Lorenzo Alibardi

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

270 papers	5,731 citations	81900 39 h-index	144013 57 g-index
270 all docs	270 docs citations	270 times ranked	2329 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Adaptation to the land: The skin of reptiles in comparison to that of amphibians and endotherm amniotes. The Journal of Experimental Zoology, 2003, 298B, 12-41.	1.4	187
2	Reptile scale paradigm: Evo-Devo, pattern formation and regeneration. International Journal of Developmental Biology, 2009, 53, 813-826.	0.6	133
3	Evolutionary Origin and Diversification of Epidermal Barrier Proteins in Amniotes. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 2014, 31, 3194-3205.	8.9	109
4	Identification of reptilian genes encoding hair keratin-like proteins suggests a new scenario for the evolutionary origin of hair. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 18419-18423.	7.1	104
5	Cytochemical, biochemical and molecular aspects of the process of keratinization in the epidermis of reptilian scales. Progress in Histochemistry and Cytochemistry, 2006, 40, 73-134.	5.1	97
6	Histochemical, Biochemical and Cell Biological aspects of tail regeneration in lizard, an amniote model for studies on tissue regeneration. Progress in Histochemistry and Cytochemistry, 2014, 48, 143-244.	5.1	95
7	Hard (Beta-)Keratins in the Epidermis of Reptiles:Â Composition, Sequence, and Molecular Organization. Journal of Proteome Research, 2007, 6, 3377-3392.	3.7	90
8	Evolution of hard proteins in the sauropsid integument in relation to the cornification of skin derivatives in amniotes. Journal of Anatomy, 2009, 214, 560-586.	1.5	87
9	Regeneration in Reptiles and Its Position Among Vertebrates. Advances in Anatomy, Embryology and Cell Biology, 2010, , 1-49.	1.6	85
10	Transcriptome analysis of the regenerating tail vs. the scarring limb in lizard reveals pathways leading to successful vs. unsuccessful organ regeneration in amniotes. Developmental Dynamics, 2017, 246, 116-134.	1.8	77
11	Structural and Immunocytochemical Characterization of Keratinization in Vertebrate Epidermis and Epidermal Derivatives. International Review of Cytology, 2006, 253, 177-259.	6.2	72
12	Forty keratinâ€associated Î²â€proteins (Î²â€keratins) form the hard layers of scales, claws, and adhesive pads in the green anole lizard, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2010, 314B, 11-32.	1.3	68
13	Immunocytochemical analysis of beta (?) keratins in the epidermis of chelonians, lepidosaurians, and archosaurians. The Journal of Experimental Zoology, 2002, 293, 27-38.	1.4	65
14	Observations on the histochemistry and ultrastructure of the epidermis of the tuatara,Sphenodon punctatus (Sphenodontida, Lepidosauria, Reptilia): A contribution to an understanding of the lepidosaurian epidermal generation and the evolutionary origin of the squamate shedding complex. Journal of Morphology, 2003, 256, 111-133.	1.2	64
15	Isolation of a mRNA encoding a glycine-proline-rich Î²-keratin expressed in the regenerating epidermis of lizard. Developmental Dynamics, 2005, 234, 934-947.	1.8	63
16	Trichohyalin-Like Proteins Have Evolutionarily Conserved Roles in the Morphogenesis of Skin Appendages. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2014, 134, 2685-2692.	0.7	62
17	Cloning and characterization of scale Î²-keratins in the differentiating epidermis of geckoes show they are glycine-proline-serineâ€“rich proteins with a central motif homologous to avian Î²-keratins. Developmental Dynamics, 2007, 236, 374-388.	1.8	61
18	Betaâ€keratins of turtle shell are glycineâ€prolineâ€tyrosine rich proteins similar to those of crocodilians and birds. Journal of Anatomy, 2009, 214, 284-300.	1.5	60

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Epidermal differentiation during carapace and plastron formation in the embryonic turtle Emydura macquarii. Journal of Anatomy, 1999, 194, 531-545.	1.5	59
20	Cytochemical and molecular characteristics of the process of cornification during feather morphogenesis. Progress in Histochemistry and Cytochemistry, 2008, 43, 1-69.	5.1	58
21	Ultrastructural and immunocytochemical characterization of commissural neurons in the ventral cochlear nucleus of the rat. Annals of Anatomy, 1998, 180, 427-438.	1.9	55
22	Keratinization and lipogenesis in epidermal derivatives of the zebrafinch, <i>taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> (aves, passeriformes, ploecidae) during embryonic development. Journal of Morphology, 2002, 251, 294-308.	1.2	55
23	Differentiation of the epidermis during scale formation in embryos of lizard. Journal of Anatomy, 1998, 192, 173-186.	1.5	54
24	Wound keratins in the regenerating epidermis of lizard suggest that the wound reaction is similar in the tail and limb. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part A, Comparative Experimental Biology, 2005, 303A, 845-860.	1.3	54
25	Î²-keratins of differentiating epidermis of snake comprise glycine-proline-serine-rich proteins with an avian-like gene organization. Developmental Dynamics, 2007, 236, 1939-1953.	1.8	54
26	The molecular organization of the beta-sheet region in Corneous beta-proteins (beta-keratins) of sauropsids explains its stability and polymerization into filaments. Journal of Structural Biology, 2016, 194, 282-291.	2.8	53
27	Proliferation in the epidermis of chelonians and growth of the horny scutes. Journal of Morphology, 2005, 265, 52-69.	1.2	52
28	Î²â€keratins of the crocodilian epidermis: composition, structure, and phylogenetic relationships. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2009, 312B, 42-57.	1.3	51
29	Analysis of gene expression in gecko digital adhesive pads indicates significant production of cysteineâ€• and glycineâ€rich betaâ€keratins. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2009, 312B, 58-73.	1.3	49
30	Bioinformatic and molecular characterization of beta-defensins-like peptides isolated from the green lizard Anolis carolinensis. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2012, 36, 222-229.	2.3	49
31	The Development of the Sauropsid Integument: A Contribution to the Problem of the Origin and Evolution of Feathers. American Zoologist, 2000, 40, 513-529.	0.7	48
32	Review: Evolution and diversification of corneous betaâ€proteins, the characteristic epidermal proteins of reptiles and birds. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2018, 330, 438-453.	1.3	48
33	Fine structure of the developing epidermis in the embryo of the American alligator (Alligator) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf	1.5	47
34	Hard cornification in reptilian epidermis in comparison to cornification in mammalian epidermis. Experimental Dermatology, 2007, 16, 961-976.	2.9	47
35	Comparative Genomics Identifies Epidermal Proteins Associated with the Evolution of the Turtle Shell. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 2016, 33, 726-737.	8.9	46
36	Review: Biological and Molecular Differences between Tail Regeneration and Limb Scarring in Lizard: An Inspiring Model Addressing Limb Regeneration in Amniotes. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2017, 328, 493-514.	1.3	44

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Downregulation of lizard immuno-genes in the regenerating tail and myogenes in the scarring limb suggests that tail regeneration occurs in an immuno-privileged organ. Protoplasma, 2017, 254, 2127-2141.	2.1	42
38	Electron microscopic analysis of the regenerating scales in lizard. Bollettino Di Zoologia, 1995, 62, 109-120.	0.3	41
39	Scale keratin in lizard epidermis reveals amino acid regions homologous with avian and mammalian epidermal proteins. The Anatomical Record Part A: Discoveries in Molecular, Cellular, and Evolutionary Biology, 2006, 288A, 734-752.	2.0	41
40	Review: cornification, morphogenesis and evolution of feathers. Protoplasma, 2017, 254, 1259-1281.	2.1	41
41	Keratohyalin-like granules in lizard epidermis: Evidence from cytochemical, autoradiographic, and microanalytic studies. Journal of Morphology, 2001, 248, 64-79.	1.2	40
42	Morphological and cellular aspects of tail and limb regeneration in lizards. A model system with implications for tissue regeneration in mammals. Advances in Anatomy, Embryology and Cell Biology, 2010, 207, iii, v-x, 1-109.	1.6	40
43	Immunocytochemical observations on the cornification of soft and hard epidermis in the turtle Chrysemys picta. Zoology, 2002, 105, 31-44.	1.2	39
44	Cell biology of adhesive setae in gecko lizards. Zoology, 2009, 112, 403-424.	1.2	39
45	Keratohyalin-like granules in embryonic and regenerating epidermis of lizards and Sphenodon punctatus (Reptilia, Lepidosauria). Amphibia - Reptilia, 1999, 20, 11-23.	0.5	37
46	The Development of the Sauropsid Integument: A Contribution to the Problem of the Origin and Evolution of Feathers1. American Zoologist, 2000, 40, 513-529.	0.7	36
47	Ultrastructural Localization of Caspase-14 in Human Epidermis. Journal of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry, 2004, 52, 1561-1574.	2.5	36
48	Dermo-epidermal interactions in reptilian scales: Speculations on the evolution of scales, feathers, and hairs. The Journal of Experimental Zoology, 2004, 302B, 365-383.	1.4	36
49	Morphological and Cellular Aspects of Tail and Limb Regeneration in Lizards. Advances in Anatomy, Embryology and Cell Biology, 2010, , .	1.6	36
50	Fine structure of the blastema in the regenerating tail of the lizardPodarcis sicula. Bollettino Di Zoologia, 1988, 55, 307-313.	0.3	35
51	Keratinization and ultrastructure of the epidermis of late embryonic stages in the alligator (Alligator) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlo	1.5	35
52	Ultrastructure of the embryonic snake skin and putative role of histidine in the differentiation of the shedding complex. Journal of Morphology, 2002, 251, 149-168.	1.2	34
53	Regeneration of reptilian scales after wounding: neogenesis, regional difference, and molecular modules. Regeneration (Oxford, England), 2014, 1, 15-26.	6.3	33
54	Wounding in lizards results in the release of beta-defensins at the wound site and formation of an antimicrobial barrier. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2012, 36, 557-565.	2.3	32

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Observations on Fur Development in <scp>E</scp>chidna (<scp>M</scp>onotremata,) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 7 761-770.	1.4	32
56	Immunocytochemical and electrophoretic distribution of cytokeratins in the resting stage epidermis of the lizardPodarcis sicula. The Journal of Experimental Zoology, 2001, 289, 409-418.	1.4	31
57	Ultrastructural and immunocytochemical characterization of neurons in the rat ventral cochlear nucleus projecting to the inferior colliculus. Annals of Anatomy, 1998, 180, 415-426.	1.9	30
58	Cytology, synaptology and immunocytochemistry of commissural neurons and their putative axonal terminals in the dorsal cochlear nucleus of the rat. Annals of Anatomy, 2000, 182, 207-220.	1.9	30
59	Cell structure of barb ridges in down feathers and juvenile wing feathers of the developing chick embryo: Barb ridge modification in relation to feather evolution. Annals of Anatomy, 2006, 188, 303-318.	1.9	30
60	Histology, ultrastructure, and pigmentation in the horny scales of growing crocodilians. Acta Zoologica, 2011, 92, 187-200.	0.8	30
61	Alpha- and beta-keratins of the snake epidermis. Zoology, 2007, 110, 41-47.	1.2	29
62	Identification and comparative analysis of the epidermal differentiation complex in snakes. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 45338.	3.3	29
63	Organ regeneration evolved in fish and amphibians in relation to metamorphosis: Speculations on a post-embryonic developmental process lost in amniotes after the water to land transition. Annals of Anatomy, 2019, 222, 114-119.	1.9	29
64	Immunolocalization and characterization of cornification proteins in snake epidermis. The Anatomical Record Part A: Discoveries in Molecular, Cellular, and Evolutionary Biology, 2005, 282A, 138-146.	2.0	28
65	Ultrastructural and immunohistochemical observations on the process of horny growth in chelonian shells. Acta Histochemica, 2006, 108, 149-162.	1.8	28
66	Skin structure and cornification proteins in the soft-shelled turtle Trionyx spiniferus. Zoology, 2006, 109, 182-195.	1.2	28
67	Review: Limb regeneration in humans: Dream or reality?. Annals of Anatomy, 2018, 217, 1-6.	1.9	28
68	Review: mapping proteins localized in adhesive setae of the tokay gecko and their possible influence on the mechanism of adhesion. Protoplasma, 2018, 255, 1785-1797.	2.1	28
69	Morphogenesis of shell and scutes in the turtle Emydura macquarii. Australian Journal of Zoology, 1999, 47, 245.	1.0	27
70	Keratinization of sheath and calamus cells in developing and regenerating feathers. Annals of Anatomy, 2007, 189, 583-595.	1.9	27
71	Immunolocalization of FGF1 and FGF2 in the regenerating tail of the lizard Lampropholis guichenoti: Implications for FGFs as trophic factors in lizard tail regeneration. Acta Histochemica, 2010, 112, 459-473.	1.8	27
72	Immunolocalization and characterization of beta-keratins in growing epidermis of chelonians. Tissue and Cell, 2006, 38, 53-63.	2.2	26

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	Microscopic analysis of lizard claw morphogenesis and hypothesis on its evolution. Acta Zoologica, 2008, 89, 169-178.	0.8	26
74	Comparative Analysis of Epidermal Differentiation Genes of Crocodilians Suggests New Models for the Evolutionary Origin of Avian Feather Proteins. Genome Biology and Evolution, 2018, 10, 694-704.	2.5	26
75	Review: The Regenerating Tail Blastema of Lizards as a Model to Study Organ Regeneration and Tumor Growth Regulation in Amniotes. Anatomical Record, 2019, 302, 1469-1490.	1.4	26
76	Epidermal differentiation in the developing scales of embryos of the Australian scincid lizardLampropholis guichenoti. Journal of Morphology, 1999, 241, 139-152.	1.2	25
77	Immunocytochemical localization of keratins, associated proteins and uptake of histidine in the epidermis of fish and amphibians. Acta Histochemica, 2002, 104, 297-310.	1.8	25
78	Keratinâ€lipid structural organization in the corneous layer of snake. Biopolymers, 2009, 91, 1172-1181.	2.4	25
79	Immunolocalization of specific keratin associated beta-proteins (beta-keratins) in the adhesive setae of Gekko gecko. Tissue and Cell, 2013, 45, 231-240.	2.2	25
80	Development, comparative morphology and cornification of reptilian claws in relation to claws evolution in tetrapods. Contributions To Zoology, 2009, 78, 25-42.	0.5	24
81	Nucleolar structure across evolution: The transition between bi- and tricompartmentalized nucleoli lies within the class Reptilia. Journal of Structural Biology, 2011, 174, 352-359.	2.8	24
82	Observations on the ultrastructure and distribution of chromatophores in the skin of chelonians. Acta Zoologica, 2013, 94, 222-232.	0.8	24
83	Immunolocalization of the telomeraseâ€1 component in cells of the regenerating tail, testis, and intestine of lizards. Journal of Morphology, 2015, 276, 748-758.	1.2	24
84	Hyaluronic acid in the tail and limb of amphibians and lizards recreates permissive embryonic conditions for regeneration due to its hygroscopic and immunosuppressive properties. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2017, 328, 760-771.	1.3	24
85	Keratinization of the epidermis of the Australian lungfishNeoceratodus forsteri (dipnoi). Journal of Morphology, 2003, 256, 13-22.	1.2	23
86	Expression of beta-keratin mRNAs and proline uptake in epidermal cells of growing scales and pad lamellae of gecko lizards. Journal of Anatomy, 2007, 211, 104-116.	1.5	23
87	Cornification in reptilian epidermis occurs through the deposition of keratinâ€associated betaâ€proteins (betaâ€keratins) onto a scaffold of intermediate filament keratins. Journal of Morphology, 2013, 274, 175-193.	1.2	23
88	Appendage regeneration in anamniotes utilizes genes active during larvalâ€metamorphic stages that have been lost or altered in amniotes: The case for studying lizard tail regeneration. Journal of Morphology, 2020, 281, 1358-1381.	1.2	23
89	Comparative aspects of the inner root sheath in adult and developing hairs of mammals in relation to the evolution of hairs. Journal of Anatomy, 2004, 205, 179-200.	1.5	22
90	Differentiation of the epidermis in turtle: an immunocytochemical, autoradiographic and electrophoretic analysis. Acta Histochemica, 2004, 106, 379-395.	1.8	22

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Distribution of caspase-14 in epidermis and hair follicles is evolutionarily conserved among mammals. The Anatomical Record Part A: Discoveries in Molecular, Cellular, and Evolutionary Biology, 2005, 286A, 962-973.	2.0	22
92	Isolation of a new class of cysteineâ€"glycineâ€"prolineâ€rich betaâ€proteins (betaâ€keratins) and their expression in snake epidermis. Journal of Anatomy, 2010, 216, 356-367.	1.5	22
93	Immunolocalization of a Histidine-Rich Epidermal Differentiation Protein in the Chicken Supports the Hypothesis of an Evolutionary Developmental Link between the Embryonic Subperiderm and Feather Barbs and Barbules. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0167789.	2.5	22
94	Perspective: Appendage regeneration in amphibians and some reptiles derived from specific evolutionary histories. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2018, 330, 396-405.	1.3	22
95	H3-thymidine labeled cerebrospinal fluid contacting cells in the regenerating caudal spinal cord of the lizard Lampropholis. Annals of Anatomy, 1994, 176, 347-356.	1.9	21
96	Light and electron microscopical localization of filagrin-like immunoreactivity in normal and regenerating epidermis of the lizard Podarcis muralis. Acta Histochemica, 2000, 102, 453-473.	1.8	21
97	Observations on the histochemistry and ultrastructure of regenerating caudal epidermis of the tuataraSphenodon punctatus (Sphenodontida, Lepidosauria, Reptilia). Journal of Morphology, 2003, 256, 134-145.	1.2	21
98	Deleterious Mutations of a Claw Keratin in Multiple Taxa of Reptiles. Journal of Molecular Evolution, 2011, 72, 265-273.	1.8	21
99	Sauropsids Cornification is Based on Corneous Betaâ€Proteins, a Special Type of Keratinâ€Associated Corneous Proteins of the Epidermis. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2016, 326, 338-351.	1.3	21
100	Ultrastructure of the neural component of the regenerating spinal cord in the tails of three species of New Zealand lizards (Leiolopisma nigriplantare maccanni,Lampropholis delicata, andHoplodactylus) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf	1.1	20
101	Glycogen Distribution in Relation to Epidermal Cell Differentiation During Embryonic Scale Morphogenesis in the Lizard <i>Anolis lineatopus</i>. Acta Zoologica, 1998, 79, 91-100.	0.8	20
102	Histidine uptake in the epidermis of lizards and snakes in relation to the formation of the shedding complex. The Journal of Experimental Zoology, 2002, 292, 331-344.	1.4	20
103	Distribution of keratin and associated proteins in the epidermis of monotreme, marsupial, and placental mammals. Journal of Morphology, 2003, 258, 49-66.	1.2	20
104	Immunocytochemical and autoradiographic studies on the process of keratinization in avian epidermis suggests absence of keratohyalin. Journal of Morphology, 2004, 259, 238-253.	1.2	20
105	Immunolocalization of keratinâ€associated betaâ€proteins (betaâ€keratins) in the regenerating lizard epidermis indicates a new process for the differentiation of the epidermis in lepidosaurians. Journal of Morphology, 2012, 273, 1272-1279.	1.2	20
106	Original and regenerating lizard tail cartilage contain putative resident stem/progenitor cells. Micron, 2015, 78, 10-18.	2.2	20
107	Formation of the corneous layer in the epidermis of the tuatara (Sphenodon punctatus,) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50	1.2	19
108	Wedge cells during regeneration of juvenile and adult feathers and their role in carving out the branching pattern of barbs. Annals of Anatomy, 2007, 189, 234-242.	1.9	19

#	Article	IF	Citations
109	Autoradiographic observations on developing and growing claws of reptiles. Acta Zoologica, 2010, 91, 233-241.	0.8	19
110	Immunolocalization indicates that both original and regenerated lizard tail tissues contain populations of long retaining cells, putative stem/progenitor cells. Microscopy Research and Technique, 2015, 78, 1032-1045.	2.2	19
111	Ultrastructural distribution of glycinergic and GABAergic neurons and axon terminals in the rat dorsal cochlear nucleus, with emphasis on granule cell areas. Journal of Anatomy, 2003, 203, 31-56.	1.5	18
112	Localization and Characterization of Specific Cornification Proteins in Avian Epidermis. Cells Tissues Organs, 2004, 178, 204-215.	2.3	18
113	Distribution and Characterization of Keratins in the Epidermis of the Tuatara (Sphenodon punctatus;) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlo	0.7	18
114	Skin lipid structure controls water permeability in snake molts. Journal of Structural Biology, 2014, 185, 99-106.	2.8	18
115	Differentiation of snake epidermis, with emphasis on the shedding layer. Journal of Morphology, 2005, 264, 178-190.	1.2	17
116	Immunological characterization and fine localization of a lizard beta-keratin. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2006, 306B, 528-538.	1.3	17
117	Claw development and cornification in the passeraceous bird zebrafinch (Taeniatopygia guttata) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 1	1.0	17
118	Immunolocalization of a p53/p63â€like protein in the regenerating tail of the wall lizard (<i>Podarcis) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 395-406.	0.8	17
119	Immunolocalization of câ€mycâ€positive cells in lizard tail after amputation suggests cell activation and proliferation for tail regeneration. Acta Zoologica, 2017, 98, 114-124.	0.8	17
120	Cell proliferation in the amputated limb of lizard leading to scarring is reduced compared to the regenerating tail. Acta Zoologica, 2017, 98, 170-180.	0.8	17
121	Microscopic observations show invasion of inflammatory cells in the limb blastema and epidermis in pre-metamorphic frog tadpoles which destroy the Apical Epidermal CAP and impede regeneration. Annals of Anatomy, 2017, 210, 94-102.	1.9	17
122	Ultrastructural localization of hair keratin homologs in the claw of the lizard <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>. Journal of Morphology, 2011, 272, 363-370.	1.2	16
123	Perspectives on Hair Evolution Based on Some Comparative Studies on Vertebrate Cornification. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2012, 318, 325-343.	1.3	16
124	Cytology and localization of chromatophores in the skin of the Tuatara (<i>Sphenodon punctaus</i>). Acta Zoologica, 2012, 93, 330-337.	0.8	16
125	Immunolocalization of Keratinâ€Associated Betaâ€Proteins (Betaâ€Keratins) in Pad Lamellae of Geckos Suggest that Glycineâ€"Cysteineâ€Rich Proteins Contribute to Their Flexibility and Adhesiveness. Journal of Experimental Zoology, 2013, 319, 166-178.	1.2	16
126	Ultrastructural analysis of early regenerating lizard tail suggests that a process of dedifferentiation is involved in the formation of the regenerative blastema. Journal of Morphology, 2018, 279, 1171-1184.	1.2	16

#	Article	IF	Citations
127	Morphogenesis of the digital pad lamellae in the embryo of the lizard <i>Anolis lineatopus</i>. Journal of Zoology, 1997, 243, 47-55.	1.7	15
128	Fine structure and immunocytochemistry of monotreme hairs, with emphasis on the inner root sheath and trichohyalin-based cornification during hair evolution. Journal of Morphology, 2004, 261, 345-363.	1.2	15
129	Immunolocalization of Nestin in the lizard Podarcis muralis indicates up-regulation during the process of tail regeneration and epidermal differentiation. Annals of Anatomy, 2014, 196, 135-143.	1.9	15
130	Regeneration of Articular Cartilage in Lizard Knee from Resident Stem/Progenitor Cells. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2015, 16, 20731-20747.	4.1	15
131	Immunolocalization and phylogenetic profiling of the feather protein with the highest cysteine content. Protoplasma, 2019, 256, 1257-1265.	2.1	15
132	Gene expression in regenerating and scarring tails of lizard evidences three main key genes (wnt2b,) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5 258, 3-17.	2.1	15
133	Immunological characterization of a newly developed antibody for localization of a beta-keratin in turtle epidermis. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2007, 308B, 200-208.	1.3	14
134	Granulocytes of reptilian sauropsids contain betaâ€defensinâ€like peptides: A comparative ultrastructural survey. Journal of Morphology, 2013, 274, 877-886.	1.2	14
135	Microscopical observations on the regenerating tail in the tuatara <i>Sphenodon punctatus</i> indicate a tendency to scarring, but also influence from somatic growth. Journal of Morphology, 2019, 280, 411-422.	1.2	14
136	Tail regeneration in Lepidosauria as an exception to the generalized lack of organ regeneration in amniotes. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2021, 336, 145-164.	1.3	14
137	Regeneration in anamniotes was replaced by regengrow and scarring in amniotes after land colonization and the evolution of terrestrial biological cycles. Developmental Dynamics, 2022, 251, 1404-1413.	1.8	14
138	Loricrinâ€like immunoreactivity during keratinization in lizard epidermis. Journal of Morphology, 2002, 254, 132-138.	1.2	13
139	Molecular structure of sauropsid î²-keratins from tuatara (Sphenodon punctatus). Journal of Structural Biology, 2019, 207, 21-28.	2.8	13
140	Temporal distribution of 5BrdUâ€labelled cells suggests that most injured tissues contribute proliferating cells for the regeneration of the tail and limb in lizard. Acta Zoologica, 2019, 100, 303-319.	0.8	13
141	Autoradiography and inmmunolabeling suggests that lizard blastema contains arginase-positive M2-like macrophages that may support tail regeneration. Annals of Anatomy, 2020, 231, 151549.	1.9	13
142	Histogenesis of fat tissue in the regenerating tail of the lizard (Lampropholis spp.). Canadian Journal of Zoology, 1995, 73, 1077-1084.	1.0	12
143	Review: Cytological characteristics of commissural and tuberculo-ventral neurons in the rat dorsal cochlear nucleus. Hearing Research, 2006, 216-217, 73-80.	2.0	12
144	Immunocytochemistry suggests that the prevalence of a subâ€type of betaâ€proteins determines the hardness in the epidermis of the hardâ€shelled turtle. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2014, 322, 54-63.	1.3	12

#	Article	IF	Citations
145	Immunodetection of telomeraseâ€like immunoreactivity in normal and regenerating tail of amphibians suggests it is related to their regenerative capacity. Journal of Experimental Zoology, 2015, 323, 757-766.	1.2	12
146	Immunolocalization of FGF8/10 in the Apical Epidermal Peg and Blastema of the regenerating tail in lizard marks this apical growing area. Annals of Anatomy, 2016, 206, 14-20.	1.9	12
147	Wnt-1 immunodetection in the regenerating tail of lizard suggests it is involved in the proliferation and distal growth of the blastema. Acta Histochemica, 2017, 119, 211-219.	1.8	12
148	Identification of epidermal differentiation genes of the tuatara provides insights into the early evolution of lepidosaurian skin. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 12844.	3.3	12
149	Cytological Aspects of the Differentiation of Barb Cells During the Formation of the Ramus of Feathers. International Journal of Morphology, 2007, 25, .	0.2	12
150	Immunolocalization of keratinâ€associated betaâ€proteins in developing epidermis of lizard suggests that adhesive setae contain glycineâ€"cysteineâ€rich proteins. Journal of Morphology, 2013, 274, 97-107.	1.2	11
151	Immunolocalization of junctional proteins in human hairs indicates that the membrane complex stabilizes the inner root sheath while desmosomes contact the companion layer through specific keratins. Acta Histochemica, 2013, 115, 519-526.	1.8	11
152	Immunodetection of type I acidic keratins associated to periderm granules during the transition of cornification from embryonic to definitive chick epidermis. Micron, 2014, 65, 51-61.	2.2	11
153	Immunolocalization of sulfhydryl oxidase in reptilian epidermis indicates that the enzyme participates mainly to the hardening process of the beta-corneous layer. Protoplasma, 2015, 252, 1529-1536.	2.1	11
154	Sites of cell proliferation during scute morphogenesis in turtle and alligator are different from those of lepidosaurian scales. Acta Zoologica, 2016, 97, 127-141.	0.8	11
155	Morphology of setae in regenerating caudal adhesive pads of the gecko Lygodactylus capensis (Smith,) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Ove	1.2	11
156	Vertebrate keratinization evolved into cornification mainly due to transglutaminase and sulfhydryl oxidase activities on epidermal proteins: An immunohistochemical survey. Anatomical Record, 2022, 305, 333-358.	1.4	11
157	Formation of large micro-ornamentations in developing scales of agamine lizards. Journal of Morphology, 1999, 240, 251-266.	1.2	10
158	Observations on Lumbar Spinal Cord Recovery after Lesion in Lizards Indicates Regeneration of a Cellular and Fibrous Bridge Reconnecting the Injured Cord. Journal of Developmental Biology, 2014, 2, 210-229.	1.7	10
159	Comparative immunolocalization of keratinâ€associated betaâ€proteins (betaâ€keratins) supports a new explanation for the cyclical process of keratinocyte differentiation in lizard epidermis. Acta Zoologica, 2014, 95, 32-43.	0.8	10
160	Ultrastructural immunolocalization of chatelicidin-like peptides in granulocytes of normal and regenerating lizard tissues. Acta Histochemica, 2014, 116, 363-371.	1.8	10
161	Presence of a glycine-cysteine-rich beta-protein in the oberhautchen layer of snake epidermis marks the formation of the shedding layer. Protoplasma, 2014, 251, 1511-1520.	2.1	10
162	Localization of Proliferating Cells in the Interâ€Vertebral Region of the Developing and Adult Vertebrae of Lizards in Relation to Growth and Regeneration. Anatomical Record, 2016, 299, 461-473.	1.4	10

#	Article	IF	Citations
163	Review: mapping epidermal beta-protein distribution in the lizard Anolis carolinensis shows a specific localization for the formation of scales, pads, and claws. Protoplasma, 2016, 253, 1405-1420.	2.1	10
164	Ultrastructure and immunocytochemical characteristics of cells in the octopus cell area of the rat cochlear nucleus: comparison with multipolar cells. Annals of Anatomy, 2003, 185, 21-33.	1.9	9
165	Presence of putative histidine-rich proteins in the amphibian epidermis. The Journal of Experimental Zoology, 2003, 297A, 105-117.	1.4	9
166	Ultrastructural immunolocalization of beta-defensin-27 in granulocytes of the dermis and wound epidermis of lizard suggests they contribute to the anti-microbial skin barrier. Anatomy and Cell Biology, 2013, 46, 246.	1.0	9
167	Transition from embryonic to adult epidermis in reptiles occurs by the production of corneous beta-proteins. International Journal of Developmental Biology, 2014, 58, 829-839.	0.6	9
168	Regeneration of the Epiphysis Including the Articular Cartilage in the Injured Knees of the Lizard Podarcis muralis. Journal of Developmental Biology, 2015, 3, 71-89.	1.7	9
169	Ultrastructural features of skin pigmentation in the lizard <i><scp>H</scp>eloderma suspectum</i> with emphasis on xantoâ€melanophores. Acta Zoologica, 2015, 96, 154-159.	0.8	9
170	Scanning and transmission electron microscopic observations on the central canal of the regenerating tail spinal cord in the lizardAnolis carolinensis. Bollettino Di Zoologia, 1993, 60, 245-252.	0.3	8
171	Fine structure of marsupial hairs, with emphasis on trichohyalin and the structure of the inner root sheath. Journal of Morphology, 2004, 261, 390-402.	1.2	8
172	Cornification of the pulp epithelium and formation of pulp cups in downfeathers and regenerating feathers. Anatomical Science International, 2009, 84, 269-279.	1.0	8
173	Ultrastructural characteristics of the process of cornification in developing claws of the brushtail possum (<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>). Acta Zoologica, 2009, 90, 285-300.	0.8	8
174	Gap and tight junctions in the formation of feather branches: A descriptive ultrastructural study. Annals of Anatomy, 2010, 192, 251-258.	1.9	8
175	Ultrastructure of the feather follicle in relation to the formation of the rachis in pennaceous feathers. Anatomical Science International, 2010, 85, 79-91.	1.0	8
176	Immunolocalization of alpha-keratins and associated beta-proteins in lizard epidermis shows that acidic keratins mix with basic keratin-associated beta-proteins. Protoplasma, 2014, 251, 827-837.	2.1	8
177	Corneous beta proteins of the epidermal differentiation complex (EDC) form large part of the corneous material of claws and rhamphothecae in turtles. Protoplasma, 2020, 257, 1123-1138.	2.1	8
178	Immunoreactivity for Dab2 and Foxp3 suggests that immuneâ€suppressive cells are present in the regenerating tail blastema of lizard. Acta Zoologica, 2022, 103, 389-401.	0.8	8
179	Cerebrospinal fluid contacting neurons inside the regenerating caudal spinal cord of<i>Xenopus</i>tadpoles. Bollettino Di Zoologia, 1990, 57, 309-315.	0.3	7
180	Fine structure and neurotransmitter cytochemistry of neurons in the rat ventral cochlear nucleus projecting to the ipsilateral dorsal cochlear nucleus. Annals of Anatomy, 2001, 183, 459-469.	1.9	7

#	Article	IF	Citations
181	Ultrastructural localization of histidine-labelled interkeratin matrix during keratinization of amphibian epidermis. Acta Histochemica, 2003, 105, 273-283.	1.8	7
182	Cell culture from lizard skin: A tool for the study of epidermal differentiation. Tissue and Cell, 2011, 43, 350-358.	2.2	7
183	Ultrastructural immunolocalization of involucrin in the medulla and inner root sheath of the human hair. Annals of Anatomy, 2012, 194, 345-350.	1.9	7
184	Formation of adherens and communicating junctions coordinate the differentiation of the sheddingâ€layer and betaâ€epidermal generation in regenerating lizard epidermis. Journal of Morphology, 2014, 275, 693-702.	1.2	7
185	Immunolocalization of large corneous beta-proteins in the green anole lizard (<i>A</i><i>nolis) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 beta-layer of the epidermis. Journal of Morphology, 2015, 276, 1244-1257.	1.2	7
186	Immunolocalization of FGF7 (KGF) in the regenerating tail of lizard suggests it is involved in the differentiation of the epidermis. Acta Histochemica, 2015, 117, 718-724.	1.8	7
187	Microscopic and immunohistochemical study on the cornification of the developing beak in the turtle <i>Emydura macquarii</i>. Journal of Morphology, 2016, 277, 1309-1319.	1.2	7
188	Ultrastructural localization of hair keratins, high sulfur keratin-associated proteins and sulfhydryl oxidase in the human hair. Anatomical Science International, 2017, 92, 248-261.	1.0	7
189	FGFs Treatment on Amputated Lizard Limbs Stimulate the Regeneration of Long Bones, Opening New Avenues for Limb Regeneration in Amniotes: A Morphological Study. Journal of Functional Morphology and Kinesiology, 2017, 2, 25.	2.4	7
190	Adhesive pads of gecko and anoline lizards utilize corneous and cytoskeletal proteins for setae development and renewal. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2020, 334, 263-279.	1.3	7
191	Cell proliferation, adhesion, and differentiation of keratinocytes in the developing beak and egg-tooth of the turtle Emydura macquarii. Protoplasma, 2020, 257, 1433-1445.	2.1	7
192	Immunolocalization of corneous proteins including a serine-tyrosine-rich beta-protein in the adhesive pads in the tokay gecko. Microscopy Research and Technique, 2020, 83, 889-900.	2.2	7
193	Review: Regeneration of the tail in lizards appears regulated by a balanced expression of oncogenes and tumor suppressors. Annals of Anatomy, 2022, 239, 151824.	1.9	7
194	èœ¥èœ´é‡å‰–å°¾æˆ–çƒ§ç¼å‡å¼±å°¾éƒ¨å†ç”Ÿä¸ŽèŠ½åŸºå†…å…ç–«ç»†èƒžçš„å¢žåŠ. Zoological Research, 2018, 39, 413-423.	[illegible]	7
195	Synthesis of interkeratin matrix in differentiating lizard epidermis: An ultrastructural autoradiographic study after injection of tritiated proline and histidine. Journal of Morphology, 2004, 259, 182-197.	1.2	6
196	Ultrastructural Localization of Tritiated Histidine in Down Feathers of the Chick. Cells Tissues Organs, 2006, 182, 35-47.	2.3	6
197	Ultrastructural Observations on Lumbar Spinal Cord Recovery After Lesion in Lizard Indicates Axonal Regeneration and Neurogenesis. International Journal of Biology, 2014, 7, .	0.2	6
198	Immunocytochemistry indicates that glycineâ€rich betaâ€proteins are present in the betaâ€layer, while cysteineâ€rich betaâ€proteins are present in betaâ€and alphaâ€layers of snake epidermis. Acta Zoologica, 2014, 95, 330-340.	0.8	6

#	Article	IF	Citations
199	Immunocytochemical detection of beta-defensins and cathelicidins in the secretory granules of the tongue in the lizard Anolis carolinensis. Acta Histochemica, 2015, 117, 223-227.	1.8	6
200	Hyaluronate likely contributes to the immunesuppression of the regenerating tail blastema in lizards: Implications for organ regeneration in amniotes. Acta Zoologica, 2018, 99, 321-330.	0.8	6
201	Cerebrospinal fluidâ€contacting neurons in the regenerating spinal cord of lizards and amphibians are likely mechanoreceptors. Journal of Morphology, 2019, 280, 1292-1308.	1.2	6
202	Regeneration in Reptiles Generally and the New Zealand Tuatara in Particular as a Model to Analyse Organ Regrowth in Amniotes: A Review. Journal of Developmental Biology, 2021, 9, 36.	1.7	6
203	Immunodetection of FGF1-2 and FGFR1-2 Indicates that these Proteins Disappear in the Wound Epidermis and Blastema of the Scarring Limb in Lizard. MOJ Biology and Medicine, 2017, 1, .	0.2	6
204	Stimulation of regenerative blastema formation in lizards as a model to analyze limb regeneration in amniotes. Histology and Histopathology, 2019, 34, 1111-1120.	0.7	6
205	Immunolocalization of specific beta-proteins in pad lamellae of the digits in the lizard Anolis carolinensis suggests that cysteine-rich beta-proteins provides flexibility. Journal of Morphology, 2014, 275, 504-13.	1.2	6
206	Immunocytochemistry of glycine in small neurons of the granule cell areas of the guinea pig dorsal cochlear nucleus: a post-embedding ultrastructural study. The Histochemical Journal, 2002, 34, 423-434.	0.6	5
207	Ultrastructural immunolocalization of hyaluronate in regenerating tail of lizards and amphibians supports an immuneâ€suppressive role to favor regeneration. Journal of Morphology, 2018, 279, 176-186.	1.2	5
208	Immunolocalization of serpins in the regenerating tail of lizard suggests a role for epidermal and neural barrier formation. Zoology, 2018, 131, 1-9.	1.2	5
209	Observations on the recovering lumbar spinal cord of lizards show multiple origins of the cells forming the bridge region including immune cells. Journal of Morphology, 2020, 281, 95-109.	1.2	5
210	Development, structure, and protein composition of reptilian claws and hypotheses of their evolution. Anatomical Record, 2021, 304, 732-757.	1.4	5
211	Immunolabelling for RhoV and actin in early regenerating tail of the lizard Podarcis muralis suggests involvement in epithelial and mesenchymal cell motility. Acta Zoologica, 2021, 102, 51-62.	0.8	5
212	Immunolocalization of epidermal differentiation complex proteins reveals distinct molecular compositions of cells that control structure and mechanical properties of avian skin appendages. Journal of Morphology, 2021, 282, 917-933.	1.2	5
213	æ–°è¥¿å…°å£è™Ž(Hoplodactylus maculatus)ç²˜é™„å°¾åž«é³žç‰‡çš„å†ç”Ÿå•ä½œœä¸ºä¸€è¬å®®žéªŒæ¨¡åž‹æ¥å†è œ¥èœå ˆšæ¯›ç	2.2	5
214	Ultrastructural and immunocytochemical detection of keratins and extracellular matrix proteins in lizard skin cultured in vitro. Tissue and Cell, 2012, 44, 122-131.	2.2	4
215	Ultrastructural and immunocytochemical features of the epidermis of the lizard <i>Heloderma suspectum</i> indicate richness in lipids and lack of a specialized shedding complex. Acta Zoologica, 2013, 94, 35-43.	0.8	4
216	Immunolocalization of specific betaâ€proteins in pad lamellae of the digits in the lizard <i>Anolis carolinensis</i> suggests that cysteineâ€rich betaâ€proteins provides flexibility. Journal of Morphology, 2014, 275, 504-513.	1.2	4

#	Article	IF	Citations
217	Immunocytochemical localization of cysteineâ€rich betaâ€proteins in the extensible epidermis of the dewlap in the lizard <i><scp>A</scp>nolis carolinensis</i>. Acta Zoologica, 2014, 95, 465-471.	0.8	4
218	Immunolocalization of Wnts in the lizard blastema supports a key role of these signaling proteins for tail regeneration. Journal of Morphology, 2020, 281, 68-80.	1.2	4
219	Immunohistochemical detection of sulfhydryl oxidase in chick skin appendages and feathers suggests that the enzyme contributes to maturation of the corneous material. Zoomorphology, 2020, 139, 501-511.	0.8	4
220	Development, structure, and protein composition of the corneous beak in turtles. Anatomical Record, 2021, 304, 2703-2725.	1.4	4
221	Spinal ganglia and peripheral nerves innervating the regenerating tail and muscles of lizards. Journal of Morphology, 2021, 282, 1731-1744.	1.2	4
222	Keratinization and Cornification are not equivalent processes but keratinization in fish and amphibians evolved into cornification in terrestrial vertebrates. Experimental Dermatology, 2022, 31, 794-799.	2.9	4
223	Ultrastructural localization of desmoglein and plakophilin in the human hair suggests that the cell membrane complex is a long desmosomal remnant. Acta Histochemica, 2013, 115, 879-886.	1.8	3
224	Immunolocalization of loricrin in the maturing Î±â€layer of normal and regenerating epidermis of the lizard <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2015, 324, 159-167.	1.3	3
225	Immunogold labeling shows that glycineâ€cysteineâ€rich betaâ€proteins are deposited in the O berhÃutchen layer of snake epidermis in preparation to shedding. Journal of Morphology, 2015, 276, 144-151.	1.2	3
226	Ultrastructural immunolocalization of nestin in the regenerating tail of lizards shows its presence during cytoskeletal modifications in the epidermis, muscles and nerves. Tissue and Cell, 2015, 47, 178-185.	2.2	3
227	Immunolocalization of betaâ€proteins and alphaâ€keratin in the epidermis of the softâ€shelled turtle explains the lack of formation of hard corneous material. Acta Zoologica, 2015, 96, 218-224.	0.8	3
228	Immunocytochemical localization of sulfhydryl oxidase in mammalian epidermis suggests that the enzyme crossâ€links keratins in the granular and transitional corneous layers. Acta Zoologica, 2017, 98, 32-37.	0.8	3
229	Permanence of proliferating cells in developing, juvenile and adult knee epiphyses of lizards in relation to bone growth and regeneration. Acta Zoologica, 2017, 98, 278-284.	0.8	3
230	Ultrastructural immunolocalization of telomerase and hyaluronate in migrating keratinocytes in a case of oro-pharyngeal squamous cancer. Pathology Research and Practice, 2019, 215, 215-221.	2.3	3
231	Immunolocalization of Matrix Metalloproteinases in regenerating lizard tail suggests that an intense remodelling activity allows for apical tail growth. Acta Zoologica, 2020, 101, 124-132.	0.8	3
232	Vitamin A administration in lizards during tail regeneration determines epithelial mucogenesis and delays muscle and cartilage differentiation. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2020, 334, 59-71.	1.3	3
233	Microscopic observations on amputated and scarring lizard digits show an intense inflammatory reaction. Zoology, 2020, 139, 125737.	1.2	3
234	Presence of immune cells in the regenerating caudal spinal cord of frog tadpoles indicates active immune-surveillance before metamorphosis. Zoology, 2020, 139, 125745.	1.2	3

#	Article	IF	Citations
235	Immunolocalization of Cell Adhesion Molecules during tail regeneration in the lizard <i>Podarcis muralis</i> indicates coordinated control of epithelial differentiation. Acta Zoologica, 2022, 103, 453-464.	0.8	3
236	Molding and Carving Cell Surfaces: The Joke of a Fold and the Origin and Evolution of Feathers. , 2009, , 163-186.		3
237	<scp>Msx</scp>1â€2 immunolocalization in the regenerating tail of a lizard but not in the scarring limb suggests its involvement in the process of regeneration. Acta Zoologica, 2018, 99, 143-150.	0.8	3
238	Invited Letter. Organ Regeneration Occurs in Vertebrates with Aquatic-Related Life Cycles Including Metamorphosis and was Lost During Land Transition. Integrative and Comparative Biology, 2022, 62, 121-123.	2.0	3
239	Cell junctions during morphogenesis of feathers: general ultrastructure with emphasis on adherens junctions. Acta Zoologica, 2011, 92, 89-100.	0.8	2
240	Ultrastructural characteristics of 5BrdU labeling retention cells including stem cells of regenerating feathers in chicken. Journal of Morphology, 2014, 275, 768-774.	1.2	2
241	Ultrastructural immunocytochemistry suggests that periderm granules in embryonic chick epidermis contain beta-defensins. Acta Histochemica, 2014, 116, 943-948.	1.8	2
242	Proliferating Cells in Knee Epiphyses of Lizards Allow for Somatic Growth and Regeneration after Damage. Journal of Functional Morphology and Kinesiology, 2017, 2, 23.	2.4	2
243	Disulfide-bond-mediated cross-linking of corneous beta-proteins in lepidosaurian epidermis. Zoology, 2018, 126, 145-153.	1.2	2
244	Cystatin immunoreactivity in cornifying layers of the epidermis suggests a role in the formation of the epidermal barrier in amniotes. Zoology, 2018, 127, 40-46.	1.2	2
245	Transmission electron microscopic and immunohistochemical observations of resting follicles of feathers in chicken show massive cell degeneration. Anatomical Science International, 2018, 93, 548-558.	1.0	2
246	Epidermal Growth Factor and <scp>EGF</scp> Receptors are mainly expressed in the wound epidermis and proliferating ependyma of the regenerating tail of lizards. Acta Zoologica, 2019, 100, 81-88.	0.8	2
247	Immunohistochemical localization of a protoâ€cadherin fat tumourâ€suppressor homolog in the regenerating tail of lizard suggests a role in apical growth control. Acta Zoologica, 2020, 101, 247-259.	0.8	2
248	<scp>NOGOâ€A</scp> immunolabeling is present in glial cells and some neurons of the recovering lumbar spinal cord in lizards. Journal of Morphology, 2020, 281, 1260-1270.	1.2	2
249	Immunolocalization of corneous beta proteins of the Epidermal Differentiation Complex in the developing claw of the alligator. Annals of Anatomy, 2020, 231, 151513.	1.9	2
250	Immunogold labelling reveals intense distribution of hyaluronate in the regenerating fin blastema of the goldfish. Acta Zoologica, 2021, 102, 117-128.	0.8	2
251	Growth associated protein 43 and neurofilament immunolabeling in the transected lumbar spinal cord of lizard indicates limited axonal regeneration. Neural Regeneration Research, 2022, 17, 1034.	3.0	2
252	Immunodetection of ephrin receptors in the regenerating tail of the lizard Podarcis muralis suggests stimulation of differentiation and muscle segmentation. Zoological Research, 2019, 40, 416-426.	2.1	2

#	Article	IF	Citations
253	Review. Limb regeneration in lizards under natural and experimental conditions with considerations on the induction of appendages regeneration in amniotes. Annals of Anatomy, 2022, 239, 151844.	1.9	2
254	Immunohistochemistry indicates that persistent inflammation determines failure of tail, limb and finger regeneration in the Lizard Podarcis muralis. Annals of Anatomy, 2022, 243, 151940.	1.9	2
255	Activation of cell adhesion molecules and Snail during epithelial to mesenchymal transition prior to formation of the regenerative tail blastema in lizards. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2023, 340, 56-67.	1.3	2
256	Immunohistochemical and western blot analysis suggest that the soluble forms of FGF1-2 and FGFR1-2 sustain tail regeneration in the lizard. Annals of Anatomy, 2017, 214, 67-74.	1.9	1
257	Immunodetection of High Mobility Group Proteins in the regenerating tail of lizard mainly indicates activation for cell proliferation. Acta Zoologica, 2019, 100, 365-375.	0.8	1
258	Differential cell proliferation and differentiation in developing and growing claws of turtles and alligator determine their shape. Acta Zoologica, 2020, 102, 351.	0.8	1
259	Immunolabeling indicates that sulfhydryl oxidase is absent in anamniote epidermis but marks the process of cornification in the skin of terrestrial vertebrates. Journal of Morphology, 2021, 282, 247-261.	1.2	1
260	Immunostaining of telomerase in embryonic and juvenile feather follicle of the chick labels proliferating cells for feather formation. Zoology, 2021, 146, 125846.	1.2	1
261	Cell adhesion and junctional proteins in the developing skin of snakes indicate they coordinate the differentiation of the epidermis. Protoplasma, 2021, , 1.	2.1	1
262	Introduction to the Study on Regeneration in Lizards as an Amniote Model of Organ Regeneration. Journal of Developmental Biology, 2021, 9, 51.	1.7	1
263	Immunolocalization of tumor suppressors arhgap28 and retinoblastoma in the lizard <i>Podarcis muralis</i> suggests that they contribute to the regulated regeneration of the tail. Journal of Morphology, 2022, 283, 973-986.	1.2	1
264	Tail Regeneration: Ultrastructural and Cytological Aspects. Advances in Anatomy, Embryology and Cell Biology, 2010, , 51-88.	1.6	0
265	Limb Regeneration: Ultrastructural and Cytological Aspects. Advances in Anatomy, Embryology and Cell Biology, 2010, , 89-93.	1.6	0
266	Cholesterol derivatives make large part of the lipids from epidermal molts of the desert-adapted Gila monster lizard (Heloderma suspectum). Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 17197.	3.3	0
267	In the Spotlightâ€”Established Researcher. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2022, 338, 153-154.	1.3	0
268	Microscopy suggests that glutathione Sâ€transferase is stored in large granules of myeloid cells in bone marrow and sparse granulocytes of the regenerating tail of lizard. Acta Zoologica, 0, , .	0.8	0
269	Tail regeneration in the gecko <i>Sphaerodactylus argus</i> shows that the formation of an axial elastic skeleton is functional for the new tail. Acta Zoologica, 0, , .	0.8	0
270	Immunolocalization of adenomatous polyposis coli protein (apc) in the regenerating lizard tail suggests involvement in tissue differentiation and regulation of growth. Journal of Morphology, 2022, 283, 677-688.	1.2	0