

Chronic exercise modulates RAS components and improves anti-inflammatory cytokines in the brain of SHR

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Chronic exercise modulates RAS components and improves balance between pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines in the brain of SHR. <i>Basic Research in Cardiology</i> , 2011, 106, 1069-1085.	2.5	134
2	Molecular Mechanisms of Hypertension—Reactive Oxygen Species and Antioxidants: A Basic Science Update for the Clinician. <i>Canadian Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2012, 28, 288-295.	0.8	199
3	Interaction Between AT1 Receptor and NF- κ B in Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus Contributes to Oxidative Stress and Sympathoexcitation by Modulating Neurotransmitters in Heart Failure. <i>Cardiovascular Toxicology</i> , 2013, 13, 381-390.	1.1	41
4	Novel Role of the Renin—Angiotensin System in Preeclampsia Superimposed on Chronic Hypertension and the Effects of Exercise in a Mouse Model. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2013, 62, 1055-1061.	1.3	32
5	Swimming exercise ameliorates depression-like behavior in chronically stressed rats: Relevant to proinflammatory cytokines and IDO activation. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2013, 242, 110-116.	1.2	117
6	Neuroimmune communication in hypertension and obesity: A new therapeutic angle?. , 2013, 138, 428-440.		41
7	Exercise Training Prevents TNF- α Induced Loss of Force in the Diaphragm of Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e52274.	1.1	38
8	Angiotensin-(1—7) inhibits autophagy in the brain of spontaneously hypertensive rats. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 2013, 71, 61-68.	3.1	36
9	Angiotensin-(1-7) modulates renin—angiotensin system associated with reducing oxidative stress and attenuating neuronal apoptosis in the brain of hypertensive rats. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 2013, 67, 84-93.	3.1	79
10	Essential Hypertension: An Approach to Its Etiology and Neurogenic Pathophysiology. <i>International Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2013, 2013, 1-11.	0.5	71
11	Angiotensin II regulates ACE and ACE2 in neurons through p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase and extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 signaling. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2013, 304, C1073-C1079.	2.1	56
12	Exercise Training Lowers the Enhanced Tonic Active Glutamatergic Input to the Rostral Ventrolateral Medulla in Hypertensive Rats. <i>CNS Neuroscience and Therapeutics</i> , 2013, 19, 244-251.	1.9	27
13	Angiotensin II causes imbalance between pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines by modulating GSK- β in neuronal culture. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2013, 169, 860-874.	2.7	37
14	Paraventricular nucleus control of blood pressure in two-kidney, one-clip rats: effects of exercise training and resting blood pressure. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2013, 305, R1390-R1400.	0.9	18
15	Inhibition of TNF in the Brain Reverses Alterations in RAS Components and Attenuates Angiotensin II-Induced Hypertension. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e63847.	1.1	111
16	Inflammation and Oxidative Stress Are Elevated in the Brain, Blood, and Adrenal Glands during the Progression of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in a Predator Exposure Animal Model. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e76146.	1.1	152
17	Predator Exposure/Psychosocial Stress Animal Model of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Modulates Neurotransmitters in the Rat Hippocampus and Prefrontal Cortex. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e89104.	1.1	89
18	Time-Dependent Effects of Training on Cardiovascular Control in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats: Role for Brain Oxidative Stress and Inflammation and Baroreflex Sensitivity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e94927.	1.1	75

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19	Differential effects of sertraline in a predator exposure animal model of post-traumatic stress disorder. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 256.	1.0	41
20	Tissue Renin-“Angiotensin Systems: A Unifying Hypothesis of Metabolic Disease. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2014, 5, 23.	1.5	65
21	Pro-inflammatory cytokines in paraventricular nucleus mediate the cardiac sympathetic afferent reflex in hypertension. <i>Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical</i> , 2014, 186, 54-61.	1.4	22
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25	Valproic acid effects in the hippocampus and prefrontal cortex in an animal model of post-traumatic stress disorder. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2014, 268, 72-80.	1.2	68
26	Circulating Angiotensin II Gains Access to the Hypothalamus and Brain Stem During Hypertension via Breakdown of the Blood-“Brain Barrier. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2014, 63, 572-579.	1.3	203
27	Chronic infusion of lisinopril into hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus modulates cytokines and attenuates oxidative stress in rostral ventrolateral medulla in hypertension. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 279, 141-149.	1.3	53
28	Inhibition of TNF-“ in hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus attenuates hypertension and cardiac hypertrophy by inhibiting neurohormonal excitation in spontaneously hypertensive rats. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 281, 101-108.	1.3	52
29	Brain Stem NOS and ROS in Neural Mechanisms of Hypertension. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2014, 20, 146-163.	2.5	76
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31	Central blockade of salusin “2 attenuates hypertension and hypothalamic inflammation in spontaneously hypertensive rats. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 11162.	1.6	50
32	Differential control of vasomotion by angiotensins in the rostral ventrolateral medulla of hypertensive rats. <i>Neuropeptides</i> , 2015, 53, 11-18.	0.9	5
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34	Early Training-Induced Reduction of Angiotensinogen in Autonomic Areas-“The Main Effect of Exercise on Brain Renin-Angiotensin System in Hypertensive Rats. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0137395.	1.1	29
35	High Intensity Interval Training Favourably Affects Angiotensinogen mRNA Expression and Markers of Cardiorenal Health in a Rat Model of Early-Stage Chronic Kidney Disease. <i>BioMed Research International</i> , 2015, 2015, 1-11.	0.9	13
36	Contribution of oxidative stress to endothelial dysfunction in hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia. <i>Frontiers in Genetics</i> , 2015, 6, 34.	1.1	22

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37	Brain inflammation and hypertension: the chicken or the egg?. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2015, 12, 85.	3.1	86
38	Oxidative Stress Causes Imbalance of Renal Renin Angiotensin System (RAS) Components and Hypertension in Obese Zucker Rats. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2015, 4, .	1.6	50
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41	Modulation of angiotensin II signaling following exercise training in heart failure. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2015, 308, H781-H791.	1.5	38
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43	Toll-like receptor 4 inhibition within the paraventricular nucleus attenuates blood pressure and inflammatory response in a genetic model of hypertension. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2015, 12, 31.	3.1	106
44	Endogenous hydrogen peroxide in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus regulates neurohormonal excitation in high salt-induced hypertension. <i>Toxicology Letters</i> , 2015, 235, 206-215.	0.4	34
45	MicroRNA network changes in the brain stem underlie the development of hypertension. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2015, 47, 388-399.	1.0	23
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54	TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B signaling and PPAR- γ within the paraventricular nucleus are involved in the effects of telmisartan in hypertension. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 305, 93-102.	1.3	48

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56	Exercise training attenuates renovascular hypertension partly via RAS- ROS- glutamate pathway in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 37467.	1.6	21
57	Oral CoQ10 attenuates high salt-induced hypertension by restoring neurotransmitters and cytokines in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 30301.	1.6	20
58	Resistance training prevents the cardiovascular changes caused by high-fat diet. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2016, 146, 154-162.	2.0	43
59	Sleep-related movement disorder symptoms in SHR are attenuated by physical exercise and an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2016, 154, 161-168.	1.0	6
60	Physical exercise, reactive oxygen species and neuroprotection. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2016, 98, 187-196.	1.3	108
61	Neural Control of Non-vasomotor Organs in Hypertension. <i>Current Hypertension Reports</i> , 2016, 18, 30.	1.5	11
62	Paraventricular Nucleus Infusion of Epigallocatechin-3-O-Gallate Improves Renovascular Hypertension. <i>Cardiovascular Toxicology</i> , 2016, 16, 276-285.	1.1	15
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64	Inhibitory effects of alpha-lipoic acid on oxidative stress in the rostral ventrolateral medulla in rats with salt-induced hypertension. <i>International Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2017, 39, 430-436.	1.8	13
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66	Experimental Evidences Supporting Training-Induced Benefits in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2017, 999, 287-306.	0.8	2
67	Association between renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system blockade and future osteoporotic fracture risk in hypertensive population. <i>Medicine (United States)</i> , 2017, 96, e8331.	0.4	10
68	Maintenance of Blood-Brain Barrier Integrity in Hypertension: A Novel Benefit of Exercise Training for Autonomic Control. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2017, 8, 1048.	1.3	51
69	Neuroinflammation and sympathetic overactivity: Mechanisms and implications in hypertension. <i>Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical</i> , 2018, 210, 10-17.	1.4	78
70	Exercise training to reduce sympathetic nerve activity in heart failure patients. A systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Brazilian Journal of Physical Therapy</i> , 2018, 22, 97-104.	1.1	14
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75	The ACE2/Angiotensin-(1â€“7)/MAS Axis of the Renin-Angiotensin System: Focus on Angiotensin-(1â€“7). <i>Physiological Reviews</i> , 2018, 98, 505-553.	13.1	756
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98	Contrasting Roles of Ang II and ACEA in the Regulation of IL10 and IL1 β Gene Expression in Primary SHR Astroglial Cultures. <i>Molecules</i> , 2021, 26, 3012.	1.7	3
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106	NADPH Oxidase and Neurodegeneration. <i>Current Neuropharmacology</i> , 2012, 10, 321-327.	1.4	50
107	Aerobic Exercise of Low to Moderate Intensity Corrects Unequal Changes in BKCa Subunit Expression in the Mesenteric Arteries of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. <i>Physiological Research</i> , 2017, 66, 219-233.	0.4	8
108	Brain inflammation in neurogenic hypertension. <i>World Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2014, 4, 1.	0.8	2
109	Effect of High Intensity Interval Training with Flaxseed on Interleukin-1 Beta and Lipocalin-2 Gene Expressions in the Heart Tissue of Rats. <i>Journal of Archives in Military Medicine</i> , 2019, In Press, .	0.0	2
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117	Voluntary Exercise Prevents Hypertensive Response Sensitization Induced by Angiotensin II. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2022, 16, 848079.	1.4	5
119	Hydrogen sulfide ameliorated preeclampsia via suppression of toll-like receptor 4-activated inflammation in the rostral ventrolateral medulla of rats. <i>Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapy</i> , 2022, 150, 113018.	2.5	5
120	Exercise Normalized the Hippocampal Renin-Angiotensin System and Restored Spatial Memory Function, Neurogenesis, and Blood-Brain Barrier Permeability in the 2K1C-Hypertensive Mouse. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 5531.	1.8	0
121	Angiotensin Receptor Blocker is Associated with a Lower Fracture Risk: An Updated Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. <i>International Journal of Clinical Practice</i> , 2022, 2022, 1-9.	0.8	4
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