Gregory M Dick

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

68 papers	2,618 citations	31 h-index (147726)	49 g-index (197736)
68 all docs	68 docs citations	68 times ranked	2509 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Hypoxemia Augments the Local Metabolic Error Signal and Improves Coronary Pressureâ€Flow Autoregulation. FASEB Journal, 2022, 36, .	0.2	0
2	Smooth Muscle Contraction Is Regulated by Chloride Channels: Functional Evidence for TMEM16A in Porcine Coronary Arteries. FASEB Journal, 2021, 35, .	0.2	0
3	Mineralocorticoid receptor blockade normalizes coronary resistance in obese swine independent of functional alterations in Kv channels. Basic Research in Cardiology, 2021, 116, 35.	2.5	5
4	Role of Coronary Myogenic Response in Pressure-Flow Autoregulation in Swine: A Meta-Analysis With Coronary Flow Modeling. Frontiers in Physiology, 2018, 9, 580.	1.3	9
5	Local metabolic hypothesis is not sufficient to explain coronary autoregulatory behavior. Basic Research in Cardiology, 2018, 113, 33.	2.5	34
6	Regulation of Coronary Blood Flow. , 2017, 7, 321-382.		198
7	Dynamic Regulation of the Subunit Composition of BK Channels in Smooth Muscle. Circulation Research, 2017, 121, 594-595.	2.0	0
8	Differential regulation of TRPV1 channels by H2O2: implications for diabetic microvascular dysfunction. Basic Research in Cardiology, 2016, 111, 21.	2.5	35
9	Critical contribution of KV1 channels to the regulation of coronary blood flow. Basic Research in Cardiology, 2016, 111, 56.	2.5	20
10	Early detection of cardiac dysfunction in the type 1 diabetic heart using speckle-tracking based strain imaging. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2016, 90, 74-83.	0.9	33
11	K_V7 channels contribute to paracrine, but not metabolic or ischemic, regulation of coronary vascular reactivity in swine. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2016, 310, H693-H704.	1.5	17
12	Diphenyl Phosphine Oxideâ€•â€Sensitive K⁺ Channels Contribute to the Vascular Tone and Reactivity of Resistance Arteries From Brain and Skeletal Muscle. Microcirculation, 2015, 22, 315-325.	1.0	7
13	Bisphenol A activates BK channels through effects on Î± and Î²1 subunits. Channels, 2014, 8, 249-257.	1.5	13
14	Diabetes mellitus reduces the function and expression of ATP-dependent K+ channels in cardiac mitochondria. Life Sciences, 2013, 92, 664-668.	2.0	23
15	Contribution of electromechanical coupling between KV and CaV1.2 channels to coronary dysfunction in obesity. Basic Research in Cardiology, 2013, 108, 370.	2.5	19
16	Interactions between A_{2A} adenosine receptors, hydrogen peroxide, and K_{ATP} channels in coronary reactive hyperemia. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2013, 304, H1294-H1301.	1.5	29
17	Adenosine A1 Receptors Link to Smooth Muscle Contraction Via CYP4a, protein kinase C-Î±, and ERK1/2. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 2013, 62, 78-83.	0.8	27
18	Role of Voltageâ€dependent Kv7 Channels in the Regulation of Coronary Blood Flow. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 1185.4.	0.2	0

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19	Perivascular adipose tissue impairs H2O2â€mediated vasodilation in the coronary circulation. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 1195.4.	0.2	0
20	Adenosine A 1 receptor signaling inhibits BK channels. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 877.1.	0.2	0
21	Heart of the matter: Coronary dysfunction in metabolic syndrome. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2012, 52, 848-856.	0.9	58
22	Contribution of voltage-dependent K+ channels to metabolic control of coronary blood flow. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2012, 52, 912-919.	0.9	48
23	Penitrem A as a Tool for Understanding the Role of Large Conductance Ca2+/Voltage-Sensitive K+ Channels in Vascular Function. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2012, 342, 453-460.	1.3	16
24	Contribution of voltage-dependent K+ and Ca2+ channels to coronary pressure-flow autoregulation. Basic Research in Cardiology, 2012, 107, 264.	2.5	35
25	Differential expression of mitoK ATP subunits in cardiac mitochondrial subpopulations and the influence of Type I diabetes. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, .	0.2	0
26	Interactions between A 2A adenosine receptor, hydrogen peroxide, and K ATP channel in coronary reactive hyperemia. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 863.6.	0.2	0
27	Bisphenol A decreases BK channel expression in rat aorta via genomic mechanisms. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 1140.2.	0.2	0
28	Sensitivity to block by penitrem A is reduced in human BK channels containing the Î²1 subunit. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 1021.3.	0.2	0
29	Bisphenol A activates Maxiâ€K (K_{Ca}1.1) channels in coronary smooth muscle. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2010, 160, 160-170.	2.7	51
30	Contribution of Adenosine A2A and A2B Receptors to Ischemic Coronary Dilation: Role of KV and KATP Channels. Microcirculation, 2010, 17, 600-607.	1.0	66
31	Contribution of BKCa channels to local metabolic coronary vasodilation: effects of metabolic syndrome. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2010, 298, H966-H973.	1.5	39
32	Metabolic syndrome reduces the contribution of K⁺ channels to ischemic coronary vasodilation. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2010, 298, H1182-H1189.	1.5	40
33	Role of potassium channels in coronary vasodilation. Experimental Biology and Medicine, 2010, 235, 10-22.	1.1	81
34	Contribution of Adenosine A 2A and A 2B Receptor Subtypes to Coronary Reactive Hyperemia: Role of K V and K ATP Channels. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 1034.8.	0.2	0
35	Bisphenol A activates Maxiâ€K channels in coronary smooth muscle. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 986.2.	0.2	0
36	Aging and muscle fiber type alter K⁺ channel contributions to the myogenic response in skeletal muscle arterioles. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2009, 107, 389-398.	1.2	44

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37	Impaired function of coronary BK_{Ca}channels in metabolic syndrome. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2009, 297, H1629-H1637.	1.5	77
38	Endogenous Adiposeâ€Derived Factors Diminish Coronary Endothelial Function via Inhibition of Nitric Oxide Synthase. Microcirculation, 2008, 15, 417-426.	1.0	41
39	Adenosine A1 receptors in neointimal hyperplasia and in-stent stenosis in Ossabaw miniature swine. Coronary Artery Disease, 2008, 19, 27-31.	0.3	34
40	Impaired capsaicin-induced relaxation of coronary arteries in a porcine model of the metabolic syndrome. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2008, 294, H2489-H2496.	1.5	113
41	Voltage-dependent K⁺ channels regulate the duration of reactive hyperemia in the canine coronary circulation. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2008, 294, H2371-H2381.	1.5	57
42	Impaired contribution of voltageâ€dependent K + channels to ischemic coronary vasodilation in Ossabaw swine with metabolic syndrome. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 1152.3.	0.2	0
43	Perivascular adipose tissue impairs coronary endothelial function via protein kinase Câ€beta dependent phosphorylation of nitric oxide synthase. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 743.9.	0.2	1
44	Role of large conductance Ca 2+ â€activated K + (BK Ca) channels in local metabolic coronary vasodilation in Ossabaw swine with metabolic syndrome. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 1152.4.	0.2	0
45	Restoration of coronary endothelial function in obese Zucker rats by a low-carbohydrate diet. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2007, 292, H2093-H2099.	1.5	31
46	Redox-dependent coronary metabolic dilation. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2007, 293, H3720-H3725.	1.5	58
47	Knockout Mice Reveal That the Angiotensin II type 1B Receptor Links to Smooth Muscle Contraction. American Journal of Hypertension, 2007, 20, 335-337.	1.0	21
48	H2O2 activates redox- and 4-aminopyridine-sensitive Kv channels in coronary vascular smooth muscle. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2007, 292, H1404-H1411.	1.5	79
49	Mechanisms of Coronary Dysfunction in Obesity and Insulin Resistance. Microcirculation, 2007, 14, 317-338.	1.0	65
50	PERIVASCULAR ADIPOSE TISSUE ALTERS CORONARY ARTERIAL SMOOTH MUSCLE AND ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A1228.	0.2	0
51	Adipokines and coronary vasomotor dysfunction. Experimental Biology and Medicine, 2007, 232, 727-36.	1.1	18
52	Coronary Vasomotor Reactivity to Endothelin-1 in the Prediabetic Metabolic Syndrome. Microcirculation, 2006, 13, 209-218.	1.0	24
53	H2O2-induced redox-sensitive coronary vasodilation is mediated by 4-aminopyridine-sensitive K+ channels. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2006, 291, H2473-H2482.	1.5	89
54	Resistin impairs endothelium-dependent dilation to bradykinin, but not acetylcholine, in the coronary circulation. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2006, 291, H2997-H3002.	1.5	73

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55	Hydrogen Peroxide. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2006, 26, 2614-2621.	1.1	164
56	Reduced molecular expression of K+ channel proteins in vascular smooth muscle from rats made hypertensive with NÏ‰-nitro-l-arginine. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2005, 289, H1277-H1283.	1.5	31
57	Leptin receptors are expressed in coronary arteries, and hyperleptinemia causes significant coronary endothelial dysfunction. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2005, 289, H48-H56.	1.5	162
58	C-reactive protein does not relax vascular smooth muscle: effects mediated by sodium azide in commercially available preparations. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2005, 288, H1786-H1795.	1.5	51
59	Leptin resistance extends to the coronary vasculature in prediabetic dogs and provides a protective adaptation against endothelial dysfunction. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2005, 289, H1038-H1046.	1.5	57
60	Reduced functional expression of K+ channels in vascular smooth muscle cells from rats made hypertensive with NÏ‰-nitro-l-arginine. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2005, 289, H1284-H1290.	1.5	28
61	Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase inhibitors reveal a unique mechanism of enhancing insulin secretion in 832/13 rat insulinoma cells. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2004, 324, 1018-1023.	1.0	21
62	Ethylbromide Tamoxifen, a Membrane-Impermeant Antiestrogen, Activates Smooth Muscle Calcium-Activated Large-Conductance Potassium Channels from the Extracellular Side. Molecular Pharmacology, 2002, 61, 1105-1113.	1.0	34
63	Separation of two Cl^{â€“} Currents in Cultured Human and Murine Mesangial Cells: Biophysical and Pharmacological Characteristics of I_{Cl.vol} and I_{Cl.Ca}. Journal of Vascular Research, 2002, 39, 426-436.	0.6	6
64	The pure anti-oestrogen ICI 182,780 (Faslodexâ„¢) activates large conductance Ca2+ -activated K+ channels in smooth muscle. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2002, 136, 961-964.	2.7	22
65	(Xeno)estrogen Sensitivity of Smooth Muscle BK Channels Conferred by the Regulatory Î²1 Subunit. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 44835-44840.	1.6	81
66	Tamoxifen Activates Smooth Muscle BK Channels through the Regulatory Î²1 Subunit. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 34594-34599.	1.6	119
67	Effects of anion channel antagonists in canine colonic myocytes: comparative pharmacology of Clâˆ’, Ca2+ and K+ currents. British Journal of Pharmacology, 1999, 127, 1819-1831.	2.7	60
68	Functional and molecular identification of a novel chloride conductance in canine colonic smooth muscle. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 1998, 275, C940-C950.	2.1	54