

# Sophocles Chrissobolis

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

40  
papers

2,080  
citations

279798

23  
h-index

377865

34  
g-index

40  
all docs

40  
docs citations

40  
times ranked

3031  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Deletion of RGS2 Results in Increased Blood Pressure and Depression-Like Behavior in the Presence of Elevated Ang II Levels in Female Mice. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2022, 36, .	0.5	0
2	Aldosterone-induced hypertension is sex-dependent, mediated by T cells and sensitive to GPER activation. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2021, 117, 960-970.	3.8	16
3	Prenatal exposure to methamphetamine in rats induces endothelial dysfunction in male but not female adult offspring. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 394, 981-988.	3.0	1
4	Targeting the renin angiotensin system for the treatment of anxiety and depression. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2020, 199, 173063.	2.9	16
5	Regulator of G-protein signaling 5 protein protects against anxiety- and depression-like behavior. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2019, 30, 711-720.	1.7	8
6	Regulator of G-protein Signaling 5 Protein Modulates Blood Pressure and Cerebral Vascular Superoxide Levels in Aged Mice. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, lb404.	0.5	0
7	Evidence that Regulator of G-protein Signaling 5 Protein Modulates Emotional Behaviors in Adult Mice. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, lb89.	0.5	0
8	Role of Regulator of G-protein Signaling 5 Protein in Modulating Emotional Behaviors in the Absence and Presence of Angiotensin II-Induced Hypertension. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, .	0.5	0
9	Advanced atherosclerosis is associated with inflammation, vascular dysfunction and oxidative stress, but not hypertension. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 2017, 116, 70-76.	7.1	37
10	Role of Oxidative Stress in Hypertension. <i>Oxidative Stress in Applied Basic Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2017, , 59-78.	0.4	1
11	Pressor response to angiotensin II is enhanced in aged mice and associated with inflammation, vasoconstriction and oxidative stress. <i>Aging</i> , 2017, 9, 1595-1606.	3.1	49
12	Vascular Consequences of Aldosterone Excess and Mineralocorticoid Receptor Antagonism. <i>Current Hypertension Reviews</i> , 2017, 13, 46-56.	0.9	17
13	Cardiac Tissue Injury and Remodeling Is Dependent Upon MR Regulation of Activation Pathways in Cardiac Tissue Macrophages. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2016, 157, 3213-3223.	2.8	47
14	Aldosterone-induced oxidative stress and inflammation in the brain are mediated by the endothelial cell mineralocorticoid receptor. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2016, 1637, 146-153.	2.2	58
15	Cell-specific mineralocorticoid receptors: future therapeutic targets for stroke?. <i>Neural Regeneration Research</i> , 2016, 11, 1230.	3.0	3
16	Roles of Inflammation, Oxidative Stress, and Vascular Dysfunction in Hypertension. <i>BioMed Research International</i> , 2014, 2014, 1-11.	1.9	419
17	Chronic aldosterone administration causes Nox2-mediated increases in reactive oxygen species production and endothelial dysfunction in the cerebral circulation. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2014, 32, 1815-1821.	0.5	34
18	Endothelial Cell Mineralocorticoid Receptors Regulate Deoxycorticosterone/Salt-Mediated Cardiac Remodeling and Vascular Reactivity But Not Blood Pressure. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014, 63, 1033-1040.	2.7	111

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19	Nitroxyl (HNO) suppresses vascular Nox2 oxidase activity. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2013, 60, 264-271.	2.9	24
20	Role of Nox isoforms in angiotensin II-induced oxidative stress and endothelial dysfunction in brain. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2012, 113, 184-191.	2.5	74
21	Aldosterone and the mineralocorticoid receptor in the cerebral circulation and stroke. <i>Experimental &amp; Translational Stroke Medicine</i> , 2012, 4, 21.	3.2	13
22	Oxidative stress and endothelial dysfunction in cerebrovascular disease. <i>Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark</i> , 2011, 16, 1733.	3.0	160
23	Sex Differences in Protection Against Angiotensin II-Induced Endothelial Dysfunction by Manganese Superoxide Dismutase in the Cerebral Circulation. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2010, 55, 905-910.	2.7	39
24	Receptor Activity-Modifying Protein-1 Augments Cerebrovascular Responses to Calcitonin Gene-Related Peptide and Inhibits Angiotensin II-Induced Vascular Dysfunction. <i>Stroke</i> , 2010, 41, 2329-2334.	2.0	24
25	The role of oxidative stress and NADPH oxidase in cerebrovascular disease. <i>Trends in Molecular Medicine</i> , 2008, 14, 495-502.	6.7	189
26	Glutathione Peroxidase-1 Plays a Major Role in Protecting Against Angiotensin II-Induced Vascular Dysfunction. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2008, 51, 872-877.	2.7	79
27	Vasorelaxant and antioxidant activity of the isoflavone metabolite equol in carotid and cerebral arteries. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2007, 1141, 99-107.	2.2	65
28	Protective role of manganese superoxide dismutase against angiotensin II-induced, nox2-dependent cerebral endothelial dysfunction. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2007, 21, A1262.	0.5	1
29	Recent Evidence for an Involvement of Rho-Kinase in Cerebral Vascular Disease. <i>Stroke</i> , 2006, 37, 2174-2180.	2.0	58
30	Angiotensin II (Ang II)-Induced Oxidative Stress and Endothelial Dysfunction in the Cerebral Circulation. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2006, 20, LB15.	0.5	0
31	Suramin inhibits NADPH oxidase activity in cerebral arteries after subarachnoid hemorrhage. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2006, 20, A725.	0.5	1
32	Increased NADPH-Oxidase Activity and Nox4 Expression During Chronic Hypertension Is Associated With Enhanced Cerebral Vasodilatation to NADPH In Vivo. <i>Stroke</i> , 2004, 35, 584-589.	2.0	143
33	Evidence That Estrogen Suppresses Rho-Kinase Function in the Cerebral Circulation In Vivo. <i>Stroke</i> , 2004, 35, 2200-2205.	2.0	71
34	Influence of Gender on K <sup>+</sup> -Induced Cerebral Vasodilatation. <i>Stroke</i> , 2004, 35, 747-752.	2.0	19
35	Inwardly Rectifying Potassium Channels in the Regulation of Vascular Tone. <i>Current Drug Targets</i> , 2003, 4, 281-289.	2.1	38
36	Neuronal NO Mediates Cerebral Vasodilator Responses to K <sup>+</sup> in Hypertensive Rats. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2002, 39, 880-885.	2.7	19

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37	Inhibitory Effects of Protein Kinase C on Inwardly Rectifying K <sup>+</sup> and ATP-Sensitive K <sup>+</sup> Channel-Mediated Responses of the Basilar Artery. <i>Stroke</i> , 2002, 33, 1692-1697.	2.0	24
38	Arachidonate dilates basilar artery by lipoxygenase-dependent mechanism and activation of K <sup>+</sup> channels. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2001, 281, R246-R253.	1.8	51
39	Evidence That Rho-Kinase Activity Contributes to Cerebral Vascular Tone In Vivo and Is Enhanced During Chronic Hypertension. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2001, 88, 774-779.	4.5	112
40	Role of inwardly rectifying K <sup>+</sup> channels in K <sup>+</sup> -induced cerebral vasodilatation in vivo. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2000, 279, H2704-H2712.	3.2	59