

# Yong Hwan Han

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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60  
papers

1,626  
citations

304368

22  
h-index

315357

38  
g-index

60  
all docs

60  
docs citations

60  
times ranked

2249  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Adipocyte-Specific Deletion of Manganese Superoxide Dismutase Protects From Diet-Induced Obesity Through Increased Mitochondrial Uncoupling and Biogenesis. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2016, 65, 2639-2651.	0.3	75
2	Combinatorial gene construct and non-viral delivery for anti-obesity in diet-induced obese mice. <i>Journal of Controlled Release</i> , 2015, 207, 154-162.	4.8	7
3	Tempol inhibits growth of As4.1 juxtaglomerular cells via cell cycle arrest and apoptosis. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2012, 27, 842-8.	1.2	5
4	Early Mitochondrial Adaptations in Skeletal Muscle to Diet-Induced Obesity Are Strain Dependent and Determine Oxidative Stress and Energy Expenditure But Not Insulin Sensitivity. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2012, 153, 2677-2688.	1.4	55
5	UCP3 Regulates Cardiac Efficiency and Mitochondrial Coupling in High Fat-Fed Mice but Not in Leptin-Deficient Mice. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2012, 61, 3260-3269.	0.3	46
6	Intracellular glutathione levels are involved in carbonyl cyanide p-(trifluoromethoxy) phenylhydrazone-induced apoptosis in As4.1 juxtaglomerular cells. <i>International Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2011, 27, 575-81.	1.8	10
7	The MEK inhibitor PD98059 attenuates growth inhibition and death in gallic acid-treated Calu-6 lung cancer cells by preventing glutathione depletion. <i>Molecular Medicine Reports</i> , 2010, 3, 519-25.	1.1	6
8	Pyrogallol-induced As4.1 juxtaglomerular cell death is attenuated by MAPK inhibitors via preventing GSH depletion. <i>Archives of Toxicology</i> , 2010, 84, 631-640.	1.9	13
9	Proteasome inhibitor MG132 reduces growth of As4.1 juxtaglomerular cells via caspase-independent apoptosis. <i>Archives of Toxicology</i> , 2010, 84, 689-698.	1.9	9
10	The effects of MAPK inhibitors on antimycin A-treated Calu-6 lung cancer cells in relation to cell growth, reactive oxygen species, and glutathione. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 2010, 333, 211-219.	1.4	10
11	Treatment with p38 inhibitor partially prevents Calu-6 lung cancer cell death by a proteasome inhibitor, MG132. <i>Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics</i> , 2010, 199, 81-88.	1.0	4
12	The changes of reactive oxygen species and glutathione by MG132, a proteasome inhibitor affect As4.1 juxtaglomerular cell growth and death. <i>Chemico-Biological Interactions</i> , 2010, 184, 319-327.	1.7	14
13	Propyl gallate inhibits the growth of endothelial cells, especially calf pulmonary arterial endothelial cells via caspase-independent apoptosis. <i>International Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2010, 25, 937-44.	1.8	6
14	Propyl gallate inhibits the growth of HeLa cells via caspase-dependent apoptosis as well as a G1 phase arrest of the cell cycle. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2010, 23, 1153-8.	1.2	20
15	Reactive oxygen species and glutathione level changes by a proteasome inhibitor, MG132, partially affect calf pulmonary arterial endothelial cell death. <i>Drug and Chemical Toxicology</i> , 2010, 33, 403-409.	1.2	7
16	The effects of N-acetyl cysteine on the MG132 proteasome inhibitor-treated lung cancer cells in relation to cell growth, reactive oxygen species and glutathione. <i>International Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2010, 25, 657-62.	1.8	10
17	The effects of MAPK inhibitors on a proteasome inhibitor, MG132-induced HeLa cell death in relation to reactive oxygen species and glutathione. <i>Toxicology Letters</i> , 2010, 192, 134-140.	0.4	11
18	The effects of MAPK inhibitors on pyrogallol-treated Calu-6 lung cancer cells in relation to cell growth, reactive oxygen species and glutathione. <i>Food and Chemical Toxicology</i> , 2010, 48, 271-276.	1.8	16

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19	Pyrogallol-induced calf pulmonary arterial endothelial cell death via caspase-dependent apoptosis and GSH depletion. <i>Food and Chemical Toxicology</i> , 2010, 48, 558-563.	1.8	13
20	Gallic acid inhibits the growth of HeLa cervical cancer cells via apoptosis and/or necrosis. <i>Food and Chemical Toxicology</i> , 2010, 48, 1334-1340.	1.8	167
21	MG132, a proteasome inhibitor decreased the growth of Calu-6 lung cancer cells via apoptosis and GSH depletion. <i>Toxicology in Vitro</i> , 2010, 24, 1237-1242.	1.1	13
22	Propyl gallate inhibits the growth of calf pulmonary arterial endothelial cells via glutathione depletion. <i>Toxicology in Vitro</i> , 2010, 24, 1183-1189.	1.1	19
23	MG132 as a proteasome inhibitor induces cell growth inhibition and cell death in A549 lung cancer cells via influencing reactive oxygen species and GSH level. <i>Human and Experimental Toxicology</i> , 2010, 29, 607-614.	1.1	22
24	Treatment with p38 inhibitor intensifies the death of MG132-treated As4.1 juxtaglomerular cells via the enhancement of GSH depletion. <i>Drug and Chemical Toxicology</i> , 2010, 33, 367-376.	1.2	2
25	Pyrogallol-induced endothelial cell death is related to GSH depletion rather than ROS level changes. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2010, 23, 287-92.	1.2	3
26	Effects of arsenic trioxide on cell death, reactive oxygen species and glutathione levels in different cell types. <i>International Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2010, 25, 121-8.	1.8	21
27	Attenuation of MG132-induced HeLa cell death by N-acetyl cysteine via reducing reactive oxygen species and preventing glutathione depletion. <i>Anticancer Research</i> , 2010, 30, 2107-12.	0.5	14
28	The effects of buthionine sulfoximine, diethylthiocarbamate or 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole on propyl gallate-treated HeLa cells in relation to cell growth, reactive oxygen species and glutathione. <i>International Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2009, 24, 261-8.	1.8	9
29	Pyrogallol inhibits the growth of lung cancer Calu-6 cells via caspase-dependent apoptosis. <i>Chemico-Biological Interactions</i> , 2009, 177, 107-114.	1.7	43
30	Pyrogallol inhibits the growth of human pulmonary adenocarcinoma A549 cells by arresting cell cycle and triggering apoptosis. <i>Journal of Biochemical and Molecular Toxicology</i> , 2009, 23, 36-42.	1.4	17
31	The anti-apoptotic effects of caspase inhibitors on propyl gallate-treated HeLa cells in relation to reactive oxygen species and glutathione levels. <i>Archives of Toxicology</i> , 2009, 83, 825-833.	1.9	22
32	Effects of carbonyl cyanide p-(trifluoromethoxy) phenylhydrazone on the growth inhibition in human pulmonary adenocarcinoma Calu-6 cells. <i>Toxicology</i> , 2009, 265, 101-107.	2.0	27
33	Propyl gallate inhibits the growth of HeLa cells via regulating intracellular GSH level. <i>Food and Chemical Toxicology</i> , 2009, 47, 2531-2538.	1.8	59
34	Carbonyl cyanide p-(trifluoromethoxy) phenylhydrazone (FCCP) as an O <sub>2</sub> <sup>•-</sup> generator induces apoptosis via the depletion of intracellular GSH contents in Calu-6 cells. <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2009, 63, 201-209.	0.9	52
35	Growth inhibition in antimycin A treated-lung cancer Calu-6 cells via inducing a G1 phase arrest and apoptosis. <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2009, 65, 150-160.	0.9	45
36	The Attenuation of MG132, a Proteasome Inhibitor, Induced A549 Lung Cancer Cell Death by p38 Inhibitor in ROS-Independent Manner. <i>Oncology Research</i> , 2009, 18, 315-322.	0.6	9

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37	JNK and p38 inhibitors increase and decrease apoptosis, respectively, in pyrogallol-treated calf pulmonary arterial endothelial cells. <i>International Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2009, 24, 717-22.	1.8	11
38	Anti-apoptotic effects of pan-caspase inhibitor (Z-VAD), SOD or catalase on antimycin A-induced HeLa cell death. <i>Molecular Medicine Reports</i> , 2009, 2, 307-11.	1.1	0
39	Tiron, a ROS scavenger, protects human lung cancer Calu-6 cells against antimycin A-induced cell death. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2009, 21, 253-61.	1.2	29
40	The effect of MG132, a proteasome inhibitor on HeLa cells in relation to cell growth, reactive oxygen species and GSH. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2009, 22, 215-21.	1.2	79
41	The effects of N-acetyl cysteine, buthionine sulfoximine, diethylthiocarbamate or 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole on antimycin A-treated Calu-6 lung cells in relation to cell growth, reactive oxygen species and glutathione. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2009, 22, 385-91.	1.2	19
42	The effect of MAPK inhibitors on arsenic trioxide-treated Calu-6 lung cells in relation to cell death, ROS and GSH levels. <i>Anticancer Research</i> , 2009, 29, 3837-44.	0.5	15
43	p38 inhibitor intensified cell death in antimycin A-treated As4.1 juxtaglomerular cells via the enhancement of GSH depletion. <i>Anticancer Research</i> , 2009, 29, 4423-31.	0.5	6
44	Apoptosis in arsenic trioxide-treated Calu-6 lung cells is correlated with the depletion of GSH levels rather than the changes of ROS levels. <i>Journal of Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 2008, 104, 862-878.	1.2	33
45	Intracellular GSH level is a factor in As4.1 juxtaglomerular cell death by arsenic trioxide. <i>Journal of Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 2008, 104, 995-1009.	1.2	19
46	2,4-Dinitrophenol induces apoptosis in As4.1 juxtaglomerular cells through rapid depletion of GSH. <i>Cell Biology International</i> , 2008, 32, 1536-1545.	1.4	11
47	Intracellular GSH levels rather than ROS levels are tightly related to AMA-induced HeLa cell death. <i>Chemico-Biological Interactions</i> , 2008, 171, 67-78.	1.7	23
48	Apoptosis in pyrogallol-treated Calu-6 cells is correlated with the changes of intracellular GSH levels rather than ROS levels. <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2008, 59, 301-314.	0.9	69
49	Antimycin A as a mitochondria damage agent induces an S phase arrest of the cell cycle in HeLa cells. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2008, 83, 346-355.	2.0	31
50	2,4-Dinitrophenol induces G1 phase arrest and apoptosis in human pulmonary adenocarcinoma Calu-6 cells. <i>Toxicology in Vitro</i> , 2008, 22, 659-670.	1.1	49
51	Pyrogallol inhibits the growth of human lung cancer Calu-6 cells via arresting the cell cycle arrest. <i>Toxicology in Vitro</i> , 2008, 22, 1605-1609.	1.1	19
52	Arsenic trioxide inhibits the growth of Calu-6 cells via inducing a G2 arrest of the cell cycle and apoptosis accompanied with the depletion of GSH. <i>Cancer Letters</i> , 2008, 270, 40-55.	3.2	72
53	Pyrogallol as a glutathione depletor induces apoptosis in HeLa cells. <i>International Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2008, 21, 721-30.	1.8	22
54	Suppression of arsenic trioxide-induced apoptosis in HeLa cells by N-acetylcysteine. <i>Molecules and Cells</i> , 2008, 26, 18-25.	1.0	19

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55	Enhancement of arsenic trioxide-induced apoptosis in HeLa cells by diethyldithiocarbamate or buthionine sulfoximine. <i>International Journal of Oncology</i> , 2008, 33, 205-13.	1.4	3
56	Induction of apoptosis in arsenic trioxide-treated lung cancer A549 cells by buthionine sulfoximine. <i>Molecules and Cells</i> , 2008, 26, 158-64.	1.0	25
57	Antimycin A as a mitochondrial electron transport inhibitor prevents the growth of human lung cancer A549 cells. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2008, 20, 689-93.	1.2	52
58	Caspase inhibitor decreases apoptosis in pyrogallol-treated lung cancer Calu-6 cells via the prevention of GSH depletion. <i>International Journal of Oncology</i> , 2008, 33, 1099-105.	1.4	18
59	Arsenic trioxide inhibits growth of As4.1 juxtaglomerular cells via cell cycle arrest and caspase-independent apoptosis. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2007, 293, F511-F520.	1.3	79
60	Pyrogallol, ROS generator inhibits As4.1 juxtaglomerular cells via cell cycle arrest of G2 phase and apoptosis. <i>Toxicology</i> , 2007, 235, 130-139.	2.0	42