

Nanduri R Prabhakar

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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182
papers

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times ranked

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Adaptive and Maladaptive Cardiorespiratory Responses to Continuous and Intermittent Hypoxia Mediated by Hypoxia-Inducible Factors 1 and 2. <i>Physiological Reviews</i> , 2012, 92, 967-1003.	28.8	502
2	Peripheral Chemoreceptors: Function and Plasticity of the Carotid Body. , 2012, 2, 141-219.		421
3	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.	7.1	395
4	H ₂ S mediates O ₂ sensing in the carotid body. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 10719-10724.	7.1	344
5	Heterozygous HIF-1 \pm deficiency impairs carotid body-mediated systemic responses and reactive oxygen species generation in mice exposed to intermittent hypoxia. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2006, 577, 705-716.	2.9	339
6	Oxygen sensing by the carotid body chemoreceptors. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2000, 88, 2287-2295.	2.5	301
7	Induction of HIF-1 \pm expression by intermittent hypoxia: Involvement of NADPH oxidase, Ca ²⁺ signaling, prolyl hydroxylases, and mTOR. <i>Journal of Cellular Physiology</i> , 2008, 217, 674-685.	4.1	294
8	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.	7.1	243
9	Invited Review: Oxygen sensing during intermittent hypoxia: cellular and molecular mechanisms. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2001, 90, 1986-1994.	2.5	241
10	Ca ²⁺ /Calmodulin Kinase-dependent Activation of Hypoxia Inducible Factor 1 Transcriptional Activity in Cells Subjected to Intermittent Hypoxia. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2005, 280, 4321-4328.	3.4	208
11	Effect of two paradigms of chronic intermittent hypoxia on carotid body sensory activity. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2004, 96, 1236-1242.	2.5	201
12	Hypoxia-inducible factor 1 mediates increased expression of NADPH oxidase-2 in response to intermittent hypoxia. <i>Journal of Cellular Physiology</i> , 2011, 226, 2925-2933.	4.1	177
13	Intermittent hypoxia degrades HIF-2 \pm via calpains resulting in oxidative stress: Implications for recurrent apnea-induced morbidities. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2009, 106, 1199-1204.	7.1	163
14	Chronic intermittent hypoxia induces hypoxia-evoked catecholamine efflux in adult rat adrenal medulla via oxidative stress. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2006, 575, 229-239.	2.9	162
15	Peripheral chemoreceptors in health and disease. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2004, 96, 359-366.	2.5	154
16	Oxygen Sensing and Homeostasis. <i>Physiology</i> , 2015, 30, 340-348.	3.1	154
17	Nitric oxide in the sensory function of the carotid body. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1993, 625, 16-22.	2.2	153
18	Reactive oxygen species in the plasticity of respiratory behavior elicited by chronic intermittent hypoxia. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2003, 94, 2342-2349.	2.5	146

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19	TET1-Mediated Hydroxymethylation Facilitates Hypoxic Gene Induction in Neuroblastoma. Cell Reports, 2014, 7, 1343-1352.	6.4	146
20	NO and CO as second messengers in oxygen sensing in the carotid body. Respiration Physiology, 1999, 115, 161-168.	2.7	140
21	O ₂ sensing at the mammalian carotid body: why multiple O ₂ sensors and multiple transmitters?. Experimental Physiology, 2006, 91, 17-23.	2.0	137
22	Hypoxia-inducible factors and obstructive sleep apnea. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2020, 130, 5042-5051.	8.2	135
23	CARDIOVASCULAR ALTERATIONS BY CHRONIC INTERMITTENT HYPOXIA: IMPORTANCE OF CAROTID BODY CHEMOREFLEXES. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, 2005, 32, 447-449.	1.9	131
24	Role of oxidative stress in intermittent hypoxia-induced immediate early gene activation in rat PC12 cells. Journal of Physiology, 2004, 557, 773-783.	2.9	129
25	HIF-1-Dependent Respiratory, Cardiovascular, and Redox Responses to Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2007, 9, 1391-1396.	5.4	126
26	Nitric Oxide Inhibits L-Type Ca ²⁺ Current in Glomus Cells of the Rabbit Carotid Body Via a cGMP-Independent Mechanism. Journal of Neurophysiology, 1999, 81, 1449-1457.	1.8	121
27	ROS Signaling in Systemic and Cellular Responses to Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2007, 9, 1397-1404.	5.4	121
28	Acute intermittent hypoxia increases both phrenic and sympathetic nerve activities in the rat. Experimental Physiology, 2007, 92, 87-97.	2.0	121
29	Mechanisms of sympathetic activation and blood pressure elevation by intermittent hypoxia. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2010, 174, 156-161.	1.6	121
30	Epigenetic regulation of hypoxic sensing disrupts cardiorespiratory homeostasis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 2515-2520.	7.1	120
31	HIF-1 \pm is required for disturbed flow-induced metabolic reprogramming in human and porcine vascular endothelium. ELife, 2017, 6, .	6.0	120
32	Altered respiratory responses to hypoxia in mutant mice deficient in neuronal nitric oxide synthase. Journal of Physiology, 1998, 511, 273-287.	2.9	118
33	Sensing hypoxia: physiology, genetics and epigenetics. Journal of Physiology, 2013, 591, 2245-2257.	2.9	115
34	Transcriptional responses to intermittent hypoxia. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2008, 164, 277-281.	1.6	111
35	Intermittent hypoxia: cell to system. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2001, 281, L524-L528.	2.9	109
36	Hypoxia-inducible factor 2 \pm (HIF-2 \pm) heterozygous-null mice exhibit exaggerated carotid body sensitivity to hypoxia, breathing instability, and hypertension. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 3065-3070.	7.1	104

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37	Intermittent hypoxia augments carotid body and ventilatory response to hypoxia in neonatal rat pups. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2004, 97, 2020-2025.	2.5	102
38	Oxidative stress in the systemic and cellular responses to intermittent hypoxia. Biological Chemistry, 2004, 385, 217-21.	2.5	101
39	Protein kinase C α -regulated production of H ₂ S governs oxygen sensing. Science Signaling, 2015, 8, ra37.	3.6	101
40	Comparative analysis of neonatal and adult rat carotid body responses to chronic intermittent hypoxia. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2008, 104, 1287-1294.	2.5	99
41	Systemic, cellular and molecular analysis of chemoreflex-mediated sympathoexcitation by chronic intermittent hypoxia. Experimental Physiology, 2007, 92, 39-44.	2.0	89
42	Peripheral Chemoreception and Arterial Pressure Responses to Intermittent Hypoxia. , 2015, 5, 561-577.		87
43	Reactive oxygen species-dependent endothelin signaling is required for augmented hypoxic sensory response of the neonatal carotid body by intermittent hypoxia. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2009, 296, R735-R742.	1.8	86
44	Sympatho-adrenal activation by chronic intermittent hypoxia. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 113, 1304-1310.	2.5	85
45	Central and peripheral factors contributing to obstructive sleep apneas. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2013, 189, 344-353.	1.6	82
46	Impairment of pancreatic β -cell function by chronic intermittent hypoxia. Experimental Physiology, 2013, 98, 1376-1385.	2.0	80
47	Activation of nitric oxide synthase gene expression by hypoxia in central and peripheral neurons. Molecular Brain Research, 1996, 43, 341-346.	2.3	79
48	NADPH Oxidase 2 Mediates Intermittent Hypoxia-Induced Mitochondrial Complex I Inhibition: Relevance to Blood Pressure Changes in Rats. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2011, 14, 533-542.	5.4	77
49	HIF-1 α Activation by Intermittent Hypoxia Requires NADPH Oxidase Stimulation by Xanthine Oxidase. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0119762.	2.5	77
50	Regulation of hypoxia-inducible factor-1 isoforms and redox state by carotid body neural activity in rats. Journal of Physiology, 2014, 592, 3841-3858.	2.9	75
51	5-HT evokes sensory long-term facilitation of rodent carotid body via activation of NADPH oxidase. Journal of Physiology, 2006, 576, 289-295.	2.9	73
52	Mutual antagonism between hypoxia-inducible factors 1 α and 2 α regulates oxygen sensing and cardio-respiratory homeostasis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, E1788-96.	7.1	73
53	Inherent variations in CO-H ₂ S-mediated carotid body O ₂ sensing mediate hypertension and pulmonary edema. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 1174-1179.	7.1	71
54	NADPH Oxidase-Dependent Regulation of T-Type Ca ²⁺ Channels and Ryanodine Receptors Mediate the Augmented Exocytosis of Catecholamines from Intermittent Hypoxia-Treated Neonatal Rat Chromaffin Cells. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 10763-10772.	3.6	68

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55	Gaseous messengers in oxygen sensing. <i>Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2012, 90, 265-272.	3.9	65
56	Complementary roles of gasotransmitters CO and H ₂ S in sleep apnea. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, 1413-1418.	7.1	65
57	Regulation of gene expression by HIF-1. <i>Novartis Foundation Symposium</i> , 2006, 272, 2-8; discussion 8-14, 33-6.	1.1	64
58	Altered carotid body function by intermittent hypoxia in neonates and adults: Relevance to recurrent apneas. <i>Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology</i> , 2007, 157, 148-153.	1.6	63
59	Ventilatory Changes During Intermittent Hypoxia: Importance of Pattern and Duration. <i>High Altitude Medicine and Biology</i> , 2002, 3, 195-204.	0.9	62
60	Endogenous H ₂ S is required for hypoxic sensing by carotid body glomus cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2012, 303, C916-C923.	4.6	62
61	Xanthine Oxidase Mediates Hypoxia-Inducible Factor-2 α Degradation by Intermittent Hypoxia. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e75838.	2.5	62
62	Epigenetic changes by DNA methylation in chronic and intermittent hypoxia. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology</i> , 2017, 313, L1096-L1100.	2.9	61
63	Blunted respiratory responses to hypoxia in mutant mice deficient in nitric oxide synthase-3. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2000, 88, 1496-1508.	2.5	60
64	Intermittent hypoxia-induced endothelial barrier dysfunction requires ROS-dependent MAP kinase activation. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2014, 306, C745-C752.	4.6	59
65	The role of hypoxia-inducible factors in carotid body (patho) physiology. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2018, 596, 2977-2983.	2.9	57
66	Ca ²⁺ Current in Rabbit Carotid Body Glomus Cells Is Conducted by Multiple Types of High-Voltage-Activated Ca ²⁺ Channels. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 1997, 78, 2467-2474.	1.8	56
67	Neural regulation of hypoxia-inducible factors and redox state drives the pathogenesis of hypertension in a rodent model of sleep apnea. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2015, 119, 1152-1156.	2.5	56
68	Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia Alters Local Respiratory Circuit Function at the Level of the preBötzing Complex. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 10, 4.	2.8	55
69	Carotid body chemoreflex: a driver of autonomic abnormalities in sleep apnoea. <i>Experimental Physiology</i> , 2016, 101, 975-985.	2.0	55
70	Secretion of brain-derived neurotrophic factor from PC12 cells in response to oxidative stress requires autocrine dopamine signaling. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2006, 96, 694-705.	3.9	54
71	Systems biology of oxygen homeostasis. <i>Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Systems Biology and Medicine</i> , 2017, 9, e1382.	6.6	53
72	Epigenetic regulation of redox state mediates persistent cardiorespiratory abnormalities after long-term intermittent hypoxia. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2017, 595, 63-77.	2.9	53

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73	Intermittent hypoxia augments acute hypoxic sensing via HIF-mediated ROS. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2010, 174, 230-234.	1.6	51
74	Neonatal Intermittent Hypoxia Leads to Long-Lasting Facilitation of Acute Hypoxia-Evoked Catecholamine Secretion From Rat Chromaffin Cells. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2009, 101, 2837-2846.	1.8	50
75	Endogenous carbon monoxide in control of respiration. Respiration Physiology, 1998, 114, 57-64.	2.7	49
76	Carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S) in hypoxic sensing by the carotid body. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2012, 184, 165-169.	1.6	49
77	Activation of tyrosine hydroxylase by intermittent hypoxia: involvement of serine phosphorylation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2003, 95, 536-544.	2.5	47
78	Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms Associated with Carotid Body Adaptations to Chronic Hypoxia. High Altitude Medicine and Biology, 2005, 6, 112-120.	0.9	47
79	The human carotid body releases acetylcholine, ATP and cytokines during hypoxia. Experimental Physiology, 2014, 99, 1089-1098.	2.0	47
80	Augmentation of L-Type Calcium Current by Hypoxia in Rabbit Carotid Body Glomus Cells: Evidence for a PKC-Sensitive Pathway. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2000, 84, 1636-1644.	1.8	44
81	Sensory plasticity of the carotid body: Role of reactive oxygen species and physiological significance. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2011, 178, 375-380.	1.6	44
82	Endothelin-1 mediates attenuated carotid baroreceptor activity by intermittent hypoxia. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 112, 187-196.	2.5	43
83	Gasotransmitter Regulation of Ion Channels: A Key Step in O ₂ Sensing By the Carotid Body. Physiology, 2014, 29, 49-57.	3.1	43
84	Hypoxia-inducible factors and hypertension: lessons from sleep apnea syndrome. Journal of Molecular Medicine, 2015, 93, 473-480.	3.9	43
85	Regulation of carotid body oxygen sensing by hypoxia-inducible factors. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, 2016, 468, 71-75.	2.8	43
86	Angiotensin II evokes sensory long-term facilitation of the carotid body via NADPH oxidase. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2011, 111, 964-970.	2.5	42
87	Systemic and Cellular Responses to Intermittent Hypoxia: Evidence for Oxidative Stress and Mitochondrial Dysfunction. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2003, 536, 559-564.	1.6	42
88	L-type Ca ²⁺ channel activation regulates induction of c-fos transcription by hypoxia. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2000, 88, 1898-1906.	2.5	40
89	H ₂ S production by reactive oxygen species in the carotid body triggers hypertension in a rodent model of sleep apnea. Science Signaling, 2016, 9, ra80.	3.6	39
90	Role of oxidative stress-induced endothelin-converting enzyme activity in the alteration of carotid body function by chronic intermittent hypoxia. Experimental Physiology, 2013, 98, 1620-1630.	2.0	38

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91	Hypoxia-inducible factors regulate human and rat cystathionine β -synthase gene expression. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2014, 458, 203-211.	3.7	36
92	Post-translational modification of proteins during intermittent hypoxia. <i>Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology</i> , 2008, 164, 272-276.	1.6	33
93	Pattern-Specific Sustained Activation of Tyrosine Hydroxylase by Intermittent Hypoxia: Role of Reactive Oxygen Species-Dependent Downregulation of Protein Phosphatase 2A and Upregulation of Protein Kinases. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2009, 11, 1777-1789.	5.4	33
94	Intermittent Hypoxia-Mediated Plasticity of Acute O_2 Sensing Requires Altered Redox Regulation by HIF-1 and HIF-2. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2009, 1177, 162-168.	3.8	33
95	Integrative genomics reveals hypoxia inducible genes that are associated with a poor prognosis in neuroblastoma patients. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 76816-76826.	1.8	33
96	Facilitation of dopamine and acetylcholine release by intermittent hypoxia in PC12 cells: involvement of calcium and reactive oxygen species. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2004, 96, 1206-1215.	2.5	32
97	Increased secretory capacity of mouse adrenal chromaffin cells by chronic intermittent hypoxia: involvement of protein kinase C. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2007, 584, 313-319.	2.9	31
98	Intermittent hypoxia activates peptidylglycine β -amidating monooxygenase in rat brain stem via reactive oxygen species-mediated proteolytic processing. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2009, 106, 12-19.	2.5	29
99	Nitric Oxide Synthase Activity in Guinea Pig Ventricular Myocytes Is Not Involved in Muscarinic Inhibition of cAMP-Regulated Ion Channels. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 1996, 78, 925-935.	4.5	28
100	Reactive oxygen radicals and gaseous transmitters in carotid body activation by intermittent hypoxia. <i>Cell and Tissue Research</i> , 2018, 372, 427-431.	2.9	27
101	The Role of Hypoxia-Inducible Factors in Oxygen Sensing by the Carotid Body. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2012, 758, 1-5.	1.6	26
102	Oxygen Sensing by the Carotid Body: Past and Present. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2017, 977, 3-8.	1.6	24
103	Recent advances in understanding the physiology of hypoxic sensing by the carotid body. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2018, 9, 1900.	1.6	22
104	Impaired ventilatory acclimatization to hypoxia in mice lacking the immediate early gene fos B. <i>Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology</i> , 2005, 145, 23-31.	1.6	21
105	Is insulin the new intermittent hypoxia?. <i>Medical Hypotheses</i> , 2014, 82, 730-735.	1.5	21
106	Olfactory receptor 78 participates in carotid body response to a wide range of low O_2 levels but not severe hypoxia. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 123, 1886-1895.	1.8	21
107	Neonatal intermittent hypoxia impairs neuronal nicotinic receptor expression and function in adrenal chromaffin cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2010, 299, C381-C388.	4.6	18
108	Enhanced Neuropeptide Y Synthesis During Intermittent Hypoxia in the Rat Adrenal Medulla: Role of Reactive Oxygen Species-Dependent Alterations in Precursor Peptide Processing. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2011, 14, 1179-1190.	5.4	18

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109	Ca _v 3.2 T-type Ca ²⁺ channels in H ₂ S-mediated hypoxic response of the carotid body. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 2015, 308, C146-C154.	4.6	18
110	Developmental programming of O ₂ sensing by neonatal intermittent hypoxia via epigenetic mechanisms. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2013, 185, 105-109.	1.6	17
111	DNA methylation in the central and efferent limbs of the chemoreflex requires carotid body neural activity. Journal of Physiology, 2018, 596, 3087-3100.	2.9	16
112	Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S): A Physiologic Mediator of Carotid Body Response to Hypoxia. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2012, 758, 109-113.	1.6	15
113	Hypoxia-inducible factor-1 mediates pancreatic Î²-cell dysfunction by intermittent hypoxia. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 2020, 319, C922-C932.	4.6	15
114	Reactive Oxygen Species Facilitate Oxygen Sensing. Novartis Foundation Symposium, 0, , 95-105.	1.1	15
115	H ₂ S mediates carotid body response to hypoxia but not anoxia. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2019, 259, 75-85.	1.6	14
116	CaV3.2 T-type Ca ²⁺ channels mediate the augmented calcium influx in carotid body glomus cells by chronic intermittent hypoxia. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2016, 115, 345-354.	1.8	13
117	Role of olfactory receptor78 in carotid body-dependent sympathetic activation and hypertension in murine models of chronic intermittent hypoxia. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2021, 125, 2054-2067.	1.8	13
118	Calpain activation by ROS mediates human ether-a-go-go-related gene protein degradation by intermittent hypoxia. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 2016, 310, C329-C336.	4.6	12
119	Role of the carotid chemoreceptors in insulin-mediated sympathoexcitation in humans. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2020, 318, R173-R181.	1.8	12
120	Lysine demethylase KDM6B regulates HIF-1Î±-mediated systemic and cellular responses to intermittent hypoxia. Physiological Genomics, 2021, 53, 385-394.	2.3	12
121	Epigenetic Regulation of Carotid Body Oxygen Sensing: Clinical Implications. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2015, 860, 1-8.	1.6	12
122	Functional Role of Substance P for Respiratory Control during Development. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1991, 632, 48-52.	3.8	11
123	Postâ€translational modification of glutamic acid decarboxylase 67 by intermittent hypoxia: evidence for the involvement of dopamine D1 receptor signaling. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2010, 115, 1568-1578.	3.9	11
124	Carotid Body Chemoreflex Mediates Intermittent Hypoxia-Induced Oxidative Stress in the Adrenal Medulla. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2015, 860, 195-199.	1.6	11
125	Neuromolecular mechanisms mediating the effects of chronic intermittent hypoxia on adrenal medulla. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2015, 209, 115-119.	1.6	10
126	Therapeutic Targeting of the Carotid Body for Treating Sleep Apnea in a Pre-clinical Mouse Model. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2018, 1071, 109-114.	1.6	10

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127	Neural activation of molecular circuitry in intermittent hypoxia. <i>Current Opinion in Physiology</i> , 2019, 7, 9-14.	1.8	10
128	Histone Deacetylase 5 Is an Early Epigenetic Regulator of Intermittent Hypoxia Induced Sympathetic Nerve Activation and Blood Pressure. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2021, 12, 688322.	2.8	10
129	Carbon Monoxide and Carotid Body Chemoreception. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 1996, 410, 341-344.	1.6	10
130	Contrasting Effects of Intermittent and Continuous Hypoxia on Low O ₂ Evoked Catecholamine Secretion from Neonatal Rat Chromaffin Cells. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2009, 648, 345-349.	1.6	10
131	O ₂ and CO ₂ Detection by the Carotid and Aortic Bodies. , 2016, , 321-338.		7
132	Reactive oxygen species facilitate oxygen sensing. <i>Novartis Foundation Symposium</i> , 2006, 272, 95-9; discussion 100-5, 131-40.	1.1	7
133	Detection of Oxygen Sensing During Intermittent Hypoxia. <i>Methods in Enzymology</i> , 2004, 381, 107-120.	1.0	6
134	Gas biology: small molecular medicine. <i>Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2012, 90, 213-215.	3.9	6
135	Hypoxia induced hERG trafficking defect linked to cell cycle arrest in SH-SY5Y cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0215905.	2.5	6
136	Olfactory receptor 78 regulates erythropoietin and cardiorespiratory responses to hypobaric hypoxia. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2021, 130, 1122-1132.	2.5	6
137	Carotid body responses to O_2 and CO_2 in hypoxia-tolerant naked mole rats. <i>Acta Physiologica</i> , 2022, 236, .	3.8	6
138	Novel Role for Reactive Oxygen Species as Amplifiers of Intermittent Hypoxia. Focus on "Reactive Oxygen Species Mediate Central Cardiorespiratory Network Responses to Acute Intermittent Hypoxia" <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2007, 97, 1877-1877.	1.8	5
139	2019 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. <i>Physiology</i> , 2020, 35, 81-83.	3.1	5
140	Gaseous transmitter regulation of hypoxia-evoked catecholamine secretion from murine adrenal chromaffin cells. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2021, 125, 1533-1542.	1.8	5
141	Intermittent Hypoxia-Induced Activation of Endothelial Cells Is Mediated via Sympathetic Activation-Dependent Catecholamine Release. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2021, 12, 701995.	2.8	5
142	Long-term facilitation of catecholamine secretion from adrenal chromaffin cells of neonatal rats by chronic intermittent hypoxia. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2019, 122, 1874-1883.	1.8	4
143	Redox Pioneer: Professor Gregg L. Semenza. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2010, 13, 559-564.	5.4	3
144	Immunohistochemistry of the Carotid Body. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2018, 1742, 155-166.	0.9	2

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145	PROTEIN PHOSPHATASE 1 REGULATES REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES DEPENDENT DEGRADATION OF HISTONE DEACETYLASE 5 BY INTERMITTENT HYPOXIA. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 0, , .	4.6	2
146	Intermittent Hypoxia: Mechanistic Pathways Influencing Cancer. , 2014, , 103-119.		1
147	Measurement of Sensory Nerve Activity from the Carotid Body. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2018, 1742, 115-124.	0.9	1
148	Comparison between neonatal and adult carotid body responses to chronic intermittent hypoxia. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A789.	0.5	1
149	ROLE OF CAROTID BODIES IN CHRONIC INTERMITTENT HYPOXIAâ€”EVOKED AUGMENTED LTF OF PHRENIC NERVE ACTIVITY. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 960.7.	0.5	1
150	ACTIVATION OF NADPHâ€”OXIDASE BY 5â€”HT MEDIATES SENSORY LTF OF THE CAROTID BODY BY CHRONIC INTERMITTENT HYPOXIA. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 960.8.	0.5	1
151	Decreased barosensitivity in rats conditioned with intermittent hypoxia. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A790.	0.5	0
152	Chronic intermittent hypoxia induces hypoxic sensitivity in adult rat adrenal medulla via oxidative stress. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A789.	0.5	0
153	Regional differences in tyrosine hydroxylase activation in rat brainstem by chronic intermittent hypoxia: Role of serine phosphorylation. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, .	0.5	0
154	Mechanism of activation of peptidylglycine alphaâ€”amidating monooxygenase by intermittent hypoxia. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A789.	0.5	0
155	Chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH) alters respiratory behavior in the Preâ€”Bötzing complex (PBC). FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A557.	0.5	0
156	Mechanisms of Mitochondrial Complex 1 Inhibition by Intermittent Hypoxia. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 960.6.	0.5	0
157	Postâ€”translational modification of peptidylglycine Î±â€”amidating monooxygenase by intermittent hypoxia. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 960.4.	0.5	0
158	Mitochondrial ROS is involved in downregulation of hERG by hypoxia. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 960.5.	0.5	0
159	Chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH) alters the neuronal response to norepinephrine (NE) in the preâ€”Bötzing complex (preâ€”BötC). FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 755.1.	0.5	0
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