

Ming Yang

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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43
papers

2,215
citations

304368

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40
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docs citations

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times ranked

2955
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Proteomic Analysis Reveals a Novel Therapeutic Strategy Using Fludarabine for Steroid-Resistant Asthma Exacerbation. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2022, 13, 805558.	2.2	1
2	Dysfunction of S100A4 ⁺ effector memory CD8 ⁺ T cells aggravates asthma. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 2022, 52, 978-993.	1.6	3
3	Single-cell transcriptomic analysis reveals key immune cell phenotypes in the lungs of patients with asthma exacerbation. <i>Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology</i> , 2021, 147, 941-954.	1.5	30
4	miR-122 promotes virus-induced lung disease by targeting SOCS1. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2021, 6, .	2.3	17
5	miR-130b regulates PTEN to activate the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway and attenuate oxidative stress-induced injury in diabetic encephalopathy. <i>International Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2021, 48, .	1.8	7
6	IL-17A is a common and critical driver of impaired lung function and immunopathology induced by influenza virus, rhinovirus and respiratory syncytial virus. <i>Respirology</i> , 2021, 26, 1049-1059.	1.3	11
7	Single-cell transcriptomic analysis reveals the immune landscape of lung in steroid-resistant asthma exacerbation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	3.3	42
8	Reply to Dutta et al.: Understanding scRNA-seq data in the context of the tissue microenvironment requires clinical relevance. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, e2109159118.	3.3	0
9	Lipopolysaccharide induces steroid-resistant exacerbations in a mouse model of allergic airway disease collectively through IL-13 and pulmonary macrophage activation. <i>Clinical and Experimental Allergy</i> , 2020, 50, 82-94.	1.4	22
10	A Critical Role for the CXCL3/CXCL5/CXCR2 Neutrophilic Chemotactic Axis in the Regulation of Type 2 Responses in a Model of Rhinoviral-Induced Asthma Exacerbation. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2020, 205, 2468-2478.	0.4	31
11	The DNA methylation of FOXO3 and TP53 as a blood biomarker of late-onset asthma. <i>Journal of Translational Medicine</i> , 2020, 18, 467.	1.8	13
12	DNA methylation downregulates integrin $\alpha 4$ expression in asthmatic airway epithelial cells. <i>Clinical and Experimental Allergy</i> , 2020, 50, 1127-1139.	1.4	6
13	GSTO1 is an upstream suppressor of M2 macrophage skewing and HIF1 α -induced eosinophilic airway inflammation. <i>Clinical and Experimental Allergy</i> , 2020, 50, 609-624.	1.4	17
14	Airway epithelial integrin $\alpha 4$ suppresses allergic inflammation by decreasing CCL17 production. <i>Clinical Science</i> , 2020, 134, 1735-1749.	1.8	13
15	A Selective $\alpha 7$ Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor Agonist, PNU-282987, Attenuates ILC2s Activation and Alternaria-Induced Airway Inflammation. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2020, 11, 598165.	2.2	15
16	ITGB4 is essential for containing HDM-induced airway inflammation and airway hyperresponsiveness. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2018, 103, 897-908.	1.5	23
17	Identification of IFN- γ and IL-27 as Critical Regulators of Respiratory Syncytial Virus-Induced Exacerbation of Allergic Airways Disease in a Mouse Model. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2018, 200, 237-247.	0.4	24
18	Mouse models of severe asthma: Understanding the mechanisms of steroid resistance, tissue remodelling and disease exacerbation. <i>Respirology</i> , 2017, 22, 874-885.	1.3	54

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19	Modeling T_H2 responses and airway inflammation to understand fundamental mechanisms regulating the pathogenesis of asthma. <i>Immunological Reviews</i> , 2017, 278, 20-40.	2.8	107
20	Bromodomain and Extra Terminal (BET) Inhibitor Suppresses Macrophage-Driven Steroid-Resistant Exacerbations of Airway Hyper-Responsiveness and Inflammation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0163392.	1.1	23
21	TNF- α and Macrophages Are Critical for Respiratory Syncytial Virus-Induced Exacerbations in a Mouse Model of Allergic Airways Disease. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2016, 196, 3547-3558.	0.4	52
22	MicroRNA-487b Is a Negative Regulator of Macrophage Activation by Targeting IL-33 Production. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2016, 196, 3421-3428.	0.4	36
23	Identification of the microRNA networks contributing to macrophage differentiation and function. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 28806-28820.	0.8	13
24	Antagonism of miR-328 Increases the Antimicrobial Function of Macrophages and Neutrophils and Rapid Clearance of Non-typeable <i>Haemophilus Influenzae</i> (NTHi) from Infected Lung. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2015, 11, e1004549.	2.1	62
25	MicroRNA-9 regulates steroid-resistant airway hyperresponsiveness by reducing protein phosphatase 2A activity. <i>Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology</i> , 2015, 136, 462-473.	1.5	84
26	Identification of MicroRNAs Regulating the Developmental Pathways of Bone Marrow Derived Mast Cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e98139.	1.1	16
27	Expression Profiling of Differentiating Eosinophils in Bone Marrow Cultures Predicts Functional Links between MicroRNAs and Their Target mRNAs. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e97537.	1.1	17
28	The emerging role of microRNAs in regulating immune and inflammatory responses in the lung. <i>Immunological Reviews</i> , 2013, 253, 198-215.	2.8	97
29	Th2 cytokine antagonists: potential treatments for severe asthma. <i>Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs</i> , 2013, 22, 49-69.	1.9	76
30	Activation of Olfactory Receptors on Mouse Pulmonary Macrophages Promotes Monocyte Chemotactic Protein-1 Production. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e80148.	1.1	32
31	Preventive effect of N-acetylcysteine in a mouse model of steroid resistant acute exacerbation of asthma. <i>EXCLI Journal</i> , 2013, 12, 184-92.	0.5	18
32	Emerging roles of pulmonary macrophages in driving the development of severe asthma. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2012, 91, 557-569.	1.5	87
33	Interferon- γ , Pulmonary Macrophages and Airway Responsiveness in Asthma. <i>Inflammation and Allergy: Drug Targets</i> , 2012, 11, 292-297.	1.8	26
34	Potential Therapeutic Targets for Steroid-Resistant Asthma. <i>Current Drug Targets</i> , 2010, 11, 957-970.	1.0	66
35	IL-27/IFN- γ Induce MyD88-Dependent Steroid-Resistant Airway Hyperresponsiveness by Inhibiting Glucocorticoid Signaling in Macrophages. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2010, 185, 4401-4409.	0.4	109
36	Pathogenesis of Steroid-Resistant Airway Hyperresponsiveness: Interaction between IFN- γ and TLR4/MyD88 Pathways. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2009, 182, 5107-5115.	0.4	78

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37	Discovery, biology and therapeutic potential of RNA interference, microRNA and antagomirs. , 2008, 117, 94-104.		84
38	Employment of microRNA profiles and RNA interference and antagomirs for the characterization and treatment of respiratory disease. Drug Discovery Today: Therapeutic Strategies, 2006, 3, 325-332.	0.5	2
39	Inhibition of Arginase I Activity by RNA Interference Attenuates IL-13-Induced Airways Hyperresponsiveness. Journal of Immunology, 2006, 177, 5595-5603.	0.4	94
40	Eotaxin-2 and IL-5 cooperate in the lung to regulate IL-13 production and airway eosinophilia and hyperreactivity. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2003, 112, 935-943.	1.5	106
41	Intrinsic Defect in T Cell Production of Interleukin (IL)-13 in the Absence of Both IL-5 and Eotaxin Precludes the Development of Eosinophilia and Airways Hyperreactivity in Experimental Asthma. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2002, 195, 1433-1444.	4.2	250
42	Elemental signals regulating eosinophil accumulation in the lung. Immunological Reviews, 2001, 179, 173-181.	2.8	207
43	Interleukin-13 Mediates Airways Hyperreactivity through the IL-4 Receptor-Alpha Chain and STAT-6 Independently of IL-5 and Eotaxin. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2001, 25, 522-530.	1.4	144