

Yang Zhou

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

31
papers

1,322
citations

331670

21
h-index

434195

31
g-index

32
all docs

32
docs citations

32
times ranked

2016
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	CPR63 promotes pyrethroid resistance by increasing cuticle thickness in <i>Culex pipiens pallens</i> . <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2022, 15, 54.	2.5	6
2	SGLT2 inhibitor counteracts NLRP3 inflammasome <i>via</i> tubular metabolite itaconate in fibrosis kidney. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2022, 36, e22078.	0.5	37
3	High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol and Apolipoprotein A1 in Synovial Fluid: Potential Predictors of Disease Severity of Primary Knee Osteoarthritis. <i>Cartilage</i> , 2021, 13, 1465S-1473S.	2.7	15
4	Pyruvate kinase M2 mediates fibroblast proliferation to promote tubular epithelial cell survival in acute kidney injury. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2021, 35, e21706.	0.5	13
5	CPT1 \pm maintains phenotype of tubules via mitochondrial respiration during kidney injury and repair. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2021, 12, 792.	6.3	12
6	Sirtuin 3 regulates mitochondrial protein acetylation and metabolism in tubular epithelial cells during renal fibrosis. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2021, 12, 847.	6.3	31
7	Elevated circulating growth differentiation factor 15 is related to decreased heart rate variability in chronic kidney disease patients. <i>Renal Failure</i> , 2021, 43, 340-346.	2.1	6
8	Association between metabolic syndrome components and chronic kidney disease among 37,533 old Chinese individuals. <i>International Urology and Nephrology</i> , 2021, , 1.	1.4	5
9	Tuberous sclerosis 1 (Tsc1) mediated mTORC1 activation promotes glycolysis in tubular epithelial cells in kidney fibrosis. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2020, 98, 686-698.	5.2	22
10	Role of pyruvate kinase M2-mediated metabolic reprogramming during podocyte differentiation. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2020, 11, 355.	6.3	35
11	<p>The Antibiofilm Activity and Mechanism of Nanosilver- and Nanozinc-Incorporated Mesoporous Calcium-Silicate Nanoparticles</p>. <i>International Journal of Nanomedicine</i> , 2020, Volume 15, 3921-3936.	6.7	39
12	Root dentine thickness of danger zone in mesial roots of mandibular first molars. <i>BMC Oral Health</i> , 2020, 20, 43.	2.3	14
13	Tubule-derived lactate is required for fibroblast activation in acute kidney injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2020, 318, F689-F701.	2.7	25
14	UCP2-induced hypoxia promotes lipid accumulation and tubulointerstitial fibrosis during ischemic kidney injury. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2020, 11, 26.	6.3	32
15	Sodiumâ€“glucose cotransporter 2 inhibition suppresses HIF-1 \pm -mediated metabolic switch from lipid oxidation to glycolysis in kidney tubule cells of diabetic mice. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2020, 11, 390.	6.3	91
16	UCP2â€“dependent improvement of mitochondrial dynamics protects against acute kidney injury. <i>Journal of Pathology</i> , 2019, 247, 392-405.	4.5	39
17	The miR-21/PDCD4/AP-1 feedback loop function as a driving force for renal fibrogenesis. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2018, 131, .	2.0	31
18	Non-Proximal Renal Tubule-Derived Urinary Exosomal miR-200b as a Biomarker of Renal Fibrosis. <i>Nephron</i> , 2018, 139, 269-282.	1.8	42

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19	PDE/cAMP/Epac/C/EBP- β Signaling Cascade Regulates Mitochondria Biogenesis of Tubular Epithelial Cells in Renal Fibrosis. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2018, 29, 637-652.	5.4	44
20	Lipocalin-2 derived from adipose tissue mediates aldosterone-induced renal injury. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2018, 3, .	5.0	25
21	UCP2 attenuates apoptosis of tubular epithelial cells in renal ischemia-reperfusion injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2017, 313, F926-F937.	2.7	46
22	Inhibiting aerobic glycolysis suppresses renal interstitial fibroblast activation and renal fibrosis. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2017, 313, F561-F575.	2.7	159
23	Erythropoietin protects the tubular basement membrane by promoting the bone marrow to release extracellular vesicles containing tPA-targeting miR-144. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2016, 310, F27-F40.	2.7	26
24	Circulating MiR-133a as a Biomarker Predicts Cardiac Hypertrophy in Chronic Hemodialysis Patients. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e103079.	2.5	20
25	miR-125b/Ets1 axis regulates transdifferentiation and calcification of vascular smooth muscle cells in a high-phosphate environment. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2014, 322, 302-312.	2.6	57
26	Secreted fibroblast miR-34a induces tubular cell apoptosis in fibrotic kidney. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2014, 127, 4494-506.	2.0	46
27	miR-21-Containing Microvesicles from Injured Tubular Epithelial Cells Promote Tubular Phenotype Transition by Targeting PTEN Protein. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2013, 183, 1183-1196.	3.8	65
28	Rheb/mTORC1 Signaling Promotes Kidney Fibroblast Activation and Fibrosis. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2013, 24, 1114-1126.	6.1	75
29	A microRNA-30e/mitochondrial uncoupling protein 2 axis mediates TGF- β 1-induced tubular epithelial cell extracellular matrix production and kidney fibrosis. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2013, 84, 285-296.	5.2	88
30	Aristolochic Acid Causes Albuminuria by Promoting Mitochondrial DNA Damage and Dysfunction in Podocyte. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e83408.	2.5	22
31	Uric Acid Induces Renal Inflammation via Activating Tubular NF- κ B Signaling Pathway. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e39738.	2.5	154