

Jing Wu

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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97
papers

2,383
citations

304368

22
h-index

288905

40
g-index

100
all docs

100
docs citations

100
times ranked

3160
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Comorbidities Caused by a Corrupt Cullin 3: Lessons Learned From Bedside to Bench. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2022, 79, 76-78.	1.3	0
2	RhoBTB1 reverses established arterial stiffness in angiotensin II-induced hypertension by promoting actin depolymerization. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2022, 7, .	2.3	8
3	Endothelial Cullin3 Mutation Impairs Nitric Oxide-Mediated Vasodilation and Promotes Salt-Induced Hypertension. <i>Function</i> , 2022, 3, zqac017.	1.1	6
4	Failure to vasodilate in response to salt loading blunts renal blood flow and causes salt-sensitive hypertension. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2021, 117, 308-319.	1.8	20
5	Loss of Chloride Channel 6 (CLC-6) Affects Vascular Smooth Muscle Contractility and Arterial Stiffness via Alterations to Golgi Calcium Stores. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021, 77, 582-593.	1.3	9
6	Role of the Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptors in Hypertension. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2021, 128, 1021-1039.	2.0	26
7	EP3 (E-Prostanoid 3) Receptor Mediates Impaired Vasodilation in a Mouse Model of Salt-Sensitive Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021, 77, 1399-1411.	1.3	14
8	Reversal of Arterial Stiffness by Rho-related BTB Domain-containing Protein 1 (RhoBTB1). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2021, 35, .	0.2	0
9	Abstract MP47: Rho-related BTB Domain-containing Protein 1 (RhoBTB1) Attenuates Established Arterial Stiffness In Ang-ii-treated Mice. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021, 78, .	1.3	0
10	Abstract MP14: Endothelial Cullin3 Mutation Causes Decreased Nitric Oxide (NO) Bioavailability And Vascular Dysfunction Through Protein Phosphatase 2A. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021, 78, .	1.3	0
11	Cullin-3: Renal and Vascular Mechanisms Regulating Blood Pressure. <i>Current Hypertension Reports</i> , 2020, 22, 61.	1.5	8
12	Increased Susceptibility of Mice Lacking Renin-b to Angiotensin II-Induced Organ Damage. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2020, 76, 468-477.	1.3	8
13	Endothelial Cullin3 Mutation Causes Vascular Dysfunction, Arterial Stiffening and Hypertension. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.2	0
14	Susceptibility of Mice Lacking Renin-b to Chronic Angiotensin II Infusion. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.2	0
15	The Role of Vascular Smooth Muscle RhoBTB1 in Hypertension. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.2	0
16	Abstract MP23: Vascular Smooth Muscle Rho-related Btb Domain Containing Protein 1 In Hypertension And Arterial Stiffness. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2020, 76, .	1.3	0
17	Abstract P086: Endothelial Cullin3 Mutation Causes Vascular Dysfunction, Arterial Stiffening, And Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2020, 76, .	1.3	0
18	Abstract MP47: Cardiac Compensation And Altered CREB/ERK Signaling Within The Arcuate Nucleus In The C57BL/6J Mouse Model Of Selective Leptin Resistance. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2020, 76, .	1.3	0

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19	Abstract P056: Voltage-gated Chloride Channel 6 Regulates Intracellular Calcium Signaling In Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells And Prevents Arterial Stiffening. Hypertension, 2020, 76, .	1.3	0
20	The effect of the EP3 antagonist DG-041 on male mice with diet-induced obesity. Prostaglandins and Other Lipid Mediators, 2019, 144, 106353.	1.0	11
21	Tumour necrosis factor $\hat{\pm}$ sets area postrema on fire in renovascular hypertension. Cardiovascular Research, 2019, 115, 995-997.	1.8	2
22	Endothelial PPAR $\hat{3}$ (Peroxisome Proliferator $\hat{\text{e}}$ Activated Receptor $\hat{\text{e}}$ $\hat{3}$) Protects From Angiotensin II $\hat{\text{e}}$ Induced Endothelial Dysfunction in Adult Offspring Born From Pregnancies Complicated by Hypertension. Hypertension, 2019, 74, 173-183.	1.3	18
23	Conditional deletion of smooth muscle Cullin-3 causes severe progressive hypertension. JCI Insight, 2019, 4, .	2.3	24
24	RhoBTB1 protects against hypertension and arterial stiffness by restraining phosphodiesterase 5 activity. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2019, 129, 2318-2332.	3.9	32
25	Endothelial $\hat{\text{e}}$ Specific Interference with PPAR $\hat{3}$ Causes Endothelial Dysfunction with Sex $\hat{\text{e}}$ Specific Mechanisms in Offspring Born from AVP $\hat{\text{e}}$ Infused Pregnancies. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 758.3.	0.2	0
26	Smooth Muscle PPAR $\hat{\gamma}$ Mutation Causes Impaired Renal Blood Flow and Salt $\hat{\text{e}}$ Sensitive Hypertension. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 569.18.	0.2	0
27	Protective Role of Vascular Smooth Muscle RhoBTB1 in Hypertension. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 835.19.	0.2	0
28	Abstract 065: Endothelial CULLIN3 Mutation Causes Vascular Dysfunction, Arterial Stiffening, and Hypertension. Hypertension, 2019, 74, .	1.3	0
29	Arginine vasopressin infusion is sufficient to model clinical features of preeclampsia in mice. JCI Insight, 2018, 3, .	2.3	55
30	Interference With Endothelial PPAR (Peroxisome Proliferator $\hat{\text{e}}$ Activated Receptor) $\hat{\text{e}}$ $\hat{3}$ Causes Accelerated Cerebral Vascular Dysfunction in Response to Endogenous Renin-Angiotensin System Activation. Hypertension, 2018, 72, 1227-1235.	1.3	17
31	Smooth Muscle PPAR $\hat{3}$ Mutation Causes Impaired Renal Blood Flow and Salt $\hat{\text{e}}$ Sensitive Hypertension. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, .	0.2	0
32	Endogenous Renin $\hat{\text{e}}$ Angiotensin System Activation Causes Accelerated Cerebral Vascular Dysfunction in Mice Expressing Dominant $\hat{\text{e}}$ Negative Mutations in PPAR $\hat{3}$ in Endothelium. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 711.13.	0.2	0
33	Cardiovascular Effects of Endothelial $\hat{\text{e}}$ Specific Interference with PPAR $\hat{3}$ Activity in Offspring Born from AVP $\hat{\text{e}}$ Induced Preeclamptic Pregnancies. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 911.5.	0.2	0
34	Smooth Muscle Cullin $\hat{\text{e}}$ 3 Deficiency Causes Vascular Dysfunction, Arterial Stiffness and Severe Hypertension. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 843.15.	0.2	0
35	Abstract 121: Endothelial Cullin3 Mutation Causes Vascular Dysfunction, Arterial Stiffening, and Hypertension. Hypertension, 2018, 72, .	1.3	0
36	Abstract 094: Smooth Muscle PPAR $\hat{3}$ Mutation Causes Impaired Renal Blood Flow and Salt-Sensitive Hypertension. Hypertension, 2018, 72, .	1.3	0

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37	Hypertension-Causing Mutation in Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor β Impairs Nuclear Export of Nuclear Factor- κ B p65 in Vascular Smooth Muscle. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2017, 70, 174-182.	1.3	25
38	Retinol-binding protein 7 is an endothelium-specific PPAR β cofactor mediating an antioxidant response through adiponectin. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2017, 2, e91738.	2.3	24
39	A salt-sensing kinase in T lymphocytes, SGK1, drives hypertension and hypertensive end-organ damage. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2017, 2, .	2.3	86
40	Abstract P264: Endothelial-specific Interference With PPAR β Activity in Offspring Born From AVP-induced Preeclamptic Pregnancies Has Cardio-renal and Metabolic Consequences. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2017, 70, .	1.3	0
41	Abstract O62: Vascular Dysfunction and Hypertension are Prevented by a Novel PPAR β Target Gene, RhoBTB1. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2017, 70, .	1.3	0
42	Abstract O99: Smooth Muscle PPAR β Mutation Causes Salt-sensitive Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2017, 70, .	1.3	0
43	Abstract 124: RhoBTB1, a Novel PPAR β Target Gene, Rescues Hypertension and Vascular Dysfunction Caused by PPAR β Dysfunction. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2017, 70, .	1.3	0
44	Abstract P189: Endothelial Cullin3 Mutation Causes Vascular Dysfunction, Arterial Stiffening, and Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2017, 70, .	1.3	0
45	Abstract P283: Effects of High Salt Diet on Vascular Function and Renal Injury in a Novel Mouse Model of Neurogenic Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2017, 70, .	1.3	0
46	Abstract P243: Smooth Muscle Cullin-3 Deficiency Causes Severe Early Onset Hypertension and Nitric Oxide Resistance. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2017, 70, .	1.3	0
47	Abstract 140: Endogenous Renin-angiotensin System Activation Causes Accelerated Cerebral Vascular Dysfunction in Mice Expressing Dominant-negative Mutations in PPAR β in Endothelium. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2017, 70, .	1.3	0
48	Immunological memory exacerbates responses to repeated hypertensive stimuli. <i>Journal of the American Society of Hypertension</i> , 2016, 10, e1-e2.	2.3	0
49	Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2016, 67, 493-495.	1.3	3
50	CD70 Exacerbates Blood Pressure Elevation and Renal Damage in Response to Repeated Hypertensive Stimuli. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2016, 118, 1233-1243.	2.0	128
51	Excessive Adventitial Remodeling Leads to Early Aortic Maladaptation in Angiotensin-Induced Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2016, 67, 890-896.	1.3	93
52	Core pathway mutations induce de-differentiation of murine astrocytes into glioblastoma stem cells that are sensitive to radiation but resistant to temozolomide. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2016, 18, 962-973.	0.6	38
53	Role of chemokine RANTES in the regulation of perivascular inflammation, T-cell accumulation, and vascular dysfunction in hypertension. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2016, 30, 1987-1999.	0.2	185
54	Origin of Matrix-Producing Cells That Contribute to Aortic Fibrosis in Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2016, 67, 461-468.	1.3	65

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55	Cullin-3 mutation causes arterial stiffness and hypertension through a vascular smooth muscle mechanism. JCI Insight, 2016, 1, e91015.	2.3	53
56	Abstract 7: AntagomiR-762 Prevents and Reverses Angiotensin II Induced Aortic Stiffening. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2016, 36, .	1.1	0
57	Abstract 593: Vascular Inflammation and Hypertension are Attenuated with T Cell Deletion of Serum and Glucocorticoid-regulated Kinase 1 (SGK1). Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2016, 36, .	1.1	0
58	Abstract P205: Endothelium-specific Interference with PPAR γ Causes Cerebral Vascular Dysfunction in Response to Endogenous Renin-angiotensin System Activation. Hypertension, 2016, 68, .	1.3	0
59	Abstract 048: Expression of a Hypertension-causing Mutation in Cullin 3 (CUL3 ^{H9}) Specifically in Smooth Muscle Causes Vascular Dysfunction and Hypertension. Hypertension, 2016, 68, .	1.3	0
60	Abstract P158: Cullin3 Regulated Endothelial Function by Modulating eNOS Activity. Hypertension, 2016, 68, .	1.3	0
61	Abstract P347: Retinol-binding Protein 7 (RBP7) is Required for PPAR γ -mediated Endothelial Protection via Adiponectin. Hypertension, 2016, 68, .	1.3	1
62	Abstract 044: Deletion of Serum and Glucocorticoid-regulated Kinase 1 (SGK1) in T Cells Attenuates Hypertension and Renal/Vascular Dysfunction. Hypertension, 2016, 68, .	1.3	0
63	Abstract 053: RhoBTB1 is a Novel Gene Protecting Against Hypertension. Hypertension, 2016, 68, .	1.3	0
64	Abstract P231: Inhibition of Mir-762 Prevents and Reverses Ang II Induced Aortic Stiffening. Hypertension, 2016, 68, .	1.3	0
65	Inhibition of JAK2 Reverses Paclitaxel Resistance in Human Ovarian Cancer Cells. International Journal of Gynecological Cancer, 2015, 25, 1557-1564.	1.2	14
66	Renal Denervation Prevents Immune Cell Activation and Renal Inflammation in Angiotensin II-Induced Hypertension. Circulation Research, 2015, 117, 547-557.	2.0	189
67	Contemporary murine models in preclinical astrocytoma drug development. Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 17, 12-28.	0.6	23
68	Lymphocyte adaptor protein LNK deficiency exacerbates hypertension and end-organ inflammation. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2015, 125, 1189-1202.	3.9	128
69	Immune activation caused by vascular oxidation promotes fibrosis and hypertension. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2015, 126, 50-67.	3.9	170
70	Abstract 070: AntagomiR-762 Prevents Angiotensin II Induced Aortic Fibrosis and Stiffening. Hypertension, 2015, 66, .	1.3	0
71	Abstract 051: The Role of Immunological Memory in Hypertension. Hypertension, 2015, 66, .	1.3	0
72	Folic acid-coupled nano-paclitaxel liposome reverses drug resistance in SKOV3/TAX ovarian cancer cells. Anti-Cancer Drugs, 2014, 25, 244-254.	0.7	33

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73	Inflammation and Mechanical Stretch Promote Aortic Stiffening in Hypertension Through Activation of p38 Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2014, 114, 616-625.	2.0	200
74	Oligoclonal CD8 ⁺ T Cells Play a Critical Role in the Development of Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014, 64, 1108-1115.	1.3	185
75	Calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) in autonomic cardiovascular regulation and vascular structure. <i>Journal of the American Society of Hypertension</i> , 2014, 8, 286-296.	2.3	36
76	Oxidative Stress and Hypertension. , 2014, , 175-191.		6
77	DC isoketal-modified proteins activate T cells and promote hypertension. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2014, 124, 4642-4656.	3.9	400
78	The role of adventitial resident Sca-1 ⁺ progenitor cells in angiotensin II-induced aortic stiffening (867.3). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2014, 28, 867.3.	0.2	0
79	Oligoclonal CD8 ⁺ cells in the kidney mediate experimental hypertension (1074.5). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2014, 28, 1074.5.	0.2	0
80	Vascular oxidative stress promotes aortic stiffening (867.2). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2014, 28, 867.2.	0.2	1
81	Abstract 053: The Role of Adventitial Sca-1 ⁺ Progenitor Cells in Angiotensin II-induced Aortic Stiffening. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014, 64, .	1.3	0
82	Abstract 255: Lymphocyte-Specific Adaptor Protein, LNK (SH2B3), Regulates Angiotensin-II Induced Hypertension and Renal/Vascular Inflammation. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014, 64, .	1.3	0
83	Abstract 075: The Role of Immunological CD8 ⁺ Effector Memory T Cells In Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014, 64, .	1.3	0
84	Abstract 642: Renal Denervation Prevents Dendritic Cell Activation and Renal T Cell Infiltration and Subsequent Renal Damage in Mice with Angiotensin II-induced Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014, 64, .	1.3	0
85	Abstract 354: Vascular Oxidative Stress Promotes Aortic Stiffening In Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014, 64, .	1.3	0
86	Abstract 613: Mitochondrial Hydrogen Peroxide In T Cell Activation In Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014, 64, .	1.3	0
87	Mineralocorticoid-receptor signalling in vascular smooth muscle. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2013, 28, 1360-1362.	0.4	2
88	Superoxide and Isoketal formation in Dendritic Cells from Hypertensive mice activate T cells and promote Hypertension. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 708.7.	0.2	0
89	T cells mediate angiotensin II-induced aortic stiffening. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 906.7.	0.2	0
90	Abstract 318: The Role of Adventitial Resident Sca-1 ⁺ Progenitor Cells in Angiotensin II-induced Aortic Stiffening. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2013, 62, .	1.3	0

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91	Abstract 242: Superoxide and Isoketal Neo-antigen formation in Dendritic Cells from Hypertensive mice activate T cells and promote Hypertension. Hypertension, 2013, 62, .	1.3	0
92	The role of inflammation and adaptive immunity in aortic stiffening. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 1133.5.	0.2	0
93	Effect of Hypertension on Dendritic Cells and a potential role of Isoketals. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 872.16.	0.2	0
94	Abstract 646: A Critical Role of CD8+ T cells in the Genesis of Renal Dysfunction in Hypertension. Hypertension, 2012, 60, .	1.3	0
95	Abstract 166: Activation of T Cells by Dendritic Cells in Hypertension: A Potential Role of Isoketal-modified Proteins. Hypertension, 2012, 60, .	1.3	2
96	Abstract 18: The Role of Matrix Metalloproteinase 12 in Vascular Stiffness, Inflammation and Hypertension. Hypertension, 2012, 60, .	1.3	0
97	Abstract 14: T Cells Mediate Angiotensin II-induced Aortic Stiffening. Hypertension, 2012, 60, .	1.3	0