

David D Kline

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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87
papers

2,312
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257101

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docs citations

89
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1884
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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cardiovascular deconditioning increases GABA signaling in the nucleus tractus solitarii. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2022, 128, 28-39.	0.9	3
2	Alpha adrenergic receptor signaling in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus is diminished by the chronic intermittent hypoxia model of sleep apnea. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2021, 335, 113517.	2.0	6
3	The role of astrocytes in the nucleus tractus solitarii in maintaining central control of autonomic function. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2021, 320, R418-R424.	0.9	12
4	Unilateral vagotomy alters astrocyte and microglial morphology in the nucleus tractus solitarii of the rat. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2021, 320, R945-R959.	0.9	7
5	Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid Transporters in the Nucleus Tractus Solitarii Regulate Inhibitory and Excitatory Synaptic Currents That Influence Cardiorespiratory Function. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2021, 12, 821110.	1.3	4
6	Exaggerated potassium current reduction by oxytocin in visceral sensory neurons following chronic intermittent hypoxia. <i>Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical</i> , 2020, 229, 102735.	1.4	3
7	Loss of excitatory amino acid transporter restraint following chronic intermittent hypoxia contributes to synaptic alterations in nucleus tractus solitarii. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 123, 2122-2135.	0.9	9
8	Sustained Hypoxia Alters nTS Glutamatergic Signaling and Expression and Function of Excitatory Amino Acid Transporters. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 430, 131-140.	1.1	10
9	Astrocytic glutamate transporters reduce the neuronal and physiological influence of metabotropic glutamate receptors in nucleus tractus solitarii. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2020, 318, R545-R564.	0.9	8
10	Mechanisms Underlying Neuroplasticity in the Nucleus Tractus Solitarii Following Hindlimb Unloading in Rats. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 449, 214-227.	1.1	7
11	Cardiovascular Deconditioning Enhances Cardiovascular and Autonomic Response to Arterial Chemoreflex Stimulation. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.2	0
12	Mechanisms underlining excitatory synaptic plasticity in the Nucleus Tractus Solitarii following Cardiovascular Deconditioning. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.2	0
13	Vagotomy Alters Astrocyte Morphology in the Brainstem Nucleus Tractus Solitarii. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.2	0
14	Activation of alpha α 1 adrenergic receptors increases cytosolic calcium in neurones of the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2019, 31, e12791.	1.2	10
15	The PVN enhances cardiorespiratory responses to acute hypoxia via input to the nTS. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2019, 317, R818-R833.	0.9	17
16	Hydrogen peroxide inhibits neurons in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus via potassium channel activation. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2019, 317, R121-R133.	0.9	13
17	TRPV1 channels contribute to spontaneous glutamate release in nucleus tractus solitarii following chronic intermittent hypoxia. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2019, 121, 881-892.	0.9	16
18	Role of Alpha α 1 Adrenergic Receptors (α 1AR) and Norepinephrine Transporter in Parvocellular Neurons of the Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus (PVN) After Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia Exposure. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, 744.5.	0.2	0

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19	Excitatory Amino Acid Transporters and Presynaptic Afferent Metabotropic Glutamate Receptors (mGluRs) Limit Synaptic Currents via Control of Presynaptic Calcium and Extracellular Glutamate Kinetics. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, 743.3.	0.2	0
20	Cardiovascular Deconditioning Induces Changes in the Excitatory Neurotransmission and Active Properties of Nucleus Tractus Solitarii Neurons. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, 742.7.	0.2	0
21	Norepinephrine Increases Cytosolic Ca ²⁺ in Neurons of the Paraventricular Nucleus of the Hypothalamus via Multiple Signaling Pathways. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, 744.2.	0.2	0
22	Expression and Function of Oxytocin Signaling on Nodose Sensory Neuron Potassium Currents after Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia (CIH). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, 558.1.	0.2	0
23	Norepinephrine Increases Cytosolic Ca ²⁺ in Neurons of the Paraventricular Nucleus of the Hypothalamus. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 732.13.	0.2	0
24	Excitatory Amino Acid Transporters (EAATs) in nTS Limit Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor (mGluRs) Modulation of Synaptic and Neuronal Activity in Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 878.4.	0.2	0
25	Oxytocin Reduction of Nodose Ganglion Neurons Potassium Currents is Enhanced in Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia (CIH). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 595.7.	0.2	0
26	Acute hypoxia activates neuroendocrine, but not presympathetic, neurons in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus: differential role of nitric oxide. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2017, 312, R982-R995.	0.9	34
27	Tuning excitability of the hypothalamus via glutamate and potassium channel coupling. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2017, 595, 4583-4584.	1.3	3
28	H ₂ O ₂ augments cytosolic calcium in nucleus tractus solitarii neurons via multiple voltage-gated calcium channels. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2017, 312, C651-C662.	2.1	12
29	Glial EAAT2 regulation of extracellular nTS glutamate critically controls neuronal activity and cardiorespiratory reflexes. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2017, 595, 6045-6063.	1.3	27
30	Excitatory amino acid transporters tonically restrain nTS synaptic and neuronal activity to modulate cardiorespiratory function. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2016, 115, 1691-1702.	0.9	21
31	Activation of 5-hydroxytryptamine 7 receptors within the rat nucleus tractus solitarii modulates synaptic properties. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2016, 1635, 12-26.	1.1	12
32	Catecholaminergic neurons projecting to the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus are essential for cardiorespiratory adjustments to hypoxia. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2015, 309, R721-R731.	0.9	29
33	The Kv1.1 null mouse, a model of sudden unexpected death in epilepsy (<sc>SUDEP</sc>). <i>Epilepsia</i> , 2014, 55, 1808-1816.	2.6	59
34	Depressed GABA and glutamate synaptic signaling by 5-HT _{1A} receptors in the nucleus tractus solitarii and their role in cardiorespiratory function. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2014, 111, 2493-2504.	0.9	38
35	H ₂ O ₂ induces delayed hyperexcitability in nucleus tractus solitarii neurons. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 262, 53-69.	1.1	19
36	Endocannabinoids blunt the augmentation of synaptic transmission by serotonin 2A receptors in the nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS). <i>Brain Research</i> , 2013, 1537, 27-36.	1.1	10

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37	Acute systemic hypoxia activates hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus-projecting catecholaminergic neurons in the caudal ventrolateral medulla. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2013, 305, R1112-R1123.	0.9	28
38	Nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) is required for phrenic long term facilitation (pLTF) after acute intermittent hypoxia (AIH). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 697.16.	0.2	0
39	Hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S) in nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) modulates the cardiorespiratory system and its response to hypoxia. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 697.21.	0.2	0
40	Role of nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S) in hindlimb unloaded rats. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 697.30.	0.2	0
41	Activation of nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) neurons that project to the rostral ventrolateral medulla (RVLM) or hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN): Role of acute hypoxia (AH). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 697.29.	0.2	0
42	Catecholaminergic neurons projecting to the paraventricular nucleus (PVN) of the hypothalamus are essential for adjustments to respiratory challenges. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 697.20.	0.2	0
43	Chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH, 3d) attenuates glutathione peroxidase expression (Gpx1) and function in the caudal nucleus tractus solitarii (cnTS). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 697.31.	0.2	0
44	5-HT _{1A} receptors (5-HT _{1A} R) modulate excitatory and inhibitory neuronal activity within the nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 697.15.	0.2	0
45	Nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) reactive oxygen species (ROS) contribute to acute intermittent hypoxia (AIH)-induced phrenic nerve long-term facilitation (pLTF). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 697.27.	0.2	0
46	5-Hydroxytryptamine 7 receptors (5-HT ₇ R) in the nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) modulate synaptic transmission. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 697.22.	0.2	0
47	Acute hypoxia (AH) increases Fos in nNOS and AVP cells in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus (PVN). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 697.26.	0.2	0
48	5-Hydroxytryptamine 2C receptors tonically augment synaptic currents in the nucleus tractus solitarii. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2012, 108, 2292-2305.	0.9	15
49	Hypoxia activates nucleus tractus solitarii neurons projecting to the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2012, 302, R1219-R1232.	0.9	67
50	Hypobaric Intermittent Hypoxia Attenuates Hypoxia-induced Depressor Response. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e41656.	1.1	8
51	Intermittent Hypoxia Alters the Function of Cardiovascular Neurons and Reflex Pathways in the Brainstem. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, 71-83.		1
52	Hydrogen peroxide (H ₂ O ₂) modulates membrane properties in second-order nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) neurons. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 701.7.	0.2	0
53	Serotonin 2A receptors augment synaptic transmission in the nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 702.17.	0.2	0
54	Cardiovascular deconditioning augments baseline breathing as well as peripheral and central chemoreflex responses. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 702.14.	0.2	0

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55	Colocalization of estrogen receptor $\hat{1}^2$ (ER $\hat{1}^2$) with spinally projecting and vasopressinergic neurons in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN) during pregnancy. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 891.9.	0.2	0
56	Activation of nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) neurons that project to the rostral ventrolateral medulla (RVLM) or hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN): Role of acute hypoxia (AH). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 702.15.	0.2	0
57	Expression of ROS catabolic enzymes in the medial nucleus tractus solitarii (nTS) of rats and upregulation during acute hypoxia. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 702.4.	0.2	0
58	Caudal ventrolateral medulla (CVLM) activation by acute hypoxia (AH) is independent of changes in arterial blood pressure (ABP). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 702.6.	0.2	0
59	Hydrogen sulfide augments synaptic neurotransmission in the nucleus of the solitary tract. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2011, 106, 1822-1832.	0.9	48
60	Endogenous Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor in the Nucleus Tractus Solitarius Tonicly Regulates Synaptic and Autonomic Function. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 12318-12329.	1.7	67
61	Kv1.3 channels regulate synaptic transmission in the nucleus of solitary tract. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2011, 105, 2772-2780.	0.9	11
62	Acute hypoxia (AH) augments Fos expression in hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN)-projecting neurons in the caudal ventrolateral medulla (CVLM). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2011, 25, 1077.21.	0.2	0
63	CNS Relaxin activates spinally projecting and vasopressin containing cells in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2011, 25, 1b616.	0.2	0
64	Activation of the nucleus of the solitary tract (nTS) due to chemoreflex stimulation with acute hypoxia (AH) is independent of hypoxia-induced changes in arterial blood pressure (ABP). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2011, 25, 1076.14.	0.2	0
65	Chronic intermittent hypoxia affects integration of sensory input by neurons in the nucleus tractus solitarii. <i>Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology</i> , 2010, 174, 29-36.	0.7	40
66	Exogenous Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor Rescues Synaptic Dysfunction in <i>Mecp2</i> -Null Mice. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 30, 5303-5310.	1.7	165
67	Sensory afferent and hypoxia-mediated activation of nucleus tractus solitarius neurons that project to the rostral ventrolateral medulla. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 167, 510-527.	1.1	51
68	Increasing Intensity of Hypoxia Augments Fos Expression in Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus (PVN)-Projecting Neurons in the Nucleus of the Tractus Solitarius (nTS). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2010, 24, 990.12.	0.2	0
69	Contributions of hydrogen sulfide to synaptic neurotransmission in the nucleus of the solitary tract (nTS) in normoxia and following chronic intermittent hypoxia. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2010, 24, 624.9.	0.2	0
70	Dopamine Inhibits N-Type Channels in Visceral Afferents to Reduce Synaptic Transmitter Release Under Normoxic and Chronic Intermittent Hypoxic Conditions. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2009, 101, 2270-2278.	0.9	36
71	Expression of Group I metabotropic glutamate receptors on phenotypically different cells within the nucleus of the solitary tract in the rat. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 159, 701-716.	1.1	24
72	Plasticity in glutamatergic NTS neurotransmission. <i>Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology</i> , 2008, 164, 105-111.	0.7	52

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73	Age Affects Spontaneous Activity and Depolarizing Afterpotentials in Isolated Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Neurons. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2008, 149, 4938-4947.	1.4	13
74	Adaptive Depression in Synaptic Transmission in the Nucleus of the Solitary Tract after In Vivo Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia: Evidence for Homeostatic Plasticity. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 27, 4663-4673.	1.7	105
75	Kv1.1 Deletion Augments the Afferent Hypoxic Chemosensory Pathway and Respiration. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 25, 3389-3399.	1.7	37
76	Impaired ventilatory acclimatization to hypoxia in mice lacking the immediate early gene fos B. <i>Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology</i> , 2005, 145, 23-31.	0.7	21
77	Induction of sensory long-term facilitation in the carotid body by intermittent hypoxia: Implications for recurrent apneas. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2003, 100, 10073-10078.	3.3	395
78	Defective carotid body function and impaired ventilatory responses to chronic hypoxia in mice partially deficient for hypoxia-inducible factor 1A. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2002, 99, 821-826.	3.3	243
79	Peripheral Chemosensitivity in Mutant Mice Deficient in Nitric Oxide Synthase. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2002, 475, 571-579.	0.8	25
80	Ventilatory Changes During Intermittent Hypoxia: Importance of Pattern and Duration. <i>High Altitude Medicine and Biology</i> , 2002, 3, 195-204.	0.5	62
81	Dopamine Modulates Synaptic Transmission in the Nucleus of the Solitary Tract. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2002, 88, 2736-2744.	0.9	99
82	Mutant mice deficient in NOS α 1 exhibit attenuated long-term facilitation and short-term potentiation in breathing. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2002, 539, 309-315.	1.3	54
83	Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia Enhances Carotid Body Chemoreceptor Response to Low Oxygen. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2001, 499, 33-38.	0.8	57
84	Role of Nitric Oxide in Short-Term Potentiation and Long-Term Facilitation. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2001, 499, 215-219.	0.8	13
85	Blunted respiratory responses to hypoxia in mutant mice deficient in nitric oxide synthase-3. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2000, 88, 1496-1508.	1.2	60
86	The SHROB Model of Syndrome X: Effects of Excess Dietary Sucrose. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1999, 892, 315-318.	1.8	7
87	Altered respiratory responses to hypoxia in mutant mice deficient in neuronal nitric oxide synthase. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 1998, 511, 273-287.	1.3	118