Juan M Saavedra

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

130 papers	7,913 citations	31976 53 h-index	51608 86 g-index
134 all docs	134 docs citations	134 times ranked	5937 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Brain and Pituitary Angiotensin. Endocrine Reviews, 1992, 13, 329-380.	20.1	421
2	Brain Angiotensin II: New Developments, Unanswered Questions and Therapeutic Opportunities. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2005, 25, 485-512.	3.3	258
3	Angiotensin II AT ₁ Blockade Normalizes Cerebrovascular Autoregulation and Reduces Cerebral Ischemia in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. Stroke, 2000, 31, 2478-2486.	2.0	249
4	Blockade of brain angiotensin II AT1 receptors ameliorates stress, anxiety, brain inflammation and ischemia: Therapeutic implications. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2011, 36, 1-18.	2.7	217
5	Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Blockade Ameliorates Brain Inflammation. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2011, 36, 857-870.	5.4	201
6	Protection Against Ischemia and Improvement of Cerebral Blood Flow in Genetically Hypertensive Rats by Chronic Pretreatment With an Angiotensin II AT ₁ Antagonist. Stroke, 2002, 33, 2297-2303.	2.0	197
7	Binding of angiotensin and atrial natriuretic peptide in brain of hypertensive rats. Nature, 1986, 320, 758-760.	27.8	183
8	Angiotensin II AT 1 Receptor Blockade Reverses Pathological Hypertrophy and Inflammation in Brain Microvessels of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. Stroke, 2004, 35, 1726-1731.	2.0	183
9	A Dual AMPK/Nrf2 Activator Reduces Brain Inflammation After Stroke by Enhancing Microglia M2 Polarization. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2018, 28, 141-163.	5.4	171
10	Microglia: Housekeeper of the Central Nervous System. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2018, 38, 53-71.	3.3	170
11	Angiotensin II AT1 receptor blockers as treatments for inflammatory brain disorders. Clinical Science, 2012, 123, 567-590.	4.3	168
12	Neuroprotective Effects of Angiotensin Receptor Blockers. American Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 28, 289-299.	2.0	157
13	Brain and peripheral angiotensin II play a major role in stress. Stress, 2007, 10, 185-193.	1.8	138
14	Quantitative Autoradiography Reveals Different Angiotensin II Receptor Subtypes in Selected Rat Brain Nuclei. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1991, 56, 348-351.	3.9	137
15	Peripheral Administration of an Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Antagonist Decreases the Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Response to Isolation Stress. Endocrinology, 2001, 142, 3880-3889.	2.8	131
16	Chronic peripheral administration of the angiotensin II AT1 receptor antagonist Candesartan blocks brain AT1 receptors. Brain Research, 2000, 871, 29-38.	2.2	130
17	Normalization of Endothelial and Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase Expression in Brain Microvessels of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats by Angiotensin II AT₁ Receptor Inhibition. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2003, 23, 371-380.	4.3	125
18	Telmisartan prevention of LPS-induced microglia activation involves M2 microglia polarization via CaMKKÎ²-dependent AMPK activation. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2015, 50, 298-313.	4.1	121

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19	Exaggerated Adrenomedullary Response to Immobilization in Mice with Targeted Disruption of the Serotonin Transporter Gene. Endocrinology, 2002, 143, 4520-4526.	2.8	113
20	Estrogen upregulates renal angiotensin II AT₂receptors. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2002, 283, F934-F943.	2.7	111
21	Long-term angiotensin II AT1 receptor inhibition produces adipose tissue hypotrophy accompanied by increased expression of adiponectin and PPARÎ³. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2006, 552, 112-122.	3.5	111
22	Neurorestoration after traumatic brain injury through angiotensin II receptor blockage. Brain, 2015, 138, 3299-3315.	7.6	110
23	Anti-inflammatory effects of angiotensin II AT₁ receptor antagonism prevent stress-induced gastric injury. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2003, 285, G414-G423.	3.4	109
24	Anti-stress and anti-anxiety effects of centrally acting angiotensin II AT1 receptor antagonists. Regulatory Peptides, 2005, 128, 227-238.	1.9	108
25	Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Blockade Abolishes Brain Microvascular Inflammation and Heat Shock Protein Responses in Hypertensive Rats. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2005, 25, 878-886.	4.3	106
26	AT1A, AT1B, and AT2angiotensin II receptor subtype gene expression in rat brain. NeuroReport, 1995, 6, 2549-2552.	1.2	105
27	Estrogen upregulates renal angiotensin II AT1 and AT2 receptors in the rat. Regulatory Peptides, 2005, 124, 7-17.	1.9	104
28	Anti-Inflammatory Effects of Angiotensin Receptor Blockers in the Brain and the Periphery. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2009, 29, 781-792.	3.3	101
29	Candesartan, an Angiotensin II AT1-Receptor Blocker and PPAR-Î³ Agonist, Reduces Lesion Volume and Improves Motor and Memory Function After Traumatic Brain Injury in Mice. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2012, 37, 2817-2829.	5.4	101
30	Six Commercially Available Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Antibodies are Non-specific. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2012, 32, 1353-1365.	3.3	101
31	A Centrally Acting, Anxiolytic Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Antagonist Prevents the Isolation Stress-Induced Decrease in Cortical CRF1 Receptor and Benzodiazepine Binding. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2006, 31, 1123-1134.	5.4	96
32	AT ₁ Receptor Blockade Regulates the Local Angiotensin II System in Cerebral Microvessels From Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. Stroke, 2006, 37, 1271-1276.	2.0	94
33	Telmisartan directly ameliorates the neuronal inflammatory response to IL-1Î² partly through the JNK/c-Jun and NADPH oxidase pathways. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2012, 9, 102.	7.2	83
34	Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Blockers Ameliorate Inflammatory Stress: A Beneficial Effect for the Treatment of Brain Disorders. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2012, 32, 667-681.	3.3	78
35	Telmisartan ameliorates glutamate-induced neurotoxicity: Roles of AT1 receptor blockade and PPARÎ³ activation. Neuropharmacology, 2014, 79, 249-261.	4.1	78
36	DIFFERENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF ANGIOTENSIN II RECEPTOR SUBTYPES IN THE RAT BRAIN. Endocrinology, 1991, 128, 630-632.	2.8	73

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37	Localization of angiotensin-converting enzyme, angiotensin II, angiotensin II receptor subtypes, and vasopressin in the mouse hypothalamus. Brain Research, 1997, 757, 218-227.	2.2	73
38	Mechanisms of the Anti-Ischemic Effect of Angiotensin II AT 1 Receptor Antagonists in the Brain. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2006, 26, 1097-1109.	3.3	73
39	Restraint Stress Modulates Brain, Pituitary and Adrenal Expression of Angiotensin II AT_{1A}, AT_{1B} and AT₂ Receptors. Neuroendocrinology, 2002, 75, 227-240.	2.5	72
40	Brain Angiotensin II, an Important Stress Hormone: Regulatory Sites and Therapeutic Opportunities. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2004, 1018, 76-84.	3.8	70
41	Angiotensin II AT1 receptor blockade prevents the hypothalamic corticotropin-releasing factor response to isolation stress. Brain Research, 2007, 1142, 92-99.	2.2	70
42	Angiotensin-II Receptor Subtypes in Median Eminence and Basal Forebrain Areas Involved in Regulation of Pituitary Function. Endocrinology, 1991, 129, 3001-3008.	2.8	68
43	Evidence to Consider Angiotensin II Receptor Blockers for the Treatment of Early Alzheimerâ€™s Disease. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2016, 36, 259-279.	3.3	68
44	Characterization and distribution of angiotensin II receptor subtypes in the mouse brain. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1998, 348, 101-114.	3.5	66
45	Distribution of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Activity in Specific Areas of the Rat Brain Stem. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1982, 38, 281-284.	3.9	65
46	Quantitative autoradiographic characterization of receptors for angiotensin II and other neuropeptides in individual brain nuclei and peripheral tissues from single rats. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1985, 5, 211-222.	3.3	65
47	Beneficial effects of Angiotensin II receptor blockers in brain disorders. Pharmacological Research, 2017, 125, 91-103.	7.1	65
48	Commercially Available Angiotensin II At2 Receptor Antibodies Are Nonspecific. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e69234.	2.5	65
49	Oral administration of an AT1 receptor antagonist prevents the central effects of angiotensin II in spontaneously hypertensive rats. Brain Research, 2004, 1028, 9-18.	2.2	61
50	MALAT1 Up-Regulator Polydatin Protects Brain Microvascular Integrity and Ameliorates Stroke Through C/EBPÎ²/MALAT1/CREB/PGC-1Î±/PPARÎ³ Pathway. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2019, 39, 265-286.	3.3	60
51	Telmisartan ameliorates lipopolysaccharide-induced innate immune response through peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-Î³ activation in human monocytes. Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 30, 87-96.	0.5	57
52	Totarol prevents neuronal injury in vitro and ameliorates brain ischemic stroke: Potential roles of Akt activation and HO-1 induction. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2015, 289, 142-154.	2.8	57
53	Estrogen Reduces Aldosterone, Upregulates Adrenal Angiotensin II AT₂ Receptors and Normalizes Adrenomedullary Fra-2 in Ovariectomized Rats. Neuroendocrinology, 2008, 88, 276-286.	2.5	56
54	Autoradiographic Localization and Quantification of Rat Heart Angiotensin Converting Enzyme. American Journal of Hypertension, 1991, 4, 321-326.	2.0	54

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55	Regulation of atrial natriuretic peptide receptors in the rat brain. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1987, 7, 151-173.	3.3	53
56	Angiotensin and cerebral blood flow. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1999, 19, 553-573.	3.3	51
57	Quantitative autoradiography of angiotensin II AT2 receptors with [125I]CGP 42112. Brain Research, 1995, 677, 29-38.	2.2	50
58	Angiotensin II receptor subtypes and phosphoinositide hydrolysis in rat adrenal medulla. Brain Research Bulletin, 1995, 38, 441-446.	3.0	49
59	Angiotensin II AT₁receptor blockade selectively enhances brain AT₂receptor expression, and abolishes the cold-restraint stress-induced increase in tyrosine hydroxylase mRNA in the locus coeruleus of spontaneously hypertensive rats. Stress, 2008, 11, 457-466.	1.8	48
60	Angiotensin receptor blockers and COVID-19. Pharmacological Research, 2020, 156, 104832.	7.1	48
61	Localization of AT2 angiotensin II receptor gene expression in rat brain by in sity hybridization histochemistry. Molecular Brain Research, 1996, 37, 192-200.	2.3	47
62	Angiotensin II AT1 and AT2 Receptors Contribute to Maintain Basal Adrenomedullary Norepinephrine Synthesis and Tyrosine Hydroxylase Transcription. Endocrinology, 2003, 144, 2092-2101.	2.8	47
63	Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Blockade Decreases Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Inflammation in the Rat Adrenal Gland. Endocrinology, 2008, 149, 5177-5188.	2.8	44
64	Expression of AT1A and AT1B angiotensin II receptor messenger RNA in forebrain of 2-wk-old rats. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1996, 271, E104-E112.	3.5	43
65	Angiotensin II: multitasking in the brain. Journal of Hypertension, 2006, 24, S131-S137.	0.5	39
66	Angiotensin II AT₁ blockade reduces the lipopolysaccharide-induced innate immune response in rat spleen. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2009, 296, R1376-R1384.	1.8	39
67	High-affinity angiotensin receptors in rat adrenal medulla. Regulatory Peptides, 1985, 11, 237-243.	1.9	38
68	Balasubramide derivative 3C modulates microglia activation via CaMKKÎ²-dependent AMPK/PGC-1Î± pathway in neuroinflammatory conditions. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2018, 67, 101-117.	4.1	38
69	A peripherally administered, centrally acting angiotensin II AT2 antagonist selectively increases brain AT1 receptors and decreases brain tyrosine hydroxylase transcription, pituitary vasopressin and ACTH. Brain Research, 2009, 1250, 130-140.	2.2	37
70	Normalization of Endothelial and Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase Expression in Brain Microvessels of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats by Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Inhibition. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2003, , 371-380.	4.3	35
71	An integrative genome-wide transcriptome reveals that candesartan is neuroprotective and a candidate therapeutic for Alzheimerâ€™s disease. Alzheimer's Research and Therapy, 2016, 8, 5.	6.2	34
72	Increased Angiotensin II AT₁ Receptor Expression in Paraventricular Nucleus and Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis Stimulation in AT₂ Receptor Gene Disrupted Mice. Neuroendocrinology, 2002, 76, 137-147.	2.5	33

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73	Hepatic Expression of Serum Amyloid A1 Is Induced by Traumatic Brain Injury and Modulated by Telmisartan. American Journal of Pathology, 2015, 185, 2641-2652.	3.8	33
74	Angiotensin II AT1and AT2Receptor Types Regulate Basal and Stress-Induced Adrenomedullary Catecholamine Production through Transcriptional Regulation of Tyrosine Hydroxylase. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2004, 1018, 302-309.	3.8	31
75	Twenty-four-hour rhythm and effects of stress and adrenomedullectomy on rat pineal dopamine, noradrenaline, and adrenaline concentrations. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1982, 2, 1-10.	3.3	30
76	Angiotensin II binding sites in the anteroventral-third ventricle (AV3V) area and related structures of the rat brain. Neuroscience Letters, 1986, 67, 37-41.	2.1	30
77	COVID-19, Angiotensin Receptor Blockers, and the Brain. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2020, 40, 667-674.	3.3	30
78	Candesartan reduces the innate immune response to lipopolysaccharide in human monocytes. Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 27, 2365-2376.	0.5	29
79	Temporal Changes in Cortical and Hippocampal Expression of Genes Important for Brain Glucose Metabolism Following Controlled Cortical Impact Injury in Mice. Frontiers in Endocrinology, 2017, 8, 231.	3.5	29
80	Characterization of AT2 angiotensin II receptors in rat anterior cerebral arteries. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 1991, 261, H667-H670.	3.2	27
81	Expression of a novel non-angiotensin II [125I]CGP 42112 binding site in healing wounds of the rat brain. Brain Research, 1994, 658, 265-270.	2.2	26
82	Characterization of brain angiotensin II AT2 receptor subtype using [125I] CGP 42112A. NeuroReport, 1993, 4, 103-105.	1.2	25
83	Increased AT₁receptor expression and mRNA in kidney glomeruli of AT₂receptor gene-disrupted mice. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2001, 280, F71-F78.	2.7	24
84	Stress and Angiotensin II: Novel Therapeutic Opportunities. CNS and Neurological Disorders, 2003, 2, 413-419.	4.3	24
85	The AT2 subtype of the angiotensin II receptors has differential sensitivity to dithiothreitol in specific brain nuclei of young rats. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1992, 226, 169-173.	2.6	23
86	Life-Long Serotonin Reuptake Deficiency Results in Complex Alterations in Adrenomedullary Responses to Stress. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2004, 1018, 99-104.	3.8	23
87	Candesartan could ameliorate the COVID-19 cytokine storm. Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapy, 2020, 131, 110653.	5.6	23
88	The Serotonin Transporter is Required for Stress-Evoked Increases in Adrenal Catecholamine Synthesis and Angiotensin II AT₂ Receptor Expression. Neuroendocrinology, 2003, 78, 217-225.	2.5	22
89	Angiotensin II AT1Receptor Blockade Prolongs the Lifespan of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats and Reduces Stress-Induced Release of Catecholamines, Glucocorticoids, and Vasopressin. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2004, 1018, 131-136.	3.8	22
90	Telmisartan Protects a Microglia Cell Line from LPS Injury Beyond AT1 Receptor Blockade or PPARÎ³ Activation. Molecular Neurobiology, 2019, 56, 3193-3210.	4.0	22

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91	Increased dithiothreitol-insensitive, type 2 angiotensin II receptors in selected brain areas of young rats. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1991, 11, 295-299.	3.3	21
92	Increased AT1 receptors in adrenal gland of AT2 receptor gene-disrupted mice. Regulatory Peptides, 2001, 102, 41-47.	1.9	19
93	Specific, Non-Angiotensin, [125I]CGP 42112 Binding Sites in Rat Spleen Macrophages. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1994, 200, 1049-1058.	2.1	17
94	CGP-42112 partially activates human monocytes and reduces their stimulation by lipopolysaccharides. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 1997, 273, C826-C833.	4.6	17
95	Quantitative in vitro autoradiographic characterization of [125I]angiotensin III binding sites in rat adrenal gland. Regulatory Peptides, 1988, 23, 127-133.	1.9	16
96	[125I]CGP 42112 reveals a non-angiotensin II binding site in 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridine (MPP+)-induced brain injury. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1994, 14, 99-104.	3.3	16
97	Antihypertensive drug Valsartan promotes dendritic spine density by altering AMPA receptor trafficking. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2013, 439, 464-470.	2.1	16
98	Expression of non-angiotensin II [125I]CGP 42112 binding sites on activated microglia after kainic acid, induced neurodegeneration. Brain Research, 1995, 702, 153-161.	2.2	15
99	Gene expression of angiotensin II receptor subtypes in the cerebellar cortex of young rats. NeuroReport, 1996, 7, 1349-1352.	1.2	15
100	Angiotensin II AT1 receptor antagonists inhibit the angiotensin-CRF-AVP axis and are potentially useful for the treatment of stress-related and mood disorders. Drug Development Research, 2005, 65, 237-269.	2.9	15
101	Quantitative Measurement of Angiotensin II (A II) Receptors in Discrete Regions of Rat Brain, Pituitary and Adrenal Gland by Autoradiography. Clinical and Experimental Hypertension, 1984, 6, 1761-1764.	0.3	14
102	Comparative quantification of rat brain and pituitary angiotensin-converting enzyme with autoradiographic and enzymatic methods. Brain Research, 1991, 545, 215-222.	2.2	13
103	Increased Angiotensin II AT1 receptor mRNA and binding in spleen and lung of AT2 receptor gene disrupted mice. Regulatory Peptides, 2009, 158, 156-166.	1.9	12
104	Regulation of angiotensin II type 2 receptor gene expression in the adrenal medulla by acute and repeated immobilization stress. Journal of Endocrinology, 2012, 215, 291-301.	2.6	12
105	Angiotensin Receptor Blockers Are Not Just for Hypertension Anymore. Physiology, 2021, 36, 160-173.	3.1	12
106	Angiotensin II AT2 Receptors Contribute to Regulate the Sympathoadrenal and Hormonal Reaction to Stress Stimuli. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2018, 38, 85-108.	3.3	11
107	Trace Amines and Trace Amine-Associated Receptors: A New Frontier in Cell Signaling. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2020, 40, 189-190.	3.3	11
108	Differential Sensitivity to Cations of the Melatonin Receptors in the Rat Area Postrema and Suprachiasmatic Nuclei. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1990, 55, 1450-1453.	3.9	10

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109	Decreased expression of natriuretic peptide a receptors and decreased cGMP production in the choroid plexus of spontaneously hypertensive rats. Molecular and Chemical Neuropathology, 1998, 33, 209-222.	1.0	9
110	Review: The role of angiotensin II AT1-receptors in the regulation of the cerebral blood flow and brain ischaemia. JRAAS - Journal of the Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System, 2001, 2, S102-S109.	1.7	9
111	Candesartan Neuroprotection in Rat Primary Neurons Negatively Correlates with Aging and Senescence: a Transcriptomic Analysis. Molecular Neurobiology, 2020, 57, 1656-1673.	4.0	9
112	Selective peptide and nonpeptide ligands differentially bind to angiotensin II AT2 receptor and a non-angiotensin II CGP42112 binding site. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 1995, 274, 1129-34.	2.5	9
113	Characterization of AT2 receptor expression in NIH 3T3 fibroblasts. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1999, 19, 277-288.	3.3	8
114	Decreased Hypothalamic and Adrenal Angiotensin II Receptor Expression and Adrenomedullary Catecholamines in Transgenic Mice with Impaired Glucocorticoid Receptor Function. Neuroendocrinology, 2004, 80, 171-180.	2.5	8
115	Interactions Between the Circulating Hormones Angiotensin and Atrial Natriuretic Peptide and Their Receptors in Brain. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 1990, 274, 191-210.	1.6	8
116	Reproductive hormones modulate angiotensin II AT1 receptors in the dorsomedial arcuate nucleus of the female rat. Endocrinology, 1993, 133, 939-941.	2.8	7
117	Introduction to the Special Issue â€œThe Brain-Gut Axisâ€• Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2022, 42, 311-313.	3.3	6
118	The Discovery of a Novel Macrophage Binding Site. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2006, 26, 507-524.	3.3	5
119	Highâ€Protein Carboxymethylase Activity and Low Endogenous Methyl Acceptor Proteins in Posterior Pituitary Lobe of Rats Lacking Neurophysinâ€Vasopressin (Brattleboro Rats). Journal of Neurochemistry, 1983, 41, 195-200.	3.9	4
120	Increased Â2-Adrenoceptor Number in Peripheral Sympathetic Ganglia of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. American Journal of Hypertension, 1990, 3, 886-889.	2.0	4
121	Candesartan decreases the sympatho-adrenal and hormonal response to isolation stress. JRAAS - Journal of the Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System, 2001, 2, S130-S135.	1.7	3
122	Enhanced Phosphoinositide Hydrolysis in the Pineal Gland of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. American Journal of Hypertension, 1990, 3, 496-498.	2.0	2
123	Selective chronic sodium or chloride depletion specifically modulates subfornical organ atrial natriuretic peptide receptor number in young rats. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1997, 17, 455-470.	3.3	2
124	Significance of the Stress Research: â€œIn Memoriam, Richard Kvetnanskyâ€• Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2018, 38, 1-4.	3.3	2
125	Angiotensin receptor blockers for the treatment of COVID-19 and its comorbidities. Pharmacological Research, 2020, 159, 104958.	7.1	2
126	Brain Angiotensin II and Related Receptors: New Developments. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 1996, 396, 247-252.	1.6	2

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127	396 Brain pathophysiology in SARS-CoV-2 disease. Journal of Clinical and Translational Science, 2022, 6, 74-75.	0.6	1
128	In Memoriam John William Daly (1933â€“2008). Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2009, 29, 441-442.	3.3	0
129	In Memoriam Zofia Zukowska, MD PhD. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2012, 32, 643-644.	3.3	0
130	Stressâ€triggered regulation of the adrenomedullary angiotensin II type 2 receptor. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 936.8.	0.5	0