

# Marta Agudo

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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96  
papers

4,422  
citations

126907

33  
h-index

182427

51  
g-index

106  
all docs

106  
docs citations

106  
times ranked

3639  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Brn3a as a Marker of Retinal Ganglion Cells: Qualitative and Quantitative Time Course Studies in Naïve and Optic Nerve-Injured Retinas. , 2009, 50, 3860.		465
2	Understanding glaucomatous damage: Anatomical and functional data from ocular hypertensive rodent retinas. Progress in Retinal and Eye Research, 2012, 31, 1-27.	15.5	167
3	Effects of different neurotrophic factors on the survival of retinal ganglion cells after a complete intraorbital nerve crush injury: A quantitative in vivo study. Experimental Eye Research, 2009, 89, 32-41.	2.6	141
4	Axotomy-induced retinal ganglion cell death in adult mice: Quantitative and topographic time course analyses. Experimental Eye Research, 2011, 92, 377-387.	2.6	136
5	Whole Number, Distribution and Co-Expression of Brn3 Transcription Factors in Retinal Ganglion Cells of Adult Albino and Pigmented Rats. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e49830.	2.5	131
6	Apoptotic Retinal Ganglion Cell Death After Optic Nerve Transection or Crush in Mice: Delayed RGC Loss With BDNF or a Caspase 3 Inhibitor. , 2016, 57, 81.		113
7	Number and Distribution of Mouse Retinal Cone Photoreceptors: Differences between an Albino (Swiss) and a Pigmented (C57/BL6) Strain. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e102392.	2.5	103
8	Effect of Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor on Mouse Axotomized Retinal Ganglion Cells and Phagocytic Microglia. , 2013, 54, 974.		101
9	Long-Term Effect of Optic Nerve Axotomy on the Retinal Ganglion Cell Layer. , 2015, 56, 6095.		96
10	The aging rat retina: from function to anatomy. Neurobiology of Aging, 2018, 61, 146-168.	3.1	80
11	Retinal ganglion cell numbers and delayed retinal ganglion cell death in the P23H rat retina. Experimental Eye Research, 2010, 91, 800-810.	2.6	79
12	Immediate Upregulation of Proteins Belonging to Different Branches of the Apoptotic Cascade in the Retina after Optic Nerve Transection and Optic Nerve Crush. , 2009, 50, 424.		76
13	Displaced retinal ganglion cells in albino and pigmented rats. Frontiers in Neuroanatomy, 2014, 8, 99.	1.7	76
14	Brain derived neurotrophic factor maintains Brn3a expression in axotomized rat retinal ganglion cells. Experimental Eye Research, 2011, 92, 260-267.	2.6	74
15	Shared and Differential Retinal Responses against Optic Nerve Injury and Ocular Hypertension. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 235.	2.8	74
16	Time course profiling of the retinal transcriptome after optic nerve transection and optic nerve crush. Molecular Vision, 2008, 14, 1050-63.	1.1	74
17	Automated Quantification and Topographical Distribution of the Whole Population of S- and L-Cones in Adult Albino and Pigmented Rats. , 2010, 51, 3171.		71
18	Number and spatial distribution of intrinsically photosensitive retinal ganglion cells in the adult albino rat. Experimental Eye Research, 2013, 108, 84-93.	2.6	70

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19	Comparison of Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thinning and Retinal Ganglion Cell Loss After Optic Nerve Transection in Adult Albino Rats. , 2015, 56, 4487.		66
20	Time-course of the retinal nerve fibre layer degeneration after complete intra-orbital optic nerve transection or crush: A comparative study. Vision Research, 2009, 49, 2808-2825.	1.4	63
21	Retinal neurodegeneration in experimental glaucoma. Progress in Brain Research, 2015, 220, 1-35.	1.4	63
22	Centromeres from telomeres? The centromeric region of the Y chromosome of Drosophila melanogaster contains a tandem array of telomeric HeT-A- and TART-related sequences. Nucleic Acids Research, 1999, 27, 3318-3324.	14.5	62
23	Changes in the Photoreceptor Mosaic of P23H-1 Rats During Retinal Degeneration: Implications for Rod-Cone Dependent Survival. , 2013, 54, 5888.		61
24	Distribution of melanopsin positive neurons in pigmented and albino mice: evidence for melanopsin interneurons in the mouse retina. Frontiers in Neuroanatomy, 2014, 8, 131.	1.7	61
25	Characterization of a second member of the subfamily of calcium-binding mitochondrial carriers expressed in human non-excitabile tissues. Biochemical Journal, 2000, 345, 725.	3.7	60
26	BDNF Rescues RGCs But Not Intrinsically Photosensitive RGCs in Ocular Hypertensive Albino Rat Retinas. , 2015, 56, 1924.		60
27	Neuroprotective Effects of FGF2 and Minocycline in Two Animal Models of Inherited Retinal Degeneration. , 2018, 59, 4392.		58
28	ERG changes in albino and pigmented mice after optic nerve transection. Vision Research, 2010, 50, 2176-2187.	1.4	54
29	Caffeine administration prevents retinal neuroinflammation and loss of retinal ganglion cells in an animal model of glaucoma. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 27532.	3.3	54
30	Microglial dynamics after axotomy-induced retinal ganglion cell death. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2017, 14, 218.	7.2	51
31	Early Events in Retinal Degeneration Caused by Rhodopsin Mutation or Pigment Epithelium Malfunction: Differences and Similarities. Frontiers in Neuroanatomy, 2017, 11, 14.	1.7	51
32	Laser-induced ocular hypertension in adult rats does not affect non-RGC neurons in the ganglion cell layer but results in protracted severe loss of cone-photoreceptors. Experimental Eye Research, 2015, 132, 17-33.	2.6	50
33	Human Whartonâ€™s jelly mesenchymal stem cells protect axotomized rat retinal ganglion cells via secretion of anti-inflammatory and neurotrophic factors. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 16299.	3.3	50
34	Porous poly( $\epsilon$ -caprolactone) implants: A novel strategy for efficient intraocular drug delivery. Journal of Controlled Release, 2019, 316, 331-348.	9.9	50
35	A clonal cell line from immortalized olfactory ensheathing glia promotes functional recovery in the injured spinal cord. Molecular Therapy, 2006, 13, 598-608.	8.2	49
36	A retinoic acid receptor $\beta$ agonist (CD2019) overcomes inhibition of axonal outgrowth via phosphoinositide 3-kinase signalling in the injured adult spinal cord. Neurobiology of Disease, 2010, 37, 147-155.	4.4	49

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37	Nerve fibre layer degeneration and retinal ganglion cell loss long term after optic nerve crush or transection in adult mice. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2018, 170, 40-50.	2.6	46
38	Effects of Ocular Hypertension in the Visual System of Pigmented Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0121134.	2.5	43
39	Retinal ganglion cell axonal compression by retinal vessels in light-induced retinal degeneration. <i>Molecular Vision</i> , 2011, 17, 1716-33.	1.1	43
40	A dicentric chromosome of <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> showing alternate centromere inactivation. <i>Chromosoma</i> , 2000, 109, 190-196.	2.2	42
41	Anatomical and functional damage in experimental glaucoma. <i>Current Opinion in Pharmacology</i> , 2013, 13, 5-11.	3.5	42
42	Schwann cell precursors transplanted into the injured spinal cord multiply, integrate and are permissive for axon growth. <i>Glia</i> , 2008, 56, 1263-1270.	4.9	39
43	Inherited Photoreceptor Degeneration Causes the Death of Melanopsin-Positive Retinal Ganglion Cells and Increases Their Coexpression of Brn3a. , 2015, 56, 4592.		38
44	Metabolomic Changes in the Rat Retina After Optic Nerve Crush. , 2013, 54, 4249.		37
45	Sequential RAR $\beta$ and $\beta$ signalling in vivo can induce adult forebrain neural progenitor cells to differentiate into neurons through Shh and FGF signalling pathways. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2009, 326, 305-313.	2.0	36
46	Semaphorin 3C preserves survival and induces neurogenesis of cerebellar granule neurons in culture. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2004, 87, 879-890.	3.9	34
47	Melanopsin-Containing or Non-Melanopsin-Containing Retinal Ganglion Cells Response to Acute Ocular Hypertension With or Without Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor Neuroprotection. , 2016, 57, 6652.		34
48	Retinal compensatory changes after light damage in albino mice. <i>Molecular Vision</i> , 2012, 18, 675-93.	1.1	33
49	Taurine Depletion Causes ipRGC Loss and Increases Light-Induced Photoreceptor Degeneration. , 2018, 59, 1396.		32
50	Two methods to trace retinal ganglion cells with fluorogold: From the intact optic nerve or by stereotactic injection into the optic tract. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2015, 131, 12-19.	2.6	31
51	Quantitative and Topographical Analysis of the Losses of Cone Photoreceptors and Retinal Ganglion Cells Under Taurine Depletion. , 2016, 57, 4692.		31
52	Highly Efficient and Specific Gene Transfer to Purkinje Cells In Vivo Using a Herpes Simplex Virus I Amplicon. <i>Human Gene Therapy</i> , 2002, 13, 665-674.	2.7	30
53	Coordinated Intervention of Microglial and Müller Cells in Light-Induced Retinal Degeneration. , 2020, 61, 47.		30
54	Sectorial loss of retinal ganglion cells in inherited photoreceptor degeneration is due to RGC death. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2014, 98, 396-401.	3.9	29

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55	Role of microglial cells in photoreceptor degeneration. <i>Neural Regeneration Research</i> , 2019, 14, 1186.	3.0	29
56	MicroRNA regulation in an animal model of acute ocular hypertension. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2017, 95, e10-e21.	1.1	28
57	Different Ipsi- and Contralateral Glial Responses to Anti-VEGF and Triamcinolone Intravitreal Injections in Rats. , 2016, 57, 3533.		27
58	Light-induced retinal degeneration causes a transient downregulation of melanopsin in the rat retina. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2017, 161, 10-16.	2.6	27
59	Retinal remodeling following photoreceptor degeneration causes retinal ganglion cell death. <i>Neural Regeneration Research</i> , 2018, 13, 1885.	3.0	27
60	Neuronal Death in the Contralateral Un-Injured Retina after Unilateral Axotomy: Role of Microglial Cells. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2019, 20, 5733.	4.1	26
61	Genomic and cytological analysis of the Y chromosome of <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> : telomere-derived sequences at internal regions. <i>Chromosoma</i> , 2004, 113, 295-304.	2.2	25
62	Transient Downregulation of Melanopsin Expression After Retrograde Tracing or Optic Nerve Injury in Adult Rats. , 2015, 56, 4309.		25
63	Isolation and characterization of the cDNA and the gene for eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4G from <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> . <i>FEBS Journal</i> , 1998, 253, 27-35.	0.2	24
64	Involvement of P2X7 receptor in neuronal degeneration triggered by traumatic injury. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 38499.	3.3	23
65	Survival of melanopsin expressing retinal ganglion cells long term after optic nerve trauma in mice. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2018, 174, 93-97.	2.6	23
66	Microglia in Health and Disease: A Double-Edged Sword. <i>Mediators of Inflammation</i> , 2017, 2017, 1-2.	3.0	22
67	Identifying specific RGC types may shed light on their idiosyncratic responses to neuroprotection. <i>Neural Regeneration Research</i> , 2015, 10, 1228.	3.0	22
68	Retino-retinal projection in juvenile and young adult rats and mice. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2015, 134, 47-52.	2.6	21
69	Î²-alanine supplementation induces taurine depletion and causes alterations of the retinal nerve fiber layer and axonal transport by retinal ganglion cells. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2019, 188, 107781.	2.6	21
70	Systemic and Intravitreal Antagonism of the TNFR1 Signaling Pathway Delays Axotomy-Induced Retinal Ganglion Cell Loss. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 13, 1096.	2.8	18
71	Polypeptides differentially expressed in imaginal discs define the peroxiredoxin family of genes in <i>Drosophila</i> . <i>FEBS Journal</i> , 2000, 267, 487-497.	0.2	17
72	The analysis of Circe, an LTR retrotransposon of <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> , suggests that an insertion of non-LTR retrotransposons into LTR elements can create chimeric retroelements. <i>Molecular Biology and Evolution</i> , 1999, 16, 1341-1346.	8.9	16

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73	Ketorolac Administration Attenuates Retinal Ganglion Cell Death After Axonal Injury. , 2016, 57, 1183.		16
74	Topical Treatment With Bromfenac Reduces Retinal Gliosis and Inflammation After Optic Nerve Crush. , 2016, 57, 6098.		16
75	HeT-A telomere-specific retrotransposons in the centric heterochromatin of <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> chromosome 3. <i>Molecular Genetics and Genomics</i> , 1999, 262, 618-622.	2.4	15
76	Regulation of neuropilin 1 by spinal cord injury in adult rats. <i>Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences</i> , 2005, 28, 475-484.	2.2	15
77	Multiple receptor tyrosine kinases are expressed in adult rat retinal ganglion cells as revealed by single-cell degenerate primer polymerase chain reaction. <i>Upsala Journal of Medical Sciences</i> , 2010, 115, 65-80.	0.9	15
78	Activation of adenosine A3 receptor protects retinal ganglion cells from degeneration induced by ocular hypertension. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2020, 11, 401.	6.3	15
79	Mechanisms implicated in the contralateral effect in the central nervous system after unilateral injury: focus on the visual system. <i>Neural Regeneration Research</i> , 2021, 16, 2125.	3.0	15
80	Axonal Injuries Cast Long Shadows: Long Term Glial Activation in Injured and Contralateral Retinas after Unilateral Axotomy. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 8517.	4.1	13
81	Melanopsin expression is an indicator of the well-being of melanopsin-expressing retinal ganglion cells but not of their viability. <i>Neural Regeneration Research</i> , 2016, 11, 1243.	3.0	13
82	Tracing the retina to analyze the integrity and phagocytic capacity of the retinal pigment epithelium. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 7273.	3.3	12
83	Mesenchymal stromal cell therapy for damaged retinal ganglion cells, is gold all that glitters?. <i>Neural Regeneration Research</i> , 2019, 14, 1851.	3.0	12
84	Neuroprotection and Axonal Regeneration Induced by Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stromal Cells Depend on the Type of Transplant. <i>Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2021, 9, 772223.	3.7	9
85	Cranial Pair II: The Optic Nerves. <i>Anatomical Record</i> , 2019, 302, 428-445.	1.4	8
86	Neuroprotection by $\beta_2$ -Adrenergic Receptor Stimulation after Excitotoxic Retinal Injury: A Study of the Total Population of Retinal Ganglion Cells and Their Distribution in the Chicken Retina. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0161862.	2.5	8
87	Intraocular implants loaded with A3R agonist rescue retinal ganglion cells from ischemic damage. <i>Journal of Controlled Release</i> , 2022, 343, 469-481.	9.9	8
88	The senescent vision: dysfunction or neuronal loss?. <i>Aging</i> , 2018, 11, 15-17.	3.1	6
89	Long-range analysis of the centromeric region of <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> chromosome 3. <i>Chromosome Research</i> , 2000, 8, 651-653.	2.2	5
90	Ly6c as a New Marker of Mouse Blood Vessels: Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses on Intact and Ischemic Retinas. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 19.	4.1	3

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91	Topical bromfenac transiently delays axotomy-induced retinal ganglion cell loss. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2019, 182, 156-159.	2.6	2
92	Intravitreal fluorogold tracing as a method to label retinal neurons and the retinal pigment epithelium. <i>Neural Regeneration Research</i> , 2021, 16, 2000.	3.0	2
93	Temporal response of the phagocytic microglia in the axotomized rat retina: optic nerve crush vs. transection. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2014, 92, 0-0.	1.1	1
94	Anatomical and Molecular Responses Triggered in the Retina by Axonal Injury. , 0, , .		0
95	Retinal neuronal death caused by ocular hypertension. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2012, 90, 0-0.	1.1	0
96	Microglial cell reaction after optic nerve lesions. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2014, 92, 0-0.	1.1	0