Mashkoor A Choudhry

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

65 papers	2,710 citations	218592 26 h-index	189801 50 g-index
69 all docs	69 docs citations	69 times ranked	2434 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	IL-23 Promotes Neutrophil Extracellular Trap Formation and Bacterial Clearance in a Mouse Model of Alcohol and Burn Injury. ImmunoHorizons, 2022, 6, 64-75.	0.8	6
2	Protective effects of PX478 on gut barrier in a mouse model of ethanol and burn injury. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2021, 109, 1121-1130.	1.5	7
3	Gut Microbial Changes and their Contribution to Post-Burn Pathology. Shock, 2021, 56, 329-344.	1.0	13
4	Maintenance of gut barrier integrity after injury: Trust your gut microRNAs. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2021, 110, 979-986.	1.5	6
5	Ethanol Intoxication and Burn Injury Increases Intestinal Regulatory T Cell Population and Regulatory T Cell Suppressive Capability. Shock, 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, .	1.0	1
6	Integrated analysis of dysregulated microRNA and mRNA expression in intestinal epithelial cells following ethanol intoxication and burn injury. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 20213.	1.6	5
7	DSS-induced inflammation in the colon drives a proinflammatory signature in the brain that is ameliorated by prophylactic treatment with the S100A9 inhibitor paquinimod. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2021, 18, 263.	3.1	31
8	The associations between alcohol intake and cardiometabolic risk in African-origin adults spanning the epidemiologic transition. BMC Public Health, 2021, 21, 2210.	1.2	2
9	Advanced Age Impairs Intestinal Antimicrobial Peptide Response and Worsens Fecal Microbiome Dysbiosis Following Burn Injury in Mice. Shock, 2020, 53, 71-77.	1.0	24
10	Alcohol decreases intestinal ratio of Lactobacillus to Enterobacteriaceae and induces hepatic immune tolerance in a murine model of DSS-colitis. Gut Microbes, 2020, 12, 1838236.	4.3	16
11	6-Formylindolo (3, 2-b) Carbazole (FICZ)â€“mediated protection of gut barrier is dependent on T cells in a mouse model of alcohol combined with burn injury. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2020, 1866, 165901.	1.8	6
12	Burn injury. Nature Reviews Disease Primers, 2020, 6, 11.	18.1	564
13	Summary of the 2019 alcohol and immunology research interest group (AIRIG) meeting: Alcohol-mediated mechanisms of multiple organ injury. Alcohol, 2020, 87, 89-95.	0.8	9
14	A Caspase-1 Biosensor to Monitor the Progression of Inflammation In Vivo. Journal of Immunology, 2019, 203, 2497-2507.	0.4	18
15	Inhalation Injury: Unmet Clinical Needs and Future Research. Journal of Burn Care and Research, 2019, 40, 570-584.	0.2	15
16	Summary of the 2018 Alcohol and Immunology Research Interest Group (AIRIG) meeting. Alcohol, 2019, 77, 11-18.	0.8	4
17	Alcohol enhances symptoms and propensity for infection in inflammatory bowel disease patients and a murine model of DSS-induced colitis. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2018, 104, 543-555.	1.5	20
18	Dysregulation of microRNA biogenesis in the small intestine after ethanol and burn injury. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2017, 1863, 2645-2653.	1.8	17

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19	Interleukin-22 Prevents Microbial Dysbiosis and Promotes Intestinal Barrier Regeneration Following Acute Injury. Shock, 2017, 48, 657-665.	1.0	39
20	ILâ€23 restoration of Th17 effector function is independent of ILâ€6 and TGFâ€Î² in a mouse model of alcohol and burn injury. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2017, 102, 915-923.	1.5	8
21	The Effects of Alcohol Intoxication and Burn Injury on the Expression of Claudins and Mucins in the Small and Large Intestines. Shock, 2016, 45, 73-81.	1.0	20
22	Effects of Mesalamine Treatment on Gut Barrier Integrity After Burn Injury. Journal of Burn Care and Research, 2016, 37, 283-292.	0.2	21
23	Intestine Immune Homeostasis After Alcohol and Burn Injury. Shock, 2015, 43, 540-548.	1.0	14
24	Burn Injury Alters the Intestinal Microbiome and Increases Gut Permeability and Bacterial Translocation. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0129996.	1.1	195
25	Summary of the 2014 Alcohol and Immunology Research Interest Group (AIRIG) meeting. Alcohol, 2015, 49, 767-772.	0.8	2
26	Regional variation in expression of pro-inflammatory mediators in the intestine following a combined insult of alcohol and burn injury. Alcohol, 2015, 49, 507-511.	0.8	12
27	Alcohol Potentiates Postburn Remote Organ Damage Through Shifts in Fluid Compartments Mediated by Bradykinin. Shock, 2015, 43, 80-84.	1.0	13
28	Alcohol and inflammatory responses: Summary of the 2013 Alcohol and Immunology Research Interest Group (AIRIG) meeting. Alcohol, 2015, 49, 1-6.	0.8	19
29	The First Line of Defense: The Effects of Alcohol on Post-Burn Intestinal Barrier, Immune Cells, and Microbiome. , 2015, 37, 209-22.		15
30	T Cell IFN-Î³ Suppression Following Alcohol and Burn Injury Is Independent of miRNA155. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e105314.	1.1	10
31	An alteration of the gut-liver axis drives pulmonary inflammation after intoxication and burn injury in mice. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2014, 307, G711-G718.	1.6	27
32	The Role of Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor in Interleukin-23-Dependent Restoration of Interleukin-22 Following Ethanol Exposure and Burn Injury. Annals of Surgery, 2014, 259, 582-590.	2.1	11
33	Intoxication by Intraperitoneal Injection or Oral Gavage Equally Potentiates Postburn Organ Damage and Inflammation. Mediators of Inflammation, 2013, 2013, 1-10.	1.4	32
34	INTERLEUKIN-22 MODULATES GUT EPITHELIAL AND IMMUNE BARRIER FUNCTIONS FOLLOWING ACUTE ALCOHOL EXPOSURE AND BURN INJURY. Shock, 2013, 39, 11-18.	1.0	74
35	Antiâ€"IL-6 Antibody Treatment but Not IL-6 Knockout Improves Intestinal Barrier Function and Reduces Inflammation After Binge Ethanol Exposure and Burn Injury. Shock, 2013, 39, 373-379.	1.0	49
36	Inhibition of long myosin light-chain kinase activation alleviates intestinal damage after binge ethanol exposure and burn injury. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2012, 303, G705-G712.	1.6	76

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37	Alteration in intestine tight junction protein phosphorylation and apoptosis is associated with increase in IL-18 levels following alcohol intoxication and burn injury. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2012, 1822, 196-203.	1.8	73
38	Activation of Toll-Like Receptor 2 Prevents Suppression of T-Cell Interferon Î³ Production by Modulating p38/Extracellular Signal-Regulated Kinase Pathways following Alcohol and Burn Injury. Molecular Medicine, 2012, 18, 982-991.	1.9	10
39	Interleukin-18 Delays Neutrophil Apoptosis following Alcohol Intoxication and Burn Injury. Molecular Medicine, 2011, 17, 88-94.	1.9	31
40	Gut Inflammation in Response to Injury: Potential Target for Therapeutic Intervention. Recent Patents on Anti-infective Drug Discovery, 2011, 6, 206-215.	0.5	7
41	Inflammatory Response in Multiple Organs in a Mouse Model of Acute Alcohol Intoxication and Burn Injury. Journal of Burn Care and Research, 2011, 32, 489-497.	0.2	38
42	Decreased Pulmonary Inflammation Following Ethanol and Burn Injury in Mice Deficient in TLR4 but not TLR2 Signaling. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2010, 34, 1733-1741.	1.4	35
43	Gut dysfunction following alcohol exposure and trauma. Journal of Organ Dysfunction, 2009, 5, 171-181.	0.3	0
44	ERK and Not p38 Pathway Is Required for IL-12 Restoration of T Cell IL-2 and IFN-Î³ in a Rodent Model of Alcohol Intoxication and Burn Injury. Journal of Immunology, 2009, 183, 3955-3962.	0.4	22
45	Neutrophil chemokines and their role in IL-18-mediated increase in neutrophil O₂^{â”}production and intestinal edema following alcohol intoxication and burn injury. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2009, 297, G340-G347.	1.6	24
46	ACUTE ALCOHOL INTOXICATION POTENTIATES NEUTROPHIL-MEDIATED INTESTINAL TISSUE DAMAGE AFTER BURN INJURY. Shock, 2008, 29, 377-383.	1.0	36
47	Alcohol, burn injury, and the intestine. Journal of Emergencies, Trauma and Shock, 2008, 1, 81.	0.3	19
48	Role of p38/ERK Pathway in ILâ€12 Restoration of T Cell ILâ€2/IFNâ€Î³ Production Following Alcohol (EtOH) Intoxication and Injury. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 852.14.	0.2	0
49	Acute alcohol intoxication increases interleukin-18-mediated neutrophil infiltration and lung inflammation following burn injury in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2007, 292, L1193-L1201.	1.3	50
50	Trauma and immune responseâ€”Effect of gender differences. Injury, 2007, 38, 1382-1391.	0.7	125
51	Alcohol intoxication and post-burn complications. Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark, 2006, 11, 998.	3.0	44
52	A Role for Corticosterone in Impaired Intestinal Immunity and Barrier Function in a Rodent Model of Acute Alcohol Intoxication and Burn Injury. Journal of NeuroImmune Pharmacology, 2006, 1, 428-434.	2.1	10
53	The influence of different estrus cycles on cardiac function following traumaâ€hemorrhage: downâ€regulation of cardiac ILâ€6 and NFâ€ºB in the proestrus state. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A740.	0.2	1
54	Alcohol ingestion before burn injury decreases splanchnic blood flow and oxygen delivery. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2005, 288, H716-H721.	1.5	23

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55	GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ACUTE RESPONSE TO TRAUMA-HEMORRHAGE. Shock, 2005, 24, 101-106.	1.0	134
56	Corticosterone suppresses mesenteric lymph node T cells by inhibiting p38/ERK pathway and promotes bacterial translocation after alcohol and burn injury. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2005, 289, R37-R44.	0.9	31
57	Effect of acute alcohol ingestion prior to burn injury on intestinal bacterial growth and barrier function. Burns, 2005, 31, 290-296.	1.1	63
58	Impaired intestinal immunity and barrier function: a cause for enhanced bacterial translocation in alcohol intoxication and burn injury. Alcohol, 2004, 33, 199-208.	0.8	79
59	Combined alcohol and burn injury differentially regulate p-38 and ERK activation in mesenteric lymph node T cell. Journal of Surgical Research, 2004, 121, 62-68.	0.8	16
60	Gut-associated lymphoid T cell suppression enhances bacterial translocation in alcohol and burn injury. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2002, 282, G937-G947.	1.6	106
61	Ethanol exacerbates T cell dysfunction after thermal injury. Alcohol, 2000, 21, 239-243.	0.8	47
62	PGE₂-mediated inhibition of T cell p59^{fyn}is independent of cAMP. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 1999, 277, C302-C309.	2.1	37
63	Cutaneous Expression of CRH and CRHâ€R: Is There a â€œSkin Stress Response System?â€• Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1999, 885, 287-311.	1.8	132
64	Effect of CRF and related peptides on calcium signaling in human and rodent melanoma cells. FEBS Letters, 1998, 435, 187-190.	1.3	57
65	Transforming growth factor-Î² negatively modulates T-cell responses in sepsis. FEBS Letters, 1997, 402, 213-218.	1.3	41