

Mohan Tulapurkar

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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papers

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docs citations

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times ranked

1091
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Functional Activity of Antibodies Directed towards Flagellin Proteins of Non-Typhoidal Salmonella. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0151875.	2.5	19
2	Myofiber Damage Precedes Macrophage Infiltration after in Vivo Injury in Dysferlin-Deficient A/J Mouse Skeletal Muscle. American Journal of Pathology, 2015, 185, 1686-1698.	3.8	30
3	Invasive Salmonella Typhimurium ST313 with Naturally Attenuated Flagellin Elicits Reduced Inflammation and Replicates within Macrophages. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e3394.	3.0	63
4	Polymorphisms in human heat shock factor-1 and analysis of potential biological consequences. Cell Stress and Chaperones, 2015, 20, 47-59.	2.9	4
5	Bacterial Lipopolysaccharide Augments Febrile-Range Hyperthermia-Induced Heat Shock Protein 70 Expression and Extracellular Release in Human THP1 Cells. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0118010.	2.5	23
6	Toll-like Receptor Agonists and Febrile Range Hyperthermia Synergize to Induce Heat Shock Protein 70 Expression and Extracellular Release. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 2756-2766.	3.4	59
7	Sustained Protection in Mice Immunized with Fractional Doses of Salmonella Enteritidis Core and O Polysaccharide-Flagellin Glycoconjugates. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e64680.	2.5	49
8	Hyperthermia Promotes and Prevents Respiratory Epithelial Apoptosis through Distinct Mechanisms. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2012, 47, 824-833.	2.9	12
9	Febrile-Range Hyperthermia Modifies Endothelial and Neutrophilic Functions to Promote Extravasation. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2012, 46, 807-814.	2.9	35
10	Febrile-range hyperthermia augments reversible TNF- α -induced hyperpermeability in human microvascular lung endothelial cells. International Journal of Hyperthermia, 2012, 28, 627-635.	2.5	15
11	Tolerance for chronic heat exposure is greater in female than male mice. International Journal of Hyperthermia, 2012, 28, 747-755.	2.5	4
12	Distinct, gene-specific effect of heat shock on heat shock factor-1 recruitment and gene expression of CXC chemokine genes. Cytokine, 2011, 54, 61-67.	3.2	18
13	Response of mice to continuous 5-day passive hyperthermia resembles human heat acclimation. Cell Stress and Chaperones, 2011, 16, 297-307.	2.9	48
14	Prolonged exposure to hyperthermic stress augments neutrophil recruitment to lung during the post-exposure recovery period. International Journal of Hyperthermia, 2011, 27, 717-725.	2.5	10
15	Fever, hyperthermia, and the lung: it's all about context and timing. Transactions of the American Clinical and Climatological Association, 2011, 122, 34-47.	0.5	23
16	Prostaglandin E2 potentiates heat shock-induced heat shock protein 72 expression in A549 cells. Prostaglandins and Other Lipid Mediators, 2010, 93, 1-7.	1.9	7
17	Hyperthermia in the febrile range induces HSP72 expression proportional to exposure temperature but not to HSF-1 DNA-binding activity in human lung epithelial A549 cells. Cell Stress and Chaperones, 2009, 14, 499-508.	2.9	36
18	Plasticity of Neuron-Glial Interactions Mediated by Astrocytic EphARs. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 12817-12828.	3.6	61

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	P2Y receptor-activating nucleotides modulate cellular reactive oxygen species production in dissociated hippocampal astrocytes and neurons in culture independent of parallel cytosolic Ca ²⁺ rise and change in mitochondrial potential. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2007, 85, 3443-3456.	2.9	13
20	Diadenosine and Diuridine Poly(borano)phosphate Analogues: Synthesis, Chemical and Enzymatic Stability, and Activity at P2Y1 and P2Y2 Receptors. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2006, 49, 1980-1990.	6.4	33
21	Internalization and desensitization of a green fluorescent protein-tagged P2Y1 nucleotide receptor are differently controlled by inhibition of calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2006, 96, 624-634.	3.9	34
22	Opposite diastereoselective activation of P2Y1 and P2Y11 nucleotide receptors by adenosine 5'-O-(1- β -D-ribofuranosyl)-5'-triphosphate. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2006, 96, 261-270.	5.4	26
23	Endocytosis mechanism of P2Y2 nucleotide receptor tagged with green fluorescent protein: clathrin and actin cytoskeleton dependence. <i>Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences</i> , 2005, 62, 1388-1399.	5.4	39
24	Subtype specific internalization of P2Y1 and P2Y2 receptors induced by novel adenosine 5'-O-(1-boranotriphosphate) derivatives. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2004, 142, 869-878.	5.4	31