Curt D Sigmund

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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332
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13068
68
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335
docs citations

335
times ranked

15810
citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Lethal Infection of K18- hACE2 Mice Infected with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 813-821.	1.5	904
2	Angiotensin II Signal Transduction: An Update on Mechanisms of Physiology and Pathophysiology. Physiological Reviews, 2018, 98, 1627-1738.	13.1	673
3	Minireview: Overview of the Renin-Angiotensin Systemâ€"An Endocrine and Paracrine System. Endocrinology, 2003, 144, 2179-2183.	1.4	484
4	Ghrelin Inhibits Proinflammatory Responses and Nuclear Factor-ÎºB Activation in Human Endothelial Cells. Circulation, 2004, 109, 2221-2226.	1.6	459
5	Abnormal Coronary Function in Mice Deficient in Î±1HT-type Ca2+Channels. Science, 2003, 302, 1416-1418.	6.0	315
6	Antibiotic resistance mutations in 16S and 23S ribosomal RNA genes ofEscherichia coli. Nucleic Acids Research, 1984, 12, 4653-4664.	6.5	263
7	Contrasting blood pressure effects of obesity in leptin-deficient ob/ob mice and agouti yellow obese mice. Journal of Hypertension, 1999, 17, 1949-1953.	0.3	221
8	Oxidation of CaMKII determines the cardiotoxic effects of aldosterone. Nature Medicine, 2011, 17, 1610-1618.	15.2	220
9	Increased Superoxide and Vascular Dysfunction in CuZnSOD-Deficient Mice. Circulation Research, 2002, 91, 938-944.	2.0	213
10	Endothelial Dysfunction and Elevation of <i>S</i> -Adenosylhomocysteine in Cystathionine Î²-Synthaseâ€"Deficient Mice. Circulation Research, 2001, 88, 1203-1209.	2.0	202
11	Overexpression of acid-sensing ion channel 1a in transgenic mice increases acquired fear-related behavior. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 3621-3626.	3.3	199
12	[46] Antibiotic resistance mutations in ribosomal RNA genes of Escherichia coli. Methods in Enzymology, 1988, 164, 673-690.	0.4	187
13	PPARÎ³ Agonist Rosiglitazone Improves Vascular Function and Lowers Blood Pressure in Hypertensive Transgenic Mice. Hypertension, 2004, 43, 661-666.	1.3	184
14	Mkks-null mice have a phenotype resembling Bardetâ€"Biedl syndrome. Human Molecular Genetics, 2005, 14, 1109-1118.	1.4	181
15	Divergent functions of angiotensin II receptor isoforms in the brain. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2000, 106, 103-106.	3.9	171
16	Hypothalamic ERK Mediates the Anorectic and Thermogenic Sympathetic Effects of Leptin. Diabetes, 2009, 58, 536-542.	0.3	169
17	Chronic hypertension and altered baroreflex responses in transgenic mice containing the human renin and human angiotensinogen genes.. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 1996, 97, 1047-1055.	3.9	169
18	Brain-Selective Overexpression of Human Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Type 2 Attenuates Neurogenic Hypertension. Circulation Research, 2010, 106, 373-382.	2.0	168

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19	Hypothalamic PI3K and MAPK differentially mediate regional sympathetic activation to insulin. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2004, 114, 652-658.	3.9	162
20	Interference with PPARÎ³ Function in Smooth Muscle Causes Vascular Dysfunction and Hypertension. Cell Metabolism, 2008, 7, 215-226.	7.2	153
21	An Intracellular Renin-Angiotensin System in Neurons: Fact, Hypothesis, or Fantasy. Physiology, 2008, 23, 187-193.	1.6	153
22	The Kidney Androgen-regulated Protein Promoter Confers Renal Proximal Tubule Cell-specific and Highly Androgen-responsive Expression on the Human Angiotensinogen Gene in Transgenic Mice. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 28142-28148.	1.6	148
23	Cerebral Vascular Dysfunction Mediated by Superoxide in Hyperhomocysteinemic Mice. Stroke, 2004, 35, 1957-1962.	1.0	146
24	The MicroRNA-Processing Enzyme Dicer Maintains Juxtaglomerular Cells. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2010, 21, 460-467.	3.0	143
25	The Brain Renin-Angiotensin System Contributes to the Hypertension in Mice Containing Both the Human Renin and Human Angiotensinogen Transgenes. Circulation Research, 1998, 83, 1047-1058.	2.0	141
26	The Brain Renin-Angiotensin System Controls Divergent Efferent Mechanisms to Regulate Fluid and Energy Balance. Cell Metabolism, 2010, 12, 431-442.	7.2	140
27	Salt-sensitive hypertension and cardiac hypertrophy in mice deficient in the ubiquitin ligase Nedd4-2. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2008, 295, F462-F470.	1.3	136
28	Differential expression of angiotensin receptor 1A and 1B in mouse. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1994, 267, E260-E267.	1.8	129
29	Local production of angiotensin II in the subfornical organ causes elevated drinking. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2007, 117, 1088-1095.	3.9	129
30	Novel mechanism of hypertension revealed by cell-specific targeting of human angiotensinogen in transgenic mice. Physiological Genomics, 1999, 1, 3-9.	1.0	128
31	Ablation of the Leptin Receptor in the Hypothalamic Arcuate Nucleus Abrogates Leptin-Induced Sympathetic Activation. Circulation Research, 2011, 108, 808-812.	2.0	128
32	Viewpoint: Are Studies in Genetically Altered Mice Out of Control?. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2000, 20, 1425-1429.	1.1	118
33	RAS blockade decreases blood pressure and proteinuria in transgenic mice overexpressing rat angiotensinogen gene in the kidney. Kidney International, 2006, 69, 1016-1023.	2.6	118
34	Expression of Murine Renin Genes during Fetal Development. Molecular Endocrinology, 1990, 4, 375-383.	3.7	115
35	Structure, expression, and regulation of the murine renin genes.. Hypertension, 1991, 18, 446-457.	1.3	115
36	Critical Roles of a Cyclic AMP Responsive Element and an E-box in Regulation of Mouse Renin Gene Expression. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 45530-45538.	1.6	114

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37	Elevated Blood Pressure in Transgenic Mice With Brain-Specific Expression of Human Angiotensinogen Driven by the Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein Promoter. Circulation Research, 2001, 89, 365-372.	2.0	108
38	Responses of carotid artery in mice deficient in expression of the gene for endothelial NO synthase. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 1998, 274, H564-H570.	1.5	107
39	Genetic Basis of Hypertension. Hypertension, 2006, 48, 14-20.	1.3	106
40	A brain leptin-renin angiotensin system interaction in the regulation of sympathetic nerve activity. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2012, 303, H197-H206.	1.5	105
41	Role of Proximal Promoter Elements in Regulation of Renin Gene Transcription. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 22499-22505.	1.6	104
42	Increased blood pressure in transgenic mice expressing both human renin and angiotensinogen in the renal proximal tubule. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2004, 286, F965-F971.	1.3	104
43	Interference With PPARÎ³ Signaling Causes Cerebral Vascular Dysfunction, Hypertrophy, and Remodeling. Hypertension, 2008, 51, 867-871.	1.3	104
44	Adipose depot-specific modulation of angiotensinogen gene expression in diet-induced obesity. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2004, 286, E891-E895.	1.8	103
45	Kidney-specific enhancement of ANG II stimulates endogenous intrarenal angiotensinogen in gene-targeted mice. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2007, 293, F938-F945.	1.3	103
46	Glia- and Neuron-specific Expression of the Renin-Angiotensin System in Brain Alters Blood Pressure, Water Intake, and Salt Preference. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 33235-33241.	1.6	102
47	Role of oxidative stress and AT1 receptors in cerebral vascular dysfunction with aging. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2009, 296, H1914-H1919.	1.5	102
48	Identification of three human renin mRNA isoforms from alternative tissue-specific transcriptional initiation. Physiological Genomics, 2000, 3, 25-31.	1.0	100
49	Inactivation of NADPH oxidase organizer 1 Results in Severe Imbalance. Current Biology, 2006, 16, 208-213.	1.8	98
50	Regulated tissue- and cell-specific expression of the human renin gene in transgenic mice.. Circulation Research, 1992, 70, 1070-1079.	2.0	97
51	Differential Requirement for SLP-76 Domains in T Cell Development and Function. Immunity, 2001, 15, 1011-1026.	6.6	95
52	Cerebral Arteriolar Structure in Mice Overexpressing Human Renin and Angiotensinogen. Hypertension, 2003, 41, 50-55.	1.3	95
53	Cullin-3 Regulates Vascular Smooth Muscle Function and Arterial Blood Pressure via PPARÎ³ and RhoA/Rho-Kinase. Cell Metabolism, 2012, 16, 462-472.	7.2	93
54	Endothelium-Specific Interference With Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor Gamma Causes Cerebral Vascular Dysfunction in Response to a High-Fat Diet. Circulation Research, 2008, 103, 654-661.	2.0	89

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55	Angiotensinergic Signaling in the Brain Mediates Metabolic Effects of Deoxycorticosterone (DOCA)-Salt in C57 Mice. Hypertension, 2011, 57, 600-607.	1.3	89
56	Cerebral Vascular Effects of Angiotensin II: New Insights from Genetic Models. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2006, 26, 449-455.	2.4	88
57	The earliest metanephric arteriolar progenitors and their role in kidney vascular development. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2015, 308, R138-R149.	0.9	87
58	Efficient Liver-specific Deletion of a Floxed Human Angiotensinogen Transgene by Adenoviral Delivery of Cre Recombinasein Vivo. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 21285-21290.	1.6	82
59	The angiotensinogen gene is expressed in both astrocytes and neurons in murine central nervous system. Brain Research, 1999, 817, 123-131.	1.1	81
60	Angiotensin IIâ€"Induced Vascular Dysfunction Is Mediated by the AT 1A Receptor in Mice. Hypertension, 2004, 43, 1074-1079.	1.3	78
61	Brain-Selective Overexpression of Angiotensin (AT 1) Receptors Causes Enhanced Cardiovascular Sensitivity in Transgenic Mice. Circulation Research, 2002, 90, 617-624.	2.0	76
62	Renal proximal tubule angiotensin AT1A receptors regulate blood pressure. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2011, 301, R1067-R1077.	0.9	76
63	Mechanisms of brain renin angiotensin system-induced drinking and blood pressure: importance of the subfornical organ. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2015, 308, R238-R249.	0.9	76
64	Vascular Biology in Genetically Altered Mice. Circulation Research, 1999, 85, 1214-1225.	2.0	74
65	Endothelial Dysfunction and Blood Pressure Variability in Selected Inbred Mouse Strains. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2002, 22, 42-48.	1.1	74
66	Adjacent Expression of Renin and Angiotensinogen in the Rostral Ventrolateral Medulla Using a Dual-Reporter Transgenic Model. Hypertension, 2004, 43, 1116-1119.	1.3	74
67	Localization of renin expressing cells in the brain, by use of a REN-eGFP transgenic model. Physiological Genomics, 2004, 16, 240-246.	1.0	73
68	Macrophage-Specific Expression of Human Lipoprotein Lipase Accelerates Atherosclerosis in Transgenic Apolipoprotein E Knockout Mice but Not in C57BL/6 Mice. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2001, 21, 1809-1815.	1.1	71
69	Transactivation of the Human Renin Promoter by the Cyclic AMP/Protein Kinase A Pathway Is Mediated by Both cAMP-responsive Element Binding Protein-1 (CREB)-dependent and CREB-independent Mechanisms in Calu-6 Cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 2412-2420.	1.6	70
70	Tissue and cell specific expression of a renin promoter-reporter gene construct in transgenic mice. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1990, 170, 344-350.	1.0	69
71	Evidence Supporting a Functional Role for Intracellular Renin in the Brain. Hypertension, 2006, 47, 461-466.	1.3	69
72	Complementation of reduced survival, hypotension, and renal abnormalities in angiotensinogen-deficient mice by the human renin and human angiotensinogen genes.. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 1997, 99, 1258-1264.	3.9	69

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73	Structure of Cerebral Arterioles in Mice Deficient in Expression of the Gene for Endothelial Nitric Oxide Synthase. Circulation Research, 2004, 95, 822-829.	2.0	66
74	Munc18c Regulates Insulin-stimulated GLUT4 Translocation to the Transverse Tubules in Skeletal Muscle. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 4063-4069.	1.6	65
75	Structure of Cerebral Arterioles in Cystathionine Î²-Synthase-Deficient Mice. Circulation Research, 2002, 91, 931-937.	2.0	65
76	Pregnant mice lacking indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase exhibit preeclampsia phenotypes. Physiological Reports, 2015, 3, e12257.	0.7	65
77	Retinoic Acid-mediated Activation of the MouseRenin Enhancer. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 3597-3603.	1.6	64
78	ACE, ACE Inhibitors, and Other JNK. Circulation Research, 2004, 94, 1-3.	2.0	63
79	Erythromycin resistance due to a mutation in a ribosomal RNA operon of Escherichia coli.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1982, 79, 5602-5606.	3.3	62
80	Superoxide contributes to vascular dysfunction in mice that express human renin and angiotensinogen. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2002, 283, H1569-H1576.	1.5	61
81	Endothelial PPAR-Î³ provides vascular protection from IL-1Î²-induced oxidative stress. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2016, 310, H39-H48.	1.5	61
82	Impaired Endothelial Function in Transgenic Mice Expressing Both Human Renin and Human Angiotensinogen. Stroke, 2000, 31, 760-765.	1.0	60
83	Nuclear localization of angiotensinogen in astrocytes. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2005, 288, R539-R546.	0.9	60
84	The Renin-Angiotensin System in the Central Nervous System and Its Role in Blood Pressure Regulation. Current Hypertension Reports, 2020, 22, 7.	1.5	60
85	Germ line activation of the Tie2 and SMMHC promoters causes noncell-specific deletion of floxed alleles. Physiological Genomics, 2008, 35, 1-4.	1.0	59
86	Hypertension in mice with transgenic activation of the brain renin-angiotensin system is vasopressin dependent. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2013, 304, R818-R828.	0.9	59
87	Does Peroxisome Proliferator-activated Receptor-Î³ (PPARÎ³) Protect from Hypertension Directly through Effects in the Vasculature?. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 9311-9316.	1.6	58
88	Identification of a Nuclear Orphan Receptor (Ear2) as a Negative Regulator of Renin Gene Transcription. Circulation Research, 2003, 92, 1033-1040.	2.0	56
89	PPARÎ³ Regulates Resistance Vessel Tone Through a Mechanism Involving RGS5-Mediated Control of Protein Kinase C and BKCa Channel Activity. Circulation Research, 2012, 111, 1446-1458.	2.0	56
90	Angiotensin Type 1a Receptors in the Subfornical Organ Are Required for Deoxycorticosterone Acetate-Salt Hypertension. Hypertension, 2013, 61, 716-722.	1.3	56

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91	How Is the Brain Reninâ€"Angiotensin System Regulated?. Hypertension, 2017, 70, 10-18.	1.3	56
92	Spontaneous stroke in a genetic model of hypertension in mice. Stroke, 2005, 36, 1253-8.	1.0	56
93	Major approaches for generating and analyzing transgenic mice. An overview.. Hypertension, 1993, 22, 599-607.	1.3	55
94	Expression of the Cytoplasmic Tail of LMP1 in Mice Induces Hyperactivation of B Lymphocytes and Disordered Lymphoid Architecture. Immunity, 2004, 21, 255-266.	6.6	55
95	Collecting duct-specific knockout of renin attenuates angiotensin II-induced hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2014, 307, F931-F938.	1.3	55
96	Arginine vasopressin infusion is sufficient to model clinical features of preeclampsia in mice. JCI Insight, 2018, 3, .	2.3	55
97	Hypertension-causing Mutations in Cullin3 Protein Impair RhoA Protein Ubiquitination and Augment the Association with Substrate Adaptors. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2015, 290, 19208-19217.	1.6	54
98	Cullin-3 mutation causes arterial stiffness and hypertension through a vascular smooth muscle mechanism. JCI Insight, 2016, 1, e91015.	2.3	53
99	Highly Regulated Cell Type-restricted Expression of Human Renin in Mice Containing 140- or 160-Kilobase Pair P1 Phage Artificial Chromosome Transgenes. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 35785-35793.	1.6	52
100	Wnt3a regulates Lef-1 expression during airway submucosal gland morphogenesis. Developmental Biology, 2007, 305, 90-102.	0.9	52
101	Species-Specific Differences in Positive and Negative Regulatory Elements in the Renin Gene Enhancer. Circulation Research, 1999, 85, 479-488.	2.0	50
102	Genetic Ablation of Angiotensinogen in the Subfornical Organ of the Brain Prevents the Central Angiotensinergic Pressor Response. Circulation Research, 2006, 99, 1125-1131.	2.0	48
103	Androgen-dependent regulation of human angiotensinogen expression in KAP-hAGT transgenic mice. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2001, 280, F54-F60.	1.3	47
104	Gene expression profiling of potential PPARÎ³ target genes in mouse aorta. Physiological Genomics, 2004, 18, 33-42.	1.0	47
105	Regulation of renin expression and blood pressure by vitamin D3. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2002, 110, 155-156.	3.9	47
106	Appropriate Tissue- and Cell-specific Expression of a Single Copy Human Angiotensinogen Transgene Specifically Targeted Upstream of the HPRT Locus by Homologous Recombination. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 1073-1078.	1.6	46
107	Conserved Enhancer Elements in Human and Mouse Renin Genes Have Different Transcriptional Effects in As4.1 Cells. Circulation Research, 1997, 81, 558-566.	2.0	46
108	Understanding hypertension through genetic manipulation in mice. Kidney International, 2000, 57, 863-874.	2.6	44

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109	The Brain Renin-Angiotensin System in Transgenic Mice Carrying a Highly Regulated Human Renin Transgene. Circulation Research, 2002, 90, 80-86.	2.0	44
110	Selective Deletion of the Brain-Specific Isoform of Renin Causes Neurogenic Hypertension. Hypertension, 2016, 68, 1385-1392.	1.3	43
111	Pioglitazone Attenuates Valvular Calcification Induced by Hypercholesterolemia. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2013, 33, 523-532.	1.1	42
112	Molecular evidence of tissue renin-angiotensin systems: A focus on the brain. Current Hypertension Reports, 2005, 7, 135-140.	1.5	41
113	Mutant Cullin 3 causes familial hyperkalemic hypertension via dominant effects. JCI Insight, 2017, 2, .	2.3	41
114	Transgenic mice expressing an intracellular fluorescent fusion of angiotensin II demonstrate renal thrombotic microangiopathy and elevated blood pressure. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2010, 298, H1807-H1818.	1.5	40
115	Ischemia-induced brain damage is enhanced in human renin and angiotensinogen double-transgenic mice. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2009, 297, R1526-R1531.	0.9	39
116	Elevated vasopressin in pregnant mice induces T-helper subset alterations consistent with human preeclampsia. Clinical Science, 2018, 132, 419-436.	1.8	39
117	Endogenous Human Renin Expression and Promoter Activity in CALU-6, a Pulmonary Carcinoma Cell Line. Hypertension, 1995, 25, 704-710.	1.3	39
118	Human Renin mRNA Stability Is Increased in Response to cAMP in Calu-6 Cells. Hypertension, 1999, 33, 900-905.	1.3	38
119	Endothelial and Vascular Muscle PPARÎ³ in Arterial Pressure Regulation. Hypertension, 2010, 55, 437-444.	1.3	38
120	Nus A protein affects transcriptional pausing and termination in vitro by binding to different sites on the transcription complex. Biochemistry, 1988, 27, 5622-5627.	1.2	37
121	Neuron-specific expression of human angiotensinogen in brain causes increased salt appetite. Physiological Genomics, 2002, 9, 113-120.	1.0	37
122	Identification of cis Elements in the Cardiac Troponin T Gene Conferring Specific Expression in Cardiac Muscle of Transgenic Mice. Circulation Research, 2000, 86, 478-484.	2.0	36
123	Angiotensin mutant mice: A focus on the brain renin-angiotensin system. Neuropeptides, 2002, 36, 194-200.	0.9	36
124	Suppression of Resting Metabolism by the Angiotensin AT 2 Receptor. Cell Reports, 2016, 16, 1548-1560.	2.9	36
125	Efficiency of chimeraplast gene targeting by direct nuclear injection using a GFP recovery assay. Molecular Therapy, 2003, 7, 248-253.	3.7	35
126	The â^'20 and â^'217 Promoter Variants Dominate Differential Angiotensinogen Haplotype Regulation in Angiotensinogen-Expressing Cells. Hypertension, 2007, 49, 631-639.	1.3	35

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127	Dominant negative PPARÎ³ promotes atherosclerosis, vascular dysfunction, and hypertension through distinct effects in endothelium and vascular muscle. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2013, 304, R690-R701.	0.9	35
128	Calcium/Calmodulinâ€Đependent Kinase II Inhibition in Smooth Muscle Reduces Angiotensin IIâ€"Induced Hypertension by Controlling Aortic Remodeling and Baroreceptor Function. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2015, 4, e001949.	1.6	35
129	Kidney Is the Only Source of Human Plasma Renin in 45-kb Human Renin Transgenic Mice. Circulation Research, 1998, 83, 1279-1288.	2.0	34
130	NF-Y Antagonizes Renin Enhancer Function by Blocking Stimulatory Transcription Factors. Hypertension, 2001, 38, 332-336.	1.3	34
131	Wnt-responsive element controls Lef-1 promoter expression during submucosal gland morphogenesis. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2004, 287, L752-L763.	1.3	34
132	Differential modulation of baroreflex control of heart rate by neuron- vs. glia-derived angiotensin II. Physiological Genomics, 2004, 20, 66-72.	1.0	34
133	Preservation of Intracellular Renin Expression Is Insufficient to Compensate for Genetic Loss of Secreted Renin. Hypertension, 2009, 54, 1240-1247.	1.3	34
134	Vasopressin: the missing link for preeclampsia?. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2015, 309, R1062-R1064.	0.9	34
135	The Human Renin Kidney Enhancer Is Required to Maintain Base-line Renin Expression but Is Dispensable for Tissue-specific, Cell-specific, and Regulated Expression. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 35296-35304.	1.6	33
136	Endothelial PPAR-Î³ Protects Against Vascular Thrombosis by Downregulating P-Selectin Expression. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2015, 35, 838-844.	1.1	33
137	Expression of murine renin genes in subcutaneous connective tissue.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1990, 87, 7993-7997.	3.3	32
138	Oxidative Stress through Activation of NAD(P)H Oxidase in Hypertensive Mice with Spontaneous Intracranial Hemorrhage. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2008, 28, 1175-1185.	2.4	32
139	Interference with PPARÎ³ in endothelium accelerates angiotensin II-induced endothelial dysfunction. Physiological Genomics, 2016, 48, 124-134.	1.0	32
140	RhoBTB1 protects against hypertension and arterial stiffness by restraining phosphodiesterase 5 activity. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2019, 129, 2318-2332.	3.9	32
141	Differential Control of Calcium Homeostasis and Vascular Reactivity by Ca ²⁺ /Calmodulin-Dependent Kinase II. Hypertension, 2013, 62, 434-441.	1.3	31
142	Endothelial PPARÎ³ (Peroxisome Proliferatorâ€"Activated Receptor-Î³) Is Essential for Preventing Endothelial Dysfunction With Aging. Hypertension, 2018, 72, 227-234.	1.3	31
143	Characterization of Lef-1 Promoter Segments that Facilitate Inductive Developmental Expression in Skin. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2004, 123, 264-274.	0.3	29
144	Vascular versus tubular renin: role in kidney development. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2015, 309, R650-R657.	0.9	29

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145	Angiotensin AT_{1A}receptors expressed in vasopressin-producing cells of the supraoptic nucleus contribute to osmotic control of vasopressin. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2018, 314, R770-R780.	0.9	29
146	Regulation of renin expression and blood pressure by vitamin D3. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2002, 110, 155-156.	3.9	29
147	Glial-specific ablation of angiotensinogen lowers arterial pressure in renin and angiotensinogen transgenic mice. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2005, 289, R1763-R1769.	0.9	28
148	Smooth Muscle Peroxisome Proliferatorâ€“Activated Receptor Î³ Plays a Critical Role in Formation and Rupture of Cerebral Aneurysms in Mice In Vivo. Hypertension, 2015, 66, 211-220.	1.3	28
149	No Brain Reninâ€“Angiotensin System. Hypertension, 2017, 69, 1007-1010.	1.3	28
150	Biosynthesis of Renin in Mouse Kidney Tumor As4.1 Cells. FEBS Journal, 1997, 243, 181-190.	0.2	27
151	PPARÎ³ Regulation in Hypertension and Metabolic Syndrome. Current Hypertension Reports, 2015, 17, 89.	1.5	27
152	Transgenic mice for studies of the renin-angiotensin system in hypertension. Acta Physiologica Scandinavica, 2004, 181, 571-577.	2.3	26
153	Bioinformatic Analysis of Gene Sets Regulated by Ligand-Activated and Dominant-Negative Peroxisome Proliferatorâ€“Activated Receptor Î³ in Mouse Aorta. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2010, 30, 518-525.	1.1	26
154	Metabolic rate regulation by the reninâ€“angiotensin system: brain vs. body. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, 2013, 465, 167-175.	1.3	26
155	Role of Peroxisome Proliferatorâ€“Activated Receptor-Î³ in Vascular Muscle in the Cerebral Circulation. Hypertension, 2014, 64, 1088-1093.	1.3	26
156	Role of the Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptors in Hypertension. Circulation Research, 2021, 128, 1021-1039.	2.0	26
157	Spectinomycin resistance due to a mutation in an rRNA operon of Escherichia coli. Journal of Bacteriology, 1983, 155, 989-994.	1.0	26
158	Physiological significance of two common haplotypes of human angiotensinogen using gene targeting in the mouse. Physiological Genomics, 2002, 11, 253-262.	1.0	25
159	An androgen-inducible proximal tubule-specific Cre recombinase transgenic model. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2008, 294, F1481-F1486.	1.3	25
160	Increased Renin Production in Mice With Deletion of Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor-Î³ in Juxtaglomerular Cells. Hypertension, 2010, 55, 660-666.	1.3	25
161	Hypertension-Causing Mutation in Peroxisome Proliferatorâ€“Activated Receptor Î³ Impairs Nuclear Export of Nuclear Factor-Î°B p65 in Vascular Smooth Muscle. Hypertension, 2017, 70, 174-182.	1.3	25
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