

Erica J Carrier

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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23
papers

3,437
citations

430874

18
h-index

642732

23
g-index

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docs citations

23
times ranked

3988
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Thromboxaneâ€Prostanoid Receptor Signaling Drives Persistent Fibroblast Activation in Pulmonary Fibrosis. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2022, 206, 596-607.	5.6	9
2	KCNK3 Mutation Causes Altered Immune Function in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Patients and Mouse Models. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 5014.	4.1	11
3	Expression of a Human Caveolin-1 Mutation in Mice Drives Inflammatory and Metabolic Defect-Associated Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. <i>Frontiers in Medicine</i> , 2020, 7, 540.	2.6	5
4	The BDNF rs6265 Polymorphism is a Modifier of Cardiomyocyte Contractility and Dilated Cardiomyopathy. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2020, 21, 7466.	4.1	6
5	Isolation and characterization of endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition cells in pulmonary arterial hypertension. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2018, 314, L118-L126.	2.9	74
6	rhACE2 Therapy Modifies Bleomycin-Induced Pulmonary Hypertension via Rescue of Vascular Remodeling. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2018, 9, 271.	2.8	30
7	A potential therapeutic role for angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 in human pulmonary arterial hypertension. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 2018, 51, 1702638.	6.7	183
8	Disruption of lineage specification in adult pulmonary mesenchymal progenitor cells promotes microvascular dysfunction. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2017, 127, 2262-2276.	8.2	35
9	Antagonism of the Thromboxaneâ€Prostanoid Receptor is Cardioprotective against Right Ventricular Pressure Overload. <i>Pulmonary Circulation</i> , 2016, 6, 211-223.	1.7	23
10	Serotonin 2B Receptor Antagonism Prevents Heritable Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0148657.	2.5	43
11	Endogenous cannabinoid signaling is required for voluntary exerciseâ€induced enhancement of progenitor cell proliferation in the hippocampus. <i>Hippocampus</i> , 2010, 20, 513-523.	1.9	111
12	Prolonged glucocorticoid treatment decreases cannabinoid CB ₁ receptor density in the hippocampus. <i>Hippocampus</i> , 2008, 18, 221-226.	1.9	86
13	Regional alterations in the endocannabinoid system in an animal model of depression: effects of concurrent antidepressant treatment. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2008, 106, 2322-2336.	3.9	210
14	Direct suppression of CNS autoimmune inflammation via the cannabinoid receptor CB1 on neurons and CB2 on autoreactive T cells. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2007, 13, 492-497.	30.7	326
15	Electroconvulsive shock treatment differentially modulates cortical and subcortical endocannabinoid activity. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2007, 103, 070611013409001-???	3.9	38
16	Inhibition of an equilibrative nucleoside transporter by cannabidiol: A mechanism of cannabinoid immunosuppression. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2006, 103, 7895-7900.	7.1	394
17	Modulation of the cannabinoid CB2 receptor in microglial cells in response to inflammatory stimuli. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2005, 95, 437-445.	3.9	429
18	Downregulation of Endocannabinoid Signaling in the Hippocampus Following Chronic Unpredictable Stress. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2005, 30, 508-515.	5.4	313

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19	The postmortal accumulation of brain N-arachidonyl ethanolamine (anandamide) is dependent upon fatty acid amide hydrolase activity. <i>Journal of Lipid Research</i> , 2005, 46, 342-349.	4.2	114
20	Cultured Rat Microglial Cells Synthesize the Endocannabinoid 2-Arachidonylglycerol, Which Increases Proliferation via a CB ₂ Receptor-Dependent Mechanism. <i>Molecular Pharmacology</i> , 2004, 65, 999-1007.	2.3	320
21	Production of hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids and prostaglandins by a novel rat microglial cell line. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2004, 149, 130-141.	2.3	7
22	The general anesthetic propofol increases brain N -arachidonyl ethanolamine (anandamide) content and inhibits fatty acid amide hydrolase. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2003, 139, 1005-1013.	5.4	123
23	Cannabinoid CB ₂ Receptors and Fatty Acid Amide Hydrolase Are Selectively Overexpressed in Neuritic Plaque-Associated Glia in Alzheimer's Disease Brains. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 23, 11136-11141.	3.6	547