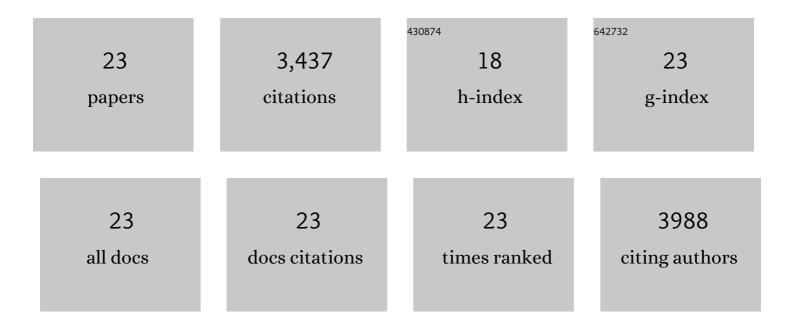
Erica J Carrier

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cannabinoid CB ₂ Receptors and Fatty Acid Amide Hydrolase Are Selectively Overexpressed in Neuritic Plaque-Associated Glia in Alzheimer's Disease Brains. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 11136-11141.	3.6	547
2	Modulation of the cannabinoid CB2 receptor in microglial cells in response to inflammatory stimuli. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2005, 95, 437-445.	3.9	429
3	Inhibition of an equilibrative nucleoside transporter by cannabidiol: A mechanism of cannabinoid immunosuppression. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 7895-7900.	7.1	394
4	Direct suppression of CNS autoimmune inflammation via the cannabinoid receptor CB1 on neurons and CB2 on autoreactive T cells. Nature Medicine, 2007, 13, 492-497.	30.7	326
5	Cultured Rat Microglial Cells Synthesize the Endocannabinoid 2-Arachidonylglycerol, Which Increases Proliferation via a CB2Receptor-Dependent Mechanism. Molecular Pharmacology, 2004, 65, 999-1007.	2.3	320
6	Downregulation of Endocannabinoid Signaling in the Hippocampus Following Chronic Unpredictable Stress. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2005, 30, 508-515.	5.4	313
7	Regional alterations in the endocannabinoid system in an animal model of depression: effects of concurrent antidepressant treatment. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2008, 106, 2322-2336.	3.9	210
8	A potential therapeutic role for angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 in human pulmonary arterial hypertension. European Respiratory Journal, 2018, 51, 1702638.	6.7	183
9	The general anesthetic propofol increases brain N -arachidonylethanolamine (anandamide) content and inhibits fatty acid amide hydrolase. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2003, 139, 1005-1013.	5.4	123
10	The postmortal accumulation of brain N-arachidonylethanolamine (anandamide) is dependent upon fatty acid amide hydrolase activity. Journal of Lipid Research, 2005, 46, 342-349.	4.2	114
11	Endogenous cannabinoid signaling is required for voluntary exerciseâ€induced enhancement of progenitor cell proliferation in the hippocampus. Hippocampus, 2010, 20, 513-523.	1.9	111
12	Prolonged glucocorticoid treatment decreases cannabinoid CB ₁ receptor density in the hippocampus. Hippocampus, 2008, 18, 221-226.	1.9	86
13	Isolation and characterization of endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition cells in pulmonary arterial hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2018, 314, L118-L126.	2.9	74
14	Serotonin 2B Receptor Antagonism Prevents Heritable Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0148657.	2.5	43
15	Electroconvulsive shock treatment differentially modulates cortical and subcortical end subcortical endocannabinoid activity. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2007, 103, 070611013409001-???.	3.9	38
16	Disruption of lineage specification in adult pulmonary mesenchymal progenitor cells promotes microvascular dysfunction. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2017, 127, 2262-2276.	8.2	35
17	rhACE2 Therapy Modifies Bleomycin-Induced Pulmonary Hypertension via Rescue of Vascular Remodeling. Frontiers in Physiology, 2018, 9, 271.	2.8	30
18	Antagonism of the Thromboxaneâ€Prostanoid Receptor is Cardioprotective against Right Ventricular Pressure Overload. Pulmonary Circulation, 2016, 6, 211-223.	1.7	23

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19	KCNK3 Mutation Causes Altered Immune Function in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Patients and Mouse Models. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 5014.	4.1	11
20	Thromboxane–Prostanoid Receptor Signaling Drives Persistent Fibroblast Activation in Pulmonary Fibrosis. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2022, 206, 596-607.	5.6	9
21	Production of hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids and prostaglandins by a novel rat microglial cell line. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2004, 149, 130-141.	2.3	7
22	The BDNF rs6265 Polymorphism is a Modifier of Cardiomyocyte Contractility and Dilated Cardiomyopathy. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2020, 21, 7466.	4.1	6
23	Expression of a Human Caveolin-1 Mutation in Mice Drives Inflammatory and Metabolic Defect-Associated Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Frontiers in Medicine, 2020, 7, 540.	2.6	5