

# Mark Kindy

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

15  
papers

2,789  
citations

567281

15  
h-index

996975

15  
g-index

15  
all docs

15  
docs citations

15  
times ranked

3686  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cathepsin B Gene Knockout Improves Behavioral Deficits and Reduces Pathology in Models of Neurologic Disorders. <i>Pharmacological Reviews</i> , 2022, 74, 600-629.	16.0	29
2	Cathepsin B is a New Drug Target for Traumatic Brain Injury Therapeutics: Evidence for E64d as a Promising Lead Drug Candidate. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2015, 6, 178.	2.4	76
3	Brain Pyroglutamate Amyloid- $\beta$ is Produced by Cathepsin B and is Reduced by the Cysteine Protease Inhibitor E64d, Representing a Potential Alzheimer's Disease Therapeutic. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2014, 41, 129-149.	2.6	73
4	Cysteine Cathepsins in the secretory vesicle produce active peptides: Cathepsin L generates peptide neurotransmitters and cathepsin B produces beta-amyloid of Alzheimer's disease. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Proteins and Proteomics</i> , 2012, 1824, 89-104.	2.3	67
5	The Cysteine Protease Inhibitor, E64d, Reduces Brain Amyloid- $\beta$ and Improves Memory Deficits in Alzheimer's Disease Animal Models by Inhibiting Cathepsin B, but not BACE1, $\beta$ -Secretase Activity. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2011, 26, 387-408.	2.6	92
6	Pharmacogenetic features of cathepsin B inhibitors that improve memory deficit and reduce $\beta$ -amyloid related to Alzheimer's disease. <i>Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 391, 861-72.	2.5	42
7	Genetic cathepsin B deficiency reduces $\beta$ -amyloid in transgenic mice expressing human wild-type amyloid precursor protein. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2009, 386, 284-288.	2.1	97
8	Inhibitors of Cathepsin B Improve Memory and Reduce $\beta$ -Amyloid in Transgenic Alzheimer Disease Mice Expressing the Wild-type, but Not the Swedish Mutant, $\beta$ -Secretase Site of the Amyloid Precursor Protein. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2008, 283, 7745-7753.	3.4	185
9	Cysteine protease inhibitors reduce brain $\beta$ -amyloid and $\beta$ -secretase activity <i>in vivo</i> and are potential Alzheimer's disease therapeutics. <i>Biological Chemistry</i> , 2007, 388, 979-983.	2.5	38
10	Cysteine protease inhibitors effectively reduce <i>in vivo</i> levels of brain $\beta$ -amyloid related to Alzheimer's disease. <i>Biological Chemistry</i> , 2007, 388, 247-52.	2.5	43
11	RAGE potentiates $A\beta$ -induced perturbation of neuronal function in transgenic mice. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2004, 23, 4096-4105.	7.8	311
12	Nepriylsin Regulates Amyloid $\beta$ Peptide Levels. <i>Journal of Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 22, 5-12.	2.3	141
13	RAGE mediates amyloid- $\beta$ peptide transport across the blood-brain barrier and accumulation in brain. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2003, 9, 907-913.	30.7	1,277
14	Key signaling pathways regulate the biological activities and accumulation of amyloid- $\beta$ . <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2001, 22, 967-973.	3.1	15
15	Receptor-dependent cell stress and amyloid accumulation in systemic amyloidosis. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2000, 6, 643-651.	30.7	303