

Diana Pacheco-Alvarez

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/217514/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

18
papers

1,265
citations

623734

14
h-index

839539

18
g-index

18
all docs

18
docs citations

18
times ranked

1011
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Angiotensin II signaling increases activity of the renal Na-Cl cotransporter through a WNK4-SPAK-dependent pathway. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 4384-4389.	7.1	215
2	The Na ⁺ :Cl ⁻ Cotransporter Is Activated and Phosphorylated at the Amino-terminal Domain upon Intracellular Chloride Depletion. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 28755-28763.	3.4	212
3	Regulation of NKCC2 by a chloride-sensing mechanism involving the WNK3 and SPAK kinases. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 8458-8463.	7.1	199
4	Biotin in Metabolism and Its Relationship to Human Disease. Archives of Medical Research, 2002, 33, 439-447.	3.3	107
5	Holocarboxylase synthetase is an obligate participant in biotin-mediated regulation of its own expression and of biotin-dependent carboxylases mRNA levels in human cells. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 5325-5330.	7.1	96
6	WNK-SPAK-NCC Cascade Revisited. Hypertension, 2014, 64, 1047-1053.	2.7	76
7	WNK4 kinase is a negative regulator of K ⁺ -Cl ⁻ cotransporters. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2007, 292, F1197-F1207.	2.7	70
8	Rare mutations in SLC12A1 and SLC12A3 protect against hypertension by reducing the activity of renal salt cotransporters. Journal of Hypertension, 2011, 29, 475-483.	0.5	54
9	Paradoxical Regulation of Biotin Utilization in Brain and Liver and Implications for Inherited Multiple Carboxylase Deficiency. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 52312-52318.	3.4	38
10	Role of WNK Kinases in the Modulation of Cell Volume. Current Topics in Membranes, 2018, 81, 207-235.	0.9	37
11	WNK3 is a Putative Chloride-sensing Kinase. Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry, 2011, 28, 1123-1134.	1.6	33
12	Biotin availability regulates expression of the sodium-dependent multivitamin transporter and the rate of biotin uptake in HepG2 cells. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 2005, 85, 301-307.	1.1	30
13	WNK3-SPAK Interaction is Required for the Modulation of NCC and other Members of the SLC12 Family. Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry, 2012, 29, 291-302.	1.6	29
14	A single residue in transmembrane domain 11 defines the different affinity for thiazides between the mammalian and flounder NaCl transporters. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2010, 299, F1111-F1119.	2.7	21
15	WNK3 and WNK4 exhibit opposite sensitivity with respect to cell volume and intracellular chloride concentration. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 2020, 319, C371-C380.	4.6	17
16	C-terminally truncated, kidney-specific variants of the WNK4 kinase lack several sites that regulate its activity. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2018, 293, 12209-12221.	3.4	11
17	A CRAC-like motif in BAX sequence: Relationship with protein insertion and pore activity in liposomes. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2011, 1808, 1888-1895.	2.6	10
18	The European Eel NCC ² Gene Encodes a Thiazide-resistant Na-Cl Cotransporter. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2016, 291, 22472-22481.	3.4	10