Paul McLoughlin

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

78 papers	3,237 citations	159585 30 h-index	149698 56 g-index
79 all docs	79 docs citations	79 times ranked	3631 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The Analysis of Phagocytic Myeloid Cells in Low and High Fiber Fed Mice after Three Weeks of Hypoxia. FASEB Journal, 2022, 36, .	0.5	0
2	Sex Dimorphism in Pulmonary Hypertension: The Role of the Sex Chromosomes. Antioxidants, 2021, 10, 779.	5.1	13
3	Gremlin 1 blocks vascular endothelial growth factor signaling in the pulmonary microvascular endothelium. Pulmonary Circulation, 2020, 10, 1-11.	1.7	6
4	The effects of genetic deletion of Macrophage migration inhibitory factor on the chronically hypoxic pulmonary circulation. Pulmonary Circulation, 2020, 10, 1-13.	1.7	2
5	Gremlin 1 depletion <i>in vivo</i> causes severe enteropathy and bone marrow failure. Journal of Pathology, 2020, 251, 117-122.	4.5	12
6	Hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction: Building a solid base. Experimental Physiology, 2018, 103, 1181-1182.	2.0	3
7	Pulmonary endothelial permeability and tissue fluid balance depend on the viscosity of the perfusion solution. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2018, 315, L476-L484.	2.9	7
8	A time of change: out with the old, in with the new. Experimental Physiology, 2017, 102, 1-2.	2.0	0
9	Publishing replication studies to support excellence in physiological research. Experimental Physiology, 2017, 102, 1041-1043.	2.0	1
10	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis patient iPSC-derived astrocytes impair autophagy via non-cell autonomous mechanisms. Molecular Brain, 2017, 10, 22.	2.6	101
11	Altered Expression of Bone Morphogenetic Protein Accessory Proteins in Murine and Human Pulmonary Fibrosis. American Journal of Pathology, 2016, 186, 600-615.	3.8	24
12	Hypoxic pulmonary hypertension in chronic lung diseases: novel vasoconstrictor pathways. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2016, 4, 225-236.	10.7	60
13	Elevated Plasma CXCL12Î± Is Associated with a Poorer Prognosis in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0123709.	2.5	27
14	Obesity and lung disease: a toxic mix. Acta Physiologica, 2015, 213, 756-757.	3.8	4
15	Hypoxic pulmonary hypertension: the paradigm is changing. Experimental Physiology, 2014, 99, 837-838.	2.0	6
16	Pulmonary vascular dysfunction in ARDS. Annals of Intensive Care, 2014, 4, 28.	4.6	75
17	Hypoxia-Induced Inflammation in the Lung. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2013, 48, 271-279.	2.9	75
18	Hypoxic pulmonary hypertension; the load on the right ventricle. Experimental Physiology, 2013, 98, 1244-1246.	2.0	7

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19	The Î± and Î” Isoforms of CREB1 Are Required to Maintain Normal Pulmonary Vascular Resistance. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e80637.	2.5	10
20	Gremlin Plays a Key Role in the Pathogenesis of Pulmonary Hypertension. Circulation, 2012, 125, 920-930.	1.6	100
21	A role for the CXCL12 receptor, CXCR7, in the pathogenesis of human pulmonary vascular disease. European Respiratory Journal, 2012, 39, 1415-1424.	6.7	47
22	Hypercapnia Induces Cleavage and Nuclear Localization of RelB Protein, Giving Insight into CO2 Sensing and Signaling. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2012, 287, 14004-14011.	3.4	48
23	The pathophysiological basis of chronic hypoxic pulmonary hypertension in the mouse: vasoconstrictor and structural mechanisms contribute equally. Experimental Physiology, 2012, 97, 796-806.	2.0	40
24	Macrophage Migration Inhibitory Factor Enzymatic Activity, Lung Inflammation, and Cystic Fibrosis. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 186, 162-169.	5.6	46
25	Permissive hypercapnia â€" role in protective lung ventilatory strategies. , 2012, , 111-120.		1
26	Physiological and Pathological Angiogenesis in the Adult Pulmonary Circulation. , 2011, 1, 1473-1508.		11
27	Statistics: All Together Now, One Step at a Time. Microcirculation, 2011, 18, 312-312.	1.8	1
28	Placenta growth factor and vascular endothelial growth factor B expression in the hypoxic lung. Respiratory Research, 2011, 12, 17.	3.6	30
29	Statistics: all together now, one step at a time. American Journal of Physiology - Advances in Physiology Education, 2011, 35, 129-129.	1.6	2
30	Hypercapnic Acidosis Reduces Oxidative Reactions in Endotoxin-induced Lung Injury. Anesthesiology, 2010, 113, 116-125.	2.5	30
31	Role of Gremlin in the Lung. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2010, 42, 517-523.	2.9	63
32	NF-Î°B Links CO2 Sensing to Innate Immunity and Inflammation in Mammalian Cells. Journal of Immunology, 2010, 185, 4439-4445.	0.8	89
33	Permissive hypercapnia â€" role in protective lung ventilatory strategies. , 2009, , 241-250.		1
34	Infection-induced lung injury is worsened after renal buffering of hypercapnic acidosis. Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 37, 2953-2961.	0.9	46
35	Lung-selective gene responses to alveolar hypoxia: potential role for the bone morphogenetic antagonist gremlin in pulmonary hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2008, 295, L272-L284.	2.9	78
36	Hypoxia Selectively Activates the CREB Family of Transcription Factors in the <i>In Vivo</i> Lung. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2008, 178, 977-983.	5.6	64

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37	Sustained hypercapnic acidosis during pulmonary infection increases bacterial load and worsens lung injury*. Critical Care Medicine, 2008, 36, 2128-2135.	0.9	138
38	Counterpoint: Chronic Hypoxia-induced Pulmonary Hypertension does not Lead to Loss of Pulmonary Vasculature. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 103, 1451-1453.	2.5	12
39	Airway nitric oxide output is reduced in bronchiectasis. Respiratory Medicine, 2007, 101, 1549-1555.	2.9	17
40	Last Word on Point:Counterpoint â€œChronic hypoxia-induced pulmonary hypertension does/does not lead to loss of pulmonary vasculatureâ€. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 103, 1456-1456.	2.5	2
41	Anti-inflammatory effect of augmented nitric oxide production in chronic lung infection. Journal of Pathology, 2006, 209, 198-205.	4.5	24
42	Atelectasis Causes Alveolar Injury in Nonatelectatic Lung Regions. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2006, 174, 279-289.	5.6	202
43	Permissive hypercapnia â€" role in protective lung ventilatory strategies. , 2006, , 197-206.		0
44	Hypercapnic acidosis does not modulate the severity of bacterial pneumoniaâ€"induced lung injury. Critical Care Medicine, 2005, 33, 2606-2612.	0.9	74
45	Repeated measurement of the gas exchange threshold: relative size of measurement and biological variabilities. Computers in Biology and Medicine, 2005, 35, 703-716.	7.0	1
46	Pulmonary Hypertension. New England Journal of Medicine, 2005, 352, 418-419.	27.0	6
47	Enhanced endothelium derived hyperpolarising factor activity in resistance arteries from normal pressure glaucoma patients: implications for vascular function in the eye. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2005, 89, 223-228.	3.9	17
48	Inhibition of Rho-Kinase Attenuates Hypoxia-Induced Angiogenesis in the Pulmonary Circulation. Circulation Research, 2005, 97, 185-191.	4.5	197
49	Effect of changes in pH on wall tension in isolated rat pulmonary artery: role of the RhoA/Rho-kinase pathway. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2004, 287, L673-L684.	2.9	34
50	Hypercapnic Acidosis Attenuates Endotoxin-induced Acute Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2004, 169, 46-56.	5.6	201
51	Chronic systemic hypoxia causes intra-retinal angiogenesis. Journal of Anatomy, 2004, 205, 349-356.	1.5	27
52	Structural basis of hypoxic pulmonary hypertension: the modifying effect of chronic hypercapnia. Experimental Physiology, 2004, 89, 66-72.	2.0	36
53	Permissive hypercapnia â€" role in protective lung ventilatory strategies. Intensive Care Medicine, 2004, 30, 347-356.	8.2	228
54	Do gender differences exist in the ventilatory response to progressive exercise in males and females of average fitness?. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2003, 89, 595-602.	2.5	25

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55	Type 2 nitric oxide synthase and protein nitration in chronic lung infection. Journal of Pathology, 2003, 199, 122-129.	4.5	16
56	Role of cyclooxygenase and haemoxygenase products in nitric oxide-independent vasodilatation in the porcine ciliary artery. Eye, 2003, 17, 628-636.	2.1	8
57	Interleukin-1Î² rapidly inhibits aortic endothelium-dependent relaxation by a DNA transcription-dependent mechanism. Critical Care Medicine, 2003, 31, 910-915.	0.9	22
58	Chronic hypoxia causes angiogenesis in addition to remodelling in the adult rat pulmonary circulation. Journal of Physiology, 2003, 547, 133-145.	2.9	167
59	Use of the Gas Exchange Threshold to Noninvasively Determine the Lactate Threshold in Patients With Cystic Fibrosis. Chest, 2002, 121, 1761-1770.	0.8	29
60	Exercise-related changes in umbilical and uterine artery waveforms as assessed by Doppler ultrasound scans. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2002, 187, 661-666.	1.3	35
61	Fetal heart rate response to strenuous maternal exercise: Not a predictor of fetal distress. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2002, 187, 811-816.	1.3	31
62	The structural basis of pulmonary hypertension in chronic lung disease: remodelling, rarefaction or angiogenesis?. Journal of Anatomy, 2002, 201, 335-348.	1.5	125
63	Combined Confocal Microscopy and Stereology: a Highly Efficient and Unbiased Approach to Quantitative Structural Measurement in Tissues. Experimental Physiology, 2002, 87, 747-756.	2.0	59
64	Chronic airway infection leads to angiogenesis in the pulmonary circulation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2001, 91, 919-928.	2.5	45
65	Glucocorticoid treatment reduces exhaled nitric oxide in cystic fibrosis patients. European Respiratory Journal, 2001, 17, 1267-1270.	6.7	15
66	Ventilatory response to incremental and constant-workload exercise in the presence of a thoracic restriction. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2000, 89, 2179-2186.	2.5	17
67	Chronic hypercapnia inhibits hypoxic pulmonary vascular remodeling. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2000, 278, H331-H338.	3.2	63
68	Hypercapnia-induced contraction in isolated pulmonary arteries is endothelium-dependent. Respiration Physiology, 2000, 121, 65-74.	2.7	14
69	Enhanced expression of inducible nitric oxide synthase without vasodilator effect in chronically infected lungs. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 1999, 277, L616-L627.	2.9	16
70	Effects of Changes in pH and P CO2 on Wall Tension in Isolated Rat Intrapulmonary Arteries. Experimental Physiology, 1999, 84, 529-539.	2.0	14
71	Effects of changes in pH and P CO2 on wall tension in isolated rat intrapulmonary arteries. Experimental Physiology, 1999, 84, 529-539.	2.0	7
72	Total Sputum Nitrate plus Nitrite Is Raised during Acute Pulmonary Infection in Cystic Fibrosis. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1998, 158, 207-212.	5.6	90

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73	Effects of changes in pH and CO2 on pulmonary arterial wall tension are not endothelium dependent. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1998, 85, 2040-2046.	2.5	31
74	Exhaled Nitric Oxide and Bronchoalveolar Lavage Nitrite/Nitrate in Active Pulmonary Sarcoidosis. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1997, 156, 1892-1896.	5.6	29
75	Potassium and ventilation during exercise above and below the ventilatory threshold. Respiration Physiology, 1997, 109, 117-126.	2.7	3
76	Effects of early plasmin digests of fibrinogen on isometric tension development in isolated rings of rat pulmonary artery. Thrombosis Research, 1996, 81, 231-239.	1.7	6
77	Effects of potassium and lactic acid on chemoreceptor discharge in anaesthetized cats. Respiration Physiology, 1995, 99, 303-312.	2.7	11
78	Effects of potassium and lactic acid on ventilation in anaesthetized cats. Respiration Physiology, 1994, 95, 171-179.	2.7	11