

Lorna G Moore

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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112
papers

7,321
citations

61984

43
h-index

58581

82
g-index

117
all docs

117
docs citations

117
times ranked

6403
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Identifying Signatures of Natural Selection in Tibetan and Andean Populations Using Dense Genome Scan Data. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2010, 6, e1001116.	3.5	508
2	Consensus Statement on Chronic and Subacute High Altitude Diseases. <i>High Altitude Medicine and Biology</i> , 2005, 6, 147-157.	0.9	467
3	Human adaptation to high altitude: Regional and life-cycle perspectives. <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 1998, 107, 25-64.	2.1	296
4	Human Genetic Adaptation to High Altitude. <i>High Altitude Medicine and Biology</i> , 2001, 2, 257-279.	0.9	260
5	Placental contribution to the origins of sexual dimorphism in health and diseases: sex chromosomes and epigenetics. <i>Biology of Sex Differences</i> , 2013, 4, 5.	4.1	259
6	Intrauterine Growth Restriction, Preeclampsia, and Intrauterine Mortality at High Altitude in Bolivia. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2003, 54, 20-25.	2.3	238
7	Altered blood pressure course during normal pregnancy and increased preeclampsia at high altitude (3100 meters) in Colorado. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1999, 180, 1161-1168.	1.3	225
8	Development of a Panel of Genome-Wide Ancestry Informative Markers to Study Admixture Throughout the Americas. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2012, 8, e1002554.	3.5	212
9	A Genomewide Admixture Mapping Panel for Hispanic/Latino Populations. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2007, 80, 1171-1178.	6.2	206
10	Humans at high altitude: Hypoxia and fetal growth. <i>Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology</i> , 2011, 178, 181-190.	1.6	204
11	Identifying positive selection candidate loci for high-altitude adaptation in Andean populations. <i>Human Genomics</i> , 2009, 4, 79-90.	2.9	195
12	Mitochondrial DNA analysis in Tibet: Implications for the origin of the Tibetan population and its adaptation to high altitude. <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 1994, 93, 189-199.	2.1	187
13	Tibetan protection from intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) and reproductive loss at high altitude. <i>American Journal of Human Biology</i> , 2001, 13, 635-644.	1.6	163
14	Mitochondrial DNA variant associated with Leber hereditary optic neuropathy and high-altitude Tibetans. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2012, 109, 7391-7396.	7.1	129
15	Measuring high-altitude adaptation. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2017, 123, 1371-1385.	2.5	125
16	Fetal Growth Restriction and Maternal Oxygen Transport during High Altitude Pregnancy. <i>High Altitude Medicine and Biology</i> , 2003, 4, 141-156.	0.9	123
17	Maternal Uterine Vascular Remodeling During Pregnancy. <i>Microcirculation</i> , 2014, 21, 38-47.	1.8	120
18	Systemic and renal hemodynamic changes in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle mimic early pregnancy. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 1997, 273, F777-F782.	2.7	115

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19	Andean and Tibetan patterns of adaptation to high altitude. <i>American Journal of Human Biology</i> , 2013, 25, 190-197.	1.6	115
20	Oxygen transport in Tibetan women during pregnancy at 3,658 m. <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 2001, 114, 42-53.	2.1	114
21	Protection from intrauterine growth retardation in Tibetans at high altitude. <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 1993, 91, 215-224.	2.1	111
22	Augmented uterine artery blood flow and oxygen delivery protect Andeans from altitude-associated reductions in fetal growth. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2009, 296, R1564-R1575.	1.8	106
23	Lower uterine artery blood flow and higher endothelin relative to nitric oxide metabolite levels are associated with reductions in birth weight at high altitude. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2008, 295, R906-R915.	1.8	103
24	Natural Selection on Genes Related to Cardiovascular Health in High-Altitude Adapted Andeans. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2017, 101, 752-767.	6.2	99
25	Interleukin-6 response to exercise and high-altitude exposure: influence of β -adrenergic blockade. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2001, 91, 2143-2149.	2.5	98
26	Catecholamine response during 12 days of high-altitude exposure (4,300 m) in women. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 1998, 84, 1151-1157.	2.5	97
27	Uterine artery blood flow, fetal hypoxia and fetal growth. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2015, 370, 20140068.	4.0	95
28	High-altitude ancestry protects against hypoxia-associated reductions in fetal growth. <i>Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition</i> , 2007, 92, F372-F377.	2.8	93
29	Women at altitude: short-term exposure to hypoxia and/or β -adrenergic blockade reduces insulin sensitivity. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2001, 91, 623-631.	2.5	89
30	Graduated effects of high-altitude hypoxia and highland ancestry on birth size. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2013, 74, 633-638.	2.3	84
31	Maternal <i>PRKAA1</i> and <i>EDNRA</i> genotypes are associated with birth weight, and <i>PRKAA1</i> with uterine artery diameter and metabolic homeostasis at high altitude. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2014, 46, 687-697.	2.3	83
32	Y chromosome polymorphisms in Native American and Siberian populations: identification of Native American Y chromosome haplotypes. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 1997, 100, 536-543.	3.8	81
33	Greater uterine artery blood flow during pregnancy in multigenerational (Andean) than shorter-term (European) high-altitude residents. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2007, 293, R1313-R1324.	1.8	81
34	Human Genetic Adaptation to High Altitude: Evidence from the Andes. <i>Genes</i> , 2019, 10, 150.	2.4	79
35	Increased vital and total lung capacities in Tibetan compared to Han residents of Lhasa (3,658 m). <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i> , 1991, 86, 341-351.	2.1	77
36	Evolutionary adaptation to high altitude: A view from in utero. <i>American Journal of Human Biology</i> , 2009, 21, 614-622.	1.6	66

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37	Human genetic adaptation to high altitudes: Current status and future prospects. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2017, 461, 4-13.	1.5	63
38	Women at altitude: energy requirement at 4,300 m. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2000, 88, 272-281.	2.5	57
39	Women at altitude: ventilatory acclimatization at 4,300 m. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2001, 91, 1791-1799.	2.5	57
40	High-end arteriolar resistance limits uterine artery blood flow and restricts fetal growth in preeclampsia and gestational hypertension at high altitude. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2011, 300, R1221-R1229.	1.8	55
41	Gain-of-function EGLN1 prolyl hydroxylase (PHD2 D4E:C127S) in combination with EPAS1 (HIF-2 β) polymorphism lowers hemoglobin concentration in Tibetan highlanders. <i>Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2017, 95, 665-670.	3.9	52
42	Pregnancy-stimulated growth of vascular smooth muscle cells: Importance of protein kinase C-dependent synergy between estrogen and platelet-derived growth factor. <i>Journal of Cellular Physiology</i> , 1996, 166, 22-32.	4.1	49
43	An Argonaute 2 switch regulates circulating miR-210 to coordinate hypoxic adaptation across cells. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2014, 1843, 2528-2542.	4.1	48
44	Evidence that parental ϵ -globin origin affects birth weight reductions at high altitude. <i>American Journal of Human Biology</i> , 2008, 20, 592-597.	1.6	47
45	Chronic hypoxia opposes pregnancy-induced increase in uterine artery vasodilator response to flow. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2003, 284, H820-H829.	3.2	44
46	Ventilation and hypoxic ventilatory responsiveness in Chinese-Tibetan residents at 3,658 m. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 1997, 83, 2098-2104.	2.5	43
47	Comparative Aspects of High-Altitude Adaptation in Human Populations. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2002, 475, 45-62.	1.6	42
48	Determinants of blood oxygenation during pregnancy in Andean and European residents of high altitude. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2007, 293, R1303-R1312.	1.8	41
49	Sleep-disordered breathing and oxidative stress in preclinical chronic mountain sickness (excessive) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlo	1.6	40
50	Does chronic mountain sickness (CMS) have perinatal origins?. <i>Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology</i> , 2007, 158, 180-189.	1.6	39
51	Women at altitude: changes in carbohydrate metabolism at 4,300-m elevation and across the menstrual cycle. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 1998, 85, 1966-1973.	2.5	38
52	Superior exercise performance in lifelong Tibetan residents of 4,400 m compared with Tibetan residents of 3,658 m. , 1998, 105, 21-31.		37
53	Analysis of the Myoglobin Gene in Tibetans Living at High Altitude. <i>High Altitude Medicine and Biology</i> , 2002, 3, 39-47.	0.9	36
54	Medical Recommendations for Women Going to Altitude. <i>High Altitude Medicine and Biology</i> , 2005, 6, 22-31.	0.9	35

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55	Human physiological adaptation to pregnancy: Inter- and intraspecific perspectives. American Journal of Human Biology, 2003, 15, 330-341.	1.6	34
56	Travel to High Altitude during Pregnancy: Frequently Asked Questions and Recommendations for Clinicians. High Altitude Medicine and Biology, 2012, 13, 73-81.	0.9	33
57	High Altitude Residence During Pregnancy Alters Cytokine and Catecholamine Levels. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2002, 48, 344-354.	1.2	32
58	Role of the AT2 receptor in modulating the angiotensin II contractile response of the uterine artery at mid-gestation. JRAAS - Journal of the Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System, 2011, 12, 176-183.	1.7	32
59	Pregnancy Stimulation of DNA Synthesis and Uterine Blood Flow in the Guinea Pig. Pediatric Research, 1997, 41, 708-715.	2.3	32
60	Lowland origin women raised at high altitude are not protected against lower uteroplacental O ₂ delivery during pregnancy or reduced birth weight. American Journal of Human Biology, 2011, 23, 509-516.	1.6	31
61	Effects of pregnancy and chronic hypoxia on contractile responsiveness to 1α -adrenergic stimulation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1998, 85, 2322-2329.	2.5	30
62	Perinatal hypoxia increases susceptibility to high-altitude polycythemia and attendant pulmonary vascular dysfunction. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2015, 309, H565-H573.	3.2	28
63	High Altitude Continues to Reduce Birth Weights in Colorado. Maternal and Child Health Journal, 2019, 23, 1573-1580.	1.5	26
64	High Altitude Reduces NO-Dependent Myometrial Artery Vasodilator Response During Pregnancy. Hypertension, 2019, 73, 1319-1326.	2.7	26
65	Effect of K ⁺ ATP channel inhibition on total and regional vascular resistance in guinea pig pregnancy. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 1998, 275, H680-H688.	3.2	24
66	Higher Estrogen Levels During Pregnancy in Andean Than European Residents of High Altitude Suggest Differences in Aromatase Activity. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2014, 99, 2908-2916.	3.6	23
67	Neonatal Oxygenation, Pulmonary Hypertension, and Evolutionary Adaptation to High Altitude (2013) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 ggBT /Ov	1.7	23
68	Pharmacological activation of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor β (PPAR β) protects against hypoxia-associated fetal growth restriction. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 8999-9007.	0.5	23
69	Do Anti-angiogenic or Angiogenic Factors Contribute to the Protection of Birth Weight at High Altitude Afforded by Andean Ancestry?. Reproductive Sciences, 2010, 17, 861-870.	2.5	21
70	Potential role for elevated maternal enzymatic antioxidant status in Andean protection against altitude-associated SGA. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2012, 25, 1233-1240.	1.5	21
71	Unique DNA Methylation Patterns in Offspring of Hypertensive Pregnancy. Clinical and Translational Science, 2015, 8, 740-745.	3.1	20
72	HYPOXIA AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: Reproductive challenges at high altitude: fertility, pregnancy and neonatal well-being. Reproduction, 2021, 161, F81-F90.	2.6	20

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73	Hypoxia causes reductions in birth weight by altering maternal glucose and lipid metabolism. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 13583.	3.3	19
74	Chronic hypoxia augments uterine artery distensibility and alters the circumferential wall stress-strain relationship during pregnancy. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2006, 100, 1842-1850.	2.5	18
75	Do Cytokines Contribute to the Andean-Associated Protection From Reduced Fetal Growth at High Altitude?. <i>Reproductive Sciences</i> , 2011, 18, 79-87.	2.5	17
76	Pregnancy increases myometrial artery myogenic tone via NOS- or COX-independent mechanisms. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2012, 303, R368-R375.	1.8	17
77	High-altitude residence alters blood-pressure course and increases hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. <i>Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> , 2022, 35, 1264-1271.	1.5	17
78	An Evolutionary Model for Identifying Genetic Adaptation to High Altitude. , 2006, 588, 101-118.		16
79	Chronic Hypoxia Diminishes the Proliferative Response of Guinea Pig Uterine Artery Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells in Vitro. <i>High Altitude Medicine and Biology</i> , 2006, 7, 237-244.	0.9	14
80	Surnameâ€inferred andean ancestry is associated with child stature and limb lengths at high altitude in <sc>Peru, but not at sea level. <i>American Journal of Human Biology</i> , 2015, 27, 798-806.	1.6	14
81	Increased uterine artery blood flow in hypoxic murine pregnancy is not sufficient to prevent fetal growth restrictionâ€€. <i>Biology of Reproduction</i> , 2020, 102, 660-670.	2.7	14
82	AMPâ€activated protein kinase activator AICAR attenuates hypoxiaâ€induced murine fetal growth restriction in part by improving uterine artery blood flow. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2020, 598, 4093-4105.	2.9	14
83	Women at altitude: forearm hemodynamics during acclimatization to 4,300 m with β -adrenergic blockade. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2001, 281, H2636-H2644.	3.2	12
84	Chronic hypoxia increases MCA contractile response to U-46619 by reducing NO production and/or activity. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2002, 92, 1859-1864.	2.5	12
85	Finding the Genes Underlying Adaptation to Hypoxia Using Genomic Scans for Genetic Adaptation and Admixture Mapping. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2006, 588, 89-100.	1.6	12
86	Effect of high altitude on human placental amino acid transport. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2020, 128, 127-133.	2.5	12
87	Inhibition of peroxisome proliferatorâ€activated receptor β : a potential link between chronic maternal hypoxia and impaired fetal growth. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2014, 28, 1268-1279.	0.5	11
88	AMPK activation in pregnant human myometrial arteries from high-altitude and intrauterine growth-restricted pregnancies. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2020, 319, H203-H212.	3.2	11
89	Erythropoietin and Soluble Erythropoietin Receptor: A Role for Maternal Vascular Adaptation to High-Altitude Pregnancy. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2017, 102, 242-250.	3.6	9
90	High altitude regulates the expression of AMPK pathways in human placenta. <i>Placenta</i> , 2021, 104, 267-276.	1.5	8

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91	Vascular Disorders of Pregnancy Increase Susceptibility to Neonatal Pulmonary Hypertension in High-Altitude Populations. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2022, 79, 1286-1296.	2.7	8
92	Role of cytokines in altitude-associated preeclampsia. <i>Pregnancy Hypertension</i> , 2012, 2, 65-70.	1.4	7
93	Critical barriers for preeclampsia diagnosis and treatment in low-resource settings: An example from Bolivia. <i>Pregnancy Hypertension</i> , 2019, 16, 139-144.	1.4	5
94	Hypoxia-induced inhibition of mTORC1 activity in the developing lung: a possible mechanism for the developmental programming of pulmonary hypertension. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2021, 320, H980-H990.	3.2	5
95	Jack Reeves and his science. <i>Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology</i> , 2006, 151, 96-108.	1.6	4
96	Little Effect of Gestation at 3,100 m on Fetal Fat Accretion or the Fetal Circulation. <i>American Journal of Human Biology</i> , 2013, 25, 544-549.	1.6	4
97	Uteroplacental Ischemia Is Associated with Increased PAPP-A2. <i>Reproductive Sciences</i> , 2020, 27, 529-536.	2.5	4
98	Characterization of the Primary Human Trophoblast Cell Secretome Using Stable Isotope Labeling With Amino Acids in Cell Culture. <i>Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2021, 9, 704781.	3.7	4
99	Uteroplacental nutrient flux and evidence for metabolic reprogramming during sustained hypoxemia. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2021, 9, e15033.	1.7	4
100	Gestational Diabetes Prevalence at Moderate and High Altitude. <i>High Altitude Medicine and Biology</i> , 2018, 19, 367-372.	0.9	3
101	ACOG and local diagnostic criteria for hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (HDP) in La Paz-El Alto, Bolivia: A retrospective case-control study. <i>The Lancet Regional Health Americas</i> , 2022, 9, 100194.	2.6	3
102	Queen of the mountain: successful pregnancy while exercising up to 5,300 m. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2018, 125, 577-579.	2.5	2
103	Human adaptation to high altitude: Regional and life-cycle perspectives. , 0, .		2
104	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma blunts endothelin-1-mediated contraction of the uterine artery in a murine model of high-altitude pregnancy. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020, 34, 4283-4292.	0.5	2
105	How hypoxia slows fetal growth: insights from high altitude. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2021, , .	2.3	2
106	The Quest for Riches, or How Mining Silver in Bolivia Has Enriched Our Knowledge of the Mechanisms Underlying Reproductive Success. <i>High Altitude Medicine and Biology</i> , 2003, 4, 105-109.	0.9	1
107	Tibetan protection from intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) and reproductive loss at high altitude. <i>American Journal of Human Biology</i> , 2001, 13, 635-644.	1.6	1
108	Introduction: strategies for reproductive success. <i>American Journal of Human Biology</i> , 2003, 15, 293-295.	1.6	0

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109	Recomendaciones m�dicas para mujeres que van a altitud. Documento de consenso de la comisi�n m�dica de la UIAA. Apunts Medicine De L'Esport, 2006, 41, 116-124.	0.5	0
110	668: High altitude increases mid-gestation maternal PAPP-A2. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2015, 212, S328-S329.	1.3	0
111	The role of antioxidant & oxidative status in the protection against altitude-associated reductions in uterine artery (UA) blood flow & fetal growth afforded by Andean ancestry. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 1173.18.	0.5	0
112	Tibetan Gain-of-Function Variant of Prolyl Hydroxylase 2 (EGLN1) and Selected SNPs of HIF-2-Alpha (EPAS1) Are Associated with Lower Hemoglobin Values in Tibetans. Blood, 2015, 126, 3332-3332.	1.4	0