

Wen-Hui Wang

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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63
papers

2,065
citations

293460

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docs citations

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times ranked

1308
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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Activation of Kir4.1/Kir5.1 of DCT is essential for acute calcineurinâ€inhibitionâ€induced stimulation of NCC. FASEB Journal, 2022, 36, .	0.2	0
2	Eplerenoneâ€induced natriuresis and hyperkalemia in mice lacking aldosterone results from aldosteroneâ€independent mineralocorticoid receptor occupancy. FASEB Journal, 2022, 36, .	0.2	0
3	Mineralocorticoid Receptor Antagonists Cause Natriuresis in the Absence of Aldosterone. Hypertension, 2022, 79, 1423-1434.	1.3	18
4	Inwardly rectifying K⁺ channels 4.1 and 5.1 (Kir4.1/Kir5.1) in the renal distal nephron. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 2022, 323, C277-C288.	2.1	11
5	Deletion of renal Nedd4-2 abolishes the effect of high sodium intake (HS) on Kir4.1, ENaC, and NCC and causes hypokalemia during high HS. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2021, 320, F883-F896.	1.3	13
6	Deletion of Kir5.1 abolishes the effect of high Na⁺ intake on Kir4.1 and Na⁺-Cl⁻ cotransporter. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2021, 320, F1045-F1058.	1.3	11
7	Deletion of renal Nedd4-2 abolishes the effect of high K⁺ intake on Kir4.1/Kir5.1 and NCC activity in the distal convoluted tubule. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2021, 321, F1-F11.	1.3	9
8	ROMK channels are inhibited in the aldosterone-sensitive distal nephron (ASDN) of renal-tubule Nedd4-2 deficient mice.. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2021, , .	1.3	5
9	Inhibition of AT2R and Bradykinin Type II Receptor (BK2R) Compromises High K ⁺ Intake-Induced Renal K ⁺ Excretion. Hypertension, 2020, 75, 439-448.	1.3	2
10	Distal convoluted tubule Cl⁻ concentration is modulated via K⁺ channels and transporters. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2020, 319, F534-F540.	1.3	38
11	Effect of Angiotensin II on ENaC in the Distal Convoluted Tubule and in the Cortical Collecting Duct of Mineralocorticoid Receptor Deficient Mice. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e014996.	1.6	32
12	Epoxyeicosatrienoic acid metabolites inhibit Kir4.1/Kir5.1 in the distal convoluted tubule. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2020, 318, F1369-F1376.	1.3	3
13	Renal Tubule Nedd4-2 Deficiency Stimulates Kir4.1/Kir5.1 and Thiazide-Sensitive NaCl Cotransporter in Distal Convoluted Tubule. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2020, 31, 1226-1242.	3.0	18
14	Studying Na+ and K+ channels in aldosterone-sensitive distal nephrons. Methods in Cell Biology, 2019, 153, 151-168.	0.5	2
15	Deletion of Kir5.1 Impairs Renal Ability to Excrete Potassium during Increased Dietary Potassium Intake. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2019, 30, 1425-1438.	3.0	40
16	Kir4.1/Kir5.1 in the DCT plays a role in the regulation of renal K⁺ excretion. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2019, 316, F582-F586.	1.3	45
17	Kir4.1/Kir5.1 Activity Is Essential for Dietary Sodium Intakeâ€Induced Modulation of Na-Cl Cotransporter. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2019, 30, 216-227.	3.0	30
18	Norepinephrine-Induced Stimulation of Kir4.1/Kir5.1 Is Required for the Activation of NaCl Transporter in Distal Convoluted Tubule. Hypertension, 2019, 73, 112-120.	1.3	22

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19	Potassium acts through mTOR to regulate its own secretion. JCI Insight, 2019, 4, .	2.3	40
20	AT2R (Angiotensin II Type 2 Receptor)-Mediated Regulation of NCC (Na-Cl Cotransporter) and Renal K Excretion Depends on the K Channel, Kir4.1. Hypertension, 2018, 71, 622-630.	1.3	17
21	Potassium intake modulates the thiazide-sensitive sodium-chloride cotransporter (NCC) activity via the Kir4.1 potassium channel. Kidney International, 2018, 93, 893-902.	2.6	106
22	Role of WNK4 and kidney-specific WNK1 in mediating the effect of high dietary K ⁺ intake on ROMK channel in the distal convoluted tubule. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2018, 315, F223-F230.	1.3	18
23	With no lysine kinase 4 modulates sodium potassium 2 chloride cotransporter activity in vivo. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2018, 315, F781-F790.	1.3	33
24	Kir5.1 regulates Nedd4-2-mediated ubiquitination of Kir4.1 in distal nephron. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2018, 315, F986-F996.	1.3	27
25	Bradykinin Stimulates Renal Na ⁺ and K ⁺ Excretion by Inhibiting the K ⁺ Channel (Kir4.1) in the Distal Convoluted Tubule. Hypertension, 2018, 72, 361-369.	1.3	25
26	Kir4.1 is involved in Bradykinin-induced inhibition of NCC and natriuresis. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, .	0.2	0
27	Kir4.1 activity is essential for dietary Na ⁺ intake induced modulation of Na ⁺ cotransporter (NCC). FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 620.6.	0.2	0
28	Potassium Sensing by Renal Distal Tubules Requires Kir4.1. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2017, 28, 1814-1825.	3.0	133
29	ENaC and ROMK activity are inhibited in the DCT2/CNT of TgWnk4 ^{PHAll} mice. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2017, 312, F682-F688.	1.3	20
30	PGF ₂ regulates the basolateral K channels in the distal convoluted tubule. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2017, 313, F254-F261.	1.3	6
31	The mechanosensitive BK ₁ channel localizes to cilia of principal cells in rabbit cortical collecting duct (CCD). American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2017, 312, F143-F156.	1.3	19
32	The expression, regulation, and function of Kir4.1 (<i>Kcnj10</i>) in the mammalian kidney. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2016, 311, F12-F15.	1.3	31
33	Basolateral Kir4.1 activity in the distal convoluted tubule regulates K secretion by determining NaCl cotransporter activity. Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension, 2016, 25, 429-435.	1.0	18
34	Disruption of KCNJ10 (Kir4.1) stimulates the expression of ENaC in the collecting duct. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2016, 310, F985-F993.	1.3	35
35	KCNJ10 (Kir4.1) is expressed in the basolateral membrane of the cortical thick ascending limb. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2015, 308, F1288-F1296.	1.3	47
36	Potassium Modulates Electrolyte Balance and Blood Pressure through Effects on Distal Cell Voltage and Chloride. Cell Metabolism, 2015, 21, 39-50.	7.2	353

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37	Src-family protein tyrosine kinase phosphorylates WNK4 and modulates its inhibitory effect on KCNJ1 (ROMK). Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 4495-4500.	3.3	20
38	Vasopressin-induced stimulation of the Na ⁺ -activated K ⁺ channels is responsible for maintaining the basolateral K ⁺ conductance of the thick ascending limb (TAL) in EAST/SeSAME syndrome. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2015, 1852, 2554-2562.	1.8	9
39	The Disruption of KCNJ10 (Kir4.1) Depolarizes the Membrane Potential of the CNT and Stimulates the Expression of ENaC in the Medullary Collecting Duct. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 844.7.	0.2	0
40	KCNJ10 determines the expression of the apical Na-Cl cotransporter (NCC) in the early distal convoluted tubule (DCT1). Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 11864-11869.	3.3	136
41	Cyp2c44 epoxygenase in the collecting duct is essential for the high K ⁺ intake-induced antihypertensive effect. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2014, 307, F453-F460.	1.3	19
42	Angiotensin II type 2 receptor regulates ROMK-like K ⁺ channel activity in the renal cortical collecting duct during high dietary K ⁺ adaptation. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2014, 307, F833-F843.	1.3	17
43	Src Family Protein Tyrosine Kinase Regulates the Basolateral K Channel in the Distal Convoluted Tubule (DCT) by Phosphorylation of KCNJ10 Protein. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 26135-26146.	1.6	47
44	Src family tyrosine kinase (SFK) phosphorylates Withá€Noá€Lysine Kinase4 (WNK4) and modulates the inhibitory effect of WNK4 on ROMK channels.. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 911.2.	0.2	0
45	Angiotensin II stimulates basolateral 10 pS Cl channels, a main type of Cl channels in the thick ascending limb (TAL). FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 912.21.	0.2	0
46	Src family protein tyrosine kinase (SFK) stimulates KCNJ10 K channels in the basolateral membrane of distal convoluted tubules (DCT).. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 911.1.	0.2	0
47	Angiotensin II stimulates epithelial sodium channels in the cortical collecting duct of the rat kidney. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2012, 302, F679-F687.	1.3	75
48	Regulation and function of potassium channels in aldosterone-sensitive distal nephron. Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension, 2010, 19, 463-470.	1.0	36
49	Decrease in dietary K intake stimulates the generation of superoxide anions in the kidney and inhibits K secretory channels in the CCD. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2010, 298, F1515-F1522.	1.3	19
50	Regulation of potassium (K) handling in the renal collecting duct. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, 2009, 458, 157-168.	1.3	135
51	Src family protein tyrosine kinase (PTK) and MAPK are involved in mediating the effect of low potassium intake (LK) on ROMK channels. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 998.24.	0.2	0
52	Arachidonic acid (AA) stimulates Ca ²⁺ -activated big conductance K (BK) channel in the cortical collecting duct (CCD) via cytochrome P450 (CYP) epoxygenase-á€dependent metabolic pathways.. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 934.14.	0.2	0
53	Expression of tetraspanin protein CD63 enhances the PTK-á€induced inhibition of ROMK channels. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A1331.	0.2	0
54	High K intake enhanced the inhibition of ENaC induced by arachidonic acid (AA).. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A1337.	0.2	0

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55	Role of superoxide anions in mediating the effect of K ⁺ restriction on ROMK channels and renal K excretion. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2007, 21, A1331.	0.2	0
56	Regulation of ROMK (Kir1.1) channels: new mechanisms and aspects. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2006, 290, F14-F19.	1.3	63
57	Protein tyrosine kinase is expressed and regulates ROMK1 location in the cortical collecting duct. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2004, 286, F881-F892.	1.3	61
58	New aspects of renal potassium transport. <i>Pflügers Archiv European Journal of Physiology</i> , 2003, 446, 289-297.	1.3	37
59	Inhibition of Protein-tyrosine Phosphatase Stimulates the Dynamin-dependent Endocytosis of ROMK1. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2002, 277, 4317-4323.	1.6	50
60	Regulation of ROMK Channels by Protein Tyrosine Kinase and Tyrosine Phosphatase. <i>Trends in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2002, 12, 138-142.	2.3	10
61	CaR-mediated COX-2 expression in primary cultured mTAL cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2001, 281, F658-F664.	1.3	50
62	Effects of protein tyrosine kinase and protein tyrosine phosphatase on apical K ⁺ channels in the TAL. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2001, 281, C1188-C1195.	2.1	20
63	Reaction of nitric oxide with superoxide inhibits basolateral K ⁺ channels in the rat CCD. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 1998, 275, C309-C316.	2.1	34