Warren Heideman

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

75 papers	6,589 citations	76326 40 h-index	85541 71 g-index
75 all docs	75 docs citations	75 times ranked	6056 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	sox9b is required in cardiomyocytes for cardiac morphogenesis and function. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 13906.	3.3	28
2	Analysis of the zebrafish sox9b promoter: Identification of elements that recapitulate organ-specific expression of sox9b. Gene, 2016, 578, 281-289.	2.2	4
3	Dioxin inhibition of swim bladder development in zebrafish: Is it secondary to heart failure?. Aquatic Toxicology, 2015, 162, 10-17.	4.0	38
4	Dioxin disrupts cranial cartilage and dermal bone development in zebrafish larvae. Aquatic Toxicology, 2015, 164, 52-60.	4.0	40
5	Construction and characterization of a sox9b transgenic reporter line. International Journal of Developmental Biology, 2014, 58, 693-699.	0.6	17
6	Cardiac Myocyte-Specific AHR Activation Phenocopies TCDD-Induced Toxicity in Zebrafish. Toxicological Sciences, 2014, 141, 141-154.	3.1	44
7	Dioxin induction of transgenerational inheritance of disease in zebrafish. Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, 2014, 398, 36-41.	3.2	58
8	Adverse effects in adulthood resulting from low-level dioxin exposure in juvenile zebrafish. Endocrine Disruptors (Austin, Tex), 2014, 2, e28309.	1.1	3
9	Using Zebrafish as a Model System for Studying the Transgenerational Effects of Dioxin. Toxicological Sciences, 2014, 138, 403-411.	3.1	103
10	Multiple modes of proepicardial cell migration require heartbeat. BMC Developmental Biology, 2014, 14, 18.	2.1	38
11	Using zebrafish to study the biological impact of metal and metal oxide nanoparticles. International Journal of Biomedical Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, 2013, 3, 19.	0.1	0
12	Influence of Humic Acid on Titanium Dioxide Nanoparticle Toxicity to Developing Zebrafish. Environmental Science & Technology, 2013, 47, 4718-4725.	10.0	129
13	TiO₂ Nanoparticle Exposure and Illumination during Zebrafish Development: Mortality at Parts per Billion Concentrations. Environmental Science & Technology, 2013, 47, 4726-4733.	10.0	84
14	Characterization of Zebrafish Cardiac Proteome Using Online pH Gradient SCXâ€"RP HPLCâ€"MS/MS Platform. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2013, 1005, 119-127.	0.9	6
15	Statistically Enhanced Spectral Counting Approach to TCDD Cardiac Toxicity in the Adult Zebrafish Heart. Journal of Proteome Research, 2013, 12, 3093-3103.	3.7	11
16	Toxicity of Oxidatively Degraded Quantum Dots to Developing Zebrafish (Danio rerio). Environmental Science & Technology, 2013, 47, 9132-9139.	10.0	59
17	TCDD Inhibits Heart Regeneration in Adult Zebrafish. Toxicological Sciences, 2013, 132, 211-221.	3.1	17
18	<i>Sox9b</i>Is Required for Epicardium Formation and Plays a Role in TCDD-Induced Heart Malformation in Zebrafish. Molecular Pharmacology, 2013, 84, 353-360.	2.3	64

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19	Dioxin Inhibits Zebrafish Epicardium and Proepicardium Development. Toxicological Sciences, 2013, 131, 558-567.	3.1	44
20	Early Dioxin Exposure Causes Toxic Effects in Adult Zebrafish. Toxicological Sciences, 2013, 135, 241-250.	3.1	58
21	Epicardium Formation as a Sensor in Toxicology. Journal of Developmental Biology, 2013, 1, 112-125.	1.7	1
22	Glucose, Nitrogen, and Phosphate Repletion in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: Common Transcriptional Responses to Different Nutrient Signals. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2012, 2, 1003-1017.	1.8	31
23	Titanium dioxide nanoparticles produce phototoxicity in the developing zebrafish. Nanotoxicology, 2012, 6, 670-679.	3.0	136
24	Sensitivity to Dioxin Decreases as Zebrafish Mature. Toxicological Sciences, 2012, 127, 360-370.	3.1	30
25	Reproductive and developmental toxicity of dioxin in fish. Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, 2012, 354, 121-138.	3.2	138
26	A Dominant Negative Zebrafish Ahr2 Partially Protects Developing Zebrafish from Dioxin Toxicity. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e28020.	2.5	14
27	Characterization of the adult zebrafish cardiac proteome using online pH gradient strong cation exchangeâ€RP 2D LC coupled with ESI MS/MS. Journal of Separation Science, 2010, 33, 1462-1471.	2.5	20
28	Stb3 Plays a Role in the Glucose-Induced Transition from Quiescence to Growth in<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Genetics, 2010, 185, 797-810.	2.9	32
29	Potential Roles of Arnt2 in Zebrafish Larval Development. Zebrafish, 2009, 6, 79-91.	1.1	24
30	Persistent Adverse Effects on Health and Reproduction Caused by Exposure of Zebrafish to 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin During Early Development and Gonad Differentiation. Toxicological Sciences, 2009, 109, 75-87.	3.1	82
31	Quantum Dot Nanotoxicity Assessment Using the Zebrafish Embryo. Environmental Science & Technology, 2009, 43, 1605-1611.	10.0	221
32	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin Exposure Prevents Cardiac Valve Formation in Developing Zebrafish. Toxicological Sciences, 2008, 104, 303-311.	3.1	33
33	Protein Kinase A, TOR, and Glucose Transport Control the Response to Nutrient Repletion in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Eukaryotic Cell, 2008, 7, 358-367.	3.4	47
34	Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor-Mediated Down-Regulation of<i>Sox9b</i>Causes Jaw Malformation in Zebrafish Embryos. Molecular Pharmacology, 2008, 74, 1544-1553.	2.3	97
35	Comparative genomics identifies genes mediating cardiotoxicity in the embryonic zebrafish heart. Physiological Genomics, 2008, 33, 148-158.	2.3	34
36	Reproductive Impairment of Great Lakes Lake Trout by Dioxin-Like Chemicals. , 2008, , 819-875.		14

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37	Stb3 Binds to Ribosomal RNA Processing Element Motifs That Control Transcriptional Responses to Growth in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2007, 282, 26623-26628.	3.4	62
38	Coordinated Regulation of Growth Genes in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Cell Cycle, 2007, 6, 1210-1219.	2.6	18
39	Lrrc10 is required for early heart development and function in zebrafish. Developmental Biology, 2007, 308, 494-506.	2.0	33
40	Developmental toxicity of low generation PAMAM dendrimers in zebrafish. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2007, 225, 70-79.	2.8	179
41	Understanding dioxin developmental toxicity using the zebrafish model. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2006, 76, 7-18.	1.6	151
42	Blocking Expression of AHR2 and ARNT1 in Zebrafish Larvae Protects Against Cardiac Toxicity of 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin. Toxicological Sciences, 2006, 94, 175-182.	3.1	116
43	The Function and Properties of the Azf1 Transcriptional Regulator Change with Growth Conditions in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Eukaryotic Cell, 2006, 5, 313-320.	3.4	45
44	Identification of Zebrafish ARNT1 Homologs: 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin Toxicity in the Developing Zebrafish Requires ARNT1. Molecular Pharmacology, 2006, 69, 776-787.	2.3	81
45	Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor Activation Produces Heart-Specific Transcriptional and Toxic Responses in Developing Zebrafish. Molecular Pharmacology, 2006, 70, 549-561.	2.3	148
46	Zebrafish and Cardiac Toxicology. Cardiovascular Toxicology, 2005, 5, 203-214.	2.7	52
47	Heart Malformation Is an Early Response to TCDD in Embryonic Zebrafish. Toxicological Sciences, 2005, 84, 368-377.	3.1	276
48	Zebrafish as a Model Vertebrate for Investigating Chemical Toxicity. Toxicological Sciences, 2005, 86, 6-19.	3.1	1,100
49	ARNT2 Is Not Required for TCDD Developmental Toxicity in Zebrafish. Toxicological Sciences, 2004, 82, 250-258.	3.1	45
50	Water Permeability and TCDD-Induced Edema in Zebrafish Early-Life Stages. Toxicological Sciences, 2004, 78, 78-87.	3.1	128
51	Interactions between 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) and Hypoxia Signaling Pathways in Zebrafish: Hypoxia Decreases Responses to TCDD in Zebrafish Embryos. Toxicological Sciences, 2004, 78, 68-77.	3.1	61
52	Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor 2 Mediates 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin Developmental Toxicity in Zebrafish. Toxicological Sciences, 2003, 76, 138-150.	3.1	238
53	Glucose Regulation of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Cell Cycle Genes. Eukaryotic Cell, 2003, 2, 143-149.	3.4	66
54	ACE2 is required for daughter cell-specific G1 delay in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 10275-10280.	7.1	71

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55	AZF1 Is a Glucose-Dependent Positive Regulator of CLN3 Transcription in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2002, 22, 1607-1614.	2.3	54
56	Identification of a Critical Amino Acid in the Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 13210-13218.	3.4	15
57	Tissue-Specific Expression of AHR2, ARNT2, and CYP1A in Zebrafish Embryos and Larvae: Effects of Developmental Stage and 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin Exposure. Toxicological Sciences, 2002, 68, 403-419.	3.1	200
58	The Zebrafish (Danio rerio) Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor Type 1 Is a Novel Vertebrate Receptor. Molecular Pharmacology, 2002, 62, 234-249.	2.3	165
59	Disruption of erythropoiesis by dioxin in the zebrafish. Developmental Dynamics, 2001, 222, 581-594.	1.8	107
60	Relative potencies of polychlorinated dibenzoâ€<i>p</i>â€dioxin, dibenzofuran, and biphenyl congeners to induce cytochrome P4501A mRNA in a zebrafish liver cell line. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2001, 20, 1053-1058.	4.3	28
61	RELATIVE POTENCIES OF POLYCHLORINATED DIBENZO-p-DIOXIN, DIBENZOFURAN, AND BIPHENYL CONGENERS TO INDUCE CYTOCHROME P4501A mRNA IN A ZEBRAFISH LIVER CELL LINE. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2001, 20, 1053.	4.3	14
62	Identification and expression of alternatively spliced aryl hydrocarbon nuclear translocator 2 (ARNT2) cDNAs from zebrafish with distinct functions. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta Gene Regulatory Mechanisms, 2000, 1494, 117-128.	2.4	82
63	Two Forms of Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor Type 2 in Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss). Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 15159-15166.	3.4	111
64	Transactivation Activity of Human, Zebrafish, and Rainbow Trout Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptors Expressed in COS-7 Cells: Greater Insight into Species Differences in Toxic Potency of Polychlorinated Dibenzo-p-dioxin, Dibenzofuran, and Biphenyl Congeners. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 1999, 159, 41-51.	2.8	97
65	Cloning and characterization of the zebrafish (Danio rerio) aryl hydrocarbon receptor. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta Gene Regulatory Mechanisms, 1999, 1444, 35-48.	2.4	163
66	Regulation of Gene Expression by Glucose inSaccharomyces cerevisiae: a Role for ADA2and ADA3/NGG1. Journal of Bacteriology, 1999, 181, 4755-4760.	2.2	19
67	Transcriptional Regulation of CLN3 Expression by Glucose in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Bacteriology, 1998, 180, 4508-4515.	2.2	38
68	Growth-Independent Regulation of <i>CLN3</i> mRNA Levels by Nutrients in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Journal of Bacteriology, 1998, 180, 225-230.	2.2	48
69	Long term potentiation and CaM-sensitive adenylyl cyclase: Long-term prospects. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 1995, 18, 477-478.	0.7	0
70	Adenylyl cyclase in yeast: Antibodies and mutations identify a regulatory domain. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 1990, 42, 229-242.	2.6	28
71	Structure and Function of G-Protein Î± Chains. , 1990, , 17-40.		9
72	Identification of receptor contact site involved in receptorâ€“G protein coupling. Nature, 1987, 330, 758-760.	27.8	258

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73	Reconstitution of Calmodulin-Sensitive Adenylate Cyclase from Bovine Brain with Phosphatidylcholine Liposomes. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1985, 44, 818-824.	3.9	6
74	Purification of the calmodulin-sensitive adenylate cyclase from bovine cerebral cortex. Biochemistry, 1985, 24, 3776-3783.	2.5	190
75	Purification of a novel calmodulin-binding protein from bovine cerebral cortex membranes. Biochemistry, 1983, 22, 4615-4618.	2.5	288