

Norbert Szentandrásy

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

54
papers

1,341
citations

361045

20
h-index

377514

34
g-index

54
all docs

54
docs citations

54
times ranked

1533
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Asymmetrical distribution of ion channels in canine and human left-ventricular wall: epicardium versus midmyocardium. <i>Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology</i> , 2005, 450, 307-316.	1.3	118
2	A Multiscale Investigation of Repolarization Variability and Its Role in Cardiac Arrhythmogenesis. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2011, 101, 2892-2902.	0.2	102
3	Activation of Transient Receptor Potential Vanilloid-3 Inhibits Human Hair Growth. <i>Journal of Investigative Dermatology</i> , 2011, 131, 1605-1614.	0.3	101
4	Effects of SEA0400 and KB-R7943 on Na ⁺ /Ca ²⁺ exchange current and L-type Ca ²⁺ current in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2005, 372, 63-70.	1.4	97
5	Endocardial versus epicardial differences in L-type calcium current in canine ventricular myocytes studied by action potential voltage clamp. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2003, 58, 66-75.	1.8	78
6	Effects of terpenoid phenol derivatives on calcium current in canine and human ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2004, 487, 29-36.	1.7	58
7	Reverse rate dependency is an intrinsic property of canine cardiac preparations. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2009, 84, 237-244.	1.8	54
8	Reverse rate-dependent changes are determined by baseline action potential duration in mammalian and human ventricular preparations. <i>Basic Research in Cardiology</i> , 2010, 105, 315-323.	2.5	51
9	Contribution of ion currents to beat-to-beat variability of action potential duration in canine ventricular myocytes. <i>Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology</i> , 2015, 467, 1431-1443.	1.3	40
10	Effects of thymol on calcium and potassium currents in canine and human ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2002, 136, 330-338.	2.7	39
11	Investigation of the role of TASK-2 channels in rat pulmonary arteries; pharmacological and functional studies following RNA interference procedures. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 147, 496-505.	2.7	33
12	Frequency-dependent effects of omecamtiv mecarbil on cell shortening of isolated canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 390, 1239-1246.	1.4	33
13	Electrophysiological effects of risperidone in mammalian cardiac cells. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2002, 366, 350-356.	1.4	28
14	Protein kinase A is activated by then-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid eicosapentaenoic acid in rat ventricular muscle. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2007, 582, 349-358.	1.3	27
15	The Na ⁺ /Ca ²⁺ exchange blocker SEA0400 fails to enhance cytosolic Ca ²⁺ transient and contractility in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2008, 78, 476-484.	1.8	27
16	Effect of thymol on calcium handling in mammalian ventricular myocardium. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2004, 74, 909-921.	2.0	25
17	Effect of partial blockade of the Na ⁺ /Ca ²⁺ -exchanger on Ca ²⁺ handling in isolated rat ventricular myocytes. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2007, 576, 1-6.	1.7	22
18	Action potential contour contributes to species differences in repolarization response to β^2 -adrenergic stimulation. <i>Europace</i> , 2018, 20, 1543-1552.	0.7	22

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19	Hypotonic stress influence the membrane potential and alter the proliferation of keratinocytes in vitro. <i>Experimental Dermatology</i> , 2007, 16, 302-310.	1.4	21
20	Tetrodotoxin blocks L-type Ca ²⁺ channels in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology</i> , 2012, 464, 167-174.	1.3	21
21	Effect of thymol on kinetic properties of Ca and K currents in rat skeletal muscle. <i>BMC Pharmacology</i> , 2003, 3, 9.	0.4	20
22	Sarcolemmal Ca ²⁺ -entry through L-type Ca ²⁺ channels controls the profile of Ca ²⁺ -activated Cl ⁻ current in canine ventricular myocytes. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 2016, 97, 125-139.	0.9	20
23	Late sodium current in human, canine and guinea pig ventricular myocardium. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 2020, 139, 14-23.	0.9	20
24	Transient receptor potential melastatin 4 channel inhibitor 9-phenanthrol inhibits K ⁺ but not Ca ²⁺ currents in canine ventricular myocytes. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 96, 1022-1029.	0.7	19
25	Ca ²⁺ -activated Cl ⁻ current is antiarrhythmic by reducing both spatial and temporal heterogeneity of cardiac repolarization. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 2017, 109, 27-37.	0.9	18
26	Contribution of I _{Ks} to ventricular repolarization in canine myocytes. <i>Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology</i> , 2006, 452, 698-706.	1.3	17
27	Effects of the PKC inhibitors chelerythrine and bisindolylmaleimide I (GF 109203X) on delayed rectifier K ⁺ currents. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2011, 383, 141-148.	1.4	16
28	Asynchronous activation of calcium and potassium currents by isoproterenol in canine ventricular myocytes. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 387, 457-467.	1.4	15
29	Time Course of Low-Frequency Oscillatory Behavior in Human Ventricular Repolarization Following Enhanced Sympathetic Activity and Relation to Arrhythmogenesis. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2019, 10, 1547.	1.3	14
30	Efficacy of selective NCX inhibition by ORM-10103 during simulated ischemia/reperfusion. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 740, 539-551.	1.7	13
31	Cytosolic calcium changes affect the incidence of early afterdepolarizations in canine ventricular myocytes. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 93, 527-534.	0.7	13
32	Therapeutic Approaches of Ryanodine Receptor-Associated Heart Diseases. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 4435.	1.8	13
33	Canine Myocytes Represent a Good Model for Human Ventricular Cells Regarding Their Electrophysiological Properties. <i>Pharmaceuticals</i> , 2021, 14, 748.	1.7	12
34	Ion current profiles in canine ventricular myocytes obtained by the "anion peeling" technique. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 2021, 158, 153-162.	0.9	11
35	Tetrodotoxin Blockade on Canine Cardiac L-Type Ca ²⁺ Channels Depends on pH and Redox Potential. <i>Marine Drugs</i> , 2013, 11, 2140-2153.	2.2	10
36	SEA0400 fails to alter the magnitude of intracellular Ca ²⁺ transients and contractions in Langendorff-perfused guinea pig heart. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2008, 378, 65-71.	1.4	9

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37	9- <i>Anthracene carboxylic acid is more suitable than DIDS for characterization of calcium-activated chloride current during canine ventricular action potential. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2015, 388, 87-100.</i>	1.4	9
38	Blockade of sodium-calcium exchanger via ORM-10962 attenuates cardiac alternans. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2021, 153, 111-122.</i>	0.9	9
39	Effects of norfluoxetine on the action potential and transmembrane ion currents in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2004, 370, 203-10.</i>	1.4	8
40	Effects of ropinirole on action potential characteristics and the underlying ion currents in canine ventricular myocytes. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2010, 382, 213-220.</i>	1.4	8
41	Mexiletine-like cellular electrophysiological effects of GS967 in canine ventricular myocardium. <i>Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 9565.</i>	1.6	8
42	Electrophysiological Effects of the Transient Receptor Potential Melastatin 4 Channel Inhibitor (4-Chloro-2-(2-chlorophenoxy)acetamido) Benzoic Acid (CBA) in Canine Left Ventricular Cardiomyocytes. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 9499.</i>	1.8	8
43	Oxidative shift in tissue redox potential increases beat-to-beat variability of action potential duration. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology, 2015, 93, 563-568.</i>	0.7	7
44	Effects of articaine and ropivacaine on calcium handling and contractility in canine ventricular myocardium. <i>European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2010, 27, 153-161.</i>	0.7	6
45	Effects of tacrolimus on action potential configuration and transmembrane ion currents in canine ventricular cells. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2013, 386, 239-246.</i>	1.4	6
46	Effects of pioglitazone on cardiac ion currents and action potential morphology in canine ventricular myocytes. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology, 2013, 710, 10-19.</i>	1.7	6
47	Pharmacological Modulation and (Patho)Physiological Roles of TRPM4 Channel—Part 2: TRPM4 in Health and Disease. <i>Pharmaceuticals, 2022, 15, 40.</i>	1.7	6
48	Effects of the antiarrhythmic agent EGIS-7229 (S 21407) on calcium and potassium currents in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2001, 363, 604-611.</i>	1.4	5
49	Late Sodium Current of the Heart: Where Do We Stand and Where Are We Going?. <i>Pharmaceuticals, 2022, 15, 231.</i>	1.7	5
50	Late Na ⁺ Current Is [Ca ²⁺] _i -Dependent in Canine Ventricular Myocytes. <i>Pharmaceuticals, 2021, 14, 1142.</i>	1.7	4
51	Drug-induced changes in action potential duration are proportional to action potential duration in rat ventricular myocardium. <i>General Physiology and Biophysics, 2010, 29, 309-313.</i>	0.4	3
52	Astaxanthin Exerts Anabolic Effects via Pleiotropic Modulation of the Excitable Tissue. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 917.</i>	1.8	2
53	Pharmacological Modulation and (Patho)Physiological Roles of TRPM4 Channel—Part 1: Modulation of TRPM4. <i>Pharmaceuticals, 2022, 15, 81.</i>	1.7	2
54	Exploring the Coordination of Cardiac Ion Channels With Action Potential Clamp Technique. <i>Frontiers in Physiology, 2022, 13, 864002.</i>	1.3	2