

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Dysregulated Renin–Angiotensin–Aldosterone System Contributes to Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 186, 780-789.	5.6	309
2	Endothelial cell dysfunction: a major player in SARS-CoV-2 infection (COVID-19)?. European Respiratory Journal, 2020, 56, 2001634.	6.7	284
3	Impact of interleukin-6 on hypoxia-induced pulmonary hypertension and lung inflammation in mice. Respiratory Research, 2009, 10, 6.	3.6	247
4	Dasatinib induces lung vascular toxicity and predisposes to pulmonary hypertension. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2016, 126, 3207-3218.	8.2	208
5	Role of Endothelium-derived CC Chemokine Ligand 2 in Idiopathic Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 176, 1041-1047.	5.6	196
6	Increased Pericyte Coverage Mediated by Endothelial-Derived Fibroblast Growth Factor-2 and Interleukin-6 Is a Source of Smooth Muscle–Like Cells in Pulmonary Hypertension. Circulation, 2014, 129, 1586-1597.	1.6	178
7	Endothelial-derived FGF2 contributes to the progression of pulmonary hypertension in humans and rodents. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2009, 119, 512-523.	8.2	177
8	Pathogenesis of pulmonary arterial hypertension: lessons from cancer. European Respiratory Review, 2013, 22, 543-551.	7.1	172
9	Transgenic Mice Overexpressing the 5-Hydroxytryptamine Transporter Gene in Smooth Muscle Develop Pulmonary Hypertension. Circulation Research, 2006, 98, 1323-1330.	4.5	170
10	RhoA and Rho Kinase Activation in Human Pulmonary Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 179, 1151-1158.	5.6	165
11	Role for Interleukin-6 in COPD-Related Pulmonary Hypertension. Chest, 2009, 136, 678-687.	0.8	152
12	Proinflammatory Signature of the Dysfunctional Endothelium in Pulmonary Hypertension. Role of the Macrophage Migration Inhibitory Factor/CD74 Complex. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 192, 983-997.	5.6	144
13	Immune Dysregulation and Endothelial Dysfunction in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Circulation, 2014, 129, 1332-1340.	1.6	141
14	New Molecular Targets of Pulmonary Vascular Remodeling in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Chest, 2015, 147, 529-537.	0.8	140
15	Autocrine Fibroblast Growth Factor-2 Signaling Contributes to Altered Endothelial Phenotype in Pulmonary Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2011, 45, 311-322.	2.9	125
16	Ectopic upregulation of membrane-bound IL6R drives vascular remodeling in pulmonary arterial hypertension. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2018, 128, 1956-1970.	8.2	125
17	Leptin and regulatory T-lymphocytes in idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension. European Respiratory Journal, 2012, 40, 895-904.	6.7	110
18	A Critical Role for p130 <sup>Cas</sup> in the Progression of Pulmonary Hypertension in Humans and Rodents. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 186, 666-676.	5.6	85

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19	Contribution of Impaired Parasympathetic Activity to Right Ventricular Dysfunction and Pulmonary Vascular Remodeling in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Circulation, 2018, 137, 910-924.	1.6	83
20	Selective BMP-9 Inhibition Partially Protects Against Experimental Pulmonary Hypertension. Circulation Research, 2019, 124, 846-855.	4.5	81
21	Dichloroacetate treatment partially regresses established pulmonary hypertension in mice with SM22αâ€ŧargeted overexpression of the serotonin transporter. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 4135-4147.	0.5	80
22	Delayed Microvascular Shear Adaptation in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Role of Platelet Endothelial Cell Adhesion Molecule-1 Cleavage. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2016, 193, 1410-1420.	5.6	77
23	Chronic inflammation within the vascular wall in pulmonary arterial hypertension: more than a spectator. Cardiovascular Research, 2020, 116, 885-893.	3.8	70
24	Bone morphogenetic protein signalling in heritable versus idiopathic pulmonary hypertension. European Respiratory Journal, 2009, 34, 1100-1110.	6.7	68
25	Pan-PPAR agonist IVA337 is effective in experimental lung fibrosis and pulmonary hypertension. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 2017, 76, 1931-1940.	0.9	67
26	Regulatory T Cell Dysfunction in Idiopathic, Heritable and Connective Tissue-Associated Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Chest, 2016, 149, 1482-1493.	0.8	63
27	Leptin signalling system as a target for pulmonary arterial hypertension therapy. European Respiratory Journal, 2015, 45, 1066-1080.	6.7	62
28	Neutralization of CXCL12 attenuates established pulmonary hypertension in rats. Cardiovascular Research, 2020, 116, 686-697.	3.8	54
29	Dasatinib increases endothelial permeability leading to pleural effusion. European Respiratory Journal, 2018, 51, 1701096.	6.7	50
30	Lineage Tracing Reveals the Dynamic Contribution of Pericytes to the Blood Vessel Remodeling in Pulmonary Hypertension. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2020, 40, 766-782.	2.4	44
31	T-cell costimulation blockade is effective in experimental digestive and lung tissue fibrosis. Arthritis Research and Therapy, 2018, 20, 197.	3.5	40
32	N-acetylcysteine improves established monocrotaline-induced pulmonary hypertension in rats. Respiratory Research, 2014, 15, 65.	3.6	38
33	Nintedanib improves cardiac fibrosis but leaves pulmonary vascular remodelling unaltered in experimental pulmonary hypertension. Cardiovascular Research, 2019, 115, 432-439.	3.8	38
34	Renal Denervation Reduces PulmonaryÂVascular Remodeling and Right Ventricular Diastolic Stiffness in Experimental Pulmonary Hypertension. JACC Basic To Translational Science, 2017, 2, 22-35.	4.1	31
35	Role of Nerve Growth Factor in Development and Persistence of Experimental Pulmonary Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 192, 342-355. 	5.6	30
36	An endothelial activin A-bone morphogenetic protein receptor type 2 link is overdriven in pulmonary hypertension. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 1720.	12.8	30

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37	Serum and pulmonary uric acid in pulmonary arterial hypertension. European Respiratory Journal, 2021, 58, 2000332.	6.7	28
38	Different cardiovascular and pulmonary phenotypes for single- and double-knock-out mice deficient in BMP9 and BMP10. Cardiovascular Research, 2022, 118, 1805-1820.	3.8	26
39	Phenotypic Diversity of Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Chest, 2022, 161, 219-231.	0.8	26
40	Prevention of progression of pulmonary hypertension by the Nur77 agonist 6-mercaptopurine: role of BMP signalling. European Respiratory Journal, 2019, 54, 1802400.	6.7	25
41	Regression of flow-induced pulmonary arterial vasculopathy after flow correction in piglets. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2009, 137, 1538-1546.	0.8	24
42	The BMP Receptor 2 in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension: When and Where the Animal Model Matches the Patient. Cells, 2020, 9, 1422.	4.1	23
43	Additive protective effects of sacubitril/valsartan and bosentan on vascular remodelling in experimental pulmonary hypertension. Cardiovascular Research, 2021, 117, 1391-1401.	3.8	23
44	Therapeutic effect of pirfenidone in the sugen/hypoxia rat model of severe pulmonary hypertension. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 3670-3679.	0.5	22
45	Macrophage Migration Inhibitory Factor (MIF) Inhibition in a Murine Model of Bleomycin-Induced Pulmonary Fibrosis. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2018, 19, 4105.	4.1	21
46	Switching-Off Adora2b in Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells Halts the Development of Pulmonary Hypertension. Frontiers in Physiology, 2018, 9, 555.	2.8	21
47	Design, Synthesis, and Biological Activity of New N-(Phenylmethyl)-benzoxazol-2-thiones as Macrophage Migration Inhibitory Factor (MIF) Antagonists: Efficacies in Experimental Pulmonary Hypertension. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2018, 61, 2725-2736.	6.4	20
48	Therapeutic potential of melatonin and melatonergic drugs on K18â€ <i>hACE2</i> mice infected with SARSâ€CoVâ€2. Journal of Pineal Research, 2022, 72, e12772.	7.4	20
49	The Thousand Faces of Leptin in the Lung. Chest, 2021, 159, 239-248.	0.8	18
50	Role of Stromelysin 2 (Matrix Metalloproteinase 10) as a Novel Mediator of Vascular Remodeling Underlying Pulmonary Hypertension Associated With Systemic Sclerosis. Arthritis and Rheumatology, 2017, 69, 2209-2221.	5.6	17
51	Purinergic Dysfunction in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e017404.	3.7	16
52	Altered TGFβ/SMAD Signaling in Human and Rat Models of Pulmonary Hypertension: An Old Target Needs Attention. Cells, 2021, 10, 84.	4.1	16
53	New targets for pulmonary arterial hypertension. Current Opinion in Pulmonary Medicine, 2017, 23, 377-385.	2.6	16
54	A genome-wide association analysis identifies PDE1A   DNAJC10 locus on chromosome 2 associated with idionathic pulmonary arterial hypertension in a Japanese population. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 74917-74926	1.8	15

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55	Driving Role of Interleukinâ€2–Related Regulatory <scp>CD4</scp> + T Cell Deficiency in the Development of Lung Fibrosis and Vascular Remodeling in a Mouse Model of Systemic Sclerosis. Arthritis and Rheumatology, 2022, 74, 1387-1398.	5.6	13
56	Right lung ischemia induces contralateral pulmonary vasculopathy in an animal model. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2012, 143, 967-973.	0.8	12
57	Angiomatoid fibrous histiocytoma of the pulmonary artery: a multidisciplinary discussion. Histopathology, 2014, 65, 278-282.	2.9	12
58	Connexin-43 is a promising target for pulmonary hypertension due to hypoxaemic lung disease. European Respiratory Journal, 2020, 55, 1900169.	6.7	12
59	Pulmonary Hemodynamic Responses to Inhaled NO in Chronic Heart Failure Depend on <i>PDE5</i> G(â€1142)T Polymorphism. Pulmonary Circulation, 2011, 1, 377-382.	1.7	10
60	Lower Plasma Melatonin Levels Predict Worse Long-Term Survival in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2020, 9, 1248.	2.4	8
61	Emerging Molecular Targets for Anti-proliferative Strategies in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology, 2013, , 409-436.	1.8	7
62	Emerging Molecular Targets for Anti-proliferative Strategies in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology, 2013, 218, 409-436.	1.8	6
63	Acazicolcept (ALPN-101), a dual ICOS/CD28 antagonist, demonstrates efficacy in systemic sclerosis preclinical mouse models. Arthritis Research and Therapy, 2022, 24, 13.	3.5	6
64	Plateletâ€Derived Growth Factor Receptor Type α Activation Drives Pulmonary Vascular Remodeling Via Progenitor Cell Proliferation and Induces Pulmonary Hypertension. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2022, 11, e023021.	3.7	5
65	CD74-Dependent Interleukin-6 And Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1 Secretion By Pulmonary Endothelial Cells In Idiopathic Pulmonary Hypertension. , 2012, , .		3
66	Response by Guignabert et al to Letter Regarding Article, "Selective BMP-9 Inhibition Partially Protects Against Experimental Pulmonary Hypertension― Circulation Research, 2019, 124, e82-e83.	4.5	2
67	Preventing the Increase in Lysophosphatidic Acids: A New Therapeutic Target in Pulmonary Hypertension?. Metabolites, 2021, 11, 784.	2.9	2
68	Autoimmunity And Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension: The Role Of Leptin. , 2012, , .		1
69	P130Cas-Dependent Reversal Of Pulmonary Arterial Muscularization By Imatinib, Gefitinib And Dovitinib. , 2012, , .		1
70	The Hyperproliferative, Apoptosis-Resistant Phenotype Of Pulmonary Microvascular Endothelial Cells In Idiopathic Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Is Partially Mediated By Autocrine Production Of FGF-2. , 2010, , .		0
71	Dichloroacetate Treatment Partially Regresses Established Pulmonary Hypertension In Mice With SM22A±-Targeted Over-expression Of The Serotonin Transporter. , 2010, , .		0
72	Consequences Of Alteration In TGF-ß/ALK1/endoglin Signaling In The Pathogenesis Of Human And Rodent Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. , 2010, , .		0

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73	Pulmonary hypertension associated with neurofibromatosis type 2. Pulmonary Circulation, 2021, 1-4.	11,	1.7	Ο
74	Dasatinib increases endothelial permeability leading to pleural effusion. , 2017, , .			0

Dasatinib increases endothelial permeability leading to pleural effusion. , 2017, , .