James R Lokensgard

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

54	3,736	172457 29	168389 53
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

54	54	54	4693
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Impairment in neurocognitive function following experimental neonatal guinea pig cytomegalovirus infection. Pediatric Research, 2021, 89, 838-845.	2.3	3
2	Programmed death ligandâ€1 induction restrains the cytotoxic T lymphocyte response against microglia. Glia, 2021, 69, 858-871.	4.9	4
3	Dysregulated Microglial Cell Activation and Proliferation Following Repeated Antigen Stimulation. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 686340.	3.7	4
4	Differential Cytokine-Induced Responses of Polarized Microglia. Brain Sciences, 2021, 11, 1482.	2.3	14
5	Antiallodynic Effects of Cannabinoid Receptor 2 (CB₂R) Agonists on Retrovirus Infection-Induced Neuropathic Pain. Pain Research and Management, 2019, 2019, 1-12.	1.8	14
6	Recall Responses from Brain-Resident Memory CD8+ T Cells (bTRM) Induce Reactive Gliosis. IScience, 2019, 20, 512-526.	4.1	12
7	Glial Cell Expression of PD-L1. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 1677.	4.1	21
8	Brain-Resident T Cells Following Viral Infection. Viral Immunology, 2019, 32, 48-54.	1.3	26
9	Nitrosative damage during retrovirus infection-induced neuropathic pain. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2018, 15, 66.	7.2	6
10	Reactive glia promote development of CD103⁺CD69⁺ CD8⁺ Tâ€cells through programmed cell deathâ€ligand 1 (PDâ€L1). Immunity, Inflammation and Disease, 2018, 6, 332-344.	2.7	21
11	Modulation of Microglial Cell FcÎ³ Receptor Expression Following Viral Brain Infection. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 41889.	3.3	25
12	The PD-1: PD-L1 pathway promotes development of brain-resident memory T cells following acute viral encephalitis. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2017, 14, 82.	7.2	51
13	Glial cell activation, recruitment, and survival of B-lineage cells following MCMV brain infection. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2016, 13, 114.	7.2	25
14	Chronic reactive gliosis following regulatory T cell depletion during acute <scp>MCMV</scp> encephalitis. Glia, 2015, 63, 1982-1996.	4.9	25
15	Tregs Modulate Lymphocyte Proliferation, Activation, and Resident-Memory T-Cell Accumulation within the Brain during MCMV Infection. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0145457.	2.5	34
16	Activated CD8+ T Lymphocytes Inhibit Neural Stem/Progenitor Cell Proliferation: Role of Interferon-Gamma. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e105219.	2.5	25
17	Glial cells suppress postencephalitic CD8⁺ T lymphocytes through PDâ€L1. Glia, 2014, 62, 1582-1594.	4.9	58
18	Infiltrating Regulatory B Cells Control Neuroinflammation following Viral Brain Infection. Journal of Immunology, 2014, 193, 6070-6080.	0.8	30

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	T-cell reconstitution during murine acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (MAIDS) produces neuroinflammation and mortality in animals harboring opportunistic viral brain infection. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2013, 10, 98.	7.2	17
20	Human Herpesviruses and Animal Models. , 2013, , 905-925.		7
21	Persistent Humoral Immune Responses in the CNS Limit Recovery of Reactivated Murine Cytomegalovirus. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e33143.	2.5	18
22	Modulation of Experimental Herpes Encephalitis-Associated Neurotoxicity through Sulforaphane Treatment. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e36216.	2.5	56
23	Cytomegalovirus-induced sensorineural hearing loss with persistent cochlear inflammation in neonatal mice. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2011, 17, 201-211.	2.1	75
24	Memory T cells persisting in the brain following MCMV infection induce long-term microglial activation via interferon-Î³. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2011, 17, 424-437.	2.1	44
25	Reactive oxygen species drive herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1-induced proinflammatory cytokine production by murine microglia. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2011, 8, 123.	7.2	80
26	Murine Cytomegalovirus Infection of Neural Stem Cells Alters Neurogenesis in the Developing Brain. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e16211.	2.5	56
27	Chronic Cortical and Subcortical Pathology with Associated Neurological Deficits Ensuing Experimental Herpes Encephalitis. Brain Pathology, 2010, 20, 738-750.	4.1	63
28	Excess neutrophil infiltration during cytomegalovirus brain infection of interleukin-10-deficient mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2010, 227, 101-110.	2.3	21
29	Herpes simplex virus induces neural oxidative damage via microglial cell Toll-like receptor-2. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2010, 7, 35.	7.2	86
30	Neuropathogenesis of Congenital Cytomegalovirus Infection: Disease Mechanisms and Prospects for Intervention. Clinical Microbiology Reviews, 2009, 22, 99-126.	13.6	409
31	Reduced lymphocyte infiltration during cytomegalovirus brain infection of interleukin-10â€“deficient mice. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2009, 15, 334-342.	2.1	11
32	Inhibition of Toll-like Receptor Signaling in Primary Murine Microglia. Journal of NeuroImmune Pharmacology, 2008, 3, 5-11.	4.1	30
33	Cytomegalovirus infection and interferon-Î³ modulate major histocompatibility complex class I expression on neural stem cells. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2008, 14, 437-447.	2.1	13
34	Histoplasma capsulatum yeast phase-specific protein Yps3p induces Toll-like receptor 2 signaling. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2008, 5, 30.	7.2	20
35	Microglia are the major cellular source of inducible nitric oxide synthase during experimental herpes encephalitis. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2008, 14, 229-238.	2.1	69
36	Prolonged Microglial Cell Activation and Lymphocyte Infiltration following Experimental Herpes Encephalitis. Journal of Immunology, 2008, 181, 6417-6426.	0.8	132

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Dysregulated interferon-gamma responses during lethal cytomegalovirus brain infection of IL-10-deficient mice. Virus Research, 2007, 130, 96-102.	2.2	28
38	Toll-like receptor 2 signaling is a mediator of apoptosis in herpes simplex virus-infected microglia. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2007, 4, 11.	7.2	44
39	Toll-like Receptors in Defense and Damage of the Central Nervous System. Journal of NeuroImmune Pharmacology, 2007, 2, 297-312.	4.1	141
40	Microglial cells initiate vigorous yet non-protective immune responses during HSV-1 brain infection. Virus Research, 2006, 121, 1-10.	2.2	88
41	Differential apoptotic signaling in primary glial cells infected with herpes simplex virus 1. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2006, 12, 501-510.	2.1	31
42	Differential responses of human brain cells to West Nile virus infection. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2005, 11, 512-524.	2.1	126
43	T cellâ€"mediated restriction of intracerebral murine cytomegalovirus infection displays dependence upon perforin but not interferon-Î³. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2005, 11, 274-280.	2.1	20
44	Synthetic cannabinoid WIN55,212â€2 inhibits generation of inflammatory mediators by ILâ€1Î²â€stimulated human astrocytes. Glia, 2005, 49, 211-219.	4.9	215
45	Neural precursor cell susceptibility to human cytomegalovirus diverges along glial or neuronal differentiation pathways. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2005, 82, 839-850.	2.9	64
46	Cutting Edge: TLR2-Mediated Proinflammatory Cytokine and Chemokine Production by Microglial Cells in Response to Herpes Simplex Virus. Journal of Immunology, 2005, 175, 4189-4193.	0.8	226
47	Role of Microglia in Central Nervous System Infections. Clinical Microbiology Reviews, 2004, 17, 942-964.	13.6	590
48	High-level expression of functional chemokine receptor CXCR4 on human neural precursor cells. Developmental Brain Research, 2004, 152, 159-169.	1.7	69
49	Intracerebral infection with murine cytomegalovirus induces CXCL10 and is restricted by adoptive transfer of splenocytes. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2004, 10, 152-162.	2.1	34
50	Interleukin-10 attenuates production of HSV-induced inflammatory mediators by human microglia. Glia, 2004, 47, 358-366.	4.9	64
51	CXCL10 Production from Cytomegalovirus-Stimulated Microglia Is Regulated by both Human and Viral Interleukin-10. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 4502-4515.	3.4	85
52	Cytomegalovirus induces cytokine and chemokine production differentially in microglia and astrocytes: Antiviral implications. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2001, 7, 135-147.	2.1	95
53	Robust expression of TNFa, IL-1ÃŸ, RANTES, and IP-10 by human microglial cells during nonproductive infection with herpes simplex virus. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2001, 7, 208-219.	2.1	167
54	Decreased Cytomegalovirus Expression Following Proinflammatory Cytokine Treatment of Primary Human Astrocytes. Journal of Immunology, 2000, 164, 926-933.	0.8	44