

Radhika Puttagunta

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

21
papers

1,139
citations

471509

17
h-index

713466

21
g-index

22
all docs

22
docs citations

22
times ranked

1619
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Reversible CD8 T cell–neuron cross-talk causes aging-dependent neuronal regenerative decline. <i>Science</i> , 2022, 376, eabd5926.	12.6	30
2	Combination of Defined CatWalk Gait Parameters for Predictive Locomotion Recovery in Experimental Spinal Cord Injury Rat Models. <i>ENeuro</i> , 2021, 8, ENEURO.0497-20.2021.	1.9	18
3	Cyclic Stretch of Either PNS or CNS Located Nerves Can Stimulate Neurite Outgrowth. <i>Cells</i> , 2021, 10, 32.	4.1	7
4	AMPK controls the axonal regenerative ability of dorsal root ganglia sensory neurons after spinal cord injury. <i>Nature Metabolism</i> , 2020, 2, 918-933.	11.9	30
5	PP4–dependent HDAC3 dephosphorylation discriminates between axonal regeneration and regenerative failure. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2019, 38, e101032.	7.8	32
6	Peptides and Astroglia Improve the Regenerative Capacity of Alginate Gels in the Injured Spinal Cord. <i>Tissue Engineering - Part A</i> , 2019, 25, 522-537.	3.1	19
7	Systemic epothilone D improves hindlimb function after spinal cord contusion injury in rats. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2018, 306, 250-259.	4.1	41
8	Sensorimotor Activity Partially Ameliorates Pain and Reduces Nociceptive Fiber Density in the Chronically Injured Spinal Cord. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2018, 35, 2222-2238.	3.4	30
9	Regulated viral BDNF delivery in combination with Schwann cells promotes axonal regeneration through capillary alginate hydrogels after spinal cord injury. <i>Acta Biomaterialia</i> , 2017, 60, 167-180.	8.3	93
10	Biomaterial-Supported Cell Transplantation Treatments for Spinal Cord Injury: Challenges and Perspectives. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 11, 430.	3.7	83
11	Regulation of Adult CNS Axonal Regeneration by the Post-transcriptional Regulator Cpeb1. <i>Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 10, 445.	2.9	7
12	The MDM4/MDM2-p53-IGF1 axis controls axonal regeneration, sprouting and functional recovery after CNS injury. <i>Brain</i> , 2015, 138, 1843-1862.	7.6	49
13	PCAF-dependent epigenetic changes promote axonal regeneration in the central nervous system. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2014, 5, 3527.	12.8	140
14	DNA methylation temporal profiling following peripheral versus central nervous system axotomy. <i>Scientific Data</i> , 2014, 1, 140038.	5.3	16
15	Epigenetic Regulation of Axon Outgrowth and Regeneration in CNS Injury: The First Steps Forward. <i>Neurotherapeutics</i> , 2013, 10, 771-781.	4.4	35
16	RA–RAR β counteracts myelin-dependent inhibition of neurite outgrowth via Lingo-1 repression. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2011, 193, 1147-1156.	5.2	24
17	Retinoic acid signaling in axonal regeneration. <i>Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 4, 59.	2.9	24
18	HDAC inhibition promotes neuronal outgrowth and counteracts growth cone collapse through CBP/p300 and P/CAF-dependent p53 acetylation. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2010, 17, 1392-1408.	11.2	173

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19	A p53-CBP/p300 transcription module is required for GAP-43 expression, axon outgrowth, and regeneration. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2009, 16, 543-554.	11.2	118
20	Mutations in a novel gene encoding a CRAL-TRIO domain cause human Cayman ataxia and ataxia/dystonia in the jittery mouse. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2003, 35, 264-269.	21.4	134
21	Comparative Maps of Human 19p13.3 and Mouse Chromosome 10 Allow Identification of Sequences at Evolutionary Breakpoints. <i>Genome Research</i> , 2000, 10, 1369-1380.	5.5	36