

David H Ellison

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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171
papers

11,843
citations

23565

58
h-index

28296

105
g-index

190
all docs

190
docs citations

190
times ranked

8158
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Combined Kelch-like 3 and Cullin 3 Degradation is a Central Mechanism in Familial Hyperkalemic Hypertension in Mice. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2022, 33, 584-600.	6.1	9
2	Pathophysiology, Evaluation, and Treatment of Hyperkalemia. <i>Nephrology Self-assessment Program: NephSAP</i> , 2022, 20, 117-129.	3.0	0
3	Potassium Effects on NCC Are Attenuated during Inhibition of Cullin E3 Ubiquitin Ligases. <i>Cells</i> , 2022, 11, 95.	4.1	8
4	Molecular mechanisms for the modulation of blood pressure and potassium homeostasis by the distal convoluted tubule. <i>EMBO Molecular Medicine</i> , 2022, 14, e14273.	6.9	14
5	COP9 signalosome deletion promotes renal injury and distal convoluted tubule remodeling. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2022, 323, F4-F19.	2.7	4
6	Mineralocorticoid Receptor Antagonists Cause Natriuresis in the Absence of Aldosterone. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2022, 79, 1423-1434.	2.7	18
7	Advancing Nephrology. <i>Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN</i> , 2021, 16, 319-327.	4.5	7
8	Me Or Your Own Eyes: RNA-Seq and the Kidney. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2021, 32, 768-771.	6.1	2
9	Molecular Mechanisms of Renal Magnesium Reabsorption. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2021, 32, 2125-2136.	6.1	26
10	Roles of WNK4 and SPAK in K ⁺ -mediated dephosphorylation of the NaCl cotransporter. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2021, 320, F719-F733.	2.7	17
11	Large-Scale Proteomic Assessment of Urinary Extracellular Vesicles Highlights Their Reliability in Reflecting Protein Changes in the Kidney. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2021, 32, 2195-2209.	6.1	31
12	Clinical Characterization and Prediction of Clinical Severity of SARS-CoV-2 Infection Among US Adults Using Data From the US National COVID Cohort Collaborative. <i>JAMA Network Open</i> , 2021, 4, e2116901.	5.9	179
13	SGLT2 inhibitors, hemodynamics, and kidney protection. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2021, 321, F47-F49.	2.7	7
14	Compensatory post-diuretic renal sodium reabsorption is not a dominant mechanism of diuretic resistance in acute heart failure. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2021, 42, 4468-4477.	2.2	16
15	Insights into Salt Handling and Blood Pressure. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2021, 385, 1981-1993.	27.0	61
16	Potassium homeostasis and management of dyskalemia in kidney diseases: conclusions from a Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) Controversies Conference. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2020, 97, 42-61.	5.2	260
17	Serum Bicarbonate as a Surrogate for pH in Hemodialysis: A Pilot Study. <i>Kidney Medicine</i> , 2020, 2, 42-48.	2.0	9
18	Tacrolimus-induced hypomagnesemia and hypercalciuria requires FKBP12 suggesting a role for calcineurin. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2020, 8, e14316.	1.7	19

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19	WNK bodies cluster WNK4 and SPAK/OSR1 to promote NCC activation in hypokalemia. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2020, 318, F216-F228.	2.7	34
20	Hypertension-causing cullin 3 mutations disrupt COP9 signalosome binding. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2020, 318, F204-F208.	2.7	10
21	A novel distal convoluted tubule-specific Cre-recombinase driven by the NaCl cotransporter gene. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2020, 319, F423-F435.	2.7	8
22	Distal convoluted tubule Cl ⁻ concentration is modulated via K ⁺ channels and transporters. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2020, 319, F534-F540.	2.7	38
23	The authors reply. Kidney International, 2020, 98, 785.	5.2	0
24	Distal convoluted tubule sexual dimorphism revealed by advanced 3D imaging. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2020, 319, F754-F764.	2.7	27
25	Kidney Is Essential for Blood Pressure Modulation by Dietary Potassium. Current Cardiology Reports, 2020, 22, 124.	2.9	8
26	Effect of Angiotensin II on ENaC in the Distal Convoluted Tubule and in the Cortical Collecting Duct of Mineralocorticoid Receptor Deficient Mice. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e014996.	3.7	32
27	Diuretic Therapy for Patients With Heart Failure. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2020, 75, 1178-1195.	2.8	159
28	Insights on Diuretic Therapy from Clinical and Pharmacologic Perspectives. , 2020, , 51-71.		0
29	Optical Clearing and Imaging of Immunolabeled Kidney Tissue. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2019, , .	0.3	5
30	Enemy Action in the Distal Convoluted Tubule. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2019, 30, 1345-1348.	6.1	6
31	Renal-Tubule Epithelial Cell Nomenclature for Single-Cell RNA-Sequencing Studies. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2019, 30, 1358-1364.	6.1	79
32	WNK4 limits distal calcium losses following acute furosemide treatment. Physiological Reports, 2019, 7, e14195.	1.7	2
33	Kir4.1/Kir5.1 in the DCT plays a role in the regulation of renal K ⁺ excretion. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2019, 316, F582-F586.	2.7	45
34	Mechanistic Insights into Loop Diuretic Responsiveness in Heart Failure. Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN, 2019, 14, 650-652.	4.5	8
35	Salt-sensitive transcriptome of isolated kidney distal tubule cells. Physiological Genomics, 2019, 51, 125-135.	2.3	8
36	Animal Models of Hypertension: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association. Hypertension, 2019, 73, e87-e120.	2.7	177

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37	Clinical Pharmacology in Diuretic Use. Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN, 2019, 14, 1248-1257.	4.5	97
38	Optical tissue clearing and immunolabeling in kidney research. Methods in Cell Biology, 2019, 154, 31-41.	1.1	3
39	Why Are Physicians So Confused about Acute Heart Failure?. New England Journal of Medicine, 2019, 381, 2374-2376.	27.0	8
40	Separate and interacting effects of the endogenous circadian system and behaviors on plasma aldosterone in humans. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2019, 316, R157-R164.	1.8	22
41	Patients with hypokalemia develop WNK bodies in the distal convoluted tubule of the kidney. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2019, 316, F292-F300.	2.7	13
42	WNK Bodies Develop in the Distal Convoluted Tubule of the Human Kidney in Chronic Hypokalemia. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 862.13.	0.5	1
43	Diuretic Treatment in Heart Failure. New England Journal of Medicine, 2018, 378, 683-685.	27.0	19
44	Potassium intake modulates the thiazide-sensitive sodium-chloride cotransporter (NCC) activity via the Kir4.1 potassium channel. Kidney International, 2018, 93, 893-902.	5.2	106
45	From bedside to benchmarks: A physician-scientist workforce dashboard for biomedical research institutions. Journal of Clinical and Translational Science, 2018, 2, 305-311.	0.6	2
46	Optical Clearing in the Kidney Reveals Potassium-Mediated Tubule Remodeling. Cell Reports, 2018, 25, 2668-2675.e3.	6.4	40
47	Renal COP9 Signalosome Deficiency Alters CUL3-KLHL3-WNK Signaling Pathway. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2018, 29, 2627-2640.	6.1	20
48	The Calcium-Sensing Receptor Increases Activity of the Renal NCC through the WNK4-SPAK Pathway. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2018, 29, 1838-1848.	6.1	31
49	Role of WNK4 and kidney-specific WNK1 in mediating the effect of high dietary K ⁺ intake on ROMK channel in the distal convoluted tubule. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2018, 315, F223-F230.	2.7	18
50	Kidney-specific WNK1 isoform (KS-WNK1) is a potent activator of WNK4 and NCC. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2018, 315, F734-F745.	2.7	40
51	With no lysine kinase 4 modulates sodium potassium 2 chloride cotransporter activity in vivo. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2018, 315, F781-F790.	2.7	33
52	Endothelial transcriptomics reveals activation of fibrosis-related pathways in hypertension. Physiological Genomics, 2018, 50, 104-116.	2.3	11
53	Dual gain and loss of cullin 3 function mediates familial hyperkalemic hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2018, 315, F1006-F1018.	2.7	18
54	C-terminally truncated, kidney-specific variants of the WNK4 kinase lack several sites that regulate its activity. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2018, 293, 12209-12221.	3.4	11

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55	Three-dimensional analysis of potassium deprivation-induced tubular remodeling using optical clearing. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 844.2.	0.5	0
56	Aldosterone-induced Transcripts Identified from Rapidly Isolated Collecting Duct Cells. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 850.1.	0.5	0
57	The Calcium-sensing Receptor Increases Activity of the Renal Na-Cl Cotransporter Through the WNK4-SPAK Pathway. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 747.7.	0.5	0
58	Metabolic stress directs WNK kinases to aggresomes for pooling and degradation in the distal convoluted tubule of the kidney. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 816.5.	0.5	0
59	Renal tubular resistance is the primary driver for loop diuretic resistance in acute heart failure. <i>European Journal of Heart Failure</i> , 2017, 19, 1014-1022.	7.1	80
60	Potassium Sensing by Renal Distal Tubules Requires Kir4.1. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2017, 28, 1814-1825.	6.1	133
61	WNK Kinase Signaling in Ion Homeostasis and Human Disease. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2017, 25, 285-299.	16.2	160
62	Citelman syndrome: consensus and guidance from a Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) Controversies Conference. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2017, 91, 24-33.	5.2	230
63	Treatment of Disorders of Sodium Balance in Chronic Kidney Disease. <i>Advances in Chronic Kidney Disease</i> , 2017, 24, 332-341.	1.4	23
64	Nephron Remodeling Underlies Hyperkalemia in Familial Hyperkalemic Hypertension. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2017, 28, 2555-2557.	6.1	5
65	Compensatory Distal Reabsorption Drives Diuretic Resistance in Human Heart Failure. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2017, 28, 3414-3424.	6.1	75
66	Diuretic Treatment in Heart Failure. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2017, 377, 1964-1975.	27.0	232
67	Diuretic Resistance. <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i> , 2017, 69, 136-142.	1.9	87
68	Calcineurin and Sorting-Related Receptor with A-Type Repeats Interact to Regulate the Renal Na ⁺ -K ⁺ -2Cl ⁻ Cotransporter. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2016, 27, 107-119.	6.1	30
69	Cell-cell communication enhances the capacity of cell ensembles to sense shallow gradients during morphogenesis. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2016, 113, E679-88.	7.1	126
70	Regulation of Renal Electrolyte Transport by WNK and SPAK-OSR1 Kinases. <i>Annual Review of Physiology</i> , 2016, 78, 367-389.	13.1	160
71	Direct and Indirect Mineralocorticoid Effects Determine Distal Salt Transport. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2016, 27, 2436-2445.	6.1	110
72	Degradation by Cullin 3 and effect on WNK kinases suggest a role of KLHL2 in the pathogenesis of Familial Hyperkalemic Hypertension. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2016, 469, 44-48.	2.1	14

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73	Unique chloride-sensing properties of WNK4 permit the distal nephron to modulate potassium homeostasis. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2016, 89, 127-134.	5.2	195
74	Potassium and Its Discontents. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2016, 27, 981-989.	6.1	65
75	Renal Deletion of 12 kDa FK506-Binding Protein Attenuates Tacrolimus-Induced Hypertension. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2016, 27, 1456-1464.	6.1	44
76	Distal Convolutd Tubule. , 2015, 5, 45-98.		78
77	Renal mineralocorticoid receptor and electrolyte homeostasis. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2015, 309, R1068-R1070.	1.8	25
78	Potassium Modulates Electrolyte Balance and Blood Pressure through Effects on Distal Cell Voltage and Chloride. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2015, 21, 39-50.	16.2	353
79	Interleukin 18 function in atherosclerosis is mediated by the interleukin 18 receptor and the Na-Cl co-transporter. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2015, 21, 820-826.	30.7	81
80	Evaluating Hyponatremia. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2015, 313, 1260.	7.4	9
81	The Effect of WNK4 on the Na ⁺ /Cl ⁻ Cotransporter Is Modulated by Intracellular Chloride. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2015, 26, 1781-1786.	6.1	137
82	Outstanding translational science at American Society of Hypertension 2015. <i>Journal of the American Society of Hypertension</i> , 2015, 9, 828-830.	2.3	0
83	Calcineurin Inhibition Affects Na(K)Cl Cotransporter Activity in Kidney Distal Nephron. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 845.21.	0.5	0
84	Induced Pan α Nephron Mineralocorticoid Receptor Knockout Causes Na + Wasting and K + Retention. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 968.2.	0.5	0
85	Physiological changes in plasma [K +] affect NCC function via Cl ⁻ inhibition of WNK4. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 967.6.	0.5	2
86	Why Your Mother Was Right: How Potassium Intake Reduces Blood Pressure. <i>Transactions of the American Clinical and Climatological Association</i> , 2015, 126, 46-55.	0.5	16
87	Training the Next Generation TM s Nephrology Workforce. <i>Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN</i> , 2014, 9, 1639-1644.	4.5	26
88	WNK-SPAK-NCC Cascade Revisited. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014, 64, 1047-1053.	2.7	76
89	A Quest $\hat{=}$ Halting the Progression of Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2014, 371, 2329-2331.	27.0	9
90	Sympathetic Stimulation of Thiazide-Sensitive Sodium Chloride Cotransport in the Generation of Salt-Sensitive Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014, 64, 178-184.	2.7	64

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91	Protein Phosphatase 1 Inhibitor-1 Deficiency Reduces Phosphorylation of Renal NaCl Cotransporter and Causes Arterial Hypotension. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2014, 25, 511-522.	6.1	67
92	Distal Convolutd Tubule. <i>Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN</i> , 2014, 9, 2147-2163.	4.5	200
93	Hyperkalemic hypertension-associated cullin 3 promotes WNK signaling by degrading KLHL3. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2014, 124, 4723-4736.	8.2	112
94	Salt sensitivity: a review with a focus on non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics. <i>Journal of the American Society of Hypertension</i> , 2013, 7, 170-179.	2.3	58
95	Physiology and Pathophysiology of Diuretic Action. , 2013, , 1353-1404.		3
96	Diuretic Therapy. , 2013, , 171-201.		0
97	SPAK Differentially Mediates Vasopressin Effects on Sodium Cotransporters. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2013, 24, 407-418.	6.1	86
98	PharmGKB summary. <i>Pharmacogenetics and Genomics</i> , 2013, 23, 449-453.	1.5	4
99	Ubiquitylation and the pathogenesis of hypertension. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2013, 123, 546-8.	8.2	11
100	STE20-like kinase SPAK differentially regulates Na ⁺ (K) ⁺ Cl ⁻ cotransporters along the distal nephron under the endocrine control of AVP. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 912.8.	0.5	0
101	Pathogenesis of calcineurin inhibitor-induced hypertension. <i>Journal of Nephrology</i> , 2012, 25, 269-275.	2.0	158
102	Enhanced phosphorylation of Na ⁺ â€“Cl ⁻ co-transporter in experimental metabolic syndrome: role of insulin. <i>Clinical Science</i> , 2012, 123, 635-647.	4.3	49
103	Adaptation in Gitelman Syndrome. <i>Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN</i> , 2012, 7, 379-382.	4.5	7
104	Hypertension after kidney transplantation. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2012, 30, 832-833.	0.5	11
105	Genetic disorders of sodium transport. , 2012, , 522-529.		0
106	WNK kinases and the kidney. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2012, 318, 1020-1026.	2.6	30
107	Management of the patient with congestive heart failure. , 2012, , 187-196.		0
108	Diuretics and Salt Transport Along the Nephron. <i>Seminars in Nephrology</i> , 2011, 31, 475-482.	1.6	12

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109	Renal Nerves, WNK4, Glucocorticoids, and Salt Transport. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2011, 13, 619-620.	16.2	12
110	A SPAK Isoform Switch Modulates Renal Salt Transport and Blood Pressure. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2011, 14, 352-364.	16.2	174
111	Overexpression of the Sodium Chloride Cotransporter Is Not Sufficient to Cause Familial Hyperkalemic Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2011, 58, 888-894.	2.7	44
112	The WNKs: Atypical Protein Kinases With Pleiotropic Actions. <i>Physiological Reviews</i> , 2011, 91, 177-219.	28.8	223
113	The WNK Kinase Network Regulating Sodium, Potassium, and Blood Pressure. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2011, 22, 605-614.	6.1	123
114	Through a glass darkly: salt transport by the distal tubule. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2011, 79, 5-8.	5.2	5
115	The calcineurin inhibitor tacrolimus activates the renal sodium chloride cotransporter to cause hypertension. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2011, 17, 1304-1309.	30.7	317
116	High Tail-Cuff Blood Pressure in Mice 1 Week After Shipping: The Need For Longer Acclimation. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2011, 24, 534-536.	2.0	27
117	Role of SPAK in short term activation of kidney electroneutral cation-Cl ⁻ cotransporters by vasopressin. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2011, 25, 1038-21.	0.5	0
118	Sorting out Lysosomal Trafficking of the Thiazide-Sensitive Na-Cl Co-transporter. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2010, 21, 7-9.	6.1	9
119	Altered renal FGF23-mediated activity involving MAPK and Wnt: effects of the Hyp mutation. <i>Journal of Endocrinology</i> , 2010, 207, 67-75.	2.6	46
120	SORLA/SORL1 Functionally Interacts with SPAK To Control Renal Activation of Na ⁺ -K ⁺ -Cl ⁻ Cotransporter 2. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2010, 30, 3027-3037.	2.3	44
121	The voltage-gated K ⁺ channel subunit Kv1.1 links kidney and brain. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2009, 119, 763-766.	8.2	12
122	Thiazide Effects and Adverse Effects. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2009, 54, 196-202.	2.7	107
123	WNK4 Diverts the Thiazide-sensitive NaCl Cotransporter to the Lysosome and Stimulates AP-3 Interaction. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2009, 284, 18471-18480.	3.4	94
124	Aldosterone mediates activation of the thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter through an SGK1 and WNK4 signaling pathway. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2009, 119, 2601-2612.	8.2	129
125	Edema and the Clinical Use of Diuretics. , 2009, , 135-146.		0
126	WNK Kinases and Renal Sodium Transport in Health and Disease. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2008, 51, 588-596.	2.7	64

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127	Renal magnification by EGF. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2008, 23, 1497-1499.	0.7	5
128	Diuretic Use in Edema and the Problem of Resistance. , 2008, , 388-411.		1
129	Physiology and Pathophysiology of Diuretic Action. , 2008, , 1051-1094.		2
130	WNK1 and WNK4 modulate CFTR activity. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2007, 353, 535-540.	2.1	51
131	The Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuresis. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2007, 356, 2064-2072.	27.0	864
132	The thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter is regulated by a WNK kinase signaling complex. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2007, 117, 3403-3411.	8.2	118
133	The Carboxyl Terminus of WNK4 Suppresses Forward Trafficking of the Thiazide-sensitive Cotransporter. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2007, 21, A1337.	0.5	1
134	Management of cirrhotic ascites: Physiological basis of diuretic action. <i>European Journal of Internal Medicine</i> , 2006, 17, 8-19.	2.2	20
135	Wnk4 controls blood pressure and potassium homeostasis via regulation of mass and activity of the distal convoluted tubule. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2006, 38, 1124-1132.	21.4	333
136	WNK kinases regulate sodium chloride and potassium transport by the aldosterone-sensitive distal nephron. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2006, 70, 630-634.	5.2	80
137	Dominant-negative regulation of WNK1 by its kidney-specific kinase-defective isoform. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2006, 290, F619-F624.	2.7	103
138	WNK1 kinase isoform switch regulates renal potassium excretion. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2006, 103, 8558-8563.	7.1	124
139	SGK1 attenuates WNK4-mediated inhibition of thiazide-sensitive NaCl cotransport. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2006, 20, LB29.	0.5	0
140	Disorders of Sodium and Water. <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i> , 2005, 46, 356-361.	1.9	6
141	Mechanisms of WNK1 and WNK4 interaction in the regulation of thiazide-sensitive NaCl cotransport. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2005, 115, 1379-1387.	8.2	144
142	Pathophysiology of functional mutations of the thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter in Gitelman disease. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2004, 287, F195-F203.	2.7	82
143	Comparison of WNK4 and WNK1 kinase and inhibiting activities. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2004, 317, 939-944.	2.1	32
144	Renal expression of sodium transporters and aquaporin-2 in hypothyroid rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2003, 284, F1097-F1104.	2.7	67

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145	Hereditary Disorders of Collecting Duct Sodium and Potassium Transport. , 2003, , 251-268.		0
146	WNK kinases regulate thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransport. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2003, 111, 1039-1045.	8.2	394
147	The Thiazide-Sensitive Na-Cl Cotransporter and Human Disease. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2003, 14, 538-540.	6.1	28
148	Interaction with grp58 increases activity of the thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2002, 282, F424-F430.	2.7	31
149	Localization of thiazide-sensitive Na ⁺ -Cl ⁻ cotransport and associated gene products in mouse DCT. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2001, 281, F1028-F1035.	2.7	91
150	The distal convoluted tubule of rabbit kidney does not express a functional sodium channel. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2001, 280, F530-F539.	2.7	11
151	Diuretic Therapy and Resistance in Congestive Heart Failure. Cardiology, 2001, 96, 132-143.	1.4	280
152	Loop Diuretic Infusion Increases Thiazide-Sensitive Na ⁺ /Cl ⁻ -Cotransporter Abundance. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2001, 12, 1335-1341.	6.1	132
153	Mammalian Distal Tubule: Physiology, Pathophysiology, and Molecular Anatomy. Physiological Reviews, 2000, 80, 277-313.	28.8	307
154	Divalent cation transport by the distal nephron: insights from Bartter's and Gitelman's syndromes. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2000, 279, F616-F625.	2.7	91
155	Developmental expression of sodium entry pathways in rat nephron. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 1999, 276, F367-F381.	2.7	91
156	Defective processing and expression of thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter as a cause of Gitelman's syndrome. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 1999, 277, F643-F649.	2.7	78
157	Sodium transport-related proteins in the mammalian distal nephron - distribution, ontogeny and functional aspects. Anatomy and Embryology, 1999, 200, 447-468.	1.5	78
158	Rabbit distal convoluted tubule coexpresses NaCl cotransporter and 11 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase II mRNA. Kidney International, 1998, 54, 464-472.	5.2	49
159	Chapter 30 The physiologic basis of diuretic drug action and synergism. Principles of Medical Biology, 1997, 8, 577-599.	0.1	0
160	Hyperkalemia and Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 1997, 29, 959-962.	1.9	5
161	Adaptation to Diuretic Drugs. , 1997, , 209-232.		5
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