

Darren P Wallace

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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49
papers

3,070
citations

257450

24
h-index

206112

48
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53
all docs

53
docs citations

53
times ranked

2240
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	cAMP stimulates the in vitro proliferation of renal cyst epithelial cells by activating the extracellular signal-regulated kinase pathway. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2000, 57, 1460-1471.	5.2	308
2	Calcium Restriction Allows cAMP Activation of the B-Raf/ERK Pathway, Switching Cells to a cAMP-dependent Growth-stimulated Phenotype. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004, 279, 40419-40430.	3.4	298
3	Cyclic AMP activates B-Raf and ERK in cyst epithelial cells from autosomal-dominant polycystic kidneys. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2003, 63, 1983-1994.	5.2	291
4	Calcium Restores a Normal Proliferation Phenotype in Human Polycystic Kidney Disease Epithelial Cells. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2006, 17, 178-187.	6.1	250
5	Cyclic AMP promotes growth and secretion in human polycystic kidney epithelial cells. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2004, 66, 964-973.	5.2	230
6	microRNA-17 family promotes polycystic kidney disease progression through modulation of mitochondrial metabolism. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2017, 8, 14395.	12.8	147
7	Tolvaptan inhibits ERK-dependent cell proliferation, Cl^{-} secretion, and in vitro cyst growth of human ADPKD cells stimulated by vasopressin. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2011, 301, F1005-F1013.	2.7	131
8	Cyclic AMP-mediated cyst expansion. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2011, 1812, 1291-1300.	3.8	123
9	Early Embryonic Renal Tubules of Wild-Type and Polycystic Kidney Disease Kidneys Respond to cAMP Stimulation with Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator/ $\text{Na}^{+}, \text{K}^{+}, 2\text{Cl}^{-}$ Co-Transporter-Dependent Cystic Dilatation. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2006, 17, 3424-3437.	6.1	118
10	Macrophage migration inhibitory factor promotes cyst growth in polycystic kidney disease. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2015, 125, 2399-2412.	8.2	107
11	Chloride and fluid secretion by cultured human polycystic kidney cells. <i>Kidney International</i> , 1996, 50, 1327-1336.	5.2	106
12	Periostin induces proliferation of human autosomal dominant polycystic kidney cells through $\alpha 5 \beta 1$ -integrin receptor. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2008, 295, F1463-F1471.	2.7	70
13	Polycystin 2 regulates mitochondrial Ca^{2+} signaling, bioenergetics, and dynamics through mitofusin 2. <i>Science Signaling</i> , 2019, 12, .	3.6	70
14	Sorafenib inhibits cAMP-dependent ERK activation, cell proliferation, and in vitro cyst growth of human ADPKD cyst epithelial cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2010, 299, F944-F951.	2.7	65
15	MicroRNA-21 Aggravates Cyst Growth in a Model of Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2016, 27, 2319-2330.	6.1	62
16	Identification of a Forskolin-Like Molecule in Human Renal Cysts. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2007, 18, 934-943.	6.1	49
17	The Raf kinase inhibitor PLX5568 slows cyst proliferation in rat polycystic kidney disease but promotes renal and hepatic fibrosis. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2011, 26, 3458-3465.	0.7	46
18	Periostin promotes renal cyst growth and interstitial fibrosis in polycystic kidney disease. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2014, 85, 845-854.	5.2	45

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19	Tubular Obstruction Leads to Progressive Proximal Tubular Injury and Atubular Glomeruli in Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2014, 184, 1957-1966.	3.8	39
20	Interstitial microRNA miR-214 attenuates inflammation and polycystic kidney disease progression. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2020, 5, .	5.0	39
21	Extracellular matrix, integrins, and focal adhesion signaling in polycystic kidney disease. <i>Cellular Signalling</i> , 2020, 72, 109646.	3.6	38
22	Inhibition of Hedgehog signaling suppresses proliferation and microcyst formation of human Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease cells. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 4985.	3.3	35
23	Electrolyte and fluid secretion by cultured human inner medullary collecting duct cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2002, 283, F1337-F1350.	2.7	33
24	Aberrant Regulation of Notch3 Signaling Pathway in Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 3340.	3.3	32
25	Epithelial Vasopressin Type-2 Receptors Regulate Myofibroblasts by a YAP-CCN2â€œDependent Mechanism in Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2020, 31, 1697-1710.	6.1	26
26	Periostin overexpression in collecting ducts accelerates renal cyst growth and fibrosis in polycystic kidney disease. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2018, 315, F1695-F1707.	2.7	21
27	Deficient transient receptor potential vanilloid type 4 function contributes to compromised [Ca ²⁺] homeostasis in human autosomalâ€œdominant polycystic kidney disease cells. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 4612-4623.	0.5	21
28	Periostin in the Kidney. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2019, 1132, 99-112.	1.6	21
29	Ciclopirox olamine induces ferritinophagy and reduces cyst burden in polycystic kidney disease. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2021, 6, .	5.0	21
30	Autocrine IL-10 activation of the STAT3 pathway is required for pathogenic macrophage differentiation in polycystic kidney disease. <i>DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms</i> , 2016, 9, 1051-61.	2.4	20
31	The tyrosine-kinase inhibitor Nintedanib ameliorates autosomal-dominant polycystic kidney disease. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2021, 12, 947.	6.3	20
32	MCP-1 promotes detrimental cardiac physiology, pulmonary edema, and death in the <i>cpk</i> model of polycystic kidney disease. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2019, 317, F343-F360.	2.7	19
33	A high-throughput screening platform for Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD) drug repurposing utilizing murine and human ADPKD cells. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 4203.	3.3	19
34	Overexpression of TGF- β 1 induces renal fibrosis and accelerates the decline in kidney function in polycystic kidney disease. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2020, 319, F1135-F1148.	2.7	18
35	Adrenergic regulation of salt and fluid secretion in human medullary collecting duct cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2004, 287, F639-F648.	2.7	17
36	Chloride secretion by renal collecting ducts. <i>Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension</i> , 2015, 24, 444-449.	2.0	17

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37	Human-Specific Abnormal Alternative Splicing of Wild-Type PKD1 Induces Premature Termination of Polycystin-1. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2018, 29, 2482-2492.	6.1	13
38	Ouabain Regulates CFTR-Mediated Anion Secretion and Na,K-ATPase Transport in ADPKD Cells. <i>Journal of Membrane Biology</i> , 2015, 248, 1145-1157.	2.1	12
39	Ouabain promotes partial epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT) changes in human autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) cells. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2017, 355, 142-152.	2.6	11
40	Increased YAP Activation Is Associated With Hepatic Cyst Epithelial Cell Proliferation in ARPKD/CHF. <i>Gene Expression</i> , 2017, 17, 313-326.	1.2	10
41	Prognostic Value of Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>Kidney International Reports</i> , 2021, 6, 953-961.	0.8	9
42	ADPKD cell proliferation and Cl ⁻ -dependent fluid secretion. <i>Methods in Cell Biology</i> , 2019, 153, 69-92.	1.1	8
43	In vitro cyst formation of ADPKD cells. <i>Methods in Cell Biology</i> , 2019, 153, 93-111.	1.1	8
44	Insights into cellular and molecular basis for urinary tract infection in autosomal-dominant polycystic kidney disease. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2017, 313, F1077-F1083.	2.7	6
45	Generation of primary cells from ADPKD and normal human kidneys. <i>Methods in Cell Biology</i> , 2019, 153, 1-23.	1.1	6
46	Quinomycin A reduces cyst progression in polycystic kidney disease. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2021, 35, e21533.	0.5	6
47	Casein kinase 1 μ and 1 δ as novel players in polycystic kidney disease and mechanistic targets for (R)-roscovitine and (S)-CR8. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2018, 315, F57-F73.	2.7	4
48	Expression of active B-Raf proto-oncogene in kidney collecting ducts induces cyst formation in normal mice and accelerates cyst growth in mice with polycystic kidney disease. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2022, 102, 1103-1114.	5.2	2
49	The Polycystins and Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>Physiology in Health and Disease</i> , 2020, , 1149-1186.	0.3	0