Jeffrey A Winkles

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

73 papers	5,557 citations	71102 41 h-index	88630 70 g-index
73 all docs	73 docs citations	73 times ranked	4931 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The TWEAKâ€“Fn14 cytokineâ€“receptor axis: discovery, biology and therapeutic targeting. Nature Reviews Drug Discovery, 2008, 7, 411-425.	46.4	483
2	A Novel TNF Receptor Family Member Binds TWEAK and Is Implicated in Angiogenesis. Immunity, 2001, 15, 837-846.	14.3	347
3	TWEAK, a member of the TNF superfamily, is a multifunctional cytokine that binds the TweakR/Fn14 receptor. Cytokine and Growth Factor Reviews, 2003, 14, 241-249.	7.2	243
4	Evolving Drug Delivery Strategies to Overcome the Blood Brain Barrier. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2016, 22, 1177-1193.	1.9	240
5	TWEAK, via its receptor Fn14, is a novel regulator of mesenchymal progenitor cells and skeletal muscle regeneration. EMBO Journal, 2006, 25, 5826-5839.	7.8	189
6	The Mitogen-inducible Fn14 Gene Encodes a Type I Transmembrane Protein that Modulates Fibroblast Adhesion and Migration. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 33166-33176.	3.4	187
7	Fibroblast Growth Factor-Inducible-14 Is Induced in Axotomized Neurons and Promotes Neurite Outgrowth. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 9675-9686.	3.6	185
8	Identification by Targeted Differential Display of an Immediate Early Gene Encoding a Putative Serine/Threonine Kinase. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 10351-10357.	3.4	176
9	The Fn14 Immediate-Early Response Gene Is Induced During Liver Regeneration and Highly Expressed in Both Human and Murine Hepatocellular Carcinomas. American Journal of Pathology, 2000, 156, 1253-1261.	3.8	175
10	The Fn14 cytoplasmic tail binds tumour-necrosis-factor-receptor-associated factors 1, 2, 3 and 5 and mediates nuclear factor-kappaB activation. Biochemical Journal, 2003, 371, 395-403.	3.7	173
11	Increased Fibroblast Growth Factor-Inducible 14 Expression Levels Promote Glioma Cell Invasion via Rac1 and Nuclear Factor-ÎºB and Correlate with Poor Patient Outcome. Cancer Research, 2006, 66, 9535-9542.	0.9	172
12	The Tumor Necrosis Factor-like Weak Inducer of Apoptosis (TWEAK)-Fibroblast Growth Factor-inducible 14 (Fn14) Signaling System Regulates Glioma Cell Survival via NFÎºB Pathway Activation and BCL-XL/BCL-W Expression. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2005, 280, 3483-3492.	3.4	166
13	TWEAK Is an Endothelial Cell Growth and Chemotactic Factor That Also Potentiates FGF-2 and VEGF-A Mitogenic Activity. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2003, 23, 594-600.	2.4	152
14	Differential regulation of polo-like kinase 1, 2, 3, and 4 gene expression in mammalian cells and tissues. Oncogene, 2005, 24, 260-266.	5.9	140
15	The Human Fn14 Receptor Gene Is Up-Regulated in Migrating Glioma Cells in Vitro and Overexpressed in Advanced Glial Tumors. American Journal of Pathology, 2003, 162, 1313-1321.	3.8	126
16	A Soluble Fn14-Fc Decoy Receptor Reduces Infarct Volume in a Murine Model of Cerebral Ischemia. American Journal of Pathology, 2005, 166, 511-520.	3.8	117
17	Tumor Necrosis Factor-Like Weak Inducer of Apoptosis Increases the Permeability of the Neurovascular Unit through Nuclear Factor-ÂB Pathway Activation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 25, 10094-10100.	3.6	115
18	Developments in Blood-Brain Barrier Penetrance and Drug Repurposing for Improved Treatment of Glioblastoma. Frontiers in Oncology, 2018, 8, 462.	2.8	108

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19	Polo-like Kinase 3 Functions as a Tumor Suppressor and Is a Negative Regulator of Hypoxia-Inducible Factor-1Î± under Hypoxic Conditions. Cancer Research, 2008, 68, 4077-4085.	0.9	106
20	Evolving Drug Delivery Strategies to Overcome the Blood Brain Barrier. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2016, 22, 1177-1193.	1.9	95
21	TWEAKâ€"Fn14 Pathway Inhibition Protects the Integrity of the Neurovascular Unit during Cerebral Ischemia. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2007, 27, 534-544.	4.3	86
22	Soluble Tumor Necrosis Factor-Like Weak Inducer of Apoptosis Overexpression in HEK293 Cells Promotes Tumor Growth and Angiogenesis in Athymic Nude Mice. Cancer Research, 2004, 64, 8968-8972.	0.9	82
23	Multiple Members of the TNF Superfamily Contribute to IFN-Î³-Mediated Inhibition of Erythropoiesis. Journal of Immunology, 2005, 175, 1464-1472.	0.8	81
24	The Fibroblast Growth Factorâ€"Inducible 14 Receptor Is Highly Expressed in HER2-Positive Breast Tumors and Regulates Breast Cancer Cell Invasive Capacity. Molecular Cancer Research, 2008, 6, 725-734.	3.4	75
25	Cdc42 and the Guanine Nucleotide Exchange Factors Ect2 and Trio Mediate Fn14-Induced Migration and Invasion of Glioblastoma Cells. Molecular Cancer Research, 2012, 10, 958-968.	3.4	75
26	Molecular pathways triggering glioma cell invasion. Expert Review of Molecular Diagnostics, 2006, 6, 613-626.	3.1	72
27	Full-length, Membrane-anchored TWEAK Can Function as a Juxtacrine Signaling Molecule and Activate the NF-ÎºB Pathway. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 17432-17441.	3.4	66
28	Minimizing the non-specific binding of nanoparticles to the brain enables active targeting of Fn14-positive glioblastoma cells. Biomaterials, 2015, 42, 42-51.	11.4	60
29	TWEAK and Fn14: New molecular targets for cancer therapy?. Cancer Letters, 2006, 235, 11-17.	7.2	59
30	Tumorâ€targeted nanotherapeutics: overcoming treatment barriers for glioblastoma. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Nanomedicine and Nanobiotechnology, 2017, 9, e1439.	6.1	57
31	Development and Characterization of a Potent Immunoconjugate Targeting the Fn14 Receptor on Solid Tumor Cells. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2011, 10, 1276-1288.	4.1	56
32	Tumor Necrosis Factorâ€"Like Weak Inducer of Apoptosis Stimulation of Glioma Cell Survival Is Dependent on Akt2 Function. Molecular Cancer Research, 2009, 7, 1871-1881.	3.4	54
33	Elevated Expression of Fn14 in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Correlates with Activated EGFR and Promotes Tumor Cell Migration and Invasion. American Journal of Pathology, 2012, 181, 111-120.	3.8	52
34	Surface plasmon resonance as a high throughput method to evaluate specific and non-specific binding of nanotherapeutics. Journal of Controlled Release, 2015, 219, 331-344.	9.9	52
35	Expression and phosphorylation of fibroblast-growth-factor-inducible kinase (Fnk) during cell-cycle progression. Biochemical Journal, 1998, 333, 655-660.	3.7	51
36	Decreased nonspecific adhesivity, receptor-targeted therapeutic nanoparticles for primary and metastatic breast cancer. Science Advances, 2020, 6, eaax3931.	10.3	50

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37	The TWEAK Receptor Fn14 Is a Therapeutic Target in Melanoma: Immunotoxins Targeting Fn14 Receptor for Malignant Melanoma Treatment. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2013, 133, 1052-1062.	0.7	49
38	TWEAK binding to the Fn14 cysteine-rich domain depends on charged residues located in both the A1 and D2 modules. Biochemical Journal, 2006, 397, 297-304.	3.7	47
39	Non-specific binding and steric hindrance thresholds for penetration of particulate drug carriers within tumor tissue. Journal of Controlled Release, 2016, 238, 139-148.	9.9	46
40	TWEAK/Fn14 Axis-Targeted Therapeutics: Moving Basic Science Discoveries to the Clinic. Frontiers in Immunology, 2013, 4, 473.	4.8	42
41	Role of TWEAK and Fn14 in tumor biology. Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark, 2007, 12, 2761.	3.0	41
42	The HER2- and Heregulin Î²1 (HRG)â€“Inducible TNFR Superfamily Member Fn14 Promotes HRG-Driven Breast Cancer Cell Migration, Invasion, and MMP9 Expression. Molecular Cancer Research, 2013, 11, 393-404.	3.4	39
43	EGFRvIIIâ€“Stat5 Signaling Enhances Glioblastoma Cell Migration and Survival. Molecular Cancer Research, 2018, 16, 1185-1195.	3.4	37
44	TWEAK-Independent Fn14 Self-Association and NF-ÎºB Activation Is Mediated by the C-Terminal Region of the Fn14 Cytoplasmic Domain. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e65248.	2.5	36
45	Decreased non-specific adhesivity, receptor targeted (DART) nanoparticles exhibit improved dispersion, cellular uptake, and tumor retention in invasive gliomas. Journal of Controlled Release, 2017, 267, 144-153.	9.9	34
46	Antitumor Activity of a Humanized, Bivalent Immunotoxin Targeting Fn14-Positive Solid Tumors. Cancer Research, 2013, 73, 4439-4450.	0.9	33
47	Oxaliplatin disrupts pathological features of glioma cells and associated macrophages independent of apoptosis induction. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 140, 497-507.	2.9	31
48	Identification of aurintricarboxylic acid as a selective inhibitor of the TWEAK-Fn14 signaling pathway in glioblastoma cells. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 12234-12246.	1.8	30
49	The TNF receptor family member Fn14 is highly expressed in recurrent glioblastoma and in GBM patient-derived xenografts with acquired temozolomide resistance. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 1321-1330.	1.2	28
50	Repurposing platinum-based chemotherapies for multi-modal treatment of glioblastoma. OncoImmunology, 2016, 5, e1208876.	4.6	26
51	Regulation of Fibroblast Growth Factor-inducible 14 (Fn14) Expression Levels via Ligand-independent Lysosomal Degradation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2014, 289, 12976-12988.	3.4	24
52	Development of Human Serine Protease-Based Therapeutics Targeting Fn14 and Identification of Fn14 as a New Target Overexpressed in TNBC. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2014, 13, 2688-2705.	4.1	24
53	MR-guided transcranial focused ultrasound safely enhances interstitial dispersion of large polymeric nanoparticles in the living brain. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0192240.	2.5	24
54	Pulsed ultrasound expands the extracellular and perivascular spaces of the brain. Brain Research, 2016, 1646, 543-550.	2.2	23

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55	TWEAK activation of the non-canonical NF-Î²B signaling pathway differentially regulates melanoma and prostate cancer cell invasion. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 81474-81492.	1.8	23
56	Cross-species transcriptional analysis reveals conserved and host-specific neoplastic processes in mammalian glioma. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 1180.	3.3	22
57	The TWEAK Receptor Fn14 Is an Src-Inducible Protein and a Positive Regulator of Src-Driven Cell Invasion. Molecular Cancer Research, 2015, 13, 575-583.	3.4	20
58	Nanotherapeutic treatment of the invasive glioblastoma tumor microenvironment. Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews, 2022, 188, 114415.	13.7	20
59	Inhibition of TWEAK activity as a new treatment for inflammatory and degenerative diseases. Drug News and Perspectives, 2006, 19, 589.	1.5	19
60	New insights into the functional consequences of ephrin A3 mutations in non-small cell lung cancer. Translational Lung Cancer Research, 2013, 2, 3-5.	2.8	18
61	Genetically engineered rat gliomas: PDGF-driven tumor initiation and progression in tv-a transgenic rats recreate key features of human brain cancer. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0174557.	2.5	16
62	Molecular determinants of lung cancer metastasis to the central nervous system. Translational Lung Cancer Research, 2013, 2, 273-83.	2.8	15
63	Tumor necrosis factor-like weak inducer of apoptosis (TWEAK) promotes glioblastoma cell chemotaxis via Lyn activation. Carcinogenesis, 2014, 35, 218-226.	2.8	14
64	Leveraging Surface Plasmon Resonance to Dissect the Interfacial Properties of Nanoparticles: Implications for Tissue Binding and Tumor Penetration. Nanomedicine: Nanotechnology, Biology, and Medicine, 2019, 20, 102024.	3.3	12
65	Differential expression of the TWEAK receptor Fn14 in IDH1 wild-type and mutant gliomas. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 138, 241-250.	2.9	9
66	Harnessing nanomedicine for enhanced immunotherapy for breast cancer brain metastases. Drug Delivery and Translational Research, 2021, 11, 2344-2370.	5.8	8
67	Leveraging the replicationâ€competent avianâ€like sarcoma virus/tumor virus receptorâ€A system for modeling human gliomas. Glia, 2021, 69, 2059-2076.	4.9	7
68	Elevated fibroblast growth factorâ€inducible 14 expression transforms proneuralâ€like gliomas into more aggressive and lethal brain cancer. Glia, 2021, 69, 2199-2214.	4.9	7
69	Therapeutic efficacy and safety of a human fusion construct targeting the TWEAK receptor Fn14 and containing a modified granzyme B. , 2020, 8, e001138.		4
70	Nanoparticleâ€assisted, imageâ€guided laser interstitial thermal therapy for cancer treatment. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Nanomedicine and Nanobiotechnology, 2022, 14, .	6.1	4
71	Surface-Modified Nanodrug Carriers for Brain Cancer Treatment. Neuromethods, 2021, , 127-144.	0.3	2
72	DRES-20. THE TNF RECEPTOR FAMILY MEMBER Fn14 IS HIGHLY EXPRESSED IN RECURRENT GLIOBLASTOMA (GBM) AND IN GBM PATIENT-DERIVED XENOGRAFTS WITH ACQUIRED TEMOZOLOMIDE RESISTANCE. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, vi79-vi80.	1.2	0

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73	Abstract PS18-24: Impact of protein corona formation on Fn14-targeted DART nanoparticle selectivity, uptake, and cytotoxicity on TNBC cells. , 2021, , .		0