Zhang-Xu Liu

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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567281 794594 2,153 21 15 19 citations h-index g-index papers 21 21 21 2601 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Interaction of RIPK1 and A20 modulates MAPK signaling in murine acetaminophen toxicity. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2021, 296, 100300.	3.4	14
2	Differential Activation of Unconventional T Cells, Including iNKT Cells, in Alcoholâ€Related Liver Disease. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2020, 44, 1061-1074.	2.4	12
3	Mechanisms of adaptation and progression in idiosyncratic drug induced liver injury, clinical implications. Liver International, 2016, 36, 158-165.	3.9	103
4	Questions and controversies: the role of necroptosis in liver disease. Cell Death Discovery, 2016, 2, 16089.	4.7	81
5	Knockdown of RIPK1 Markedly Exacerbates Murine Immune-Mediated Liver Injury through Massive Apoptosis of Hepatocytes, Independent of Necroptosis and Inhibition of NF-κB. Journal of Immunology, 2016, 197, 3120-3129.	0.8	52
6	A murder mystery in the liver: who done it and how?. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2016, 126, 4068-4071.	8.2	14
7	Targeting signal transduction pathways which regulate necrosis in acetaminophen hepatotoxicity. Journal of Hepatology, 2015, 63, 5-7.	3.7	24
8	Regulation of drug-induced liver injury by signal transduction pathways: critical role of mitochondria. Trends in Pharmacological Sciences, 2013, 34, 243-253.	8.7	157
9	Macrophages and Kupffer Cells in Drug-Induced Liver Injury. , 2013, , 147-155.		2
10	Reply:. Hepatology, 2007, 45, 1589-1589.	7.3	2
10	Reply:. Hepatology, 2007, 45, 1589-1589. Immune Mechanisms in Drug-Induced Hepatotoxicity. , 2007, , 363-374.	7.3	2
		7.3	
11	Immune Mechanisms in Drug-Induced Hepatotoxicity. , 2007, , 363-374. c-Jun N-Terminal Kinase Plays a Major Role in Murine Acetaminophen Hepatotoxicity. Gastroenterology,		1
11 12	Immune Mechanisms in Drug-Induced Hepatotoxicity., 2007,, 363-374. c-Jun N-Terminal Kinase Plays a Major Role in Murine Acetaminophen Hepatotoxicity. Gastroenterology, 2006, 131, 165-178. Neutrophil depletion protects against murine acetaminophen hepatotoxicity. Hepatology, 2006, 43,	1.3	409
11 12 13	Immune Mechanisms in Drug-Induced Hepatotoxicity., 2007,, 363-374. c-Jun N-Terminal Kinase Plays a Major Role in Murine Acetaminophen Hepatotoxicity. Gastroenterology, 2006, 131, 165-178. Neutrophil depletion protects against murine acetaminophen hepatotoxicity. Hepatology, 2006, 43, 1220-1230. Role of innate immunity in acetaminophen-induced hepatotoxicity. Expert Opinion on Drug Metabolism	1.3 7.3	1 409 298
11 12 13	Immune Mechanisms in Drug-Induced Hepatotoxicity., 2007,, 363-374. c-Jun N-Terminal Kinase Plays a Major Role in Murine Acetaminophen Hepatotoxicity. Gastroenterology, 2006, 131, 165-178. Neutrophil depletion protects against murine acetaminophen hepatotoxicity. Hepatology, 2006, 43, 1220-1230. Role of innate immunity in acetaminophen-induced hepatotoxicity. Expert Opinion on Drug Metabolism and Toxicology, 2006, 2, 493-503. Activated natural killer T cells induce liver injury by Fas and tumor necrosis factor-1± during alcohol	1.3 7.3 3.3	1 409 298 109
11 12 13 14	Immune Mechanisms in Drug-Induced Hepatotoxicity., 2007, 363-374. c-Jun N-Terminal Kinase Plays a Major Role in Murine Acetaminophen Hepatotoxicity. Gastroenterology, 2006, 131, 165-178. Neutrophil depletion protects against murine acetaminophen hepatotoxicity. Hepatology, 2006, 43, 1220-1230. Role of innate immunity in acetaminophen-induced hepatotoxicity. Expert Opinion on Drug Metabolism and Toxicology, 2006, 2, 493-503. Activated natural killer T cells induce liver injury by Fas and tumor necrosis factor-α during alcohol consumption. Gastroenterology, 2004, 126, 1387-1399. Innate immune system plays a critical role in determining the progression and severity of	1.3 7.3 3.3	1 409 298 109

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	IP-10 and Mig facilitate accumulation of T cells in the virus-infected liver. Cellular Immunology, 2002, 219, 48-56.	3.0	58
20	Fas- and tumor necrosis factor receptor 1-dependent but not perforin-dependent pathways cause injury in livers infected with an adenovirus construct in mice. Hepatology, 2000, 31, 665-673.	7.3	39
21	NK Cells Cause Liver Injury and Facilitate the Induction of T Cell-Mediated Immunity to a Viral Liver Infection. Journal of Immunology, 2000, 164, 6480-6486.	0.8	132