Qing Lu

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

32 papers	5,669 citations	331670 21 h-index	477307 29 g-index
32 all docs	32 docs citations	32 times ranked	14568 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Macrophage IL-1Î² promotes arteriogenesis by autocrine STAT3- and NF-ÎºB-mediated transcription of pro-angiogenic VEGF-A. Cell Reports, 2022, 38, 110309.	6.4	33
2	Blockade of equilibrative nucleoside transporter 1/2 protects against <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosaâ€“</i> induced acute lung injury and NLRP3 inflammasome activation. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 1516-1531.	0.5	19
3	Mitochondrial Fission Mediated Cigarette Smokeâ€“induced Pulmonary Endothelial Injury. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2020, 63, 637-651.	2.9	30
4	Where Thereâ€™s Smoke, Thereâ€™s Fire. Chest, 2020, 158, 1301-1302.	0.8	1
5	Sustained adenosine exposure causes endothelial mitochondrial dysfunction via equilibrative nucleoside transporters. Pulmonary Circulation, 2020, 10, 1-11.	1.7	4
6	Essential oil from Fructus Alpinia zerumbet (fruit of Alpinia zerumbet (Pers.) Burtt.et Smith) protected against aortic endothelial cell injury and inflammation in vitro and in vivo. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 2019, 237, 149-158.	4.1	23
7	Pulmonary Endothelial Cell Apoptosis in Emphysema and Acute Lung Injury. Advances in Anatomy, Embryology and Cell Biology, 2018, 228, 63-86.	1.6	57
8	Effects of cigarette smoke on pulmonary endothelial cells. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2018, 314, L743-L756.	2.9	63
9	Cigarette smoke alters lung vascular permeability and endothelial barrier function (2017 Grover) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock	1.7	8
10	Double-hit mouse model of cigarette smoke priming for acute lung injury. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2017, 312, L56-L67.	2.9	28
11	Effect of Î±7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor activation on cardiac fibroblasts: a mechanism underlying RV fibrosis associated with cigarette smoke exposure. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2017, 312, L748-L759.	2.9	36
12	Alda-1 Protects Against Acrolein-Induced Acute Lung Injury and Endothelial Barrier Dysfunction. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2017, 57, 662-673.	2.9	35
13	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition). Autophagy, 2016, 12, 1-222.	9.1	4,701
14	Self-assembled Micelle Interfering RNA for Effective and Safe Targeting of Dysregulated Genes in Pulmonary Fibrosis. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2016, 291, 6433-6446.	3.4	34
15	Cigarette Smoke Disrupted Lung Endothelial Barrier Integrity and Increased Susceptibility to Acute Lung Injury via Histone Deacetylase 6. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2016, 54, 683-696.	2.9	63
16	Cigarette smoke-induced lung endothelial apoptosis and emphysema are associated with impairment of FAK and eIF2Î±. Microvascular Research, 2014, 94, 80-89.	2.5	33
17	Sustained adenosine exposure causes lung endothelial apoptosis: a possible contributor to cigarette smoke-induced endothelial apoptosis and lung injury. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2013, 304, L361-L370.	2.9	29
18	Sustained Adenosine Exposure Causes Lung Endothelial Barrier Dysfunction via Nucleoside Transporterâ€“Mediated Signaling. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2012, 47, 604-613.	2.9	16

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Focal adhesion kinase and endothelial cell apoptosis. Microvascular Research, 2012, 83, 56-63.	2.5	81
20	Cigarette smoke increases susceptibility to lung edema: Implication of RhoA and FAKâ€mediated disassembly of endothelial cytoskeleton and cell contacts. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 1063.6.	0.5	0
21	Cigarette smoke causes lung vascular barrier dysfunction via oxidative stress-mediated inhibition of RhoA and focal adhesion kinase. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2011, 301, L847-L857.	2.9	57
22	Alterations in molecular chaperones and eIF2Î± during lung endothelial cell apoptosis. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2010, 298, L501-L508.	2.9	3
23	Adenosine protected against pulmonary edema through transporter- and receptor A₂-mediated endothelial barrier enhancement. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2010, 298, L755-L767.	2.9	43
24	Transforming growth factor-Î²1 causes pulmonary microvascular endothelial cell apoptosis via ALK5. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2009, 296, L825-L838.	2.9	33
25	Transforming growth factor-Î²1 protects against pulmonary artery endothelial cell apoptosis via ALK5. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2008, 295, L123-L133.	2.9	29
26	Inhibition of ICMT Induces Endothelial Cell Apoptosis through GRP94. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2007, 37, 20-30.	2.9	16
27	Transforming growth factor-Î²1-induced endothelial barrier dysfunction involves Smad2-dependent p38 activation and subsequent RhoA activation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2006, 101, 375-384.	2.5	57
28	PKCÎ´ regulates endothelial basal barrier function through modulation of RhoA GTPase activity. Experimental Cell Research, 2005, 308, 407-421.	2.6	35
29	Isoprenylcysteine Carboxyl Methyltransferase Modulates Endothelial Monolayer Permeability. Circulation Research, 2004, 94, 306-315.	4.5	37
30	Isoprenylcysteine Carboxyl Methyltransferase Activity Modulates Endothelial Cell Apoptosis. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2003, 14, 848-857.	2.1	57
31	Endothelial Cell Apoptosis. , 0, , 1081-1097.		7
32	Pulmonary Endothelial Cell Death: Implications for Lung Disease Pathogenesis. , 0, , 241-260.		1