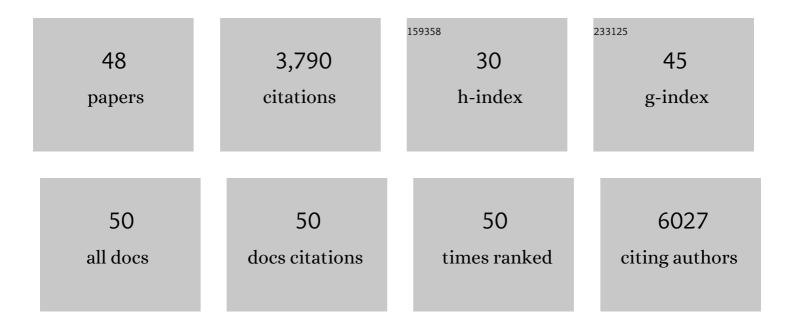
Lynne Murray

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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IVNNE MIIDDAV

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Identification of a missense variant in SPDL1 associated with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. Communications Biology, 2021, 4, 392.	2.0	28
2	Targeting Alveolar Repair in Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2021, 65, 347-365.	1.4	29
3	Inhibition of mast cells: a novel mechanism by which nintedanib may elicit anti-fibrotic effects. Thorax, 2020, 75, 754-763.	2.7	24
4	Targeting of TAM Receptors Ameliorates Fibrotic Mechanisms in Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 197, 1443-1456.	2.5	66
5	Long Non-coding RNAs Are Central Regulators of the IL-1Î ² -Induced Inflammatory Response in Normal and Idiopathic Pulmonary Lung Fibroblasts. Frontiers in Immunology, 2018, 9, 2906.	2.2	47
6	Identification of periplakin as a major regulator of lung injury and repair in mice. JCI Insight, 2018, 3, .	2.3	13
7	Divergent roles for Clusterin in Lung Injury and Repair. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 15444.	1.6	28
8	The TGF-β inhibitory activity of antibody 37E1B5 depends on its H-CDR2 glycan. MAbs, 2017, 9, 104-113.	2.6	0
9	Use of biologics to treat acute exacerbations and manage disease in asthma, COPD and IPF. , 2017, 169, 1-12.		7
10	Acute cigarette smoke exposure activates apoptotic and inflammatory programs but a second stimulus is required to induce epithelial to mesenchymal transition in COPD epithelium. Respiratory Research, 2017, 18, 82.	1.4	24
11	Antifibrotic role of vascular endothelial growth factor in pulmonary fibrosis. JCI Insight, 2017, 2, .	2.3	51
12	Editorial: The Cell Types of Fibrosis. Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2016, 6, 311.	1.6	6
13	Living with Fibrosis: From Diagnosis to Future Hope. Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2015, 6, 288.	1.6	1
14	TGF-β–Dependent Dendritic Cell Chemokinesis in Murine Models of Airway Disease. Journal of Immunology, 2015, 195, 1182-1190.	0.4	18
15	Proteinase-Activated Receptor-1, CCL2, and CCL7 Regulate Acute Neutrophilic Lung Inflammation. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2014, 50, 144-157.	1.4	68
16	Selective Targeting of TGF-Î ² Activation to Treat Fibroinflammatory Airway Disease. Science Translational Medicine, 2014, 6, 241ra79.	5.8	79
17	Targeting Interleukin-13 with Tralokinumab Attenuates Lung Fibrosis and Epithelial Damage in a Humanized SCID Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis Model. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2014, 50, 985-994.	1.4	105
18	Origin of myofibroblasts in the fibrotic liver in mice. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, E3297-305.	3.3	414

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19	Danger-Associated Molecular Patterns and Danger Signals in Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2014, 51, 163-168.	1.4	66
20	Matrix regulation of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis: the role of enzymes. Fibrogenesis and Tissue Repair, 2013, 6, 20.	3.4	88
21	Semaphorin 7a ⁺ Regulatory T Cells Are Associated with Progressive Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis and Are Implicated in Transforming Growth Factor-β1–induced Pulmonary Fibrosis. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 187, 180-188.	2.5	106
22	Recombinant Protein Based Therapeutics for IPF. Inflammation and Allergy: Drug Targets, 2013, 12, 109-123.	1.8	0
23	Interstitial lung disease. Current Opinion in Rheumatology, 2012, 24, 656-662.	2.0	26
24	Epigenetic Mechanisms through which Toll-like Receptor–9 Drives Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis Progression. Proceedings of the American Thoracic Society, 2012, 9, 172-176.	3.5	24
25	Smoking and Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis. Pulmonary Medicine, 2012, 2012, 1-13.	0.5	67
26	Commonalities between the pro-fibrotic mechanisms in COPD and IPF. Pulmonary Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2012, 25, 276-280.	1.1	14
27	TGF-beta driven lung fibrosis is macrophage dependent and blocked by Serum amyloid P. International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2011, 43, 154-162.	1.2	315
28	Translational medicine approaches to the study of pulmonary diseases. Pulmonary Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2011, 24, 185-186.	1.1	1
29	Local apoptosis promotes collagen production by monocyte-derived cells in transforming growth factor l²1-induced lung fibrosis. Fibrogenesis and Tissue Repair, 2011, 4, 12.	3.4	39
30	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 2 mediates direct and indirect fibrotic responses in human and murine cultured fibrocytes. Fibrogenesis and Tissue Repair, 2011, 4, 23.	3.4	57
31	Triggering Receptor Expressed on Myeloid cells-1 (TREM-1) Modulates Immune Responses to <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> During Fungal Asthma in Mice. Immunological Investigations, 2011, 40, 692-722.	1.0	43
32	A Micro RNA Processing Defect in Rapidly Progressing Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e21253.	1.1	119
33	Serum amyloid P ameliorates radiation-induced oral mucositis and fibrosis. Fibrogenesis and Tissue Repair, 2010, 3, 11.	3.4	37
34	Circulating monocytes from systemic sclerosis patients with interstitial lung disease show an enhanced profibrotic phenotype. Laboratory Investigation, 2010, 90, 812-823.	1.7	212
35	Serum Amyloid P Therapeutically Attenuates Murine Bleomycin-Induced Pulmonary Fibrosis via Its Effects on Macrophages. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e9683.	1.1	173
36	Human Lung Parenchyma but Not Proximal Bronchi Produces Fibroblasts with Enhanced TGF-β Signaling and α-SMA Expression. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2010, 43, 641-651.	1.4	59

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37	Serum amyloid P attenuates M2 macrophage activation and protects against fungal spore–induced allergic airway disease. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2010, 126, 712-721.e7.	1.5	114
38	Generation of bleomycin-induced lung fibrosis is independent of IL-16. Cytokine, 2009, 46, 17-23.	1.4	7
39	Long-term activation of TLR3 by Poly(I:C) induces inflammation and impairs lung function in mice. Respiratory Research, 2009, 10, 43.	1.4	147
40	Carboxylic acid bioisosteres acylsulfonamides, acylsulfamides, and sulfonylureas as novel antagonists of the CXCR2 receptor. Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters, 2008, 18, 1926-1930.	1.0	30
41	Hyper-responsiveness of IPF/UIP fibroblasts: Interplay between TGFβ1, IL-13 and CCL2. International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2008, 40, 2174-2182.	1.2	134
42	Deleterious Role of TLR3 during Hyperoxia-induced Acute Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2008, 178, 1227-1237.	2.5	69
43	BMP-7 Does Not Protect against Bleomycin-Induced Lung or Skin Fibrosis. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e4039.	1.1	52
44	The Role of CCL12 in the Recruitment of Fibrocytes and Lung Fibrosis. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2006, 35, 175-181.	1.4	295
45	The Role of CXCR2/CXCR2 Ligands in Acute Lung Injury. Inflammation and Allergy: Drug Targets, 2005, 4, 299-303.	3.1	33
46	CXCL11 Attenuates Bleomycin-induced Pulmonary Fibrosis via Inhibition of Vascular Remodeling. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2005, 171, 261-268.	2.5	155
47	CXCR2 Is Critical to Hyperoxia-Induced Lung Injury. Journal of Immunology, 2004, 172, 3860-3868.	0.4	139
48	The Role of the Th2 CC Chemokine Ligand CCL17 in Pulmonary Fibrosis. Journal of Immunology, 2004, 173, 4692-4698.	0.4	160