

# Kwon Moo Park

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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66  
papers

2,686  
citations

186265

28  
h-index

182427

51  
g-index

67  
all docs

67  
docs citations

67  
times ranked

3514  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Prevention of Kidney Ischemia/Reperfusion-induced Functional Injury and JNK, p38, and MAPK Kinase Activation by Remote Ischemic Pretreatment. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001, 276, 11870-11876.	3.4	300
2	Testosterone Is Responsible for Enhanced Susceptibility of Males to Ischemic Renal Injury. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004, 279, 52282-52292.	3.4	287
3	Inducible Nitric-oxide Synthase Is an Important Contributor to Prolonged Protective Effects of Ischemic Preconditioning in the Mouse Kidney. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2003, 278, 27256-27266.	3.4	186
4	Reactive oxygen species/oxidative stress contributes to progression of kidney fibrosis following transient ischemic injury in mice. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2009, 297, F461-F470.	2.7	183
5	Prevention of Kidney Ischemia/Reperfusion-induced Functional Injury, MAPK and MAPK Kinase Activation, and Inflammation by Remote Transient Ureteral Obstruction. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2002, 277, 2040-2049.	3.4	150
6	Orchiectomy Attenuates Post-ischemic Oxidative Stress and Ischemia/Reperfusion Injury in Mice. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006, 281, 20349-20356.	3.4	114
7	Reactive oxygen species generated by renal ischemia and reperfusion trigger protection against subsequent renal ischemia and reperfusion injury in mice. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2010, 298, F158-F166.	2.7	82
8	Infiltrated Macrophages Contribute to Recovery After Ischemic Injury But Not to Ischemic Preconditioning in Kidneys. <i>Transplantation</i> , 2008, 85, 447-455.	1.0	68
9	IDH2 deficiency promotes mitochondrial dysfunction and cardiac hypertrophy in mice. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2015, 80, 84-92.	2.9	64
10	Hydrogen sulfide accelerates the recovery of kidney tubules after renal ischemia/reperfusion injury. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2015, 30, 1497-1506.	0.7	63
11	Orchiectomy reduces susceptibility to renal ischemic injury: a role for heat shock proteins. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2005, 328, 312-317.	2.1	59
12	C/EBP homologous protein (CHOP) gene deficiency attenuates renal ischemia/reperfusion injury in mice. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2015, 1852, 1895-1901.	3.8	55
13	Activation of ERK accelerates repair of renal tubular epithelial cells, whereas it inhibits progression of fibrosis following ischemia/reperfusion injury. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2013, 1832, 1998-2008.	3.8	54
14	Mitochondrial NADP <sup>+</sup> -Dependent Isocitrate Dehydrogenase Deficiency Exacerbates Mitochondrial and Cell Damage after Kidney Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2017, 28, 1200-1215.	6.1	48
15	Reactive oxygen species differently regulate renal tubular epithelial and interstitial cell proliferation after ischemia and reperfusion injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2010, 298, F1118-F1129.	2.7	47
16	Role of cytosolic NADP <sup>+</sup> -dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase in ischemia-reperfusion injury in mouse kidney. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2009, 296, F622-F633.	2.7	46
17	Reduction of oxidative stress during recovery accelerates normalization of primary cilia length that is altered after ischemic injury in murine kidneys. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2013, 304, F1283-F1294.	2.7	46
18	IDH2 deficiency increases the liver susceptibility to ischemia-reperfusion injury via increased mitochondrial oxidative injury. <i>Redox Biology</i> , 2018, 14, 142-153.	9.0	43

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19	Hydrogen sulfide-producing cystathionine $\beta$ -lyase is critical in the progression of kidney fibrosis. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2017, 112, 423-432.	2.9	42
20	Protective Role of Methionine Sulfoxide Reductase A Against Ischemia/Reperfusion Injury in Mouse Kidney and Its Involvement in the Regulation of Trans-Sulfuration Pathway. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2013, 18, 2241-2250.	5.4	40
21	Increased obesity resistance and insulin sensitivity in mice lacking the isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 gene. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2016, 99, 179-188.	2.9	38
22	Previous ischemia and reperfusion injury results in resistance of the kidney against subsequent ischemia and reperfusion insult in mice; a role for the Akt signal pathway. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2012, 27, 3762-3770.	0.7	37
23	Mitochondrial NADP <sup>+</sup> -dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase deficiency increases cisplatin-induced oxidative damage in the kidney tubule cells. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2018, 9, 488.	6.3	36
24	Immobilization of the Gas Signaling Molecule H <sub>2</sub> S by Radioisotopes: Detection, Quantification, and In Vivo Imaging. <i>Angewandte Chemie - International Edition</i> , 2016, 55, 9365-9370.	13.8	33
25	Fragmentation of kidney epithelial cell primary cilia occurs by cisplatin and these cilia fragments are excreted into the urine. <i>Redox Biology</i> , 2019, 20, 38-45.	9.0	33
26	Carnosic acid attenuates unilateral ureteral obstruction-induced kidney fibrosis via inhibition of Akt-mediated Nox4 expression. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2016, 97, 50-57.	2.9	32
27	Recruitment and subsequent proliferation of bone marrow-derived cells in the postischemic kidney are important to the progression of fibrosis. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2014, 306, F1451-F1461.	2.7	31
28	Deficiency of primary cilia in kidney epithelial cells induces epithelial to mesenchymal transition. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2018, 496, 450-454.	2.1	31
29	Suppression of tumorigenesis in mitochondrial NADP <sup>+</sup> -dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase knock-out mice. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2014, 1842, 135-143.	3.8	30
30	Unilateral nephrectomy elongates primary cilia in the remaining kidney via reactive oxygen species. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 22281.	3.3	29
31	Methionine Sulfoxide Reductase A Deficiency Exacerbates Cisplatin-Induced Nephrotoxicity via Increased Mitochondrial Damage and Renal Cell Death. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2017, 27, 727-741.	5.4	29
32	Hepatic ischemia/reperfusion injury disrupts the homeostasis of kidney primary cilia via oxidative stress. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2017, 1863, 1817-1828.	3.8	26
33	Ablation of C/EBP homologous protein attenuates renal fibrosis after ureteral obstruction by reducing autophagy and microtubule disruption. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2018, 1864, 1634-1641.	3.8	26
34	Inhibition of microtubule dynamics impedes repair of kidney ischemia/reperfusion injury and increases fibrosis. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 27775.	3.3	25
35	Can Tissue Cilia Lengths and Urine Cilia Proteins Be Markers of Kidney Diseases?. <i>Chonnam Medical Journal</i> , 2018, 54, 83.	0.9	25
36	Isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 deficiency aggravates prolonged high-fat diet intake-induced hypertension. <i>Redox Biology</i> , 2020, 34, 101548.	9.0	25

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37	Regulator of G protein signaling 2 (RGS2) deficiency accelerates the progression of kidney fibrosis. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2014, 1842, 1733-1741.	3.8	20
38	Methionine sulfoxide reductase A deficiency exacerbates progression of kidney fibrosis induced by unilateral ureteral obstruction. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2015, 89, 201-208.	2.9	20
39	Bone marrow derived cells and reactive oxygen species in hypertrophy of contralateral kidney of transient unilateral renal ischemia-induced mouse. <i>Free Radical Research</i> , 2012, 46, 903-911.	3.3	19
40	Exocyst Sec10 protects renal tubule cells from injury by EGFR/MAPK activation and effects on endocytosis. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2014, 307, F1334-F1341.	2.7	18
41	Cisplatin induces lung cell cilia disruption and lung damage via oxidative stress. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2021, 177, 270-277.	2.9	16
42	Angiotensin II Removes Kidney Resistance Conferred by Ischemic Preconditioning. <i>BioMed Research International</i> , 2014, 2014, 1-10.	1.9	15
43	Lysine deacetylase inhibition attenuates hypertension and is accompanied by acetylation of mineralocorticoid receptor instead of histone acetylation in spontaneously hypertensive rats. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 389, 799-808.	3.0	12
44	Idh2 deficiency accelerates renal dysfunction in aged mice. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2017, 493, 34-39.	2.1	12
45	A nonbiodegradable scaffold-free cell sheet of genome-engineered mesenchymal stem cells inhibits development of acute kidney injury. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2021, 99, 117-133.	5.2	11
46	Oxidative stress following acute kidney injury causes disruption of lung cell cilia and their release into the bronchoalveolar lavage fluid and lung injury, which are exacerbated by Idh2 deletion. <i>Redox Biology</i> , 2021, 46, 102077.	9.0	11
47	CHOP Deficiency Ameliorates ERK5 Inhibition-Mediated Exacerbation of Streptozotocin-Induced Hyperglycemia and Pancreatic $\beta$ -Cell Apoptosis. <i>Molecules and Cells</i> , 2017, 40, 457-465.	2.6	11
48	CHOP deficiency inhibits methylglyoxal-induced endothelial dysfunction. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2016, 480, 362-368.	2.1	9
49	Downregulation of exocyst Sec10 accelerates kidney tubule cell recovery through enhanced cell migration. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2018, 496, 309-315.	2.1	6
50	Immunochromatographic assay to detect $\beta$ -tubulin in urine for the diagnosis of kidney injury. <i>Journal of Clinical Laboratory Analysis</i> , 2020, 34, e23015.	2.1	6
51	Inhibition of HDACs (Histone Deacetylases) Ameliorates High-Fat Diet-Induced Hypertension Through Restoration of the MsrA (Methionine Sulfoxide Reductase A)/Hydrogen Sulfide Axis. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021, 78, 1103-1115.	2.7	6
52	MLL-TET1 fusion protein promotes immortalization of myeloid progenitor cells and leukemia development. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2017, 102, e434-e437.	3.5	5
53	C/EBP homologous protein deficiency inhibits statin-induced myotoxicity. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2019, 508, 857-863.	2.1	5
54	IDH2 gene deficiency accelerates unilateral ureteral obstruction-induced kidney inflammation through oxidative stress and activation of macrophages. <i>Korean Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 25, 139-146.	1.2	5

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55	Experimental evidence that preexisting chronic kidney disease is a risk factor for acute kidney injury. <i>Kidney Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2014, 33, 71-72.	2.2	4
56	Short-term control of diet affects cisplatin-induced acute kidney injury through modulation of mitochondrial dynamics and mitochondrial $\text{GSH}$ . <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2022, 10, .	1.7	4
57	TRIB2 regulates the differentiation of MLL-TET1 transduced myeloid progenitor cells. <i>Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2018, 96, 1267-1277.	3.9	3
58	Immobilization of the Gas Signaling Molecule $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ by Radioisotopes: Detection, Quantification, and In Vivo Imaging. <i>Angewandte Chemie</i> , 2016, 128, 9511-9516.	2.0	2
59	Prior Ischemic Treatment Renders Kidney Resistant to Subsequent Ischemia. <i>Journal of Veterinary Science</i> , 2002, 3, 115.	1.3	2
60	Hydrogen sulfide, a gaseous signaling molecule, elongates primary cilia on kidney tubular epithelial cells by activating extracellular signal-regulated kinase. <i>Korean Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 25, 593-601.	1.2	1
61	Reply to "Letter to the editor: Prevention of ischemia-reperfusion injury in mice kidneys by low-dose whole body irradiation preconditioning". <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2010, 299, F466-F466.	2.7	0
62	FP270GENDER DIFFERENCE IN CISPLATIN-INDUCED NEPHROTOXICITY AND THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF STARCATION. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2019, 34, .	0.7	0
63	FP279GENDER DIMORPHISM ON KIDNEY ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION INJURY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DIFFERENT SUSCEPTIBILITY OF MITOCHONDRIA. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2019, 34, .	0.7	0
64	P0534THE EFFECT OF HIGH FAT DIET INTAKE AND FOOD SUPPLY RESTRICTION ON CISPLATIN NEPHROTOXICITY IN MICE. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2020, 35, .	0.7	0
65	Electrophysiological Properties of Ion Channels in <i>Ascaris suum</i> Tissue Incorporated into Planar Lipid Bilayers. <i>Korean Journal of Parasitology</i> , 2021, 59, 329-339.	1.3	0
66	$17\beta$ -estradiol Attenuates Renal Fibrosis in Mice with Obstructive Uropathy. <i>Journal of the Korean Society of Pediatric Nephrology</i> , 2011, 15, 125.	0.1	0