Frans H H Leenen

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

144 papers	5,411 citations	57631 44 h-index	106150 65 g-index
145 all docs	145 docs citations	145 times ranked	4293 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Essential contributions of the Î±2-Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase ouabain binding site to cardiac remodeling. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2021, 321, H1117-H1118.	1.5	2
2	Angiotensin II modulates brain-derived neurotrophic factor expression in the brain and adrenal. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - General Subjects, 2020, 1864, 129505.	1.1	0
3	Sodium pumps, ouabain and aldosterone in the brain: A neuromodulatory pathway underlying salt-sensitive hypertension and heart failure. Cell Calcium, 2020, 86, 102151.	1.1	20
4	Effects of exercise on BDNF-TrkB signaling in the paraventricular nucleus and rostral ventrolateral medulla in rats post myocardial infarction. Neuropeptides, 2020, 82, 102058.	0.9	6
5	Effects of CPAP on Blood Pressure and Sympathetic Activity in Patients With Diabetes Mellitus, Chronic Kidney Disease, and Resistant Hypertension. CJC Open, 2020, 2, 258-264.	0.7	11
6	Role of Myocardial Infarction-Induced Neuroinflammation for Depression-Like Behavior and Heart Failure in Ovariectomized Female Rats. Neuroscience, 2019, 415, 201-214.	1.1	12
7	Use of Directly Observed Therapy to Assess Treatment Adherence in Patients With Apparent Treatment-Resistant Hypertension. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2019, 179, 1433.	2.6	19
8	Inhibition of inflammation by minocycline improves heart failure and depression-like behaviour in rats after myocardial infarction. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0217437.	1.1	25
9	Effect of exercise training on the FNDC5/BDNF pathway in spontaneously hypertensive rats. Physiological Reports, 2019, 7, e14323.	0.7	11
10	Central and peripheral slow-pressor mechanisms contributing to Angiotensin II-salt hypertension in rats. Cardiovascular Research, 2018, 114, 233-246.	1.8	20
11	Effects of exercise training and TrkB blockade on cardiac function and BDNF-TrkB signaling postmyocardial infarction in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2018, 315, H1821-H1834.	1.5	17
12	Sex differences in depression-like behavior and neuroinflammation in rats post-MI: role of estrogens. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2018, 315, H1159-H1173.	1.5	25
13	Effects of exercise training on brainâ€derived neurotrophic factor in skeletal muscle and heart of rats post myocardial infarction. Experimental Physiology, 2017, 102, 314-328.	0.9	30
14	On-treatment blood pressures of older hypertensive patients in Canada. Journal of Hypertension, 2017, 35, 621-626.	0.3	7
15	Update on angiotensin II: new endocrine connections between the brain, adrenal glands and the cardiovascular system. Endocrine Connections, 2017, 6, R131-R145.	0.8	30
16	Cardiotrophin 1 stimulates beneficial myogenic and vascular remodeling of the heart. Cell Research, 2017, 27, 1195-1215.	5.7	35
17	Pivotal role of Î±2 Na⁺ pumps and their high affinity ouabain binding site in cardiovascular health and disease. Journal of Physiology, 2016, 594, 6079-6103.	1.3	50
18	Mineralocorticoid and angiotensin II type 1 receptors in the subfornical organ mediate angiotensin II â€“ induced hypothalamic reactive oxygen species and hypertension. Neuroscience, 2016, 329, 112-121.	1.1	44

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19	Enhanced expression of epithelial sodium channels causes salt-induced hypertension in mice through inhibition of the Î±₂ -isoform of Na⁺ , K⁺ -ATPase. Physiological Reports, 2015, 3, e12383.	0.7	26
20	How Does the Brain Talk to the Arteries and Heart?. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 984.3.	0.2	6
21	Neuroendocrine Humoral and Vascular Components in the Pressor Pathway for Brain Angiotensin II: A New Axis in Long Term Blood Pressure Control. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e108916.	1.1	31
22	Mineralocorticoid and AT₁ receptors in the paraventricular nucleus contribute to sympathetic hyperactivity and cardiac dysfunction in rats post myocardial infarct. Journal of Physiology, 2014, 592, 3273-3286.	1.3	24
23	Knockdown of mineralocorticoid or angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene expression in the paraventricular nucleus prevents angiotensin II hypertension in rats. Journal of Physiology, 2014, 592, 3523-3536.	1.3	31
24	Actions of Circulating Angiotensin II and Aldosterone in the Brain Contributing to Hypertension. American Journal of Hypertension, 2014, 27, 1024-1032.	1.0	53
25	Cardiac macrophages and apoptosis after myocardial infarction: effects of central MR blockade. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2014, 307, R879-R887.	0.9	34
26	Comparative effectiveness of monotherapies and combination therapies for patients with hypertension: protocol for a systematic review with network meta-analyses. Systematic Reviews, 2013, 2, 44.	2.5	14
27	Role of Brain Corticosterone and Aldosterone in Central Angiotensin IIâ€“Induced Hypertension. Hypertension, 2013, 62, 564-571.	1.3	24
28	Role of angiotensin II type 1 receptors in the subfornical organ in the pressor responses to central sodium in rats. Brain Research, 2013, 1527, 79-86.	1.1	13
29	Role of renin-angiotensin system in activation of macrophages by modified lipoproteins. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2013, 305, H1309-H1320.	1.5	11
30	Inhibition of brain angiotensin III attenuates sympathetic hyperactivity and cardiac dysfunction in rats post-myocardial infarction. Cardiovascular Research, 2013, 97, 424-431.	1.8	35
31	Do high doses of AT1-receptor blockers attenuate central sympathetic outflow in humans with chronic heart failure?. Clinical Science, 2013, 124, 589-595.	1.8	27
32	Cathepsin G deficiency decreases complexity of atherosclerotic lesions in apolipoprotein E-deficient mice. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2013, 305, H1141-H1148.	1.5	13
33	Cardiac sympathetic innervation and PGP9.5 expression by cardiomyocytes after myocardial infarction: effects of central MR blockade. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2013, 305, H1817-H1829.	1.5	14
34	Central Mineralocorticoid Receptors and the Role of Angiotensin II and Glutamate in the Paraventricular Nucleus of Rats With Angiotensin IIâ€“Induced Hypertension. Hypertension, 2013, 61, 1083-1090.	1.3	31
35	Central infusion of aliskiren prevents sympathetic hyperactivity and hypertension in Dahl salt-sensitive rats on high salt intake. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2012, 302, R825-R832.	0.9	19
36	Possible role of brain salt-inducible kinase 1 in responses to central sodium in Dahl rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2012, 303, R236-R245.	0.9	10

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37	Salt-Induced Hypertension in a Mouse Model of Liddle Syndrome Is Mediated by Epithelial Sodium Channels in the Brain. Hypertension, 2012, 60, 691-696.	1.3	71
38	Cardioprotective Brain Mechanisms. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2012, 32, 1749-1750.	1.1	4
39	A cross-national comparative study of blood pressure levels and hypertension prevalence in Canada and Hungary. Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 30, 2105-2111.	0.3	5
40	Central neuromodulatory pathways regulating sympathetic activity in hypertension. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 113, 1294-1303.	1.2	80
41	How NaCl raises blood pressure: a new paradigm for the pathogenesis of salt-dependent hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2012, 302, H1031-H1049.	1.5	216
42	Central Sympathetic Inhibition by Mineralocorticoid Receptor But Not Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor Blockade. Hypertension, 2012, 60, 278-280.	1.3	6
43	Cardiovascular effects of angiotensin II and glutamate in the PVN of Dahl salt-sensitive rats. Brain Research, 2012, 1447, 28-37.	1.1	31
44	Regulation of hypothalamic renin-angiotensin system and oxidative stress by aldosterone. Experimental Physiology, 2011, 96, 1028-1038.	0.9	52
45	Mineralocorticoid Actions in the Brain and Hypertension. Current Hypertension Reports, 2011, 13, 214-220.	1.5	30
46	Changes in the rates of awareness, treatment and control of hypertension in Canada over the past two decades. Cmaj, 2011, 183, 1007-1013.	0.9	220
47	Mechanisms mediating sodium-induced pressor responses in the PVN of Dahl rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2011, 301, R1338-R1349.	0.9	18
48	Pharmacokinetic and Antihypertensive Profile of Amlodipine and Felodipine-ER in Younger Versus Older Patients With Hypertension. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 2010, 56, 669-675.	0.8	12
49	Control Rates of Hypertension in North America. Hypertension, 2010, 56, 571-572.	1.3	19
50	Central neuronal activation and pressor responses induced by circulating ANG II: role of the brain aldosterone-â€œouabainâ€•pathway. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2010, 299, H422-H430.	1.5	72
51	Obesity and the Prevalence and Management of Hypertension in Ontario, Canada. American Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 23, 1000-1006.	1.0	24
52	Effects of central sodium on epithelial sodium channels in rat brain. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2010, 299, R222-R233.	0.9	51
53	The central role of the brain aldosteroneâ€"â€œouabainâ€•pathway in salt-sensitive hypertension. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2010, 1802, 1132-1139.	1.8	88
54	Effects of ACE Inhibitors on Cardiac Angiotensin II and Aldosterone in Humans: â€œRelevance of Lipophilicity and Affinity for ACEâ€• American Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 23, 1179-1182.	1.0	8

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55	Role of central nervous system aldosterone synthase and mineralocorticoid receptors in salt-induced hypertension in Dahl salt-sensitive rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2009, 296, R994-R1000.	0.9	81
56	Chronic central versus systemic blockade of AT₁ receptors and cardiac dysfunction in rats post-myocardial infarction. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2009, 297, H968-H975.	1.5	21
57	Mechanisms in the PVN mediating local and central sodium-induced hypertension in Wistar rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2009, 296, R618-R630.	0.9	33
58	Sodium Transport in the Choroid Plexus and Salt-Sensitive Hypertension. Hypertension, 2009, 54, 860-867.	1.3	55
59	Lifestyle Changes and Blood Pressure Control: A Communityâ€Based Crossâ€Sectional Survey (2006) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overl 2009, 11, 31-35.	1.0	13
60	The brain renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system: A major mechanism for sympathetic hyperactivity and left ventricular remodeling and dysfunction after myocardial infarction. Current Heart Failure Reports, 2009, 6, 81-88.	1.3	59
61	Brain reninâ€“angiotensinâ€“aldosterone system and ventricular remodeling after myocardial infarct:ÂaÂreviewThis article is one of a selection of papers published in a special issue on Advances in Cardiovascular Research.. Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology, 2009, 87, 979-988.	0.7	17
62	2006 Ontario Survey on the Prevalence and Control of Hypertension (ON-BP): Rationale and design of a community-based cross-sectional survey. Canadian Journal of Cardiology, 2008, 24, 503-505.	0.8	9
63	Comparison Between an Automated and Manual Sphygmomanometer in a Population Survey. American Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 21, 280-283.	1.0	85
64	Central infusion of aldosterone synthase inhibitor attenuates left ventricular dysfunction and remodelling in rats after myocardial infarction. Cardiovascular Research, 2008, 81, 574-581.	1.8	28
65	Angiotensin-converting Enzyme Inhibitors, Inhibition of Brain and Peripheral Angiotensin-converting Enzymes, and Left Ventricular Dysfunction in Rats After Myocardial Infarction. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 2008, 51, 565-572.	0.8	14
66	Central infusion of aldosterone synthase inhibitor prevents sympathetic hyperactivity and hypertension by central Na+ in Wistar rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2008, 295, R166-R172.	0.9	44
67	Results of the Ontario Survey on the Prevalence and Control of Hypertension. Cmaj, 2008, 178, 1441-1449.	0.9	187
68	Antihypertensive Medication Use and Blood Pressure Control: A Community-Based Cross-Sectional Survey (ON-BP). American Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 21, 1210-1215.	1.0	44
69	Prevention of Salt-induced Hypertension and Fibrosis by AT1-receptor Blockers in Dahl S Rats. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 2008, 51, 457-466.	0.8	28
70	Effects of hypertension on cardiovascular responses to epinephrine in humans. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2007, 292, H3025-H3031.	1.5	7
71	Brain Mechanisms Contributing to Sympathetic Hyperactivity and Heart Failure. Circulation Research, 2007, 101, 221-223.	2.0	81
72	Neuronal Responsiveness to Central Na + in 2 Congenic Strains of Dahl Salt-Sensitive Rats. Hypertension, 2007, 49, 1315-1320.	1.3	26

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73	Sympathetic hyperactivity and cardiac dysfunction post-MI: Different impact of specific CNS versus general AT1 receptor blockade. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2007, 43, 479-486.	0.9	31
74	Does Blockade of the Renin Angiotensin System Affect Sympathetic and Blood Pressure Responses to Amlodipine in Young Hypertensive Patients?<xref ref-type="author-notes" rid="fn1">[*]</xref><xref ref-type="author-notes" rid="fn2">^{â€}</xref><subtitle />. American Journal of Hypertension, 2007, 20, 1202-8.	1.0	3
75	Prevention of Renal Dysfunction and Hypertension by Amlodipine After Heart Transplant. American Journal of Cardiology, 2007, 100, 531-535.	0.7	32
76	Dysregulated Expression Of Renal Epithelial Sodium Channels (ENaC) In Dahl Rats.. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A1406.	0.2	0
77	Moving beyond guidelines: Are report cards the answer to high rates of uncontrolled hypertension?. Current Hypertension Reports, 2006, 8, 324-329.	1.5	9
78	Regulation of components of the brain and cardiac renin-angiotensin systems by 17Î²-estradiol after myocardial infarction in female rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2006, 291, R155-R162.	0.9	12
79	Activation of brain renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system by central sodium in Wistar rats. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2006, 291, H1109-H1117.	1.5	53
80	Clinical Events in High-Risk Hypertensive Patients Randomly Assigned to Calcium Channel Blocker Versus Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitor in the Antihypertensive and Lipid-Lowering Treatment to Prevent Heart Attack Trial. Hypertension, 2006, 48, 374-384.	1.3	149
81	Differential regulation of epithelial sodium channel subunits in the brain by sodium rich aCSF. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A796.	0.2	0
82	Aging and cardiac responses to epinephrine in humans: role of neuronal uptake. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2005, 288, H2498-H2503.	1.5	15
83	Blockade of brain mineralocorticoid receptors or Na+ channels prevents sympathetic hyperactivity and improves cardiac function in rats post-MI. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2005, 288, H2491-H2497.	1.5	48
84	Distribution of epithelial sodium channels and mineralocorticoid receptors in cardiovascular regulatory centers in rat brain. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2005, 289, R1787-R1797.	0.9	126
85	17Î²-Estradiol downregulates tissue angiotensin-converting enzyme and ANG II type 1 receptor in female rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2005, 288, R759-R766.	0.9	124
86	Prevention of cardiac remodeling after myocardial infarction in transgenic rats deficient in brain angiotensinogen. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2005, 39, 521-529.	0.9	45
87	ALLHAT: What has it taught us so far?. Cmaj, 2004, 171, 719-720.	0.9	5
88	Critical role of CNS effects of aldosterone in cardiac remodeling post-myocardial infarction in rats. Cardiovascular Research, 2004, 64, 437-447.	1.8	43
89	Increases in brain and cardiac AT1 receptor and ACE densities after myocardial infarct in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2004, 286, H1665-H1671.	1.5	59
90	Increases in CSF [Na+] precede the increases in blood pressure in Dahl S rats and SHR on a high-salt diet. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2004, 287, H1160-H1166.	1.5	126

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91	Brain Na+,K+-ATPase isozyme activity and protein expression in ouabain-induced hypertension. Brain Research, 2004, 1018, 171-180.	1.1	9
92	Effects of low-dose nifedipine GITS on sympathetic activity in young and older patients with hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 22, 1039-1044.	0.3	16
93	Blood pressure lowering, not vascular mechanism of action, is the primary determinant of clinical outcome. Canadian Journal of Cardiology, 2004, 20 Suppl B, 77B-82B.	0.8	4
94	Prevention of high salt diet-induced cardiac hypertrophy and fibrosis by spironolactone. American Journal of Hypertension, 2003, 16, 319-323.	1.0	47
95	Brain sodium channels and ouabainlike compounds mediate central aldosterone-induced hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2003, 285, H2516-H2523.	1.5	69
96	Sympathoinhibitory and Depressor Effects of Amlodipine in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 2003, 42, 153-160.	0.8	19
97	Central Nervous System Blockade by Peripheral Administration of AT1 Receptor Blockers. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 2003, 41, 593-599.	0.8	73
98	Brain sodium channels and central sodium-induced increases in brain ouabain-like compound and blood pressure. Journal of Hypertension, 2003, 21, 1519-1524.	0.3	34
99	Effects of high salt intake on brain AT1 receptor densities in Dahl rats. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2003, 285, H1949-H1955.	1.5	41
100	Brain Amiloride-Sensitive Phe-Met-Arg-Phe-NH 2 â€“Gated Na + Channels and Na + -Induced Sympathoexcitation and Hypertension. Hypertension, 2002, 39, 557-561.	1.3	37
101	Brain Sodium Channels Mediate Increases in Brain â€œOuabainâ€•and Blood Pressure in Dahl S Rats. Hypertension, 2002, 40, 96-100.	1.3	60
102	Changes in brain Na, K-ATPase isoform expression and enzymatic activity after aortic constriction. Brain Research, 2002, 944, 124-134.	1.1	6
103	The brain and salt-sensitive hypertension. Current Hypertension Reports, 2002, 4, 129-135.	1.5	62
104	Differential effects of once-daily antihypertensive drugs on blood pressure, left ventricular mass and sympathetic activity: Nifedipine-GITS versus felodipine-ER versus enalapril. Canadian Journal of Cardiology, 2002, 18, 1285-93.	0.8	14
105	Combination therapy as first-line treatment of arterial hypertension. Canadian Journal of Cardiology, 2002, 18, 1317-27.	0.8	8
106	Monotherapy versus Combination Therapy as First Line Treatment of Uncomplicated Arterial Hypertension. Drugs, 2001, 61, 943-954.	4.9	46
107	Isoproterenol-induced cardiac hypertrophy: role of circulatory versus cardiac renin-angiotensin system. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2001, 281, H2410-H2416.	1.5	78
108	Enhanced sympathoexcitatory and pressor responses to central Na⁺ in Dahl salt-sensitive vs. -resistant rats. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2001, 281, H1881-H1889.	1.5	68

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109	High salt intake and the brain reninâ€“angiotensin system in Dahl salt-sensitive rats. Journal of Hypertension, 2001, 19, 89-98.	0.3	53
110	Central sympathoinhibitory effects of calcium channel blockers. Current Hypertension Reports, 2001, 3, 314-321.	1.5	31
111	Responses to Central Na + and Ouabain Are Attenuated in Transgenic Rats Deficient in Brain Angiotensinogen. Hypertension, 2001, 37, 683-686.	1.3	44
112	Mortality After Coronary Artery Occlusion in Different Models of Cardiac Hypertrophy in Rats. Hypertension, 2001, 37, 209-215.	1.3	18
113	Prevention of Hypertension by Irbesartan in Dahl S Rats Relates to Central Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor Blockade. Hypertension, 2001, 37, 981-984.	1.3	45
114	Sympathoinhibition by Central and Peripheral Infusion of Nifedipine in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. Hypertension, 2000, 35, 631-636.	1.3	24
115	Sympathoinhibitory and Depressor Responses to Long-term Infusion of Nifedipine in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats on High-Salt Diet. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 2000, 36, 704-710.	0.8	8
116	Ouabain- and central sodium-induced hypertension depend on the ventral anteroventral third ventricle region. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 1999, 276, H63-H70.	1.5	15
117	Brain renin-angiotensin system and sympathetic hyperactivity in rats after myocardial infarction. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 1999, 276, H1608-H1615.	1.5	84
118	Changes in cardiac ANG II postmyocardial infarction in rats: effects of nephrectomy and ACE inhibitors. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 1999, 276, H317-H325.	1.5	45
119	Brain â€œouabainâ€•and angiotensin II contribute to cardiac dysfunction after myocardial infarction. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 1999, 277, H1786-H1792.	1.5	29
120	Sympathoinhibitory Effects of Central Nifedipine in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats on High Versus Regular Sodium Intake. Hypertension, 1999, 33, 32-35.	1.3	16
121	Digoxin Prevents Ouabain and High Salt Intakeâ€“Induced Hypertension in Rats With Sinoaortic Denervation. Hypertension, 1999, 34, 733-738.	1.3	49
122	Brain Renin-Angiotensin System and Ouabain-Induced Sympathetic Hyperactivity and Hypertension in Wistar Rats. Hypertension, 1999, 34, 107-112.	1.3	60
123	Age, hypertension, and cardiac responses to Î²-agonist in humans*. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1998, 63, 663-671.	2.3	6
124	Catecholamines and heart function in heart transplant patients: Effects of Î²1- versus nonselective Î²-blockade*. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1998, 64, 522-535.	2.3	15
125	Both Brain Angiotensin II and â€œOuabainâ€•Contribute to Sympathoexcitation and Hypertension in Dahl S Rats on High Salt Intake. Hypertension, 1998, 32, 1028-1033.	1.3	122
126	Pattern of neuronal activation in rats with CHF after myocardial infarction. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 1998, 275, H2140-H2146.	1.5	59

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127	Brain â€œouabain,â€•ANG II, and sympathoexcitation by chronic central sodium loading in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 1998, 274, H1269-H1276.	1.5	38
128	Blockade of Brain â€˜Ouabainâ€™ Prevents the Impairment of Baroreflexes in Rats After Myocardial Infarction. Circulation, 1997, 96, 1654-1659.	1.6	13
129	1,4-Dihydropyridines versus beta-blockers for hypertension: Are either safe for the heart?. Cardiovascular Drugs and Therapy, 1996, 10, 397-402.	1.3	3
130	Persistence of antiâ€hypertensive effect after â€˜missed doses' of calcium antagonist with long (amlodipine) <i>vs</i> short (diltiazem) elimination halfâ€life. British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 1996, 41, 83-88.	1.1	70
131	Brain â€˜Ouabainâ€™ and Desensitization of Arterial Baroreflex by High Sodium in Dahl Salt-Sensitive Rats. Hypertension, 1995, 25, 372-376.	1.3	23
132	Brain â€˜Ouabain,â€™ Sodium, and Arterial Baroreflex in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. Hypertension, 1995, 25, 814-817.	1.3	23
133	Brain â€˜Ouabainâ€™ Mediates Sympathetic Hyperactivity in Congestive Heart Failure. Circulation Research, 1995, 77, 993-1000.	2.0	70
134	Role of Brain Ouabain-Like Activity in the Central Effects of Sodium in Rats. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 1993, 22, S72-S74.	0.8	7
135	Antihypertensive Drugs and Cardiac Trophic Mechanisms. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 1991, 17, S50-S57.	0.8	18
136	Effects of nifedipine versus hydralazine on sympathetic activity and cardiac function in patients with hypertension persisting on diuretic plus beta-blocker therapy. Cardiovascular Drugs and Therapy, 1990, 4, 499-504.	1.3	7
137	Î²-Blockade disappearance rate predicts Î²-adrenergic hypersensitivity. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1989, 46, 279-290.	2.3	8
138	Epinephrine and left ventricular function in humans: Effects of beta-1 vs nonselective beta-blockade. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1988, 43, 519-528.	2.3	62
139	Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic interactions between nisoldipine and propranolol. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1988, 43, 39-48.	2.3	31
140	Hemodynamic interaction of nonselective vs. beta-1-selective beta-blockade with hydralazine in normal humans. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1987, 41, 326-335.	2.3	12
141	Nifedipine tablet vs. hydralazine in patients with persisting hypertension who receive combined diuretic and beta-blocker therapy. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1986, 39, 409-413.	2.3	12
142	The role of cardiac beta-1 receptors in the hemodynamic response to a beta-2 agonist. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1986, 40, 108-115.	2.3	59
143	Plasma Concentrationâ€Response Relationships of Two Formulations of Propranolol. Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 1985, 25, 182-186.	1.0	7
144	Nonselective beta-blockade enhances pressor responsiveness to epinephrine, norepinephrine, and angiotensin II in normal man. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1984, 35, 461-466.	2.3	34