

# Andrew Baird

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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73  
papers

3,764  
citations

136740

32  
h-index

128067

60  
g-index

73  
all docs

73  
docs citations

73  
times ranked

3231  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	844 The alpha-7 Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor Mediates a Uniquely Human Response to Burn Injury. <i>Journal of Burn Care and Research</i> , 2020, 41, S261-S261.	0.2	0
2	ECRG4 regulates neutrophil recruitment and CD44 expression during the inflammatory response to injury. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2020, 6, eaay0518.	4.7	23
3	CHRFAM7A reduces monocyte/macrophage migration and colony formation in vitro. <i>Inflammation Research</i> , 2020, 69, 631-633.	1.6	13
4	TBC1D3 regulates the payload and biological activity of extracellular vesicles that mediate tissue repair. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, 6129-6139.	0.2	16
5	Open reading frame mining identifies a TLR4 binding domain in the primary sequence of ECRG4. <i>Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences</i> , 2019, 76, 5027-5039.	2.4	5
6	Uniquely human CHRFAM7A gene increases the hematopoietic stem cell reservoir in mice and amplifies their inflammatory response. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2019, 116, 7932-7940.	3.3	29
7	CHRFAM7A alters binding to the neuronal alpha-7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2019, 690, 126-131.	1.0	16
8	Exosomes in postshock mesenteric lymph are key mediators of acute lung injury triggering the macrophage activation via Toll-like receptor 4. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 97-110.	0.2	74
9	Choroid plexus genes for CSF production and brain homeostasis are altered in Alzheimer's disease. <i>Fluids and Barriers of the CNS</i> , 2018, 15, 34.	2.4	58
10	Counter regulation of ECRG4 gene expression by hypermethylation-dependent inhibition and the Sp1 transcription factor-dependent stimulation of the c2orf40 promoter. <i>Gene</i> , 2017, 636, 103-111.	1.0	10
11	The Response to Burn Injury in Mice With Human Hematolymphoid Systems. <i>Annals of Surgery</i> , 2016, 263, 199-204.	2.1	8
12	Mice engrafted with human hematopoietic stem cells support a human myeloid cell inflammatory response in vivo. <i>Wound Repair and Regeneration</i> , 2016, 24, 1004-1014.	1.5	14
13	Lost your nerve? Modulating the parasympathetic nervous system to treat inflammatory bowel disease. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2016, 594, 4097-4098.	1.3	2
14	Injury, inflammation and the emergence of human-specific genes. <i>Wound Repair and Regeneration</i> , 2016, 24, 602-606.	1.5	16
15	Discovery of a Biological Mechanism of Active Transport through the Tympanic Membrane to the Middle Ear. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 22663.	1.6	25
16	Up-regulation of the human-specific CHRFAM7A gene in inflammatory bowel disease. <i>BBA Clinical</i> , 2016, 5, 66-71.	4.1	24
17	The Orphan C2orf40 Gene is a Neuroimmune Factor in Alzheimer's Disease. <i>JSM Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementia</i> , 2016, 3, .	0.0	5
18	Monitoring Neutrophil-Expressed Cell Surface Esophageal Cancer Related Gene-4 after Severe Burn Injury. <i>Surgical Infections</i> , 2015, 16, 669-674.	0.7	6

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19	Understanding the rules of the road: proteomic approaches to interrogate the blood brain barrier. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 9, 70.	1.4	18
20	A Human-Specific $\alpha 7$ -Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor Gene in Human Leukocytes: Identification, Regulation and the Consequences of CHRFAM7A Expression. <i>Molecular Medicine</i> , 2015, 21, 323-336.	1.9	34
21	Thrombin-processed <i>Ecrg4</i> recruits myeloid cells and induces antitumorigenic inflammation. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2015, 17, 685-696.	0.6	31
22	CHRFAM7A: a human-specific $\alpha 7$ -nicotinic acetylcholine receptor gene shows differential responsiveness of human intestinal epithelial cells to LPS. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 2292-2302.	0.2	27
23	Esophageal cancer-related gene-4 (ECRC4) interactions with the innate immunity receptor complex. <i>Inflammation Research</i> , 2015, 64, 107-118.	1.6	20
24	Pulmonary preconditioning, injury, and inflammation modulate expression of the candidate tumor suppressor gene <i>ECRC4</i> in lung. <i>Experimental Lung Research</i> , 2015, 41, 162-172.	0.5	11
25	CHRFAM7A, a human-specific and partially duplicated $\alpha 7$ -nicotinic acetylcholine receptor gene with the potential to specify a human-specific inflammatory response to injury. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2015, 97, 247-257.	1.5	45
26	A Mouse Model of Otitis Media Identifies HB-EGF as a Mediator of Inflammation-Induced Mucosal Proliferation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e102739.	1.1	20
27	Esophageal cancer-related gene 4 at the interface of injury, inflammation, infection, and malignancy. <i>Gastrointestinal Cancer: Targets and Therapy</i> , 2014, 2014, 131.	5.5	21
28	The candidate tumor suppressor gene <i>Ecrg4</i> as a wound terminating factor in cutaneous injury. <i>Archives of Dermatological Research</i> , 2013, 305, 141-149.	1.1	28
29	Preclinical Models of Wound Healing: Is Man the Model? <i>Proceedings of the Wound Healing Society Symposium. Advances in Wound Care</i> , 2013, 2, 1-4.	2.6	59
30	Vagus nerve stimulation blocks vascular permeability following burn in both local and distal sites. <i>Burns</i> , 2013, 39, 68-75.	1.1	10
31	Augurin and <i>Ecrg4</i> -derived Neuropeptides. , 2013, , 1655-1666.		0
32	<i>Ecrg4</i> Attenuates the Inflammatory Proliferative Response of Mucosal Epithelial Cells to Infection. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e61394.	1.1	33
33	Cell surface localization and release of the candidate tumor suppressor <i>Ecrg4</i> from polymorphonuclear cells and monocytes activate macrophages. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2012, 91, 773-781.	1.5	30
34	Cell-specific processing and release of the hormone-like precursor and candidate tumor suppressor gene product, <i>Ecrg4</i> . <i>Cell and Tissue Research</i> , 2012, 348, 505-514.	1.5	32
35	Vagal Stimulation Modulates Inflammation through a Ghrelin Mediated Mechanism in Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Inflammation</i> , 2012, 35, 214-220.	1.7	62
36	In vitro evidence that peptides derived from the candidate tumor suppressor gene Esophageal Cancer-Related Gene 4 ( <i>Ecrg4</i> ) internalize into cells through the innate immunity receptor complex. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 998.2.	0.2	0

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37	The Candidate Tumor Suppressor Gene Ecrg4 Inhibits Proliferation of the Inflamed Mucosal Epithelium. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 655.3.	0.2	0
38	Targeting the Choroid Plexus-CSF-Brain Nexus Using Peptides Identified by Phage Display. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2011, 686, 483-498.	0.4	9
39	Ecrg4 expression and its product augurin in the choroid plexus: impact on fetal brain development, cerebrospinal fluid homeostasis and neuroprogenitor cell response to CNS injury. <i>Fluids and Barriers of the CNS</i> , 2011, 8, 6.	2.4	59
40	Traumatic brain injury and recovery mechanisms: peptide modulation of periventricular neurogenic regions by the choroid plexus-CSF nexus. <i>Journal of Neural Transmission</i> , 2011, 118, 115-133.	1.4	100
41	Targeting choroid plexus epithelia and ventricular ependyma for drug delivery to the central nervous system. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 12, 4.	0.8	28
42	A phage-targeting strategy for the design of spatiotemporal drug delivery from grafted matrices. <i>Fibrogenesis and Tissue Repair</i> , 2011, 4, 7.	3.4	7
43	Esophageal Cancer Related Gene-4 Is a Choroid Plexus-Derived Injury Response Gene: Evidence for a Biphasic Response in Early and Late Brain Injury. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e24609.	1.1	42
44	Efferent Vagal Nerve Stimulation Attenuates Gut Barrier Injury After Burn: Modulation of Intestinal Occludin Expression. <i>Journal of Trauma</i> , 2010, 68, 1349-1356.	2.3	68
45	Stimulating the Central Nervous System to Prevent Intestinal Dysfunction After Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Journal of Trauma</i> , 2010, 68, 1059-1064.	2.3	65
46	Epidermal growth factor targeting of bacteriophage to the choroid plexus for gene delivery to the central nervous system via cerebrospinal fluid. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2010, 1359, 1-13.	1.1	11
47	The Hormone Ghrelin Prevents Traumatic Brain Injury Induced Intestinal Dysfunction. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2010, 27, 2255-2260.	1.7	50
48	Vagal nerve stimulation protects against burn-induced intestinal injury through activation of enteric glia cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2010, 299, G1308-G1318.	1.6	124
49	Traumatic Brain Injury and Intestinal Dysfunction: Uncovering the Neuro-Enteric Axis. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2009, 26, 1353-1359.	1.7	597
50	Targeting the gut barrier: Identification of a homing peptide sequence for delivery into the injured intestinal epithelial cell. <i>Surgery</i> , 2009, 146, 206-212.	1.0	25
51	The deployment of adenovirus-containing gene activated matrices onto severed axons after central nervous system injury leads to transgene expression in target neuronal cell bodies. <i>Journal of Gene Medicine</i> , 2009, 11, 679-688.	1.4	10
52	The noninvasive, quantitative, in vivo assessment of adenoviral-mediated gene delivery in skin wound biomaterials. <i>Biomaterials</i> , 2009, 30, 6788-6793.	5.7	14
53	Real-time analysis of the kinetics of angiogenesis and vascular permeability in an animal model of wound healing. <i>Burns</i> , 2009, 35, 811-817.	1.1	40
54	Phosphodiesterase inhibition attenuates alterations to the tight junction proteins occludin and ZO-1 in immunostimulated Caco-2 intestinal monolayers. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2009, 84, 18-22.	2.0	48

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55	BURN-INDUCED GUT BARRIER INJURY IS ATTENUATED BY PHOSPHODIESTERASE INHIBITION. Shock, 2009, 31, 416-422.	1.0	86
56	Matrix-mediated gene transfer to brain cortex and dorsal root ganglion neurones by retrograde axonal transport after dorsal column lesion. Journal of Gene Medicine, 2006, 8, 901-909.	1.4	11
57	Enhanced Prospects for Drug Delivery and Brain Targeting by the Choroid Plexus's CSF Route. Pharmaceutical Research, 2005, 22, 1011-1037.	1.7	122
58	Phage display of cDNA libraries: enrichment of cDNA expression using open reading frame selection. BioTechniques, 2004, 36, 1018-1029.	0.8	35
59	Selection of Internalizing Ligand-Display Phage Using Rolling Circle Amplification for Phage Recovery. DNA and Cell Biology, 2004, 23, 457-462.	0.9	19
60	Gene Transfer Using Targeted Filamentous Bacteriophage. , 2002, 185, 393-401.		11
61	Evolving Phage Vectors for Cell Targeted Gene Delivery. Current Pharmaceutical Biotechnology, 2002, 3, 45-57.	0.9	84
62	Enhanced phagemid particle gene transfer in camptothecin-treated carcinoma cells. Cancer Research, 2002, 62, 977-81.	0.4	37
63	Human Choroid Plexus Growth Factors: What Are the Implications for CSF Dynamics in Alzheimer's Disease?. Experimental Neurology, 2001, 167, 40-47.	2.0	100
64	Sustained Effects of Gene-Activated Matrices after CNS Injury. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 2001, 17, 706-716.	1.0	83
65	Receptor-Targeted Gene Delivery Using Multivalent Phagemid Particles. Molecular Therapy, 2001, 3, 476-484.	3.7	80
66	Receptor-mediated gene transfer by phage-display vectors: applications in functional genomics and gene therapy. Drug Discovery Today, 2001, 6, 793-801.	3.2	44
67	Translocation of FGF2 to the cell surface without release into conditioned media. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 2000, 185, 260-268.	2.0	49
68	Gene transfer to mammalian cells using genetically targeted filamentous bacteriophage. FASEB Journal, 1999, 13, 727-734.	0.2	128
69	Genetic Selection of Phage Engineered for Receptor-Mediated Gene Transfer to Mammalian Cells. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1999, 264, 921-928.	1.0	73
70	Targeting Bacteriophage to Mammalian Cell Surface Receptors for Gene Delivery. Human Gene Therapy, 1998, 9, 2393-2399.	1.4	110
71	Effects of Transforming Growth Factor $\beta$ 1, on Scar Production in the Injured Central Nervous System of the Rat. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1994, 6, 355-363.	1.2	293
72	Enhanced expression of transforming growth factor $\beta$ 1 in the rat brain after a localized cerebral injury. Brain Research, 1992, 587, 216-225.	1.1	221

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73	Fibroblast Growth Factor Inhibits Luteinizing Hormone-Stimulated Androgen Production by Cultured Rat Testicular Cells*. Endocrinology, 1988, 123, 2935-2941.	1.4	56