

Durga P Mohapatra

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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51
papers

4,374
citations

147801

31
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197818

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52
docs citations

52
times ranked

5490
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Attenuation of Unevoked Mechanical and Cold Pain Hypersensitivities Associated With Experimental Neuropathy in Mice by Angiotensin II Type-2 Receptor Antagonism. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2019, 128, e84-e87.	2.2	15
2	Mechanisms underlying mechanical sensitization induced by complement C5a: the roles of macrophages, TRPV1, and calcitonin gene-related peptide receptors. <i>Pain</i> , 2019, 160, 702-711.	4.2	35
3	Î±-Actinin Anchors PSD-95 at Postsynaptic Sites. <i>Neuron</i> , 2018, 97, 1094-1109.e9.	8.1	53
4	Pharmacological validation of voluntary gait and mechanical sensitivity assays associated with inflammatory and neuropathic pain in mice. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2018, 130, 18-29.	4.1	51
5	Parathyroid hormone-related peptide activates and modulates <sc>TRPV</sc>1 channel in human <sc>DRG</sc> neurons. <i>European Journal of Pain</i> , 2018, 22, 1685-1690.	2.8	8
6	Angiotensin II Triggers Peripheral Macrophage-to-Sensory Neuron Redox Crosstalk to Elicit Pain. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 38, 7032-7057.	3.6	92
7	Deficits in Burrowing Behaviors Are Associated With Mouse Models of Neuropathic but Not Inflammatory Pain or Migraine. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 124.	2.0	28
8	Parathyroid Hormone-Related Peptide Elicits Peripheral TRPV1-dependent Mechanical Hypersensitivity. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 38.	3.7	20
9	Macrophage angiotensin II type 2 receptor triggers neuropathic pain. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2018, 115, E8057-E8066.	7.1	107
10	Neuropathic Pain: Central vs. Peripheral Mechanisms. <i>Current Pain and Headache Reports</i> , 2017, 21, 28.	2.9	290
11	Inflammation and nerve injury minimally affect mouse voluntary behaviors proposed as indicators of pain. <i>Neurobiology of Pain (Cambridge, Mass)</i> , 2017, 2, 1-12.	2.5	59
12	Nociceptive TRP Channels: Sensory Detectors and Transducers in Multiple Pain Pathologies. <i>Pharmaceuticals</i> , 2016, 9, 72.	3.8	92
13	Abnormal trigeminal sensory processing in obese mice. <i>Pain</i> , 2016, 157, 235-246.	4.2	20
14	The Complement System Component C5a Produces Thermal Hyperalgesia via Macrophage-to-Nociceptor Signaling That Requires NGF and TRPV1. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 5055-5070.	3.6	64
15	Convergent phosphomodulation of the major neuronal dendritic potassium channel Kv4.2 by pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2016, 101, 291-308.	4.1	27
16	Induction of thermal and mechanical hypersensitivity by parathyroid hormone-related peptide through upregulation of TRPV1 function and trafficking. <i>Pain</i> , 2015, 156, 1620-1636.	4.2	24
17	Sensory TRP Channels. <i>Progress in Molecular Biology and Translational Science</i> , 2015, 131, 73-118.	1.7	117
18	Interference With Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor-Î³ in Vascular Smooth Muscle Causes Baroreflex Impairment and Autonomic Dysfunction. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014, 64, 590-596.	2.7	13

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19	Abnormal differentiation of dopaminergic neurons in zebrafish <i>trpm7</i> mutant larvae impairs development of the motor pattern. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2014, 386, 428-439.	2.0	31
20	Disruption of the non-canonical Wnt gene <i>PRICKLE2</i> leads to autism-like behaviors with evidence for hippocampal synaptic dysfunction. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2013, 18, 1077-1089.	7.9	74
21	The non-canonical Wnt ligand <i>Wnt5a</i> rescues morphological deficits in <i>Prickle2</i> -deficient hippocampal neurons. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2013, 18, 1049-1049.	7.9	7
22	Competition between β -actinin and Ca^{2+} -Calmodulin Controls Surface Retention of the L-type Ca^{2+} Channel <i>CaV1.2</i> . <i>Neuron</i> , 2013, 78, 483-497.	8.1	97
23	Chemokine Co-Receptor <i>CCR5/CXCR4</i> -Dependent Modulation of <i>Kv2.1</i> Channel Confers Acute Neuroprotection to HIV-1 Glycoprotein <i>gp120</i> Exposure. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e76698.	2.5	28
24	Distinct Activation Properties of the Nuclear Factor of Activated T-cells (NFAT) Isoforms <i>NFATc3</i> and <i>NFATc4</i> in Neurons. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2012, 287, 37594-37609.	3.4	40
25	Regulator of G Protein Signaling 6 (RGS6) Protein Ensures Coordination of Motor Movement by Modulating GABAB Receptor Signaling. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2012, 287, 4972-4981.	3.4	43
26	The C-Type Natriuretic Peptide Induces Thermal Hyperalgesia through a Noncanonical $G\beta\gamma$ -dependent Modulation of <i>TRPV1</i> Channel. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 32, 11942-11955.	3.6	44
27	Tissue Preparation and Immunostaining of Mouse Sensory Nerve Fibers Innervating Skin and Limb Bones. <i>Journal of Visualized Experiments</i> , 2012, , e3485.	0.3	13
28	Distinct Modifications in <i>Kv2.1</i> Channel via Chemokine Receptor <i>CXCR4</i> Regulate Neuronal Survival-Death Dynamics. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 32, 17725-17739.	3.6	33
29	The Silent K^+ Channel Subunit, <i>KV6.4</i> . Influences the Gating Charge Movement of <i>KV2.1</i> in a Heterotetrameric Channel Complex. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2012, 102, 532a.	0.5	0
30	<i>TRPV1</i> is important for mechanical and heat sensitivity in uninjured animals and development of heat hypersensitivity after muscle inflammation. <i>Pain</i> , 2012, 153, 1664-1672.	4.2	44
31	The Electrically Silent <i>Kv6.4</i> Subunit Confers Hyperpolarized Gating Charge Movement in <i>Kv2.1/Kv6.4</i> Heterotetrameric Channels. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e37143.	2.5	21
32	Regulator of G Protein Signaling 6 (RGS6) ensures coordination of motor movement by modulating GABA B Receptor (GABA B R) signaling. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 972.8.	0.5	0
33	RGS6, a Modulator of Parasympathetic Activation in Heart. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2010, 107, 1345-1349.	4.5	104
34	<i>SynDIG1</i> : An Activity-Regulated, AMPA- Receptor-Interacting Transmembrane Protein that Regulates Excitatory Synapse Development. <i>Neuron</i> , 2010, 65, 80-93.	8.1	128
35	Regulation of intrinsic excitability in hippocampal neurons by activity-dependent modulation of the $K^{>2.1}$ potassium channel. <i>Channels</i> , 2009, 3, 46-56.	2.8	85
36	Interdomain Cytoplasmic Interactions Govern the Intracellular Trafficking, Gating, and Modulation of the <i>Kv2.1</i> Channel. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 4982-4994.	3.6	47

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37	Localization and Targeting of Voltage-Dependent Ion Channels in Mammalian Central Neurons. <i>Physiological Reviews</i> , 2008, 88, 1407-1447.	28.8	447
38	Use-Dependent Block by Lidocaine but Not Amitriptyline Is More Pronounced in Tetrodotoxin (TTX)-Resistant Nav1.8 Than in TTX-Sensitive Na ⁺ Channels. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2007, 320, 354-364.	2.5	76
39	Proteomic Analyses of K ^v 2.1 Channel Phosphorylation Sites Determining Cell Background-Specific Differences in Function. <i>Channels</i> , 2007, 1, 59-61.	2.8	21
40	The Surprising Catch of a Voltage-Gated Potassium Channel in a Neuronal SNARE. <i>Science's STKE: Signal Transduction Knowledge Environment</i> , 2007, 2007, pe37.	3.9	5
41	Regulation of Kv1 channel trafficking by the mamba snake neurotoxin dendrotoxin K. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2007, 21, 906-914.	0.5	33
42	Dynamic regulation of the voltage-gated Kv2.1 potassium channel by multisite phosphorylation. <i>Biochemical Society Transactions</i> , 2007, 35, 1064-1068.	3.4	60
43	Bidirectional Activity-Dependent Regulation of Neuronal Ion Channel Phosphorylation. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 26, 13505-13514.	3.6	102
44	The Kv2.1 C Terminus Can Autonomously Transfer Kv2.1-Like Phosphorylation-Dependent Localization, Voltage-Dependent Gating, and Muscarinic Modulation to Diverse Kv Channels. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 26, 685-695.	3.6	97
45	Graded Regulation of the Kv2.1 Potassium Channel by Variable Phosphorylation. <i>Science</i> , 2006, 313, 976-979.	12.6	259
46	Regulation of Ca ²⁺ -dependent Desensitization in the Vanilloid Receptor TRPV1 by Calcineurin and cAMP-dependent Protein Kinase. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2005, 280, 13424-13432.	3.4	254
47	Calcium- and Metabolic State-Dependent Modulation of the Voltage-Dependent Kv2.1 Channel Regulates Neuronal Excitability in Response to Ischemia. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 25, 11184-11193.	3.6	171
48	Kv2.1: A Voltage-Gated K ⁺ Channel Critical to Dynamic Control of Neuronal Excitability. <i>NeuroToxicology</i> , 2005, 26, 743-752.	3.0	178
49	Regulation of ion channel localization and phosphorylation by neuronal activity. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 7, 711-718.	14.8	407
50	A tyrosine residue in TM6 of the Vanilloid Receptor TRPV1 involved in desensitization and calcium permeability of capsaicin-activated currents. <i>Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences</i> , 2003, 23, 314-324.	2.2	84
51	Desensitization of Capsaicin-activated Currents in the Vanilloid Receptor TRPV1 Is Decreased by the Cyclic AMP-dependent Protein Kinase Pathway. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2003, 278, 50080-50090.	3.4	226