

# Peter S T Yuen

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

78  
papers

10,788  
citations

41344

49  
h-index

74163

75  
g-index

81  
all docs

81  
docs citations

81  
times ranked

13957  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Experimental models of acute kidney injury for translational research. <i>Nature Reviews Nephrology</i> , 2022, 18, 277-293.	9.6	32
2	Methodological considerations for measuring biofluid-based microRNA biomarkers. <i>Critical Reviews in Toxicology</i> , 2021, 51, 264-282.	3.9	13
3	Cell-free DNA maps COVID-19 tissue injury and risk of death and can cause tissue injury. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2021, 6, .	5.0	86
4	Urinary extracellular vesicles: A position paper by the Urine Task Force of the International Society for Extracellular Vesicles. <i>Journal of Extracellular Vesicles</i> , 2021, 10, e12093.	12.2	182
5	Class B Scavenger Receptors BI and BII Protect against LPS-Induced Acute Lung Injury in Mice by Mediating LPS. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2021, 89, e0030121.	2.2	4
6	Improved Mitochondrial Metabolism and Reduced Inflammation Following Attenuation of Murine Lupus With Coenzyme Q10 Analog Idebenone. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatology</i> , 2020, 72, 454-464.	5.6	52
7	miR-150-Based RNA Interference Attenuates Tubulointerstitial Fibrosis through the SOCS1/JAK/STAT Pathway In Vivo and In Vitro. <i>Molecular Therapy - Nucleic Acids</i> , 2020, 22, 871-884.	5.1	33
8	A Furosemide Excretion Stress Test Predicts Mortality in Mice After Sepsis and Outperforms the Furosemide Stress Test During Vasopressin Administration. , 2020, 2, e0112.		0
9	Targeting mitochondrial oxidative stress with MitoQ reduces NET formation and kidney disease in lupus-prone MRL- <i>lpr</i> mice. <i>Lupus Science and Medicine</i> , 2020, 7, e000387.	2.7	54
10	Circadian variation in the release of small extracellular vesicles can be normalized by vesicle number or TSG101. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2019, 317, F1098-F1110.	2.7	31
11	Gut Leakage of Fungal-Derived Inflammatory Mediators: Part of a Gut-Liver-Kidney Axis in Bacterial Sepsis. <i>Digestive Diseases and Sciences</i> , 2019, 64, 2416-2428.	2.3	72
12	The role of adenosine 1a receptor signaling on GFR early after the induction of sepsis. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2018, 314, F788-F797.	2.7	9
13	Quantification of Exosomes. <i>Journal of Cellular Physiology</i> , 2017, 232, 1587-1590.	4.1	131
14	Urine Exosomes. <i>Advances in Clinical Chemistry</i> , 2017, 78, 103-122.	3.7	121
15	Urine Exosome Isolation and Characterization. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2017, 1641, 413-423.	0.9	62
16	Human SR-BII mediates SAA uptake and contributes to SAA pro-inflammatory signaling in vitro and in vivo. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0175824.	2.5	15
17	Mitochondrial DNA-enriched microparticles promote acute-on-chronic alcoholic neutrophilia and hepatotoxicity. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2017, 2, .	5.0	76
18	CD11b activation suppresses TLR-dependent inflammation and autoimmunity in systemic lupus erythematosus. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2017, 127, 1271-1283.	8.2	100

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19	Lipopolysaccharide-Induced CD300b Receptor Binding to Toll-like Receptor 4 Alters Signaling to Drive Cytokine Responses that Enhance Septic Shock. <i>Immunity</i> , 2016, 44, 1365-1378.	14.3	54
20	Antagonism of scavenger receptor CD36 by 5A peptide prevents chronic kidney disease progression in mice independent of blood pressure regulation. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2016, 89, 809-822.	5.2	55
21	Human SR-BI and SR-BII Potentiate Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Inflammation and Acute Liver and Kidney Injury in Mice. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2016, 196, 3135-3147.	0.8	50
22	The Authors Reply. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2015, 88, 915-916.	5.2	0
23	TLR4 mutant mice are protected from renal fibrosis and chronic kidney disease progression. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2015, 3, e12558.	1.7	78
24	Pulsed Focused Ultrasound Pretreatment Improves Mesenchymal Stromal Cell Efficacy in Preventing and Rescuing Established Acute Kidney Injury in Mice. <i>Stem Cells</i> , 2015, 33, 1241-1253.	3.2	42
25	Microparticles: markers and mediators of sepsis-induced microvascular dysfunction, immunosuppression, and AKI. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2015, 87, 1100-1108.	5.2	81
26	Automated quantification of renal fibrosis with Sirius Red and polarization contrast microscopy. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2014, 2, e12088.	1.7	81
27	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. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2014, 307, F939-F948.	2.7	45
28	Bioactive Exosomes: Possibilities for Diagnosis and Management of Bladder Cancer. <i>Journal of Urology</i> , 2014, 192, 297-298.	0.4	13
29	Microparticles during sepsis: target, canary or cure?. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2013, 39, 1854-1856.	8.2	10
30	The HESI inter-laboratory miRNA project. <i>Toxicology Letters</i> , 2013, 221, S48.	0.8	0
31	Urinary exosomal Wilms' tumor-1 as a potential biomarker for podocyte injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2013, 305, F553-F559.	2.7	96
32	Calpastatin Controls Polymicrobial Sepsis by Limiting Procoagulant Microparticle Release. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2012, 185, 744-755.	5.6	56
33	Class B Scavenger Receptor Types I and II and CD36 Targeting Improves Sepsis Survival and Acute Outcomes in Mice. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2012, 188, 2749-2758.	0.8	56
34	Response to Comment on "Class B Scavenger Receptor Types I and II and CD36 Targeting Improves Sepsis Survival and Acute Outcomes in Mice". <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2012, 189, 502-502.	0.8	0
35	How can antibiotics worsen acute kidney injury but improve survival in experimental sepsis?*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2012, 40, 685-686.	0.9	4
36	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. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2012, 188, 1371-1380.	0.8	75

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37	Chronic kidney disease worsens sepsis and sepsis-induced acute kidney injury by releasing High Mobility Group Box Protein-1. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2011, 80, 1198-1211.	5.2	130
38	Exosomes from human saliva as a source of microRNA biomarkers. <i>Oral Diseases</i> , 2010, 16, 34-38.	3.0	650
39	Major contribution of tubular secretion to creatinine clearance in mice. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2010, 77, 519-526.	5.2	149
40	Angiotensin II overcomes strain-dependent resistance of rapid CKD progression in a new remnant kidney mouse model. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2010, 78, 1136-1153.	5.2	139
41	Isolation and Purification of Exosomes in Urine. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2010, 641, 89-99.	0.9	97
42	Animal models of sepsis and sepsis-induced kidney injury. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2009, 119, 2868-2878.	8.2	450
43	Reduced Production of Creatinine Limits Its Use as Marker of Kidney Injury in Sepsis. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2009, 20, 1217-1221.	6.1	342
44	Bone marrow stromal cells attenuate sepsis via prostaglandin E2-dependent reprogramming of host macrophages to increase their interleukin-10 production. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2009, 15, 42-49.	30.7	2,165
45	Reply to 'Mesenchymal stem cells: another anti-inflammatory treatment for sepsis?'. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2009, 15, 602-602.	30.7	1
46	Urinary exosomal transcription factors, a new class of biomarkers for renal disease. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2008, 74, 613-621.	5.2	238
47	Pre-existing renal disease promotes sepsis-induced acute kidney injury and worsens outcome. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2008, 74, 1017-1025.	5.2	99
48	Methyl-2-acetamidoacrylate, an ethyl pyruvate analog, decreases sepsis-induced acute kidney injury in mice. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2008, 295, F1825-F1835.	2.7	72
49	AP214, an analogue of $\alpha$ -melanocyte-stimulating hormone, ameliorates sepsis-induced acute kidney injury and mortality. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2008, 73, 1266-1274.	5.2	100
50	Setting the stage for acute-on-chronic kidney injury. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2008, 74, 7-9.	5.2	8
51	Chloroquine and inhibition of Toll-like receptor 9 protect from sepsis-induced acute kidney injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2008, 294, F1050-F1058.	2.7	165
52	Rapid isolation of urinary exosomal biomarkers using a nanomembrane ultrafiltration concentrator. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2007, 292, F1657-F1661.	2.7	367
53	Liver proteomics for therapeutic drug discovery: Inhibition of the cyclophilin receptor CD147 attenuates sepsis-induced acute renal failure*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2007, 35, 2319-2328.	0.9	64
54	Ischemic and nephrotoxic acute renal failure are distinguished by their broad transcriptomic responses. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2006, 25, 375-386.	2.3	73

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55	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. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2006, 69, 832-836.	5.2	100
56	Collection, storage, preservation, and normalization of human urinary exosomes for biomarker discovery. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2006, 69, 1471-1476.	5.2	503
57	Simvastatin improves sepsis-induced mortality and acute kidney injury via renal vascular effects. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2006, 69, 1535-1542.	5.2	184
58	Biomarker and drug-target discovery using proteomics in a new rat model of sepsis-induced acute renal failure. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2006, 70, 496-506.	5.2	107
59	Exosomal Fetuin-A identified by proteomics: A novel urinary biomarker for detecting acute kidney injury. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2006, 70, 1847-1857.	5.2	373
60	Connective Tissue Growth Factor is a Biomarker and Mediator of Kidney Allograft Fibrosis. <i>American Journal of Transplantation</i> , 2006, 6, 2292-2306.	4.7	93
61	Acute Kidney Injury Biomarkers - Needs, Present Status, and Future Promise. <i>Nephrology Self-assessment Program: NephSAP</i> , 2006, 5, 63-71.	3.0	31
62	Dendrimer-enhanced MRI as a diagnostic and prognostic biomarker of sepsis-induced acute renal failure in aged mice. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2005, 67, 2159-2167.	5.2	55
63	Hemolysis-associated endothelial dysfunction mediated by accelerated NO inactivation by decompartmentalized oxyhemoglobin. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2005, 115, 3409-3417.	8.2	275
64	Î±-Melanocyte-stimulating Hormone Inhibits Lung Injury after Renal Ischemia/Reperfusion. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2004, 169, 749-756.	5.6	137
65	Delayed DMSO Administration Protects the Kidney from Mercuric Chloride-Induced Injury. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2004, 15, 2648-2654.	6.1	22
66	A simplified method for HPLC determination of creatinine in mouse serum. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2004, 286, F1116-F1119.	2.7	122
67	Ethyl pyruvate decreases sepsis-induced acute renal failure and multiple organ damage in aged mice. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2003, 64, 1620-1631.	5.2	236
68	Plasma fibronectin promotes thrombus growth and stability in injured arterioles. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2003, 100, 2415-2419.	7.1	192
69	Early detection of cysteine rich protein 61 (CYR61, CCN1) in urine following renal ischemic reperfusion injury. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2002, 62, 1601-1610.	5.2	132
70	RNA: a method to specifically inhibit PCR amplification of known members of a multigene family by degenerate primers. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2001, 29, 31e-31.	14.5	4
71	Dominant Negative Mutants of Guanylyl Cyclase: Probes for Global Functions and Intramolecular Mechanisms. <i>Methods</i> , 1999, 19, 532-544.	3.8	3
72	15 Interruption of specific guanylyl cyclase signaling pathways. <i>Advances in Second Messenger and Phosphoprotein Research</i> , 1997, 31, 183-190.	4.5	5

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73	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
74	Guanylyl Cyclase-Linked Receptors. Annual Review of Neuroscience, 1992, 15, 193-225.	10.7	111
75	The expanding family of guanylyl cyclases. Trends in Pharmacological Sciences, 1991, 12, 116-120.	8.7	90
76	A new form of guanylyl cyclase is preferentially expressed in rat kidney. Biochemistry, 1990, 29, 10872-10878.	2.5	176
77	Guanylyl cyclase is a heat-stable enterotoxin receptor. Cell, 1990, 63, 941-948.	28.9	601
78	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