Xuefeng Ren

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8678511/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



XUEFENC REN

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Arsenic-fluoride co-exposure induced endoplasmic reticulum stress resulting in apoptosis in rat heart and H9c2 cells. Chemosphere, 2022, 288, 132518.	8.2	8
2	Effect of exposure to 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) on mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) copy number in rats. Toxicology, 2021, 454, 152744.	4.2	6
3	Co-exposure to inorganic arsenic and fluoride prominently disrupts gut microbiota equilibrium and induces adverse cardiovascular effects in offspring rats. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 767, 144924.	8.0	18
4	Deregulation of autophagy is involved in nephrotoxicity of arsenite and fluoride exposure during gestation to puberty in rat offspring. Archives of Toxicology, 2020, 94, 749-760.	4.2	23
5	Exposure to Aluminum, Cadmium, and Mercury and Autism Spectrum Disorder in Children: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2020, 33, 2699-2718.	3.3	40
6	Telomeres as targets for the toxicity of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in rats. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2020, 408, 115264.	2.8	2
7	Gut microbiota perturbations and neurodevelopmental impacts in offspring rats concurrently exposure to inorganic arsenic and fluoride. Environment International, 2020, 140, 105763.	10.0	23
8	Exposure to Inorganic Arsenic and Lead and Autism Spectrum Disorder in Children: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2019, 32, 1904-1919.	3.3	35
9	GMDTC Chelating Agent Attenuates Cisplatin-Induced Systemic Toxicity without Affecting Antitumor Efficacy. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2019, 32, 1572-1582.	3.3	9
10	Subchronic exposure to arsenite and fluoride from gestation to puberty induces oxidative stress and disrupts ultrastructure in the kidneys of rat offspring. Science of the Total Environment, 2019, 686, 1229-1237.	8.0	35
11	Fry Is Required for Mammary Gland Development During Pregnant Periods and Affects the Morphology and Growth of Breast Cancer Cells. Frontiers in Oncology, 2019, 9, 1279.	2.8	9
12	Differences in microRNA expression in breast cancer between women of African and European ancestry. Carcinogenesis, 2019, 40, 61-69.	2.8	21
13	Mapping dynamic histone modification patterns during arsenic-induced malignant transformation of human bladder cells. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2018, 355, 164-173.	2.8	18
14	Multi-generational impacts of arsenic exposure on genome-wide DNA methylation and the implications for arsenic-induced skin lesions. Environment International, 2018, 119, 250-263.	10.0	35
15	Serum polychlorinated biphenyls and leukocyte telomere length in a highly-exposed population: The Anniston Community Health Survey. Environment International, 2017, 108, 212-220.	10.0	22
16	Interactive Influence of <i>N6AMT1</i> and <i>As3MT</i> Genetic Variations on Arsenic Metabolism in the Population of Inner Mongolia, China. Toxicological Sciences, 2017, 155, 124-134.	3.1	25
17	A time-series analysis of altered histone H3 acetylation and gene expression during the course of MMAIII-induced malignant transformation of urinary bladder cells. Carcinogenesis, 2017, 38, 378-390.	2.8	6
18	Mobilization and removing of cadmium from kidney by GMDTC utilizing renal glucose reabsorption pathway. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2016, 305, 143-152.	2.8	10

XUEFENG REN

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Chronic trimethyltin chloride exposure and the development of kidney stones in rats. Journal of Applied Toxicology, 2015, 35, 500-507.	2.8	10
20	Arsenic responsive microRNAs in vivo and their potential involvement in arsenic-induced oxidative stress. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2015, 283, 198-209.	2.8	44
21	Interactive Effects of N6AMT1 and As3MT in Arsenic Biomethylation. Toxicological Sciences, 2015, 146, 354-362.	3.1	18
22	Application of human haploid cell genetic screening model in identifying the genes required for resistance to environmental toxicants: Chlorpyrifos as a case study. Journal of Pharmacological and Toxicological Methods, 2015, 76, 76-82.	0.7	11
23	Toxicity of Trimethyltin and Dimethyltin in Rats and Mice. Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, 2013, 90, 626-633.	2.7	27
24	Inhibition of monomethylarsonous acid (MMAIII)-induced cell malignant transformation through restoring dysregulated histone acetylation. Toxicology, 2013, 312, 30-35.	4.2	18
25	Chronic low level trimethyltin exposure and the risk of developing nephrolithiasis. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2013, 70, 561-567.	2.8	28
26	Mapping of Mcs30, a New Mammary Carcinoma Susceptibility Quantitative Trait Locus (QTL30) on Rat Chromosome 12: Identification of Fry as a Candidate Mcs Gene. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e70930.	2.5	14
27	Quantitative mass spectrometry reveals the epigenome as a target of arsenic. Chemico-Biological Interactions, 2011, 192, 113-117.	4.0	35
28	An Emerging Role for Epigenetic Dysregulation in Arsenic Toxicity and Carcinogenesis. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2011, 119, 11-19.	6.0	306
29	Involvement of N-6 Adenine-Specific DNA Methyltransferase 1 (<i>N6AMT1</i>) in Arsenic Biomethylation and Its Role in Arsenic-Induced Toxicity. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2011, 119, 771-777.	6.0	64
30	Acetylated H4K16 by MYST1 protects UROtsa cells from arsenic toxicity and is decreased following chronic arsenic exposure. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2009, 241, 294-302.	2.8	99