Volker M. Arlt

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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158	8,197	38742 50	56724 83
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

160	160	160	6289
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Urothelial Carcinoma Associated with the Use of a Chinese Herb (Aristolochia fangchi). New England Journal of Medicine, 2000, 342, 1686-1692.	27.0	944
2	A Compendium of Mutational Signatures of Environmental Agents. Cell, 2019, 177, 821-836.e16.	28.9	437
3	Aristolochic acid as a probable human cancer hazard in herbal remedies: a review. Mutagenesis, 2002, 17, 265-277.	2.6	433
4	The 32P-postlabeling assay for DNA adducts. Nature Protocols, 2007, 2, 2772-2781.	12.0	222
5	The genome as a record of environmental exposure. Mutagenesis, 2015, 30, gev073.	2.6	174
6	Aristolochic acid mutagenesis: molecular clues to the aetiology of Balkan endemic nephropathy-associated urothelial cancer. Carcinogenesis, 2007, 28, 2253-2261.	2.8	159
7	The Epidemiology, Diagnosis, and Management of Aristolochic Acid Nephropathy. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2013, 158, 469.	3.9	142
8	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons as skin carcinogens: Comparison of benzo[a]pyrene, dibenzo[def,p]chrysene and three environmental mixtures in the FVB/N mouse. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2012, 264, 377-386.	2.8	140
9	Environmental Pollutant and Potent Mutagen 3-Nitrobenzanthrone Forms DNA Adducts after Reduction by NAD(P)H:Quinone Oxidoreductase and Conjugation by Acetyltransferases and Sulfotransferases in Human Hepatic Cytosols. Cancer Research, 2005, 65, 2644-2652.	0.9	118
10	3-Nitrobenzanthrone, a potential human cancer hazard in diesel exhaust and urban air pollution: a review of the evidence. Mutagenesis, 2005, 20, 399-410.	2.6	116
11	DNA adducts and p53 mutations in a patient with aristolochic acid-associated nephropathy. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2004, 43, e18.1-e18.7.	1.9	115
12	Metabolic activation of benzo[a]pyrene in vitro by hepatic cytochrome P450 contrasts with detoxification in vivo: experiments with hepatic cytochrome P450 reductase null mice. Carcinogenesis, 2007, 29, 656-665.	2.8	115
13	Metabolic activation of the environmental contaminant 3-nitrobenzanthrone by human acetyltransferases and sulfotransferase. Carcinogenesis, 2002, 23, 1937-1945.	2.8	112
14	Early proximal tubule injury in experimental aristolochic acid nephropathy: functional and histological studies. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2005, 20, 2321-2332.	0.7	110
15	Metabolic activation of carcinogenic aristolochic acid, a risk factor for Balkan endemic nephropathy. Mutation Research - Reviews in Mutation Research, 2008, 658, 55-67.	5.5	103
16	DNA adduct formation and mutation induction by aristolochic acid in rat kidney and liver. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 2006, 602, 83-91.	1.0	101
17	Balkan endemic nephropathy: an update on its aetiology. Archives of Toxicology, 2016, 90, 2595-2615.	4.2	97
18	Aristolochic acid nephropathy in a Chinese patient: Time to abandon the term â€œChinese herbs nephropathyâ€?. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2001, 38, E26.	1.9	92

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19	Is aristolochic acid a risk factor for Balkan endemic nephropathyâ€associated urothelial cancer?. International Journal of Cancer, 2002, 101, 500-502.	5.1	89
20	Aristolochic acid impedes endocytosis and induces DNA adducts in proximal tubule cells. Kidney International, 2001, 60, 1332-1342.	5.2	87
21	AHR- and DNA-Damage-Mediated Gene Expression Responses Induced by Benzo(a)pyrene in Human Cell Lines. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2007, 20, 1797-1810.	3.3	86
22	Sequence-specific detection of aristolochic acid-DNA adducts in the human p53 gene by terminal transferase-dependent PCR. Carcinogenesis, 2001, 22, 133-140.	2.8	85
23	Merging nano-genotoxicology with eco-genotoxicology: An integrated approach to determine interactive genotoxic and sub-lethal toxic effects of C60 fullerenes and fluoranthene in marine mussels, Mytilus sp.. Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis, 2012, 745, 92-103.	1.7	84
24	Analyses of DNA adducts formed by ochratoxin A and aristolochic acid in patients with Chinese herbs nephropathy. Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis, 2001, 494, 143-150.	1.7	82
25	Genotoxicity: damage to DNA and its consequences. Exs, 2009, 99, 87-110.	1.4	80
26	Exceptionally long-term persistence of DNA adducts formed by carcinogenic aristolochic acid I in renal tissue from patients with aristolochic acid nephropathy. International Journal of Cancer, 2014, 135, 502-507.	5.1	80
27	TP53 mutation signature supports involvement of aristolochic acid in the aetiology of endemic nephropathyâ€associated tumours. International Journal of Cancer, 2009, 124, 987-990.	5.1	78
28	Identification of three major DNA adducts formed by the carcinogenic air pollutant 3-nitrobenzanthrone in rat lung at the C8 and N2 position of guanine and at the N6 position of adenine. International Journal of Cancer, 2006, 118, 2139-2146.	5.1	76
29	DNA adduct formation by the ubiquitous environmental contaminant 3-nitrobenzanthrone in rats determined by32P-postlabeling. International Journal of Cancer, 2001, 93, 450-454.	5.1	75
30	Activation of 3-nitrobenzanthrone and its metabolites by human acetyltransferases, sulfotransferases and cytochrome P450 expressed in Chinese hamster V79 cells. International Journal of Cancer, 2003, 105, 583-592.	5.1	75
31	Carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons induce CYP1A1 in human cells via a p53-dependent mechanism. Archives of Toxicology, 2016, 90, 291-304.	4.2	74
32	Probenecid prevents acute tubular necrosis in a mouse model of aristolochic acid nephropathy. Kidney International, 2012, 82, 1105-1113.	5.2	71
33	Molecular evidence for an involvement of organic anion transporters (OATs) in aristolochic acid nephropathy. Toxicology, 2009, 264, 74-79.	4.2	68
34	Pulmonary Inflammation Impacts on CYP1A1-Mediated Respiratory Tract DNA Damage Induced by the Carcinogenic Air Pollutant Benzo[a]pyrene. Toxicological Sciences, 2015, 146, 213-225.	3.1	68
35	DNA Adducts Formed by Aristolochic Acid Are Unique Biomarkers of Exposure and Explain the Initiation Phase of Upper Urothelial Cancer. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2017, 18, 2144.	4.1	67
36	Invasive urothelial carcinoma after exposure to Chinese herbal medicine containing aristolochic acid may occur without severe renal failure. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2003, 18, 426-428.	0.7	66

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37	DNA adducts and mutagenic specificity of the ubiquitous environmental pollutant 3-nitrobenzanthrone in Muta Mouse. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 2004, 43, 186-195.	2.2	63
38	3-Aminobenzanthrone, a Human Metabolite of the Environmental Pollutant 3-Nitrobenzanthrone, Forms DNA Adducts after Metabolic Activation by Human and Rat Liver Microsomes:â€‰ Evidence for Activation by Cytochrome P450 1A1 and P450 1A2. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2004, 17, 1092-1101.	3.3	62
39	Different mechanisms involved in apoptosis following exposure to benzo[a]pyrene in F258 and Hepa1c1c7 cells. Chemico-Biological Interactions, 2007, 167, 41-55.	4.0	61
40	Human enzymes involved in the metabolic activation of the environmental contaminant 3-nitrobenzanthrone: evidence for reductive activation by human NADPH:cytochrome p450 reductase. Cancer Research, 2003, 63, 2752-61.	0.9	61
41	Linking environmental carcinogen exposure to TP53 mutations in human tumours using the human TP53 knockâ€in (Hupki) mouse model. FEBS Journal, 2010, 277, 2567-2583.	4.7	57
42	Bioactivation versus Detoxication of the Urothelial Carcinogen Aristolochic Acid I by Human Cytochrome P450 1A1 and 1A2. Toxicological Sciences, 2012, 125, 345-358.	3.1	57
43	Aristolochic acid (AA)â€DNA adduct as marker of AA exposure and risk factor for AA nephropathyâ€associated cancer. International Journal of Cancer, 2004, 111, 977-980.	5.1	56
44	Role of Cytochromes P450 1A1/2 in Detoxication and Activation of Carcinogenic Aristolochic Acid I: Studies with the Hepatic NADPH:Cytochrome P450 Reductase Null (HRN) Mouse Model. Toxicological Sciences, 2011, 121, 43-56.	3.1	56
45	The impact of individual cytochrome P450 enzymes on oxidative metabolism of benzo[a]pyrene in human livers. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 2016, 57, 229-235.	2.2	56
46	Bioactivation of 3-aminobenzanthrone, a human metabolite of the environmental pollutant 3-nitrobenzanthrone: evidence for DNA adduct formation mediated by cytochrome P450 enzymes and peroxidases. Cancer Letters, 2006, 234, 220-231.	7.2	55
47	Covalent binding of the anticancer drug ellipticine to DNA in V79 cells transfected with human cytochrome P450 enzymes. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2002, 64, 289-295.	4.4	53
48	Assessing the impact of Benzo[a]pyrene on Marine Mussels: Application of a novel targeted low density microarray complementing classical biomarker responses. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0178460.	2.5	53
49	Tissue-specific in vivo genetic toxicity of nine polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons assessed using the Muta‚„¢Mouse transgenic rodent assay. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2016, 290, 31-42.	2.8	52
50	THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANT AND CARCINOGEN 3-NITROBENZANTHRONE AND ITS HUMAN METABOLITE 3-AMINOBENZANTHRONE ARE POTENT INDUCERS OF RAT HEPATIC CYTOCHROMES P450 1A1 AND -1A2 AND NAD(P)H:QUINONE OXIDOREDUCTASE. Drug Metabolism and Disposition, 2006, 34, 1398-1405.	3.3	51
51	Evidence of exposure to aristolochic acid in patients with urothelial cancer from a Balkan endemic nephropathy region of Romania. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 2012, 53, 636-641.	2.2	51
52	Balkan Endemic Nephropathy and the Causative Role of Aristolochic Acid. Seminars in Nephrology, 2019, 39, 284-296.	1.6	48
53	Enzymes Metabolizing Aristolochic Acid and their Contribution to the Development of Aristolochic Acid Nephropathy and Urothelial Cancer. Current Drug Metabolism, 2013, 14, 695-705.	1.2	48
54	Lagos lagoon sediment organic extracts and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons induce embryotoxic, teratogenic and genotoxic effects in Danio rerio (zebrafish) embryos. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2016, 23, 14489-14501.	5.3	47

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55	Gene expression changes induced by the human carcinogen aristolochic acid I in renal and hepatic tissue of mice. International Journal of Cancer, 2011, 128, 21-32.	5.1	46
56	The relationship between DNA adduct formation by benzo[a]pyrene and expression of its activation enzyme cytochrome P450 1A1 in rat. Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2013, 36, 989-996.	4.0	46
57	Role of hepatic cytochromes P450 in bioactivation of the anticancer drug ellipticine: Studies with the hepatic NADPH:Cytochrome P450 reductase null mouse. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2008, 226, 318-327.	2.8	44
58	Subchronic Oral Exposure to Benzo(a)pyrene Leads to Distinct Transcriptomic Changes in the Lungs That Are Related to Carcinogenesis. Toxicological Sciences, 2012, 129, 213-224.	3.1	44
59	32P-Postlabeling Analysis of DNA Adducts. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2014, 1105, 127-138.	0.9	44
60	The role of cytochrome P450 enzymes in carcinogen activation and detoxication: an in vivoâ€“in vitro paradox. Carcinogenesis, 2018, 39, 851-859.	2.8	43
61	Mutagenicity and DNA Adduct Formation by the Urban Air Pollutant 2-Nitrobenzanthrone. Toxicological Sciences, 2007, 98, 445-457.	3.1	42
62	The human carcinogen aristolochic acid i is activated to form DNA adducts by human NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase without the contribution of acetyltransferases or sulfotransferases. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 2011, 52, 448-459.	2.2	42
63	Linking environmental carcinogen exposure to TP53 mutations in human tumours using the human TP53 knock-in (Hupki) mouse model. FEBS Journal, 2010, 277, 2567-2583.	4.7	42
64	Cytochrome b5 and epoxide hydrolase contribute to benzo[a]pyrene-DNA adduct formation catalyzed by cytochrome P450 1A1 under low NADPH:P450 oxidoreductase conditions. Toxicology, 2014, 318, 1-12.	4.2	41
65	Role of P450 1A1 and P450 1A2 in Bioactivation versus Detoxication of the Renal Carcinogen Aristolochic Acid I: Studies in Cyp1a1(â^’/â^’), Cyp1a2(â^’/â^’), and Cyp1a1/1a2(â^’/â^’) Mice. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2011, 24, 1710-1719.	3.3	39
66	TP53 mutations induced by BPDE in Xpa-WT and Xpa-Null human TP53 knock-in (Hupki) mouse embryo fibroblasts. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 2015, 773, 48-62.	1.0	39
67	Chemical and molecular basis of the carcinogenicity of Aristolochia plants. Current Opinion in Drug Discovery & Development, 2009, 12, 141-8.	1.9	37
68	Genotoxicity of 3-nitrobenzanthrone and 3-aminobenzanthrone in Mutaâ„¢Mouse and lung epithelial cells derived from Mutaâ„¢Mouse. Mutagenesis, 2008, 23, 483-490.	2.6	36
69	Mechanisms of the Different DNA Adduct Forming Potentials of the Urban Air Pollutants 2-Nitrobenzanthrone and Carcinogenic 3-Nitrobenzanthrone. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2010, 23, 1192-1201.	3.3	36
70	The impact of p53 on DNA damage and metabolic activation of the environmental carcinogen benzo[a]pyrene: effects in Trp53(+/+), Trp53(+/â€“) and Trp53(â^’/â^’) mice. Archives of Toxicology, 2016, 90, 839-851.	4.2	36
71	Constitutive expression of bioactivating enzymes in normal human prostate suggests a capability to activate proâ€carcinogens to DNAâ€damaging metabolites. Prostate, 2010, 70, 1586-1599.	2.3	35
72	Co-exposure to polystyrene plastic beads and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon contaminants in fish gill (RTgill-W1) and intestinal (RTgutGC) epithelial cells derived from rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50		35

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73	Mechanisms of Enzyme-Catalyzed Reduction of Two Carcinogenic Nitro-Aromatics, 3-Nitrobenzanthrone and Aristolochic Acid I: Experimental and Theoretical Approaches. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2014, 15, 10271-10295.	4.1	34
74	Detection of Herba Aristolochia Mollissemae in a patient with unexplained nephropathy. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2005, 45, 407-410.	1.9	32
75	Gene expression profiles modulated by the human carcinogen aristolochic acid I in human cancer cells and their dependence on TP53. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2008, 232, 86-98.	2.8	32
76	A Mechanism of O-Demethylation of Aristolochic Acid I by Cytochromes P450 and Their Contributions to This Reaction in Human and Rat Livers: Experimental and Theoretical Approaches. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2015, 16, 27561-27575.	4.1	32
77	Benchmark dose analyses of multiple genetic toxicity endpoints permit robust, cross-tissue comparisons of MutaMouse responses to orally delivered benzo[a]pyrene. Archives of Toxicology, 2018, 92, 967-982.	4.2	32
78	Aristolochic acid-induced carcinogenesis examined by ACB-PCR quantification of H-Ras and K-Ras mutant fraction. Mutagenesis, 2011, 26, 619-628.	2.6	31
79	Exposure to benzo[a]pyrene of Hepatic Cytochrome P450 Reductase Null (HRN) and P450 Reductase Conditional Null (RCN) mice: Detection of benzo[a]pyrene diol epoxide-DNA adducts by immunohistochemistry and 32P-postlabelling. Toxicology Letters, 2012, 213, 160-166.	0.8	31
80	NADH:Cytochrome b₅ Reductase and Cytochrome b₅ Can Act as Sole Electron Donors to Human Cytochrome P450 1A1-Mediated Oxidation and DNA Adduct Formation by Benzo[a]pyrene. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2016, 29, 1325-1334.	3.3	31
81	The environmental pollutant and carcinogen 3-nitrobenzanthrone induces cytochrome P450 1A1 and NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase in rat lung and kidney, thereby enhancing its own genotoxicity. Toxicology, 2008, 247, 11-22.	4.2	30
82	Effects of dexfenfluramine on aristolochic acid nephrotoxicity in a rat model for Chinese-herb nephropathy. Archives of Toxicology, 2003, 77, 218-226.	4.2	29
83	The application of the comet assay to assess the genotoxicity of environmental pollutants in the nematode Caenorhabditis elegans. Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2016, 45, 356-361.	4.0	28
84	Knockout and humanized mice as suitable tools to identify enzymes metabolizing the human carcinogen aristolochic acid. Xenobiotica, 2014, 44, 135-145.	1.1	26
85	Cytochrome b 5 impacts on cytochrome P450-mediated metabolism of benzo[a]pyrene and its DNA adduct formation: studies in hepatic cytochrome b 5 /P450 reductase null (HBRN) mice. Archives of Toxicology, 2018, 92, 1625-1638.	4.2	26
86	NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase expression in Cyp1a-knockout and CYP1A-humanized mouse lines and its effect on bioactivation of the carcinogen aristolochic acid I. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2012, 265, 360-367.	2.8	24
87	The Anticancer Drug Ellipticine Activated with Cytochrome P450 Mediates DNA Damage Determining Its Pharmacological Efficiencies: Studies with Rats, Hepatic Cytochrome P450 Reductase Null (HRNâ„¢) Mice and Pure Enzymes. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2015, 16, 284-306.	4.1	24
88	Quantification of 3-Nitrobenzanthrone-DNA Adducts Using Online Column-Switching HPLC-Electrospray Tandem Mass Spectrometry. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2009, 22, 1860-1868.	3.3	23
89	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin therapy in non-muscle-invasive bladder carcinoma after renal transplantation for end-stage aristolochic acid nephropathy. Transplant International, 2015, 28, 199-205.	1.6	23
90	ACBâ€PCR measurement of Hâ€‹ras codon 61 CAAâ†'CTA mutation provides an early indication of aristolochic acid I carcinogenic effect in tumor target tissues. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 2012, 53, 495-504.	2.2	22

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91	The influence of ochratoxin A on DNA adduct formation by the carcinogen aristolochic acid in rats. Archives of Toxicology, 2015, 89, 2141-2158.	4.2	22
92	Induction of cytochromes P450 1A1 and 1A2 suppresses formation of DNA adducts by carcinogenic aristolochic acid I in rats in vivo. Toxicology, 2016, 344-346, 7-18.	4.2	22
93	Nutlinâ€3a selects for cells harbouring <scp>TP</scp>53 mutations. International Journal of Cancer, 2017, 140, 877-887.	5.1	22
94	Impact of genetic modulation of SULT1A enzymes on DNA adduct formation by aristolochic acids and 3-nitrobenzanthrone. Archives of Toxicology, 2017, 91, 1957-1975.	4.2	22
95	Mutagenic potential of nitrenium ions of nitrobenzanthrones: Correlation between theory and experiment. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 2008, 49, 659-667.	2.2	21
96	Mutagenicity of acrylamide and glycidamide in human TP53 knock-in (Hupki) mouse embryo fibroblasts. Archives of Toxicology, 2020, 94, 4173-4196.	4.2	21
97	Synthesis, Characterization, and 32P-Postlabeling Analysis of DNA Adducts Derived from the Environmental Contaminant 3-Nitrobenzanthrone. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2005, 18, 1056-1070.	3.3	20
98	Evaluation of the cytotoxicity and genotoxicity of aristolochic acid I â€“ A component of Aristolochiaceae plant extracts used in homeopathy. Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2013, 35, 325-334.	4.0	20
99	Antagonistic Interactions between Benzo[a]pyrene and Fullerene (C60) in Toxicological Response of Marine Mussels. Nanomaterials, 2019, 9, 987.	4.1	20
100	THE ROLE OF BIOTRANSFORMATION ENZYMES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENAL INJURY AND UROTHELIAL CANCER CAUSED BY ARISTOLOCHIC ACID: URGENT QUESTIONS AND DIFFICULT ANSWERS. Biomedical Papers of the Medical Faculty of the University Palacký, Olomouc, Czechoslovakia, 2009, 153, 5-11.	0.6	20
101	Induction of biotransformation enzymes by the carcinogenic air-pollutant 3-nitrobenzanthrone in liver, kidney and lung, after intra-tracheal instillation in rats. Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis, 2011, 720, 34-41.	1.7	19
102	The Histone Deacetylase Inhibitor Valproic Acid Exerts a Synergistic Cytotoxicity with the DNA-Damaging Drug Ellipticine in Neuroblastoma Cells. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2018, 19, 164.	4.1	19
103	32P-Postlabeling Analysis of DNA Adducts. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2013, 1044, 389-401.	0.9	19
104	Metabolic activation of diesel exhaust carcinogens in primary and immortalized human TP53 knockâ€in (Hupki) mouse embryo fibroblasts. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 2012, 53, 207-217.	2.2	18
105	The effect of aristolochic acid I on expression of NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase in mice and ratsâ€”A comparative study. Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis, 2014, 768, 1-7.	1.7	18
106	Genotoxicity of fine and coarse fraction ambient particulate matter in immortalised normal (TT1) and cancerâ€derived (A549) alveolar epithelial cells. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 2018, 59, 290-301.	2.2	18
107	Blocking TGF-Î² Signaling Pathway Preserves Mitochondrial Proteostasis and Reduces Early Activation of PDGFRÎ²+ Pericytes in Aristolochic Acid Induced Acute Kidney Injury in Wistar Male Rats. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0157288.	2.5	18
108	Metabolic activation of 2â€aminoâ€1â€methylâ€6â€phenylimidazo [4,5â€b]pyridine and <scp>DNA</scp> adduct formation depends on p53: Studies in <scp>T</scp>rp53(+/+),<scp>T</scp>rp53(+/â^’) and <scp>T</scp>rp53(â^’/â^’) mice. International Journal of Cancer, 2016, 138, 976-982.	5.1	17

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109	Differentiationâ€associated urothelial cytochrome P450 oxidoreductase predicates the xenobioticâ€metabolizing activity of â€œluminalâ€•muscleâ€invasive bladder cancers. Molecular Carcinogenesis, 2018, 57, 606-618.	2.7	17
110	Benzo[a]pyrene and Caenorhabditis elegans: defining the genotoxic potential in an organism lacking the classical CYP1A1 pathway. Archives of Toxicology, 2021, 95, 1055-1069.	4.2	17
111	The influence of dicoumarol on the bioactivation of the carcinogen aristolochic acid I in rats. Mutagenesis, 2014, 29, 189-200.	2.6	16
112	Comparison of the metabolic activation of environmental carcinogens in mouse embryonic stem cells and mouse embryonic fibroblasts. Toxicology in Vitro, 2015, 29, 34-43.	2.4	16
113	The impact of chemotherapeutic drugs on the CYP1A1-catalysed metabolism of the environmental carcinogen benzo[a]pyrene: Effects in human colorectal HCT116 TP53(+/+), TP53(+/â^') and TP53(â^'/â^') cells. Toxicology, 2018, 398-399, 1-12.	4.2	16
114	The impact of p53 on aristolochic acid I-induced nephrotoxicity and DNA damage in vivo and in vitro. Archives of Toxicology, 2019, 93, 3345-3366.	4.2	16
115	Comparison of activation of aristolochic acid I and II with NADPH:quinone oxidoreductase, sulphotransferases and N-acetyltranferases. Neuroendocrinology Letters, 2011, 32 Suppl 1, 57-70.	0.2	16
116	Effect of Hepatic Cytochrome P450 (P450) Oxidoreductase Deficiency on 2-Amino-1-methyl-6-phenylimidazo[4,5-b]pyridine-DNA Adduct Formation in P450 Reductase Conditional Null Mice. Drug Metabolism and Disposition, 2011, 39, 2169-2173.	3.3	15
117	Active Site Mutations as a Suitable Tool Contributing to Explain a Mechanism of Aristolochic Acid I Nitroreduction by Cytochromes P450 1A1, 1A2 and 1B1. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2016, 17, 213.	4.1	15
118	Cytochrome b 5 plays a dual role in the reaction cycle of cytochrome P450 3A4 during oxidation of the anticancer drug ellipticine. Monatshefte FÃ¼r Chemie, 2017, 148, 1983-1991.	1.8	15
119	Bulky DNA adducts, microRNA profiles, and lipid biomarkers in Norwegian tunnel finishing workers occupationally exposed to diesel exhaust. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2019, 76, 10-16.	2.8	15
120	Co-Exposure to Aristolochic Acids I and II Increases DNA Adduct Formation Responsible for Aristolochic Acid I-Mediated Carcinogenicity in Rats. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 10479.	4.1	15
121	Comparison of the oxidation of carcinogenic aristolochic acid I and II by microsomal cytochromes P450 in vitro: experimental and theoretical approaches. Monatshefte FÃ¼r Chemie, 2017, 148, 1971-1981.	1.8	14
122	The Hepatic Reductase Null (HRN^{â„¢}) and Reductase Conditional Null (RCN) mouse models as suitable tools to study metabolism, toxicity and carcinogenicity of environmental pollutants. Toxicology Research, 2015, 4, 548-562.	2.1	13
123	TP53 and lacZ mutagenesis induced by 3-nitrobenzanthrone in Xpa-deficient human TP53 knock-in mouse embryo fibroblasts. DNA Repair, 2016, 39, 21-33.	2.8	13
124	Identification of Human Enzymes Oxidizing the Anti-Thyroid-Cancer Drug Vandetanib and Explanation of the High Efficiency of Cytochrome P450 3A4 in its Oxidation. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 3392.	4.1	13
125	NADPH- and NADH-dependent metabolism of and DNA adduct formation by benzo[a]pyrene catalyzed with rat hepatic microsomes and cytochrome P450 1A1. Monatshefte FÃ¼r Chemie, 2016, 147, 847-855.	1.8	12
126	Exposure to endocrine disruptors 17alpha-ethinylestradiol and estradiol influences cytochrome P450 1A1-mediated genotoxicity of benzo[a]pyrene and expression of this enzyme in rats. Toxicology, 2018, 400-401, 48-56.	4.2	12

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127	Ellipticine-loaded apoferritin nanocarrier retains DNA adduct-based cytochrome P450-facilitated toxicity in neuroblastoma cells. Toxicology, 2019, 419, 40-54.	4.2	12
128	Organoids for toxicology and genetic toxicology: applications with drugs and prospects for environmental carcinogenesis. Mutagenesis, 2022, 37, 143-154.	2.6	12
129	Theoretical investigations on the formation of nitrobenzanthrone-DNA Adducts. Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry, 2011, 9, 6100.	2.8	11
130	Whole body exposure of mice to secondhand smoke induces dose-dependent and persistent promutagenic DNA adducts in the lung. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 2011, 716, 92-98.	1.0	11
131	Quantitative relationships betweenlacZmutant frequency and DNA adduct frequency in Mutaâ„¢Mouse tissues and cultured cells exposed to 3-nitrobenzanthrone. Mutagenesis, 2017, 32, gew067.	2.6	11
132	Cytochrome P450 and flavin-containing monooxygenase enzymes are responsible for differential oxidation of the anti-thyroid-cancer drug vandetanib by human and rat hepatic microsomal systems. Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2020, 74, 103310.	4.0	11
133	Enhanced DNA adduct formation by benzo[a]pyrene in human liver cells lacking cytochrome P450 oxidoreductase. Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis, 2020, 852, 503162.	1.7	11
134	3-Aminobenzanthrone, a human metabolite of the carcinogenic environmental pollutant 3-nitrobenzanthrone, induces biotransformation enzymes in rat kidney and lung. Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis, 2009, 676, 93-101.	1.7	10
135	Comparison of human cytochrome P450 1A1-catalysed oxidation of benzo[a]pyrene in prokaryotic and eukaryotic expression systems. Monatshefte FÃ¼r Chemie, 2017, 148, 1959-1969.	1.8	10
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