

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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46  
papers

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172207

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docs citations

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5310  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Endothelial LRP1 protects against neurodegeneration by blocking cyclophilin A. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2021, 218, .	4.2	59
2	MicroRNA-210 downregulates TET2 and contributes to inflammatory response in neonatal hypoxic-ischemic brain injury. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2021, 18, 6.	3.1	16
3	Antenatal Hypoxia and Programming of Glucocorticoid Receptor Expression in the Adult Rat Heart. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2019, 10, 323.	1.3	17
4	MicroRNAs in brain development and cerebrovascular pathophysiology. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2019, 317, C3-C19.	2.1	36
5	MicroRNA-210 Downregulates ISCU and Induces Mitochondrial Dysfunction and Neuronal Death in Neonatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2019, 56, 5608-5625.	1.9	24
6	The roles of astrocyte in the brain pathologies following ischemic stroke. <i>Brain Injury</i> , 2019, 33, 712-716.	0.6	22
7	C-type natriuretic peptide functions as an innate neuroprotectant in neonatal hypoxic-ischemic brain injury in mouse via natriuretic peptide receptor 2. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2018, 304, 58-66.	2.0	15
8	Inhibition of microRNA-210 suppresses pro-inflammatory response and reduces acute brain injury of ischemic stroke in mice. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2018, 300, 41-50.	2.0	94
9	Blood-brain barrier-associated pericytes internalize and clear aggregated amyloid- $\beta$ 42 by LRP1-dependent apolipoprotein E isoform-specific mechanism. <i>Molecular Neurodegeneration</i> , 2018, 13, 57.	4.4	164
10	Repression of the Glucocorticoid Receptor Aggravates Acute Ischemic Brain Injuries in Adult Mice. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2018, 19, 2428.	1.8	16
11	Inhibition of DNA Methylation in the Developing Rat Brain Disrupts Sexually Dimorphic Neurobehavioral Phenotypes in Adulthood. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2017, 54, 3988-3999.	1.9	21
12	MicroRNA-210 Suppresses Junction Proteins and Disrupts Blood-Brain Barrier Integrity in Neonatal Rat Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2017, 18, 1356.	1.8	60
13	Mir210 in neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 38078-38079.	0.8	4
14	MicroRNA-210 suppresses glucocorticoid receptor expression in response to hypoxia in fetal rat cardiomyocytes. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 80249-80264.	0.8	23
15	Antenatal hypoxia induces epigenetic repression of glucocorticoid receptor and promotes ischemic-sensitive phenotype in the developing heart. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 2016, 91, 160-171.	0.9	32
16	Inhibition of microRNA-210 provides neuroprotection in hypoxic-ischemic brain injury in neonatal rats. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2016, 89, 202-212.	2.1	104
17	Fetal stress-mediated hypomethylation increases the brain susceptibility to hypoxic-ischemic injury in neonatal rats. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2016, 275, 1-10.	2.0	13
18	Accelerated pericyte degeneration and blood-brain barrier breakdown in apolipoprotein E4 carriers with Alzheimer's disease. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2016, 36, 216-227.	2.4	464

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19	Imatinib preserves blood-brain barrier integrity following experimental subarachnoid hemorrhage in rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2015, 93, 94-103.	1.3	39
20	Central role for PICALM in amyloid- $\beta^2$ blood-brain barrier transcytosis and clearance. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 18, 978-987.	7.1	334
21	Epigenetic programming of hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy in response to fetal hypoxia. <i>Progress in Neurobiology</i> , 2015, 124, 28-48.	2.8	47
22	Blood-spinal cord barrier disruption contributes to early motor-neuron degeneration in ALS-model mice. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, E1035-42.	3.3	188
23	Reply. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 2014, 75, 972-973.	2.8	0
24	Gestational hypoxia and epigenetic programming of brain development disorders. <i>Drug Discovery Today</i> , 2014, 19, 1883-1896.	3.2	23
25	NLRP3 inflammasome contributes to inflammation after intracerebral hemorrhage. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 2014, 75, 209-219.	2.8	244
26	Correlation between subacute sensorimotor deficits and brain edema in two mouse models of intracerebral hemorrhage. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2014, 264, 151-160.	1.2	56
27	PAR-1 antagonist SCH79797 ameliorates apoptosis following surgical brain injury through inhibition of ASK1-JNK in rats. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2013, 50, 13-20.	2.1	30
28	Statin-Induced T-Lymphocyte Modulation and Neuroprotection Following Experimental Subarachnoid Hemorrhage. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica Supplementum</i> , 2013, 115, 259-266.	0.5	20
29	P2X7R/cryopyrin inflammasome axis inhibition reduces neuroinflammation after SAH. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2013, 58, 296-307.	2.1	133
30	Role of SCH79797 in Maintaining Vascular Integrity in Rat Model of Subarachnoid Hemorrhage. <i>Stroke</i> , 2013, 44, 1410-1417.	1.0	51
31	Hydrogen Inhalation Ameliorated Mast Cell-Mediated Brain Injury After Intracerebral Hemorrhage in Mice. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2013, 41, 1266-1275.	0.4	56
32	P2X7 Receptor Antagonism Inhibits p38 Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Activation and Ameliorates Neuronal Apoptosis After Subarachnoid Hemorrhage in Rats. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2013, 41, e466-e474.	0.4	77
33	Adhesion Molecules in CNS Disorders: Biomarker and Therapeutic Targets. <i>CNS and Neurological Disorders - Drug Targets</i> , 2013, 12, 392-404.	0.8	27
34	CHOP Silencing Reduces Acute Brain Injury in the Rat Model of Subarachnoid Hemorrhage. <i>Stroke</i> , 2012, 43, 484-490.	1.0	63
35	Targeting C/EBP homologous protein with siRNA attenuates cerebral vasospasm after experimental subarachnoid hemorrhage. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2012, 238, 218-224.	2.0	22
36	Fibroblast growth factors preserve blood-brain barrier integrity through RhoA inhibition after intracerebral hemorrhage in mice. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2012, 46, 204-214.	2.1	77

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37	Isoflurane Posttreatment Reduces Brain Injury After an Intracerebral Hemorrhagic Stroke in Mice. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2011, 113, 343-348.	1.1	37
38	Vascular Adhesion Protein-1 Inhibition Provides Antiinflammatory Protection after an Intracerebral Hemorrhagic Stroke in Mice. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2011, 31, 881-893.	2.4	85
39	Recombinant Osteopontin Attenuates Brain Injury after Intracerebral Hemorrhage in Mice. <i>Neurocritical Care</i> , 2011, 14, 109-117.	1.2	29
40	PDGFR $\alpha$ inhibition preserves blood-brain barrier after intracerebral hemorrhage. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 2011, 70, 920-931.	2.8	107
41	Isoflurane Enhanced Hemorrhagic Transformation by Impairing Antioxidant Enzymes in Hyperglycemic Rats With Middle Cerebral Artery Occlusion. <i>Stroke</i> , 2011, 42, 1750-1756.	1.0	52
42	Osteopontin Reduced Hypoxia-Ischemia Neonatal Brain Injury by Suppression of Apoptosis in a Rat Pup Model. <i>Stroke</i> , 2011, 42, 764-769.	1.0	76
43	History of Preclinical Models of Intracerebral Hemorrhage. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica Supplementum</i> , 2011, 111, 3-8.	0.5	21
44	Hydrogen Inhalation is Neuroprotective and Improves Functional Outcomes in Mice After Intracerebral Hemorrhage. <i>Acta Neurochirurgica Supplementum</i> , 2011, 111, 179-183.	0.5	24
45	Maternal hypoxia increases the activity of MMPs and decreases the expression of TIMPs in the brain of neonatal rats. <i>Developmental Neurobiology</i> , 2010, 70, 182-194.	1.5	19
46	Ac-YVAD-CMK Decreases Blood-Brain Barrier Degradation by Inhibiting Caspase-1 Activation of Interleukin-1 $\beta$ in Intracerebral Hemorrhage Mouse Model. <i>Translational Stroke Research</i> , 2010, 1, 57-64.	2.3	77