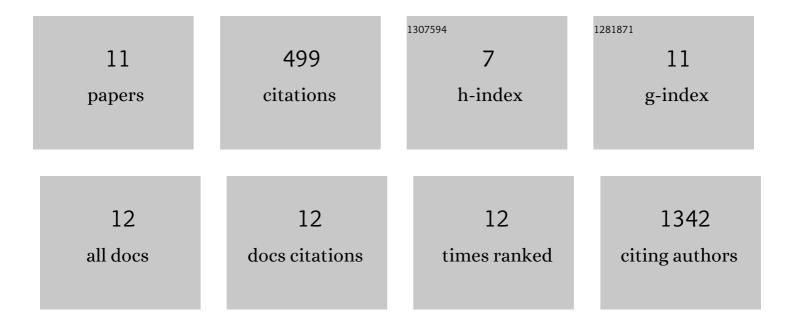
Hua She

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4912062/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	p38 MAPK inhibits autophagy and promotes microglial inflammatory responses by phosphorylating ULK1. Journal of Cell Biology, 2018, 217, 315-328.	5.2	202
2	Phosphorylation of LAMP2A by p38 MAPK couples ER stress to chaperone-mediated autophagy. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 1763.	12.8	97
3	Stress Induces p38 MAPK-Mediated Phosphorylation and Inhibition of Drosha-Dependent Cell Survival. Molecular Cell, 2015, 57, 721-734.	9.7	72
4	p38-TFEB pathways promote microglia activation through inhibiting CMA-mediated NLRP3 degradation in Parkinson's disease. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2021, 18, 295.	7.2	37
5	DRAM1 regulates autophagy and cell proliferation via inhibition of the phosphoinositide 3-kinase-Akt-mTOR-ribosomal protein S6 pathway. Cell Communication and Signaling, 2019, 17, 28.	6.5	35
6	Mitochondrial calcium dysfunction contributes to autophagic cell death induced by MPP+ via AMPK pathway. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2019, 509, 390-394.	2.1	27
7	Release the autophage brake on inflammation: The MAPK14/p38α-ULK1 pedal. Autophagy, 2018, 14, 1-2.	9.1	17
8	Study of ATM Phosphorylation by Cdk5 in Neuronal Cells. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2017, 1599, 363-374.	0.9	4
9	Targeting Chaperone-Mediated Autophagy for Disease Therapy. Current Pharmacology Reports, 2018, 4, 261-275.	3.0	3
10	Targeting Macrophage for the Treatment of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. CNS and Neurological Disorders - Drug Targets, 2019, 18, 366-371.	1.4	3
11	Autophagy in inflammation: the p38î \pm MAPK-ULK1 axis. Macrophage, 2018, 5, .	1.0	2