

Gary K Owens

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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123
papers

18,676
citations

13854

67
h-index

20343

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125
all docs

125
docs citations

125
times ranked

16018
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Molecular Regulation of Vascular Smooth Muscle Cell Differentiation in Development and Disease. <i>Physiological Reviews</i> , 2004, 84, 767-801.	13.1	2,865
2	Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells in Atherosclerosis. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2016, 118, 692-702.	2.0	1,473
3	KLF4-dependent phenotypic modulation of smooth muscle cells has a key role in atherosclerotic plaque pathogenesis. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2015, 21, 628-637.	15.2	869
4	Recent insights into the cellular biology of atherosclerosis. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2015, 209, 13-22.	2.3	798
5	Smooth muscle cell phenotypic switching in atherosclerosis. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2012, 95, 156-164.	1.8	672
6	Epigenetic Control of Smooth Muscle Cell Differentiation and Phenotypic Switching in Vascular Development and Disease. <i>Annual Review of Physiology</i> , 2012, 74, 13-40.	5.6	614
7	Smooth Muscle Differentiation Marker Gene Expression Is Regulated by RhoA-mediated Actin Polymerization. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001, 276, 341-347.	1.6	342
8	Myocardin Is a Critical Serum Response Factor Cofactor in the Transcriptional Program Regulating Smooth Muscle Cell Differentiation. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2003, 23, 2425-2437.	1.1	325
9	Myocardin Is a Key Regulator of CArG-Dependent Transcription of Multiple Smooth Muscle Marker Genes. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2003, 92, 856-864.	2.0	320
10	Kruppel-like Factor 4 Abrogates Myocardin-induced Activation of Smooth Muscle Gene Expression. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2005, 280, 9719-9727.	1.6	297
11	A Transforming Growth Factor β^2 (TGF β^2) Control Element Drives TGF β^2 -induced Stimulation of Smooth Muscle α -Actin Gene Expression in Concert with Two CArG Elements. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1997, 272, 10948-10956.	1.6	270
12	Molecular Determinants of Vascular Smooth Muscle Cell Diversity. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2005, 96, 280-291.	2.0	269
13	Smooth muscle phenotypic modulation is an early event in aortic aneurysms. <i>Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery</i> , 2009, 138, 1392-1399.	0.4	257
14	Control of SRF binding to CArG box chromatin regulates smooth muscle gene expression in vivo. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2005, 116, 36-48.	3.9	231
15	Regulation of Smooth Muscle α -Actin Expression In Vivo Is Dependent on CArG Elements Within the 5' and First Intron Promoter Regions. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 1999, 84, 852-861.	2.0	226
16	Positive- and Negative-acting Krüppel-like Transcription Factors Bind a Transforming Growth Factor β^2 Control Element Required for Expression of the Smooth Muscle Cell Differentiation Marker SM22 α in Vivo. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2000, 275, 37798-37806.	1.6	224
17	Stem Cell Pluripotency Genes Klf4 and Oct4 Regulate Complex SMC Phenotypic Changes Critical in Late-Stage Atherosclerotic Lesion Pathogenesis. <i>Circulation</i> , 2020, 142, 2045-2059.	1.6	221
18	Detection of histone modifications at specific gene loci in single cells in histological sections. <i>Nature Methods</i> , 2013, 10, 171-177.	9.0	220

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19	Multiple repressor pathways contribute to phenotypic switching of vascular smooth muscle cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2007, 292, C59-C69.	2.1	212
20	Conditional Deletion of Kruppel-Like Factor 4 Delays Downregulation of Smooth Muscle Cell Differentiation Markers but Accelerates Neointimal Formation Following Vascular Injury. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2008, 102, 1548-1557.	2.0	211
21	Molecular mechanisms of decreased smooth muscle differentiation marker expression after vascular injury. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2000, 106, 1139-1147.	3.9	202
22	Interleukin-1 β has atheroprotective effects in advanced atherosclerotic lesions of mice. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2018, 24, 1418-1429.	15.2	192
23	Oxidized Phospholipids Induce Phenotypic Switching of Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells In Vivo and In Vitro. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2007, 101, 792-801.	2.0	188
24	Transforming growth factor- β 1 signaling contributes to development of smooth muscle cells from embryonic stem cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2004, 287, C1560-C1568.	2.1	186
25	Excitation-Transcription Coupling in Arterial Smooth Muscle. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2006, 98, 868-878.	2.0	186
26	Genetic inactivation of IL-1 signaling enhances atherosclerotic plaque instability and reduces outward vessel remodeling in advanced atherosclerosis in mice. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2012, 122, 70-79.	3.9	183
27	Development of the Aortic Vessel Wall as Defined by Vascular Smooth Muscle and Extracellular Matrix Markers. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 1996, 178, 375-392.	0.9	174
28	Concise Review: Epigenetic Mechanisms Contribute to Pluripotency and Cell Lineage Determination of Embryonic Stem Cells. <i>Stem Cells</i> , 2007, 25, 2-9.	1.4	167
29	Activation of the pluripotency factor OCT4 in smooth muscle cells is atheroprotective. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2016, 22, 657-665.	15.2	165
30	KLF4-dependent perivascular cell plasticity mediates pre-metastatic niche formation and metastasis. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2017, 23, 1176-1190.	15.2	162
31	Recruitment of Serum Response Factor and Hyperacetylation of Histones at Smooth Muscle-Specific Regulatory Regions During Differentiation of a Novel P19-Derived In Vitro Smooth Muscle Differentiation System. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2001, 88, 1127-1134.	2.0	160
32	Combinatorial Control of Smooth Muscle-Specific Gene Expression. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2003, 23, 737-747.	1.1	156
33	The Smooth Muscle β -Actin Gene Promoter Is Differentially Regulated in Smooth Muscle versus Non-smooth Muscle Cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1995, 270, 7631-7643.	1.6	149
34	Smooth Muscle Cell Plasticity. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2013, 112, 17-22.	2.0	146
35	Molecular Control of Vascular Smooth Muscle Cell Differentiation and Phenotypic Plasticity. <i>Novartis Foundation Symposium</i> , 2007, 283, 174-193.	1.2	144
36	Programming Smooth Muscle Plasticity With Chromatin Dynamics. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2007, 100, 1428-1441.	2.0	143

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37	Genetic and Pharmacologic Disruption of Interleukin-1 β Signaling Inhibits Experimental Aortic Aneurysm Formation. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2013, 33, 294-304.	1.1	143
38	Selective Expression of an Endogenous Inhibitor of FAK Regulates Proliferation and Migration of Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2001, 21, 1565-1572.	1.1	142
39	Smooth Muscle-Specific Expression of the Smooth Muscle Myosin Heavy Chain Gene in Transgenic Mice Requires 5 α -Flanking and First Intronic DNA Sequence. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 1998, 82, 908-917.	2.0	141
40	KLF4 is a key determinant in the development and progression of cerebral cavernous malformations. <i>EMBO Molecular Medicine</i> , 2016, 8, 6-24.	3.3	141
41	Sp1-dependent activation of KLF4 is required for PDGF-BB-induced phenotypic modulation of smooth muscle. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2009, 296, H1027-H1037.	1.5	133
42	TNF- α Induces Phenotypic Modulation in Cerebral Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells: Implications for Cerebral Aneurysm Pathology. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2013, 33, 1564-1573.	2.4	133
43	Cooperative Binding of KLF4, pELK-1, and HDAC2 to a G/C Repressor Element in the SM22 α Promoter Mediates Transcriptional Silencing During SMC Phenotypic Switching In Vivo. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2012, 111, 685-696.	2.0	129
44	CAR γ elements control smooth muscle subtype-specific expression of smooth muscle myosin in vivo. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2001, 107, 823-834.	3.9	129
45	Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells in Cerebral Aneurysm Pathogenesis. <i>Translational Stroke Research</i> , 2014, 5, 338-346.	2.3	126
46	PRISM/PRDM6, a Transcriptional Repressor That Promotes the Proliferative Gene Program in Smooth Muscle Cells. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2006, 26, 2626-2636.	1.1	117
47	Platelet-derived growth factor regulates actin isoform expression and growth factor regulates actin isoform expression and growth state in cultured rat aortic smooth muscle cells. <i>Journal of Cellular Physiology</i> , 1990, 142, 635-642.	2.0	109
48	Oxidized Phospholipids Induce Type VIII Collagen Expression and Vascular Smooth Muscle Cell Migration. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2009, 104, 609-618.	2.0	108
49	Smooth Muscle α -Actin CAR γ Elements Coordinate Formation of a Smooth Muscle Cell-Specific, Serum Response Factor-Containing Activation Complex. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2000, 86, 221-232.	2.0	107
50	Interleukin-1 β modulates smooth muscle cell phenotype to a distinct inflammatory state relative to PDGF-DD via NF- κ B-dependent mechanisms. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2012, 44, 417-429.	1.0	106
51	Platelet-derived growth factor-BB and Ets-1 transcription factor negatively regulate transcription of multiple smooth muscle cell differentiation marker genes. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2004, 286, H2042-H2051.	1.5	103
52	Loss of <i>CDKN2B</i> Promotes p53-Dependent Smooth Muscle Cell Apoptosis and Aneurysm Formation. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2013, 33, e1-e10.	1.1	103
53	Inhibition of Interleukin-1 β Decreases Aneurysm Formation and Progression in a Novel Model of Thoracic Aortic Aneurysms. <i>Circulation</i> , 2014, 130, S51-9.	1.6	102
54	Expression of the Smooth Muscle Myosin Heavy Chain Gene Is Regulated by a Negative-acting GC-rich Element Located between Two Positive-acting Serum Response Factor-binding Elements. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1997, 272, 6332-6340.	1.6	101

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55	Platelet-derived growth factor-BB represses smooth muscle cell marker genes via changes in binding of MKL factors and histone deacetylases to their promoters. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2007, 292, C886-C895.	2.1	101
56	A Transforming Growth Factor- β Control Element Required for SM α -Actin Expression in Vivo Also Partially Mediates GSKF-dependent Transcriptional Repression. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2003, 278, 48004-48011.	1.6	99
57	Epigenetic Control of Smooth Muscle Cell Identity and Lineage Memory. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2015, 35, 2508-2516.	1.1	97
58	Forced Expression of Myocardin Is Not Sufficient for Induction of Smooth Muscle Differentiation in Multipotential Embryonic Cells. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2004, 24, 1596-1601.	1.1	95
59	Angiotensin II-Induced Stimulation of Smooth Muscle α -Actin Expression by Serum Response Factor and the Homeodomain Transcription Factor MHOX. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 1997, 81, 600-610.	2.0	94
60	5-hydroxymethylcytosine (5hmC) degeneration in smooth muscle α -actin is required for injury-induced gene suppression in vivo. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2005, 115, 418-427.	3.9	91
61	Regulation of α -Smooth Muscle Actin Expression in Granulation Tissue Myofibroblasts Is Dependent on the Intronic CAR element and the Transforming Growth Factor- β 1 Control Element. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2005, 166, 1343-1351.	1.9	87
62	Multiple cell types contribute to the atherosclerotic lesion fibrous cap by PDGFR β and bioenergetic mechanisms. <i>Nature Metabolism</i> , 2021, 3, 166-181.	5.1	87
63	Sphingosine-1-Phosphate Receptor Subtypes Differentially Regulate Smooth Muscle Cell Phenotype. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2008, 28, 1454-1461.	1.1	86
64	Coronary Artery Disease Associated Transcription Factor TCF21 Regulates Smooth Muscle Precursor Cells That Contribute to the Fibrous Cap. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2015, 11, e1005155.	1.5	86
65	Development of a Smooth Muscle-Targeted Cre Recombinase Mouse Reveals Novel Insights Regarding Smooth Muscle Myosin Heavy Chain Promoter Regulation. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2000, 87, 363-369.	2.0	84
66	Clonally expanding smooth muscle cells promote atherosclerosis by escaping efferocytosis and activating the complement cascade. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 15818-15826.	3.3	83
67	Smooth Muscle Cells and Myofibroblasts Use Distinct Transcriptional Mechanisms for Smooth Muscle α -Actin Expression. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2007, 101, 883-892.	2.0	77
68	PDGF-DD, a novel mediator of smooth muscle cell phenotypic modulation, is upregulated in endothelial cells exposed to atherosclerosis-prone flow patterns. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2009, 296, H442-H452.	1.5	76
69	Smooth Muscle α -Actin Gene Requires Two E-Boxes for Proper Expression In Vivo and Is a Target of Class I Basic Helix-Loop-Helix Proteins. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2003, 92, 840-847.	2.0	72
70	Origin of Neointimal Smooth Muscle. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2006, 26, 2579-2581.	1.1	72
71	Platelet-derived growth factor-induced destabilization of smooth muscle α -actin mRNA. <i>Journal of Cellular Physiology</i> , 1990, 145, 391-397.	2.0	67
72	The CANTOS Trial. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2017, 37, e174-e177.	1.1	66

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73	Origin of Matrix-Producing Cells That Contribute to Aortic Fibrosis in Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2016, 67, 461-468.	1.3	65
74	Sex-Stratified Gene Regulatory Networks Reveal Female Key Driver Genes of Atherosclerosis Involved in Smooth Muscle Cell Phenotype Switching. <i>Circulation</i> , 2021, 143, 713-726.	1.6	61
75	Genetic Regulation of Atherosclerosis-Relevant Phenotypes in Human Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2020, 127, 1552-1565.	2.0	60
76	A Retinoic Acid-Induced Clonal Cell Line Derived From Multipotential P19 Embryonal Carcinoma Cells Expresses Smooth Muscle Characteristics. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 1995, 76, 742-749.	2.0	60
77	Assessment of Contractility of Purified Smooth Muscle Cells Derived from Embryonic Stem Cells. <i>Stem Cells</i> , 2006, 24, 1678-1688.	1.4	59
78	Pitx2 is functionally important in the early stages of vascular smooth muscle cell differentiation. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2008, 181, 461-473.	2.3	51
79	Substitution of the Degenerate Smooth Muscle (SM) $\hat{\pm}$ -Actin CC(A/T-rich)6GG Elements with c-fos Serum Response Elements Results in Increased Basal Expression but Relaxed SM Cell Specificity and Reduced Angiotensin II Inducibility. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1998, 273, 8398-8406.	1.6	50
80	Stem cells and their derivatives can bypass the requirement of myocardin for smooth muscle gene expression. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2005, 288, 502-513.	0.9	49
81	The Smooth Muscle Myosin Heavy Chain Gene Exhibits Smooth Muscle Subtype-selective Modular Regulation in Vivo. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001, 276, 39076-39087.	1.6	48
82	PIAS1 Activates the Expression of Smooth Muscle Cell Differentiation Marker Genes by Interacting with Serum Response Factor and Class I Basic Helix-Loop-Helix Proteins. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2005, 25, 8009-8023.	1.1	48
83	PIAS1 Mediates TGF $\hat{\pm}$ 2-Induced SM $\hat{\pm}$ -Actin Gene Expression Through Inhibition of KLF4 Function-Expression by Protein Sumoylation. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2009, 29, 99-106.	1.1	48
84	Interaction of CAR $\hat{\pm}$ Elements and a GC-rich Repressor Element in Transcriptional Regulation of the Smooth Muscle Myosin Heavy Chain Gene in Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1997, 272, 29842-29851.	1.6	47
85	Cigarette Smoke Modulates Vascular Smooth Muscle Phenotype: Implications for Carotid and Cerebrovascular Disease. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e71954.	1.1	47
86	Lost in transdifferentiation. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2004, 113, 1249-1251.	3.9	42
87	The Actin Associated Protein Palladin Is Important for the Early Smooth Muscle Cell Differentiation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e12823.	1.1	40
88	Myocardin is differentially required for the development of smooth muscle cells and cardiomyocytes. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2011, 300, H1707-H1721.	1.5	38
89	Enhanced single-cell RNA-seq workflow reveals coronary artery disease cellular cross-talk and candidate drug targets. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2022, 340, 12-22.	0.4	35
90	Smooth muscle cell-specific deletion of <i>Col15a1</i> unexpectedly leads to impaired development of advanced atherosclerotic lesions. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2017, 312, H943-H958.	1.5	34

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91	“Attack of the Clones” Circulation Research, 2017, 120, 624-626.	2.0	32
92	Two MCAT elements of the SM β -actin promoter function differentially in SM vs. non-SM cells. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 1998, 275, C608-C618.	2.1	30
93	Revealing the Origins of Foam Cells in Atherosclerotic Lesions. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2019, 39, 836-838.	1.1	29
94	Differential activation of the SM β -actin promoter in smooth vs. skeletal muscle cells by bHLH factors. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 1999, 276, C1420-C1431.	2.1	28
95	Perivascular cell-specific knockout of the stem cell pluripotency gene Oct4 inhibits angiogenesis. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 967.	5.8	27
96	The Actin-associated Protein Palladin Is Required for Development of Normal Contractile Properties of Smooth Muscle Cells Derived from Embryoid Bodies. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2009, 284, 2121-2130.	1.6	26
97	Pericyte Bridges in Homeostasis and Hyperglycemia. Diabetes, 2020, 69, 1503-1517.	0.3	25
98	Early Plus Delayed Hirudin Reduces Restenosis in the Atherosclerotic Rabbit More Than Early Administration Alone. Circulation, 1998, 98, 2301-2306.	1.6	24
99	ANG II type 2 receptor regulates smooth muscle growth and force generation in late fetal mouse development. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2005, 288, H96-H102.	1.5	24
100	Reconciling Smooth Muscle Cell Oligoclonality and Proliferative Capacity in Experimental Atherosclerosis. Circulation Research, 2016, 119, 1262-1264.	2.0	23
101	WD Repeat-containing Protein 5, a Ubiquitously Expressed Histone Methyltransferase Adaptor Protein, Regulates Smooth Muscle Cell-selective Gene Activation through Interaction with Pituitary Homeobox 2. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 21853-21864.	1.6	22
102	Irradiation abolishes smooth muscle investment into vascular lesions in specific vascular beds. JCI Insight, 2018, 3, .	2.3	22
103	H3K4 di-methylation governs smooth muscle lineage identity and promotes vascular homeostasis by restraining plasticity. Developmental Cell, 2021, 56, 2765-2782.e10.	3.1	21
104	5-Lipoxygenase Pathway in Experimental Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2014, 34, 2669-2678.	1.1	19
105	<i>Klf4</i> has an unexpected protective role in perivascular cells within the microvasculature. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2018, 315, H402-H414.	1.5	17
106	KLF4 (Kruppel-Like Factor 4)-Dependent Perivascular Plasticity Contributes to Adipose Tissue inflammation. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2021, 41, 284-301.	1.1	17
107	Dichotomous Roles of Smooth Muscle Cell-Derived MCP1 (Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein 1) in Development of Atherosclerosis. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2022, 42, 942-956.	1.1	16
108	Determinants of angiotensin II-induced hypertrophy versus hyperplasia in vascular smooth muscle. Drug Development Research, 1993, 29, 83-87.	1.4	14

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109	Shifting the Focus of Preclinical, Murine Atherosclerosis Studies From Prevention to Late-Stage Intervention. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2017, 120, 775-777.	2.0	14
110	SMC-Derived Hyaluronan Modulates Vascular SMC Phenotype in Murine Atherosclerosis. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2021, 129, 992-1005.	2.0	12
111	Myh11+ microvascular mural cells and derived mesenchymal stem cells promote retinal fibrosis. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 15808.	1.6	9
112	Derivation of Contractile Smooth Muscle Cells from Embryonic Stem Cells. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2009, 482, 345-367.	0.4	9
113	SREBP1 regulates Lgals3 activation in response to cholesterol loading. <i>Molecular Therapy - Nucleic Acids</i> , 2022, 28, 892-909.	2.3	7
114	Human thrombin receptor-activating peptide-induced proliferation of cultured vascular smooth muscle cells exhibits species specificity. <i>Drug Development Research</i> , 1995, 35, 7-12.	1.4	6
115	PlaqOmics Leducq Fondation Trans-Atlantic Network. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2019, 124, 1297-1299.	2.0	3
116	Response to Letter Regarding Article, "Inhibition of Interleukin-1 ^β Decreases Aneurysm Formation and Progression in a Novel Model of Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm". <i>Circulation</i> , 2015, 131, e400.	1.6	1
117	Developmental Vascular Biology Workshop II Abstracts February 1 st -5, 2006, Asilomar Conference Grounds, Pacific Grove, California. <i>Microcirculation</i> , 2006, 13, 131-172.	1.0	0
118	Paracrine Effect of Bone Marrow Cells on Hypoxia-Mediated Vascular Growth. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2006, 20, A716.	0.2	0
119	Sp1 is required for expression of KLF4 in phenotypically modulated smooth muscle cells. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2007, 21, A68.	0.2	0
120	POVPC induces the smooth muscle cells inflammatory phenotype. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2007, 21, A517.	0.2	0
121	The Requirement of Chemokine Receptor 2 (CCR2) Expression by Bone Marrow-Derived Cells (BMCs) for Arteriogenesis is Stimulus Dependent. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2008, 22, 1147.14.	0.2	0
122	Diminished PDGF β expression in bone marrow derived cells leads to increased hypoxia-induced angiogenesis in a novel chimeric mouse model. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2008, 22, 67-67.	0.2	0
123	A Transcriptional Regulation Bioinformatics Pipeline to Predict Co-Regulated Genes in Vascular Smooth Muscle Cell Phenotypic Transitions During Atherosclerosis. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2022, 36, .	0.2	0