

# Diana Pacheco-Alvarez

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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