Ming Yang

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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

Version: 2024-02-01

		304743	289244
43	2,215	22	40
papers	citations	h-index	g-index
44	44	44	2955
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Proteomic Analysis Reveals a Novel Therapeutic Strategy Using Fludarabine for Steroid-Resistant Asthma Exacerbation. Frontiers in Immunology, 2022, 13, 805558.	4.8	1
2	Dysfunction of S100A4⁺ effector memory CD8⁺ T cells aggravates asthma. European Journal of Immunology, 2022, 52, 978-993.	2.9	3
3	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
4	miR-122 promotes virus-induced lung disease by targeting SOCS1. JCI Insight, 2021, 6, .	5.0	17
5	miRâ€‘130b regulates PTEN to activate theÂPI3K/Akt signaling pathway and attenuate oxidative stressâ€‘induced injury in diabetic encephalopathy. International Journal of Molecular Medicine, 2021, 48, .	4.0	7
6	<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
7	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
8	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
9	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
10	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
11	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
12	DNA methylation downâ€regulates integrin Î²4 expression in asthmatic airway epithelial cells. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2020, 50, 1127-1139.	2.9	6
13	GSTO1â€1 is an upstream suppressor of M2 macrophage skewing and HIFâ€1Î±â€induced eosinophilic airway inflammation. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2020, 50, 609-624.	2.9	17
14	Airway epithelial integrin Î²4 suppresses allergic inflammation by decreasing CCL17 production. Clinical Science, 2020, 134, 1735-1749.	4.3	13
15	A Selective Î±7 Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor Agonist, PNU-282987, Attenuates ILC2s Activation and Alternaria-Induced Airway Inflammation. Frontiers in Immunology, 2020, 11, 598165.	4.8	15
16	<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
17	Identification of IFN-Î³ and IL-27 as Critical Regulators of Respiratory Syncytial Virusâ€“Induced Exacerbation of Allergic Airways Disease in a Mouse Model. Journal of Immunology, 2018, 200, 237-247.	0.8	24
18	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

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Modeling <scp>T_H</scp>2 responses and airway inflammation to understand fundamental mechanisms regulating the pathogenesis of asthma. Immunological Reviews, 2017, 278, 20-40.	6.0	107
20	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
21	TNF-Î± and Macrophages Are Critical for Respiratory Syncytial Virusâ€"Induced Exacerbations in a Mouse Model of Allergic Airways Disease. Journal of Immunology, 2016, 196, 3547-3558.	0.8	52
22	MicroRNA-487b Is a Negative Regulator of Macrophage Activation by Targeting IL-33 Production. Journal of Immunology, 2016, 196, 3421-3428.	0.8	36
23	Identification of the microRNA networks contributing to macrophage differentiation and function. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 28806-28820.	1.8	13
24	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
25	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
26	Identification of MicroRNAs Regulating the Developmental Pathways of Bone Marrow Derived Mast Cells. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e98139.	2.5	16
27	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
28	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
29	Th2 cytokine antagonists: potential treatments for severe asthma. Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, 2013, 22, 49-69.	4.1	76
30	Activation of Olfactory Receptors on Mouse Pulmonary Macrophages Promotes Monocyte Chemotactic Protein-1 Production. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e80148.	2.5	32
31	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
32	Emerging roles of pulmonary macrophages in driving the development of severe asthma. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2012, 91, 557-569.	3.3	87
33	Interferon-&gamma; , Pulmonary Macrophages and Airway Responsiveness in Asthma. Inflammation and Allergy: Drug Targets, 2012, 11, 292-297.	1.8	26
34	Potential Therapeutic Targets for Steroid-Resistant Asthma. Current Drug Targets, 2010, 11, 957-970.	2.1	66
35	IL-27/IFN-Î³ Induce MyD88-Dependent Steroid-Resistant Airway Hyperresponsiveness by Inhibiting Glucocorticoid Signaling in Macrophages. Journal of Immunology, 2010, 185, 4401-4409.	0.8	109
36	Pathogenesis of Steroid-Resistant Airway Hyperresponsiveness: Interaction between IFN-Î³ and TLR4/MyD88 Pathways. Journal of Immunology, 2009, 182, 5107-5115.	0.8	78

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Discovery, biology and therapeutic potential of RNA interference, microRNA and antagomirs. , 2008, 117, 94-104.		84
38	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
39	Inhibition of Arginase I Activity by RNA Interference Attenuates IL-13-Induced Airways Hyperresponsiveness. Journal of Immunology, 2006, 177, 5595-5603.	0.8	94
40	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
41	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
42	Elemental signals regulating eosinophil accumulation in the lung. Immunological Reviews, 2001, 179, 173-181.	6.0	207
43	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