Gary L Baumbach

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Functional hemispherotomy in Rasmussen syndrome in the absence of classic MRI findings. Epilepsy & Behavior Case Reports, 2017, 7, 24-27.	1.5	7
2	Deficiency of superoxide dismutase promotes cerebral vascular hypertrophy and vascular dysfunction in hyperhomocysteinemia. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0175732.	1.1	20
3	Roles of Caveolin-1 in Angiotensin Il–Induced Hypertrophy and Inward Remodeling of Cerebral Pial Arterioles. Hypertension, 2016, 67, 623-629.	1.3	19
4	Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Is Critical For Angiotensin II–Mediated Hypertrophy in Cerebral Arterioles. Hypertension, 2015, 65, 806-812.	1.3	31
5	Spontaneous Aortic Regurgitation and Valvular Cardiomyopathy in Mice. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2015, 35, 1653-1662.	1.1	13
6	Role Of Caveolinâ€1 In Signaling Pathways Involved In Angiotensin IIâ€Induced Activation Of Cerebral Vascular Hypertrophy And Remodeling. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 957.4.	0.2	0
7	Nox2 Deficiency Prevents Hypertension-Induced Vascular Dysfunction and Hypertrophy in Cerebral Arterioles. International Journal of Hypertension, 2013, 2013, 1-8.	0.5	21
8	Deficiency of Nox2 prevents angiotensin II-induced inward remodeling in cerebral arterioles. Frontiers in Physiology, 2013, 4, 133.	1.3	29
9	Deficiency of epidermal growth factor receptor prevents angiotensin IIâ€induced hypertrophy, but not inward remodeling, in cerebral arterioles. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, .	0.2	0
10	Chronic renal failure alters endothelial function in cerebral circulation in mice. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2011, 301, H1143-H1152.	1.5	34
11	Overexpression of Dimethylarginine Dimethylaminohydrolase Protects Against Cerebral Vascular Effects of Hyperhomocysteinemia. Circulation Research, 2010, 106, 551-558.	2.0	39
12	Cerebral Arteriolar Thromboembolism in Idiopathic Hypereosinophilic Syndrome. Archives of Neurology, 2009, 66, 528-31.	4.9	30
13	Oxidative Stress through Activation of NAD(P)H Oxidase in Hypertensive Mice with Spontaneous Intracranial Hemorrhage. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2008, 28, 1175-1185.	2.4	32
14	Interference with PPARÎ ³ Function in Smooth Muscle Causes Vascular Dysfunction and Hypertension. Cell Metabolism, 2008, 7, 215-226.	7.2	153
15	Interference With PPAR \hat{I}^3 Signaling Causes Cerebral Vascular Dysfunction, Hypertrophy, and Remodeling. Hypertension, 2008, 51, 867-871.	1.3	104
16	Hypertrophy of Cerebral Arterioles in Mice Deficient in Expression of the Gene for CuZn Superoxide Dismutase. Stroke, 2006, 37, 1850-1855.	1.0	58
17	Impaired Endothelium-Dependent Responses and Enhanced Influence of Rho-Kinase in Cerebral Arterioles in Type II Diabetes. Stroke, 2005, 36, 342-347.	1.0	105
18	Spontaneous stroke in a genetic model of hypertension in mice. Stroke, 2005, 36, 1253-8.	1.0	56

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19	Structure of Cerebral Arterioles in Mice Deficient in Expression of the Gene for Endothelial Nitric Oxide Synthase. Circulation Research, 2004, 95, 822-829.	2.0	66
20	Effects of Indapamide, a Thiazide-Like Diuretic, on Structure of Cerebral Arterioles in Hypertensive Rats. Hypertension, 2004, 43, 1092-1097.	1.3	24
21	Effects of chronic nitric oxide synthase inhibition on cerebral arterioles in Wistar???Kyoto rats. Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 22, 529-534.	0.3	13
22	Cerebral Arteriolar Structure in Mice Overexpressing Human Renin and Angiotensinogen. Hypertension, 2003, 41, 50-55.	1.3	95
23	Structure of Cerebral Arterioles in Cystathionine β-Synthase-Deficient Mice. Circulation Research, 2002, 91, 931-937.	2.0	65
24	Superoxide contributes to vascular dysfunction in mice that express human renin and angiotensinogen. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2002, 283, H1569-H1576.	1.5	61
25	Effects of an Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitor and a β-Blocker on Cerebral Arteriolar Dilatation in Hypertensive Rats. Hypertension, 2001, 37, 1388-1393.	1.3	37
26	Effects of an Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitor and a β-Blocker on Cerebral Arterioles in Rats. Hypertension, 1999, 33, 856-861.	1.3	59
27	Presentation, Management and Follow-Up of Schilder's Disease. Pediatric Neurosurgery, 1998, 29, 86-91.	0.4	23
28	Effects of Chronic Nitric Oxide Synthase Inhibition on Cerebral Arterioles in Rats. Hypertension, 1997, 30, 1097-1104.	1.3	21
29	Effects of Increased Pulse Pressure on Cerebral Arterioles. Hypertension, 1996, 27, 159-167.	1.3	68
30	Effects of Endothelin Receptor Inhibition on Cerebral Arterioles in Hypertensive Rats. Hypertension, 1996, 27, 794-798.	1.3	46
31	Sick Vessel Syndrome. Hypertension, 1995, 26, 509-513.	1.3	31
32	Changes in the Cerebral Circulation in Chronic Hypertension. , 1994, , 421-431.		6
33	Effects of Hypertension on Cerebral Blood Bessels Hypertension Research, 1993, 16, 225-231.	1.5	6
34	Adaptive changes in cerebral blood vessels during chronic hypertension reply. Journal of Hypertension, 1992, 10, 400.	0.3	0
35	Adaptive changes in cerebral blood vessels during chronic hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 1991, 9, 987-991.	0.3	52
36	Impaired Dilatation of Cerebral Arterioles in Chronic Hypertension. Journal of Vascular Research, 1990. 27. 258-262.	0.6	34

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37	Hypothesis: Vasoconstriction Contributes to Amaurosis Fugax. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 1989, 9, 111-116.	2.4	42
38	Regional, segmental, and temporal heterogeneity of cerebral vascular autoregulation. Annals of Biomedical Engineering, 1985, 13, 303-310.	1.3	108
39	Vasoactive drugs produce selective changes in flow to experimental brain tumors. Annals of Neurology, 1985, 18, 712-715.	2.8	20
40	Methyl Alcohol Poisoning. JAMA Ophthalmology, 1977, 95, 1859.	2.6	72