

# Rahul Kumar

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

50  
papers

1,733  
citations

331642

21  
h-index

289230

40  
g-index

52  
all docs

52  
docs citations

52  
times ranked

2356  
citing authors

| #  | ARTICLE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | IF   | CITATIONS |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------|
| 1  | Experimental <i>Schistosoma japonicum</i> -induced pulmonary hypertension. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2022, 16, e0010343.                                                                                               | 3.0  | 4         |
| 2  | Contribution of fatty acid oxidation to the pathogenesis of pulmonary hypertension. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2022, 323, L355-L371.                                             | 2.9  | 8         |
| 3  | The role of macrophages in right ventricular remodeling in experimental pulmonary hypertension. <i>Pulmonary Circulation</i> , 2022, 12, .                                                                                             | 1.7  | 3         |
| 4  | Endothelial cell PHD2-HIF1 $\alpha$ -PFKFB3 contributes to right ventricle vascular adaptation in pulmonary hypertension. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2021, 321, L675-L685.       | 2.9  | 7         |
| 5  | Interleukin-6 mediates neutrophil mobilization from bone marrow in pulmonary hypertension. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2021, 18, 374-384.                                                                               | 10.5 | 36        |
| 6  | Interstitial macrophage-derived thrombospondin-1 contributes to hypoxia-induced pulmonary hypertension. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2020, 116, 2021-2030.                                                                         | 3.8  | 34        |
| 7  | Sex-derived attributes contributing to SARS-CoV-2 mortality. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2020, 319, E562-E567.                                                                              | 3.5  | 55        |
| 8  | Schistosomiasis Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2020, 11, 608883.                                                                                                                                    | 4.8  | 22        |
| 9  | Pathophysiology and potential future therapeutic targets using preclinical models of COVID-19. <i>ERJ Open Research</i> , 2020, 6, 00405-2020.                                                                                         | 2.6  | 12        |
| 10 | Susceptibility to high-altitude pulmonary edema is associated with circulating miRNA levels under hypobaric hypoxia conditions. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2020, 319, L360-L368. | 2.9  | 8         |
| 11 | Stable isotope metabolomics of pulmonary artery smooth muscle and endothelial cells in pulmonary hypertension and with TGF-beta treatment. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 413.                                                  | 3.3  | 24        |
| 12 | IL-6Ra in Smooth Muscle Cells Protects against <i>Schistosoma</i> - and Hypoxia-induced Pulmonary Hypertension. <i>American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology</i> , 2019, 61, 123-126.                                 | 2.9  | 5         |
| 13 | Th2 CD4 <sup>+</sup> T Cells Are Necessary and Sufficient for <i>Schistosoma</i> -induced Pulmonary Hypertension. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2019, 8, e013111.                                                 | 3.7  | 27        |
| 14 | BOLA (Bola Family Member 3) Deficiency Controls Endothelial Metabolism and Glycine Homeostasis in Pulmonary Hypertension. <i>Circulation</i> , 2019, 139, 2238-2255.                                                                   | 1.6  | 54        |
| 15 | Common genetic variants in pulmonary arterial hypertension. <i>Lancet Respiratory Medicine</i> , 2019, 7, 190-191.                                                                                                                     | 10.7 | 6         |
| 16 | Paclitaxel blocks Th2-mediated TGF $\beta$ 2 activation in <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i> -induced pulmonary hypertension. <i>Pulmonary Circulation</i> , 2019, 9, 1-8.                                                                    | 1.7  | 7         |
| 17 | How does inflammation contribute to pulmonary hypertension?. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 2018, 51, 1702403.                                                                                                                  | 6.7  | 28        |
| 18 | IL-33-HIF1 $\alpha$ Axis in Hypoxic Pulmonary Hypertension. <i>EBioMedicine</i> , 2018, 33, 8-9.                                                                                                                                       | 6.1  | 3         |

| #  | ARTICLE                                                                                                                                                                                                | IF   | CITATIONS |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------|
| 19 | Vascular Adaptation of the Right Ventricle in Experimental Pulmonary Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2018, 59, 479-489.                                      | 2.9  | 37        |
| 20 | NEDD9 targets <i>COL3A1</i> to promote endothelial fibrosis and pulmonary arterial hypertension. Science Translational Medicine, 2018, 10, .                                                           | 12.4 | 89        |
| 21 | TGF- $\beta$ 2 activation by bone marrow-derived thrombospondin-1 causes Schistosoma- and hypoxia-induced pulmonary hypertension. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 15494.                               | 12.8 | 102       |
| 22 | Impact of interactions between risk alleles on clinical endpoints in hypertension. Heart Asia, 2016, 8, 83-89.                                                                                         | 1.1  | 6         |
| 23 | Unveiling the interactions among BMPR-2, ALK-1 and 5-HTT genes in the pathophysiology of HAPE. Gene, 2016, 588, 163-172.                                                                               | 2.2  | 4         |
| 24 | The Defining Characteristics of Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. , 2016, , 17-28.                                                                                                                      |      | 0         |
| 25 | Genetic and hypoxic alterations of the micro RNA $\beta$ 10-ISCU 1/2 axis promote iron-sulfur deficiency and pulmonary hypertension. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2015, 7, 695-713.                        | 6.9  | 120       |
| 26 | Matrix Remodeling Promotes Pulmonary Hypertension through Feedback Mechanoactivation of the YAP/TAZ-miR-130/301 Circuit. Cell Reports, 2015, 13, 1016-1032.                                            | 6.4  | 193       |
| 27 | CYBA (p22phox) variants associate with blood pressure and oxidative stress markers in hypertension: a replication study in populations of diverse altitudes. Hypertension Research, 2015, 38, 498-506. | 2.7  | 13        |
| 28 | Severe pulmonary hypertension is associated with altered right ventricle metabolic substrate uptake. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2015, 309, L435-L440.    | 2.9  | 45        |
| 29 | The Causal Role of IL-4 and IL-13 in <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i> Pulmonary Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 192, 998-1008.                               | 5.6  | 71        |
| 30 | Interactions Between the Genes of Vasodilatation Pathways Influence Blood Pressure and Nitric Oxide Level in Hypertension. American Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 28, 239-247.                        | 2.0  | 19        |
| 31 | Schistosomiasis and the Pulmonary Vasculature (2013 Grover Conference Series). Pulmonary Circulation, 2014, 4, 353-362.                                                                                | 1.7  | 21        |
| 32 | Association between the Glu298Asp and 4b/4a polymorphisms of endothelial nitric oxide synthase and coronary slow flow in the North Indian population. Coronary Artery Disease, 2014, 25, 192-197.      | 0.7  | 10        |
| 33 | Systems-level regulation of microRNA networks by miR-130/301 promotes pulmonary hypertension. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2014, 124, 3514-3528.                                                 | 8.2  | 182       |
| 34 | $\beta$ 2-T594M epithelial sodium channel gene polymorphism and essential hypertension in individuals of Indo-Aryan ancestry in Northern India. Indian Heart Journal, 2014, 66, 397-400.               | 0.5  | 4         |
| 35 | Role of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Signaling in <i>Schistosoma</i> -induced Experimental Pulmonary Hypertension. Pulmonary Circulation, 2014, 4, 289-299.                                      | 1.7  | 10        |
| 36 | Role of IL-4 and IL-13 in <i>Schistosoma</i> -induced pulmonary hypertension (LB780). FASEB Journal, 2014, 28, LB780.                                                                                  | 0.5  | 1         |

| #  | ARTICLE                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | IF  | CITATIONS |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| 37 | Pathology of Pulmonary Hypertension. Clinics in Chest Medicine, 2013, 34, 639-650.                                                                                                                                       | 2.1 | 214       |
| 38 | Protective Role of IL-6 in Vascular Remodeling in <i>Schistosoma</i> Pulmonary Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2013, 49, 951-959.                                              | 2.9 | 43        |
| 39 | Interactions between the FTO and GNB3 Genes Contribute to Varied Clinical Phenotypes in Hypertension. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e63934.                                                                                         | 2.5 | 17        |
| 40 | The epistasis between vascular homeostasis genes is apparent in essential hypertension. Atherosclerosis, 2012, 220, 418-424.                                                                                             | 0.8 | 10        |
| 41 | Interactions among Vascular-Tone Modulators Contribute to High Altitude Pulmonary Edema and Augmented Vasoreactivity in Highlanders. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e44049.                                                          | 2.5 | 36        |
| 42 | <i>CYBA</i> and <i>GSTP1</i> variants associate with oxidative stress under hypobaric hypoxia as observed in high-altitude pulmonary oedema. Clinical Science, 2012, 122, 299-311.                                       | 4.3 | 24        |
| 43 | Association of GNB3 C825T polymorphism with plasma electrolyte balance and susceptibility to hypertension. Genetics and Molecular Biology, 2011, 34, 553-556.                                                            | 1.3 | 9         |
| 44 | CYP11B2 gene haplotypes independently and in concurrence with aldosterone and aldosterone to renin ratio increase the risk of hypertension. Clinical Biochemistry, 2010, 43, 136-141.                                    | 1.9 | 15        |
| 45 | Multi-locus interactions of vascular homeostasis genes in essential hypertension: A gender-based study. Clinica Chimica Acta, 2009, 405, 87-93.                                                                          | 1.1 | 21        |
| 46 | Endothelial nitric oxide synthase gene haplotypes and circulating nitric oxide levels significantly associate with risk of essential hypertension. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2008, 44, 1912-1918.               | 2.9 | 42        |
| 47 | Significance of angiotensinogen gene haplotypes and genotypes combinations in hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 26, 1094-1101.                                                                                | 0.5 | 27        |
| 48 | Angiotensinogen gene haplotypes in hypertension. Journal of Hypertension, 2008, 26, 2452-2453.                                                                                                                           | 0.5 | 0         |
| 49 | Single Cell RNA Sequencing and Binary Hierarchical Clustering Defines Lung Interstitial Macrophage Heterogeneity in Response to Hypoxia. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 0, , . | 2.9 | 1         |
| 50 | Sexual Dimorphism of Dexamethasone as a Prophylactic Treatment in Pathologies Associated With Acute Hypobaric Hypoxia Exposure. Frontiers in Pharmacology, 0, 13, .                                                      | 3.5 | 2         |