Sai P Pydi

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

45 papers	904 citations	361413 20 h-index	477307 29 g-index
46 all docs	46 docs citations	46 times ranked	951 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Amino Acid Derivatives as Bitter Taste Receptor (T2R) Blockers. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2014, 289, 25054-25066.	3.4	78
2	Structural Basis of Activation of Bitter Taste Receptor T2R1 and Comparison with Class A G-protein-coupled Receptors (GPCRs). Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 36032-36041.	3.4	74
3	Bitter taste receptor T2R1 is activated by dipeptides and tripeptides. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2010, 398, 331-335.	2.1	67
4	Abscisic Acid Acts as a Blocker of the Bitter Taste G Protein-Coupled Receptor T2R4. Biochemistry, 2015, 54, 2622-2631.	2.5	49
5	Adipocyte Î²-arrestin-2 is essential for maintaining whole body glucose and energy homeostasis. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 2936.	12.8	43
6	Constitutively active mutant gives novel insights into the mechanism of bitter taste receptor activation. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2012, 122, 537-544.	3.9	36
7	Characterization of the Direct Interaction between Hybrid Sensor Kinases PA1611 and RetS That Controls Biofilm Formation and the Type III Secretion System inPseudomonas aeruginosa. ACS Infectious Diseases, 2017, 3, 162-175.	3.8	35
8	The third intracellular loop plays a critical role in bitter taste receptor activation. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2014, 1838, 231-236.	2.6	34
9	Lack of adipocyte purinergic P2Y ₆ receptor greatly improves whole body glucose homeostasis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 30763-30774.	7.1	34
10	Hepatic Gi signaling regulates whole-body glucose homeostasis. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2018, 128, 746-759.	8.2	34
11	Dextromethorphan Mediated Bitter Taste Receptor Activation in the Pulmonary Circuit Causes Vasoconstriction. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e110373.	2.5	33
12	Adipocyte Gi signaling is essential for maintaining whole-body glucose homeostasis and insulin sensitivity. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 2995.	12.8	27
13	Recent Advances in Structure and Function Studies on Human Bitter Taste Receptors. Current Protein and Peptide Science, 2012, 13, 501-508.	1.4	26
14	Use of DREADD Technology to Identify Novel Targets for Antidiabetic Drugs. Annual Review of Pharmacology and Toxicology, 2021, 61, 421-440.	9.4	26
15	Selective activation of Gs signaling in adipocytes causes striking metabolic improvements in mice. Molecular Metabolism, 2019, 27, 83-91.	6.5	25
16	Serum thrombospondin 2 is a novel predictor for the severity in the patients with NAFLD. Liver International, 2021, 41, 505-514.	3.9	25
17	Metabolic roles of G proteinâ€coupled receptor signaling in obesity and type 2 diabetes. FEBS Journal, 2021, 288, 2622-2644.	4.7	25
18	New Insights into Structural Determinants for Prostanoid Thromboxane A2 Receptor- and Prostacyclin Receptor-G Protein Coupling. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2013, 33, 184-193.	2.3	23

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19	Metabolic Functions of G Protein-Coupled Receptors in Hepatocytesâ€"Potential Applications for Diabetes and NAFLD. Biomolecules, 2020, 10, 1445.	4.0	23
20	Constitutive Activity of Bitter Taste Receptors (T2Rs). Advances in Pharmacology, 2014, 70, 303-326.	2.0	22
21	Cholesterol modulates bitter taste receptor function. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2016, 1858, 2081-2087.	2.6	22
22	Beneficial metabolic role of Î²-arrestin-1 expressed by AgRP neurons. Science Advances, 2020, 6, eaaz1341.	10.3	17
23	Site-Directed Mutations and the Polymorphic Variant Ala160Thr in the Human Thromboxane Receptor Uncover a Structural Role for Transmembrane Helix 4. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e29996.	2.5	16
24	Î²-arrestin-1 suppresses myogenic reprogramming of brown fat to maintain euglycemia. Science Advances, 2020, 6, eaba1733.	10.3	15
25	Adipocyte P2Y14 receptors play a key role in regulating whole-body glucose and lipid homeostasis. JCI Insight, 2021, 6, .	5.0	15
26	Î²-Arrestins as Important Regulators of Glucose and Energy Homeostasis. Annual Review of Physiology, 2022, 84, 17-40.	13.1	14
27	Î²-Arrestin-1 is required for adaptive Î²-cell mass expansion during obesity. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 3385.	12.8	13
28	Adipocyte Gq signaling is a regulator of glucose and lipid homeostasis in mice. Nature Communications, 2022, 13, 1652.	12.8	13
29	Role of rhodopsin N-terminus in structure and function of rhodopsin-bitter taste receptor chimeras. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2013, 430, 179-182.	2.1	9
30	Chemogenetic approaches to identify metabolically important GPCR signaling pathways: Therapeutic implications. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2021, 158, 603-620.	3.9	8
31	2â€Step PLT16â€AST44 method: Simplified liver fibrosis detection system in patients with nonâ€alcoholic fatty liver disease. Hepatology Research, 2022, 52, 352-363.	3.4	8
32	Key Metabolic Functions of Î²-Arrestins: Studies with Novel Mouse Models. Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2021, 32, 118-129.	7.1	7
33	Identification of a high affinity selective inhibitor of Polo-like kinase 1 for cancer chemotherapy by computational approach. Journal of Molecular Graphics and Modelling, 2014, 51, 104-112.	2.4	4
34	Expression and Role of Î²3-Adrenergic Receptor during the Differentiation of 3T3-L1 Preadipocytes into Adipocytes. Biology, 2022, 11, 772.	2.8	3
35	Serine Phosphorylation: An Important Post-translational Modification For Functional Regulation Of Smooth Muscle Thromboxane Receptor. , 2010, , .		0
36	32-OR: Receptor-Mediated Gq Signaling in Adipocytes as a Critical Modulator of Systemic Glucose and Lipid Homeostasis. Diabetes, 2021, 70, 32-OR.	0.6	0

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	STRUCTURE â€•FUNCTION ANALYSIS OF THE LIGAND BINDING POCKET OF BITTER TASTE RECEPTOR T2R4. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 883.6.	0.5	0
38	Adipocyte-Selective Deletion of ÃŸ-Arrestin-1 in Mice Causes Adiposity, Impaired Glucose Tolerance, and Reduced Insulin Sensitivity. Diabetes, 2018, 67, .	0.6	0
39	1797-P: ÃŸ-arrestin-1 in AgRP Neurons Plays Crucial Role in Maintaining Whole Body Glucose Homeostasis. Diabetes, 2019, 68, 1797-P.	0.6	0
40	38-OR: Beta-Arrestin-1 Regulates Pancreatic Beta-Cell Function and Plays a Key Role in Maintaining Whole Body Glucose Homeostasis. Diabetes, 2019, 68, 38-OR.	0.6	0
41	1781-P: Adipocyte GI Signaling Regulates Whole-Body Glucose Homeostasis and Insulin Sensitivity. Diabetes, 2019, 68, 1781-P.	0.6	0
42	1971-P: Activation of Adipocyte Gq Signaling Causes Improved Whole-Body Glucose Homeostasis. Diabetes, 2020, 69, 1971-P.	0.6	0
43	2129-P: Glucagon Secretion from Pancreatic Islets Is Regulated by Beta-Arrestin-1. Diabetes, 2020, 69, .	0.6	0
44	1694-P: Beta-Arrestin 1 Suppresses Myogenic Reprogramming of Brown Fat to Maintain Euglycemia. Diabetes, 2020, 69, 1694-P.	0.6	0
45	Î²-Arrestins as regulators of key metabolic processes. , 2022, , 69-85.		0