Kurt R Stenmark

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

279 papers	20,207 citations	17440 63 h-index	12597 132 g-index
287 all docs	287 docs citations	287 times ranked	16595 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Cellular and molecular pathobiology of pulmonary arterial hypertension. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2004, 43, S13-S24.	2.8	1,322
2	Pediatric Pulmonary Hypertension. Circulation, 2015, 132, 2037-2099.	1.6	879
3	Hypoxia-Induced Pulmonary Vascular Remodeling. Circulation Research, 2006, 99, 675-691.	4.5	876
4	Pathology and pathobiology of pulmonary hypertension: state of the art and research perspectives. European Respiratory Journal, 2019, 53, 1801887.	6.7	776
5	Cellular and Molecular Basis of Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2009, 54, S20-S31.	2.8	714
6	Animal models of pulmonary arterial hypertension: the hope for etiological discovery and pharmacological cure. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2009, 297, L1013-L1032.	2.9	645
7	Inflammation, Growth Factors, and Pulmonary Vascular Remodeling. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2009, 54, S10-S19.	2.8	605
8	Relevant Issues in the Pathology and Pathobiology of Pulmonary Hypertension. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2013, 62, D4-D12.	2.8	465
9	Hypoxia-inducible factor-1 alphaâ€“dependent induction of FoxP3 drives regulatory T-cell abundance and function during inflammatory hypoxia of the mucosa. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, E2784-93.	7.1	455
10	Hypoxia-Induced Pulmonary Vascular Remodeling Requires Recruitment of Circulating Mesenchymal Precursors of a Monocyte/Macrophage Lineage. American Journal of Pathology, 2006, 168, 659-669.	3.8	384
11	Mature Vascular Endothelium Can Give Rise to Smooth Muscle Cells via Endothelial-Mesenchymal Transdifferentiation. Circulation Research, 2002, 90, 1189-1196.	4.5	376
12	LUNG VASCULAR DEVELOPMENT: Implications for the Pathogenesis of Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia. Annual Review of Physiology, 2005, 67, 623-661.	13.1	350
13	The Adventitia: Essential Regulator of Vascular Wall Structure and Function. Annual Review of Physiology, 2013, 75, 23-47.	13.1	324
14	Perspectives on endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition: potential contribution to vascular remodeling in chronic pulmonary hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2007, 293, L1-L8.	2.9	304
15	MicroRNA-143 Activation Regulates Smooth Muscle and Endothelial Cell Crosstalk in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Circulation Research, 2015, 117, 870-883.	4.5	246
16	Temporal, spatial, and oxygen-regulated expression of hypoxia-inducible factor-1 in the lung. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 1998, 275, L818-L826.	2.9	223
17	Histone Deacetylation Inhibition in Pulmonary Hypertension. Circulation, 2012, 126, 455-467.	1.6	222
18	A Consensus Approach to the Classification of Pediatric Pulmonary Hypertensive Vascular Disease: Report from the PVRI Pediatric Taskforce, Panama 2011. Pulmonary Circulation, 2011, 1, 286-298.	1.7	215

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19	Hypoxia-induced pulmonary artery adventitial remodeling and neovascularization: contribution of progenitor cells. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2004, 286, L668-L678.	2.9	211
20	Role of the Adventitia in Pulmonary Vascular Remodeling. Physiology, 2006, 21, 134-145.	3.1	200
21	Identification of MicroRNA-124 as a Major Regulator of Enhanced Endothelial Cell Glycolysis in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension via PTBP1 (Polypyrimidine Tract Binding Protein) and Pyruvate Kinase M2. Circulation, 2017, 136, 2451-2467.	1.6	195
22	Emergence of Fibroblasts with a Proinflammatory Epigenetically Altered Phenotype in Severe Hypoxic Pulmonary Hypertension. Journal of Immunology, 2011, 187, 2711-2722.	0.8	194
23	Leukotriene C₄and D₄in Neonates with Hypoxemia and Pulmonary Hypertension. New England Journal of Medicine, 1983, 309, 77-80.	27.0	185
24	MicroRNA-124 Controls the Proliferative, Migratory, and Inflammatory Phenotype of Pulmonary Vascular Fibroblasts. Circulation Research, 2014, 114, 67-78.	4.5	178
25	Metabolic and Proliferative State of Vascular Adventitial Fibroblasts in Pulmonary Hypertension Is Regulated Through a MicroRNA-124/PTBP1 (Polypyrimidine Tract Binding Protein 1)/Pyruvate Kinase Muscle Axis. Circulation, 2017, 136, 2468-2485.	1.6	172
26	Adventitial Fibroblasts Induce a Distinct Proinflammatory/Profibrotic Macrophage Phenotype in Pulmonary Hypertension. Journal of Immunology, 2014, 193, 597-609.	0.8	162
27	The role of inflammation in hypoxic pulmonary hypertension: from cellular mechanisms to clinical phenotypes. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2015, 308, L229-L252.	2.9	158
28	Rosiglitazone attenuates hypoxia-induced pulmonary arterial remodeling. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2007, 292, L885-L897.	2.9	152
29	Selective Class I Histone Deacetylase Inhibition Suppresses Hypoxia-Induced Cardiopulmonary Remodeling Through an Antiproliferative Mechanism. Circulation Research, 2012, 110, 739-748.	4.5	152
30	Contribution of metabolic reprogramming to macrophage plasticity and function. Seminars in Immunology, 2015, 27, 267-275.	5.6	150
31	Chemotherapy-Induced Pulmonary Hypertension. American Journal of Pathology, 2015, 185, 356-371.	3.8	149
32	Class I HDACs regulate angiotensin II-dependent cardiac fibrosis via fibroblasts and circulating fibrocytes. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2014, 67, 112-125.	1.9	146
33	Hypoxic Activation of Adventitial Fibroblasts*. Chest, 2002, 122, 326S-334S.	0.8	142
34	Sustained hypoxia promotes the development of a pulmonary artery-specific chronic inflammatory microenvironment. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2009, 297, L238-L250.	2.9	137
35	cAMP Response Element-binding Protein Content Is a Molecular Determinant of Smooth Muscle Cell Proliferation and Migration. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 46132-46141.	3.4	132
36	Changes in the structure-function relationship of elastin and its impact on the proximal pulmonary arterial mechanics of hypertensive calves. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2008, 295, H1451-H1459.	3.2	127

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37	Vascular Remodeling Versus Vasoconstriction in Chronic Hypoxic Pulmonary Hypertension. Circulation Research, 2005, 97, 95-98.	4.5	123
38	Smooth Muscle Cell Heterogeneity in Pulmonary and Systemic Vessels. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 1997, 17, 1203-1209.	2.4	116
39	Extracellular ATP Is an Autocrine/Paracrine Regulator of Hypoxia-induced Adventitial Fibroblast Growth. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 44638-44650.	3.4	116
40	The zinc transporter ZIP12 regulates the pulmonary vascular response to chronic hypoxia. Nature, 2015, 524, 356-360.	27.8	113
41	Lung EC-SOD overexpression attenuates hypoxic induction of Egr-1 and chronic hypoxic pulmonary vascular remodeling. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2008, 295, L422-L430.	2.9	111
42	Metabolic Reprogramming Regulates the Proliferative and Inflammatory Phenotype of Adventitial Fibroblasts in Pulmonary Hypertension Through the Transcriptional Corepressor C-Terminal Binding Protein-1. Circulation, 2016, 134, 1105-1121.	1.6	107
43	Hypoxia, leukocytes, and the pulmonary circulation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2005, 98, 715-721.	2.5	106
44	Hypoxia-induced Proliferative Response of Vascular Adventitial Fibroblasts Is Dependent on G Protein-mediated Activation of Mitogen-activated Protein Kinases. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 15631-15640.	3.4	105
45	TGF-Î² activation by bone marrow-derived thrombospondin-1 causes Schistosoma- and hypoxia-induced pulmonary hypertension. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 15494.	12.8	102
46	Dynamic and diverse changes in the functional properties of vascular smooth muscle cells in pulmonary hypertension. Cardiovascular Research, 2018, 114, 551-564.	3.8	96
47	Hypoxia induces differentiation of pulmonary artery adventitial fibroblasts into myofibroblasts. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 2004, 286, C416-C425.	4.6	95
48	Lung Vascular Cell Heterogeneity: Endothelium, Smooth Muscle, and Fibroblasts. Proceedings of the American Thoracic Society, 2008, 5, 783-791.	3.5	94
49	High Pulsatility Flow Induces Adhesion Molecule and Cytokine mRNA Expression in Distal Pulmonary Artery Endothelial Cells. Annals of Biomedical Engineering, 2009, 37, 1082-1092.	2.5	93
50	Functional Classification of Pulmonary Hypertension in Children: Report from the PVRI Pediatric Taskforce, Panama 2011. Pulmonary Circulation, 2011, 1, 280-285.	1.7	92
51	Pulmonary Artery Adventitial Fibroblasts Cooperate with Vasa Vasorum Endothelial Cells to Regulate Vasa Vasorum Neovascularization. American Journal of Pathology, 2006, 168, 1793-1807.	3.8	80
52	Progenitor Cells in Pulmonary Vascular Remodeling. Pulmonary Circulation, 2011, 1, 3-16.	1.7	79
53	Endothelial-to-Mesenchymal Transition. Circulation, 2016, 133, 1734-1737.	1.6	79
54	Unique, Highly Proliferative Growth Phenotype Expressed by Embryonic and Neointimal Smooth Muscle Cells Is Driven by Constitutive Akt, mTOR, and p70S6K Signaling and Is Actively Repressed by PTEN. Circulation, 2004, 109, 1299-1306.	1.6	76

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55	Metabolic reprogramming and inflammation act in concert to control vascular remodeling in hypoxic pulmonary hypertension. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2015, 119, 1164-1172.	2.5	76
56	Potential Role of Eicosanoids and PAF in the Pathophysiology of Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia. The American Review of Respiratory Disease, 1987, 136, 770-772.	2.9	74
57	The Mitogenic Effects of the BÎ² Chain of Fibrinogen Are Mediated through Cell Surface Calreticulin. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 26602-26606.	3.4	73
58	Strategic Plan for Lung Vascular Research. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 182, 1554-1562.	5.6	73
59	Hallmarks of Pulmonary Hypertension: Mesenchymal and Inflammatory Cell Metabolic Reprogramming. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2018, 28, 230-250.	5.4	71
60	The Adventitia: Essential Role in Pulmonary Vascular Remodeling. , 2011, 1, 141-161.		70
61	An Official American Thoracic Society Statement: Pulmonary Hypertension Phenotypes. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 189, 345-355.	5.6	70
62	Increased prevalence of EPAS1 variant in cattle with high-altitude pulmonary hypertension. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 6863.	12.8	69
63	Targeting histone acetylation in pulmonary hypertension and right ventricular hypertrophy. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2021, 178, 54-71.	5.4	69
64	Suppression of HIF2 signalling attenuates the initiation of hypoxia-induced pulmonary hypertension. European Respiratory Journal, 2019, 54, 1900378.	6.7	68
65	Hypoxia decreases lung neprilysin expression and increases pulmonary vascular leak. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2001, 281, L941-L948.	2.9	67
66	Role of Inflammatory Cell Subtypes in Heart Failure. Journal of Immunology Research, 2019, 2019, 1-9.	2.2	67
67	Decreased Arterial Wall Prostaglandin Production in Neonatal Calves with Severe Chronic Pulmonary Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 1989, 1, 489-498.	2.9	66
68	A Time- and Compartment-Specific Activation of Lung Macrophages in Hypoxic Pulmonary Hypertension. Journal of Immunology, 2017, 198, 4802-4812.	0.8	66
69	Xanthine Oxidase-Derived ROS Upregulate Egr-1 via ERK1/2 in PA Smooth Muscle Cells; Model to Test Impact of Extracellular ROS in Chronic Hypoxia. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e27531.	2.5	65
70	Circulating microRNA as a biomarker for recovery in pediatric dilated cardiomyopathy. Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation, 2015, 34, 724-733.	0.6	65
71	Lung Extracellular Superoxide Dismutase Overexpression Lessens Bleomycin-Induced Pulmonary Hypertension and Vascular Remodeling. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2011, 44, 500-508.	2.9	64
72	Bronchus-associated Lymphoid Tissue in Pulmonary Hypertension Produces Pathologic Autoantibodies. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 188, 1126-1136.	5.6	64

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73	Clickable decellularized extracellular matrix as a new tool for building hybrid-hydrogels to model chronic fibrotic diseases <i>in vitro</i>. Journal of Materials Chemistry B, 2020, 8, 6814-6826.	5.8	64
74	Activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, Akt, and mammalian target of rapamycin is necessary for hypoxia-induced pulmonary artery adventitial fibroblast proliferation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2005, 98, 722-731.	2.5	63
75	Extracellular ATP-induced Proliferation of Adventitial Fibroblasts Requires Phosphoinositide 3-Kinase, Akt, Mammalian Target of Rapamycin, and p70 S6 Kinase Signaling Pathways. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2005, 280, 1838-1848.	3.4	63
76	Effects of Pathological Flow on Pulmonary Artery Endothelial Production of Vasoactive Mediators and Growth Factors. Journal of Vascular Research, 2009, 46, 561-571.	1.4	63
77	Vascular Stiffening in Pulmonary Hypertension: Cause or Consequence? (2013 Grover Conference) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlo	1.7	63
78	Aberrant Chloride Intracellular Channel 4 Expression Contributes to Endothelial Dysfunction in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Circulation, 2014, 129, 1770-1780.	1.6	63
79	Chronic Hypoxia Induces Exaggerated Growth Responses in Pulmonary Artery Adventitial Fibroblasts. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2000, 22, 15-25.	2.9	62
80	Distinct aerobic and hypoxic mechanisms of HIF-Â regulation by CSN5. Genes and Development, 2004, 18, 739-744.	5.9	62
81	Extracellular ATP is a pro-angiogenic factor for pulmonary artery vasa vasorum endothelial cells. Angiogenesis, 2008, 11, 169-182.	7.2	62
82	Leukotriene B ₄ Activates Pulmonary Artery Adventitial Fibroblasts in Pulmonary Hypertension. Hypertension, 2015, 66, 1227-1239.	2.7	62
83	Sustained hypoxia leads to the emergence of cells with enhanced growth, migratory, and promitogenic potentials within the distal pulmonary artery wall. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2009, 297, L1059-L1072.	2.9	61
84	Mechanics and Function of the Pulmonary Vasculature: Implications for Pulmonary Vascular Disease and Right Ventricular Function. , 2012, 2, 295-319.		61
85	Induction of SM-Î±-actin expression by mechanical strain in adult vascular smooth muscle cells is mediated through activation of JNK and p38 MAP kinase. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2003, 301, 1116-1121.	2.1	60
86	Immunoglobulin-driven Complement Activation Regulates Proinflammatory Remodeling in Pulmonary Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 201, 224-239.	5.6	60
87	Constitutive Reprogramming of Fibroblast Mitochondrial Metabolism in Pulmonary Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2016, 55, 47-57.	2.9	59
88	Role of Reactive Oxygen Species in Chronic Hypoxia-Induced Pulmonary Hypertension and Vascular Remodeling. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2007, 618, 101-112.	1.6	59
89	Osteopontin is an endogenous modulator of the constitutively activated phenotype of pulmonary adventitial fibroblasts in hypoxic pulmonary hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2012, 303, L1-L11.	2.9	56
90	Eph-A2 Promotes Permeability and Inflammatory Responses to Bleomycin-Induced Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2012, 46, 40-47.	2.9	55

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91	Physiologic and molecular consequences of endothelial Bmpr2 mutation. Respiratory Research, 2011, 12, 84.	3.6	54
92	Diethylcarbamazine Inhibits Acute and Chronic Hypoxic Pulmonary Hypertension in Awake Rats. The American Review of Respiratory Disease, 1985, 131, 488-492.	2.9	52
93	Pulmonary Arterial Stiffness: Toward a New Paradigm in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Pathophysiology and Assessment. Current Hypertension Reports, 2016, 18, 4.	3.5	51
94	Helicity and Vorticity of Pulmonary Arterial Flow in Patients With Pulmonary Hypertension: Quantitative Analysis of Flow Formations. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2017, 6, .	3.7	51
95	RhoGTPase in Vascular Disease. Cells, 2019, 8, 551.	4.1	51
96	U-shaped association of uric acid to overall-cause mortality and its impact on clinical management of hyperuricemia. Redox Biology, 2022, 51, 102271.	9.0	51
97	Hemoglobin-induced lung vascular oxidation, inflammation, and remodeling contribute to the progression of hypoxic pulmonary hypertension and is attenuated in rats with repeated-dose haptoglobin administration. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2015, 82, 50-62.	2.9	50
98	P2Y1 and P2Y13 purinergic receptors mediate Ca²⁺ signaling and proliferative responses in pulmonary artery vasa vasorum endothelial cells. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 2011, 300, C266-C275.	4.6	49
99	High pulsatility flow stimulates smooth muscle cell hypertrophy and contractile protein expression. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2013, 304, L70-L81.	2.9	49
100	Glycolysis and oxidative phosphorylation are essential for purinergic receptor-mediated angiogenic responses in vasa vasorum endothelial cells. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 2017, 312, C56-C70.	4.6	48
101	Enhanced growth capacity of neonatal pulmonary artery smooth muscle cells in vitro: Dependence on cell size, time from birth, insulinâ€like growth factor I, and autoâ€activation of protein Kinase C. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 1994, 160, 469-481.	4.1	47
102	Egr-1 antisense oligonucleotides inhibit hypoxia-induced proliferation of pulmonary artery adventitial fibroblasts. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2005, 98, 732-738.	2.5	47
103	Targeting the Adventitial Microenvironment in Pulmonary Hypertension: A Potential Approach to Therapy that Considers Epigenetic Change. Pulmonary Circulation, 2012, 2, 3-14.	1.7	47
104	17Î^2-estradiol and estrogen receptor Î± protect right ventricular function in pulmonary hypertension via BMPR2 and apelin. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2021, 131, .	8.2	47
105	Insulin-Like growth factor I and protein kinase C activation stimulate pulmonary artery smooth muscle cell proliferation through separate but synergistic pathways. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 1990, 144, 159-165.	4.1	46
106	Potential long-term effects of SARS-CoV-2 infection on the pulmonary vasculature: a global perspective. Nature Reviews Cardiology, 2022, 19, 314-331.	13.7	46
107	Bovine distal pulmonary arterial media is composed of a uniform population of well-differentiated smooth muscle cells with low proliferative capabilities. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2003, 285, L819-L828.	2.9	45
108	Free hemoglobin induction of pulmonary vascular disease: evidence for an inflammatory mechanism. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2012, 303, L312-L326.	2.9	45

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109	Lung Vascular Development. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2003, 28, 133-137.	2.9	44
110	Transcription Factors, Transcriptional Coregulators, and Epigenetic Modulation in the Control of Pulmonary Vascular Cell Phenotype: Therapeutic Implications for Pulmonary Hypertension (2015) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50	1.7	44
111	Hypoxia exposure induces the emergence of fibroblasts lacking replication repressor signals of PKCÂ in the pulmonary artery adventitia. Cardiovascular Research, 2008, 78, 440-448.	3.8	43
112	Emerging therapies for the treatment of pulmonary hypertension. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 11, S85-S90.	0.5	43
113	PI3K, Rho, and ROCK play a key role in hypoxia-induced ATP release and ATP-stimulated angiogenic responses in pulmonary artery vasa vasorum endothelial cells. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2009, 297, L954-L964.	2.9	42
114	In vivo measurement of proximal pulmonary artery elastic modulus in the neonatal calf model of pulmonary hypertension: development and ex vivo validation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2010, 108, 968-975.	2.5	42
115	Endothelin B Receptor Deficiency Predisposes to Pulmonary Edema Formation via Increased Lung Vascular Endothelial Cell Growth Factor Expression. Circulation Research, 2003, 93, 456-463.	4.5	41
116	4D-flow cardiac magnetic resonance-derived vorticity is sensitive marker of left ventricular diastolic dysfunction in patients with mild-to-moderate chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. European Heart Journal Cardiovascular Imaging, 2018, 19, 415-424.	1.2	41
117	Insulin-like Growth Factor I and Pulmonary Hypertension Induced by Continuous Air Embolization in Sheep. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 1992, 6, 82-87.	2.9	40
118	High Pulsatility Flow Induces Acute Endothelial Inflammation Through Overpolarizing Cells to Activate NF-Î°B. Cardiovascular Engineering and Technology, 2013, 4, 26-38.	1.6	40
119	Anticipated Classes of New Medications and Molecular Targets for Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. Pulmonary Circulation, 2013, 3, 226-244.	1.7	40
120	Histone deacetylation contributes to low extracellular superoxide dismutase expression in human idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2016, 311, L124-L134.	2.9	40
121	Subendothelial Cells From Normal Bovine Arteries Exhibit Autonomous Growth and Constitutively Activated Intracellular Signaling. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 1999, 19, 2884-2893.	2.4	39
122	Hypoxia induces unique proliferative response in adventitial fibroblasts by activating PDGFÎ² receptor-JNK1 signalling. Cardiovascular Research, 2012, 95, 356-365.	3.8	39
123	Stiffening-Induced High Pulsatility Flow Activates Endothelial Inflammation via a TLR2/NF-Î°B Pathway. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e102195.	2.5	39
124	Unique Aspects of the Developing Lung Circulation: Structural Development and Regulation of Vasomotor Tone. Pulmonary Circulation, 2016, 6, 407-425.	1.7	39
125	Chronic hypoxia impairs extracellular nucleotide metabolism and barrier function in pulmonary artery vasa vasorum endothelial cells. Angiogenesis, 2011, 14, 503-513.	7.2	38
126	Activation of the Unfolded Protein Response is Associated with Pulmonary Hypertension. Pulmonary Circulation, 2012, 2, 229-240.	1.7	38

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127	Selective depletion of vascular EC-SOD augments chronic hypoxic pulmonary hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2014, 307, L868-L876.	2.9	38
128	Regulation of Collagen Production by Medial Smooth Muscle Cells in Hypoxic Pulmonary Hypertension. The American Review of Respiratory Disease, 1989, 140, 1045-1051.	2.9	37
129	Predisposition of infants with chronic lung disease to respiratory syncytial virus-induced respiratory failure: a vascular hypothesis. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2004, 23, S33-S40.	2.0	37
130	Vascular Adaptation of the Right Ventricle in Experimental Pulmonary Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2018, 59, 479-489.	2.9	37
131	Hypoxia Protects Human Lung Microvascular Endothelial and Epithelial-like Cells against Oxygen Toxicity. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2003, 28, 179-187.	2.9	36
132	Proximal pulmonary vascular stiffness as a prognostic factor in children with pulmonary arterial hypertension. European Heart Journal Cardiovascular Imaging, 2019, 20, 209-217.	1.2	36
133	Circulating Myeloid-Derived Suppressor Cells Are Increased and Activated in Pulmonary Hypertension. Chest, 2012, 141, 944-952.	0.8	35
134	Clinical Trials in Neonates and Children: Report of the Pulmonary Hypertension Academic Research Consortium Pediatric Advisory Committee. Pulmonary Circulation, 2013, 3, 252-266.	1.7	35
135	Coming to terms with tissue engineering and regenerative medicine in the lung. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2015, 309, L625-L638.	2.9	35
136	Inhaled sildenafil as an alternative to oral sildenafil in the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH). Journal of Controlled Release, 2017, 250, 96-106.	9.9	35
137	Interstitial macrophage-derived thrombospondin-1 contributes to hypoxia-induced pulmonary hypertension. Cardiovascular Research, 2020, 116, 2021-2030.	3.8	34
138	Mechanisms of SARSâ€CoVâ€2â€induced lung vascular disease: potential role of complement. Pulmonary Circulation, 2021, 11, 1-14.	1.7	34
139	Gene expression and Î²-adrenergic signaling are altered in hypoplastic left heart syndrome. Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation, 2014, 33, 785-793.	0.6	32
140	Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infects the Bonnet Monkey,Macaca radiata. Pediatric and Developmental Pathology, 1999, 2, 316-326.	1.0	31
141	Protein Kinase CÎ¶ Attenuates Hypoxia-induced Proliferation of Fibroblasts by Regulating MAP Kinase Phosphatase-1 Expression. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2006, 17, 1995-2008.	2.1	30
142	Prostacyclin Inhibits IFN-Î³-Stimulated Cytokine Expression by Reduced Recruitment of CBP/p300 to STAT1 in a SOCS-1-Independent Manner. Journal of Immunology, 2009, 183, 6981-6988.	0.8	29
143	Myocyte cytoskeletal disorganization and right heart failure in hypoxia-induced neonatal pulmonary hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2000, 279, H1365-H1376.	3.2	28
144	MAP kinase kinase kinase-2 (MEKK2) regulates hypertrophic remodeling of the right ventricle in hypoxia-induced pulmonary hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2013, 304, H269-H281.	3.2	28

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145	Adenosine A1 Receptors Promote Vasa Vasorum Endothelial Cell Barrier Integrity via Gi and Akt-Dependent Actin Cytoskeleton Remodeling. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e59733.	2.5	28
146	Superoxide Dismutase 3 R213G Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism Blocks Murine Bleomycin-Induced Fibrosis and Promotes Resolution of Inflammation. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2017, 56, 362-371.	2.9	28
147	Mechanisms contributing to persistently activated cell phenotypes in pulmonary hypertension. Journal of Physiology, 2019, 597, 1103-1119.	2.9	28
148	The Short-Chain Fatty Acid Butyrate Attenuates Pulmonary Vascular Remodeling and Inflammation in Hypoxia-Induced Pulmonary Hypertension. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 9916.	4.1	28
149	Connective tissue growth factor expression is increased in biliary epithelial cells in biliary atresia. Journal of Pediatric Surgery, 2005, 40, 1721-1725.	1.6	27
150	Biomarkers for Pediatric Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension â€“ A Call to Collaborate. Frontiers in Pediatrics, 2014, 2, 7.	1.9	27
151	Analysis of leukotriene B4 in human lung lavage by HPLC and mass spectrometry. Prostaglandins, 1986, 31, 227-237.	1.2	26
152	Connective Tissue Production by Vascular Smooth Muscle in Development and Disease. Chest, 1991, 99, 43S-47S.	0.8	26
153	Transient reexpression of an embryonic autonomous growth phenotype by adult carotid artery smooth muscle cells after vascular injury. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 2000, 182, 12-23.	4.1	26
154	Embryonic Growth-Associated Protein Is One Subunit of a Novel N-Terminal Acetyltransferase Complex Essential for Embryonic Vascular Development. Circulation Research, 2006, 98, 846-855.	4.5	26
155	Emerging Roles for Histone Deacetylases in Pulmonary Hypertension and Right Ventricular Remodeling (2013 Grover Conference series). Pulmonary Circulation, 2015, 5, 63-72.	1.7	26
156	A photoclickable peptide microarray platform for facile and rapid screening of 3-D tissue microenvironments. Biomaterials, 2017, 143, 17-28.	11.4	26
157	Biomimetic soft fibrous hydrogels for contractile and pharmacologically responsive smooth muscle. Acta Biomaterialia, 2018, 74, 121-130.	8.3	26
158	Connective Tissue Growth Factor Expression in Pediatric Myofibroblastic Tumors. Pediatric and Developmental Pathology, 2001, 4, 37-45.	1.0	25
159	High proliferative potential endothelial colony-forming cells contribute to hypoxia-induced pulmonary artery vasa vasorum neovascularization. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2014, 306, L661-L671.	2.9	25
160	Cocktail of Superoxide Dismutase and Fasudil Encapsulated in Targeted Liposomes Slows PAH Progression at a Reduced Dosing Frequency. Molecular Pharmaceutics, 2017, 14, 830-841.	4.6	25
161	Hypoxic activation of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase controls the expression of genes involved in the pathogenesis of pulmonary hypertension through the regulation of DNA methylation. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2020, 318, L773-L786.	2.9	25
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