodium-sensitive hypertension following recovery from ischemic acute renal failure. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2008, 294, R1234-R1239.	0.9	58
45	Renal ischemia reperfusion inhibits VEGF expression and induces ADAMTS-1, a novel VEGF inhibitor. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2008, 294, F928-F936.	1.3	154
46	Challenges of targeting vascular stability in acute kidney injury. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2008, 74, 257-258.	2.6	7
47	An expanding role of Toll-like receptors in sepsis-induced acute kidney injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2008, 294, F1048-F1049.	1.3	7
48	Recovery from acute renal failure predisposes hypertension and secondary renal disease in response to elevated sodium. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2007, 293, F269-F278.	1.3	100
49	Novel Approaches in the Investigation of Acute Kidney Injury. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2007, 18, 7-9.	3.0	6
50	Immune suppression blocks sodium sensitive hypertension following recovery from ischemic acute renal failure. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2007, 21, A591.	0.2	0
51	Impaired sodium excretion following recovery from ischemic acute renal failure. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2006, 20, A341.	0.2	0
52	Transcriptome analysis and kidney research: Toward systems biology. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2005, 67, 2114-2122.	2.6	25
53	Enhanced skeletal muscle arteriolar reactivity to ANG II after recovery from ischemic acute renal failure. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2005, 289, R1770-R1776.	0.9	15
54	Identification of persistently altered gene expression in the kidney after functional recovery from ischemic acute renal failure. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2005, 288, F953-F963.	1.3	86

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55	Transforming growth factor- β 2 in acute renal failure: receptor expression, effects on proliferation, cellularity, and vascularization after recovery from injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2005, 288, F568-F577.	1.3	90
56	Angiostatin and matrix metalloprotease expression following ischemic acute renal failure. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2004, 286, F893-F902.	1.3	110
57	Resistance to ischemic acute renal failure in the Brown Norway rat: A new model to study cytoprotection. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2004, 65, 2201-2211.	2.6	47
58	Rarefaction of peritubular capillaries following ischemic acute renal failure: a potential factor predisposing to progressive nephropathy. <i>Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension</i> , 2004, 13, 1-7.	1.0	202
59	Chronic renal hypoxia after acute ischemic injury: effects of L-arginine on hypoxia and secondary damage. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2003, 284, F338-F348.	1.3	134
60	Renal ischemic injury results in permanent damage to peritubular capillaries and influences long-term function. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Fluid and Electrolyte Physiology</i> , 2001, 281, F887-F899.	0.0	248
61	Renal ischemic injury results in permanent damage to peritubular capillaries and influences long-term function. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2001, 281, F887-F899.	1.3	426
62	Transforming growth factor- β 2 as a target for treatment in diabetic nephropathy. <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i> , 2001, 38, 887-890.	2.1	16
63	Renal ischemic injury results in permanent damage to peritubular capillaries and influences long-term function. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2001, 281, F887-F899.	1.3	340
64	Toward an effective gene therapy in renal disease. <i>Kidney International</i> , 1999, 55, 740-741.	2.6	1
65	The transforming growth factor beta system in kidney disease and repair: recent progress and future directions. <i>Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension</i> , 1999, 8, 21-30.	1.0	106
66	Extracellular matrix-related genes in kidney after ischemic injury: potential role for TGF- β 2 in repair. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 1998, 275, F894-F903.	1.3	47