

# Chad S Weldy

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

18  
papers

371  
citations

949033

11  
h-index

1255698

13  
g-index

19  
all docs

19  
docs citations

19  
times ranked

710  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mulibrey Nanism and the Real Time Use of Genome and Biobank Engines to Inform Clinical Care in an Ultrarare Disease. <i>Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine</i> , 2021, 14, e003430.	1.6	0
2	Towards precision medicine in heart failure. <i>Nature Reviews Cardiology</i> , 2021, 18, 745-762.	6.1	34
3	Circulating whole genome miRNA expression corresponds to progressive right ventricle enlargement and systolic dysfunction in adults with tetralogy of Fallot. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0241476.	1.1	7
4	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0241476.		0
5	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0241476.		0
6	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0241476.		0
7	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0241476.		0
8	<i>In utero</i> exposure to diesel exhaust particulates is associated with an altered cardiac transcriptional response to transverse aortic constriction and altered DNA methylation. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2017, 31, 4935-4945.	0.2	20
9	Neonatal Diesel Exhaust Particulate Exposure Does Not Predispose Mice to Adult Cardiac Hypertrophy or Heart Failure. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2016, 13, 1178.	1.2	6
10	In Utero Exposure to Diesel Exhaust Air Pollution Promotes Adverse Intrauterine Conditions, Resulting in Weight Gain, Altered Blood Pressure, and Increased Susceptibility to Heart Failure in Adult Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e88582.	1.1	77
11	Myocardial deletion of transcription factor CHF1/Hey2 results in altered myocyte action potential and mild conduction system expansion but does not alter conduction system function or promote spontaneous arrhythmias. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2014, 28, 3007-3015.	0.2	21
12	Inhalation of diesel exhaust does not exacerbate cardiac hypertrophy or heart failure in two mouse models of cardiac hypertrophy. <i>Particle and Fibre Toxicology</i> , 2013, 10, 49.	2.8	14
13	Glutathione (GSH) and the GSH synthesis gene <i>Gclm</i> modulate plasma redox and vascular responses to acute diesel exhaust inhalation in mice. <i>Inhalation Toxicology</i> , 2013, 25, 444-454.	0.8	16
14	In utero and early life exposure to diesel exhaust air pollution increases adult susceptibility to heart failure in mice. <i>Particle and Fibre Toxicology</i> , 2013, 10, 59.	2.8	51
15	The Glutathione Synthesis Gene <i>Gclm</i> Modulates Amphiphilic Polymer-Coated CdSe/ZnS Quantum Dot-Induced Lung Inflammation in Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e64165.	1.1	29
16	Glutathione (GSH) and the GSH synthesis gene <i>Gclm</i> modulate vascular reactivity in mice. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2012, 53, 1264-1278.	1.3	30
17	DIESEL particulate exposed macrophages alter endothelial cell expression of eNOS, iNOS, MCP1, and glutathione synthesis genes. <i>Toxicology in Vitro</i> , 2011, 25, 2064-2073.	1.1	36
18	Heterozygosity in the glutathione synthesis gene <i>Gclm</i> increases sensitivity to diesel exhaust particulate induced lung inflammation in mice. <i>Inhalation Toxicology</i> , 2011, 23, 724-735.	0.8	30