Ellen C Breen

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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64 papers	3,550 citations	117453 34 h-index	133063 59 g-index
67 all docs	67 docs citations	67 times ranked	3964 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Role of IL-33 receptor (ST2) deletion in diaphragm contractile and mitochondrial function in the Sugen5416/hypoxia model of pulmonary hypertension. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2022, 295, 103783.	0.7	4
2	ILâ€33/ST2 receptorâ€dependent signaling in the development of pulmonary hypertension in Sugen/hypoxia mice. Physiological Reports, 2022, 10, e15185.	0.7	2
3	Targeting ATP-Sensitive K⁺ Channels to Treat Pulmonary Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2022, 66, 476-478.	1.4	2
4	Cigarettes Make You Weak: RANKL/RANK Link Changes in Muscle and Bone. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2021, 64, 533-535.	1.4	2
5	Hepatocyte HIF-1 and Intermittent Hypoxia Independently Impact Liver Fibrosis in Murine Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2021, 65, 390-402.	1.4	37
6	Synergistic effect of vascular endothelial growth factor gene inactivation in endothelial cells and skeletal myofibres on muscle enzyme activity, capillary supply and endurance exercise in mice. Experimental Physiology, 2020, 105, 2168-2177.	0.9	2
7	Skeletal myofiber VEGF deficiency leads to mitochondrial, structural, and contractile alterations in mouse diaphragm. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2019, 127, 1360-1369.	1.2	3
8	Cigarette Smoke Triggers IL-33â€“associated Inflammation in a Model of Late-Stage Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2019, 61, 567-574.	1.4	18
9	Human-like Cmah inactivation in mice increases running endurance and decreases muscle fatigability: implications for human evolution. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2018, 285, 20181656.	1.2	21
10	Cigarette smoke directly impairs skeletal muscle function through capillary regression and altered myofibre calcium kinetics in mice. Journal of Physiology, 2018, 596, 2901-2916.	1.3	34
11	Chronic inhalation of e-cigarette vapor containing nicotine disrupts airway barrier function and induces systemic inflammation and multiorgan fibrosis in mice. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2018, 314, R834-R847.	0.9	152
12	Functional magnetic resonance imaging for in vivo quantification of pulmonary hypertension in the Sugen 5416/hypoxia mouse. Experimental Physiology, 2017, 102, 347-353.	0.9	6
13	Effects of chronic inhalation of electronic cigarettes containing nicotine on glial glutamate transporters and Î±-7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor in female CD-1 mice. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2017, 77, 1-8.	2.5	50
14	Skeletal myofiber vascular endothelial growth factor is required for the exercise trainingâ€induced increase in dentate gyrus neuronal precursor cells. Journal of Physiology, 2017, 595, 5931-5943.	1.3	44
15	Skeletal myofiber VEGF regulates contraction-induced perfusion and exercise capacity but not muscle capillarity in adult mice. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2016, 311, R192-R199.	0.9	19
16	Selective Lifeâ€Long Skeletal Myofiberâ€”Targeted VEGF Gene Ablation Impairs Exercise Capacity in Adult Mice. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 2016, 231, 505-511.	2.0	8
17	Skeletal myofiber VEGF is necessary for myogenic and contractile adaptations to functional overload of the plantaris in adult mice. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2016, 120, 188-195.	1.2	30
18	Increase in relative deposition of fine particles in the rat lung periphery in the absence of gravity. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2014, 117, 880-886.	1.2	10

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19	Skeletal myofiber VEGF is essential for the exercise training response in adult mice. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2014, 306, R586-R595.	0.9	73
20	MRI-based measurements of aerosol deposition in the lung of healthy and elastase-treated rats. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2014, 116, 1561-1568.	1.2	23
21	Impaired pulmonary defense against Pseudomonas aeruginosa in VEGF gene inactivated mouse lung. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 2013, 228, 371-379.	2.0	7
22	Regional Distribution of Aerosol Deposition in Rat Lungs Using Magnetic Resonance Imaging. Annals of Biomedical Engineering, 2013, 41, 967-978.	1.3	27
23	Impaired exercise capacity and skeletal muscle function in a mouse model of pulmonary inflammation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 114, 1340-1350.	1.2	17
24	Combined Endothelial and Skeletal Myofiber VEGF Gene Deletion Leads to Capillary Regression in Adult Mouse Hind Limb Muscle. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 1152.27.	0.2	0
25	Rat airway morphometry measured from in situ MRI-based geometric models. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 112, 1921-1931.	1.2	28
26	Lung overexpression of TNF Î± impairs locomotor skeletal muscle function and exercise capacity. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 1092.27.	0.2	0
27	Exercise-induced VEGF transcriptional activation in brain, lung and skeletal muscle. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2010, 170, 16-22.	0.7	95
28	TNFâ€Î±â€mediated reduction in PGCâ€1Î± may impair skeletal muscle function after cigarette smoke exposure. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 2010, 222, 320-327.	2.0	110
29	Myocyte vascular endothelial growth factor is required for exercise-induced skeletal muscle angiogenesis. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2010, 299, R1059-R1067.	0.9	98
30	Plantaris muscle capillarity is reduced in pulmonary TNFÎ± overâ€expressing mice. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 989.16.	0.2	0
31	Analysis of Endocrine Disruption in Southern California Coastal Fish Using an Aquatic Multispecies Microarray. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2009, 117, 223-230.	2.8	52
32	Muscleâ€specific VEGF deficiency greatly reduces exercise endurance in mice. Journal of Physiology, 2009, 587, 1755-1767.	1.3	127
33	Doxycycline treatment prevents alveolar destruction in VEGFâ€deficient mouse lung. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2008, 104, 525-535.	1.2	11
34	Skeletal Muscle Capillarity during Hypoxia: VEGF and Its Activation. High Altitude Medicine and Biology, 2008, 9, 158-166.	0.5	85
35	High-Resolution Three-Dimensional Magnetic Resonance Imaging of Mouse Lung In Situ. Investigative Radiology, 2007, 42, 50-57.	3.5	14
36	VEGF in biological control. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2007, 102, 1358-1367.	1.2	177

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37	Temporal thrombospondin-1 mRNA response in skeletal muscle exposed to acute and chronic exercise. Growth Factors, 2006, 24, 253-259.	0.5	41
38	Muscle-targeted deletion of VEGF and exercise capacity in mice. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2006, 151, 159-166.	0.7	31
39	Exercise up regulates VEGF transcription in mouse gastrocnemius muscle. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A388.	0.2	0
40	Capillary regression in vascular endothelial growth factor-deficient skeletal muscle. Physiological Genomics, 2004, 18, 63-69.	1.0	163
41	HIF and VEGF relationships in response to hypoxia and sciatic nerve stimulation in rat gastrocnemius. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2004, 144, 71-80.	0.7	59
42	Lung-targeted VEGF inactivation leads to an emphysema phenotype in mice. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2004, 97, 1559-1566.	1.2	198
43	Calcyclin (S100A6) regulates pulmonary fibroblast proliferation, morphology, and cytoskeletal organization in vitro. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2003, 88, 848-854.	1.2	97
44	Hu protein R-mediated posttranscriptional regulation of VEGF expression in rat gastrocnemius muscle. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2002, 283, H1497-H1504.	1.5	28
45	Adaptations to iron deficiency: cardiac functional responsiveness to norepinephrine, arterial remodeling, and the effect of beta-blockade on cardiac hypertrophy. BMC Physiology, 2002, 2, 1.	3.6	42
46	Regional differences in expression of VEGF mRNA in rat gastrocnemius following 1 hr exercise or electrical stimulation. BMC Physiology, 2002, 2, 8.	3.6	37
47	Skeletal muscle capillarity and angiogenic mRNA levels after exercise training in normoxia and chronic hypoxia. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2001, 91, 1176-1184.	1.2	88
48	Chronic hypoxia attenuates resting and exercise-induced VEGF, flt-1, and flk-1 mRNA levels in skeletal muscle. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2001, 90, 1532-1538.	1.2	54
49	Diaphragmatic angiogenic growth factor mRNA responses to increased ventilation caused by hypoxia and hypercapnia. European Respiratory Journal, 2001, 17, 681-687.	3.1	17
50	Mechanical strain increases type I collagen expression in pulmonary fibroblasts in vitro. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2000, 88, 203-209.	1.2	158
51	Effect of captopril on skeletal muscle angiogenic growth factor responses to exercise. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2000, 88, 1690-1697.	1.2	26
52	Nitric oxide synthase inhibition attenuates the skeletal muscle VEGF mRNA response to exercise. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2000, 88, 1192-1198.	1.2	79
53	Calcyclin Gene Expression Is Increased by Mechanical Strain in Fibroblasts and Lung. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 1999, 21, 746-752.	1.4	36
54	Multiple levels of steroid hormone-dependent control of osteocalcin during osteoblast differentiation: Glucocorticoid regulation of basal and vitamin D stimulated gene expression. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 1998, 69, 154-168.	1.2	39

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55	Alveolar Hypoxia Increases Gene Expression of Extracellular Matrix Proteins and Platelet-derived Growth Factor-B in Lung Parenchyma. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1998, 158, 1920-1928.	2.5	110
56	Angiogenic growth factor mRNA responses to passive and contraction-induced hyperperfusion in skeletal muscle. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1998, 85, 1142-1149.	1.2	48
57	High lung inflation increases mRNA levels of ECM components and growth factors in lung parenchyma. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1997, 83, 120-128.	1.2	84
58	High vascular and airway pressures increase interstitial protein mRNA expression in isolated rat lungs. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1997, 83, 1697-1705.	1.2	61
59	Angiogenic growth factor mRNA responses in muscle to a single bout of exercise. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1996, 81, 355-361.	1.2	275
60	TGF? alters growth and differentiation related gene expression in proliferating osteoblasts in vitro, preventing development of the mature bone phenotype. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 1994, 160, 323-335.	2.0	127
61	In vivo occupancy of the vitamin D responsive element in the osteocalcin gene supports vitamin D-dependent transcriptional upregulation in intact cells.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1994, 91, 12902-12906.	3.3	71
62	Bleomycin Regulation of Transforming Growth Factor-Î²mRNA in Rat Lung Fibroblasts. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 1992, 6, 146-152.	1.4	82
63	Vitamin D-responsive protein-DNA interactions at multiple promoter regulatory elements that contribute to the level of rat osteocalcin gene expression.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1992, 89, 6119-6123.	3.3	62
64	Influence of dexamethasone on the vitamin D-mediated regulation of osteocalcin gene expression. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 1991, 47, 184-196.	1.2	49