Flavia Trettel

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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48 3,232 28 48 papers citations h-index g-index

49 49 49 49 4361

times ranked

citing authors

docs citations

all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Short-chain fatty acids promote the effect of environmental signals on the gut microbiome and metabolome in mice. Communications Biology, 2022, 5, .	4.4	16
2	Neuro-Signals from Gut Microbiota: Perspectives for Brain Glioma. Cancers, 2021, 13, 2810.	3.7	14
3	Chemokines: Key Molecules that Orchestrate Communication among Neurons, Microglia and Astrocytes to Preserve Brain Function. Neuroscience, 2020, 439, 230-240.	2.3	57
4	Co-occurring WARS2 and CHRNA6 mutations in a child with a severe form of infantile parkinsonism. Parkinsonism and Related Disorders, 2020, 72, 75-79.	2.2	16
5	Role of Infiltrating Microglia/Macrophages in Glioma. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2020, 1202, 281-298.	1.6	23
6	CXCL16/CXCR6 Axis Drives Microglia/Macrophages Phenotype in Physiological Conditions and Plays a Crucial Role in Glioma. Frontiers in Immunology, 2018, 9, 2750.	4.8	71
7	The Glycoside Oleandrin Reduces Glioma Growth with Direct and Indirect Effects on Tumor Cells. Journal of Neuroscience, 2017, 37, 3926-3939.	3.6	23
8	The chemokine CXCL16 modulates neurotransmitter release in hippocampal CA1 area. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 34633.	3.3	34
9	Fractalkine in the nervous system: neuroprotective or neurotoxic molecule?. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2015, 1351, 141-148.	3.8	98
10	Editorial Research Topic "Chemokines and chemokine receptors in brain homeostasis― Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 132.	3.7	7
11	Basal adenosine modulates the functional properties of AMPA receptors in mouse hippocampal neurons through the activation of A1R A2AR and A3R. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 409.	3.7	16
12	Trasmembrane chemokines CX3CL1 and CXCL16 drive interplay between neurons, microglia and astrocytes to counteract pMCAO and excitotoxic neuronal death. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 193.	3.7	52
13	Fractalkine/CX3CL1 engages different neuroprotective responses upon selective glutamate receptor overactivation. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 472.	3.7	31
14	CXCL16 Orchestrates Adenosine A ₃ Receptor and MCP-1/CCL2 Activity to Protect Neurons from Excitotoxic Cell Death in the CNS. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 3154-3163.	3.6	60
15	Adenosine A2A receptor induces protein kinase Aâ€dependent functional modulation of human α3β4 nicotinic receptor. Journal of Physiology, 2011, 589, 2755-2766.	2.9	18
16	Mutant human $\hat{1}^24$ subunit identified in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis patients impairs nicotinic receptor function. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, 2011, 461, 225-233.	2.8	8
17	Adenosine A1 Receptors and Microglial Cells Mediate CX3CL1-Induced Protection of Hippocampal Neurons Against Glu-Induced Death. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2010, 35, 1550-1559.	5.4	104
18	Rare missense variants of neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor altering receptor function are associated with sporadic amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Human Molecular Genetics, 2009, 18, 3997-4006.	2.9	42

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19	LTP impairment by fractalkine/CX3CL1 in mouse hippocampus is mediated through the activity of adenosine receptor type 3 (A3R). Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2009, 215, 36-42.	2.3	75
20	Chemokines and chemokine receptors in the nervous system. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2008, 198, 1-8.	2.3	4
21	Chemokine CXCL8 modulates GluR1 phosphorylation. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2008, 198, 75-81.	2.3	10
22	The Chemokine CX3CL1 Reduces Migration and Increases Adhesion of Neurons with Mechanisms Dependent on the \hat{l}^21 Integrin Subunit. Journal of Immunology, 2006, 177, 7599-7606.	0.8	45
23	Chemokine Fractalkine/CX3CL1 Negatively Modulates Active Glutamatergic Synapses in Rat Hippocampal Neurons. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 10488-10498.	3.6	116
24	BDNF modulates GABAA receptors microtransplanted from the human epileptic brain to Xenopus oocytes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 1667-1672.	7.1	64
25	Cysteine residues are critical for chemokine receptor CXCR2 functional properties. Experimental Cell Research, 2005, 307, 65-75.	2.6	15
26	Phosphatase inhibitors remove the run-down of Â-aminobutyric acid type A receptors in the human epileptic brain. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 10183-10188.	7.1	50
27	Expression of AMPA-type glutamate receptors in HEK cells and cerebellar granule neurons impairs CXCL2-mediated chemotaxis. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2003, 134, 61-71.	2.3	19
28	Signalling pathways involved in the chemotactic activity of CXCL12 in cultured rat cerebellar neurons and CHP100 neuroepithelioma cells. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2003, 135, 38-46.	2.3	49
29	Microtransplantation of membranes from cultured cells to Xenopus oocytes: A method to study neurotransmitter receptors embedded in native lipids. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 2896-2900.	7.1	49
30	Specific progressive cAMP reduction implicates energy deficit in presymptomatic Huntington's disease knock-in mice. Human Molecular Genetics, 2003, 12, 497-508.	2.9	250
31	Ligand-independent CXCR2 Dimerization. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 40980-40988.	3.4	97
32	TBX-3, the Gene Mutated in Ulnar-Mammary Syndrome, Is a Negative Regulator of p19 and Inhibits Senescence. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 6567-6572.	3.4	140
33	Expression of human epileptic temporal lobe neurotransmitter receptors in Xenopus oocytes: An innovative approach to study epilepsy. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 15078-15083.	7.1	40
34	Expression of functional neurotransmitter receptors in Xenopus oocytes after injection of human brain membranes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 13238-13242.	7.1	80
35	Chemokine receptor CXCR2 regulates the functional properties of AMPA-type glutamate receptor GluR1 in HEK cells. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2002, 129, 66-73.	2.3	45
36	Complete Loss of P/Q Calcium Channel Activity Caused by a CACNA1A Missense Mutation Carried by Patients with Episodic Ataxia Type 2. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2001, 68, 759-764.	6.2	147

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37	Huntingtin: an iron-regulated protein essential for normal nuclear and perinuclear organelles. Human Molecular Genetics, 2000, 9, 2789-2797.	2.9	193
38	Dominant phenotypes produced by the HD mutation in STHdhQ111 striatal cells. Human Molecular Genetics, 2000, 9, 2799-2809.	2.9	556
39	A fine physical map of the CACNA1A gene region on 19p13.1–p13.2 chromosome. Gene, 2000, 241, 45-50.	2.2	15
40	Mutant Huntingtin Forms in Vivo Complexes with Distinct Context-Dependent Conformations of the Polyglutamine Segment. Neurobiology of Disease, 1999, 6, 364-375.	4.4	57
41	Localization and genomic structure of human deoxyhypusine synthase gene on chromosome 19p13.2-distal 19p13.1. Gene, 1998, 215, 153-157.	2.2	7
42	Two Exon-Skipping Mutations as the Molecular Basis of Succinic Semialdehyde Dehydrogenase Deficiency (4-Hydroxybutyric Aciduria). American Journal of Human Genetics, 1998, 63, 399-408.	6.2	73
43	Episodic Ataxia Type 2 (EA2) and Spinocerebellar Ataxia Type 6 (SCA6) Due to CAC Repeat Expansion in the CACNA1A Gene on Chromosome 19p. Human Molecular Genetics, 1997, 6, 1973-1978.	2.9	264
44	Acetazolamide-responsive episodic ataxia in an Italian family refines gene mapping on chromosome 19p13. Brain, 1997, 120, 805-812.	7.6	24
45	Human succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase. Molecular cloning and chromosomal localization. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 1997, 414, 253-60.	1.6	14
46	Construction of a YAC Contig Covering Human Chromosome 6p22. Genomics, 1996, 36, 399-407.	2.9	19
47	Ordering of 44 Genetic Markers in the 6p22 Cytogenetic Band. DNA Sequence, 1996, 7, 51-52.	0.7	0
48	Human Succinic Semialdehyde Dehydrogenase. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 1996, , 253-260.	1.6	24