

Nicole Schupp

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

54
papers

1,864
citations

185998

28
h-index

264894

42
g-index

55
all docs

55
docs citations

55
times ranked

2794
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Selenium Supplementation Restores the Antioxidative Capacity and Prevents Cell Damage in Bone Marrow Stromal Cells In Vitro. <i>Stem Cells</i> , 2006, 24, 1226-1235.	1.4	171
2	Curcumin Ameliorates Kidney Function and Oxidative Stress in Experimental Chronic Kidney Disease. <i>Basic and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology</i> , 2018, 122, 65-73.	1.2	109
3	Effect of Gum Arabic on Oxidative Stress and Inflammation in Adenine-Induced Chronic Renal Failure in Rats. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e55242.	1.1	107
4	The Relation of Starch Phosphorylases to Starch Metabolism in Wheat. <i>Plant and Cell Physiology</i> , 2004, 45, 1471-1484.	1.5	72
5	Benfotiamine exhibits direct antioxidative capacity and prevents induction of DNA damage in vitro. <i>Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews</i> , 2008, 24, 371-377.	1.7	72
6	Mineralocorticoid receptor-mediated DNA damage in kidneys of DOCA-salt hypertensive rats. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2011, 25, 968-978.	0.2	65
7	Rosuvastatin protects against oxidative stress and DNA damage in vitro via upregulation of glutathione synthesis. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2008, 199, 278-287.	0.4	64
8	Aldosterone, oxidative stress, and NF- κ B activation in hypertension-related cardiovascular and renal diseases. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2012, 53, 314-327.	1.3	56
9	1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 Treatment Delays Cellular Aging in Human Mesenchymal Stem Cells while Maintaining Their Multipotent Capacity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e29959.	1.1	53
10	Ameliorative Effect of Chrysin on Adenine-Induced Chronic Kidney Disease in Rats. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0125285.	1.1	50
11	Angiotensin II-induced genomic damage in renal cells can be prevented by angiotensin II type 1 receptor blockage or radical scavenging. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2007, 292, F1427-F1434.	1.3	49
12	Genotoxicity of Advanced Glycation End Products: Involvement of Oxidative Stress and of Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptors. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2005, 1043, 685-695.	1.8	47
13	DNA Damage in Chronic Kidney Disease: Evaluation of Clinical Biomarkers. <i>Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity</i> , 2016, 2016, 1-10.	1.9	47
14	Genomic damage and circulating AGE levels in patients undergoing daily versus standard haemodialysis. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2005, 20, 1936-1943.	0.4	46
15	Angiotensin II induces DNA damage via AT1 receptor and NADPH oxidase isoform Nox4. <i>Mutagenesis</i> , 2012, 27, 673-681.	1.0	46
16	Angiotensin II Induces DNA Damage in the Kidney. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2008, 68, 9239-9246.	0.4	45
17	Reduction of the genomic damage level in haemodialysis patients by folic acid and vitamin B12 supplementation. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2008, 23, 3272-3279.	0.4	45
18	Effects of the SGLT-2 Inhibitor Canagliflozin on Adenine-Induced Chronic Kidney Disease in Rats. <i>Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2019, 52, 27-39.	1.1	43

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19	Aldosterone Causes DNA Strand Breaks and Chromosomal Damage in Renal Cells, Which are Prevented by Mineralocorticoid Receptor Antagonists. <i>Hormone and Metabolic Research</i> , 2010, 42, 458-465.	0.7	42
20	Aldosterone induces oxidative stress, oxidative DNA damage and NF- κ B-activation in kidney tubule cells. <i>Molecular Carcinogenesis</i> , 2011, 50, 123-135.	1.3	42
21	Angiotensin II-induced hypertension dose-dependently leads to oxidative stress and DNA damage in mouse kidneys and hearts. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2013, 31, 333-344.	0.3	41
22	Benfotiamine reduces genomic damage in peripheral lymphocytes of hemodialysis patients. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2008, 378, 283-291.	1.4	40
23	Effect of Different Hemodialysis Regimens on Genomic Damage in End-Stage Renal Failure. <i>Seminars in Nephrology</i> , 2006, 26, 28-32.	0.6	33
24	Antigenotoxic effects of the phytoestrogen pelargonidin chloride and the polyphenol chlorogenic acid. <i>Molecular Nutrition and Food Research</i> , 2007, 51, 880-887.	1.5	31
25	Superoxide anion and hydrogen peroxide-induced signaling and damage in angiotensin II and aldosterone action. <i>Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 391, 1265-79.	1.2	30
26	Blood pressure has only minor influence on aldosterone-induced oxidative stress and DNA damage in vivo. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2013, 54, 17-25.	1.3	30
27	Genomic Damage in Endstage Renal Disease—Contribution of Uremic Toxins. <i>Toxins</i> , 2010, 2, 2340-2358.	1.5	29
28	Therapeutic Effect of Chrysin on Adenine-Induced Chronic Kidney Disease in Rats. <i>Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2016, 38, 248-257.	1.1	29
29	Aldosterone Activates Transcription Factor Nrf2 in Kidney Cells Both <i>In Vitro</i> and <i>In Vivo</i> . <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2014, 21, 2126-2142.	2.5	28
30	The effect of activated charcoal on adenine-induced chronic renal failure in rats. <i>Food and Chemical Toxicology</i> , 2014, 65, 321-328.	1.8	26
31	Aldosterone induces fibrosis, oxidative stress and DNA damage in livers of male rats independent of blood pressure changes. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 280, 399-407.	1.3	25
32	Genomic damage in end-stage renal failure: Potential involvement of advanced glycation end products and carbonyl stress. <i>Seminars in Nephrology</i> , 2004, 24, 474-478.	0.6	22
33	Aldosterone increases kidney tubule cell oxidants through calcium-mediated activation of NADPH oxidase and nitric oxide synthase. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2011, 51, 1996-2006.	1.3	21
34	Genomic damage in chronic renal failure—potential therapeutic interventions. , 2005, 15, 81-86.		20
35	Lovastatin prevents cisplatin-induced activation of pro-apoptotic DNA damage response (DDR) of renal tubular epithelial cells. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 292, 103-114.	1.3	20
36	Oxidative DNA Damage in Kidneys and Heart of Hypertensive Mice Is Prevented by Blocking Angiotensin II and Aldosterone Receptors. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e115715.	1.1	20

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37	Effect of infliximab, a tumor necrosis factor-alpha inhibitor, on doxorubicin-induced nephrotoxicity in rats. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2020, 393, 121-130.	1.4	16
38	Development of a new model for the induction of chronic kidney disease via intraperitoneal adenine administration, and the effect of treatment with gum acacia thereon. <i>American Journal of Translational Research (discontinued)</i> , 2015, 7, 28-38.	0.0	16
39	New Approaches for the Treatment of Genomic Damage in End-Stage Renal Disease. , 2008, 18, 127-133.		15
40	The Role of the Dopamine Transporter in Dopamine-Induced DNA Damage. <i>Brain Pathology</i> , 2011, 21, 237-248.	2.1	14
41	Aldosterone activates the oncogenic signals ERK1/2 and STAT3 via redox-regulated mechanisms. <i>Molecular Carcinogenesis</i> , 2017, 56, 1868-1883.	1.3	12
42	The renoprotective effect of the dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor sitagliptin on adenine-induced kidney disease in rats. <i>Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapy</i> , 2019, 110, 667-676.	2.5	12
43	Genomic Damage and Malignancy in End-Stage Renal Failure: Do Advanced Glycation End Products Contribute?. <i>Kidney and Blood Pressure Research</i> , 2007, 30, 56-66.	0.9	11
44	Angiotensin II type 1a receptor-deficient mice develop angiotensin II-induced oxidative stress and DNA damage without blood pressure increase. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2017, 313, F1264-F1273.	1.3	11
45	Hepatic Rac1 GTPase contributes to liver-mediated basal immune homeostasis and LPS-induced endotoxemia. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2018, 1865, 1277-1292.	1.9	9
46	Genotoxicity of the neurotransmitter dopamine in vitro. <i>Toxicology in Vitro</i> , 2009, 23, 640-646.	1.1	8
47	AT1 Receptor Antagonist Candesartan Attenuates Genomic Damage in Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes of Patients on Maintenance Hemodialysis Treatment. <i>Kidney and Blood Pressure Research</i> , 2011, 34, 167-172.	0.9	8
48	Angiotensin II-induced hypertension increases the mutant frequency in rat kidney. <i>Archives of Toxicology</i> , 2019, 93, 2045-2055.	1.9	6
49	The NADPH Oxidase Isoform 1 Contributes to Angiotensin II-Mediated DNA Damage in the Kidney. <i>Antioxidants</i> , 2020, 9, 586.	2.2	6
50	Aldosterone Induces DNA Damage and Activation of Nrf2 Mainly in Tubuli of Mouse Kidneys. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2020, 21, 4679.	1.8	3
51	Reduced Circulating AGE Levels and Lower Genomic Damage in Patients Undergoing Daily versus Standard Hemodialysis. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2005, 1043, 925-925.	1.8	1
52	Advanced Glycation End Product-Induced DNA Damage: Involvement of Angiotensin II. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2005, 1043, 926-926.	1.8	0
53	Critical Role of the NAD(P)H Oxidase Subunit p47phox in the Formation of Oxidative DNA Damage. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2010, 49, S165.	1.3	0
54	Aldosterone Causes Oxidative Stress and DNA Damage in Vivo Via the Mineralocorticoid Receptor and Independent of Blood Pressure. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2011, 51, S138-S139.	1.3	0