

Lorena M Amaral

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

51
papers

1,143
citations

18
h-index

33
g-index

62
ext. papers

1,491
ext. citations

3.3
avg. IF

4.52
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
51	Adoptive transfer of placental ischemia-stimulated natural killer cells causes a preeclampsia-like phenotype in pregnant rats. <i>American Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2021 , 85, e13386	3.8	6
50	Characterization of Mitochondrial Bioenergetics in Preeclampsia. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2021 , 10,	5.1	3
49	Progesterone-induced blocking factor improves blood pressure, inflammation, and pup weight in response to reduced uterine perfusion pressure (RUPP). <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2021 , 320, R719-R727	3.2	7
48	The role of tumor necrosis factor in triggering activation of natural killer cell, multi-organ mitochondrial dysfunction and hypertension during pregnancy. <i>Pregnancy Hypertension</i> , 2021 , 24, 65-72	2.6	4
47	single-nucleotide polymorphism rs1319501 and visfatin/NAMPT affect nitric oxide formation, sFlt-1 and antihypertensive therapy response in preeclampsia. <i>Pharmacogenomics</i> , 2021 , 22, 451-464	2.6	3
46	CD4+ T cells cause renal and placental mitochondrial oxidative stress as mechanisms of hypertension in response to placental ischemia. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2021 , 320, F47-F54	4.3	5
45	Vascular endothelial mitochondrial oxidative stress in response to preeclampsia: a role for angiotensin II type 1 autoantibodies. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM</i> , 2021 , 3, 100275	7.4	4
44	Circulating Total Cell-Free DNA Levels Are Increased in Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy and Associated with Prohypertensive Factors and Adverse Clinical Outcomes. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021 , 22,	6.3	2
43	Investigation of interleukin-2-mediated changes in blood pressure, fetal growth restriction, and innate immune activation in normal pregnant rats and in a preclinical rat model of preeclampsia. <i>Biology of Sex Differences</i> , 2021 , 12, 4	9.3	0
42	CD4+ T Cells from RUPP rat model activate NK cells and cause mitochondrial oxidative stress and hypertension in normal pregnant rats. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020 , 34, 1-1	0.9	
41	Prevention of T Cell Activation in Response to Placental Ischemia Improves Hypertension and Natural Killer Cell Number During Pregnancy. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020 , 34, 1-1	0.9	
40	Progesterone induced blocking factor improves blood pressure, mitochondrial dysfunction and reactive oxygen species in response to sFlt-1 induced hypertension during pregnancy. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020 , 34, 1-1	0.9	
39	Placental Ischemia Stimulated Natural Killer Cells Play a Direct Role in Causing Hypertension and Intrauterine Growth Restriction in Pregnant Rats. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020 , 34, 1-1	0.9	
38	Blockade of endogenous angiotensin II type I receptor agonistic autoantibody activity improves mitochondrial reactive oxygen species and hypertension in a rat model of preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2020 , 318, R256-R262	3.2	14
37	17-Hydroxyprogesterone caproate improves T cells and NK cells in response to placental ischemia; new mechanisms of action for an old drug. <i>Pregnancy Hypertension</i> , 2020 , 19, 226-232	2.6	8
36	17-Hydroxyprogesterone caproate improves hypertension and renal endothelin-1 in response to sFlt-1 induced hypertension in pregnant rats. <i>Pregnancy Hypertension</i> , 2020 , 22, 151-155	2.6	2
35	Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α) blockade improves natural killer cell (NK) activation, hypertension, and mitochondrial oxidative stress in a preclinical rat model of preeclampsia. <i>Hypertension in Pregnancy</i> , 2020 , 39, 399-404	2	8

34	Placental CD4 T cells isolated from preeclamptic women cause preeclampsia-like symptoms in pregnant nude-athymic rats. <i>Pregnancy Hypertension</i> , 2019 , 15, 7-11	2.6	7
33	Natural killer cells contribute to mitochondrial dysfunction in response to placental ischemia in reduced uterine perfusion pressure rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2019 , 316, R441-R447	3.2	10
32	Inflammatory mediators: a causal link to hypertension during preeclampsia. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2019 , 176, 1914-1921	8.6	36
31	Interleukin-4 supplementation improves the proinflammatory cell ratios, autoantibodies and blood pressure in response to placental ischemia. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019 , 33, 865.18	0.9	
30	Interleukin-4 supplementation improves the pathophysiology of hypertension in response to placental ischemia in RUPP rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2019 , 316, R165-R171	3.2	13
29	Renal natural killer cell activation and mitochondrial oxidative stress; new mechanisms in AT1-AA mediated hypertensive pregnancy. <i>Pregnancy Hypertension</i> , 2019 , 15, 72-77	2.6	18
28	AT1-AA (Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor Agonistic Autoantibody) Blockade Prevents Preeclamptic Symptoms in Placental Ischemic Rats. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2018 , 71, 886-893	8.5	33
27	Selective inhibition of 20-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid lowers blood pressure in a rat model of preeclampsia. <i>Prostaglandins and Other Lipid Mediators</i> , 2018 , 134, 108-113	3.7	3
26	Role of Mitochondrial Dysfunction and Reactive Oxygen Species in Mediating Hypertension in the Reduced Uterine Perfusion Pressure Rat Model of Preeclampsia. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2018 , 72, 703-711	8.5	76
25	Progesterone induced blocking factor improves fetal growth restriction possibly by reducing inflammation and placental cytolytic NK cells in response to placental ischemia during pregnancy. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018 , 32, 729.5	0.9	
24	The Role of Interleukin-2 (IL-2) in Natural Killer Cell (NK) Activation and Hypertension in a Preclinical Rat Model of Preeclampsia. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018 , 32, 911.1	0.9	1
23	Vitamin D supplementation reduces some AT1-AA-induced downstream targets implicated in preeclampsia including hypertension. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2017 , 312, R125-R131	3.2	13
22	Natural killer cells mediate pathophysiology in response to reduced uterine perfusion pressure. <i>Clinical Science</i> , 2017 , 131, 2753-2762	6.5	29
21	Continued Investigation Into 17-OHPC: Results From the Preclinical RUPP Rat Model of Preeclampsia. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2017 , 70, 1250-1255	8.5	14
20	Proliferation of endogenous regulatory T cells improve the pathophysiology associated with placental ischaemia of pregnancy. <i>American Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2017 , 78, e12724	3.8	18
19	Pathophysiology and Current Clinical Management of Preeclampsia. <i>Current Hypertension Reports</i> , 2017 , 19, 61	4.7	110
18	The role of inflammation in the pathology of preeclampsia. <i>Clinical Science</i> , 2016 , 130, 409-19	6.5	258
17	Agonistic Autoantibodies to the Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor Enhance Angiotensin II-Induced Renal Vascular Sensitivity and Reduce Renal Function During Pregnancy. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2016 , 68, 1308-1313	8.5	36

16	Identifying immune mechanisms mediating the hypertension during preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2016 , 311, R1-9	3.2	60
15	Serelaxin improves the pathophysiology of placental ischemia in the reduced uterine perfusion pressure rat model of preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2016 , 311, R1158-R1163	3.2	25
14	Reduced uterine perfusion pressure T-helper 17 cells cause pathophysiology associated with preeclampsia during pregnancy. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2016 , 311, R1192-R1199	3.2	36
13	Vitamin D supplementation improves pathophysiology in a rat model of preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2016 , 310, R346-54	3.2	24
12	Placental Ischemia and Resultant Phenotype in Animal Models of Preeclampsia. <i>Current Hypertension Reports</i> , 2016 , 18, 38	4.7	38
11	Blockade of CD40 ligand for intercellular communication reduces hypertension, placental oxidative stress, and AT1-AA in response to adoptive transfer of CD4+ T lymphocytes from RUPP rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2015 , 309, R1243-50	3.2	11
10	Preeclampsia: long-term consequences for vascular health. <i>Vascular Health and Risk Management</i> , 2015 , 11, 403-15	4.4	93
9	17-hydroxyprogesterone caproate significantly improves clinical characteristics of preeclampsia in the reduced uterine perfusion pressure rat model. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2015 , 65, 225-31	8.5	42
8	An increased population of regulatory T cells improves the pathophysiology of placental ischemia in a rat model of preeclampsia. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2015 , 309, R884-91	3.2	52
7	T Cell-Dependent B Cell Activation Mediates Pathophysiology in Response to CD4+ T Cells from Reduced Uterine Perfusion Pregnant Rats. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015 , 29, 810.4	0.9	
6	Agonistic Autoantibodies to the Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor Enhance ANGII Binding on Vascular Endothelial Cells. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015 , 29, 810.12	0.9	
5	Early Administration of 17-Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate to Reduced Uterine Perfusion Pressure (RUPP) Rat Model of Preeclampsia Improves Inflammation, Uterine artery Vasoconstriction and Blood Pressure During Pregnancy. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015 , 29, 810.6	0.9	
4	Serelaxin Improves Blood Pressure and Uterine Artery Resistance in the Reduced Uterine Perfusion Pressure (RUPP) Rat Model of Preeclampsia. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015 , 29, 810.8	0.9	
3	Placental Ischemia-Induced TH17 Cells Mediate the Pathophysiology Associated with Preeclampsia. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015 , 29, 667.6	0.9	
2	Progesterone supplementation attenuates hypertension and the autoantibody to the angiotensin II type I receptor in response to elevated interleukin-6 during pregnancy. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2014 , 211, 158.e1-6	6.4	19
1	Placental CD4+ T cells from preeclamptic patients cause autoantibodies to the angiotensin II type I receptor and hypertension in a pregnant rat model of preeclampsia. <i>Exploration of Medicine</i> , 99-111	1.1	1