Curt D Sigmund

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

332 papers	16,320 citations	13068 68 h-index	22102 113 g-index
335 all docs	335 docs citations	335 times ranked	15810 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Comorbidities Caused by a Corrupt Cullin 3: Lessons Learned From Bedside to Bench. Hypertension, 2022, 79, 76-78.	1.3	0
2	Methods for the Comprehensive in vivo Analysis of Energy Flux, Fluid Homeostasis, Blood Pressure, and Ventilatory Function in Rodents. Frontiers in Physiology, 2022, 13, 855054.	1.3	15
3	RhoBTB1 reverses established arterial stiffness in angiotensin IIâ€“induced hypertension by promoting actin depolymerization. JCI Insight, 2022, 7, .	2.3	8
4	Cardiometabolic effects of DOCA-salt in male C57BL/6J mice are variably dependent on sodium and nonsodium components of diet. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2022, 322, R467-R485.	0.9	7
5	Endothelial Cullin3 Mutation Impairs Nitric Oxide-Mediated Vasodilation and Promotes Salt-Induced Hypertension. Function, 2022, 3, zqac017.	1.1	6
6	Melanocortin MC₄R receptor is required for energy expenditure but not blood pressure effects of angiotensin II within the mouse brain. Physiological Genomics, 2022, 54, 196-205.	1.0	2
7	Deletion of Prorenin Receptor in the Rostral Ventrolateral Medulla Results in Biphasic and Sexâ€Dependent Pressor Responses in Deoxycorticosterone Acetateâ€salt Hypertension. FASEB Journal, 2022, 36, .	0.2	0
8	Gq Signaling in the Placental Syncytiotrophoblast Layer During Preeclampsia. FASEB Journal, 2022, 36, .	0.2	0
9	Role of Î²â€Arrestin2 as a Regulator of Fluid Homeostasis and Blood Pressure. FASEB Journal, 2022, 36, .	0.2	0
10	Altered ERKâ€mediated control of AgRP and metabolic rate during obesity. FASEB Journal, 2022, 36, .	0.2	0
11	Chronic intracerebroventricular infusion of angiotensin II causes dose- and sex-dependent effects on intake behaviors and energy homeostasis in C57BL/6J mice. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2022, 323, R410-R421.	0.9	4
12	Failure to vasodilate in response to salt loading blunts renal blood flow and causes salt-sensitive hypertension. Cardiovascular Research, 2021, 117, 308-319.	1.8	20
13	Î²-Arrestinâ€“Biased Agonist Targeting the Brain AT ₁ R (Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor) Increases Aversion to Saline and Lowers Blood Pressure in Deoxycorticosterone Acetateâ€“Salt Hypertension. Hypertension, 2021, 77, 420-431.	1.3	14
14	Role of the Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptors in Hypertension. Circulation Research, 2021, 128, 1021-1039.	2.0	26
15	EP3 (E-Prostanoid 3) Receptor Mediates Impaired Vasodilation in a Mouse Model of Salt-Sensitive Hypertension. Hypertension, 2021, 77, 1399-1411.	1.3	14
16	Recent Advances in Hypertension. Hypertension, 2021, 77, 1061-1068.	1.3	16
17	Team Science: American Heart Associationâ€™s Hypertension Strategically Focused Research Network Experience. Hypertension, 2021, 77, 1857-1866.	1.3	0
18	Studies of salt and stress sensitivity on arterial pressure in renin-b deficient mice. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0250807.	1.1	2

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19	Under Pressure: A Baroreceptor Mechanism in the Renal Renin Cell Controlling Renin. Circulation Research, 2021, 129, 277-279.	2.0	1
20	PPARÎ³ and RhoBTB1 in hypertension. Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension, 2020, 29, 161-170.	1.0	16
21	Reduced mRNA Expression of RGS2 (Regulator of G Protein Signaling-2) in the Placenta Is Associated With Human Preeclampsia and Sufficient to Cause Features of the Disorder in Mice. Hypertension, 2020, 75, 569-579.	1.3	24
22	Cullin-3: Renal and Vascular Mechanisms Regulating Blood Pressure. Current Hypertension Reports, 2020, 22, 61.	1.5	8
23	Beat-to-Beat Blood Pressure Variability in the First Trimester Is Associated With the Development of Preeclampsia in a Prospective Cohort. Hypertension, 2020, 76, 1800-1807.	1.3	11
24	Single-Nucleus RNA Sequencing of the Hypothalamic Arcuate Nucleus of C57BL/6J Mice After Prolonged Diet-Induced Obesity. Hypertension, 2020, 76, 589-597.	1.3	23
25	Exploration of cardiometabolic and developmental significance of angiotensinogen expression by cells expressing the leptin receptor or agouti-related peptide. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2020, 318, R855-R869.	0.9	9
26	Report of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Working Group on Hypertension. Hypertension, 2020, 75, 902-917.	1.3	24
27	A colorful view of the brain reninâ€"angiotensin system. Hypertension Research, 2020, 43, 357-359.	1.5	7
28	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
29	Increased Susceptibility of Mice Lacking Renin-b to Angiotensin IIâ€"Induced Organ Damage. Hypertension, 2020, 76, 468-477.	1.3	8
30	Prorenin Induces Intracellular Signaling And Reactive Oxygen Species In The Brainstem. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.2	0
31	Common Laboratory Chow Diets Differentially Affect Energy Homeostasis and Modify Metabolic and Electrolyte Balance Effects of DOCAâ€salt in Wildtype Mice. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.2	0
32	Endothelial Dysfunction Induced by Mitochondrial Uncoupling is prevented by Retinol Binding Protein 7, a PPARÎ³ Target Gene. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.2	0
33	Susceptibility of Mice Lacking Reninâ€b to Chronic Angiotensin II Infusion. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.2	0
34	The Role of Vascular Smooth Muscle RhoBTB1 in Hypertension. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.2	0
35	CREB and ERK Activation by Leptin and Angiotensin in the GT1â€7 Cell Model by Capillary Electrophoresisâ€Based Western Blotting. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.2	0
36	105: Regulatory dendritic cell treatment prevents the development of vasopressin-induced preeclampsia in mice. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2019, 220, S84-S85.	0.7	0

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37	Cul3 regulates cyclin E1 protein abundance via a degron located within the N-terminal region of cyclin E. Journal of Cell Science, 2019, 132, .	1.2	10
38	Endothelial PPARÎ³ (Peroxisome Proliferatorâ€"Activated Receptor-Î³) Protects From Angiotensin IIâ€"Induced Endothelial Dysfunction in Adult Offspring Born From Pregnancies Complicated by Hypertension. Hypertension, 2019, 74, 173-183.	1.3	18
39	Conditional deletion of smooth muscle Cullin-3 causes severe progressive hypertension. JCI Insight, 2019, 4, .	2.3	24
40	RhoBTB1 protects against hypertension and arterial stiffness by restraining phosphodiesterase 5 activity. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2019, 129, 2318-2332.	3.9	32
41	PPARÎ³ Target Gene Retinol Binding Protein 7 (RBP7) Protects Against Endothelial Dysfunction Induced by Mitochondrial Uncoupling. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 527.14.	0.2	0
42	Susceptibility of Mice Lacking Reninâ€b to Chronic Angiotensin II Infusion. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 835.14.	0.2	0
43	Elevated vasopressin in pregnant mice induces T-helper subset alterations consistent with human preeclampsia. Clinical Science, 2018, 132, 419-436.	1.8	39
44	Arginine vasopressin infusion is sufficient to model clinical features of preeclampsia in mice. JCI Insight, 2018, 3, .	2.3	55
45	Revised guidelines to enhance the rigor and reproducibility of research published in American Physiological Society journals. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2018, 315, R1251-R1253.	0.9	21
46	Interference With Endothelial PPAR (Peroxisome Proliferatorâ€"Activated Receptor)-Î³ Causes Accelerated Cerebral Vascular Dysfunction in Response to Endogenous Renin-Angiotensin System Activation. Hypertension, 2018, 72, 1227-1235.	1.3	17
47	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
48	Dual gain and loss of cullin 3 function mediates familial hyperkalemic hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2018, 315, F1006-F1018.	1.3	18
49	Angiotensin II Signal Transduction: An Update on Mechanisms of Physiology and Pathophysiology. Physiological Reviews, 2018, 98, 1627-1738.	13.1	673
50	Endothelial PPARÎ³ (Peroxisome Proliferatorâ€"Activated Receptor-Î³) Is Essential for Preventing Endothelial Dysfunction With Aging. Hypertension, 2018, 72, 227-234.	1.3	31
51	Smooth Muscle PPARÎ³ Mutation Causes Impaired Renal Blood Flow and Saltâ€Sensitive Hypertension. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, .	0.2	0
52	Microarray Analysis of Hypertension. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2017, 1527, 41-52.	0.4	5
53	No Brain Reninâ€"Angiotensin System. Hypertension, 2017, 69, 1007-1010.	1.3	28
54	Hypertension-Causing Mutation in Peroxisome Proliferatorâ€"Activated Receptor Î³ Impairs Nuclear Export of Nuclear Factor-ÎºB p65 in Vascular Smooth Muscle. Hypertension, 2017, 70, 174-182.	1.3	25

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55	Evidence for intraventricular secretion of angiotensinogen and angiotensin by the subfornical organ using transgenic mice. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2017, 312, R973-R981.	0.9	11
56	How Is the Brain Reninâ€"Angiotensin System Regulated?. Hypertension, 2017, 70, 10-18.	1.3	56
57	Potential mechanisms of hypothalamic renin-angiotensin system activation by leptin and DOCA-salt for the control of resting metabolism. Physiological Genomics, 2017, 49, 722-732.	1.0	20
58	PPARÎ³ and retinol binding protein 7 form a regulatory hub promoting antioxidant properties of the endothelium. Physiological Genomics, 2017, 49, 653-658.	1.0	8
59	Selective Deletion of Renin-b in the Brain Alters Drinking and Metabolism. Hypertension, 2017, 70, 990-997.	1.3	18
60	Genetic Interference With Endothelial PPAR-Î³ (Peroxisome Proliferatorâ€"Activated Receptor-Î³) Augments Effects of Angiotensin II While Impairing Responses to Angiotensin 1â€"7. Hypertension, 2017, 70, 559-565.	1.3	16
61	Overexpression of the Neuronal Human (Pro)renin Receptor Mediates Angiotensin II-Independent Blood Pressure Regulation in the Central Nervous System. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2017, 314, H580-H592.	1.5	11
62	Retinol-binding protein 7 is an endothelium-specific PPARÎ³ cofactor mediating an antioxidant response through adiponectin. JCI Insight, 2017, 2, e91738.	2.3	24
63	Mutant Cullin 3 causes familial hyperkalemic hypertension via dominant effects. JCI Insight, 2017, 2, .	2.3	41
64	Collecting Duct Renin Does Not Mediate DOCA-Salt Hypertension or Renal Injury. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0159872.	1.1	12
65	Effect of selective expression of dominant-negative PPARÎ³ in pro-opiomelanocortin neurons on the control of energy balance. Physiological Genomics, 2016, 48, 491-501.	1.0	13
66	Interference with PPARÎ³ in endothelium accelerates angiotensin II-induced endothelial dysfunction. Physiological Genomics, 2016, 48, 124-134.	1.0	32
67	Introduction to the American Heart Associationâ€™s Hypertension Strategically Focused Research Network. Hypertension, 2016, 67, 674-680.	1.3	10
68	Nervous System Expression of PPARÎ³ and Mutant PPARÎ³ Has Profound Effects on Metabolic Regulation and Brain Development. Endocrinology, 2016, 157, 4266-4275.	1.4	14
69	Role of CaMKII in Ang-II-dependent small artery remodeling. Vascular Pharmacology, 2016, 87, 172-179.	1.0	4
70	Suppression of Resting Metabolism by the Angiotensin AT 2 Receptor. Cell Reports, 2016, 16, 1548-1560.	2.9	36
71	mTORC1 Signaling Contributes to Drinking But Not Blood Pressure Responses to Brain Angiotensin II. Endocrinology, 2016, 157, 3140-3148.	1.4	10
72	Selective Deletion of the Brain-Specific Isoform of Renin Causes Neurogenic Hypertension. Hypertension, 2016, 68, 1385-1392.	1.3	43

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73	Hypertension. Hypertension, 2016, 67, 493-495.	1.3	3
74	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
75	Fibrotic Aortic Valve Stenosis in Hypercholesterolemic/Hypertensive Mice. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2016, 36, 466-474.	1.1	23
76	Estrogen Receptor Î± Is Required for Maintaining Baseline Renin Expression. Hypertension, 2016, 67, 992-999.	1.3	17
77	Protective Role for Tissue Inhibitor of Metalloproteinase-4, a Novel Peroxisome Proliferatorâ€"Activated Receptor-Î³ Target Gene, in Smooth Muscle in Deoxycorticosterone Acetateâ€"Salt Hypertension. Hypertension, 2016, 67, 214-222.	1.3	24
78	Cullin-3 mutation causes arterial stiffness and hypertension through a vascular smooth muscle mechanism. JCI Insight, 2016, 1, e91015.	2.3	53
79	Abstract P323: Arginine Vasopressin and Indoleamine 2,3 Dioxygenase: The Early Immunovascular Interface in Preeclampsia. Hypertension, 2016, 68, .	1.3	0
80	Pregnant mice lacking indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase exhibit preeclampsia phenotypes. Physiological Reports, 2015, 3, e12257.	0.7	65
81	Molecular mechanisms regulating vascular tone by peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma. Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension, 2015, 24, 123-130.	1.0	22
82	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
83	Calcium/Calmodulinâ€Dependent 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
84	Endothelial PPAR-Î³ Protects Against Vascular Thrombosis by Downregulating P-Selectin Expression. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2015, 35, 838-844.	1.1	33
85	Brain Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress Mechanistically Distinguishes the Saline-Intake and Hypertensive Response to Deoxycorticosterone Acetateâ€"Salt. Hypertension, 2015, 65, 1341-1348.	1.3	15
86	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
87	Vasopressin: the missing link for preeclampsia?. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2015, 309, R1062-R1064.	0.9	34
88	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
89	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
90	PPARÎ³ Regulation in Hypertension and Metabolic Syndrome. Current Hypertension Reports, 2015, 17, 89.	1.5	27

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91	Vascular versus tubular renin: role in kidney development. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2015, 309, R650-R657.	0.9	29
92	Genetic Interference With Peroxisome Proliferatorâ€"Activated Receptor Î³ in Smooth Muscle Enhances Myogenic Tone in the Cerebrovasculature via A Rho Kinaseâ€"Dependent Mechanism. Hypertension, 2015, 65, 345-351.	1.3	21
93	Role of Vascular Smooth Muscle PPARÎ³ in Regulating AT1 Receptor Signaling and Angiotensin II-Dependent Hypertension. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e103786.	1.1	10
94	Activity of Protein Kinase C-Î± Within the Subfornical Organ Is Necessary for Fluid Intake in Response to Brain Angiotensin. Hypertension, 2014, 64, 141-148.	1.3	20
95	Interference With Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor-Î³ in Vascular Smooth Muscle Causes Baroreflex Impairment and Autonomic Dysfunction. Hypertension, 2014, 64, 590-596.	1.3	13
96	Role of Peroxisome Proliferatorâ€"Activated Receptor-Î³ in Vascular Muscle in the Cerebral Circulation. Hypertension, 2014, 64, 1088-1093.	1.3	26
97	Another Reason to Eat Your Greens. Hypertension, 2014, 64, 1182-1183.	1.3	4
98	Collecting duct-specific knockout of renin attenuates angiotensin II-induced hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2014, 307, F931-F938.	1.3	55
99	Activation of the renin-angiotensin system, specifically in the subfornical organ is sufficient to induce fluid intake. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2014, 307, R376-R386.	0.9	20
100	Metabolic rate regulation by the reninâ€"angiotensin system: brain vs. body. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, 2013, 465, 167-175.	1.3	26
101	Differential Control of Calcium Homeostasis and Vascular Reactivity by Ca ²⁺ /Calmodulin-Dependent Kinase II. Hypertension, 2013, 62, 434-441.	1.3	31
102	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
103	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
104	Allele-Specific Expression of Angiotensinogen in Human Subcutaneous Adipose Tissue. Hypertension, 2013, 62, 41-47.	1.3	12
105	A Clinical Link Between Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor Î³ and the Reninâ€"Angiotensin System. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2013, 33, 676-678.	1.1	8
106	PPARÎ³. Circulation Research, 2013, 112, 411-414.	2.0	11
107	Pioglitazone Attenuates Valvular Calcification Induced by Hypercholesterolemia. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2013, 33, 523-532.	1.1	42
108	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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109	Regulation of adipose thermogenesis by Epidermal Growth Factor and angiotensin AT2 receptor activation. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 696.1.	0.2	0
110	Interference with PPARÎ³ in endothelium accelerates angiotensin IIâ€mediated vascular dysfunction. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 901.7.	0.2	0
111	Deoxycorticosterone acetate (DOCA)â€salt exacerbates hypertension and vascular dysfunction in mice expressing dominant negative Peroxisome Proliferatorâ€Activated Receptorâ€gamma (PPARG) in smooth muscle. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 708.10.	0.2	0
112	Glycemic control by the brain reninâ€angiotensin system: Role for peripheral AT2 receptors. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 1120.2.	0.2	0
113	Production of angiotensin within the SFO is sufficient to increase ERK1/2 and CREB activity in the SFO and PVN. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 1165.11.	0.2	0
114	Genetic interference with peroxisome proliferatorâ€activated receptor Î³ (PPARÎ³) in smooth muscle enhances cerebrovascular myogenic tone via a rho kinaseâ€dependent mechanism. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 925.1.	0.2	0
115	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
116	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-Î³ protects against vascular aging. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2012, 302, R1184-R1190.	0.9	23
117	Divergent mechanism regulating fluid intake and metabolism by the brain renin-angiotensin system. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2012, 302, R313-R320.	0.9	15
118	Regulation of renin expression by the orphan nuclear receptors Nr2f2 and Nr2f6. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2012, 302, F1025-F1033.	1.3	13
119	Gene Trapping Uncovers Sex-Specific Mechanisms for Upstream Stimulatory Factors 1 and 2 in Angiotensinogen Expression. Hypertension, 2012, 59, 1212-1219.	1.3	12
120	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
121	A Second Chance for a PPARÎ³ Targeted Therapy?. Circulation Research, 2012, 110, 8-11.	2.0	10
122	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
123	Coex-Rank: An approach incorporating co-expression information for combined analysis of microarray data. Journal of Integrative Bioinformatics, 2012, 9, 32-43.	1.0	1
124	Decreased expression of neuronal nitric oxide synthase in the nucleus tractus solitarii inhibits sympathetically mediated baroreflex responses in rat. Journal of Physiology, 2012, 590, 3545-3559.	1.3	11
125	Coex-Rank: An approach incorporating co-expression information for combined analysis of microarray data. Journal of Integrative Bioinformatics, 2012, 9, 208.	1.0	3
126	Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress in Cardiovascular and Metabolic Control during DOCAâ€Salt Treatment. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 703.22.	0.2	0

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127	Interference of peroxisome proliferatorâ€activated receptorâ€gamma (PPAG) in vascular muscle enhances myogenic tone in small resistance arteries via protein kinase C (PKC)â€induced inhibition of large conductance Ca2+â€activated K+ channel (BKCa) activity. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 1058.6.	0.2	0
128	CaMKII inhibition in vascular smooth muscle improves angiotensin IIâ€“hypertension. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, lb599.	0.2	0
129	Inflaming Hypothalamic Neurons Raises Blood Pressure. Cell Metabolism, 2011, 14, 3-4.	7.2	11
130	Ablation of the Leptin Receptor in the Hypothalamic Arcuate Nucleus Abrogates Leptin-Induced Sympathetic Activation. Circulation Research, 2011, 108, 808-812.	2.0	128
131	Angiotensinergic Signaling in the Brain Mediates Metabolic Effects of Deoxycorticosterone (DOCA)-Salt in C57 Mice. Hypertension, 2011, 57, 600-607.	1.3	89
132	Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator with a shortened R domain rescues the intestinal phenotype of <i> CFTR ^{â^'/â^'} </i> mice. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 2921-2926.	3.3	15
133	Oxidation of CaMKII determines the cardiotoxic effects of aldosterone. Nature Medicine, 2011, 17, 1610-1618.	15.2	220
134	Neuron- or glial-specific ablation of secreted renin does not affect renal renin, baseline arterial pressure, or metabolism. Physiological Genomics, 2011, 43, 286-294.	1.0	22
135	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
136	Brain targeted (Pro)renin receptor overâ€expression induces the development of hypertension via modulation of baroreflex sensitivity and renal sympathetic nerve activity in renin transgenic mice. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 1078.10.	0.2	0
137	Regulation of Renin Gene Expression by Oxidative Stress. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, lb499.	0.2	0
138	Gene trapping uncovers genderâ€specific mechanisms for upstream stimulatory factors 1 and 2 in angiotensinogen expression. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, lb507.	0.2	0
139	On stress and pressure. Nature, 2010, 468, 46-47.	13.7	9
140	Endothelial and Vascular Muscle PPARÎ³ in Arterial Pressure Regulation. Hypertension, 2010, 55, 437-444.	1.3	38
141	Increased Renin Production in Mice With Deletion of Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor-Î³ in Juxtaglomerular Cells. Hypertension, 2010, 55, 660-666.	1.3	25
142	Brain-Selective Overexpression of Human Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Type 2 Attenuates Neurogenic Hypertension. Circulation Research, 2010, 106, 373-382.	2.0	168
143	The MicroRNA-Processing Enzyme Dicer Maintains Juxtaglomerular Cells. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2010, 21, 460-467.	3.0	143
144	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

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145	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
146	Cardiovascular Consequences of Genetic Variation at âˆ’6/235 in Human Angiotensinogen Using â€œHumanizedâ€•Gene-Targeted Mice. Hypertension, 2010, 56, 981-987.	1.3	9
147	Twists and turns in the search for the elusive renin processing enzyme: focus on â€œCathepsin B is not the processing enzyme for mouse proreninâ€• American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2010, 298, R1209-R1211.	0.9	9
148	Team exercise. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2010, 298, R1-R1.	0.9	0
149	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
150	The Brain Renin-Angiotensin System Controls Divergent Efferent Mechanisms to Regulate Fluid and Energy Balance. Cell Metabolism, 2010, 12, 431-442.	7.2	140
151	Role of Angiotensin II Receptor (AT1aR) in Thick Ascending Limb of Henle's Loop and Distal Tubules. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 605.5.	0.2	0
152	Interference with Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor Gamma (PPARG) in smooth muscle causes aortic dysfunction via a Rhoâ€•kinaseâ€•dependent mechanism. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 980.6.	0.2	0
153	Role of vascular muscle Peroxisome Proliferatorâ€•Activated Receptorâ€•gamma (PPAR gamma) in the regulation of resistance vessel tone. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 776.2.	0.2	0
154	Preservation of Intracellular Renin Expression Is Insufficient to Compensate for Genetic Loss of Secreted Renin. Hypertension, 2009, 54, 1240-1247.	1.3	34
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