## Kristina L Wade

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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

Version: 2024-02-01

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	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
2	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
3	The Diversity of Chemoprotective Glucosinolates in Moringaceae (Moringa spp.). Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 7994.	3.3	44
4	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
5	Stabilized sulforaphane for clinical use: Phytochemical delivery efficiency. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2017, 61, 1600766.	3.3	59
6	Purification of Active Myrosinase from Plants by Aqueous Twoâ€Phase Counterâ€Current Chromatography. Phytochemical Analysis, 2015, 26, 47-53.	2.4	17
7	Sulforaphane Bioavailability from Glucoraphanin-Rich Broccoli: Control by Active Endogenous Myrosinase. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0140963.	2.5	119
8	Urease from Helicobacter pylori is inactivated by sulforaphane and other isothiocyanates. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2013, 435, 1-7.	2.1	81
9	Structure-Activity Analysis of Flavonoids: Direct and Indirect Antioxidant, and Antiinflammatory Potencies and Toxicities. Nutrition and Cancer, 2013, 65, 1014-1025.	2.0	57
10	Allyl isothiocyanate-rich mustard seed powder inhibits bladder cancer growth and muscle invasion. Carcinogenesis, 2010, 31, 2105-2110.	2.8	82
11	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
12	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
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	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
15	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
16	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
17	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
18	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

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	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
20	Mercurials and Dimercaptans: Synergism in the Induction of Chemoprotective Enzymes. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 1995, 8, 103-110.	3.3	16