

# Handong Wang

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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85  
papers

3,985  
citations

81839

39  
h-index

128225

60  
g-index

87  
all docs

87  
docs citations

87  
times ranked

5905  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Melatonin stimulates antioxidant enzymes and reduces oxidative stress in experimental traumatic brain injury: the Nrf2-ARE signaling pathway as a potential mechanism. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2014, 73, 1-11.	1.3	187
2	Luteolin provides neuroprotection in models of traumatic brain injury via the Nrf2-ARE pathway. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2014, 71, 186-195.	1.3	151
3	Disruption of Nrf2 Enhances Upregulation of Nuclear Factor- $\kappa$ B Activity, Proinflammatory Cytokines, and Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1 in the Brain after Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Mediators of Inflammation</i> , 2008, 2008, 1-7.	1.4	144
4	Multiple Mechanisms of Anti-Cancer Effects Exerted by Astaxanthin. <i>Marine Drugs</i> , 2015, 13, 4310-4330.	2.2	141
5	Fucoxanthin provides neuroprotection in models of traumatic brain injury via the Nrf2-ARE and Nrf2-autophagy pathways. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 46763.	1.6	130
6	Inhibition of cathepsin S induces autophagy and apoptosis in human glioblastoma cell lines through ROS-mediated PI3K/AKT/mTOR/p70S6K and JNK signaling pathways. <i>Toxicology Letters</i> , 2014, 228, 248-259.	0.4	128
7	The linear-ordered collagen scaffold-BDNF complex significantly promotes functional recovery after completely transected spinal cord injury in canine. <i>Biomaterials</i> , 2015, 41, 89-96.	5.7	123
8	Beneficial Effects of Ethyl Pyruvate through Inhibiting High-Mobility Group Box 1 Expression and TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B Pathway after Traumatic Brain Injury in the Rat. <i>Mediators of Inflammation</i> , 2011, 2011, 1-10.	1.4	101
9	Knockdown of Nrf2 suppresses glioblastoma angiogenesis by inhibiting hypoxia-induced activation of HIF-1 $\alpha$ . <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2014, 135, 574-584.	2.3	94
10	Luteolin induces apoptosis by ROS/ER stress and mitochondrial dysfunction in gliomablastoma. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 79, 1031-1041.	1.1	92
11	Melatonin reduced microglial activation and alleviated neuroinflammation induced neuron degeneration in experimental traumatic brain injury: Possible involvement of mTOR pathway. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2014, 76, 23-31.	1.9	90
12	Melatonin protects the brain from apoptosis by enhancement of autophagy after traumatic brain injury in mice. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2015, 91, 46-54.	1.9	90
13	Necrostatin-1 Ameliorates Intracerebral Hemorrhage-Induced Brain Injury in Mice Through Inhibiting RIP1/RIP3 Pathway. <i>Neurochemical Research</i> , 2015, 40, 643-650.	1.6	81
14	Long Non-coding RNA in CNS Injuries: A New Target for Therapeutic Intervention. <i>Molecular Therapy - Nucleic Acids</i> , 2019, 17, 754-766.	2.3	79
15	Curcumin provides neuroprotection in model of traumatic brain injury via the Nrf2-ARE signaling pathway. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2018, 140, 65-71.	1.4	74
16	Protective Effects of Quercetin on Mitochondrial Biogenesis in Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury via the Nrf2 Signaling Pathway. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0164237.	1.1	73
17	Dihydroartemisinin initiates ferroptosis in glioblastoma through GPX4 inhibition. <i>Bioscience Reports</i> , 2020, 40, .	1.1	72
18	Baicalin provides neuroprotection in traumatic brain injury mice model through Akt/Nrf2 pathway. <i>Drug Design, Development and Therapy</i> , 2018, Volume 12, 2497-2508.	2.0	71

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19	Chrysin suppresses proliferation, migration, and invasion in glioblastoma cell lines via mediating the ERK/Nrf2 signaling pathway. <i>Drug Design, Development and Therapy</i> , 2018, Volume 12, 721-733.	2.0	69
20	Mollugin induces tumor cell apoptosis and autophagy via the PI3K/AKT/mTOR/p70S6K and ERK signaling pathways. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2014, 450, 247-254.	1.0	67
21	Traumatic Brain Injury-Induced Neuronal Apoptosis is Reduced Through Modulation of PI3K and Autophagy Pathways in Mouse by FTY720. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2016, 36, 131-142.	1.7	64
22	Fisetin alleviates oxidative stress after traumatic brain injury via the Nrf2-ARE pathway. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2018, 118, 304-313.	1.9	64
23	FTY720 induces autophagy-related apoptosis and necroptosis in human glioblastoma cells. <i>Toxicology Letters</i> , 2015, 236, 43-59.	0.4	61
24	Valproic Acid Attenuates Traumatic Brain Injury-Induced Inflammation in Vivo: Involvement of Autophagy and the Nrf2/ARE Signaling Pathway. <i>Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 11, 117.	1.4	61
25	Autophagy in Traumatic Brain Injury: A New Target for Therapeutic Intervention. <i>Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 11, 190.	1.4	60
26	Inhibition of Cathepsin S Produces Neuroprotective Effects after Traumatic Brain Injury in Mice. <i>Mediators of Inflammation</i> , 2013, 2013, 1-11.	1.4	58
27	Interplay between VEGF and Nrf2 regulates angiogenesis due to intracranial venous hypertension. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 37338.	1.6	58
28	Luteolin reduces migration of human glioblastoma cell lines via inhibition of the p-IGF-1R/PI3K/AKT/mTOR signaling pathway. <i>Oncology Letters</i> , 2017, 14, 3545-3551.	0.8	56
29	Ursolic Acid Ameliorates Early Brain Injury After Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury in Mice by Activating the Nrf2 Pathway. <i>Neurochemical Research</i> , 2017, 42, 337-346.	1.6	56
30	Posttraumatic administration of luteolin protects mice from traumatic brain injury: Implication of autophagy and inflammation. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2014, 1582, 237-246.	1.1	54
31	Targeting the NF-E2-Related Factor 2 Pathway: a Novel Strategy for Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2018, 55, 1773-1785.	1.9	53
32	Rapamycin protects against apoptotic neuronal death and improves neurologic function after traumatic brain injury in mice via modulation of the mTOR-p53-Bax axis. <i>Journal of Surgical Research</i> , 2015, 194, 239-247.	0.8	52
33	Tetrahydrocurcumin provides neuroprotection in rats after traumatic brain injury: autophagy and the PI3K/AKT pathways as a potential mechanism. <i>Journal of Surgical Research</i> , 2016, 206, 67-76.	0.8	50
34	Role of mitochondrial calcium uniporter-mediated $Ca^{2+}$ and iron accumulation in traumatic brain injury. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2019, 23, 2995-3009.	1.6	48
35	Targeting Long Noncoding RNA in Glioma: A Pathway Perspective. <i>Molecular Therapy - Nucleic Acids</i> , 2018, 13, 431-441.	2.3	47
36	The involvement of Nrf2-ARE pathway in regulation of apoptosis in human glioblastoma cell U251. <i>Neurological Research</i> , 2013, 35, 71-78.	0.6	42

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37	Alpha lipoic acid inhibits neural apoptosis via a mitochondrial pathway in rats following traumatic brain injury. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2015, 87, 85-91.	1.9	42
38	Long non-coding RNA PVT1 indicates a poor prognosis of glioma and promotes cell proliferation and invasion via target EZH2. <i>Bioscience Reports</i> , 2017, 37, .	1.1	42
39	FTY720 inhibits the Nrf2/ARE pathway in human glioblastoma cell lines and sensitizes glioblastoma cells to temozolomide. <i>Pharmacological Reports</i> , 2017, 69, 1186-1193.	1.5	42
40	SS-31 Provides Neuroprotection by Reversing Mitochondrial Dysfunction after Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity</i> , 2018, 2018, 1-12.	1.9	42
41	Baicalin suppresses proliferation, migration, and invasion in human glioblastoma cells via Ca <sup>2+</sup> -dependent pathway. <i>Drug Design, Development and Therapy</i> , 2018, Volume 12, 3247-3261.	2.0	40
42	Mitochondrial-targeted antioxidant MitoQ provides neuroprotection and reduces neuronal apoptosis in experimental traumatic brain injury possibly via the Nrf2-ARE pathway. <i>American Journal of Translational Research (discontinued)</i> , 2018, 10, 1887-1899.	0.0	40
43	Neuroprotection by quercetin <i>via</i> mitochondrial function adaptation in traumatic brain injury: PGC1 $\beta$ pathway as a potential mechanism. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2018, 22, 883-891.	1.6	38
44	Sinomenine Provides Neuroprotection in Model of Traumatic Brain Injury via the Nrf2-ARE Pathway. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 10, 580.	1.4	37
45	Targeting Long Noncoding RNA HMMR-AS1 Suppresses and Radiosensitizes Glioblastoma. <i>Neoplasia</i> , 2018, 20, 456-466.	2.3	37
46	dl-3-n-Butylphthalide (NBP) Provides Neuroprotection in the Mice Models After Traumatic Brain Injury via Nrf2-ARE Signaling Pathway. <i>Neurochemical Research</i> , 2017, 42, 1375-1386.	1.6	36
47	Genetic elimination of Nrf2 aggravates secondary complications except for vasospasm after experimental subarachnoid hemorrhage in mice. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2014, 1558, 90-99.	1.1	35
48	Baicalin Protects Mice Brain From Apoptosis in Traumatic Brain Injury Model Through Activation of Autophagy. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 1006.	1.4	35
49	Inhibition of Autophagy by Chloroquine Enhances the Antitumor Efficacy of Sorafenib in Glioblastoma. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2016, 36, 1197-1208.	1.7	33
50	Microglial activation induced by the alarmin S100B is regulated by poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1. <i>Glia</i> , 2016, 64, 1869-1878.	2.5	32
51	Silencing Nrf2 impairs glioma cell proliferation via AMPK-activated mTOR inhibition. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2016, 469, 665-671.	1.0	30
52	Nrf2-ARE signaling provides neuroprotection in traumatic brain injury via modulation of the ubiquitin proteasome system. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2017, 111, 32-44.	1.9	28
53	Efficacy and Safety of Low-Dose Tirofiban for Acute Intracranial Atherosclerotic Stenosis Related Occlusion with Residual Stenosis after Endovascular Treatment. <i>Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases</i> , 2020, 29, 104619.	0.7	27
54	Wogonoside induces autophagy-related apoptosis in human glioblastoma cells. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2014, 32, 1179-1187.	1.2	26

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55	Podoplanin influences the inflammatory phenotypes and mobility of microglia in traumatic brain injury. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2020, 523, 361-367.	1.0	25
56	Targeting the NF-E2-related factor 2 pathway: A novel strategy for glioblastoma (Review). <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2014, 32, 443-450.	1.2	24
57	COX-2/SEH dual inhibitor PTUPB suppresses glioblastoma growth by targeting epidermal growth factor receptor and hyaluronan mediated motility receptor. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 87353-87363.	0.8	24
58	Differential Nrf2 expression between glioma stem cells and non-stem-like cells in glioblastoma. <i>Oncology Letters</i> , 2014, 7, 693-698.	0.8	22
59	Knockdown of nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 by lentivirus induces differentiation of glioma stem-like cells. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2014, 32, 1170-1178.	1.2	22
60	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- $\beta$ ameliorates neuronal ferroptosis after traumatic brain injury in mice by inhibiting cyclooxygenase-2. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2022, 354, 114100.	2.0	22
61	Sodium aescinate provides neuroprotection in experimental traumatic brain injury via the Nrf2-ARE pathway. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2020, 157, 26-36.	1.4	21
62	Knockdown of retinoblastoma protein may sensitize glioma cells to cisplatin through inhibition of autophagy. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2016, 620, 137-142.	1.0	20
63	RIP1 and RIP3 mediate hemin-induced cell death in HT22 hippocampal neuronal cells. <i>Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment</i> , 2018, Volume 14, 3111-3119.	1.0	19
64	Inhibition of Cathepsin S Induces Mitochondrial Apoptosis in Glioblastoma Cell Lines Through Mitochondrial Stress and Autophagosome Accumulation. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2020, 10, 516746.	1.3	17
65	Anlotinib combined with temozolomide suppresses glioblastoma growth via mediation of JAK2/STAT3 signaling pathway. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2022, 89, 183-196.	1.1	16
66	Long non-coding RNA CASP5 promotes the malignant phenotypes of human glioblastoma multiforme. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2018, 500, 966-972.	1.0	15
67	FTY720 in CNS injuries: Molecular mechanisms and therapeutic potential. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2020, 164, 75-82.	1.4	15
68	Circular RNA in Acute Central Nervous System Injuries: A New Target for Therapeutic Intervention. <i>Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2022, 15, 816182.	1.4	15
69	Application of intraoperative magnetic resonance imaging in large invasive pituitary adenoma surgery. <i>Asian Journal of Surgery</i> , 2015, 38, 168-173.	0.2	13
70	VPA and MEL induce apoptosis by inhibiting the Nrf2-ARE signaling pathway in TMZ-resistant U251 cells. <i>Molecular Medicine Reports</i> , 2017, 16, 908-914.	1.1	13
71	LncRNA NEAT1 Enhances Glioma Progression via Regulating the miR-128-3p/ITGA5 Axis. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2021, 58, 5163-5177.	1.9	13
72	Naringenin attenuates endoplasmic reticulum stress, reduces apoptosis, and improves functional recovery in experimental traumatic brain injury. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2021, 1769, 147591.	1.1	13

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73	Risk Factors Associated with Neurologic Deterioration After Combined Direct and Indirect Revascularization in Patients with Moyamoya Disease on the East Coast of China. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2018, 118, e92-e98.	0.7	12
74	Restoration of Brain Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2 Alleviates Neurological Deficits after Severe Traumatic Brain Injury via Mitigation of Pyroptosis and Apoptosis. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2021, , .	1.7	10
75	The role of hydrocephalus in the development of Chiari I malformation and syringomyelia. <i>Journal of the Neurological Sciences</i> , 2014, 344, 240-242.	0.3	9
76	Quercetin induces mitochondrial biogenesis in experimental traumatic brain injury via the PGC-1 $\beta$ signaling pathway. <i>American Journal of Translational Research (discontinued)</i> , 2016, 8, 3558-66.	0.0	9
77	Universal Sellar Anatomical Reconstruction Using the Sellar Floor Flap after Endoscopic Pituitary Adenoma Surgery. <i>Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery</i> , 2018, 158, 774-776.	1.1	7
78	Effect Analysis of Microsurgical Clipping and Endovascular Embolization for the Treatment of Middle Cerebral Artery Aneurysms. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 125, e1074-e1081.	0.7	4
79	Knockdown of T Cell Immunoglobulin and Mucin 1 (Tim-1) Suppresses Glioma Progression Through Inhibition of the Cytokine-PI3K/AKT Pathway. <i>OncoTargets and Therapy</i> , 2020, Volume 13, 7433-7445.	1.0	4
80	Identifying critical genes associated with aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage by weighted gene co-expression network analysis. <i>Aging</i> , 2021, 13, 22345-22360.	1.4	4
81	Microsurgical treatment of middle cerebral artery stenosis or occlusion: a single center experience and literature review. <i>BMC Surgery</i> , 2022, 22, 87.	0.6	4
82	Simple dural closure using a knotless barbed suture in endoscopic transsphenoidal surgery: preliminary experience. <i>Acta Oto-Laryngologica</i> , 2019, 139, 1140-1144.	0.3	3
83	Stereotactic Aspiration of Necrotic Brain Tissue for Treating Malignant Middle Cerebral Artery Infarction: A Report of 13 Consecutive Cases. <i>World Neurosurgery</i> , 2019, 124, 435-444.	0.7	2
84	Smarcd1 Inhibits the Malignant Phenotypes of Human Glioblastoma Cells via Crosstalk with Notch1. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2021, 58, 1438-1452.	1.9	2
85	The Role of N-myc Downstream-Regulated Gene Family in Glioma Based on Bioinformatics Analysis. <i>DNA and Cell Biology</i> , 2021, 40, 949-968.	0.9	2