

Stefanie Kuerten

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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91
papers

2,294
citations

257450

24
h-index

276875

41
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96
all docs

96
docs citations

96
times ranked

3468
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	CNS Cell Distribution and Axon Orientation Determine Local Spinal Cord Mechanical Properties. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2015, 108, 2137-2147.	0.5	136
2	Blood coagulation factor XII drives adaptive immunity during neuroinflammation via CD87-mediated modulation of dendritic cells. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 11626.	12.8	105
3	Disorders of the enteric nervous system – a holistic view. <i>Nature Reviews Gastroenterology and Hepatology</i> , 2021, 18, 393-410.	17.8	100
4	MP4- and MOG:35-55-induced EAE in C57BL/6 mice differentially targets brain, spinal cord and cerebellum†. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2007, 189, 31-40.	2.3	94
5	Tertiary lymphoid organ development coincides with determinant spreading of the myelin-specific T cell response. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 2012, 124, 861-873.	7.7	90
6	Granzyme B production distinguishes recently activated CD8+ memory cells from resting memory cells. <i>Cellular Immunology</i> , 2007, 247, 36-48.	3.0	62
7	Emerging concepts in autoimmune encephalomyelitis beyond the CD4/TH1 paradigm. <i>Annals of Anatomy</i> , 2010, 192, 179-193.	1.9	62
8	Experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis – achievements and prospective advances. <i>Apmis</i> , 2011, 119, 819-830.	2.0	60
9	Nimodipine fosters remyelination in a mouse model of multiple sclerosis and induces microglia-specific apoptosis. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, E3295-E3304.	7.1	52
10	MBP-PLP fusion protein-induced EAE in C57BL/6 mice. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2006, 177, 99-111.	2.3	50
11	The Immune Pathogenesis of Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis: Lessons Learned for Multiple Sclerosis?. <i>Journal of Interferon and Cytokine Research</i> , 2011, 31, 907-916.	1.2	50
12	Manually-stimulated recovery of motor function after facial nerve injury requires intact sensory input. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2008, 211, 292-300.	4.1	49
13	Dissociated Production of Perforin, Granzyme B, and IFN- γ by HIV-Specific CD8 ⁺ Cells in HIV Infection. <i>AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses</i> , 2008, 24, 62-71.	1.1	47
14	Neuroprotective role of fibroblast growth factor-2 in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. <i>Immunology</i> , 2011, 133, 370-378.	4.4	47
15	The vascular adventitia: An endogenous, omnipresent source of stem cells in the body. , 2017, 171, 13-29.		43
16	Severe bornavirus-encephalitis presenting as Guillain-Barré-syndrome. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 2019, 137, 1017-1019.	7.7	43
17	Fundamental differences in the dynamics of CNS lesion development and composition in MP4- and MOG peptide 35-55-induced experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. <i>Clinical Immunology</i> , 2008, 129, 256-267.	3.2	41
18	Manual stimulation of the orbicularis oculi muscle improves eyelid closure after facial nerve injury in adult rats. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2009, 39, 197-205.	2.2	40

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19	The enteric nervous system is a potential autoimmune target in multiple sclerosis. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 2017, 134, 281-295.	7.7	38
20	Comparing the CNS morphology and immunobiology of different EAE models in C57BL/6 mice – A step towards understanding the complexity of multiple sclerosis. <i>Annals of Anatomy</i> , 2008, 190, 1-15.	1.9	37
21	Autoantibodies against central nervous system antigens in a subset of B cell – dominant multiple sclerosis patients. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 21512-21518.	7.1	36
22	CREM1 overexpression decreases IL-2 production, induces a TH17 phenotype and accelerates autoimmunity. <i>Journal of Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2012, 4, 121-123.	3.3	34
23	Early axonal damage and progressive myelin pathology define the kinetics of CNS histopathology in a mouse model of multiple sclerosis. <i>Clinical Immunology</i> , 2013, 149, 32-45.	3.2	33
24	Danger: High Voltage – The Role of Voltage-Gated Calcium Channels in Central Nervous System Pathology. <i>Cells</i> , 2017, 6, 43.	4.1	33
25	IL-21 in Conjunction with Anti-CD40 and IL-4 Constitutes a Potent Polyclonal B Cell Stimulator for Monitoring Antigen-Specific Memory B Cells. <i>Cells</i> , 2020, 9, 433.	4.1	31
26	Differential patterns of spinal cord pathology induced by MP4, MOG peptide 35-55, and PLP peptide 178-191 in C57BL/6 mice. <i>Apmis</i> , 2011, 119, 336-346.	2.0	29
27	Identification of a B cell-dependent subpopulation of multiple sclerosis by measurements of brain-reactive B cells in the blood. <i>Clinical Immunology</i> , 2014, 152, 20-24.	3.2	27
28	Manual Stimulation of the Suprahyoid-Sublingual Region Diminishes Polynervation of the Motor Endplates and Improves Recovery of Function After Hypoglossal Nerve Injury in Rats. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2008, 22, 754-768.	2.9	25
29	Impact of Glatiramer Acetate on B Cell-Mediated Pathogenesis of Multiple Sclerosis. <i>CNS Drugs</i> , 2018, 32, 1039-1051.	5.9	25
30	Nav1.6 promotes inflammation and neuronal degeneration in a mouse model of multiple sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2019, 16, 215.	7.2	25
31	The role of CEA-related cell adhesion molecule-1 (CEACAM1) in vascular homeostasis. <i>Histochemistry and Cell Biology</i> , 2016, 146, 657-671.	1.7	24
32	A Positive Control for Detection of Functional CD4 T Cells in PBMC: The CPI Pool. <i>Cells</i> , 2017, 6, 47.	4.1	24
33	The complement system contributes to the pathology of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis by triggering demyelination and modifying the antigen-specific T and B cell response. <i>Clinical Immunology</i> , 2013, 146, 155-164.	3.2	23
34	Splitting the – Unsplittable – Dissecting Resident and Infiltrating Macrophages in Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2017, 18, 2072.	4.1	23
35	Generation of Cardiomyocytes From Vascular Adventitia-Resident Stem Cells. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2018, 123, 686-699.	4.5	23
36	Strategies for Neuroprotection in Multiple Sclerosis and the Role of Calcium. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2020, 21, 1663.	4.1	23

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37	Bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cell transplantation does not improve quality of muscle reinnervation or recovery of motor function after facial nerve transection in rats. <i>Biological Chemistry</i> , 2008, 389, 873-88.	2.5	22
38	Spinal cord histopathology of MOG peptide 35-55-induced experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis is time- and score-dependent. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2011, 494, 227-231.	2.1	22
39	Myelin-reactive antibodies mediate the pathology of MBP-PLP fusion protein MP4-induced EAE. <i>Clinical Immunology</i> , 2011, 140, 54-62.	3.2	22
40	B Cells and B Cell Blasts Withstand Cryopreservation While Retaining Their Functionality for Producing Antibody. <i>Cells</i> , 2018, 7, 50.	4.1	22
41	The clinical course of EAE is reflected by the dynamics of the neuroantigen-specific T cell compartment in the blood. <i>Clinical Immunology</i> , 2010, 137, 422-432.	3.2	21
42	Resting of Cryopreserved PBMC Does Not Generally Benefit the Performance of Antigen-Specific T Cell ELISPOT Assays. <i>Cells</i> , 2012, 1, 409-427.	4.1	21
43	Stepchild or Prodigy? Neuroprotection in Multiple Sclerosis (MS) Research. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2015, 16, 14850-14865.	4.1	21
44	Characterization of the HCMV-Specific CD4 T Cell Responses that Are Associated with Protective Immunity. <i>Viruses</i> , 2015, 7, 4414-4437.	3.3	21
45	Differential effects of FTY720 on the B cell compartment in a mouse model of multiple sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2017, 14, 148.	7.2	20
46	Differential aspects of immune cell infiltration and neurodegeneration in acute and relapse experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. <i>Clinical Immunology</i> , 2013, 149, 519-529.	3.2	19
47	Delayed Activation Kinetics of Th2- and Th17 Cells Compared to Th1 Cells. <i>Cells</i> , 2017, 6, 29.	4.1	19
48	Contribution of LT α and TH17 cells to B cell aggregate formation in the central nervous system in a mouse model of multiple sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2019, 16, 111.	7.2	19
49	Anti-CD52 antibody treatment depletes B cell aggregates in the central nervous system in a mouse model of multiple sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2018, 15, 225.	7.2	18
50	Same same but different: A Web-based deep learning application revealed classifying features for the histopathologic distinction of cortical malformations. <i>Epilepsia</i> , 2020, 61, 421-432.	5.1	17
51	Involvement of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) in MP4-induced autoimmune encephalomyelitis. <i>Clinical Immunology</i> , 2010, 137, 181-189.	3.2	16
52	Central nervous system infiltrates are characterized by features of ongoing B cell-related immune activity in MP4-induced experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. <i>Clinical Immunology</i> , 2015, 158, 47-58.	3.2	16
53	CEACAM1 mediates B cell aggregation in central nervous system autoimmunity. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 29847.	3.3	16
54	The TRAIL of Helpless CD8+ T Cells in HIV Infection. <i>AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses</i> , 2008, 24, 1175-1183.	1.1	15

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55	Calbindin D28k-Immunoreactivity in Human Enteric Neurons. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2018, 19, 194.	4.1	15
56	B1 cells are unaffected by immune modulatory treatment in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis patients. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2014, 272, 86-90.	2.3	14
57	B Cells in Multiple Sclerosis and Virus-Induced Neuroinflammation. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2020, 11, 591894.	2.4	14
58	Affinity Tag Coating Enables Reliable Detection of Antigen-Specific B Cells in Immunospot Assays. <i>Cells</i> , 2021, 10, 1843.	4.1	13
59	Time-Dependent Progression of Demyelination and Axonal Pathology in MP4-Induced Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0144847.	2.5	12
60	Aged hind-limb clasping experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis models aspects of the neurodegenerative process seen in multiple sclerosis. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2019, 116, 22710-22720.	7.1	12
61	Categorization of multiple sclerosis relapse subtypes by B cell profiling in the blood. <i>Acta Neuropathologica Communications</i> , 2014, 2, 138.	5.2	11
62	Direct Detection of T- and B-Memory Lymphocytes by ImmunoSpot® Assays Reveals HCMV Exposure that Serum Antibodies Fail to Identify. <i>Cells</i> , 2018, 7, 45.	4.1	11
63	Characterization of blood-brain barrier integrity in a B-cell-dependent mouse model of multiple sclerosis. <i>Histochemistry and Cell Biology</i> , 2019, 151, 489-499.	1.7	11
64	Serial Measurements of Apoptotic Cell Numbers Provide Better Acceptance Criterion for PBMC Quality than a Single Measurement Prior to the T Cell Assay. <i>Cells</i> , 2015, 4, 40-55.	4.1	10
65	The brain antigen-specific B cell response correlates with glatiramer acetate responsiveness in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis patients. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 14265.	3.3	9
66	High-Throughput GLP-Capable Target Cell Visualization Assay for Measuring Cell-Mediated Cytotoxicity. <i>Cells</i> , 2018, 7, 35.	4.1	9
67	Antibody cross-reactivity between casein and myelin-associated glycoprotein results in central nervous system demyelination. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, e2117034119.	7.1	9
68	Thymic epithelial cells of human patients affected by myasthenia gravis overexpress IGF-I immunoreactivity. <i>Apmis</i> , 2008, 116, 50-58.	2.0	8
69	Autoantigen-specific immunosuppression with tolerogenic peripheral blood cells prevents relapses in a mouse model of relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis. <i>Journal of Translational Medicine</i> , 2016, 14, 99.	4.4	8
70	Visualization of endothelial barrier damage prior to formation of atherosclerotic plaques. <i>Histochemistry and Cell Biology</i> , 2017, 148, 117-127.	1.7	8
71	Obinutuzumab-Induced B Cell Depletion Reduces Spinal Cord Pathology in a CD20 Double Transgenic Mouse Model of Multiple Sclerosis. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2020, 21, 6864.	4.1	8
72	Murine Esophagus Expresses Glial-Derived Central Nervous System Antigens. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 3233.	4.1	8

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73	The extent of ultrastructural spinal cord pathology reflects disease severity in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. <i>Histology and Histopathology</i> , 2012, 27, 1163-74.	0.7	8
74	Digital pathology imaging and computer-aided diagnostics as a novel tool for standardization of evaluation of aganglionic megacolon (Hirschsprung disease) histopathology. <i>Cell and Tissue Research</i> , 2019, 375, 371-381.	2.9	7
75	Lack of Disease Specificity Limits the Usefulness of In Vitro Costimulation in HIV- and HCV-Infected Patients. <i>Clinical and Developmental Immunology</i> , 2008, 2008, 1-10.	3.3	6
76	B-Cell Activity Predicts Response to Glatiramer Acetate and Interferon in Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Neurology: Neuroimmunology and NeuroInflammation</i> , 2021, 8, e980.	6.0	6
77	The magnitude of the antigen-specific T cell response is separated from the severity of spinal cord histopathology in remitting-relapsing experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. <i>Glia</i> , 2012, 60, 794-805.	4.9	5
78	Conventional Housing Conditions Attenuate the Development of Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e99794.	2.5	5
79	MRI of Finger Pulleys at 7T-Direct Characterization of Pulley Ruptures in an Ex Vivo Model. <i>Diagnostics</i> , 2021, 11, 1206.	2.6	5
80	Effects of a Fully Humanized Type II Anti-CD20 Monoclonal Antibody on Peripheral and CNS B Cells in a Transgenic Mouse Model of Multiple Sclerosis. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 3172.	4.1	4
81	KIR4.1 Antibodies as Biomarkers in Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2014, 5, 62.	2.4	3
82	The Correlation between the Virus- and Brain Antigen-Specific B Cell Response in the Blood of Patients with Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Viruses</i> , 2016, 8, 105.	3.3	3
83	Mice Heterozygous for the Sodium Channel Scn8a (Nav1.6) Have Reduced Inflammatory Responses During EAE and Following LPS Challenge. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2021, 12, 533423.	4.8	3
84	Bone marrow-derived myeloid progenitors in the leptomeninges of adult mice. <i>Stem Cells</i> , 2021, 39, 227-239.	3.2	3
85	Delineating the impact of neuroantigen vs genetic diversity on MP4-induced EAE of C57BL/6 and B6.129 mice. <i>Apmis</i> , 2009, 117, 923-935.	2.0	2
86	Longitudinal T cell-derived IFN- γ /IL-17 balances do not correlate with the disease course in two mouse models of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. <i>Journal of Immunological Methods</i> , 2013, 398-399, 68-75.	1.4	2
87	Corrigendum to "Emerging concepts in autoimmune encephalomyelitis beyond the CD4/TH1 paradigm" [Ann. Anat. 192 (4) (2010) 179-193]. <i>Annals of Anatomy</i> , 2011, 193, 76-77.	1.9	1
88	Four different synthetic peptides of proteolipid protein induce a distinct antibody response in MP4-induced experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. <i>Clinical Immunology</i> , 2015, 159, 93-106.	3.2	1
89	Nimodipine Exerts Beneficial Effects on the Rat Oligodendrocyte Cell Line OLN-93. <i>Brain Sciences</i> , 2022, 12, 476.	2.3	1
90	Characterization of Neurochemical Signature Alterations in the Enteric Nervous System in Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis. <i>Applied Sciences (Switzerland)</i> , 2022, 12, 5974.	2.5	1

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91	Studies on the CNS Histopathology of EAE and Its Correlation with Clinical and Immunological Parameters. , 0, , .		0