

# Paul M O'connor

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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73  
papers

2,473  
citations

218677

26  
h-index

206112

48  
g-index

73  
all docs

73  
docs citations

73  
times ranked

2575  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Differential release of extracellular vesicle tRNA from oxidative stressed renal cells and ischemic kidneys. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2022, 12, 1646.	3.3	3
2	Lipopolysaccharide Pretreatment Prevents Medullary Vascular Congestion following Renal Ischemia by Limiting Early Reperfusion of the Medullary Circulation. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2022, 33, 769-785.	6.1	10
3	Persistent vascular congestion in male spontaneously hypertensive rats contributes to delayed recovery of renal function following renal ischemia perfusion compared with females. <i>Clinical Science</i> , 2022, 136, 825-840.	4.3	6
4	Potassium Loss Promotes Impairments in Insulin Sensitivity in Rats. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2021, 35, .	0.5	0
5	IL-18 (Interleukin-18) Produced by Renal Tubular Epithelial Cells Promotes Renal Inflammation and Injury During Deoxycorticosterone/Salt-Induced Hypertension in Mice. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021, 78, 1296-1309.	2.7	22
6	Renal mass reduction increases the response to exogenous insulin independent of acid-base status or plasma insulin levels in rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2021, 321, F494-F504.	2.7	4
7	Ultrasound measurement of change in kidney volume is a sensitive indicator of severity of renal parenchymal injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2020, 319, F447-F457.	2.7	7
8	Alkali supplementation as a therapeutic in chronic kidney disease: what mediates protection?. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2020, 319, F1090-F1104.	2.7	18
9	Greater high-mobility group box 1 in male compared with female spontaneously hypertensive rats worsens renal ischemia-reperfusion injury. <i>Clinical Science</i> , 2020, 134, 1751-1762.	4.3	9
10	Neurovascular protection in voltage-gated proton channel Hv1 knock-out rats after ischemic stroke: interaction with Na <sup>+</sup> /H <sup>+</sup> exchanger $\alpha$ 1 antagonism. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2019, 7, e14142.	1.7	9
11	Necrosis Contributes to the Development of Hypertension in Male, but Not Female, Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2019, 74, 1524-1531.	2.7	10
12	Going with the flow: updating old techniques to gain insight into regional kidney hemodynamics. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2019, 7, e14103.	1.7	0
13	Voltage gated proton channels modulate mitochondrial reactive oxygen species production by complex I in renal medullary thick ascending limb. <i>Redox Biology</i> , 2019, 27, 101191.	9.0	8
14	The TNF-derived TIP peptide activates the epithelial sodium channel and ameliorates experimental nephrotoxic serum nephritis. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2019, 95, 1359-1372.	5.2	11
15	Ischemic Renal Injury: Can Renal Anatomy and Associated Vascular Congestion Explain Why the Medulla and Not the Cortex Is Where the Trouble Starts?. <i>Seminars in Nephrology</i> , 2019, 39, 520-529.	1.6	28
16	A basic solution to activate the cholinergic anti-inflammatory pathway via the mesothelium?. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 2019, 141, 236-248.	7.1	10
17	Prevention of Vascular Congestion Improves Renal Recovery and Function Post Renal Ischemia-Reperfusion in Male Spontaneous Hypertensive Rats. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, 864.2.	0.5	0
18	Oral NaHCO <sub>3</sub> Activates a Splenic Anti-Inflammatory Pathway: Evidence That Cholinergic Signals Are Transmitted via Mesothelial Cells. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2018, 200, 3568-3586.	0.8	22

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19	Sodium bicarbonate loading limits tubular cast formation independent of glomerular injury and proteinuria in Dahl salt-sensitive rats. <i>Clinical Science</i> , 2018, 132, 1179-1197.	4.3	12
20	Identification of novel macropinocytosis inhibitors using a rational screen of Food and Drug Administration-approved drugs. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 175, 3640-3655.	5.4	77
21	Kidney-targeted inhibition of protein kinase C- $\beta$ ameliorates nephrotoxic nephritis with restoration of mitochondrial dysfunction. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2018, 94, 280-291.	5.2	12
22	Striking Differences in Urinary Uromodulin, Salt-sensitive Hypertension and Proteinuria in Dahl SS vs. SS.BN1 Consomic Rats. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 716.9.	0.5	0
23	Vasa recta pericyte density is negatively associated with vascular congestion in the renal medulla following ischemia reperfusion in rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2017, 313, F1097-F1105.	2.7	24
24	Developmental Exposure to Endocrine Disruptors Expands Murine Myometrial Stem Cell Compartment as a Prerequisite to Leiomyoma Tumorigenesis. <i>Stem Cells</i> , 2017, 35, 666-678.	3.2	46
25	Regional Frontal Perfusion Deficits in Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis with Cognitive Decline. <i>American Journal of Neuroradiology</i> , 2016, 37, 1800-1807.	2.4	18
26	Endothelin-1 contributes to the progression of renal injury in sickle cell disease via reactive oxygen species. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 173, 386-395.	5.4	37
27	Comparison of Quantitative Cerebral Blood Flow Measurements Performed by Bookend Dynamic Susceptibility Contrast and Arterial Spin-Labeling MRI in Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis. <i>American Journal of Neuroradiology</i> , 2016, 37, 2265-2272.	2.4	4
28	Proton channels and renal hypertensive injury: a key piece of the Dahl salt-sensitive rat puzzle?. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2016, 310, R679-R690.	1.8	9
29	Renal epithelium regulates erythropoiesis via HIF-dependent suppression of erythropoietin. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2016, 126, 1425-1437.	8.2	47
30	Reactive oxygen species as important determinants of medullary flow, sodium excretion, and hypertension. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2015, 308, F179-F197.	2.7	88
31	Chronic ANG II infusion induces sex-specific increases in renal T cells in Sprague-Dawley rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2015, 308, F706-F712.	2.7	35
32	ET-1 increases reactive oxygen species following hypoxia and high-salt diet in the mouse glomerulus. <i>Acta Physiologica</i> , 2015, 213, 722-730.	3.8	26
33	Bicarbonate Therapy Alleviates Hypertension-induced Renal Injury In Dahl Salt-sensitive Rats Independent of Systemic Blood Pressure. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 960.24.	0.5	0
34	High-salt diet blunts renal autoregulation by a reactive oxygen species-dependent mechanism. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2014, 307, F33-F40.	2.7	44
35	A radical approach to balancing the tides of tubular flow. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2014, 307, F917-F918.	2.7	3
36	Basal renal $O_2$ consumption and the efficiency of $O_2$ utilization for $Na^+$ reabsorption. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2014, 306, F551-F560.	2.7	53

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37	HV1 Acts as a Sodium Sensor and Promotes Superoxide Production in Medullary Thick Ascending Limb of Dahl Salt-Sensitive Rats. Hypertension, 2014, 64, 541-550.	2.7	18
38	Haemodynamic influences on kidney oxygenation: Clinical implications of integrative physiology. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, 2013, 40, 106-122.	1.9	209
39	Sex differences in ET-1 receptor expression and Ca <sup>2+</sup> signaling in the IMCD. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2013, 305, F1099-F1104.	2.7	27
40	Deficiency of Renal Cortical EGF Increases ENaC Activity and Contributes to Salt-Sensitive Hypertension. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2013, 24, 1053-1062.	6.1	69
41	Increased Proliferative Cells in the Medullary Thick Ascending Limb of the Loop of Henle in the Dahl Salt-Sensitive Rat. Hypertension, 2013, 61, 208-215.	2.7	18
42	Initiation and Progression of Chronic Kidney Disease. Hypertension, 2013, 62, 827-828.	2.7	13
43	NADPH oxidase and ETA receptors mediate glomerular reactive oxygen species production in sickle cell nephropathy. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, .	0.5	0
44	Increase of sodium delivery stimulates the mitochondrial respiratory chain H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> production in rat renal medullary thick ascending limb. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2012, 302, F95-F102.	2.7	43
45	Medullary Thick Ascending Limb Buffer Vasoconstriction of Renal Outer-Medullary Vasa Recta in Salt-Resistant But Not Salt-Sensitive Rats. Hypertension, 2012, 60, 965-972.	2.7	19
46	Increased Expression of NAD(P)H Oxidase Subunit p67phox in the Renal Medulla Contributes to Excess Oxidative Stress and Salt-Sensitive Hypertension. Cell Metabolism, 2012, 15, 201-208.	16.2	131
47	Role of the epithelial sodium channel (ENaC) in the development of salt-sensitive hypertension. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 867.8.	0.5	0
48	EGF deficiency contributes to the development of salt-sensitive hypertension via upregulation of ENaC activity. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 867.9.	0.5	0
49	Stability of tissue PO <sub>2</sub> in the face of altered perfusion: a phenomenon specific to the renal cortex and independent of resting renal oxygen consumption. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, 2011, 38, 247-254.	1.9	26
50	Factors that render the kidney susceptible to tissue hypoxia in hypoxemia. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2011, 300, R931-R940.	1.8	60
51	NAD(P)H oxidase and renal epithelial ion transport. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2011, 300, R1023-R1029.	1.8	52
52	A mathematical model of diffusional shunting of oxygen from arteries to veins in the kidney. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2011, 300, F1339-F1352.	2.7	46
53	Rank product analysis of gene expression in the medullary thick ascending limb of Henle of Dahl salt-sensitive rats compared to salt-resistant SS.13BN consomic rats during the development of salt-sensitive hypertension. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 662.3.	0.5	0
54	Modulation of Pressure-Natriuresis by Renal Medullary Reactive Oxygen Species and Nitric Oxide. Current Hypertension Reports, 2010, 12, 86-92.	3.5	55

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55	Local maximum oxygen disappearance rate has limited utility as a measure of local renal tissue oxygen consumption. <i>Journal of Pharmacological and Toxicological Methods</i> , 2010, 61, 297-303.	0.7	7
56	Resurrecting Hope for Antioxidant Treatment of Cardiovascular Disease. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2010, 107, 9-11.	4.5	18
57	Multiple mechanisms act to maintain kidney oxygenation during renal ischemia in anesthetized rabbits. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2010, 298, F1235-F1243.	2.7	40
58	Structural antioxidant defense mechanisms in the mammalian and nonmammalian kidney: different solutions to the same problem?. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2010, 299, R723-R727.	1.8	26
59	A Novel Amiloride-Sensitive H <sup>+</sup> Transport Pathway Mediates Enhanced Superoxide Production in Thick Ascending Limb of Salt-Sensitive Rats, Not Na <sup>+</sup> /H <sup>+</sup> Exchange. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2009, 54, 248-254.	2.7	17
60	METHODS FOR STUDYING THE PHYSIOLOGY OF KIDNEY OXYGENATION. <i>Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology</i> , 2008, 35, 1405-1412.	1.9	32
61	Measurement of Renal Tissue Oxygen Tension: Systematic Differences between Fluorescence Optode and Microelectrode Recordings in Anaesthetized Rabbits. <i>Nephron Physiology</i> , 2008, 108, p11-p17.	1.2	26
62	Intrarenal oxygenation: unique challenges and the biophysical basis of homeostasis. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2008, 295, F1259-F1270.	2.7	235
63	Enhanced amiloride-sensitive superoxide production in renal medullary thick ascending limb of Dahl salt-sensitive rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2008, 295, F726-F733.	2.7	17
64	Evidence that renal arterial-venous oxygen shunting contributes to dynamic regulation of renal oxygenation. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2007, 292, F1726-F1733.	2.7	91
65	Vasopressin-induced nitric oxide production in rat inner medullary collecting duct is dependent on V2 receptor activation of the phosphoinositide pathway. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2007, 293, F526-F532.	2.7	27
66	Enhanced Superoxide Production in Renal Outer Medulla of Dahl Salt-Sensitive Rats Reduces Nitric Oxide Tubular-Vascular Cross-Talk. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2007, 49, 1336-1341.	2.7	76
67	Simultaneous Measurement of pO <sub>2</sub> and Perfusion in The Rabbit Kidney in Vivo. , 2007, 599, 93-99.		12
68	RENAL PREGLOMERULAR ARTERIAL-VENOUS O <sub>2</sub> SHUNTING IS A STRUCTURAL ANTIOXIDANT DEFENCE MECHANISM OF THE RENAL CORTEX. <i>Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology</i> , 2006, 33, 637-641.	1.9	47
69	RENAL OXYGEN DELIVERY: MATCHING DELIVERY TO METABOLIC DEMAND. <i>Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology</i> , 2006, 33, 961-967.	1.9	159
70	Effect of sodium delivery on superoxide and nitric oxide in the medullary thick ascending limb. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2006, 291, F350-F357.	2.7	62
71	Renal medullary tissue oxygenation is dependent on both cortical and medullary blood flow. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2006, 290, F688-F694.	2.7	79
72	Vasopressin V2 receptor mediated Ca <sup>2+</sup> transients in the rat inner medullary collecting duct are dependent on phospholipase C and extracellular Ca <sup>2+</sup> . <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2006, 20, A1220.	0.5	2

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73	Letter to the Editor. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, 2004, 31, 658-658.	1.9	2