

William B Reeves

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

89
papers

7,217
citations

76326

40
h-index

56724

83
g-index

91
all docs

91
docs citations

91
times ranked

8128
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mechanisms of Cisplatin Nephrotoxicity. <i>Toxins</i> , 2010, 2, 2490-2518.	3.4	1,235
2	TNF- $\hat{\pm}$ mediates chemokine and cytokine expression and renal injury in cisplatin nephrotoxicity. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2002, 110, 835-842.	8.2	673
3	TNF- $\hat{\pm}$ mediates chemokine and cytokine expression and renal injury in cisplatin nephrotoxicity. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2002, 110, 835-842.	8.2	370
4	TLR4 Signaling Mediates Inflammation and Tissue Injury in Nephrotoxicity. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2008, 19, 923-932.	6.1	269
5	Cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity is mediated by tumor necrosis factor- $\hat{\pm}$ produced by renal parenchymal cells. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2007, 72, 37-44.	5.2	251
6	Pathophysiology of diabetic kidney disease: impact of SGLT2 inhibitors. <i>Nature Reviews Nephrology</i> , 2021, 17, 319-334.	9.6	244
7	TNFR2-mediated apoptosis and necrosis in cisplatin-induced acute renal failure. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2003, 285, F610-F618.	2.7	237
8	p38 MAP kinase inhibition ameliorates cisplatin nephrotoxicity in mice. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2005, 289, F166-F174.	2.7	230
9	Transforming growth factor $\hat{2}$ contributes to progressive diabetic nephropathy. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2000, 97, 7667-7669.	7.1	214
10	Salicylate reduces cisplatin nephrotoxicity by inhibition of tumor necrosis factor- $\hat{\pm}$. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2004, 65, 490-498.	5.2	175
11	Inflammatory cytokines in acute renal failure. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2004, 66, S56-S61.	5.2	161
12	Macrophage-derived tumor necrosis factor- $\hat{\pm}$ mediates diabetic renal injury. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2015, 88, 722-733.	5.2	143
13	The assessment, serial evaluation, and subsequent sequelae of acute kidney injury (ASSESS-AKI) study: design and methods. <i>BMC Nephrology</i> , 2010, 11, 22.	1.8	139
14	Renal Dendritic Cells Ameliorate Nephrotoxic Acute Kidney Injury. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2010, 21, 53-63.	6.1	130
15	Macrophages directly mediate diabetic renal injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2013, 305, F1719-F1727.	2.7	122
16	Neutrophil peptidyl arginine deiminase-4 has a pivotal role in ischemia/reperfusion-induced acute kidney injury. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2018, 93, 365-374.	5.2	116
17	Netrin-1 and kidney injury. I. Netrin-1 protects against ischemia-reperfusion injury of the kidney. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2008, 294, F739-F747.	2.7	113
18	Netrin-1 and kidney injury. II. Netrin-1 is an early biomarker of acute kidney injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2008, 294, F731-F738.	2.7	105

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19	Post-acute kidney injury proteinuria and subsequent kidney disease progression. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> , 2020, 180, 402.	5.1	98
20	TRPM2 mediates ischemic kidney injury and oxidant stress through RAC1. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2014, 124, 4989-5001.	8.2	93
21	Developmental expression of sodium entry pathways in rat nephron. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 1999, 276, F367-F381.	2.7	91
22	Endotoxin and cisplatin synergistically induce renal dysfunction and cytokine production in mice. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2007, 293, F325-F332.	2.7	88
23	Endogenous IL-10 attenuates cisplatin nephrotoxicity: role of dendritic cells. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2010, 185, 4904-4911.	0.8	88
24	Lactate elicits ER-mitochondrial Mg ²⁺ dynamics to integrate cellular metabolism. <i>Cell</i> , 2020, 183, 474-489.e17.	28.9	84
25	Na ⁺ :K ⁺ :2Cl ⁻ cotransport and the thick ascending limb. <i>Kidney International</i> , 1989, 36, 418-426.	5.2	77
26	A prospective cohort study of acute kidney injury and kidney outcomes, cardiovascular events, and death. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2021, 99, 456-465.	5.2	72
27	Immunolocalization of NAD-dependent 11 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase in human kidney and colon. <i>Kidney International</i> , 1996, 49, 271-281.	5.2	69
28	Netrin-1 overexpression protects kidney from ischemia reperfusion injury by suppressing apoptosis. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2009, 175, 1010-1018.	3.8	68
29	Ultrasensitive detection of cytokines enabled by nanoscale ZnO arrays. <i>Analytical Chemistry</i> , 2008, 80, 6594-6601.	6.5	66
30	TNF- α mediates increased susceptibility to ischemic AKI in diabetes. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2013, 304, F515-F521.	2.7	63
31	Urine stability studies for novel biomarkers of acute kidney injury. <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i> , 2014, 63, 567-572.	1.9	59
32	Endotoxin and cisplatin synergistically stimulate TNF- α production by renal epithelial cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2007, 292, F812-F819.	2.7	54
33	Netrin-1 increases proliferation and migration of renal proximal tubular epithelial cells via the UNC5B receptor. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2009, 296, F723-F729.	2.7	52
34	Renal epithelial chloride channels. <i>Annual Review of Physiology</i> , 1992, 54, 29-50.	18.1	49
35	Targeted disruption of the meprin metalloproteinase β gene protects against renal ischemia-reperfusion injury in mice. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2008, 294, F480-F490.	2.7	49
36	Activation of potassium channels contributes to hypoxic injury in proximal tubules. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 1994, 94, 2289-2294.	8.2	49

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37	Inhibition of PARP prevents oxidant-induced necrosis but not apoptosis in LLC-PK ₁ cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 1999, 277, F428-F436.	2.7	48
38	Mitochondrial pyruvate and fatty acid flux modulate MICU1-dependent control of MCU activity. <i>Science Signaling</i> , 2020, 13, .	3.6	48
39	Therapeutic Modalities in Diabetic Nephropathy: Standard and Emerging Approaches. <i>Journal of General Internal Medicine</i> , 2012, 27, 458-468.	2.6	46
40	Meprin A metalloproteases enhance renal damage and bladder inflammation after LPS challenge. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2009, 296, F135-F144.	2.7	45
41	Activation of K ⁺ channels in renal medullary vesicles by cAMP-dependent protein kinase. <i>Journal of Membrane Biology</i> , 1989, 109, 65-72.	2.1	42
42	Emerging Cytokine Biosensors with Optical Detection Modalities and Nanomaterial-Enabled Signal Enhancement. <i>Sensors</i> , 2017, 17, 428.	3.8	41
43	Quantitative analysis of creatinine in urine by metalized nanostructured parylene. <i>Journal of Biomedical Optics</i> , 2010, 15, 027004.	2.6	40
44	Cisplatin Increases TNF- α mRNA Stability in Kidney Proximal Tubule Cells. <i>Renal Failure</i> , 2006, 28, 583-592.	2.1	36
45	tPA Activates LDL Receptor-Related Protein 1-Mediated Mitogenic Signaling Involving the p90RSK and GSK3 β Pathway. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2010, 177, 1687-1696.	3.8	32
46	Chloride Channels in the Loop of Henle. <i>Annual Review of Physiology</i> , 2001, 63, 631-645.	13.1	29
47	<i>Ehrlichia chaffeensis</i> in a Renal Transplant Recipient. <i>American Journal of Nephrology</i> , 1999, 19, 674-676.	3.1	27
48	Podocyte-specific chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 2 overexpression mediates diabetic renal injury in mice. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2017, 91, 671-682.	5.2	27
49	SARS-CoV-2 infection enhances mitochondrial PTP complex activity to perturb cardiac energetics. <i>IScience</i> , 2022, 25, 103722.	4.1	27
50	Cl ⁻ channels in basolateral renal medullary membranes: III. Determinants of single-channel activity. <i>Journal of Membrane Biology</i> , 1990, 118, 269-278.	2.1	26
51	Cl ⁻ channels in basolateral renal medullary membrane vesicles: IV. Analogous channel activation by Cl ⁻ or cAMP-dependent protein kinase. <i>Journal of Membrane Biology</i> , 1991, 122, 89-95.	2.1	25
52	Villin and actin in the mouse kidney brush-border membrane bind to and are degraded by meprins, an interaction that contributes to injury in ischemia-reperfusion. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2011, 301, F871-F882.	2.7	25
53	Dendritic Cell Protection from Cisplatin Nephrotoxicity Is Independent of Neutrophils. <i>Toxins</i> , 2015, 7, 3245-3256.	3.4	25
54	Cl ⁻ transport in basolateral renal medullary vesicles: II. Cl ⁻ channels in planar lipid bilayers. <i>Journal of Membrane Biology</i> , 1990, 113, 57-65.	2.1	23

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55	Myeloid-Derived Tissue-Type Plasminogen Activator Promotes Macrophage Motility through FAK, Rac1, and NF- κ B Pathways. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2014, 184, 2757-2767.	3.8	22
56	Remote calorimetric detection of urea via flow injection analysis. <i>Analyst, The</i> , 2015, 140, 8033-8040.	3.5	22
57	Protective role of small pigment epithelium-derived factor (PEDF) peptide in diabetic renal injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2013, 305, F891-F900.	2.7	20
58	Arginase-2 mediates renal ischemia-reperfusion injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2017, 313, F522-F534.	2.7	20
59	Cl ⁻ channels in basolateral renal medullary vesicles X. Cloning of a Cl ⁻ channel from rabbit outer medulla. <i>Kidney International</i> , 1995, 48, 1828-1836.	5.2	19
60	Cl ⁻ channels in basolateral renal medullary membranes XII. Anti-rbClC-Ka antibody blocks MTAL Cl ⁻ channels. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 1997, 273, F1030-F1038.	2.7	19
61	Calorimetric Biosensing System for Quantification of Urinary Creatinine. <i>ACS Sensors</i> , 2017, 2, 796-802.	7.8	19
62	Cl ⁻ channels in basolateral renal medullary vesicles: V. Comparison of basolateral mTALH Cl ⁻ channels with apical Cl ⁻ channels from jejunum and trachea. <i>Journal of Membrane Biology</i> , 1992, 128, 27-39.	2.1	18
63	Storage Time and Urine Biomarker Levels in the ASSESS-AKI Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0164832.	2.5	18
64	Ultratrace level determination and quantitative analysis of kidney injury biomarkers in patient samples attained by zinc oxide nanorods. <i>Nanoscale</i> , 2016, 8, 4613-4622.	5.6	18
65	Effects of chloride channel blockers on hypoxic injury in rat proximal tubules. <i>Kidney International</i> , 1997, 51, 1529-1534.	5.2	16
66	IL-10 from dendritic cells but not from T regulatory cells protects against cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0238816.	2.5	16
67	Angiopietins as Prognostic Markers for Future Kidney Disease and Heart Failure Events after Acute Kidney Injury. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2022, 33, 613-627.	6.1	16
68	Acute Anaphylactoid Reactions in Hemodialysis. <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i> , 1985, 5, 132-135.	1.9	15
69	Cl ⁻ transport in basolateral renal medullary vesicles: I. Cl ⁻ transport in intact vesicles. <i>Journal of Membrane Biology</i> , 1990, 113, 49-56.	2.1	15
70	Effects of chloride channel inhibitors on H ₂ O ₂ -induced renal epithelial cell injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2000, 278, F83-F90.	2.7	15
71	Selective inhibition of arginase-2 in endothelial cells but not proximal tubules reduces renal fibrosis. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2020, 5, .	5.0	14
72	Cl ⁻ channels in basolateral TAL membranes: XIII. Heterogeneity between basolateral MTAL and CTAL Cl ⁻ channels. <i>Kidney International</i> , 1999, 55, 593-601.	5.2	13

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73	Neutrophils in cisplatin AKI—mediator or marker?. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2017, 92, 11-13.	5.2	13
74	Cl ⁻ channels in basolateral renal medullary membranes: VII. Characterization of the intracellular anion binding sites. <i>Journal of Membrane Biology</i> , 1993, 135, 145-52.	2.1	12
75	Cl ⁻ Channels in Basolateral TAL Membranes XV. Molecular Heterogeneity Between Cortical and Medullary Channels. <i>Journal of Membrane Biology</i> , 2000, 177, 221-230.	2.1	9
76	Cl ⁻ channels in basolateral TAL membranes. XIV. Kinetic properties of a basolateral MTAL Cl ⁻ channel. <i>Kidney International</i> , 1999, 55, 1444-1449.	5.2	8
77	Chloride channels in renal epithelial cells. <i>Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension</i> , 1996, 5, 406-410.	2.0	6
78	Delayed hemolytic transfusion reaction in sickle cell anemia. <i>Transfusion</i> , 1980, 20, 477-477.	1.6	5
79	Considerations in Controlling for Urine Concentration for Biomarkers of Kidney Disease Progression After Acute Kidney Injury. <i>Kidney International Reports</i> , 2022, 7, 1502-1513.	0.8	5
80	Sodium Chloride Transport in the Loop of Henle, Distal Convoluted Tubule, and Collecting Duct. , 2008, , 849-887.		4
81	NODding off in acute kidney injury with progranulin?. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2015, 87, 873-875.	5.2	4
82	Of mice and women: do sex-dependent responses to ischemia-reperfusion injury in rodents have implications for delayed graft function in humans?. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2016, 90, 10-13.	5.2	4
83	The sweetest thing: blocking fructose metabolism to prevent acute kidney injury?. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2017, 91, 998-1000.	5.2	4
84	Effects of General Anesthesia on 2 Urinary Biomarkers of Kidney Injury—Hepatitis A Virus Cellular Receptor 1 and Lipocalin 2—in Male C57BL/6J Mice. <i>Journal of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science</i> , 2019, 58, 21-29.	1.2	4
85	INNATE IMMUNITY IN NEPHROTOXIC ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY. <i>Transactions of the American Clinical and Climatological Association</i> , 2019, 130, 33-40.	0.5	3
86	Cl ⁻ channels in basolateral renal medullary vesicles VIII. Partial purification and functional reconstitution of basolateral mTAL Cl ⁻ channels. <i>Kidney International</i> , 1994, 45, 803-810.	5.2	1
87	Impact of Computerized Order Entry and Pre-mixed Dialysis Solutions for Continuous Veno-Venous Hemodiafiltration on Selection of Therapy for Acute Renal Failure. <i>Journal of Medical Systems</i> , 2012, 36, 223-231.	3.6	0
88	Targeted disruption of the meprin beta gene results in decreased renal ischemia/reperfusion injury in mice. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2006, 20, .	0.5	0
89	Meprin metalloproteases play a role in host response to urinary tract infection. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2007, 21, A279.	0.5	0