

# David D Kline

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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87  
papers

2,312  
citations

257450

24  
h-index

214800

47  
g-index

89  
all docs

89  
docs citations

89  
times ranked

1884  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Induction of sensory long-term facilitation in the carotid body by intermittent hypoxia: Implications for recurrent apneas. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2003, 100, 10073-10078.	7.1	395
2	Defective carotid body function and impaired ventilatory responses to chronic hypoxia in mice partially deficient for hypoxia-inducible factor 1A. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2002, 99, 821-826.	7.1	243
3	Exogenous Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor Rescues Synaptic Dysfunction in <i>Mecp2</i> -Null Mice. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 30, 5303-5310.	3.6	165
4	Altered respiratory responses to hypoxia in mutant mice deficient in neuronal nitric oxide synthase. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 1998, 511, 273-287.	2.9	118
5	Adaptive Depression in Synaptic Transmission in the Nucleus of the Solitary Tract after In Vivo Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia: Evidence for Homeostatic Plasticity. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 27, 4663-4673.	3.6	105
6	Dopamine Modulates Synaptic Transmission in the Nucleus of the Solitary Tract. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2002, 88, 2736-2744.	1.8	99
7	Endogenous Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor in the Nucleus Tractus Solitarius Tonicly Regulates Synaptic and Autonomic Function. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 12318-12329.	3.6	67
8	Hypoxia activates nucleus tractus solitarii neurons projecting to the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2012, 302, R1219-R1232.	1.8	67
9	Ventilatory Changes During Intermittent Hypoxia: Importance of Pattern and Duration. <i>High Altitude Medicine and Biology</i> , 2002, 3, 195-204.	0.9	62
10	Blunted respiratory responses to hypoxia in mutant mice deficient in nitric oxide synthase-3. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2000, 88, 1496-1508.	2.5	60
11	The Kv1.1 null mouse, a model of sudden unexpected death in epilepsy (<sc>SUDEP</sc>). <i>Epilepsia</i> , 2014, 55, 1808-1816.	5.1	59
12	Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia Enhances Carotid Body Chemoreceptor Response to Low Oxygen. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2001, 499, 33-38.	1.6	57
13	Mutant mice deficient in NOS1 exhibit attenuated long-term facilitation and short-term potentiation in breathing. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2002, 539, 309-315.	2.9	54
14	Plasticity in glutamatergic NTS neurotransmission. <i>Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology</i> , 2008, 164, 105-111.	1.6	52
15	Sensory afferent and hypoxia-mediated activation of nucleus tractus solitarius neurons that project to the rostral ventrolateral medulla. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 167, 510-527.	2.3	51
16	Hydrogen sulfide augments synaptic neurotransmission in the nucleus of the solitary tract. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2011, 106, 1822-1832.	1.8	48
17	Chronic intermittent hypoxia affects integration of sensory input by neurons in the nucleus tractus solitarii. <i>Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology</i> , 2010, 174, 29-36.	1.6	40
18	Depressed GABA and glutamate synaptic signaling by 5-HT <sub>1A</sub> receptors in the nucleus tractus solitarii and their role in cardiorespiratory function. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2014, 111, 2493-2504.	1.8	38

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19	Kv1.1 Deletion Augments the Afferent Hypoxic Chemosensory Pathway and Respiration. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 25, 3389-3399.	3.6	37
20	Dopamine Inhibits N-Type Channels in Visceral Afferents to Reduce Synaptic Transmitter Release Under Normoxic and Chronic Intermittent Hypoxic Conditions. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2009, 101, 2270-2278.	1.8	36
21	Acute hypoxia activates neuroendocrine, but not presympathetic, neurons in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus: differential role of nitric oxide. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2017, 312, R982-R995.	1.8	34
22	Catecholaminergic neurons projecting to the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus are essential for cardiorespiratory adjustments to hypoxia. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2015, 309, R721-R731.	1.8	29
23	Acute systemic hypoxia activates hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus-projecting catecholaminergic neurons in the caudal ventrolateral medulla. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2013, 305, R1112-R1123.	1.8	28
24	Glial EAAT2 regulation of extracellular nTS glutamate critically controls neuronal activity and cardiorespiratory reflexes. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2017, 595, 6045-6063.	2.9	27
25	Peripheral Chemosensitivity in Mutant Mice Deficient in Nitric Oxide Synthase. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2002, 475, 571-579.	1.6	25
26	Expression of Group I metabotropic glutamate receptors on phenotypically different cells within the nucleus of the solitary tract in the rat. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 159, 701-716.	2.3	24
27	Impaired ventilatory acclimatization to hypoxia in mice lacking the immediate early gene fos B. <i>Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology</i> , 2005, 145, 23-31.	1.6	21
28	Excitatory amino acid transporters tonically restrain nTS synaptic and neuronal activity to modulate cardiorespiratory function. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2016, 115, 1691-1702.	1.8	21
29	H2O2 induces delayed hyperexcitability in nucleus tractus solitarii neurons. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 262, 53-69.	2.3	19
30	The PVN enhances cardiorespiratory responses to acute hypoxia via input to the nTS. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2019, 317, R818-R833.	1.8	17
31	TRPV1 channels contribute to spontaneous glutamate release in nucleus tractus solitarii following chronic intermittent hypoxia. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2019, 121, 881-892.	1.8	16
32	5-Hydroxytryptamine 2C receptors tonically augment synaptic currents in the nucleus tractus solitarii. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2012, 108, 2292-2305.	1.8	15
33	Role of Nitric Oxide in Short-Term Potentiation and Long-Term Facilitation. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2001, 499, 215-219.	1.6	13
34	Age Affects Spontaneous Activity and Depolarizing Afterpotentials in Isolated Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Neurons. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2008, 149, 4938-4947.	2.8	13
35	Hydrogen peroxide inhibits neurons in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus via potassium channel activation. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2019, 317, R121-R133.	1.8	13
36	Activation of 5-hydroxytryptamine 7 receptors within the rat nucleus tractus solitarii modulates synaptic properties. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2016, 1635, 12-26.	2.2	12

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37	H2O2 augments cytosolic calcium in nucleus tractus solitarii neurons via multiple voltage-gated calcium channels. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2017, 312, C651-C662.	4.6	12
38	The role of astrocytes in the nucleus tractus solitarii in maintaining central control of autonomic function. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2021, 320, R418-R424.	1.8	12
39	Kv1.3 channels regulate synaptic transmission in the nucleus of solitary tract. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2011, 105, 2772-2780.	1.8	11
40	Endocannabinoids blunt the augmentation of synaptic transmission by serotonin 2A receptors in the nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS). <i>Brain Research</i> , 2013, 1537, 27-36.	2.2	10
41	Activation of alpha-1 adrenergic receptors increases cytosolic calcium in neurones of the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2019, 31, e12791.	2.6	10
42	Sustained Hypoxia Alters nTS Glutamatergic Signaling and Expression and Function of Excitatory Amino Acid Transporters. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 430, 131-140.	2.3	10
43	Loss of excitatory amino acid transporter restraint following chronic intermittent hypoxia contributes to synaptic alterations in nucleus tractus solitarii. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 123, 2122-2135.	1.8	9
44	Hypobaric Intermittent Hypoxia Attenuates Hypoxia-induced Depressor Response. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e41656.	2.5	8
45	Astrocytic glutamate transporters reduce the neuronal and physiological influence of metabotropic glutamate receptors in nucleus tractus solitarii. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2020, 318, R545-R564.	1.8	8
46	The SHROB Model of Syndrome X: Effects of Excess Dietary Sucrose. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1999, 892, 315-318.	3.8	7
47	Unilateral vagotomy alters astrocyte and microglial morphology in the nucleus tractus solitarii of the rat. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2021, 320, R945-R959.	1.8	7
48	Mechanisms Underlying Neuroplasticity in the Nucleus Tractus Solitarii Following Hindlimb Unloading in Rats. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 449, 214-227.	2.3	7
49	Alpha adrenergic receptor signaling in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus is diminished by the chronic intermittent hypoxia model of sleep apnea. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2021, 335, 113517.	4.1	6
50	Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid Transporters in the Nucleus Tractus Solitarii Regulate Inhibitory and Excitatory Synaptic Currents That Influence Cardiorespiratory Function. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2021, 12, 821110.	2.8	4
51	Tuning excitability of the hypothalamus via glutamate and potassium channel coupling. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2017, 595, 4583-4584.	2.9	3
52	Exaggerated potassium current reduction by oxytocin in visceral sensory neurons following chronic intermittent hypoxia. <i>Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical</i> , 2020, 229, 102735.	2.8	3
53	Cardiovascular deconditioning increases GABA signaling in the nucleus tractus solitarii. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2022, 128, 28-39.	1.8	3
54	Intermittent Hypoxia Alters the Function of Cardiovascular Neurons and Reflex Pathways in the Brainstem. , 2012, , 71-83.		1

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55	Increasing Intensity of Hypoxia Augments Fos Expression in Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus (PVN)â€Projecting Neurons in the Nucleus of the Tractus Solitarius (nTS). FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 990.12.	0.5	0
56	Contributions of hydrogen sulfide to synaptic neurotransmission in the nucleus of the solitary tract (nTS) in normoxia and following chronic intermittent hypoxia. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 624.9.	0.5	0
57	Acute hypoxia (AH) augments Fos expression in hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN)â€projecting neurons in the caudal ventrolateral medulla (CVLM). FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 1077.21.	0.5	0
58	CNS Relaxin activates spinally projecting and vasopressin containing cells in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 1b616.	0.5	0
59	Activation of the nucleus of the solitary tract (nTS) due to chemoreflex stimulation with acute hypoxia (AH) is independent of hypoxiaâ€induced changes in arterial blood pressure (ABP). FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 1076.14.	0.5	0
60	Hydrogen peroxide (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) modulates membrane properties in secondâ€order nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) neurons. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 701.7.	0.5	0
61	Serotonin 2A receptors augment synaptic transmission in the nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS). FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 702.17.	0.5	0
62	Cardiovascular deconditioning augments baseline breathing as well as peripheral and central chemoreflex responses. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 702.14.	0.5	0
63	Colocalization of estrogen receptor $\beta$ (ER $\beta$ ) with spinally projecting and vasopressinergic neurons in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN) during pregnancy. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 891.9.	0.5	0
64	Activation of nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) neurons that project to the rostral ventrolateral medulla (RVLM) or hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN): Role of acute hypoxia (AH). FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 702.15.	0.5	0
65	Expression of ROS catabolic enzymes in the medial nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) of rats and upregulation during acute hypoxia. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 702.4.	0.5	0
66	Caudal ventrolateral medulla (CVLM) activation by acute hypoxia (AH) is independent of changes in arterial blood pressure (ABP). FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 702.6.	0.5	0
67	Nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) is required for phrenic long term facilitation (pLTF) after acute intermittent hypoxia (AIH). FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 697.16.	0.5	0
68	Hydrogen sulfide (H <sub>2</sub> S) in nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) modulates the cardiorespiratory system and its response to hypoxia. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 697.21.	0.5	0
69	Role of nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) hydrogen sulfide (H <sub>2</sub> S) in hindlimb unloaded rats. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 697.30.	0.5	0
70	Activation of nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) neurons that project to the rostral ventrolateral medulla (RVLM) or hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN): Role of acute hypoxia (AH). FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 697.29.	0.5	0
71	Catecholaminergic neurons projecting to the paraventricular nucleus (PVN) of the hypothalamus are essential for adjustments to respiratory challenges. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 697.20.	0.5	0
72	Chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH, 3d) attenuates glutathione peroxidase expression (Gpx1) and function in the caudal nucleus tractus solitarii (cnTS). FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 697.31.	0.5	0

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73	5-HT <sub>1A</sub> receptor (5-HT <sub>1A</sub> R) modulate excitatory and inhibitory neuronal activity within the nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS). FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 697.15.	0.5	0
74	Nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) reactive oxygen species (ROS) contribute to acute intermittent hypoxia (AIH)-induced phrenic nerve long-term facilitation (pLTF). FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 697.27.	0.5	0
75	5-Hydroxytryptamine 7 receptors (5-HT <sub>7</sub> R) in the nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) modulate synaptic transmission.. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 697.22.	0.5	0
76	Acute hypoxia (AH) increases Fos $\beta$ in nNOS and AVP cells in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus (PVN). FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 697.26.	0.5	0
77	Norepinephrine Increases Cytosolic Ca <sup>2+</sup> in Neurons of the Paraventricular Nucleus of the Hypothalamus. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 732.13.	0.5	0
78	Excitatory Amino Acid Transporters (EAATs) in nTS Limit Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor (mGluRs) Modulation of Synaptic and Neuronal Activity in Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 878.4.	0.5	0
79	Oxytocin Reduction of Nodose Ganglion Neurons Potassium Currents is Enhanced in Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia (CIH). FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 595.7.	0.5	0
80	Role of Alpha $\beta$ 1 Adrenergic Receptors ( $\beta$ 1AR) and Norepinephrine Transporter in Parvocellular Neurons of the Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus (PVN) After Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia Exposure. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 744.5.	0.5	0
81	Excitatory Amino Acid Transporters and Presynaptic Afferent Metabotropic Glutamate Receptors (mGluRs) Limit Synaptic Currents via Control of Presynaptic Calcium and Extracellular Glutamate Kinetics. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 743.3.	0.5	0
82	Cardiovascular Deconditioning Induces Changes in the Excitatory Neurotransmission and Active Properties of Nucleus Tractus Solitarii Neurons. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 742.7.	0.5	0
83	Norepinephrine Increases Cytosolic Ca <sup>2+</sup> in Neurons of the Paraventricular Nucleus of the Hypothalamus via Multiple Signaling Pathways. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 744.2.	0.5	0
84	Expression and Function of Oxytocin Signaling on Nodose Sensory Neuron Potassium Currents after Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia (CIH). FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 558.1.	0.5	0
85	Cardiovascular Deconditioning Enhances Cardiovascular and Autonomic Response to Arterial Chemoreflex Stimulation. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.5	0
86	Mechanisms underlining excitatory synaptic plasticity in the Nucleus Tractus Solitarii following Cardiovascular Deconditioning. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.5	0
87	Vagotomy Alters Astrocyte Morphology in the Brainstem Nucleus Tractus Solitarii. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.5	0