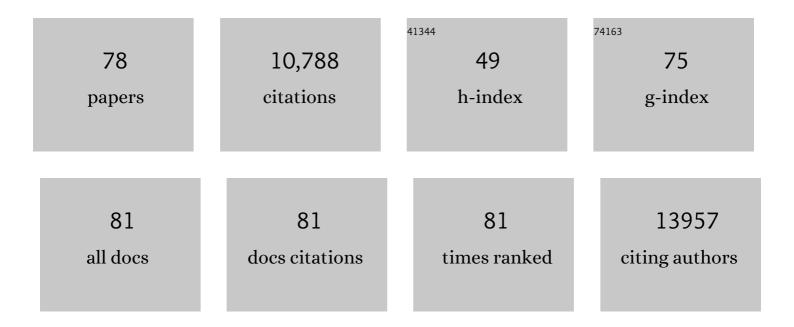
List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/2182704/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Bone marrow stromal cells attenuate sepsis via prostaglandin E2–dependent reprogramming of host macrophages to increase their interleukin-10 production. Nature Medicine, 2009, 15, 42-49.	30.7	2,165
2	Exosomes from human saliva as a source of microRNA biomarkers. Oral Diseases, 2010, 16, 34-38.	3.0	650
3	Guanylyl cyclase is a heat-stable enterotoxin receptor. Cell, 1990, 63, 941-948.	28.9	601
4	Collection, storage, preservation, and normalization of human urinary exosomes for biomarker discovery. Kidney International, 2006, 69, 1471-1476.	5.2	503
5	Animal models of sepsis and sepsis-induced kidney injury. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2009, 119, 2868-2878.	8.2	450
6	Exosomal Fetuin-A identified by proteomics: A novel urinary biomarker for detecting acute kidney injury. Kidney International, 2006, 70, 1847-1857.	5.2	373
7	Rapid isolation of urinary exosomal biomarkers using a nanomembrane ultrafiltration concentrator. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2007, 292, F1657-F1661.	2.7	367
8	Reduced Production of Creatinine Limits Its Use as Marker of Kidney Injury in Sepsis. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2009, 20, 1217-1221.	6.1	342
9	Hemolysis-associated endothelial dysfunction mediated by accelerated NO inactivation by decompartmentalized oxyhemoglobin. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2005, 115, 3409-3417.	8.2	275
10	Urinary exosomal transcription factors, a new class of biomarkers for renal disease. Kidney International, 2008, 74, 613-621.	5.2	238
11	Ethyl pyruvate decreases sepsis-induced acute renal failure and multiple organ damage in aged mice. Kidney International, 2003, 64, 1620-1631.	5.2	236
12	Plasma fibronectin promotes thrombus growth and stability in injured arterioles. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 2415-2419.	7.1	192
13	Simvastatin improves sepsis-induced mortality and acute kidney injury via renal vascular effects. Kidney International, 2006, 69, 1535-1542.	5.2	184
14	Urinary extracellular vesicles: A position paper by the Urine Task Force of the International Society for Extracellular Vesicles. Journal of Extracellular Vesicles, 2021, 10, e12093.	12.2	182
15	A new form of guanylyl cyclase is preferentially expressed in rat kidney. Biochemistry, 1990, 29, 10872-10878.	2.5	176
16	Chloroquine and inhibition of Toll-like receptor 9 protect from sepsis-induced acute kidney injury. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2008, 294, F1050-F1058.	2.7	165
17	Major contribution of tubular secretion to creatinine clearance in mice. Kidney International, 2010, 77, 519-526.	5.2	149
18	Angiotensin II overcomes strain-dependent resistance of rapid CKD progression in a new remnant kidney mouse model. Kidney International. 2010. 78. 1136-1153.	5.2	139

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	α-Melanocyte–stimulating Hormone Inhibits Lung Injury after Renal Ischemia/Reperfusion. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2004, 169, 749-756.	5.6	137
20	Early detection of cysteine rich protein 61 (CYR61, CCN1) in urine following renal ischemic reperfusion injury. Kidney International, 2002, 62, 1601-1610.	5.2	132
21	Quantification of Exosomes. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 2017, 232, 1587-1590.	4.1	131
22	Chronic kidney disease worsens sepsis and sepsis-induced acute kidney injury by releasing High Mobility Group Box Protein-1. Kidney International, 2011, 80, 1198-1211.	5.2	130
23	A simplified method for HPLC determination of creatinine in mouse serum. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2004, 286, F1116-F1119.	2.7	122
24	Urine Exosomes. Advances in Clinical Chemistry, 2017, 78, 103-122.	3.7	121
25	Guanylyl Cyclase-Linked Receptors. Annual Review of Neuroscience, 1992, 15, 193-225.	10.7	111
26	Biomarker and drug-target discovery using proteomics in a new rat model of sepsis-induced acute renal failure. Kidney International, 2006, 70, 496-506.	5.2	107
27	Sepsis-induced organ failure is mediated by different pathways in the kidney and liver: Acute renal failure is dependent on MyD88 but not renal cell apoptosis. Kidney International, 2006, 69, 832-836.	5.2	100
28	AP214, an analogue of α-melanocyte-stimulating hormone, ameliorates sepsis-induced acute kidney injury and mortality. Kidney International, 2008, 73, 1266-1274.	5.2	100
29	CD11b activation suppresses TLR-dependent inflammation and autoimmunity in systemic lupus erythematosus. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2017, 127, 1271-1283.	8.2	100
30	Pre-existing renal disease promotes sepsis-induced acute kidney injury and worsens outcome. Kidney International, 2008, 74, 1017-1025.	5.2	99
31	Isolation and Purification of Exosomes in Urine. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2010, 641, 89-99.	0.9	97
32	Urinary exosomal Wilms' tumor-1 as a potential biomarker for podocyte injury. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2013, 305, F553-F559.	2.7	96
33	Connective Tissue Growth Factor is a Biomarker and Mediator of Kidney Allograft Fibrosis. American Journal of Transplantation, 2006, 6, 2292-2306.	4.7	93
34	The expanding family of guanylyl cyclases. Trends in Pharmacological Sciences, 1991, 12, 116-120.	8.7	90
35	Cell-free DNA maps COVID-19 tissue injury and risk of death and can cause tissue injury. JCI Insight, 2021, 6, .	5.0	86
36	Automated quantification of renal fibrosis with Sirius Red and polarization contrast microscopy. Physiological Reports, 2014, 2, e12088.	1.7	81

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Microparticles: markers and mediators of sepsis-induced microvascular dysfunction, immunosuppression, and AKI. Kidney International, 2015, 87, 1100-1108.	5.2	81
38	TLR4 mutant mice are protected from renal fibrosis and chronic kidney disease progression. Physiological Reports, 2015, 3, e12558.	1.7	78
39	Mitochondrial DNA–enriched microparticles promote acute-on-chronic alcoholic neutrophilia and hepatotoxicity. JCI Insight, 2017, 2, .	5.0	76
40	Class B Scavenger Receptor Types I and II and CD36 Mediate Bacterial Recognition and Proinflammatory Signaling Induced by <i>Escherichia coli</i> , Lipopolysaccharide, and Cytosolic Chaperonin 60. Journal of Immunology, 2012, 188, 1371-1380.	0.8	75
41	lschemic and nephrotoxic acute renal failure are distinguished by their broad transcriptomic responses. Physiological Genomics, 2006, 25, 375-386.	2.3	73
42	Methyl-2-acetamidoacrylate, an ethyl pyruvate analog, decreases sepsis-induced acute kidney injury in mice. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2008, 295, F1825-F1835.	2.7	72
43	Gut Leakage of Fungal-Derived Inflammatory Mediators: Part of a Gut-Liver-Kidney Axis in Bacterial Sepsis. Digestive Diseases and Sciences, 2019, 64, 2416-2428.	2.3	72
44	Liver proteomics for therapeutic drug discovery: Inhibition of the cyclophilin receptor CD147 attenuates sepsis-induced acute renal failure*. Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 35, 2319-2328.	0.9	64
45	Urine Exosome Isolation and Characterization. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2017, 1641, 413-423.	0.9	62
46	Calpastatin Controls Polymicrobial Sepsis by Limiting Procoagulant Microparticle Release. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 185, 744-755.	5.6	56
47	Class B Scavenger Receptor Types I and II and CD36 Targeting Improves Sepsis Survival and Acute Outcomes in Mice. Journal of Immunology, 2012, 188, 2749-2758.	0.8	56
48	Dendrimer-enhanced MRI as a diagnostic and prognostic biomarker of sepsis-induced acute renal failure in aged mice. Kidney International, 2005, 67, 2159-2167.	5.2	55
49	Antagonism of scavenger receptor CD36 by 5AÂpeptide prevents chronic kidney disease progression in mice independent of blood pressureÂregulation. Kidney International, 2016, 89, 809-822.	5.2	55
50	Lipopolysaccharide-Induced CD300b Receptor Binding to Toll-like Receptor 4 Alters Signaling to Drive Cytokine Responses that Enhance Septic Shock. Immunity, 2016, 44, 1365-1378.	14.3	54
51	Targeting mitochondrial oxidative stress with MitoQ reduces NET formation and kidney disease in lupus-prone MRL- <i>lpr</i> mice. Lupus Science and Medicine, 2020, 7, e000387.	2.7	54
52	Improved Mitochondrial Metabolism and Reduced Inflammation Following Attenuation of Murine Lupus With Coenzyme Q10 Analog Idebenone. Arthritis and Rheumatology, 2020, 72, 454-464.	5.6	52
53	Human SR-BI and SR-BII Potentiate Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Inflammation and Acute Liver and Kidney Injury in Mice. Journal of Immunology, 2016, 196, 3135-3147.	0.8	50
54	Comparison of serum creatinine and serum cystatin C as biomarkers to detect sepsis-induced acute kidney injury and to predict mortality in CD-1 mice. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2014, 307, F939-F948.	2.7	45

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Differential expression of mRNA for guanylyl cyclase-linked endothelium-derived relaxing factor receptor subunits in rat kidney Journal of Clinical Investigation, 1993, 91, 730-734.	8.2	44
56	Pulsed Focused Ultrasound Pretreatment Improves Mesenchymal Stromal Cell Efficacy in Preventing and Rescuing Established Acute Kidney Injury in Mice. Stem Cells, 2015, 33, 1241-1253.	3.2	42
57	miR-150-Based RNA Interference Attenuates Tubulointerstitial Fibrosis through the SOCS1/JAK/STAT Pathway InÂVivo and InÂVitro. Molecular Therapy - Nucleic Acids, 2020, 22, 871-884.	5.1	33
58	Experimental models of acute kidney injury for translational research. Nature Reviews Nephrology, 2022, 18, 277-293.	9.6	32
59	Circadian variation in the release of small extracellular vesicles can be normalized by vesicle number or TSG101. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2019, 317, F1098-F1110.	2.7	31
60	Acute Kidney Injury Biomarkers - Needs, Present Status, and Future Promise. Nephrology Self-assessment Program: NephSAP, 2006, 5, 63-71.	3.0	31
61	Delayed DMSO Administration Protects the Kidney from Mercuric Chloride-Induced Injury. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2004, 15, 2648-2654.	6.1	22
62	Human SR-BII mediates SAA uptake and contributes to SAA pro-inflammatory signaling in vitro and in vivo. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0175824.	2.5	15
63	Bioactive Exosomes: Possibilities for Diagnosis and Management of Bladder Cancer. Journal of Urology, 2014, 192, 297-298.	0.4	13
64	Methodological considerations for measuring biofluid-based microRNA biomarkers. Critical Reviews in Toxicology, 2021, 51, 264-282.	3.9	13
65	Microparticles during sepsis: target, canary or cure?. Intensive Care Medicine, 2013, 39, 1854-1856.	8.2	10
66	The role of adenosine 1a receptor signaling on GFR early after the induction of sepsis. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2018, 314, F788-F797.	2.7	9
67	Setting the stage for acute-on-chronic kidney injury. Kidney International, 2008, 74, 7-9.	5.2	8
68	15 Interruption of specific guanylyl cyclase signaling pathways. Advances in Second Messenger and Phosphoprotein Research, 1997, 31, 183-190.	4.5	5
69	RNA: a method to specifically inhibit PCR amplification of known members of a multigene family by degenerate primers. Nucleic Acids Research, 2001, 29, 31e-31.	14.5	4
70	How can antibiotics worsen acute kidney injury but improve survival in experimental sepsis?*. Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 40, 685-686.	0.9	4
71	Class B Scavenger Receptors BI and BII Protect against LPS-Induced Acute Lung Injury in Mice by Mediating LPS. Infection and Immunity, 2021, 89, e0030121.	2.2	4
72	Dominant Negative Mutants of Guanylyl Cyclase: Probes for Global Functions and Intramolecular Mechanisms. Methods, 1999, 19, 532-544.	3.8	3

PETER S T YUEN

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
73	Non-identity of cGMP as the guanine nucleotide stimulated to bind to ROS by light and ATP. Experimental Eye Research, 1989, 49, 75-85.	2.6	1
74	Reply to 'Mesenchymal stem cells: another anti-inflammatory treatment for sepsis?'. Nature Medicine, 2009, 15, 602-602.	30.7	1
75	Response to Comment on "Class B Scavenger Receptor Types I and II and CD36 Targeting Improves Sepsis Survival and Acute Outcomes in Mice― Journal of Immunology, 2012, 189, 502-502.	0.8	Ο
76	The HESI inter-laboratory miRNA project. Toxicology Letters, 2013, 221, S48.	0.8	0
77	The Authors Reply. Kidney International, 2015, 88, 915-916.	5.2	0
78	A Furosemide Excretion Stress Test Predicts Mortality in Mice After Sepsis and Outperforms the Furosemide Stress Test During Vasopressin Administration. , 2020, 2, e0112.		0