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List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/7217438/publications.pdf

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20 papers

1,972 citations

430874 18 h-index 713466 21 g-index

21 all docs

21 docs citations

21 times ranked 2308 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Quantitative determination of dithiocarbamates in human plasma, serum, erythrocytes and urine: pharmacokinetics of broccoli sprout isothiocyanates in humans. Clinica Chimica Acta, 2002, 316, 43-53.	1.1	328
2	Safety, Tolerance, and Metabolism of Broccoli Sprout Glucosinolates and Isothiocyanates: A Clinical Phase I Study. Nutrition and Cancer, 2006, 55, 53-62.	2.0	291
3	Protection against UV-light-induced skin carcinogenesis in SKH-1 high-risk mice by sulforaphane-containing broccoli sprout extracts. Cancer Letters, 2006, 240, 243-252.	7.2	199
4	Quantitative Determination of Isothiocyanates, Dithiocarbamates, Carbon Disulfide, and Related Thiocarbonyl Compounds by Cyclocondensation with 1,2-Benzenedithiol. Analytical Biochemistry, 1996, 239, 160-167.	2.4	176
5	Induction of the Phase 2 Response in Mouse and Human Skin by Sulforaphane-containing Broccoli Sprout Extracts. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2007, 16, 847-851.	2.5	149
6	Sulforaphane Bioavailability from Glucoraphanin-Rich Broccoli: Control by Active Endogenous Myrosinase. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0140963.	2.5	119
7	Allyl isothiocyanate-rich mustard seed powder inhibits bladder cancer growth and muscle invasion. Carcinogenesis, 2010, 31, 2105-2110.	2.8	82
8	Potent activation of mitochondria-mediated apoptosis and arrest in S and M phases of cancer cells by a broccoli sprout extract. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2006, 5, 935-944.	4.1	81
9	Urease from Helicobacter pylori is inactivated by sulforaphane and other isothiocyanates. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2013, 435, 1-7.	2.1	81
10	Separation and purification of glucosinolates from crude plant homogenates by high-speed counter-current chromatography. Journal of Chromatography A, 2003, 996, 85-93.	3.7	78
11	Stabilized sulforaphane for clinical use: Phytochemical delivery efficiency. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2017, 61, 1600766.	3.3	59
12	Structure-Activity Analysis of Flavonoids: Direct and Indirect Antioxidant, and Antiinflammatory Potencies and Toxicities. Nutrition and Cancer, 2013, 65, 1014-1025.	2.0	57
13	Improved hydrophilic interaction chromatography method for the identification and quantification of glucosinolates. Journal of Chromatography A, 2007, 1154, 469-472.	3.7	54
14	Bioavailability of Sulforaphane Following Ingestion of Glucoraphanin-Rich Broccoli Sprout and Seed Extracts with Active Myrosinase: A Pilot Study of the Effects of Proton Pump Inhibitor Administration. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 1489.	4.1	47
15	The Diversity of Chemoprotective Glucosinolates in Moringaceae (Moringa spp.). Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 7994.	3.3	44
16	Wild and domesticated Moringa oleifera differ in taste, glucosinolate composition, and antioxidant potential, but not myrosinase activity or protein content. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 7995.	3.3	35
17	A Strategy to Deliver Precise Oral Doses of the Glucosinolates or Isothiocyanates from Moringa oleifera Leaves for Use in Clinical Studies. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 1547.	4.1	34
18	Cultivar Effect on <i>Moringa oleifera</i> Glucosinolate Content and Taste: A Pilot Study. Ecology of Food and Nutrition, 2009, 48, 199-211.	1.6	22

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Purification of Active Myrosinase from Plants by Aqueous Twoâ€Phase Counterâ€Current Chromatography. Phytochemical Analysis, 2015, 26, 47-53.	2.4	17
20	Mercurials and Dimercaptans: Synergism in the Induction of Chemoprotective Enzymes. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 1995, 8, 103-110.	3.3	16