

Pã©ter P Nã;nã;si

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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129
papers

2,703
citations

201674

27
h-index

223800

46
g-index

130
all docs

130
docs citations

130
times ranked

2705
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Apico?basal inhomogeneity in distribution of ion channels in canine and human ventricular myocardium. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2005, 65, 851-860.	3.8	149
2	Ionic mechanisms limiting cardiac repolarization reserve in humans compared to dogs. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2013, 591, 4189-4206.	2.9	122
3	Asymmetrical distribution of ion channels in canine and human left-ventricular wall: epicardium versus midmyocardium. <i>Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology</i> , 2005, 450, 307-316.	2.8	118
4	A Multiscale Investigation of Repolarization Variability and Its Role in Cardiac Arrhythmogenesis. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2011, 101, 2892-2902.	0.5	102
5	Activation of Transient Receptor Potential Vanilloid-3 Inhibits Human Hair Growth. <i>Journal of Investigative Dermatology</i> , 2011, 131, 1605-1614.	0.7	101
6	Effects of SEA0400 and KB-R7943 on Na ⁺ /Ca ²⁺ exchange current and L-type Ca ²⁺ current in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2005, 372, 63-70.	3.0	97
7	Does small-conductance calcium-activated potassium channel contribute to cardiac repolarization?. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 2009, 47, 656-663.	1.9	88
8	Dynamics of the late Na ⁺ current during cardiac action potential and its contribution to afterdepolarizations. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 2013, 64, 59-68.	1.9	86
9	Selective inhibition of sodium-calcium exchanger by SEA-0400 decreases early and delayed afterdepolarization in canine heart. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2004, 143, 827-831.	5.4	85
10	Speculations on Difference between Tricyclic and Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor Antidepressants on Their Cardiac Effects. Is There Any?. <i>Current Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 1999, 6, 469-480.	2.4	85
11	Diabetes mellitus attenuates the repolarization reserve in mammalian heart. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2007, 73, 512-520.	3.8	82
12	Endocardial versus epicardial differences in L-type calcium current in canine ventricular myocytes studied by action potential voltage clamp. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2003, 58, 66-75.	3.8	78
13	Reverse rate dependency is an intrinsic property of canine cardiac preparations. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2009, 84, 237-244.	3.8	54
14	Reverse rate-dependent changes are determined by baseline action potential duration in mammalian and human ventricular preparations. <i>Basic Research in Cardiology</i> , 2010, 105, 315-323.	5.9	51
15	The Effect of a Novel Highly Selective Inhibitor of the Sodium/Calcium Exchanger (NCX) on Cardiac Arrhythmias in In Vitro and In Vivo Experiments. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0166041.	2.5	47
16	Rate and concentrationâ€dependent effects of UKâ€68,798, a potent new class III antiarrhythmic, on canine Purkinje fibre action potential duration and V _{max} . <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1991, 103, 1568-1572.	5.4	45
17	Calcium Handling Defects and Cardiac Arrhythmia Syndromes. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2020, 11, 72.	3.5	44
18	Contribution of ion currents to beat-to-beat variability of action potential duration in canine ventricular myocytes. <i>Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology</i> , 2015, 467, 1431-1443.	2.8	40

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19	Effects of thymol on calcium and potassium currents in canine and human ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2002, 136, 330-338.	5.4	39
20	Selective Na^+ / Ca^{2+} exchanger inhibition prevents Ca^{2+} overload-induced triggered arrhythmias. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 171, 5665-5681.	5.4	38
21	Late Sodium Current Inhibitors as Potential Antiarrhythmic Agents. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2020, 11, 413.	3.5	38
22	Contribution of I_{Kr} and I_{K1} to ventricular repolarization in canine and human myocytes: is there any influence of action potential duration?. <i>Basic Research in Cardiology</i> , 2009, 104, 33-41.	5.9	37
23	Frequency-dependent effects of omecamtiv mecarbil on cell shortening of isolated canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 390, 1239-1246.	3.0	33
24	Norfluoxetine and fluoxetine have similar anticonvulsant and Ca^{2+} channel blocking potencies. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2005, 67, 126-132.	3.0	31
25	Differential effects of fluoxetine enantiomers in mammalian neural and cardiac tissues. <i>International Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2003, 11, 535-42.	4.0	31
26	<i>In vitro</i> cardiac models of dog Purkinje fibre triggered and spontaneous electrical activity: effects of nicorandil. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1990, 99, 119-123.	5.4	29
27	Effects of Endothelins on Cardiac and Vascular Cells: New Therapeutic Target for the Future?. <i>Current Vascular Pharmacology</i> , 2004, 2, 53-63.	1.7	29
28	Electrophysiological effects of risperidone in mammalian cardiac cells. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2002, 366, 350-356.	3.0	28
29	The $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ exchange blocker SEA0400 fails to enhance cytosolic Ca^{2+} transient and contractility in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2008, 78, 476-484.	3.8	27
30	Effect of thymol on calcium handling in mammalian ventricular myocardium. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2004, 74, 909-921.	4.3	25
31	Effect of sotalol on transmembrane ionic currents responsible for repolarization in cardiac ventricular myocytes from rabbit and guinea pig. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 1991, 49, PL7-PL12.	4.3	22
32	Cardiac electrophysiological effects of citalopram in guinea pig papillary muscle Comparison with clomipramine. <i>General Pharmacology</i> , 2000, 34, 17-23.	0.7	22
33	Potential Therapeutic Effects of $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ Exchanger Inhibition in Cardiac Diseases. <i>Current Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2009, 16, 3294-3321.	2.4	22
34	Hypotonic stress influence the membrane potential and alter the proliferation of keratinocytes in vitro. <i>Experimental Dermatology</i> , 2007, 16, 302-310.	2.9	21
35	The Janus Face of Adenosine: Antiarrhythmic and Proarrhythmic Actions. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2014, 21, 965-976.	1.9	21
36	Sarcolemmal Ca^{2+} entry through L-type Ca^{2+} channels controls the profile of Ca^{2+} -activated Cl^- current in canine ventricular myocytes. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 2016, 97, 125-139.	1.9	20

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37	Late sodium current in human, canine and guinea pig ventricular myocardium. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 2020, 139, 14-23.	1.9	20
38	Different actions of aconitine and veratrum alkaloids on frog skeletal muscle. <i>General Pharmacology</i> , 1990, 21, 863-868.	0.7	19
39	Transient receptor potential melastatin 4 channel inhibitor 9-phenanthrol inhibits K^{+} but not Ca^{2+} currents in canine ventricular myocytes. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 96, 1022-1029.	1.4	19
40	Beat-to-beat variability of cardiac action potential duration: underlying mechanism and clinical implications. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 95, 1230-1235.	1.4	18
41	Ca^{2+} -activated Cl^{-} current is antiarrhythmic by reducing both spatial and temporal heterogeneity of cardiac repolarization. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 2017, 109, 27-37.	1.9	18
42	Contribution of I _{Ks} to ventricular repolarization in canine myocytes. <i>Pflügers Archiv European Journal of Physiology</i> , 2006, 452, 698-706.	2.8	17
43	L-364,373 fails to activate the slow delayed rectifier K^{+} current in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 373, 85-90.	3.0	17
44	Different effects of endothelin-1 on calcium and potassium currents in canine ventricular cells. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2001, 363, 383-390.	3.0	16
45	Effects of the PKC inhibitors chelerythrine and bisindolylmaleimide I (GF 109203X) on delayed rectifier K^{+} currents. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2011, 383, 141-148.	3.0	16
46	Asynchronous activation of calcium and potassium currents by isoproterenol in canine ventricular myocytes. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 387, 457-467.	3.0	15
47	Omecamtiv mecarbil evokes diastolic dysfunction and leads to periodic electromechanical alternans. <i>Basic Research in Cardiology</i> , 2021, 116, 24.	5.9	15
48	Cardiac Sarcolemmal Ion Channels and Transporters as Possible Targets for Antiarrhythmic and Positive Inotropic Drugs: Strategies of the Past-Perspectives of the Future. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2004, 10, 2411-2427.	1.9	15
49	Role of Gap Junction Channel in the Development of Beat-to-Beat Action Potential Repolarization Variability and Arrhythmias. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2014, 21, 1042-1052.	1.9	15
50	The myosin activator omecamtiv mecarbil: a promising new inotropic agent. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 94, 1033-1039.	1.4	14
51	Time Course of Low-Frequency Oscillatory Behavior in Human Ventricular Repolarization Following Enhanced Sympathetic Activity and Relation to Arrhythmogenesis. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2019, 10, 1547.	2.8	14
52	Effect of subchronic bimoclolmol treatment on vascular responsiveness and heat shock protein production in spontaneously hypertensive rats. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2000, 67, 1791-1797.	4.3	13
53	Cytosolic calcium changes affect the incidence of early afterdepolarizations in canine ventricular myocytes. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 93, 527-534.	1.4	13
54	Therapeutic Approaches of Ryanodine Receptor-Associated Heart Diseases. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 4435.	4.1	13

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55	Endogenous single-strand DNA breaks at RNA polymerase II promoters in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2018, 46, 10649-10668.	14.5	12
56	Canine Myocytes Represent a Good Model for Human Ventricular Cells Regarding Their Electrophysiological Properties. <i>Pharmaceuticals</i> , 2021, 14, 748.	3.8	12
57	TRPM4 links calcium signaling to membrane potential in pancreatic acinar cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2021, 297, 101015.	3.4	12
58	Selectivity Problems with Drugs Acting on Cardiac Na ⁺ and Ca ²⁺ Channels. <i>Current Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2013, 20, 2552-2571.	2.4	12
59	Chemistry, Physiology, and Pharmacology of β -Adrenergic Mechanisms in the Heart. Why are β -Blocker Antiarrhythmics Superior?. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2014, 21, 1030-1041.	1.9	12
60	Three distinct components of the negative inotropic action of lidocaine in dog purkinje fiber. <i>General Pharmacology</i> , 1996, 27, 69-71.	0.7	11
61	Electrophysiological effects of EGIS-7229, a new antiarrhythmic agent, in isolated mammalian and human cardiac tissues. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 1997, 355, 398-405.	3.0	11
62	Doxorubicin induces large-scale and differential H2A and H2B redistribution in live cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0231223.	2.5	11
63	Ion current profiles in canine ventricular myocytes obtained by the <i>œœion peeling</i> technique. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 2021, 158, 153-162.	1.9	11
64	Omecamtiv Mecarbil: A Myosin Motor Activator Agent with Promising Clinical Performance and New in vitro Results. <i>Current Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2018, 25, 1720-1728.	2.4	11
65	Tetrodotoxin Blockade on Canine Cardiac L-Type Ca ²⁺ Channels Depends on pH and Redox Potential. <i>Marine Drugs</i> , 2013, 11, 2140-2153.	4.6	10
66	Inotropic effect of NCX inhibition depends on the relative activity of the reverse NCX assessed by a novel inhibitor ORM-10962 on canine ventricular myocytes. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 818, 278-286.	3.5	10
67	Intercalation of small molecules into DNA in chromatin is primarily controlled by superhelical constraint. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0224936.	2.5	10
68	Alternative linker histone permits fast paced nuclear divisions in early <i>Drosophila</i> embryo. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2020, 48, 9007-9018.	14.5	10
69	Electrical restitution in diseased human ventricular myocardium. <i>Clinical Physiology</i> , 1996, 16, 339-351.	0.7	9
70	In vivo and in vitro acute cardiovascular effects of bimoclomol. <i>General Pharmacology</i> , 2000, 34, 363-369.	0.7	9
71	SEA0400 fails to alter the magnitude of intracellular Ca ²⁺ transients and contractions in Langendorff-perfused guinea pig heart. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2008, 378, 65-71.	3.0	9
72	<i>œœ</i> Anthracene carboxylic acid is more suitable than DIDS for characterization of calcium-activated chloride current during canine ventricular action potential. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 388, 87-100.	3.0	9

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73	New saliva secretion model based on the expression of Na ⁺ -K ⁺ pump and K ⁺ channels in the apical membrane of parotid acinar cells. <i>Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology</i> , 2018, 470, 613-621.	2.8	9
74	Handling of Ventricular Fibrillation in the Emergency Setting. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2019, 10, 1640.	3.5	9
75	Late sodium current and calcium homeostasis in arrhythmogenesis. <i>Channels</i> , 2021, 15, 1-19.	2.8	9
76	Class IV Antiarrhythmic Agents: New Compounds Using an Old Strategy. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2014, 21, 977-1010.	1.9	9
77	Effects of bimoclolol, the novel heat shock protein coinducer, in dog ventricular myocardium. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2000, 67, 73-79.	4.3	8
78	Effects of norfluoxetine on the action potential and transmembrane ion currents in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2004, 370, 203-10.	3.0	8
79	Effects of ropinirole on action potential characteristics and the underlying ion currents in canine ventricular myocytes. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2010, 382, 213-220.	3.0	8
80	Omecamtiv mecarbil activates ryanodine receptors from canine cardiac but not skeletal muscle. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 809, 73-79.	3.5	8
81	Interactions of Cisplatin and Daunorubicin at the Chromatin Level. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 1107.	3.3	8
82	Mexiletine-like cellular electrophysiological effects of GS967 in canine ventricular myocardium. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 9565.	3.3	8
83	Electrophysiological Effects of the Transient Receptor Potential Melastatin 4 Channel Inhibitor (4-Chloro-2-(2-chlorophenoxy)acetamido) Benzoic Acid (CBA) in Canine Left Ventricular Cardiomyocytes. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 9499.	4.1	8
84	Electrophysiological effects of EGIS-7229, a new antiarrhythmic agent, in isolated guinea pig papillary muscle. <i>General Pharmacology</i> , 1997, 29, 275-280.	0.7	7
85	EGIS-7229, the new combined class III antiarrhythmic agent Lack of EAD inducing effect. <i>General Pharmacology</i> , 1999, 32, 329-333.	0.7	7
86	Profile of IKs During the Action Potential Questions the Therapeutic Value of IKs Blockade. <i>Current Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2004, 11, 45-60.	2.4	7
87	Age-dependent changes in ion channel mRNA expression in canine cardiac tissues. <i>General Physiology and Biophysics</i> , 2012, 31, 153-162.	0.9	7
88	Oxidative shift in tissue redox potential increases beat-to-beat variability of action potential duration. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 93, 563-568.	1.4	7
89	Editorial: Perspectives of Antiarrhythmic Drug Therapy: Disappointing Past, Current Efforts, and Faint Hopes. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2020, 11, 1116.	3.5	7
90	Differences in the Effects of d- and dl-Sotalol on Isolated Human Ventricular Muscle: Electromechanical Activity After Beta-Adrenoceptor Stimulation. <i>Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology and Therapeutics</i> , 1996, 1, 65-73.	2.0	6

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91	Biphasic effect of bimoclolmol on calcium handling in mammalian ventricular myocardium. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2000, 129, 1405-1412.	5.4	6
92	Cardiomyopathies and sudden cardiac death caused by RyR2 mutations: Are the channels the beginning and the end? <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2006, 71, 416-418.	3.8	6
93	Effects of tacrolimus on action potential configuration and transmembrane ion currents in canine ventricular cells. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2013, 386, 239-246.	3.0	6
94	Expression of BK channels and Na ⁺ -K ⁺ pumps in the apical membrane of lacrimal acinar cells suggests a new molecular mechanism for primary tear-secretion. <i>Ocular Surface</i> , 2019, 17, 272-277.	4.4	6
95	Pharmacological Modulation and (Patho)Physiological Roles of TRPM4 Channel – Part 2: TRPM4 in Health and Disease. <i>Pharmaceuticals</i> , 2022, 15, 40.	3.8	6
96	Effects of veratridine on Na and Ca currents in frog skeletal muscle. <i>General Pharmacology</i> , 1994, 25, 1661-1666.	0.7	5
97	Effects of EGIS-7229 (S 21407), a Novel Class III Antiarrhythmic Drug, on Myocardial Refractoriness to Electrical Stimulation In Vivo and In Vitro. <i>Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology</i> , 2001, 37, 78-88.	1.9	5
98	Effects of the antiarrhythmic agent EGIS-7229 (S 21407) on calcium and potassium currents in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2001, 363, 604-611.	3.0	5
99	Late Sodium Current of the Heart: Where Do We Stand and Where Are We Going?. <i>Pharmaceuticals</i> , 2022, 15, 231.	3.8	5
100	Implication of frequency-dependent protocols in antiarrhythmic and proarrhythmic drug testing. <i>Progress in Biophysics and Molecular Biology</i> , 2020, 157, 76-83.	2.9	4
101	Late Na ⁺ Current Is [Ca ²⁺] _i -Dependent in Canine Ventricular Myocytes. <i>Pharmaceuticals</i> , 2021, 14, 1142.	3.8	4
102	Doxorubicin impacts chromatin binding of HMGB1, Histone H1 and retinoic acid receptor. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2022, 12, 8087.	3.3	4
103	Concentration- and rate-dependent electrophysiological effects of restacorin on isolated canine purkinje fibres. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 1990, 342, 691-697.	3.0	3
104	Use-dependent action of antiarrhythmic drugs in frog skeletal muscle and canine cardiac Purkinje fiber. <i>General Pharmacology</i> , 1990, 21, 747-751.	0.7	3
105	Effects of methylene blue and ascorbate on transmembrane potential in frog skeletal muscle. <i>General Pharmacology</i> , 1995, 26, 1307-1311.	0.7	3
106	Drug-induced changes in action potential duration are proportional to action potential duration in rat ventricular myocardium. <i>General Physiology and Biophysics</i> , 2010, 29, 309-313.	0.9	3
107	Brief structural insight into the allosteric gating mechanism of BK (Slo1) channel. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 2019, 97, 498-502.	1.4	3
108	Biphasic effect of tetraethylammonium on canine Purkinje fibre action potential configuration. <i>General Pharmacology</i> , 1992, 23, 733-738.	0.7	2

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109	Active and Passive Electrical Properties of Isolated Canine Cardiac Purkinje Fibers under Conditions Simulating Ischaemia: Effect of Diltiazem. <i>Basic and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology</i> , 1992, 71, 52-56.	0.0	2
110	Action-Potential Duration and Contractility in Canine Cardiac Tissues. <i>General Pharmacology</i> , 1998, 31, 415-418.	0.7	2
111	Role of the dysfunctional ryanodine receptor - Na ⁺ -Ca ²⁺ -exchanger axis in progression of cardiovascular diseases: What we can learn from pharmacological studies?. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 779, 91-101.	3.5	2
112	Astaxanthin Exerts Anabolic Effects via Pleiotropic Modulation of the Excitable Tissue. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 917.	4.1	2
113	Pharmacological Modulation and (Patho)Physiological Roles of TRPM4 Channel – Part 1: Modulation of TRPM4. <i>Pharmaceuticals</i> , 2022, 15, 81.	3.8	2
114	Exploring the Coordination of Cardiac Ion Channels With Action Potential Clamp Technique. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2022, 13, 864002.	2.8	2
115	Cardiovascular effects of BRX-005. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2000, 67, 1783-1789.	4.3	1
116	Î² ² -adrenoceptor activation plays a role in the reverse rate-dependency of effective refractory period lengthening by dofetilide in the guinea-pig atrium, in vitro. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2003, 139, 1555-1563.	5.4	1
117	Perspectives of a myosin motor activator agent with increased selectivity. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 96, 676-680.	1.4	1
118	Safety Concerns of Diamide Insecticides. <i>Toxicological Sciences</i> , 2019, 171, 281-281.	3.1	1
119	4-chloro-orto-cresol activates ryanodine receptor more selectively and potently than 4-chloro-meta-cresol. <i>Cell Calcium</i> , 2020, 88, 102213.	2.4	1
120	Effects of Hydrostatic Pressure Treatment of Newly Fertilized Eggs on the Ploidy Level and Karyotype of Pikeperch <i>Sander lucioperca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758). <i>Life</i> , 2021, 11, 1296.	2.4	1
121	Nucleosome destabilization by polyamines. <i>Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics</i> , 2022, 722, 109184.	3.0	1
122	Effect of antiarrhythmic drugs, TTX, and 4-aminopyridine on repetitive electrical activity in frog skeletal muscle. <i>General Pharmacology</i> , 1990, 21, 563-567.	0.7	0
123	Effects of veratrine on ion currents in single rabbit cardiomyocytes. <i>General Pharmacology</i> , 1994, 25, 1667-1672.	0.7	0
124	Editorial [Hot Topic: Hot Topics in Cellular Cardiac Electrophysiology with Potential Impact on Future Drug Design (Guest Editors: Peter P. Nanasi and Valeria Kecskemeti)]. <i>Current Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2011, 18, 3595-3596.	2.4	0
125	Editorial (Thematic Issue: Perspectives of Antiarrhythmic Therapy: New Trails, Challenges and Pitfalls). <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2014, 21, 963-964.	1.9	0
126	Action Potential Shape Differences Set Species-Dependent Î² ² -Adrenergic-Stimulation Response. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2014, 106, 119a.	0.5	0

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127	The diamide insecticide chlorantraniliprole increases the single-channel current activity of the mammalian skeletal muscle ryanodine receptor. <i>General Physiology and Biophysics</i> , 2019, 38, 183-186.	0.9	0
128	The Na ⁺ /Ca ²⁺ exchange inhibitor SEA0400 fails to enhance cytosolic Ca ²⁺ transient and contractility in isolated canine ventricular myocytes. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2008, 22, 635-635.	0.5	0
129	Effect of beta-adrenergic stimulation on the rapid delayed rectifier K current in canine ventricular cardiomyocytes. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2010, 24, 770.6.	0.5	0