

Pin-Lan Li

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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245
papers

7,245
citations

46918

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docs citations

246
times ranked

8186
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Redox Regulation of NLRP3 Inflammasomes: ROS as Trigger or Effector?. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2015, 22, 1111-1129.	2.5	630
2	The Docosatriene Protectin D1 Is Produced by TH2 Skewing and Promotes Human T Cell Apoptosis via Lipid Raft Clustering. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2005, 280, 43079-43086.	1.6	213
3	Epoxyeicosatrienoic Acids Activate K ⁺ Channels in Coronary Smooth Muscle Through a Guanine Nucleotide Binding Protein. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 1997, 80, 877-884.	2.0	210
4	Trimethylamine-N-Oxide Instigates NLRP3 Inflammasome Activation and Endothelial Dysfunction. <i>Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2017, 44, 152-162.	1.1	187
5	Characteristics and Superoxide-Induced Activation of Reconstituted Myocardial Mitochondrial ATP-Sensitive Potassium Channels. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2001, 89, 1177-1183.	2.0	185
6	Lipid Raft Clustering and Redox Signaling Platform Formation in Coronary Arterial Endothelial Cells. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2006, 47, 74-80.	1.3	176
7	Activation of Nod-Like Receptor Protein 3 Inflammasomes Turns on Podocyte Injury and Glomerular Sclerosis in Hyperhomocysteinemia. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2012, 60, 154-162.	1.3	168
8	Role of Nitric Oxide in the Cardiovascular and Renal Systems. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2018, 19, 2605.	1.8	151
9	NADPH Oxidase-Mediated Triggering of Inflammasome Activation in Mouse Podocytes and Glomeruli During Hyperhomocysteinemia. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2013, 18, 1537-1548.	2.5	124
10	Nod-like Receptor Protein 3 (NLRP3) Inflammasome Activation and Podocyte Injury via Thioredoxin-Interacting Protein (TXNIP) during Hyperhomocysteinemia. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2014, 289, 27159-27168.	1.6	120
11	Reconstitution and Characterization of a Nicotinic Acid Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate (NAADP)-sensitive Ca ²⁺ Release Channel from Liver Lysosomes of Rats. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2007, 282, 25259-25269.	1.6	119
12	Homocysteine activates NADH/NADPH oxidase through ceramide-stimulated Rac GTPase activity in rat mesangial cells. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2004, 66, 1977-1987.	2.6	110
13	Acid Sphingomyelinase and Its Redox Amplification in Formation of Lipid Raft Redox Signaling Platforms in Endothelial Cells. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2007, 9, 817-828.	2.5	107
14	Lipid Raft Clustering and Redox Signaling Platform Formation in Coronary Arterial Endothelial Cells. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2006, 47, 74-80.	1.3	106
15	Lipid Raft Redox Signaling: Molecular Mechanisms in Health and Disease. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2011, 15, 1043-1083.	2.5	102
16	Endothelial Nlrp3 inflammasome activation associated with lysosomal destabilization during coronary arteritis. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2015, 1853, 396-408.	1.9	102
17	Activation of Nlrp3 Inflammasomes Enhances Macrophage Lipid-Deposition and Migration: Implication of a Novel Role of Inflammasome in Atherogenesis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e87552.	1.1	100
18	Endothelial NLRP3 Inflammasome Activation and Enhanced Neointima Formation in Mice by Adipokine Visfatin. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2014, 184, 1617-1628.	1.9	98

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19	Mechanisms of Homocysteine-Induced Glomerular Injury and Sclerosis. <i>American Journal of Nephrology</i> , 2008, 28, 254-264.	1.4	92
20	Instigation of endothelial Nlrp3 inflammasome by adipokine visfatin promotes interendothelial junction disruption: role of HMGB1. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2015, 19, 2715-2727.	1.6	89
21	Differential effects of short chain fatty acids on endothelial Nlrp3 inflammasome activation and neointima formation: Antioxidant action of butyrate. <i>Redox Biology</i> , 2018, 16, 21-31.	3.9	89
22	Role of Sphingolipid Mediator Ceramide in Obesity and Renal Injury in Mice Fed a High-Fat Diet. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2010, 334, 839-846.	1.3	88
23	Contribution of redox-dependent activation of endothelial Nlrp3 inflammasomes to hyperglycemia-induced endothelial dysfunction. <i>Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2016, 94, 1335-1347.	1.7	88
24	Coronary Endothelial Dysfunction Induced by Nucleotide Oligomerization Domain-Like Receptor Protein with Pyrin Domain Containing 3 Inflammasome Activation During Hypercholesterolemia: Beyond Inflammation. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2015, 22, 1084-1096.	2.5	85
25	Production and metabolism of ceramide in normal and ischemic-reperfused myocardium of rats. <i>Basic Research in Cardiology</i> , 2001, 96, 267-274.	2.5	81
26	TRPML1 functions as a lysosomal NAADP-sensitive Ca ²⁺ release channel in coronary arterial myocytes. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2009, 13, 3174-3185.	1.6	81
27	Endothelial NLRP3 inflammasome activation and arterial neointima formation associated with acid sphingomyelinase during hypercholesterolemia. <i>Redox Biology</i> , 2017, 13, 336-344.	3.9	79
28	Production of NAADP and its role in Ca ²⁺ mobilization associated with lysosomes in coronary arterial myocytes. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2006, 291, H274-H282.	1.5	73
29	Activation of inflammasomes in podocyte injury of mice on the high fat diet: Effects of ASC gene deletion and silencing. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2014, 1843, 836-845.	1.9	72
30	Lysosomal Targeting and Trafficking of Acid Sphingomyelinase to Lipid Raft Platforms in Coronary Endothelial Cells. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2008, 28, 2056-2062.	1.1	70
31	Lipid Raft Redox Signaling Platforms in Endothelial Dysfunction. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2007, 9, 1457-1470.	2.5	69
32	Contribution of endogenously produced reactive oxygen species to the activation of podocyte NLRP3 inflammasomes in hyperhomocysteinemia. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2014, 67, 211-220.	1.3	69
33	Contribution of Guanine Nucleotide Exchange Factor Vav2 to Hyperhomocysteinemic Glomerulosclerosis in Rats. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2009, 53, 90-96.	1.3	64
34	Membrane raft-lysosome redox signalling platforms in coronary endothelial dysfunction induced by adipokine visfatin. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2011, 89, 401-409.	1.8	64
35	Role of renal medullary adenosine in the control of blood flow and sodium excretion. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 1999, 276, R790-R798.	0.9	63
36	Critical Role of Lipid Raft Redox Signaling Platforms in Endostatin-Induced Coronary Endothelial Dysfunction. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2008, 28, 485-490.	1.1	62

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37	Acid sphingomyelinase inhibition protects mice from lung edema and lethal <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> sepsis. <i>Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2015, 93, 675-689.	1.7	62
38	Silencing of hypoxia-inducible factor-1 β gene attenuates chronic ischemic renal injury in two-kidney, one-clip rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2014, 306, F1236-F1242.	1.3	57
39	Visfatin-induced lipid raft redox signaling platforms and dysfunction in glomerular endothelial cells. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular and Cell Biology of Lipids</i> , 2010, 1801, 1294-1304.	1.2	56
40	Control of autophagy maturation by acid sphingomyelinase in mouse coronary arterial smooth muscle cells: protective role in atherosclerosis. <i>Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2014, 92, 473-485.	1.7	56
41	Redox signaling via lipid raft clustering in homocysteine-induced injury of podocytes. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2010, 1803, 482-491.	1.9	55
42	Defective autophagosome trafficking contributes to impaired autophagic flux in coronary arterial myocytes lacking CD38 gene. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2014, 102, 68-78.	1.8	53
43	cADP-ribose activates reconstituted ryanodine receptors from coronary arterial smooth muscle. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2001, 280, H208-H215.	1.5	51
44	NLRP3 inflammasome as a novel target for docosahexaenoic acid metabolites to abrogate glomerular injury. <i>Journal of Lipid Research</i> , 2017, 58, 1080-1090.	2.0	51
45	Effect of Selective Inhibition of Soluble Guanylyl Cyclase on the K ⁺ Channel Activity in Coronary Artery Smooth Muscle. <i>Hypertension</i> , 1998, 31, 303-308.	1.3	49
46	Acid Sphingomyelinase Gene Deficiency Ameliorates the Hyperhomocysteinemia-Induced Glomerular Injury in Mice. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2011, 179, 2210-2219.	1.9	49
47	Cyclic ADP-Ribose Contributes to Contraction and Ca ²⁺ Release by M ₁ Muscarinic Receptor Activation in Coronary Arterial Smooth Muscle. <i>Journal of Vascular Research</i> , 2003, 40, 28-36.	0.6	48
48	TRAIL death receptor 4 signaling via lysosome fusion and membrane raft clustering in coronary arterial endothelial cells: evidence from ASM knockout mice. <i>Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2013, 91, 25-36.	1.7	48
49	Effect of Ceramide on K ⁺ Ca Channel Activity and Vascular Tone in Coronary Arteries. <i>Hypertension</i> , 1999, 33, 1441-1446.	1.3	47
50	Activation of NLRP3 inflammasomes in mouse hepatic stellate cells during <i>Schistosoma J.</i> infection. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 39316-39331.	0.8	47
51	Reconstitution of lysosomal NAADP-TRP-ML1 signaling pathway and its function in TRP-ML1 ^{+/+} cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2011, 301, C421-C430.	2.1	46
52	Contribution of cathepsin B-dependent Nlrp3 inflammasome activation to nicotine-induced endothelial barrier dysfunction. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2019, 865, 172795.	1.7	45
53	Lysosome fusion to the cell membrane is mediated by the dysferlin C2A domain in coronary arterial endothelial cells. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2012, 125, 1225-1234.	1.2	44
54	Inflammasome Activation in Chronic Glomerular Diseases. <i>Current Drug Targets</i> , 2017, 18, 1019-1029.	1.0	44

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55	Protection of podocytes from hyperhomocysteinemia-induced injury by deletion of the gp91phox gene. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2010, 48, 1109-1117.	1.3	43
56	Activation of Membrane NADPH Oxidase Associated with Lysosome-Targeted Acid Sphingomyelinase in Coronary Endothelial Cells. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2010, 12, 703-712.	2.5	43
57	NMDA Receptor-Mediated Activation of NADPH Oxidase and Glomerulosclerosis in Hyperhomocysteinemic Rats. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2010, 13, 975-986.	2.5	43
58	NLRP3 Inflammasome Formation and Activation in Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis: Therapeutic Target for Antimetabolic Syndrome Remedy FTZ. <i>Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity</i> , 2018, 2018, 1-13.	1.9	43
59	Enhanced Epithelial-to-Mesenchymal Transition Associated with Lysosome Dysfunction in Podocytes: Role of p62/Sequestosome 1 as a Signaling Hub. <i>Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2015, 35, 1773-1786.	1.1	42
60	Lysosomal regulation of extracellular vesicle excretion during d-ribose-induced NLRP3 inflammasome activation in podocytes. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2019, 1866, 849-860.	1.9	42
61	Production and Actions of the Anandamide Metabolite Prostaglandin E2 in the Renal Medulla. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2012, 342, 770-779.	1.3	40
62	Role of ADP-ribose in 11,12-EET-induced activation of K _{Ca} channels in coronary arterial smooth muscle cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2002, 282, H1229-H1236.	1.5	39
63	Lysosome-dependent Ca ²⁺ release response to Fas activation in coronary arterial myocytes through NAADP: evidence from CD38 gene knockouts. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2010, 298, C1209-C1216.	2.1	38
64	NAD(P)H oxidase-dependent intracellular and extracellular O ₂ ^{•-} production in coronary arterial myocytes from CD38 knockout mice. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2012, 52, 357-365.	1.3	38
65	Requirement of translocated lysosomal V1 H ⁺ -ATPase for activation of membrane acid sphingomyelinase and raft clustering in coronary endothelial cells. <i>Molecular Biology of the Cell</i> , 2012, 23, 1546-1557.	0.9	37
66	Implication of CD38 gene in podocyte epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and glomerular sclerosis. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2012, 16, 1674-1685.	1.6	37
67	Instigation of NLRP3 inflammasome activation and glomerular injury in mice on the high fat diet: role of acid sphingomyelinase gene. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 19031-19044.	0.8	37
68	Cross Talk Between Ceramide and Redox Signaling: Implications for Endothelial Dysfunction and Renal Disease. <i>Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology</i> , 2013, , 171-197.	0.9	36
69	Contribution of Lysosomal Vesicles to the Formation of Lipid Raft Redox Signaling Platforms in Endothelial Cells. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2007, 9, 1417-1426.	2.5	35
70	Sphingolipids in obesity and related complications. <i>Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark</i> , 2017, 22, 96-116.	3.0	35
71	Protective Role of Autophagy in Nlrp3 Inflammasome Activation and Medial Thickening of Mouse Coronary Arteries. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2018, 188, 2948-2959.	1.9	35
72	Formation of lipid raft redox signalling platforms in glomerular endothelial cells: an early event of homocysteine-induced glomerular injury. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2009, 13, 3303-3314.	1.6	34

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73	Attenuation by Statins of Membrane Raft-Redox Signaling in Coronary Arterial Endothelium. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2013, 345, 170-179.	1.3	34
74	Inhibition of Hyperhomocysteinemia-Induced Inflammasome Activation and Glomerular Sclerosis by NLRP3 Gene Deletion. <i>Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2014, 34, 829-841.	1.1	34
75	Control of lysosomal TRPML1 channel activity and exosome release by acid ceramidase in mouse podocytes. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2019, 317, C481-C491.	2.1	33
76	Endostatin uncouples NO and Ca ²⁺ -response to bradykinin through enhanced O ₂ ^{•-} production in the intact coronary endothelium. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2005, 288, H686-H694.	1.5	32
77	Lipid Rafts and Redox Signaling. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2007, 9, 1411-1416.	2.5	32
78	Formation and function of ceramide-enriched membrane platforms with CD38 during M ₁ -receptor stimulation in bovine coronary arterial myocytes. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2008, 295, H1743-H1752.	1.5	32
79	Triggering role of acid sphingomyelinase in endothelial lysosome-membrane fusion and dysfunction in coronary arteries. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2010, 298, H992-H1002.	1.5	31
80	Autophagy maturation associated with CD38-mediated regulation of lysosome function in mouse glomerular podocytes. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2013, 17, 1598-1607.	1.6	31
81	Mechanism of Homocysteine-Induced Rac1/NADPH Oxidase Activation in Mesangial Cells: Role of Guanine Nucleotide Exchange Factor Vav2. <i>Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2007, 20, 909-918.	1.1	30
82	Mesenchymal stem cell transplantation inhibited high salt-induced activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome in the renal medulla in Dahl S rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2016, 310, F621-F627.	1.3	30
83	Contribution of Nrf2 to Atherogenic Phenotype Switching of Coronary Arterial Smooth Muscle Cells Lacking CD38 Gene. <i>Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2015, 37, 432-444.	1.1	28
84	Arterial Medial Calcification through Enhanced small Extracellular Vesicle Release in Smooth Muscle-Specific Asah1 Gene Knockout Mice. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 1645.	1.6	28
85	Docosahexanoic Acid-Induced Coronary Arterial Dilation: Actions of 17S-Hydroxy Docosahexanoic Acid on K ⁺ Channel Activity. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2011, 336, 891-899.	1.3	27
86	Regulation of autophagic flux by dynein-mediated autophagosomes trafficking in mouse coronary arterial myocytes. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2013, 1833, 3228-3236.	1.9	27
87	Sphingolipids and Redox Signaling in Renal Regulation and Chronic Kidney Diseases. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2018, 28, 1008-1026.	2.5	27
88	Role of cyclic ADP-ribose in Ca-induced Ca release and vasoconstriction in small renal arteries. <i>Microvascular Research</i> , 2005, 70, 65-75.	1.1	26
89	Upregulation of cannabinoid receptor-1 and fibrotic activation of mouse hepatic stellate cells during <i>Schistosoma J.</i> infection: Role of NADPH oxidase. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2014, 71, 109-120.	1.3	26
90	Medial calcification in the arterial wall of smooth muscle cell-specific Smpd1 transgenic mice: A ceramide-mediated vasculopathy. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2020, 24, 539-553.	1.6	26

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91	Podocytopathy and Nephrotic Syndrome in Mice with Podocyte-Specific Deletion of the Asah1 Gene. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2020, 190, 1211-1223.	1.9	26
92	Reversal by Growth Hormone of Homocysteine-induced Epithelial-to-Mesenchymal Transition through Membrane Raft-Redox Signaling in Podocytes. <i>Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2011, 27, 691-702.	1.1	25
93	Protective Action of Anandamide and Its COX-2 Metabolite against L-Homocysteine-Induced NLRP3 Inflammasome Activation and Injury in Podocytes. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2016, 358, 61-70.	1.3	24
94	Hypoxia inducible factor-1 α mediates the profibrotic effect of albumin in renal tubular cells. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 15878.	1.6	24
95	D-Ribose Induces Podocyte NLRP3 Inflammasome Activation and Glomerular Injury via AGEs/RAGE Pathway. <i>Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2019, 7, 259.	1.8	24
96	Activation of TFEB ameliorates dedifferentiation of arterial smooth muscle cells and neointima formation in mice with high-fat diet. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2019, 10, 676.	2.7	24
97	Lysosomal cholesterol accumulation in macrophages leading to coronary atherosclerosis in CD38 ^{hi} mice. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2016, 20, 1001-1013.	1.6	23
98	Endothelial acid ceramidase in exosome-mediated release of NLRP3 inflammasome products during hyperglycemia: Evidence from endothelium-specific deletion of Asah1 gene. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular and Cell Biology of Lipids</i> , 2019, 1864, 158532.	1.2	23
99	Acid Sphingomyelinase Gene Knockout Ameliorates Hyperhomocysteinemic Glomerular Injury in Mice Lacking Cystathionine- β -Synthase. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e45020.	1.1	22
100	Concentration-Dependent Diversification Effects of Free Cholesterol Loading on Macrophage Viability and Polarization. <i>Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2015, 37, 419-431.	1.1	22
101	Intracellular two-phase Ca ²⁺ release and apoptosis controlled by TRP-ML1 channel activity in coronary arterial myocytes. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2013, 304, C458-C466.	2.1	21
102	Cyclic ADP-Ribose and NAADP in Vascular Regulation and Diseases. <i>Messenger (Los Angeles, Calif.)</i> 10 Tf 2010, 10, 100-103.	0.3	21
103	Abnormal Lysosomal Positioning and Small Extracellular Vesicle Secretion in Arterial Stiffening and Calcification of Mice Lacking Mucolipin 1 Gene. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2020, 21, 1713.	1.8	20
104	Contribution of guanine nucleotide exchange factor Vav2 to NLRP3 inflammasome activation in mouse podocytes during hyperhomocysteinemia. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2017, 106, 236-244.	1.3	19
105	Regulation of TRPML1 channel activity and inflammatory exosome release by endogenously produced reactive oxygen species in mouse podocytes. <i>Redox Biology</i> , 2021, 43, 102013.	3.9	19
106	Bioactive Lipids and Redox Signaling: Molecular Mechanism and Disease Pathogenesis. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2018, 28, 911-915.	2.5	18
107	Role of phosphodiesterase 1 in the pathophysiology of diseases and potential therapeutic opportunities. , 2021, 226, 107858.		18
108	Transplantation of mesenchymal stem cells into the renal medulla attenuated salt-sensitive hypertension in Dahl S rat. <i>Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2014, 92, 1139-1145.	1.7	17

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109	Podocyte Lysosome Dysfunction in Chronic Glomerular Diseases. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2020, 21, 1559.	1.8	17
110	Cardiovascular Pathobiology of Inflammasomes: Inflammatory Machinery and Beyond. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2015, 22, 1079-1083.	2.5	16
111	Inhibitory effects of growth differentiation factor 11 on autophagy deficiency-induced dedifferentiation of arterial smooth muscle cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2019, 316, H345-H356.	1.5	16
112	Rac1 GTPase Inhibition Blocked Podocyte Injury and Glomerular Sclerosis during Hyperhomocysteinemia via Suppression of Nucleotide-Binding Oligomerization Domain-Like Receptor Containing Pyrin Domain 3 Inflammasome Activation. <i>Kidney and Blood Pressure Research</i> , 2019, 44, 513-532.	0.9	14
113	Reversal of Endothelial Extracellular Vesicle-Induced Smooth Muscle Phenotype Transition by Hypercholesterolemia Stimulation: Role of NLRP3 Inflammasome Activation. <i>Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2020, 8, 597423.	1.8	14
114	Inhibition of pannexin-1 channel activity by adiponectin in podocytes: Role of acid ceramidase activation. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular and Cell Biology of Lipids</i> , 2018, 1863, 1246-1256.	1.2	13
115	Podocyte NLRP3 Inflammasome Activation and Formation by Adipokine Visfatin. <i>Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2019, 53, 355-365.	1.1	13
116	Myocardial ischemia and reperfusion reduce the levels of cyclic ADP-ribose in rat myocardium. <i>Basic Research in Cardiology</i> , 2002, 97, 312-319.	2.5	12
117	Modulation of mean arterial pressure and diuresis by renomedullary infusion of a selective inhibitor of fatty acid amide hydrolase. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2018, 315, F967-F976.	1.3	12
118	Abnormal podocyte TRPML1 channel activity and exosome release in mice with podocyte-specific Asah1 gene deletion. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular and Cell Biology of Lipids</i> , 2021, 1866, 158856.	1.2	12
119	Release and Actions of Inflammatory Exosomes in Pulmonary Emphysema: Potential Therapeutic Target of Acupuncture. <i>Journal of Inflammation Research</i> , 2021, Volume 14, 3501-3521.	1.6	12
120	Implication of CD38 gene in autophagic degradation of collagen I in mouse coronary arterial myocytes. <i>Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark</i> , 2017, 22, 558-569.	3.0	11
121	Downregulation of Lysosomal Acid Ceramidase Mediates HMGB1-Induced Migration and Proliferation of Mouse Coronary Arterial Myocytes. <i>Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2020, 8, 111.	1.8	11
122	SNARE-mediated rapid lysosome fusion in membrane raft clustering and dysfunction of bovine coronary arterial endothelium. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2011, 301, H2028-H2037.	1.5	9
123	Simvastatin promotes NPC1-mediated free cholesterol efflux from lysosomes through CYP7A1/LXR signaling pathway in oxLDL-loaded macrophages. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2017, 21, 364-374.	1.6	9
124	Downregulation of microRNA-429 contributes to angiotensin II-induced profibrotic effect in rat kidney. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2018, 315, F1536-F1541.	1.3	9
125	Contribution of transcription factor EB to adipoRon-induced inhibition of arterial smooth muscle cell proliferation and migration. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2019, 317, C1034-C1047.	2.1	9
126	Tricyclic antidepressant amitriptyline inhibits autophagic flux and prevents tube formation in vascular endothelial cells. <i>Basic and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology</i> , 2019, 124, 370-384.	1.2	9

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127	Instant membrane resealing in nlrp3 inflammasome activation of endothelial cells. <i>Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark</i> , 2016, 21, 635-650.	3.0	8
128	Regulation of dynein-mediated autophagosomes trafficking by ASM in CSMCs. <i>Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark</i> , 2016, 21, 696-706.	3.0	8
129	Stimulation of diuresis and natriuresis by renomedullary infusion of a dual inhibitor of fatty acid amide hydrolase and monoacylglycerol lipase. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2017, 313, F1068-F1076.	1.3	8
130	Podocyte Sphingolipid Signaling in Nephrotic Syndrome.. <i>Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2021, 55, 13-34.	1.1	8
131	Regulatory role of mammalian target of rapamycin signaling in exosome secretion and osteogenic changes in smooth muscle cells lacking acid ceramidase gene. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2021, 35, e21732.	0.2	8
132	Lysosome Function in Cardiovascular Diseases. <i>Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2021, 55, 277-300.	1.1	7
133	Contribution of podocyte inflammatory exosome release to glomerular inflammation and sclerosis during hyperhomocysteinemia. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2021, 1867, 166146.	1.8	7
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