

Curt D Sigmund

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

310
papers

13,490
citations

63
h-index

103
g-index

335
ext. papers

14,884
ext. citations

7.3
avg, IF

6.28
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
310	Methods for the Comprehensive Analysis of Energy Flux, Fluid Homeostasis, Blood Pressure, and Ventilatory Function in Rodents.. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2022 , 13, 855054	4.6	1
309	Endothelial Cullin3 Mutation Impairs Nitric Oxide-Mediated Vasodilation and Promotes Salt-Induced Hypertension.. <i>Function</i> , 2022 , 3, zqac017	6.1	0
308	Role of the Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptors in Hypertension. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2021 , 128, 1021-1039	15.7	8
307	EP3 (E-Prostanoid 3) Receptor Mediates Impaired Vasodilation in a Mouse Model of Salt-Sensitive Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021 , 77, 1399-1411	8.5	5
306	Recent Advances in Hypertension: Intersection of Metabolic and Blood Pressure Regulatory Circuits in the Central Nervous System. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021 , 77, 1061-1068	8.5	4
305	Team Science: American Heart Association Hypertension Strategically Focused Research Network Experience. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021 , 77, 1857-1866	8.5	
304	Studies of salt and stress sensitivity on arterial pressure in renin-b deficient mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021 , 16, e0250807	3.7	1
303	Failure to vasodilate in response to salt loading blunts renal blood flow and causes salt-sensitive hypertension. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2021 , 117, 308-319	9.9	11
302	β-Arrestin-Biased Agonist Targeting the Brain ATR (Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor) Increases Aversion to Saline and Lowers Blood Pressure in Deoxycorticosterone Acetate-Salt Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021 , 77, 420-431	8.5	5
301	Single-Nucleus RNA Sequencing of the Hypothalamic Arcuate Nucleus of C57BL/6J Mice After Prolonged Diet-Induced Obesity. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2020 , 76, 589-597	8.5	11
300	Exploration of cardiometabolic and developmental significance of angiotensinogen expression by cells expressing the leptin receptor or agouti-related peptide. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2020 , 318, R855-R869	3.2	3
299	Report of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Working Group on Hypertension: Barriers to Translation. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2020 , 75, 902-917	8.5	17
298	The Renin-Angiotensin System in the Central Nervous System and Its Role in Blood Pressure Regulation. <i>Current Hypertension Reports</i> , 2020 , 22, 7	4.7	31
297	Increased Susceptibility of Mice Lacking Renin-b to Angiotensin II-Induced Organ Damage. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2020 , 76, 468-477	8.5	3
296	The Role of Vascular Smooth Muscle RhoBTB1 in Hypertension. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020 , 34, 1-1	0.9	
295	CREB and ERK Activation by Leptin and Angiotensin in the GT1-7 Cell Model by Capillary Electrophoresis-Based Western Blotting. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020 , 34, 1-1	0.9	
294	Prorenin Induces Intracellular Signaling And Reactive Oxygen Species In The Brainstem. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020 , 34, 1-1	0.9	

293	Common Laboratory Chow Diets Differentially Affect Energy Homeostasis and Modify Metabolic and Electrolyte Balance Effects of DOCA-salt in Wildtype Mice. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020 , 34, 1-1	0.9	
292	Endothelial Dysfunction Induced by Mitochondrial Uncoupling is prevented by Retinol Binding Protein 7, a PPAR γ Target Gene. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020 , 34, 1-1	0.9	
291	Susceptibility of Mice Lacking Renin-b to Chronic Angiotensin II Infusion. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020 , 34, 1-1	0.9	
290	PPAR δ and RhoBTB1 in hypertension. <i>Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension</i> , 2020 , 29, 161-170	3.5	7
289	Reduced mRNA Expression of RGS2 (Regulator of G Protein Signaling-2) in the Placenta Is Associated With Human Preeclampsia and Sufficient to Cause Features of the Disorder in Mice. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2020 , 75, 569-579	8.5	11
288	Cullin-3: Renal and Vascular Mechanisms Regulating Blood Pressure. <i>Current Hypertension Reports</i> , 2020 , 22, 61	4.7	3
287	Beat-to-Beat Blood Pressure Variability in the First Trimester Is Associated With the Development of Preeclampsia in a Prospective Cohort: Relation With Aortic Stiffness. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2020 , 76, 1800-1807	8.5	5
286	Cul3 regulates cyclin E1 protein abundance via a degron located within the N-terminal region of cyclin E. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2019 , 132,	5.3	6
285	Endothelial PPAR γ (Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor- γ) Protects From Angiotensin II-Induced Endothelial Dysfunction in Adult Offspring Born From Pregnancies Complicated by Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2019 , 74, 173-183	8.5	12
284	Conditional deletion of smooth muscle Cullin-3 causes severe progressive hypertension. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2019 , 5,	9.9	11
283	RhoBTB1 protects against hypertension and arterial stiffness by restraining phosphodiesterase 5 activity. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2019 , 129, 2318-2332	15.9	20
282	PPAR γ Target Gene Retinol Binding Protein 7 (RBP7) Protects Against Endothelial Dysfunction Induced by Mitochondrial Uncoupling. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019 , 33, 527.14	0.9	
281	Susceptibility of Mice Lacking Renin-b to Chronic Angiotensin II Infusion. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019 , 33, 835.14	0.9	
280	Overexpression of the neuronal human (pro)renin receptor mediates angiotensin II-independent blood pressure regulation in the central nervous system. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2018 , 314, H580-H592	5.2	7
279	Elevated vasopressin in pregnant mice induces T-helper subset alterations consistent with human preeclampsia. <i>Clinical Science</i> , 2018 , 132, 419-436	6.5	25
278	Angiotensin AT receptors expressed in vasopressin-producing cells of the supraoptic nucleus contribute to osmotic control of vasopressin. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2018 , 314, R770-R780	3.2	20
277	Dual gain and loss of cullin 3 function mediates familial hyperkalemic hypertension. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2018 , 315, F1006-F1018	4.3	10
276	Angiotensin II Signal Transduction: An Update on Mechanisms of Physiology and Pathophysiology. <i>Physiological Reviews</i> , 2018 , 98, 1627-1738	47.9	383

275	Endothelial PPAR α (Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor- α) Is Essential for Preventing Endothelial Dysfunction With Aging. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2018 , 72, 227-234	8.5	22
274	Arginine vasopressin infusion is sufficient to model clinical features of preeclampsia in mice. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2018 , 3,	9.9	33
273	Interference With Endothelial PPAR (Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor)- α Causes Accelerated Cerebral Vascular Dysfunction in Response to Endogenous Renin-Angiotensin System Activation. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2018 , 72, 1227-1235	8.5	11
272	Microarray Analysis of Hypertension. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2017 , 1527, 41-52	1.4	4
271	Hypertension-Causing Mutation in Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor α Impairs Nuclear Export of Nuclear Factor- κ B p65 in Vascular Smooth Muscle. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2017 , 70, 174-182	8.5	20
270	Evidence for intraventricular secretion of angiotensinogen and angiotensin by the subfornical organ using transgenic mice. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2017 , 312, R973-R981	3.2	8
269	How Is the Brain Renin-Angiotensin System Regulated?. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2017 , 70, 10-18	8.5	36
268	Potential mechanisms of hypothalamic renin-angiotensin system activation by leptin and DOCA-salt for the control of resting metabolism. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2017 , 49, 722-732	3.6	15
267	PPAR α and retinol binding protein 7 form a regulatory hub promoting antioxidant properties of the endothelium. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2017 , 49, 653-658	3.6	4
266	Selective Deletion of Renin-b in the Brain Alters Drinking and Metabolism. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2017 , 70, 990-997	5	9
265	Genetic Interference With Endothelial PPAR- α (Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor- α) Augments Effects of Angiotensin II While Impairing Responses to Angiotensin 1-7. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2017 , 70, 559-565	8.5	13
264	Retinol-binding protein 7 is an endothelium-specific PPAR cofactor mediating an antioxidant response through adiponectin. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2017 , 2, e91738	9.9	18
263	Mutant Cullin 3 causes familial hyperkalemic hypertension via dominant effects. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2017 , 2,	9.9	30
262	Selective Deletion of the Brain-Specific Isoform of Renin Causes Neurogenic Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2016 , 68, 1385-1392	8.5	31
261	Endothelial PPAR- α provides vascular protection from IL-1 β -induced oxidative stress. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2016 , 310, H39-48	5.2	32
260	Fibrotic Aortic Valve Stenosis in Hypercholesterolemic/Hypertensive Mice. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2016 , 36, 466-74	9.4	14
259	Estrogen Receptor β Is Required for Maintaining Baseline Renin Expression. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2016 , 67, 992-98.5		11
258	Protective Role for Tissue Inhibitor of Metalloproteinase-4, a Novel Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor- α Target Gene, in Smooth Muscle in Deoxycorticosterone Acetate-Salt Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2016 , 67, 214-22	8.5	18

257	Cullin-3 mutation causes arterial stiffness and hypertension through a vascular smooth muscle mechanism. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2016 , 1, e91015	9.9	38
256	Collecting Duct Renin Does Not Mediate DOCA-Salt Hypertension or Renal Injury. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016 , 11, e0159872	3.7	7
255	Effect of selective expression of dominant-negative PPAR α in pro-opiomelanocortin neurons on the control of energy balance. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2016 , 48, 491-501	3.6	12
254	Interference with PPAR α endothelium accelerates angiotensin II-induced endothelial dysfunction. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2016 , 48, 124-34	3.6	27
253	Introduction to the American Heart Association's Hypertension Strategically Focused Research Network. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2016 , 67, 674-80	8.5	7
252	Nervous System Expression of PPAR α and Mutant PPAR α Has Profound Effects on Metabolic Regulation and Brain Development. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2016 , 157, 4266-4275	4.8	11
251	Role of CaMKII in Ang-II-dependent small artery remodeling. <i>Vascular Pharmacology</i> , 2016 , 87, 172-179	5.9	3
250	Suppression of Resting Metabolism by the Angiotensin AT2 Receptor. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2016 , 16, 1548-1560	10.6	28
249	mTORC1 Signaling Contributes to Drinking But Not Blood Pressure Responses to Brain Angiotensin II. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2016 , 157, 3140-8	4.8	7
248	Endothelial PPAR α protects against vascular thrombosis by downregulating P-selectin expression. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2015 , 35, 838-44	9.4	26
247	Brain endoplasmic reticulum stress mechanistically distinguishes the saline-intake and hypertensive response to deoxycorticosterone acetate-salt. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2015 , 65, 1341-8	8.5	14
246	The earliest metanephric arteriolar progenitors and their role in kidney vascular development. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2015 , 308, R138-49	3.2	70
245	Vasopressin: the missing link for preeclampsia?. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2015 , 309, R1062-4	3.2	21
244	Smooth Muscle Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor α Plays a Critical Role in Formation and Rupture of Cerebral Aneurysms in Mice In Vivo. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2015 , 66, 211-20	8.5	22
243	Hypertension-causing Mutations in Cullin3 Protein Impair RhoA Protein Ubiquitination and Augment the Association with Substrate Adaptors. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2015 , 290, 19208-17	5.4	39
242	PPAR α Regulation in Hypertension and Metabolic Syndrome. <i>Current Hypertension Reports</i> , 2015 , 17, 89	4.7	22
241	Vascular versus tubular renin: role in kidney development. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2015 , 309, R650-7	3.2	23
240	Genetic interference with peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α in smooth muscle enhances myogenic tone in the cerebrovasculature via a Rho kinase-dependent mechanism. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2015 , 65, 345-51	8.5	16

239	Pregnant mice lacking indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase exhibit preeclampsia phenotypes. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2015 , 3, e12257	2.6	39
238	Molecular mechanisms regulating vascular tone by peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma. <i>Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension</i> , 2015 , 24, 123-30	3.5	18
237	Mechanisms of brain renin angiotensin system-induced drinking and blood pressure: importance of the subfornical organ. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2015 , 308, R238-49	3.2	61
236	Calcium/calmodulin-dependent kinase II inhibition in smooth muscle reduces angiotensin II-induced hypertension by controlling aortic remodeling and baroreceptor function. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2015 , 4, e001949	6	22
235	Activation of the renin-angiotensin system, specifically in the subfornical organ is sufficient to induce fluid intake. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2014 , 307, R376-86	3.2	19
234	Role of vascular smooth muscle PPAR α in regulating AT1 receptor signaling and angiotensin II-dependent hypertension. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014 , 9, e103786	3.7	10
233	Activity of protein kinase C δ within the subfornical organ is necessary for fluid intake in response to brain angiotensin. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014 , 64, 141-8	8.5	19
232	Interference with peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- α in vascular smooth muscle causes baroreflex impairment and autonomic dysfunction. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014 , 64, 590-6	8.5	11
231	Role of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- α in vascular muscle in the cerebral circulation. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014 , 64, 1088-93	8.5	23
230	Collecting duct-specific knockout of renin attenuates angiotensin II-induced hypertension. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2014 , 307, F931-8	4.3	43
229	Metabolic rate regulation by the renin-angiotensin system: brain vs. body. <i>Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology</i> , 2013 , 465, 167-75	4.6	21
228	Differential control of calcium homeostasis and vascular reactivity by Ca ²⁺ /calmodulin-dependent kinase II. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2013 , 62, 434-41	8.5	23
227	Dominant negative PPAR α promotes atherosclerosis, vascular dysfunction, and hypertension through distinct effects in endothelium and vascular muscle. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2013 , 304, R690-701	3.2	31
226	Hypertension in mice with transgenic activation of the brain renin-angiotensin system is vasopressin dependent. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2013 , 304, R818-28	3.2	45
225	Allele-specific expression of angiotensinogen in human subcutaneous adipose tissue. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2013 , 62, 41-7	8.5	12
224	PPAR α no SirT, no service. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2013 , 112, 411-4	15.7	6
223	Pioglitazone attenuates valvular calcification induced by hypercholesterolemia. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2013 , 33, 523-32	9.4	34
222	Angiotensin type 1a receptors in the subfornical organ are required for deoxycorticosterone acetate-salt hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2013 , 61, 716-22	8.5	41

221	Regulation of adipose thermogenesis by Epidermal Growth Factor and angiotensin AT2 receptor activation. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013 , 27, 696.1	0.9	
220	Interference with PPAR γ in endothelium accelerates angiotensin II-mediated vascular dysfunction. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013 , 27, 901.7	0.9	
219	Deoxycorticosterone acetate (DOCA)-salt exacerbates hypertension and vascular dysfunction in mice expressing dominant negative Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor-gamma (PPARG) in smooth muscle. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013 , 27, 708.10	0.9	
218	Glycemic control by the brain renin-angiotensin system: Role for peripheral AT2 receptors. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013 , 27, 1120.2	0.9	
217	Production of angiotensin within the SFO is sufficient to increase ERK1/2 and CREB activity in the SFO and PVN. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013 , 27, 1165.11	0.9	
216	Genetic interference with peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ (PPAR γ) in smooth muscle enhances cerebrovascular myogenic tone via a rho kinase-dependent mechanism. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013 , 27, 925.1	0.9	
215	Decreased expression of neuronal nitric oxide synthase in the nucleus tractus solitarii inhibits sympathetically mediated baroreflex responses in rat. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2012 , 590, 3545-59	3.9	11
214	PPAR γ regulates resistance vessel tone through a mechanism involving RGS5-mediated control of protein kinase C and BKCa channel activity. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2012 , 111, 1446-58	15.7	48
213	A second chance for a PPAR γ -targeted therapy?. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2012 , 110, 8-11	15.7	8
212	Cullin-3 regulates vascular smooth muscle function and arterial blood pressure via PPAR γ and RhoA/Rho-kinase. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2012 , 16, 462-72	24.6	77
211	Coex-Rank: An approach incorporating co-expression information for combined analysis of microarray data. <i>Journal of Integrative Bioinformatics</i> , 2012 , 9, 32-43	3.8	1
210	A brain leptin-renin angiotensin system interaction in the regulation of sympathetic nerve activity. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2012 , 303, H197-206	5.2	87
209	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- β protects against vascular aging. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2012 , 302, R1184-90	3.2	22
208	Divergent mechanism regulating fluid intake and metabolism by the brain renin-angiotensin system. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2012 , 302, R313-20	3.2	12
207	Regulation of renin expression by the orphan nuclear receptors Nr2f2 and Nr2f6. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2012 , 302, F1025-33	4.3	10
206	Gene trapping uncovers sex-specific mechanisms for upstream stimulatory factors 1 and 2 in angiotensinogen expression. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2012 , 59, 1212-9	8.5	12
205	Coex-Rank: An approach incorporating co-expression information for combined analysis of microarray data. <i>Journal of Integrative Bioinformatics</i> , 2012 , 9, 208	3.8	3
204	Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress in Cardiovascular and Metabolic Control during DOCA-Salt Treatment. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012 , 26, 703.22	0.9	

203	Interference of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-gamma (PPARγ) in vascular muscle enhances myogenic tone in small resistance arteries via protein kinase C (PKC)-induced inhibition of large conductance Ca ²⁺ -activated K ⁺ channel (BKCa) activity. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012 , 26, 1058-6	0.9	
202	CaMKII inhibition in vascular smooth muscle improves angiotensin II hypertension. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012 , 26, 1b599	0.9	
201	Inflaming hypothalamic neurons raises blood pressure. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2011 , 14, 3-4	24.6	11
200	Ablation of the leptin receptor in the hypothalamic arcuate nucleus abrogates leptin-induced sympathetic activation. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2011 , 108, 808-12	15.7	119
199	Angiotensinergic signaling in the brain mediates metabolic effects of deoxycorticosterone (DOCA)-salt in C57 mice. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2011 , 57, 600-7	8.5	71
198	Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator with a shortened R domain rescues the intestinal phenotype of CFTR ^{-/-} mice. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011 , 108, 2921-6	11.5	12
197	Oxidation of CaMKII determines the cardiotoxic effects of aldosterone. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2011 , 17, 1610-5	30.5	178
196	Neuron- or glial-specific ablation of secreted renin does not affect renal renin, baseline arterial pressure, or metabolism. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2011 , 43, 286-94	3.6	14
195	Renal proximal tubule angiotensin AT1A receptors regulate blood pressure. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2011 , 301, R1067-77	3.2	63
194	Brain targeted (Pro)renin receptor over-expression induces the development of hypertension via modulation of baroreflex sensitivity and renal sympathetic nerve activity in renin transgenic mice. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2011 , 25, 1078.10	0.9	
193	Regulation of Renin Gene Expression by Oxidative Stress. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2011 , 25, 1b499	0.9	
192	Gene trapping uncovers gender-specific mechanisms for upstream stimulatory factors 1 and 2 in angiotensinogen expression. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2011 , 25, 1b507	0.9	
191	Endothelial and vascular muscle PPARγ in arterial pressure regulation: lessons from genetic interference and deficiency. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2010 , 55, 437-44	8.5	34
190	Increased renin production in mice with deletion of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-gamma in juxtaglomerular cells. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2010 , 55, 660-6	8.5	21
189	Brain-selective overexpression of human Angiotensin-converting enzyme type 2 attenuates neurogenic hypertension. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2010 , 106, 373-82	15.7	155
188	The microRNA-processing enzyme dicer maintains juxtaglomerular cells. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2010 , 21, 460-7	12.7	125
187	Does peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-gamma (PPARγ) protect from hypertension directly through effects in the vasculature?. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010 , 285, 9311-9316	5.4	52
186	Bioinformatic analysis of gene sets regulated by ligand-activated and dominant-negative peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma in mouse aorta. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2010 , 30, 518-25	9.4	24

185	Cardiovascular consequences of genetic variation at -6/235 in human angiotensinogen using "humanized" gene-targeted mice. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2010 , 56, 981-7	8.5	6
184	Twists and turns in the search for the elusive renin processing enzyme: focus on "Cathepsin B is not the processing enzyme for mouse prorenin". <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2010 , 298, R1209-11	3.2	7
183	Team exercise. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2010 , 298, R1	3.2	
182	Transgenic mice expressing an intracellular fluorescent fusion of angiotensin II demonstrate renal thrombotic microangiopathy and elevated blood pressure. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2010 , 298, H1807-18	5.2	38
181	The brain Renin-angiotensin system controls divergent efferent mechanisms to regulate fluid and energy balance. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2010 , 12, 431-42	24.6	112
180	Role of Angiotensin II Receptor (AT1aR) in Thick Ascending Limb of Henle's Loop and Distal Tubules. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2010 , 24, 605.5	0.9	
179	Interference with Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor Gamma (PPARG) in smooth muscle causes aortic dysfunction via a Rho-kinase-dependent mechanism. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2010 , 24, 980.6	0.9	
178	Role of vascular muscle Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor-gamma (PPAR gamma) in the regulation of resistance vessel tone. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2010 , 24, 776.2	0.9	
177	Preservation of intracellular renin expression is insufficient to compensate for genetic loss of secreted renin. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2009 , 54, 1240-7	8.5	28
176	Role of oxidative stress and AT1 receptors in cerebral vascular dysfunction with aging. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2009 , 296, H1914-9	5.2	84
175	Ischemia-induced brain damage is enhanced in human renin and angiotensinogen double-transgenic mice. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2009 , 297, R1526-31	3.2	38
174	Hypothalamic ERK mediates the anorectic and thermogenic sympathetic effects of leptin. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2009 , 58, 536-42	0.9	150
173	Regulation of renin gene expression by oxidative stress. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2009 , 53, 1070-6	8.5	21
172	Characterization of transgenic mice with neuron-specific expression of soluble epoxide hydrolase. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2009 , 1291, 60-72	3.7	17
171	Genetic Disruption of Secreted Renin with Preservation of Intracellular Renin Causes Cardiovascular Dysregulation and Interfered Metabolism. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2009 , 23, LB45	0.9	
170	Cardiac autonomic function in mice expressing dominant-negative mutation of PPAR-gamma (PPARG) in vascular smooth muscle. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2009 , 23, LB140	0.9	
169	From molecules to medicine: a future cure for preeclampsia?. <i>Drug News and Perspectives</i> , 2009 , 22, 531-41		5
168	Oxidative stress through activation of NAD(P)H oxidase in hypertensive mice with spontaneous intracranial hemorrhage. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2008 , 28, 1175-85	7.3	26

167	Interference with PPAR gamma function in smooth muscle causes vascular dysfunction and hypertension. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2008 , 7, 215-26	24.6	135
166	Endothelium-specific interference with peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma causes cerebral vascular dysfunction in response to a high-fat diet. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2008 , 103, 654-61	15.7	76
165	Upstream stimulatory factor is required for human angiotensinogen expression and differential regulation by the A-20C polymorphism. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2008 , 103, 940-7	15.7	18
164	Interference with PPARgamma signaling causes cerebral vascular dysfunction, hypertrophy, and remodeling. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2008 , 51, 867-71	8.5	93
163	Id3, E47, and SREBP-1c: fat factors controlling adiponectin expression. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2008 , 103, 565-7	15.7	14
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