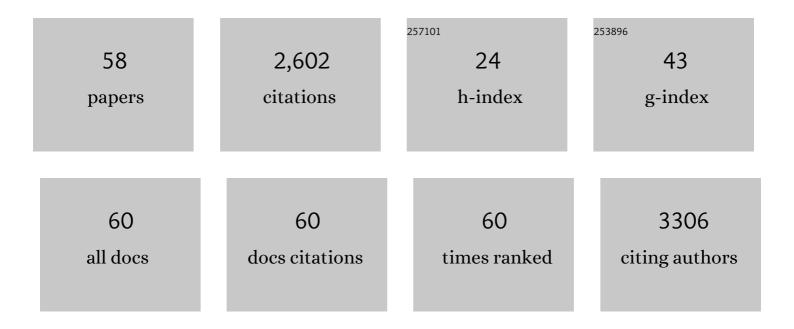
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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DETRA ROCIC

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Angiotensin II Stimulation of NAD(P)H Oxidase Activity. Circulation Research, 2002, 91, 406-413.	2.0	672
2	NAD(P)H Oxidase-Derived Reactive Oxygen Species as Mediators of Angiotensin II Signaling. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2002, 4, 899-914.	2.5	188
3	Phosphoinositide-Dependent Kinase 1 and p21-Activated Protein Kinase Mediate Reactive Oxygen Species–Dependent Regulation of Platelet-Derived Growth Factor–Induced Smooth Muscle Cell Migration. Circulation Research, 2004, 94, 1219-1226.	2.0	152
4	The Metabolic Syndrome, Oxidative Stress, Environment, and Cardiovascular Disease: The Great Exploration. Experimental Diabetes Research, 2012, 2012, 1-13.	3.8	148
5	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Is Required for Coronary Collateral Growth in the Rat. Circulation, 2005, 112, 2108-2113.	1.6	126
6	Role of p38 MAPK and MAPKAPK-2 in angiotensin II-induced Akt activation in vascular smooth muscle cells. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 2004, 287, C494-C499.	2.1	107
7	A role for PYK2 in regulation of ERK1/2 MAP kinases and PI 3-kinase by ANG II in vascular smooth muscle. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 2001, 280, C90-C99.	2.1	93
8	Angiotensin II-induced hypertrophy is potentiated in mice overexpressing p22phox in vascular smooth muscle. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2005, 288, H37-H42.	1.5	90
9	Dehydroepiandrosterone restores right ventricular structure and function in rats with severe pulmonary arterial hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2013, 304, H1708-H1718.	1.5	87
10	Pyk2- and Src-Dependent Tyrosine Phosphorylation of PDK1 Regulates Focal Adhesions. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2003, 23, 8019-8029.	1.1	76
11	Redox-Dependent Mechanisms in Coronary Collateral Growth: The "Redox Window―Hypothesis. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2009, 11, 1961-1974.	2.5	66
12	MicroRNA-145 Restores Contractile Vascular Smooth Muscle Phenotype and Coronary Collateral Growth in the Metabolic Syndrome. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2013, 33, 727-736.	1.1	64
13	Role of MMP2 and MMP9 in TRPV4-induced lung injury. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2014, 307, L652-L659.	1.3	64
14	Optimal reactive oxygen species concentration and p38 MAP kinase are required for coronary collateral growth. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2007, 292, H2729-H2736.	1.5	62
15	Resolution of Mitochondrial Oxidative Stress Rescues Coronary Collateral Growth in Zucker Obese Fatty Rats. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2012, 32, 325-334.	1.1	57
16	Restoration of coronary collateral growth in the Zucker obese rat:. Basic Research in Cardiology, 2007, 102, 217-223.	2.5	44
17	The Mechanistic Basis for the Disparate Effects of Angiotensin II on Coronary Collateral Growth. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2008, 28, 61-67.	1.1	42
18	MMPs 2 and 9 are essential for coronary collateral growth and are prominently regulated by p38 MAPK. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2011, 51, 1015-1025.	0.9	41

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19	Down-regulation by Antisense Oligonucleotides Establishes a Role for the Proline-rich Tyrosine Kinase PYK2 in Angiotensin II-induced Signaling in Vascular Smooth Muscle. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 21902-21906.	1.6	39
20	Why is coronary collateral growth impaired in type II diabetes and the metabolic syndrome?. Vascular Pharmacology, 2012, 57, 179-186.	1.0	38
21	Elevated 20-HETE impairs coronary collateral growth in metabolic syndrome via endothelial dysfunction. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2017, 312, H528-H540.	1.5	31
22	Reactive Oxygen Species Sensitivity of Angiotensin II-dependent Translation Initiation in Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 36973-36979.	1.6	30
23	Slingshot Isoform-Specific Regulation of Cofilin-Mediated Vascular Smooth Muscle Cell Migration and Neointima Formation. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2011, 31, 2424-2431.	1.1	29
24	NAD(P)H Oxidases and TGF-β–Induced Cardiac Fibroblast Differentiation. Circulation Research, 2005, 97, 850-852.	2.0	28
25	Stimulation of Coronary Collateral Growth by Granulocyte Stimulating Factor. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2009, 29, 1817-1822.	1.1	25
26	miRâ€⊋1 normalizes vascular smooth muscle proliferation and improves coronary collateral growth in metabolic syndrome. FASEB Journal, 2014, 28, 4088-4099.	0.2	23
27	Elevated 20-HETE in metabolic syndrome regulates arterial stiffness and systolic hypertension via MMP12 activation. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2018, 117, 88-99.	0.9	23
28	Redox-sensitive Akt and Src regulate coronary collateral growth in metabolic syndrome. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2009, 296, H1811-H1821.	1.5	20
29	Impaired Coronary Collateral Growth in the Metabolic Syndrome Is in Part Mediated by Matrix Metalloproteinase 12–Dependent Production of Endostatin and Angiostatin. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2013, 33, 1339-1349.	1.1	18
30	Cardiovascular function in male and female JCR:LA-cp rats: effect of high-fat/high-sucrose diet. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2017, 312, H742-H751.	1.5	18
31	CRISPR-Mediated Single Nucleotide Polymorphism Modeling in Rats Reveals Insight Into Reduced Cardiovascular Risk Associated With Mediterranean <i>G6PD</i> Variant. Hypertension, 2020, 76, 523-532.	1.3	15
32	Angiotensin type I receptor blockade in conjunction with enhanced Akt activation restores coronary collateral growth in the metabolic syndrome. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2011, 300, H1938-H1949.	1.5	13
33	miR-21-mediated decreased neutrophil apoptosis is a determinant of impaired coronary collateral growth in metabolic syndrome. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2015, 308, H1323-H1335.	1.5	13
34	Pathophysiology of chronic peripheral ischemia: new perspectives. Therapeutic Advances in Chronic Disease, 2020, 11, 204062231989446.	1.1	13
35	G6PD activity contributes to the regulation of histone acetylation and gene expression in smooth muscle cells and to the pathogenesis of vascular diseases. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2021, 320, H999-H1016.	1.5	13
36	Mechanisms of Comorbidities Associated With the Metabolic Syndrome: Insights from the JCR:LA-cp Corpulent Rat Strain. Frontiers in Nutrition, 2016, 3, 44.	1.6	12

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37	Can microRNAs be Biomarkers or Targets for Therapy of Ischemic Coronary Artery Disease in Metabolic Syndrome?. Current Drug Targets, 2017, 18, 1722-1732.	1.0	6
38	Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase increases Ca ²⁺ currents by interacting with Ca _v 1.2 and reducing intrinsic inactivation of the L-type calcium channel. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2020, 319, H144-H158.	1.5	6
39	A Device for Performing Automated Balloon Catheter Inflation Ischemia Studies. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e95823.	1.1	1
40	Can ErbB2 overexpression protect against doxorubicin cardiotoxicity?. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2015, 309, H1235-H1236.	1.5	1
41	The Role of Vascular Smooth Muscle Phenotype in Coronary Artery Disease. , 2016, , 15-22.		1
42	Comparison of Cardiovascular Benefits of Bariatric Surgery and Abdominal Lipectomy. Current Hypertension Reports, 2019, 21, 37.	1.5	1
43	Increased MMP8 and 12 activation correlates with elevated endostatin and angiostatin and impaired coronary collateral growth in the metabolic syndrome. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, .	0.2	1
44	20â€HETE Antagonism Reduces Left Ventricular Remodeling Postâ€Myocardial Infarction. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 817.9.	0.2	1
45	Optimal ROS concentration and p38 MAP kinase are required for coronary collateral development. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A718.	0.2	0
46	Mechanisms Underlying Coronary Collateral Growth. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A79.	0.2	0
47	The Mechanistic Basis for the Disparate Effects of Ang II on Coronary Collateral Growth. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 520.3.	0.2	0
48	Role of NAD(P)H Oxidase―and Mitochondriaâ€derived ROS in Coronary Collateral Growth. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 524.5.	0.2	0
49	Coronary artery vascular smooth muscleâ€specific contractile protein expression in Syndrome X. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 775.6.	0.2	Ο
50	Evaluating the differentiation state of aortic vascular smooth muscle cells in the metabolic syndrome. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 775.10.	0.2	0
51	p38 MAPKâ€dependent MMP regulation during coronary collateral growth. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 599.16.	0.2	Ο
52	Slingshotâ€isoform specific regulation of cofilin activation during VSMC migration and neointima formation following vascular injury. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 790.7.	0.2	0
53	p38 MAPKâ€dependent regulation of MMPs during coronary collateral growth≥. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 1031.9.	0.2	0
54	miRâ€mediated regulation of coronary collateral growth in the metabolic syndrome. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 1055.4.	0.2	0

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55	Sustained activation of p38 MAPK and MMP2 and 9 exacerbate neointima formation following vascular injury in metabolic syndrome rats. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 866.20.	0.2	0
56	Lamininâ€Î²6 integrin Interaction is Crucial for Coronary Collateral Growth. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 899.5.	0.2	0
57	Intraâ€Abdominal Lipectomy Reduces Large Arterial Stiffness and Blood Pressure in Metabolic Syndrome. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 569.9.	0.2	0
58	Glucoseâ€6â€Phosphate Dehydrogenase Regulate Metabolomeâ€Transcriptome Axis And Mitochondrial Malfunction In Diabetic Hearts: Implications In Pathogenesis Of Diabetic Cardiomyopathy And Mending Of Broken Hearts. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 903.12.	0.2	0