

Salvatore Guarini

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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105
papers

3,260
citations

117625

34
h-index

168389

53
g-index

107
all docs

107
docs citations

107
times ranked

2558
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Efferent Vagal Fibre Stimulation Blunts Nuclear Factor- κ B Activation and Protects Against Hypovolemic Hemorrhagic Shock. <i>Circulation</i> , 2003, 107, 1189-1194.	1.6	286
2	Hydrogen sulfide slows down progression of experimental Alzheimer's disease by targeting multiple pathophysiological mechanisms. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2013, 104, 82-91.	1.9	214
3	Activation of an efferent cholinergic pathway produces strong protection against myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury in rats*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2005, 33, 2621-2628.	0.9	160
4	Adrenocorticotropin reverses hemorrhagic shock in anesthetized rats through the rapid activation of a vagal anti-inflammatory pathway. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2004, 63, 357-365.	3.8	113
5	Both Early and Delayed Treatment with Melanocortin 4 Receptor-Stimulating Melanocortins Produces Neuroprotection in Cerebral Ischemia. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2006, 147, 1126-1135.	2.8	106
6	ACTIVATION OF THE CHOLINERGIC ANTI-INFLAMMATORY PATHWAY REDUCES NF- κ B ACTIVATION, BLUNTS TNF- α PRODUCTION, AND PROTECTS AGAINST SPLANCHIC ARTERY OCCLUSION SHOCK. <i>Shock</i> , 2006, 25, 500-506.	2.1	91
7	β -MSH and other ACTH fragments improve cardiovascular function and survival in experimental hemorrhagic shock. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1986, 130, 19-26.	3.5	88
8	Oxidative stress causes nuclear factor- κ B activation in acute hypovolemic hemorrhagic shock. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2001, 30, 1055-1066.	2.9	67
9	Melanocortins protect against progression of Alzheimer's disease in triple-transgenic mice by targeting multiple pathophysiological pathways. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2014, 35, 537-547.	3.1	62
10	Effects of aglycone genistein in a rat experimental model of postmenopausal metabolic syndrome. <i>Journal of Endocrinology</i> , 2009, 200, 367-376.	2.6	54
11	Adrenal-independent, anti-shock effect of ACTH-(1-24) in rats. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1986, 122, 387-388.	3.5	53
12	Treatment of cerebral ischemia with melanocortins acting at MC4 receptors induces marked neurogenesis and long-lasting functional recovery. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 2011, 122, 443-453.	7.7	51
13	Melanocortin 4 receptor stimulation decreases pancreatitis severity in rats by activation of the cholinergic anti-inflammatory pathway*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2011, 39, 1089-1096.	0.9	50
14	Mechanisms of Hydrogen Sulfide against the Progression of Severe Alzheimer's Disease in Transgenic Mice at Different Ages. <i>Pharmacology</i> , 2019, 103, 50-60.	2.2	50
15	THE DISACCHARIDE TREHALOSE INHIBITS PROINFLAMMATORY PHENOTYPE ACTIVATION IN MACROPHAGES AND PREVENTS MORTALITY IN EXPERIMENTAL SEPTIC SHOCK. <i>Shock</i> , 2007, 27, 91-96.	2.1	48
16	Melanocortin MC4 receptor agonists counteract late inflammatory and apoptotic responses and improve neuronal functionality after cerebral ischemia. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2011, 670, 479-486.	3.5	46
17	Adrenocorticotropin reversal of experimental hemorrhagic shock is antagonized by morphine. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 1986, 39, 1271-1280.	4.3	45
18	Up-regulation of the canonical Wnt-3A and Sonic hedgehog signaling underlies melanocortin-induced neurogenesis after cerebral ischemia. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2013, 707, 78-86.	3.5	45

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19	Selective melanocortin MC4 receptor agonists reverse haemorrhagic shock and prevent multiple organ damage. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2007, 150, 595-603.	5.4	44
20	Further evidence that melanocortins prevent myocardial reperfusion injury by activating melanocortin MC3 receptors. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2003, 477, 227-234.	3.5	43
21	Neuroprotection in focal cerebral ischemia owing to delayed treatment with melanocortins. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2007, 570, 57-65.	3.5	43
22	A highly reproducible model of arterial thrombosis in rats. <i>Journal of Pharmacological and Toxicological Methods</i> , 1996, 35, 101-105.	0.7	41
23	MC 3 receptors are involved in the protective effect of melanocortins in myocardial ischemia/reperfusion-induced arrhythmias. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 2002, 366, 177-182.	3.0	41
24	Reversal of haemorrhagic shock in rats by cholinomimetic drugs. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1989, 98, 218-224.	5.4	40
25	Survival rate after early treatment for acute type-A aortic dissection with ACTH-(1-24). <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2001, 358, 469-470.	13.7	39
26	ACTH-(1-24) restores blood pressure in acute hypovolaemia and haemorrhagic shock in humans. <i>European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology</i> , 1987, 32, 537-538.	1.9	38
27	Broad therapeutic treatment window of [Nle4, D-Phe7]-melanocyte-stimulating hormone for long-lasting protection against ischemic stroke, in Mongolian gerbils. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 538, 48-56.	3.5	38
28	The adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH)-induced reversal of hemorrhagic shock. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 1989, 18, 253-267.	3.0	37
29	Effects of COX1-2/5-LOX blockade in Alzheimer transgenic 3xTg-AD mice. <i>Inflammation Research</i> , 2017, 66, 389-398.	4.0	37
30	Resuscitating effect of melanocortin peptides after prolonged respiratory arrest. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1997, 121, 1454-1460.	5.4	36
31	High mobility group box-1 expression correlates with poor outcome in lung injury patients. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 2010, 61, 116-120.	7.1	36
32	Early treatment with ACTH-(1-24) in a rat model of hemorrhagic shock prolongs survival and extends the time-limit for blood reinfusion to be effective. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 1990, 18, 862-865.	0.9	35
33	Tumour necrosis factor- α as a target of melanocortins in haemorrhagic shock, in the anaesthetized rat. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1998, 124, 1587-1590.	5.4	35
34	Melanocortins counteract inflammatory and apoptotic responses to prolonged myocardial ischemia/reperfusion through a vagus nerve-mediated mechanism. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2010, 637, 124-130.	3.5	34
35	NDP- α -MSH induces intense neurogenesis and cognitive recovery in Alzheimer transgenic mice through activation of melanocortin MC4 receptors. <i>Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences</i> , 2015, 67, 13-21.	2.2	34
36	Adrenocorticotropin reverses vascular dysfunction and protects against splanchnic artery occlusion shock. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1999, 128, 816-822.	5.4	31

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37	Involvement of the central nervous system in the protective effect of melanocortins in myocardial ischaemia/reperfusion injury. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 2002, 52, 109-115.	3.0	31
38	Lipid Peroxidation Inhibition Reduces NF- κ B Activation and Attenuates Cerulein-induced Pancreatitis. <i>Free Radical Research</i> , 2003, 37, 425-435.	3.3	31
39	Functional recovery after delayed treatment of ischemic stroke with melanocortins is associated with overexpression of the activity-dependent gene Zif268. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2009, 23, 844-850.	4.1	31
40	Protective effects of melanocortins on short-term changes in a rat model of traumatic brain injury*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2012, 40, 945-951.	0.9	31
41	Melanocortins as potential therapeutic agents in severe hypoxic conditions. <i>Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2012, 33, 179-193.	5.2	31
42	Influence of ACTH(1-24) on free radical levels in the blood of haemorrhage-shocked rats: direct <i>in vivo</i> detection by electron spin resonance spectrometry. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1996, 119, 29-34.	5.4	30
43	Modulation of the JAK/ERK/STAT signaling in melanocortin-induced inhibition of local and systemic responses to myocardial ischemia/reperfusion. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 2013, 72, 1-8.	7.1	29
44	Multiple beneficial effects of melanocortin MC4 receptor agonists in experimental neurodegenerative disorders: Therapeutic perspectives. <i>Progress in Neurobiology</i> , 2017, 148, 40-56.	5.7	28
45	Adrenocorticotropin normalizes the blood levels of nitric oxide in hemorrhage-shocked rats. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1997, 336, 15-21.	3.5	27
46	Evidence for a role of nuclear factor- κ B in acute hypovolemic hemorrhagic shock. <i>Surgery</i> , 2002, 131, 50-58.	1.9	27
47	Melanocortins and the Cholinergic Anti-Inflammatory Pathway. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2010, 681, 71-87.	1.6	27
48	Melanocortins protect against brain damage and counteract cognitive decline in a transgenic mouse model of moderate Alzheimer's disease. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 740, 144-150.	3.5	26
49	Melanocortin 4 Receptor Activation Protects Against Testicular Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury by Triggering the Cholinergic Antiinflammatory Pathway. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2011, 152, 3852-3861.	2.8	25
50	Cerulein and cholecystokinin reverse experimental hemorrhagic shock. <i>Neuropeptides</i> , 1986, 8, 25-31.	2.2	23
51	Melanocortins protect against multiple organ dysfunction syndrome in mice. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2011, 162, 917-928.	5.4	23
52	Influence of vagotomy and of atropine on the anti-shock effect of adrenocorticotropin. <i>Neuropeptides</i> , 1986, 8, 19-24.	2.2	22
53	Sodium deoxycholate promotes the absorption of heparin administered orally, probably by acting on gastrointestinal mucosa, in rats. <i>Experientia</i> , 1985, 41, 350-352.	1.2	19
54	Lipid peroxidation triggers both c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) and extracellular-regulated kinase (ERK) activation and neointimal hyperplasia induced by cessation of blood flow in the mouse carotid artery. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2005, 178, 295-302.	0.8	18

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55	Intracerebroventricular Injection of Hemicholinium-3 Prevents the ACTH-Induced, but Not the Physostigmine-Induced, Reversal of Hemorrhagic Shock in Rats. <i>Pharmacology</i> , 1990, 40, 85-89.	2.2	17
56	Inhibition of nitric oxide synthases enhances the effect of ACTH in hemorrhagic shock. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 1997, 61, 1889-1897.	4.3	16
57	Protective effects of the melanocortin analog NDP- β -MSH in rats undergoing cardiac arrest. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 745, 108-116.	3.5	16
58	Nicotine reverses hemorrhagic shock in rats. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 1991, 343, 427-430.	3.0	15
59	Nuclear Factor- κ B as a target of cyclosporin in acute hypovolemic hemorrhagic shock. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2001, 52, 143-152.	3.8	15
60	Influence of ACTH-(1-24) on metabolic acidosis and hypoxemia induced by massive hemorrhage in rats. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 1992, 23, 113-120.	3.0	14
61	NDP- β -MSH attenuates heart and liver responses to myocardial reperfusion via the vagus nerve and JAK/ERK/STAT signaling. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 769, 22-32.	3.5	14
62	Olive oil-provoked bile-dependent absorption of heparin from gastro-intestinal tract in rats. <i>Pharmacological Research Communications</i> , 1985, 17, 685-697.	0.2	13
63	Anti-shock effect of acth-(1-24): Influence of subtotal hepatectomy. <i>Pharmacological Research Communications</i> , 1988, 20, 395-403.	0.2	13
64	Anti-shock effect of ACTH-(1-24) in rats: Comparison between intracerebroventricular and intravenous route of administration. <i>Pharmacological Research Communications</i> , 1987, 19, 255-260.	0.2	12
65	Haematological changes induced by the intravenous injection of CCK-8 in rats subjected to haemorrhagic shock. <i>Neuropeptides</i> , 1988, 11, 69-72.	2.2	12
66	Effect of ACTH-(1-24) on the volume of circulating blood and on regional blood flow in rats bled to hypovolemic shock. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 1989, 18, 133-134.	3.0	11
67	Circulatory and respiratory consequences of massive hemorrhage are reversed by protoveratrin. <i>Experientia</i> , 1990, 46, 704-708.	1.2	10
68	Afferent vagal fibres and central cholinergic mechanisms are involved in the TRH-induced reversal of haemorrhagic shock. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 1991, 23, 271-278.	7.1	10
69	Reversal of experimental hemorrhagic shock by dimethylphenylpiperazinium (DMPP). <i>Experientia</i> , 1992, 48, 663-667.	1.2	10
70	Molecular Changes Induced in Rat Liver by Hemorrhage and Effects of Melanocortin Treatment. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2012, 116, 692-700.	2.5	10
71	Bombesin reverses bleeding-induced hypovolemic shock, in rats. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 1989, 45, 107-116.	4.3	9
72	Brain M3 muscarinic receptors are involved in the ACTH-induced reversal of hemorrhagic shock. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 1990, 342, 36-9.	3.0	9

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73	High blood levels of nitric oxide in rats subjected to prolonged respiratory arrest and their modulation during adrenocorticotropin-induced resuscitation. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 1999, 359, 53-59.	3.0	9
74	Influence of clonidine on the ACTH-induced behavioral syndrome. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1984, 101, 299-301.	3.5	8
75	Capsaicin prevents the adrenocorticotropin-induced improvement of cardiovascular function and survival in hemorrhage-shocked rats. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1992, 143, 181-184.	2.1	8
76	Cannabinoid CB1 receptor blockade enhances the protective effect of melanocortins in hemorrhagic shock in the rat. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2002, 441, 91-97.	3.5	8
77	Different cholinergic pathways are involved in the improvement induced by CCK-8 and by ACTH-(1-24) in massive acute hemorrhage, in rats. <i>Pharmacological Research Communications</i> , 1987, 19, 511-516.	0.2	7
78	Mechanism of Action of the Anti-Shock Effect of CCK-8: Influence of CCK Antagonists and of Sympatholytic Drugs. <i>Pharmacology</i> , 1988, 37, 286-292.	2.2	7
79	Comparison of the effects of ACTH-(1-24), methylprednisolone, aprotinin, and norepinephrine in a model of hemorrhagic shock in rats. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 1993, 25, 219-226.	3.0	7
80	Role of neuronal and vascular Ca ²⁺ channels in the ACTH-induced reversal of haemorrhagic shock. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1993, 109, 645-650.	5.4	7
81	Reperfusion-induced arrhythmias and lethality are reduced by a 2KDa heparin fragment. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 1995, 57, 967-972.	4.3	7
82	Physostigmine has a life-saving effect in rats subjected to prolonged respiratory arrest. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1997, 232, 123-126.	2.1	7
83	Melanocortin Receptor-4 Gene Polymorphisms in Glioblastoma Patients Treated with Concomitant Radio-Chemotherapy. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2018, 55, 1396-1404.	4.0	7
84	Adrenocorticotropin hormone (ACTH) and centrally-acting cholinomimetic drugs improve survival of rats with severe hemorrhagic shock through distinct central cholinergic mechanisms. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 1989, 18, 289-297.	3.0	6
85	TRH reverses the ECG and EEG ischemic changes induced by massive hemorrhage in rats. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 1991, 49, 1815-1821.	4.3	6
86	Adrenocorticotropin counteracts the increase in free radical blood levels, detected by electron spin resonance spectrometry, in rats subjected to prolonged asphyxia. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 1998, 63, 97-104.	4.3	6
87	New gene therapy for the treatment of burn wounds*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2003, 31, 1280-1281.	0.9	6
88	Melanocortin Receptor-4 and Glioblastoma Cells: Effects of the Selective Antagonist ML00253764 Alone and in Combination with Temozolomide In Vitro and In Vivo. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2018, 55, 4984-4997.	4.0	6
89	Influence of TRH on regional blood flow and metabolic acidosis in a model of volume-controlled hemorrhagic shock in rats. <i>Neuropeptides</i> , 1991, 20, 233-238.	2.2	5
90	Adrenocorticotropin inhibits nitric oxide synthase II mRNA expression in rat macrophages. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2000, 66, 2247-2254.	4.3	5

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91	Beneficial Effects of Polydeoxyribonucleotide (PDRN) in an In Vitro Model of Fuchs Endothelial Corneal Dystrophy. <i>Pharmaceuticals</i> , 2022, 15, 447.	3.8	5
92	Influence of the intravenous administration of ACTH-(1-24) on the characteristics of brain, heart and spleen adrenoceptors of haemorrhage-shocked rats. <i>Pharmacological Research Communications</i> , 1988, 20, 739-749.	0.2	4
93	Characteristics of brain, heart ventricle and spleen capsule adrenoceptors in rats bled to hypovolemic shock and treated with ACTH-(1-24). <i>Resuscitation</i> , 1989, 18, 135-137.	3.0	4
94	Influence of morphine on the reversal of haemorrhagic shock induced by cholinergic drugs. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 1990, 22, 331-335.	7.1	4
95	Centrally acting leptin induces a resuscitating effect in haemorrhagic shock in rats. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 2012, 176, 45-50.	1.9	4
96	Cholecystokinin peptides and bombesin reverse hemorrhagic shock in rats. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 1989, 18, 129-131.	3.0	2
97	Dopamine D1 receptors are involved in the ACTH-induced reversal of hemorrhagic shock. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1994, 253, 303-306.	3.5	2
98	Serotonin Is Involved in the ACTH-Induced Reversal of Hemorrhagic Shock in Anesthetized Rats. <i>Pharmacology</i> , 1996, 52, 207-215.	2.2	2
99	ACTH analogue in treatment of acute aortic dissection. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2002, 359, 168.	13.7	2
100	The reversal of experimental hemorrhagic shock induced by nicotine and dimethylphenylpiperazinium is adrenal-dependent. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 1996, 31, 145-150.	3.0	1
101	Absorption of Heparin Injected into Various Parts of the Rat Intestinal Tract: A Bile-Dependent Mechanism?. <i>Pharmacology</i> , 1985, 31, 150-154.	2.2	0
102	Central cholinergic mechanisms involved in the shock-reversal activity of ACTH-(1-24) and of cholinomimetic drugs. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 1989, 21, 445-445.	7.1	0
103	Investigations on the mechanisms and site(s) of action of the nicotine-induced reversal of hemoragic shock. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 1992, 25, 107-108.	7.1	0
104	Adrenocorticotropin Release Is Not Involved in the Nicotine-Induced Reversal of Hemorrhagic Shock in Anesthetized Rats. <i>Pharmacology</i> , 1995, 50, 34-39.	2.2	0
105	Antithrombotic Activity of a 2-kDa Heparin Fragment in an Experimental Model of Carotid Artery Thrombosis in Rats. <i>Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology</i> , 2011, 48, 407-410.	2.4	0