

# Vasanthi R Sunil

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/7735791/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

31  
papers

1,599  
citations

394421

19  
h-index

501196

28  
g-index

31  
all docs

31  
docs citations

31  
times ranked

2145  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Microvesicle-Derived miRNAs Regulate Proinflammatory Macrophage Activation in the Lung Following Ozone Exposure. <i>Toxicological Sciences</i> , 2022, 187, 162-174.	3.1	5
2	Pulmonary injury and oxidative stress in rats induced by inhaled sulfur mustard is ameliorated by anti-tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ antibody. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 428, 115677.	2.8	3
3	Lung injury, oxidative stress and fibrosis in mice following exposure to nitrogen mustard. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2020, 387, 114798.	2.8	28
4	Progressive Lung Injury, Inflammation, and Fibrosis in Rats Following Inhalation of Sulfur Mustard. <i>Toxicological Sciences</i> , 2020, 178, 358-374.	3.1	15
5	Sarcoid-Like Granulomatous Disease: Pathologic Case Series in World Trade Center Dust Exposed Rescue and Recovery Workers. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 815.	2.6	7
6	Valproic Acid Decreases Ozone-Induced Lung Injury and Oxidative Stress in Mice. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, 542.20.	0.5	0
7	Effect of World Trade Center Dust Exposure and Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia on Macrophage Matrix Metalloproteinase-12 Expression in Mice. <i>Annals of the American Thoracic Society</i> , 2018, 15, S125-S126.	3.2	0
8	Protective Role of Surfactant Protein-D Against Lung Injury and Oxidative Stress Induced by Nitrogen Mustard. <i>Toxicological Sciences</i> , 2018, 166, 108-122.	3.1	9
9	World Trade Center (WTC) dust exposure in mice is associated with inflammation, oxidative stress and epigenetic changes in the lung. <i>Experimental and Molecular Pathology</i> , 2017, 102, 50-58.	2.1	25
10	Mustard vesicant-induced lung injury: Advances in therapy. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 305, 1-11.	2.8	34
11	Macrophages and inflammatory mediators in pulmonary injury induced by mustard vesicants. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2016, 1374, 168-175.	3.8	20
12	Inflammatory mechanisms of pulmonary injury induced by mustards. <i>Toxicology Letters</i> , 2016, 244, 2-7.	0.8	22
13	Regulation of ozone-induced lung inflammation and injury by the $\beta$ -galactoside-binding lectin galectin-3. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 284, 236-245.	2.8	33
14	Attenuation of Nitrogen Mustard-Induced Pulmonary Injury and Fibrosis by Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factor- $\alpha$ Antibody. <i>Toxicological Sciences</i> , 2015, 148, 71-88.	3.1	51
15	Role of Surfactant Protein (SP) $\beta$ in Vesicant-Induced Lung Toxicity. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 774.3.	0.5	0
16	Pentoxifylline attenuates nitrogen mustard-induced acute lung injury, oxidative stress and inflammation. <i>Experimental and Molecular Pathology</i> , 2014, 97, 89-98.	2.1	71
17	Ozone-Induced Injury and Oxidative Stress in Bronchiolar Epithelium Are Associated with Altered Pulmonary Mechanics. <i>Toxicological Sciences</i> , 2013, 133, 309-319.	3.1	46
18	Classical and alternative macrophage activation in the lung following ozone-induced oxidative stress. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2012, 263, 195-202.	2.8	64

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Role of reactive nitrogen species generated via inducible nitric oxide synthase in vesicant-induced lung injury, inflammation and altered lung functioning. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2012, 261, 22-30.	2.8	39
20	Macrophages and Tissue Injury: Agents of Defense or Destruction?. <i>Annual Review of Pharmacology and Toxicology</i> , 2011, 51, 267-288.	9.4	493
21	Sulfur mustard-induced pulmonary injury: Therapeutic approaches to mitigating toxicity. <i>Pulmonary Pharmacology and Therapeutics</i> , 2011, 24, 92-99.	2.6	102
22	Functional and inflammatory alterations in the lung following exposure of rats to nitrogen mustard. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2011, 250, 10-18.	2.8	51
23	Role of TNFR1 in lung injury and altered lung function induced by the model sulfur mustard vesicant, 2-chloroethyl ethyl sulfide. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2011, 250, 245-255.	2.8	33
24	Inflammatory effects of inhaled sulfur mustard in rat lung. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2010, 248, 89-99.	2.8	105
25	Oxidants and antioxidants in sulfur mustard-induced injury. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2010, 1203, 92-100.	3.8	124
26	Pulmonary effects of inhaled diesel exhaust in aged mice. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2009, 241, 283-293.	2.8	29
27	Acute endotoxemia is associated with upregulation of lipocalin 24p3/Lcn2 in lung and liver. <i>Experimental and Molecular Pathology</i> , 2007, 83, 177-187.	2.1	94
28	Pulmonary effects of inhaled limonene ozone reaction products in elderly rats. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2007, 222, 211-220.	2.8	53
29	Activation of type II alveolar epithelial cells during acute endotoxemia. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2002, 282, L872-L880.	2.9	18
30	Activation of adherent vascular neutrophils in the lung during acute endotoxemia. <i>Respiratory Research</i> , 2002, 3, 21.	3.6	20
31	Acute endotoxemia prolongs the survival of rat lung neutrophils in response to 12-O-tetradecanoyl-phorbol 13-acetate. <i>Journal of Cellular Physiology</i> , 2002, 190, 382-389.	4.1	5