

Othman Ghribi

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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86
papers

4,065
citations

108046

37
h-index

139680

61
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92
all docs

92
docs citations

92
times ranked

6237
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Alpha-Synuclein-induced DNA Methylation and Gene Expression in Microglia. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 468, 186-198.	1.1	8
2	Folding Free-Energy Landscape of β -Synuclein (35 ^{aa} 97) Via Replica Exchange Molecular Dynamics. <i>Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling</i> , 2021, 61, 432-443.	2.5	10
3	A Diet Enriched in Palmitate and Deficient in Linoleate Exacerbates Oxidative Stress and Amyloid- β Burden in the Hippocampus of 3xTg-AD Mouse Model of Alzheimer's Disease. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2019, 68, 219-237.	1.2	9
4	Palmitate-Induced SREBP1 Expression and Activation Underlies the Increased BACE 1 Activity and Amyloid Beta Genesis. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2019, 56, 5256-5269.	1.9	11
5	27-Hydroxycholesterol increases β -synuclein protein levels through proteasomal inhibition in human dopaminergic neurons. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 19, 17.	0.8	19
6	27-hydroxycholesterol decreases cell proliferation in colon cancer cell lines. <i>Biochimie</i> , 2018, 153, 171-180.	1.3	35
7	Palmitic Acid-Enriched Diet Increases β -Synuclein and Tyrosine Hydroxylase Expression Levels in the Mouse Brain. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 552.	1.4	19
8	Leptin alleviates the saturated fatty acid-induced increase in BACE1 expression and Amyloid- β production - Relevance to Alzheimer's disease pathogenesis. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 659.2.	0.2	1
9	Saturated fat-enriched diet decreases SIRT1 expression in the mouse hippocampus - The SIRTain effects of saturated fat in the brain. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, lb7.	0.2	1
10	Nuclear Factor Kappa-light-chain-enhancer of Activated B Cells (NF- κ B)- a Friend, a Foe, or a Bystander - in the Neurodegenerative Cascade and Pathogenesis of Alzheimer's Disease. <i>CNS and Neurological Disorders - Drug Targets</i> , 2018, 16, 1050-1065.	0.8	17
11	Calcitriol increases leptin expression in neuronal cells - Implications for Alzheimer's Disease. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 805.1.	0.2	0
12	Maternal low-protein diet decreases brain-derived neurotrophic factor expression in the brains of the neonatal rat offspring. <i>Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry</i> , 2017, 45, 54-66.	1.9	21
13	Method for organotypic tissue culture in the aged animal. <i>MethodsX</i> , 2017, 4, 166-171.	0.7	14
14	Cellular hormetic response to 27-hydroxycholesterol promotes neuroprotection through AICD induction of MAST4 abundance and kinase activity. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 13898.	1.6	16
15	27-hydroxycholesterol: A novel player in molecular carcinogenesis of breast and prostate cancer. <i>Chemistry and Physics of Lipids</i> , 2017, 207, 108-126.	1.5	41
16	The cholesterol metabolite 27-hydroxycholesterol stimulates cell proliferation via ER β in prostate cancer cells. <i>Cancer Cell International</i> , 2017, 17, 52.	1.8	37
17	Palmitate Increases β -site APP-Cleavage Enzyme 1 Activity and Amyloid- β Genesis by Evoking Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress and Subsequent C/EBP Homologous Protein Activation. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2017, 57, 907-925.	1.2	21
18	[P1 ^{aa} 216]: PALMITATE-ENRICHED DIET-INDUCED ER STRESS AND CHOP ACTIVATION CAUSES TAU HYPERPHOSPHORYLATION IN THE CULTURED HUMAN NEUROBLASTOMA CELLS AND THE MOUSE BRAIN. <i>Alzheimer's and Dementia</i> , 2017, 13, P326.	0.4	2

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19	[P2â€™129]: PALMITATE INDUCES BACE1 EXPRESSION AND ACTIVITY BY INDUCING STEROL RESPONSE ELEMENT BINDING PROTEIN 1 EXPRESSION AND ACTIVATION IN THE MOUSE HIPPOCAMPUS AND HUMAN SHâ€™5Y5Y NEUROBLASTOMA CELLS. <i>Alzheimer's and Dementia</i> , 2017, 13, P656.	0.4	3
20	Role of Endolysosomes in Skeletal Muscle Pathology Observed in a Cholesterol-Fed Rabbit Model of Alzheimerâ€™s Disease. <i>Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 8, 129.	1.7	5
21	Maternal low protein diet leads to placental angiogenic compensation via dysregulated M1/M2 macrophages and TNFÎ± expression in Sprague-Dawley rats. <i>Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2016, 118, 9-17.	0.8	16
22	Palmitate-induced Endoplasmic Reticulum stress and subsequent C/EBPÎ± Homologous Protein activation attenuates leptin and Insulin-like growth factor 1 expression in the brain. <i>Cellular Signalling</i> , 2016, 28, 1789-1805.	1.7	43
23	27-Hydroxycholesterol stimulates cell proliferation and resistance to docetaxel-induced apoptosis in prostate epithelial cells. <i>Medical Oncology</i> , 2016, 33, 12.	1.2	27
24	Molecular events linking cholesterol to Alzheimer's disease and inclusion body myositis in a rabbit model. <i>American Journal of Neurodegenerative Disease</i> , 2016, 5, 74-84.	0.1	4
25	Maternal low-protein diet causes body weight loss in male, neonate Spragueâ€™Dawley rats involving UCP-1-mediated thermogenesis. <i>Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry</i> , 2015, 26, 729-735.	1.9	23
26	Does the oxysterol 27-hydroxycholesterol underlie Alzheimer's diseaseâ€™Parkinson's disease overlap?. <i>Experimental Gerontology</i> , 2015, 68, 13-18.	1.2	65
27	Epigenetics of Inflammation, Maternal Infection, and Nutrition1â€™3. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2015, 145, 1109S-1115S.	1.3	49
28	The cholesterol metabolite 27-hydroxycholesterol regulates p53 activity and increases cell proliferation via MDM2 in breast cancer cells. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 2015, 410, 187-195.	1.4	50
29	Cholesterol-enriched diet disrupts the blood-testis barrier in rabbits. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2014, 307, E1125-E1130.	1.8	40
30	Leptin attenuates BACE1 expression and amyloid-Î² genesis via the activation of SIRT1 signaling pathway. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2014, 1842, 1587-1595.	1.8	103
31	P1-075: LEPTIN ATTENUATES BACE1 EXPRESSION AND AMYLOID-B GENESIS VIA THE ACTIVATION OF SIRT1 SIGNALING PATHWAY. , 2014, 10, P330-P331.		1
32	Identification of microRNAs involved in Alzheimer's progression using a rabbit model of the disease. <i>American Journal of Neurodegenerative Disease</i> , 2014, 3, 33-44.	0.1	26
33	Oxidative stress in blood in Alzheimer's disease and mild cognitive impairment: A meta-analysis. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2013, 59, 100-110.	2.1	260
34	Differential Effects of the Estrogen Receptor Agonist Estradiol on Toxicity Induced by Enzymatically-Derived or Autoxidation-Derived Oxysterols in Human ARPE-19 Cells. <i>Current Eye Research</i> , 2013, 38, 1159-1171.	0.7	8
35	Gadd153 and NF-Î±B Crosstalk Regulates 27-Hydroxycholesterol-Induced Increase in BACE1 and Î²-Amyloid Production in Human Neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y Cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e70773.	1.1	61
36	Deferiprone Reduces Amyloid-Î² and Tau Phosphorylation Levels but not Reactive Oxygen Species Generation in Hippocampus of Rabbits Fed a Cholesterol-Enriched Diet. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2012, 30, 167-182.	1.2	57

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37	The Neuroprotective Effect of Fisetin in the MPTP Model of Parkinson's Disease. <i>Journal of Parkinson's Disease</i> , 2012, 2, 287-302.	1.5	43
38	Targeted glycomics by selected reaction monitoring for highly sensitive glycan compositional analysis. <i>Proteomics</i> , 2012, 12, 2510-2522.	1.3	16
39	Endoplasmic reticulum stress-induced CHOP activation mediates the down-regulation of leptin in human neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cells treated with the oxysterol 27-hydroxycholesterol. <i>Cellular Signalling</i> , 2012, 24, 484-492.	1.7	46
40	Cellular model of Alzheimer's disease "Relevance to therapeutic testing. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2012, 233, 733-739.	2.0	8
41	Increased EID1 nuclear translocation impairs synaptic plasticity and memory function associated with pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2012, 45, 902-912.	2.1	40
42	Leptin signaling and Alzheimer's disease. <i>American Journal of Neurodegenerative Disease</i> , 2012, 1, 245-65.	0.1	45
43	Metabolomic Identification in Cerebrospinal Fluid of the Effects of High Dietary Cholesterol in a Rabbit Model of Alzheimer's Disease. <i>Metabolomics: Open Access</i> , 2012, 2, 109.	0.1	3
44	Endolysosome Mechanisms Associated with Alzheimer's Disease-like Pathology in Rabbits Ingesting Cholesterol-Enriched Diet. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2011, 22, 1289-1303.	1.2	35
45	The oxysterol 27-hydroxycholesterol regulates β -synuclein and tyrosine hydroxylase expression levels in human neuroblastoma cells through modulation of liver X receptors and estrogen receptors"relevance to Parkinson's disease. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2011, 119, 1119-1136.	2.1	74
46	Cholesterol-enriched diet causes age-related macular degeneration-like pathology in rabbit retina. <i>BMC Ophthalmology</i> , 2011, 11, 22.	0.6	60
47	Molecular interplay between leptin, insulin-like growth factor-1, and β -amyloid in organotypic slices from rabbit hippocampus. <i>Molecular Neurodegeneration</i> , 2011, 6, 41.	4.4	34
48	Silencing GADD153/CHOP Gene Expression Protects against Alzheimer's Disease-Like Pathology Induced by 27-Hydroxycholesterol in Rabbit Hippocampus. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e26420.	1.1	73
49	Caffeine Protects Against Disruptions of the Blood-Brain Barrier in Animal Models of Alzheimer's and Parkinson's Diseases. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2010, 20, S127-S141.	1.2	106
50	Leptin Reduces the Accumulation of $A\beta$ and Phosphorylated Tau Induced by 27-Hydroxycholesterol in Rabbit Organotypic Slices. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2010, 19, 1007-1019.	1.2	120
51	Caffeine protects against oxidative stress and Alzheimer's disease-like pathology in rabbit hippocampus induced by cholesterol-enriched diet. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2010, 49, 1212-1220.	1.3	136
52	The oxysterol 27-hydroxycholesterol increases β -amyloid and oxidative stress in retinal pigment epithelial cells. <i>BMC Ophthalmology</i> , 2010, 10, 22.	0.6	71
53	β -Amyloid regulates leptin expression and tau phosphorylation through the mTORC1 signaling pathway. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2010, 115, 373-384.	2.1	33
54	Differential effects of 24-hydroxycholesterol and 27-hydroxycholesterol on β -amyloid precursor protein levels and processing in human neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cells. <i>Molecular Neurodegeneration</i> , 2009, 4, 1.	4.4	163

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55	Cholesterol-enriched diet induces endosome/lysosome dysfunction in a rabbit model of inclusion body myositis. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2009, 23, LB135.	0.2	0
56	Hippocampus of Ames dwarf mice is resistant to β -amyloid-induced tau hyperphosphorylation and changes in apoptosis-regulatory protein levels. <i>Hippocampus</i> , 2008, 18, 239-244.	0.9	37
57	Regulation of β -amyloid levels in the brain of cholesterol-fed rabbit, a model system for sporadic Alzheimer's disease. <i>Mechanisms of Ageing and Development</i> , 2008, 129, 649-655.	2.2	62
58	Hypercholesterolemia-induced $A\beta$ accumulation in rabbit brain is associated with alteration in IGF-1 signaling. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2008, 32, 426-432.	2.1	68
59	Caffeine blocks disruption of blood brain barrier in a rabbit model of Alzheimer's disease. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2008, 5, 12.	3.1	117
60	Rabbits fed cholesterol-enriched diets exhibit pathological features of inclusion body myositis. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2008, 294, R829-R835.	0.9	23
61	Potential Mechanisms Linking Cholesterol to Alzheimer's Disease-like Pathology in Rabbit Brain, Hippocampal Organotypic Slices, and Skeletal Muscle. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2008, 15, 673-684.	1.2	60
62	Can Studies of Aluminum Toxicity In Vivo and In Vitro Provide Relevant Information on the Pathogenesis and Etiology of Alzheimer's Disease?. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2007, 11, 429-430.	1.2	17
63	Stabilization of blood-brain barrier by caffeine in cholesterol-fed rabbits. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2007, 21, A1168.	0.2	0
64	High cholesterol content in neurons increases BACE, β -amyloid, and phosphorylated tau levels in rabbit hippocampus. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2006, 200, 460-467.	2.0	144
65	Supplementation of the diet with silicic acid to reduce body burden of aluminum: A miracle cure or useless treatment for Alzheimer's disease?. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2006, 10, 25-27.	1.2	2
66	Peri-nuclear clustering of mitochondria is triggered during aluminum maltolate induced apoptosis. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2006, 9, 195-205.	1.2	25
67	Preservation of the blood brain barrier integrity may underlie neuroprotective effects of statins in Alzheimer's disease. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2006, 10, 407-408.	1.2	8
68	Deposition of iron and β -amyloid plaques is associated with cortical cellular damage in rabbits fed with long-term cholesterol-enriched diets. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2006, 99, 438-449.	2.1	127
69	The Role of the Endoplasmic Reticulum in the Accumulation of β -Amyloid Peptide in Alzheimers Disease. <i>Current Molecular Medicine</i> , 2006, 6, 119-133.	0.6	34
70	GDNF regulates the $A\beta$ -induced endoplasmic reticulum stress response in rabbit hippocampus by inhibiting the activation of gadd 153 and the JNK and ERK kinases. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2004, 16, 417-427.	2.1	30
71	Aluminum Maltolate-Induced Toxicity in NT2 Cells Occurs Through Apoptosis and Includes Cytochrome c Release. <i>NeuroToxicology</i> , 2004, 25, 859-867.	1.4	37
72	Lithium inhibits $A\beta$ -induced stress in endoplasmic reticulum of rabbit hippocampus but does not prevent oxidative damage and tau phosphorylation. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2003, 71, 853-862.	1.3	73

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73	Intracellular mechanisms underlying aluminum-induced apoptosis in rabbit brain. <i>Journal of Inorganic Biochemistry</i> , 2003, 97, 151-154.	1.5	94
74	Al ²⁺ (10 ⁻⁴)-induced JNK and ERK activation in rabbit hippocampus is differentially regulated by lithium but is not involved in the phosphorylation of tau. <i>Molecular Brain Research</i> , 2003, 119, 201-206.	2.5	34
75	MPP ⁺ Induces the Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress Response in Rabbit Brain Involving Activation of the ATF-6 and NF- κ B Signaling Pathways. <i>Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology</i> , 2003, 62, 1144-1153.	0.9	48
76	Alteration of glutamate receptors in the striatum of dyskinetic 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-treated monkeys following dopamine agonist treatment. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2002, 26, 127-138.	2.5	85
77	The endoplasmic reticulum is the main site for caspase-3 activation following aluminum-induced neurotoxicity in rabbit hippocampus. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2002, 324, 217-221.	1.0	40
78	Lithium inhibits aluminum-induced apoptosis in rabbit hippocampus, by preventing cytochrome c translocation, Bcl-2 decrease, Bax elevation and caspase-3 activation. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2002, 82, 137-145.	2.1	84
79	GDNF Protects against Aluminum-Induced Apoptosis in Rabbits by Upregulating Bcl-2 and Bcl-XL and Inhibiting Mitochondrial Bax Translocation. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2001, 8, 764-773.	2.1	97
80	AMPA receptor regulation and LTP in the hippocampus of young and aged apolipoprotein E-deficient mice. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2001, 22, 9-15.	1.5	26
81	Ovarian steroids and selective estrogen receptor modulators activity on rat brain NMDA and AMPA receptors. <i>Brain Research Reviews</i> , 2001, 37, 153-161.	9.1	144
82	Aluminium and neuronal cell injury: inter-relationships between neurofilamentous arrays and apoptosis. <i>Journal of Inorganic Biochemistry</i> , 2001, 87, 15-19.	1.5	47
83	Co-involvement of mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum in regulation of apoptosis: changes in cytochrome c, Bcl-2 and Bax in the hippocampus of aluminum-treated rabbits. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2001, 903, 66-73.	1.1	89
84	Hypoxia-Induced Loss of Synaptic Transmission Is Exacerbated in Hippocampal Slices of Transgenic Mice Expressing C-Terminal Fragments of Alzheimer Amyloid Precursor Protein. , 1999, 9, 201-205.		9
85	Competitive NMDA receptor blockers reduce striatal glutamate accumulation in ischaemia. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 1994, 5, 1253-1255.	0.6	12
86	Effect of kynurenic acid on the ischaemia-induced accumulation of glutamate in rat striatum. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 1994, 5, 435-437.	0.6	14