

# Joshua H Lipschutz

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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44  
papers

1,986  
citations

331670

21  
h-index

265206

42  
g-index

48  
all docs

48  
docs citations

48  
times ranked

2433  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cdc42 Interacts with the Exocyst and Regulates Polarized Secretion. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001, 276, 46745-46750.	3.4	272
2	Exocytosis: The Many Masters of the Exocyst. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2002, 12, R212-R214.	3.9	204
3	The Exocyst Protein Sec10 Is Necessary for Primary Ciliogenesis and Cystogenesis In Vitro. <i>Molecular Biology of the Cell</i> , 2009, 20, 2522-2529.	2.1	154
4	ERK and MMPs Sequentially Regulate Distinct Stages of Epithelial Tubule Development. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2004, 7, 21-32.	7.0	142
5	Exocyst Is Involved in Cystogenesis and Tubulogenesis and Acts by Modulating Synthesis and Delivery of Basolateral Plasma Membrane and Secretory Proteins. <i>Molecular Biology of the Cell</i> , 2000, 11, 4259-4275.	2.1	138
6	The exocyst localizes to the primary cilium in MDCK cells. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2004, 319, 138-143.	2.1	83
7	The Exocyst Affects Protein Synthesis by Acting on the Translocation Machinery of the Endoplasmic Reticulum. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2003, 278, 20954-20960.	3.4	81
8	Primary cilia defects causing mitral valve prolapse. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2019, 11, .	12.4	76
9	Arl13b and the exocyst interact synergistically in ciliogenesis. <i>Molecular Biology of the Cell</i> , 2016, 27, 308-320.	2.1	66
10	Cdc42 Deficiency Causes Ciliary Abnormalities and Cystic Kidneys. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2013, 24, 1435-1450.	6.1	65
11	The Small GTPase Cdc42 Is Necessary for Primary Ciliogenesis in Renal Tubular Epithelial Cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2011, 286, 22469-22477.	3.4	64
12	Activation of ERK accelerates repair of renal tubular epithelial cells, whereas it inhibits progression of fibrosis following ischemia/reperfusion injury. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2013, 1832, 1998-2008.	3.8	54
13	A role for primary cilia in aortic valve development and disease. <i>Developmental Dynamics</i> , 2017, 246, 625-634.	1.8	53
14	Total Kidney Volume in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease: A Biomarker of Disease Progression and Therapeutic Efficacy. <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i> , 2015, 66, 564-576.	1.9	51
15	The exocyst is required for photoreceptor ciliogenesis and retinal development. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2017, 292, 14814-14826.	3.4	40
16	Defects in the Exocyst-Cilia Machinery Cause Bicuspid Aortic Valve Disease and Aortic Stenosis. <i>Circulation</i> , 2019, 140, 1331-1341.	1.6	40
17	Adaptor Protein CD2AP and L-type Lectin LMAN2 Regulate Exosome Cargo Protein Trafficking through the Golgi Complex. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2016, 291, 25462-25475.	3.4	33
18	Urothelial Defects from Targeted Inactivation of Exocyst Sec10 in Mice Cause Ureteropelvic Junction Obstructions. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0129346.	2.5	32

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19	A Post-Developmental Genetic Screen for Zebrafish Models of Inherited Liver Disease. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0125980.	2.5	30
20	Unilateral nephrectomy elongates primary cilia in the remaining kidney via reactive oxygen species. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 22281.	3.3	29
21	The exocyst and regulatory GTPases in urinary exosomes. Physiological Reports, 2014, 2, e12116.	1.7	26
22	Exocyst Sec10 protects epithelial barrier integrity and enhances recovery following oxidative stress, by activation of the MAPK pathway. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2010, 298, F818-F826.	2.7	21
23	Dynamin Binding Protein (Tuba) Deficiency Inhibits Ciliogenesis and Nephrogenesis in Vitro and in Vivo. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2016, 291, 8632-8643.	3.4	20
24	The motor protein Myo1c regulates transforming growth factor- $\beta$ signaling and fibrosis in podocytes. Kidney International, 2019, 96, 139-158.	5.2	20
25	Targeting Neph1 and ZO-1 protein-protein interaction in podocytes prevents podocyte injury and preserves glomerular filtration function. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 12047.	3.3	19
26	Exocyst Sec10 protects renal tubule cells from injury by EGFR/MAPK activation and effects on endocytosis. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2014, 307, F1334-F1341.	2.7	18
27	Primary cilia and the exocyst are linked to urinary extracellular vesicle production and content. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2019, 294, 19099-19110.	3.4	18
28	Disruption of the exocyst induces podocyte loss and dysfunction. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2019, 294, 10104-10119.	3.4	17
29	The exocyst acting through the primary cilium is necessary for renal ciliogenesis, cystogenesis, and tubulogenesis. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2019, 294, 6710-6718.	3.4	17
30	Cdc42 and Sec10 Are Required for Normal Retinal Development in Zebrafish. , 2015, 56, 3361.		16
31	Recent Advances in the Cell Biology of Polycystic Kidney Disease. International Review of Cytology, 2003, 231, 51-89.	6.2	12
32	A Possible Zebrafish Model of Polycystic Kidney Disease: Knockdown of $\beta$ -catenin Causes Cysts in Zebrafish Kidneys. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2014, , .	0.3	11
33	Exocyst Complex Member EXOC5 Is Required for Survival of Hair Cells and Spiral Ganglion Neurons and Maintenance of Hearing. Molecular Neurobiology, 2018, 55, 6518-6532.	4.0	9
34	A Functional Binding Domain in the Rbpr2 Receptor Is Required for Vitamin A Transport, Ocular Retinoid Homeostasis, and Photoreceptor Cell Survival in Zebrafish. Cells, 2020, 9, 1099.	4.1	9
35	Desert hedgehog-primary cilia cross talk shapes mitral valve tissue by organizing smooth muscle actin. Developmental Biology, 2020, 463, 26-38.	2.0	9
36	The role of the exocyst in renal ciliogenesis, cystogenesis, tubulogenesis, and development. Kidney Research and Clinical Practice, 2019, 38, 260-266.	2.2	9

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37	The Retinol-Binding Protein Receptor 2 (Rbpr2) Is Required for Photoreceptor Survival and Visual Function in the Zebrafish. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2018, 1074, 569-576.	1.6	7
38	The Use of High-Throughput Transcriptomics to Identify Pathways with Therapeutic Significance in Podocytes. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2020, 21, 274.	4.1	7
39	Zebrafish as models to study ciliopathies of the eye and kidney. , 2017, 1, 6-9.		5
40	Phosphorylation of slit diaphragm proteins NEPHRIN and NEPH1 upon binding of HGF promotes podocyte repair. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2021, 297, 101079.	3.4	4
41	Conditional Loss of the Exocyst Component Exoc5 in Retinal Pigment Epithelium (RPE) Results in RPE Dysfunction, Photoreceptor Cell Degeneration, and Decreased Visual Function. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 5083.	4.1	2
42	Expression of Drosophila forkhead transcription factors during kidney development. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2014, 446, 15-17.	2.1	1
43	Hydrogen sulfide, a gaseous signaling molecule, elongates primary cilia on kidney tubular epithelial cells by activating extracellular signal-regulated kinase. <i>Korean Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 25, 593-601.	1.2	1
44	A Novel Transgenic Mouse Model for Congenital Obstructive Nephropathy. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 663.16.	0.5	1