Norbert SzentandrÃ¡ssy

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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	Astaxanthin Exerts Anabolic Effects via Pleiotropic Modulation of the Excitable Tissue. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 917.	1.8	2
2	Pharmacological Modulation and (Patho)Physiological Roles of TRPM4 Channelâ€"Part 1: Modulation of TRPM4. Pharmaceuticals, 2022, 15, 81.	1.7	2
3	Late Sodium Current of the Heart: Where Do We Stand and Where Are We Going?. Pharmaceuticals, 2022, 15, 231.	1.7	5
4	Exploring the Coordination of Cardiac Ion Channels With Action Potential Clamp Technique. Frontiers in Physiology, 2022, 13, 864002.	1.3	2
5	Pharmacological Modulation and (Patho)Physiological Roles of TRPM4 Channelâ€"Part 2: TRPM4 in Health and Disease. Pharmaceuticals, 2022, 15, 40.	1.7	6
6	Therapeutic Approaches of Ryanodine Receptor-Associated Heart Diseases. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 4435.	1.8	13
7	Blockade of sodiumâ€'calcium exchanger via ORM-10962 attenuates cardiac alternans. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2021, 153, 111-122.	0.9	9
8	Mexiletine-like cellular electrophysiological effects of GS967 in canine ventricular myocardium. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 9565.	1.6	8
9	Canine Myocytes Represent a Good Model for Human Ventricular Cells Regarding Their Electrophysiological Properties. Pharmaceuticals, 2021, 14, 748.	1.7	12
10	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. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 9499.	1.8	8
11	Ion current profiles in canine ventricular myocytes obtained by the â€œonion peelingâ€•technique. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2021, 158, 153-162.	0.9	11
12	Late Na+ Current Is [Ca2+]i-Dependent in Canine Ventricular Myocytes. Pharmaceuticals, 2021, 14, 1142.	1.7	4
13	Late sodium current in human, canine and guinea pig ventricular myocardium. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2020, 139, 14-23.	0.9	20
14	Time Course of Low-Frequency Oscillatory Behavior in Human Ventricular Repolarization Following Enhanced Sympathetic Activity and Relation to Arrhythmogenesis. Frontiers in Physiology, 2019, 10, 1547.	1.3	14
15	Action potential contour contributes to species differences in repolarization response to Î²-adrenergic stimulation. Europace, 2018, 20, 1543-1552.	0.7	22
16	Transient receptor potential melastatin 4 channel inhibitor 9-phenanthrol inhibits K⁺ but not Ca²⁺ currents in canine ventricular myocytes. Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology, 2018, 96, 1022-1029.	0.7	19
17	Frequency-dependent effects of omecamtiv mecarbil on cell shortening of isolated canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2017, 390, 1239-1246.	1.4	33
18	Ca2+-activated Clâˆ' current is antiarrhythmic by reducing both spatial and temporal heterogeneity of cardiac repolarization. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2017, 109, 27-37.	0.9	18

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19	Sarcolemmal Ca 2+ -entry through L-type Ca 2+ channels controls the profile of Ca 2+ -activated Cl â^' current in canine ventricular myocytes. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2016, 97, 125-139.	0.9	20
20	Cytosolic calcium changes affect the incidence of early afterdepolarizations in canine ventricular myocytes. Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology, 2015, 93, 527-534.	0.7	13
21	Oxidative shift in tissue redox potential increases beat-to-beat variability of action potential duration. Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology, 2015, 93, 563-568.	0.7	7
22	9â€"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.	1.4	9
23	Contribution of ion currents to beat-to-beat variability of action potential duration in canine ventricular myocytes. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, 2015, 467, 1431-1443.	1.3	40
24	Efficacy of selective NCX inhibition by ORM-10103 during simulated ischemia/reperfusion. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2014, 740, 539-551.	1.7	13
25	Asynchronous activation of calcium and potassium currents by isoproterenol in canine ventricular myocytes. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2014, 387, 457-467.	1.4	15
26	Effects of tacrolimus on action potential configuration and transmembrane ion currents in canine ventricular cells. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2013, 386, 239-246.	1.4	6
27	Effects of pioglitazone on cardiac ion currents and action potential morphology in canine ventricular myocytes. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2013, 710, 10-19.	1.7	6
28	Tetrodotoxin Blockade on Canine Cardiac L-Type Ca2+ Channels Depends on pH and Redox Potential. Marine Drugs, 2013, 11, 2140-2153.	2.2	10
29	Tetrodotoxin blocks L-type Ca2+ channels in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, 2012, 464, 167-174.	1.3	21
30	A Multiscale Investigation of Repolarization Variability and Its Role in Cardiac Arrhythmogenesis. Biophysical Journal, 2011, 101, 2892-2902.	0.2	102
31	Effects of the PKC inhibitors chelerythrine and bisindolylmaleimide I (GF 109203X) on delayed rectifier K+ currents. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2011, 383, 141-148.	1.4	16
32	Activation of Transient Receptor Potential Vanilloid-3 Inhibits Human Hair Growth. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2011, 131, 1605-1614.	0.3	101
33	Effects of articaine and ropivacaine on calcium handling and contractility in canine ventricular myocardium. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2010, 27, 153-161.	0.7	6
34	Effects of ropinirole on action potential characteristics and the underlying ion currents in canine ventricular myocytes. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2010, 382, 213-220.	1.4	8
35	Reverse rate-dependent changes are determined by baseline action potential duration in mammalian and human ventricular preparations. Basic Research in Cardiology, 2010, 105, 315-323.	2.5	51
36	Drug-induced changes in action potential duration are proportional to action potential duration in rat ventricular myocardium. General Physiology and Biophysics, 2010, 29, 309-313.	0.4	3

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37	Reverse rate dependency is an intrinsic property of canine cardiac preparations. Cardiovascular Research, 2009, 84, 237-244.	1.8	54
38	SEA0400 fails to alter the magnitude of intracellular Ca2+ transients and contractions in Langendorff-perfused guinea pig heart. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2008, 378, 65-71.	1.4	9
39	The Na+/Ca2+ exchange blocker SEA0400 fails to enhance cytosolic Ca2+ transient and contractility in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. Cardiovascular Research, 2008, 78, 476-484.	1.8	27
40	Protein kinase A is activated by then-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid eicosapentaenoic acid in rat ventricular muscle. Journal of Physiology, 2007, 582, 349-358.	1.3	27
41	Hypotonic stress influence the membrane potential and alter the proliferation of keratinocytes in vitro. Experimental Dermatology, 2007, 16, 302-310.	1.4	21
42	Effect of partial blockade of the Na+/Ca2+-exchanger on Ca2+ handling in isolated rat ventricular myocytes. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2007, 576, 1-6.	1.7	22
43	Investigation of the role of TASK-2 channels in rat pulmonary arteries; pharmacological and functional studies following RNA interference procedures. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2006, 147, 496-505.	2.7	33
44	Contribution of I Ks to ventricular repolarization in canine myocytes. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, 2006, 452, 698-706.	1.3	17
45	Effects of SEA0400 and KB-R7943 on Na+/Ca2+ exchange current and L-type Ca2+ current in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2005, 372, 63-70.	1.4	97
46	Asymmetrical distribution of ion channels in canine and human left-ventricular wall: epicardium versus midmyocardium. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, 2005, 450, 307-316.	1.3	118
47	Effects of terpenoid phenol derivatives on calcium current in canine and human ventricular cardiomyocytes. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2004, 487, 29-36.	1.7	58
48	Effects of norfluoxetine on the action potential and transmembrane ion currents in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2004, 370, 203-10.	1.4	8
49	Effect of thymol on calcium handling in mammalian ventricular myocardium. Life Sciences, 2004, 74, 909-921.	2.0	25
50	Effect of thymol on kinetic properties of Ca and K currents in rat skeletal muscle. BMC Pharmacology, 2003, 3, 9.	0.4	20
51	Endocardial versus epicardial differences in L-type calcium current in canine ventricular myocytes studied by action potential voltage clamp. Cardiovascular Research, 2003, 58, 66-75.	1.8	78
52	Electrophysiological effects of risperidone in mammalian cardiac cells. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2002, 366, 350-356.	1.4	28
53	Effects of thymol on calcium and potassium currents in canine and human ventricular cardiomyocytes. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2002, 136, 330-338.	2.7	39
54	Effects of the antiarrhythmic agent EGIS-7229 (S 21407) on calcium and potassium currents in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2001, 363, 604-611.	1.4	5