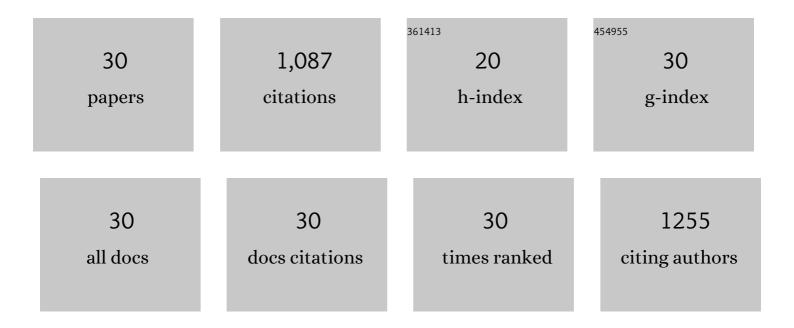
Mingqing Chen

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Exposure to polystyrene microplastics causes reproductive toxicity through oxidative stress and activation of the p38 MAPK signaling pathway. Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, 2020, 190, 110133.	6.0	271
2	Comparing the effects of polystyrene microplastics exposure on reproduction and fertility in male and female mice. Toxicology, 2022, 465, 153059.	4.2	75
3	Expression of Bacillus subtilis proBA Genes and Reduction of Feedback Inhibition of Proline Synthesis Increases Proline Production and Confers Osmotolerance in Transgenic Arabidopsis. BMB Reports, 2007, 40, 396-403.	2.4	65
4	Polystyrene microplastics affect learning and memory in mice by inducing oxidative stress and decreasing the level of acetylcholine. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2022, 162, 112904.	3.6	51
5	Approach to distribution and accumulation of dibutyl phthalate in rats by immunoassay. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2013, 56, 18-27.	3.6	43
6	Exposure to diisodecyl phthalate exacerbated Th2 and Th17-mediated asthma through aggravating oxidative stress and the activation of p38 MAPK. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2018, 114, 78-87.	3.6	41
7	Oral exposure to diisodecyl phthalate aggravates allergic dermatitis by oxidative stress and enhancement of thymic stromal lymphopoietin. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2017, 99, 60-69.	3.6	38
8	Exposure to DBP and High Iodine Aggravates Autoimmune Thyroid Disease Through Increasing the Levels of IL-17 and Thyroid-Binding Globulin in Wistar Rats. Toxicological Sciences, 2018, 163, 196-205.	3.1	36
9	Dibutyl phthalate exposure aggravates type 2 diabetes by disrupting the insulin-mediated PI3K/AKT signaling pathway. Toxicology Letters, 2018, 290, 1-9.	0.8	36
10	Diisononyl phthalate aggravates allergic dermatitis by activation of NF-kB. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 85472-85482.	1.8	35
11	Kaposi's sarcoma herpesvirus (KSHV) microRNA K12-1 functions as an oncogene by activating NF-κB/IL-6/STAT3 signaling. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 33363-33373.	1.8	35
12	Exposure to formaldehyde and diisononyl phthalate exacerbate neuroinflammation through NF-κB activation in a mouse asthma model. Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, 2018, 163, 356-364.	6.0	34
13	Oral exposure to dibutyl phthalate exacerbates chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis through oxidative stress in female Wistar rats. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 15469.	3.3	32
14	Primary pollutants in schoolchildren's homes in Wuhan, China. Building and Environment, 2015, 93, 41-53.	6.9	30
15	TRPA1 mediated aggravation of allergic contact dermatitis induced by DINP and regulated by NF-κB activation. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 43586.	3.3	29
16	Benzyl butyl phthalate exposure impairs learning and memory and attenuates neurotransmission and CREB phosphorylation in mice. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2014, 71, 81-89.	3.6	28
17	Exposure to a combination of formaldehyde and DINP aggravated asthma-like pathology through oxidative stress and NF-1ºB activation. Toxicology, 2018, 404-405, 49-58.	4.2	23
18	Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate induced an increase in blood pressure via activation of ACE and inhibition of the bradykinin-NO pathway. Environmental Pollution, 2019, 247, 927-934.	7.5	22

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19	Exposure to both formaldehyde and high relative humidity exacerbates allergic asthma by activating the TRPV4-p38 MAPK pathway in Balb/c mice. Environmental Pollution, 2020, 256, 113375.	7.5	22
20	Repeated exposure to temperature variation exacerbates airway inflammation through TRPA1 in a mouse model of asthma. Respirology, 2019, 24, 238-245.	2.3	21
21	Comparing the effects of diethylhexyl phthalate and dibutyl phthalate exposure on hypertension in mice. Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, 2019, 174, 75-82.	6.0	21
22	DINP aggravates autoimmune thyroid disease through activation of the Akt/mTOR pathway and suppression of autophagy in Wistar rats. Environmental Pollution, 2019, 245, 316-324.	7.5	21
23	Directed evolution of an artificial bifunctional enzyme, γ-glutamyl kinase/γ-glutamyl phosphate reductase, for improved osmotic tolerance ofEscherichia colitransformants. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2006, 263, 41-47.	1.8	14
24	Exposure to formaldehyde at low temperatures aggravates allergic asthma involved in transient receptor potential ion channel. Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2020, 80, 103469.	4.0	13
25	Exposure to diisononyl phthalate induced an increase in blood pressure through activation of the ACE/ AT1R axis and inhibition of NO production. Toxicology Letters, 2019, 309, 42-50.	0.8	12
26	Diisodecyl phthalate aggravates the formaldehyde-exposure-induced learning and memory impairment in mice. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2019, 126, 152-161.	3.6	12
27	Exposure to diisononyl phthalate promotes atopic march by activating of NF-κB and p38 MAPK. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2020, 395, 114981.	2.8	10
28	The toxic effects of indoor atmospheric fine particulate matter collected from allergic and nonâ€allergic families in Wuhan on mouse peritoneal macrophages. Journal of Applied Toxicology, 2016, 36, 596-608.	2.8	8
29	Phenanthrene induces autism-like behavior by promoting oxidative stress and mTOR pathway activation. Toxicology, 2021, 461, 152910.	4.2	8
30	Air Pollution Health Impact Monitoring and Health Risk Assessment Technology and Its Application — China, 2006–2019. China CDC Weekly, 2022, 4, 577-581.	2.3	1