## Ming Yang

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/5443149/publications.pdf

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43 papers 2,215 citations

304743

22

h-index

289244 40 g-index

44 all docs

44 docs citations

times ranked

44

2955 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Intrinsic Defect in T Cell Production of Interleukin (IL)-13 in the Absence of Both IL-5 and Eotaxin Precludes the Development of Eosinophilia and Airways Hyperreactivity in Experimental Asthma. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2002, 195, 1433-1444.	8.5	250
2	Elemental signals regulating eosinophil accumulation in the lung. Immunological Reviews, 2001, 179, 173-181.	6.0	207
3	Interleukin-13 Mediates Airways Hyperreactivity through the IL-4 Receptor-Alpha Chain and STAT-6 Independently of IL-5 and Eotaxin. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2001, 25, 522-530.	2.9	144
4	IL-27/IFN-Î <sup>3</sup> Induce MyD88-Dependent Steroid-Resistant Airway Hyperresponsiveness by Inhibiting Glucocorticoid Signaling in Macrophages. Journal of Immunology, 2010, 185, 4401-4409.	0.8	109
5	Modeling <scp>T<sub>H</sub></scp> 2 responses and airway inflammation to understand fundamental mechanisms regulating the pathogenesis of asthma. Immunological Reviews, 2017, 278, 20-40.	6.0	107
6	Eotaxin-2 and IL-5 cooperate in the lung to regulate IL-13 production and airway eosinophilia and hyperreactivity. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2003, 112, 935-943.	2.9	106
7	The emerging role of micro <scp>RNA</scp> s in regulating immune and inflammatory responses in the lung. Immunological Reviews, 2013, 253, 198-215.	6.0	97
8	Inhibition of Arginase I Activity by RNA Interference Attenuates IL-13-Induced Airways Hyperresponsiveness. Journal of Immunology, 2006, 177, 5595-5603.	0.8	94
9	Emerging roles of pulmonary macrophages in driving the development of severe asthma. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2012, 91, 557-569.	3.3	87
10	Discovery, biology and therapeutic potential of RNA interference, microRNA and antagomirs. , 2008, 117, 94-104.		84
11	MicroRNA-9 regulates steroid-resistant airway hyperresponsiveness by reducing protein phosphatase 2A activity. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2015, 136, 462-473.	2.9	84
12	Pathogenesis of Steroid-Resistant Airway Hyperresponsiveness: Interaction between IFN- $\hat{l}^3$ and TLR4/MyD88 Pathways. Journal of Immunology, 2009, 182, 5107-5115.	0.8	78
13	Th2 cytokine antagonists: potential treatments for severe asthma. Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, 2013, 22, 49-69.	4.1	76
14	Potential Therapeutic Targets for Steroid-Resistant Asthma. Current Drug Targets, 2010, 11, 957-970.	2.1	66
15	Antagonism of miR-328 Increases the Antimicrobial Function of Macrophages and Neutrophils and Rapid Clearance of Non-typeable Haemophilus Influenzae (NTHi) from Infected Lung. PLoS Pathogens, 2015, 11, e1004549.	4.7	62
16	Mouse models of severe asthma: <scp>U</scp> nderstanding the mechanisms of steroid resistance, tissue remodelling and disease exacerbation. Respirology, 2017, 22, 874-885.	2.3	54
17	TNF-α and Macrophages Are Critical for Respiratory Syncytial Virus–Induced Exacerbations in a Mouse Model of Allergic Airways Disease. Journal of Immunology, 2016, 196, 3547-3558.	0.8	52
18	Single-cell transcriptomic analysis reveals the immune landscape of lung in steroid-resistant asthma exacerbation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	7.1	42

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19	MicroRNA-487b Is a Negative Regulator of Macrophage Activation by Targeting IL-33 Production. Journal of Immunology, 2016, 196, 3421-3428.	0.8	36
20	Activation of Olfactory Receptors on Mouse Pulmonary Macrophages Promotes Monocyte Chemotactic Protein-1 Production. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e80148.	2.5	32
21	A Critical Role for the CXCL3/CXCL5/CXCR2 Neutrophilic Chemotactic Axis in the Regulation of Type 2 Responses in a Model of Rhinoviral-Induced Asthma Exacerbation. Journal of Immunology, 2020, 205, 2468-2478.	0.8	31
22	Single-cell transcriptomic analysis reveals key immune cell phenotypes in the lungs of patients with asthma exacerbation. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2021, 147, 941-954.	2.9	30
23	Interferon-γ , Pulmonary Macrophages and Airway Responsiveness in Asthma. Inflammation and Allergy: Drug Targets, 2012, 11, 292-297.	1.8	26
24	Identification of IFN-γ and IL-27 as Critical Regulators of Respiratory Syncytial Virus–Induced Exacerbation of Allergic Airways Disease in a Mouse Model. Journal of Immunology, 2018, 200, 237-247.	0.8	24
25	Bromodomain and Extra Terminal (BET) Inhibitor Suppresses Macrophage-Driven Steroid-Resistant Exacerbations of Airway Hyper-Responsiveness and Inflammation. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0163392.	2.5	23
26	<i>ITGB4</i> is essential for containing HDM-induced airway inflammation and airway hyperresponsiveness. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2018, 103, 897-908.	3.3	23
27	Lipopolysaccharide induces steroidâ€resistant exacerbations in a mouse model of allergic airway disease collectively through ILâ€13 and pulmonary macrophage activation. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2020, 50, 82-94.	2.9	22
28	Preventive effect of N-acetylcysteine in a mouse model of steroid resistant acute exacerbation of asthma. EXCLI Journal, 2013, 12, 184-92.	0.7	18
29	GSTO1â€1 is an upstream suppressor of M2 macrophage skewing and HIFâ€1αâ€induced eosinophilic airway inflammation. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2020, 50, 609-624.	2.9	17
30	miR-122 promotes virus-induced lung disease by targeting SOCS1. JCI Insight, 2021, 6, .	5.0	17
31	Expression Profiling of Differentiating Eosinophils in Bone Marrow Cultures Predicts Functional Links between MicroRNAs and Their Target mRNAs. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e97537.	2.5	17
32	Identification of MicroRNAs Regulating the Developmental Pathways of Bone Marrow Derived Mast Cells. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e98139.	2.5	16
33	A Selective α7 Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor Agonist, PNU-282987, Attenuates ILC2s Activation and Alternaria-Induced Airway Inflammation. Frontiers in Immunology, 2020, 11, 598165.	4.8	15
34	The DNA methylation of FOXO3 and TP53 as a blood biomarker of late-onset asthma. Journal of Translational Medicine, 2020, 18, 467.	4.4	13
35	Airway epithelial integrin $\hat{I}^24$ suppresses allergic inflammation by decreasing CCL17 production. Clinical Science, 2020, 134, 1735-1749.	4.3	13
36	Identification of the microRNA networks contributing to macrophage differentiation and function. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 28806-28820.	1.8	13

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37	<scp>ILâ€17A</scp> is a common and critical driver of impaired lung function and immunopathology induced by influenza virus, rhinovirus and respiratory syncytial virus. Respirology, 2021, 26, 1049-1059.	2.3	11
38	miR‑130b regulates PTEN to activate theÂPI3K/Akt signaling pathway and attenuate oxidative stress‑induced injury in diabetic encephalopathy. International Journal of Molecular Medicine, 2021, 48, .	4.0	7
39	DNA methylation downâ€regulates integrin β4 expression in asthmatic airway epithelial cells. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2020, 50, 1127-1139.	2.9	6
40	Dysfunction of S100A4 <sup>+</sup> effector memory CD8 <sup>+</sup> T cells aggravates asthma. European Journal of Immunology, 2022, 52, 978-993.	2.9	3
41	Employment of microRNA profiles and RNA interference and antagomirs for the characterization and treatment of respiratory disease. Drug Discovery Today: Therapeutic Strategies, 2006, 3, 325-332.	0.5	2
42	Proteomic Analysis Reveals a Novel Therapeutic Strategy Using Fludarabine for Steroid-Resistant Asthma Exacerbation. Frontiers in Immunology, 2022, 13, 805558.	4.8	1
43	Reply to Dutta etÂal.: Understanding scRNA-seq data in the context of the tissue microenvironment requires clinical relevance. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, e2109159118.	7.1	0