Alan I Faden

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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154 papers	13,714 citations	12330 69 h-index	23533 111 g-index
162 all docs	162 docs citations	162 times ranked	14093 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Neuroprotection for traumatic brain injury: translational challenges and emerging therapeutic strategies. Trends in Pharmacological Sciences, 2010, 31, 596-604.	8.7	485
2	Progressive Neurodegeneration After Experimental Brain Trauma. Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology, 2014, 73, 14-29.	1.7	406
3	A potential role for excitotoxins in the pathophysiology of spinal cord injury. Annals of Neurology, 1988, 23, 623-626.	5.3	358
4	Cell cycle inhibition provides neuroprotection and reduces glial proliferation and scar formation after traumatic brain injury. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 8333-8338.	7.1	355
5	Sustained Sensory/Motor and Cognitive Deficits With Neuronal Apoptosis Following Controlled Cortical Impact Brain Injury in the Mouse. Journal of Neurotrauma, 1998, 15, 599-614.	3.4	290
6	Gene profiling in spinal cord injury shows role of cell cycle in neuronal death. Annals of Neurology, 2003, 53, 454-468.	5.3	261
7	Impaired autophagy flux is associated with neuronal cell death after traumatic brain injury. Autophagy, 2014, 10, 2208-2222.	9.1	256
8	Differential Expression of Apoptotic Protease-Activating Factor-1 and Caspase-3 Genes and Susceptibility to Apoptosis during Brain Development and after Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 21, 7439-7446.	3.6	249
9	Early neuronal expression of tumor necrosis factor-Î± after experimental brain injury contributes to neurological impairment. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1999, 95, 115-125.	2.3	248
10	Microglial/Macrophage Polarization Dynamics following Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2016, 33, 1732-1750.	3.4	248
11	Cell Death Mechanisms and Modulation in Traumatic Brain Injury. Neurotherapeutics, 2010, 7, 3-12.	4.4	236
12	Interleukin-10 Improves Outcome and Alters Proinflammatory Cytokine Expression after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. Experimental Neurology, 1998, 153, 143-151.	4.1	234
13	Microglial-derived microparticles mediate neuroinflammation after traumatic brain injury. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2017, 14, 47.	7.2	228
14	Amyloid precursor protein secretases as therapeutic targets for traumatic brain injury. Nature Medicine, 2009, 15, 377-379.	30.7	219
15	Progressive inflammationâ€mediated neurodegeneration after traumatic brain or spinal cord injury. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2016, 173, 681-691.	5.4	217
16	Traumatic brain injury in aged animals increases lesion size and chronically alters microglial/macrophage classical and alternative activation states. Neurobiology of Aging, 2013, 34, 1397-1411.	3.1	213
17	Repeated Mild Traumatic Brain Injury Causes Chronic Neuroinflammation, Changes in Hippocampal Synaptic Plasticity, and Associated Cognitive Deficits. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2014, 34, 1223-1232.	4.3	207
18	Spinal Cord Injury Causes Brain Inflammation Associated with Cognitive and Affective Changes: Role of Cell Cycle Pathways. Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 34, 10989-11006.	3.6	201

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19	Chronic Neurodegeneration After Traumatic Brain Injury: Alzheimer Disease, Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy, or Persistent Neuroinflammation?. Neurotherapeutics, 2015, 12, 143-150.	4.4	199
20	Microglial Depletion with CSF1R Inhibitor During Chronic Phase of Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury Reduces Neurodegeneration and Neurological Deficits. Journal of Neuroscience, 2020, 40, 2960-2974.	3.6	193
21	Selective mGluR5 antagonists MPEP and SIB-1893 decrease NMDA or glutamate-mediated neuronal toxicity through actions that reflect NMDA receptor antagonism. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2000, 131, 1429-1437.	5.4	179
22	Function and Mechanisms of Autophagy in Brain and Spinal Cord Trauma. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2015, 23, 565-577.	5.4	164
23	Metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 activation inhibits microglial associated inflammation and neurotoxicity. Glia, 2009, 57, 550-560.	4.9	157
24	NOX2 drives M1-like microglial/macrophage activation and neurodegeneration following experimental traumatic brain injury. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2016, 58, 291-309.	4.1	152
25	Ceramide-induced neuronal apoptosis is associated with dephosphorylation of Akt, BAD, FKHR, GSK-3Î², and induction of the mitochondrial-dependent intrinsic caspase pathway. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 2003, 22, 365-382.	2.2	150
26	Cell cycle activation contributes to post-mitotic cell death and secondary damage after spinal cord injury. Brain, 2007, 130, 2977-2992.	7.6	149
27	Caspase-Dependent Apoptotic Pathways in CNS Injury. Molecular Neurobiology, 2001, 24, 131-144.	4.0	144
28	Delayed mGluR5 activation limits neuroinflammation and neurodegeneration after traumatic brain injury. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2012, 9, 43.	7.2	144
29	Neuroprotective Strategies for Traumatic Brain Injury: Improving Clinical Translation. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2014, 15, 1216-1236.	4.1	143
30	Fluid-percussionâ€“induced traumatic brain injury model in rats. Nature Protocols, 2010, 5, 1552-1563.	12.0	138
31	Downregulation of miR-23a and miR-27a following Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury Induces Neuronal Cell Death through Activation of Proapoptotic Bcl-2 Proteins. Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 34, 10055-10071.	3.6	129
32	BOK and NOXA Are Essential Mediators of p53-dependent Apoptosis. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 28367-28374.	3.4	127
33	Late exercise reduces neuroinflammation and cognitive dysfunction after traumatic brain injury. Neurobiology of Disease, 2013, 54, 252-263.	4.4	127
34	Neuroprotection in acute brain injury: an up-to-date review. Critical Care, 2015, 19, 186.	5.8	120
35	Pretreatment with NMDA antagonists limits release of excitatory amino acids following traumatic brain injury. Neuroscience Letters, 1992, 136, 165-168.	2.1	116
36	Effect of Traumatic Brain Injury on Mouse Spatial and Nonspatial Learning in the Barnes Circular Maze. Journal of Neurotrauma, 1998, 15, 1037-1046.	3.4	114

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37	Activation of Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor Subtype mGluR1 Contributes to Post-Traumatic Neuronal Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 1996, 16, 6012-6020.	3.6	113
38	Metabotropic Glutamate Receptors as Targets for Multipotential Treatment of Neurological Disorders. Neurotherapeutics, 2009, 6, 94-107.	4.4	112
39	Multiple Caspases Are Activated after Traumatic Brain Injury: Evidence for Involvement in Functional Outcome. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2002, 19, 1155-1170.	3.4	111
40	Neuroprotection. Archives of Neurology, 2007, 64, 794.	4.5	110
41	Gene Expression Profile Changes Are Commonly Modulated across Models and Species after Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2003, 20, 907-927.	3.4	109
42	Bidirectional brain-gut interactions and chronic pathological changes after traumatic brain injury in mice. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2017, 66, 56-69.	4.1	109
43	Roscovitine Reduces Neuronal Loss, Glial Activation, and Neurologic Deficits after Brain Trauma. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2008, 28, 1845-1859.	4.3	108
44	Role of the Cell Cycle in the Pathobiology of Central Nervous System Trauma. Cell Cycle, 2005, 4, 1286-1293.	2.6	107
45	Sex Differences in Acute Neuroinflammation after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury Are Mediated by Infiltrating Myeloid Cells. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2019, 36, 1040-1053.	3.4	105
46	Overâ€expression of HSP70 attenuates caspaseâ€dependent and caspaseâ€independent pathways and inhibits neuronal apoptosis. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2012, 123, 542-554.	3.9	104
47	PARP-1 Inhibition Attenuates Neuronal Loss, Microglia Activation and Neurological Deficits after Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2014, 31, 758-772.	3.4	103
48	Old age increases microglial senescence, exacerbates secondary neuroinflammation, and worsens neurological outcomes after acute traumatic brain injury in mice. Neurobiology of Aging, 2019, 77, 194-206.	3.1	99
49	Activation of Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor 5 Modulates Microglial Reactivity and Neurotoxicity by Inhibiting NADPH Oxidase. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2009, 284, 15629-15639.	3.4	96
50	Behavioral Responses of C57BL/6, FVB/N, and 129/SvEMS Mouse Strains to Traumatic Brain Injury: Implications for Gene Targeting Approaches to Neurotrauma. Journal of Neurotrauma, 1999, 16, 377-389.	3.4	95
51	Gene expression profiling of experimental traumatic spinal cord injury as a function of distance from impact site and injury severity. Physiological Genomics, 2005, 22, 368-381.	2.3	95
52	PLA2G4A/cPLA2-mediated lysosomal membrane damage leads to inhibition of autophagy and neurodegeneration after brain trauma. Autophagy, 2020, 16, 466-485.	9.1	95
53	Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress and Disrupted Neurogenesis in the Brain Are Associated with Cognitive Impairment and Depressive-Like Behavior after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2016, 33, 1919-1935.	3.4	94
54	Changes in Cellular Bioenergetic State Following Graded Traumatic Brain Injury in Rats: Determination by Phosphorus 31 Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy. Journal of Neurotrauma, 1988, 5, 315-330.	3.4	92

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55	Neuroprotection and traumatic brain injury: theoretical option or realistic proposition. Current Opinion in Neurology, 2002, 15, 707-712.	3.6	92
56	Ceramide induces neuronal apoptosis through mitogen-activated protein kinases and causes release of multiple mitochondrial proteins. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 2005, 29, 355-371.	2.2	92
57	Role of Cell Cycle Proteins in CNS Injury. Neurochemical Research, 2007, 32, 1799-1807.	3.3	92
58	Comparing the Predictive Value of Multiple Cognitive, Affective, and Motor Tasks after Rodent Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2012, 29, 2475-2489.	3.4	91
59	Neuroprotective effects of novel small peptides in vitro and after brain injury. Neuropharmacology, 2005, 49, 410-424.	4.1	90
60	Isolated spinal cord contusion in rats induces chronic brain neuroinflammation, neurodegeneration, and cognitive impairment. Cell Cycle, 2014, 13, 2446-2458.	2.6	90
61	Delayed microglial depletion after spinal cord injury reduces chronic inflammation and neurodegeneration in the brain and improves neurological recovery in male mice. Theranostics, 2020, 10, 11376-11403.	10.0	88
62	Alterations in Lipid Metabolism, Na+,K+-ATPase Activity, and Tissue Water Content of Spinal Cord Following Experimental Traumatic Injury. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1987, 48, 1809-1816.	3.9	84
63	Selective CDK Inhibitor Limits Neuroinflammation and Progressive Neurodegeneration after Brain Trauma. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2012, 32, 137-149.	4.3	82
64	Effect of Impact Trauma on Neurotransmitter and Nonneurotransmitter Amino Acids in Rat Spinal Cord. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1989, 52, 1529-1536.	3.9	80
65	Neuroprotection and traumatic brain injury: theoretical option or realistic proposition. Current Opinion in Neurology, 2002, 15, 707-712.	3.6	79
66	Chronic Alterations in Systemic Immune Function after Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2018, 35, 1419-1436.	3.4	79
67	Activation of mGluR5 and Inhibition of NADPH Oxidase Improves Functional Recovery after Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2013, 30, 403-412.	3.4	78
68	Interferon-Î2 Plays a Detrimental Role in Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury by Enhancing Neuroinflammation That Drives Chronic Neurodegeneration. Journal of Neuroscience, 2020, 40, 2357-2370.	3.6	78
69	Pharmacological Treatment of Central Nervous System Trauma. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, 1996, 78, 12-17.	0.0	73
70	Novel Diketopiperazine Enhances Motor and Cognitive Recovery after Traumatic Brain Injury in Rats and Shows Neuroprotection<i>In Vitro</i>and<i>In Vivo</i>. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2003, 23, 342-354.	4.3	72
71	Expression of two temporally distinct microglia-related gene clusters after spinal cord injury. Glia, 2006, 53, 420-433.	4.9	72
72	Truncated TrkB.T1-Mediated Astrocyte Dysfunction Contributes to Impaired Motor Function and Neuropathic Pain after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2017, 37, 3956-3971.	3.6	72

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73	Activation of metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 improves recovery after spinal cord injury in rodents. Annals of Neurology, 2009, 66, 63-74.	5.3	71
74	Dissociation of Adenosine Levels from Bioenergetic State in Experimental Brain Trauma: Potential Role in Secondary Injury. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 1994, 14, 853-861.	4.3	70
75	TrkB.T1 Contributes to Neuropathic Pain after Spinal Cord Injury through Regulation of Cell Cycle Pathways. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 12447-12463.	3.6	70
76	Novel mGluR5 Positive Allosteric Modulator Improves Functional Recovery, Attenuates Neurodegeneration, and Alters Microglial Polarization after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. Neurotherapeutics, 2014, 11, 857-869.	4.4	70
77	Neuroprotection for traumatic brain injury. Handbook of Clinical Neurology / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2015, 127, 343-366.	1.8	68
78	MGLuR5 activation reduces Î²â€amyloidâ€induced cell death in primary neuronal cultures and attenuates translocation of cytochrome c and apoptosisâ€inducing factor. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2004, 89, 1528-1536.	3.9	66
79	Delayed inflammatory mRNA and protein expression after spinal cord injury. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2011, 8, 130.	7.2	66
80	Propofol Limits Microglial Activation after Experimental Brain Trauma through Inhibition of Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate Oxidase. Anesthesiology, 2013, 119, 1370-1388.	2.5	66
81	NOX2 deficiency alters macrophage phenotype through an IL-10/STAT3 dependent mechanism: implications for traumatic brain injury. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2017, 14, 65.	7.2	65
82	Cell Cycle Activation and Spinal Cord Injury. Neurotherapeutics, 2011, 8, 221-228.	4.4	63
83	Chronic Decrease in Wakefulness and Disruption of Sleep-Wake Behavior after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2015, 32, 289-296.	3.4	62
84	Spinal cord injury alters microRNA and CD81+ exosome levels in plasma extracellular nanoparticles with neuroinflammatory potential. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2021, 92, 165-183.	4.1	62
85	Inhibition of miR-155 Limits Neuroinflammation and Improves Functional Recovery After Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury in Mice. Neurotherapeutics, 2019, 16, 216-230.	4.4	57
86	CR8, a Novel Inhibitor of CDK, Limits Microglial Activation, Astrocytosis, Neuronal Loss, and Neurologic Dysfunction after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2014, 34, 502-513.	4.3	56
87	Effects of Hyperglycemia on the Time Course of Changes in Energy Metabolism and pH during Global Cerebral Ischemia and Reperfusion in Rats: Correlation of¹H and³¹P NMR Spectroscopy with Fatty Acid and Excitatory Amino Acid Levels. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 1992, 12, 456-468.	4.3	55
88	Cell Cycle Activation and CNS Injury. Neurotoxicity Research, 2009, 16, 221-237.	2.7	55
89	A combined scoring method to assess behavioral recovery after mouse spinal cord injury. Neuroscience Research, 2010, 67, 117-125.	1.9	55
90	Neuronal and glial mGluR5 modulation prevents stretch-induced enhancement of NMDA receptor current. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2002, 73, 287-298.	2.9	54

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91	Cyclin D1 Gene Ablation Confers Neuroprotection in Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2012, 29, 813-827.	3.4	53
92	Delayed expression of cell cycle proteins contributes to astroglial scar formation and chronic inflammation after rat spinal cord contusion. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2012, 9, 169.	7.2	53
93	Combined inhibition of cell death induced by apoptosis inducing factor and caspases provides additive neuroprotection in experimental traumatic brain injury. Neurobiology of Disease, 2012, 46, 745-758.	4.4	52
94	Cell cycle inhibition limits development and maintenance of neuropathic pain following spinal cord injury. Pain, 2016, 157, 488-503.	4.2	51
95	Traumatic brain injury causes delayed motor and cognitive impairment in a mutant mouse strain known to exhibit delayed wallerian degeneration. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 1998, 53, 718-727.	2.9	50
96	CR8, a Selective and Potent CDK Inhibitor, Provides Neuroprotection in Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. Neurotherapeutics, 2012, 9, 405-421.	4.4	49
97	31P NMR characterization of graded traumatic brain injury in rats. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 1988, 6, 37-48.	3.0	48
98	Inhibition of NOX2 signaling limits pain-related behavior and improves motor function in male mice after spinal cord injury: Participation of IL-10/miR-155 pathways. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2019, 80, 73-87.	4.1	48
99	Function and Mechanisms of Truncated BDNF Receptor TrkB.T1 in Neuropathic Pain. Cells, 2020, 9, 1194.	4.1	47
100	Inhibition of E2F1/CDK1 Pathway Attenuates Neuronal Apoptosis In Vitro and Confers Neuroprotection after Spinal Cord Injury In Vivo. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e42129.	2.5	46
101	Effect of Dichloroacetate on Recovery of Brain Lactate, Phosphorus Energy Metabolites, and Glutamate during Reperfusion after Complete Cerebral Ischemia in Rats. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 1992, 12, 1030-1038.	4.3	43
102	Neuroprotective and Nootropic Actions of a Novel Cyclized Dipeptide after Controlled Cortical Impact Injury in Mice. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2003, 23, 355-363.	4.3	43
103	Voluntary Exercise Preconditioning Activates Multiple Antiapoptotic Mechanisms and Improves Neurological Recovery after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2015, 32, 1347-1360.	3.4	43
104	Neutral Sphingomyelinase Inhibition Alleviates LPS-Induced Microglia Activation and Neuroinflammation after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2019, 368, 338-352.	2.5	42
105	Proton extrusion during oxidative burst in microglia exacerbates pathological acidosis following traumatic brain injury. Glia, 2021, 69, 746-764.	4.9	42
106	Delayed cell cycle pathway modulation facilitates recovery after spinal cord injury. Cell Cycle, 2012, 11, 1782-1795.	2.6	41
107	Sustained neuronal and microglial alterations are associated with diverse neurobehavioral dysfunction long after experimental brain injury. Neurobiology of Disease, 2020, 136, 104713.	4.4	41
108	Neuroprotective Effects of Geranylgeranylacetone in Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2013, 33, 1897-1908.	4.3	39

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109	Dementia, Depression, and Associated Brain Inflammatory Mechanisms after Spinal Cord Injury. Cells, 2020, 9, 1420.	4.1	38
110	Metabolic changes in rabbit spinal cord after trauma: Magnetic resonance spectroscopy studies. Annals of Neurology, 1989, 25, 26-31.	5.3	37
111	Cell Cycle Activation Contributes to Increased Neuronal Activity in the Posterior Thalamic Nucleus and Associated Chronic Hyperesthesia after Rat Spinal Cord Contusion. Neurotherapeutics, 2013, 10, 520-538.	4.4	37
112	S100B Inhibition Reduces Behavioral and Pathologic Changes in Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2015, 35, 2010-2020.	4.3	37
113	Metabotropic glutamate receptorâ€mediated signaling in neuroglia. Environmental Sciences Europe, 2012, 1, 136-150.	5.5	36
114	Novel small peptides with neuroprotective and nootropic properties. Journal of Alzheimer's Disease, 2005, 6, S93-S97.	2.6	35
115	Cell cycle inhibition reduces inflammatory responses, neuronal loss, and cognitive deficits induced by hypobaria exposure following traumatic brain injury. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2016, 13, 299.	7.2	34
116	Traumatic brain injury: Developmental differences in glutamate receptor response and the impact on treatment. Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Research Reviews, 2001, 7, 235-248.	3.6	33
117	Characterization of inflammatory gene expression and galectin-3 function after spinal cord injury in mice. Brain Research, 2012, 1475, 96-105.	2.2	32
118	Ablation of the transcription factors E2F1-2 limits neuroinflammation and associated neurological deficits after contusive spinal cord injury. Cell Cycle, 2015, 14, 3698-3712.	2.6	32
119	Acute colitis during chronic experimental traumatic brain injury in mice induces dysautonomia and persistent extraintestinal, systemic, and CNS inflammation with exacerbated neurological deficits. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2021, 18, 24.	7.2	31
120	Exacerbation of Neuronal Cell Death by Activation of Group I Metabotropic Glutamate Receptors: Role of NMDA Receptors and Arachidonic Acid Release. Experimental Neurology, 2001, 169, 449-460.	4.1	29
121	Simulated Aeromedical Evacuation Exacerbates Experimental Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2016, 33, 1292-1302.	3.4	29
122	Inhibition of microRNA-711 limits angiopoietin-1 and Akt changes, tissue damage, and motor dysfunction after contusive spinal cord injury in mice. Cell Death and Disease, 2019, 10, 839.	6.3	24
123	Enhanced Akt/GSKâ€3Î²/CREB signaling mediates the antiâ€inflammatory actions of mGluR5 positive allosteric modulators in microglia and following traumatic brain injury in male mice. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2021, 156, 225-248.	3.9	24
124	31P magnetic resonance spectroscopy of traumatic spinal cord injury. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 1987, 5, 390-394.	3.0	23
125	MicroRNA-711â€"Induced Downregulation of Angiopoietin-1 Mediates Neuronal Cell Death. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2018, 35, 2462-2481.	3.4	23
126	Inhibition of amyloid precursor protein secretases reduces recovery after spinal cord injury. Brain Research, 2014, 1560, 73-82.	2.2	22

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127	Early or Late Bacterial Lung Infection Increases Mortality After Traumatic Brain Injury in Male Mice and Chronically Impairs Monocyte Innate Immune Function. Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 48, e418-e428.	0.9	22
128	Nonedited1H NMR lactate/n-acetyl aspartate ratios and thein vivo determination of lactate concentration in brain. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 1988, 7, 95-99.	3.0	21
129	Microglial activation and traumatic brain injury. Annals of Neurology, 2011, 70, 345-346.	5.3	21
130	Acyl-2-aminobenzimidazoles: A novel class of neuroprotective agents targeting mGluR5. Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry, 2015, 23, 2211-2220.	3.0	21
131	Positive Allosteric Modulators (PAMs) of Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor 5 (mGluR5) Attenuate Microglial Activation. CNS and Neurological Disorders - Drug Targets, 2014, 13, 558-566.	1.4	19
132	Selective CDK inhibitors: promising candidates for future clinical traumatic brain injury trials. Neural Regeneration Research, 2014, 9, 1578.	3.0	19
133	Comparing effects of CDK inhibition and E2F1/2 ablation on neuronal cell death pathways in vitro and after traumatic brain injury. Cell Death and Disease, 2018, 9, 1121.	6.3	17
134	Down-Regulation of miR-23a-3p Mediates Irradiation-Induced Neuronal Apoptosis. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2020, 21, 3695.	4.1	17
135	Bidirectional Brain-Systemic Interactions and Outcomes After TBI. Trends in Neurosciences, 2021, 44, 406-418.	8.6	17
136	Sexual dimorphism in neurological function after SCI is associated with disrupted neuroinflammation in both injured spinal cord and brain. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2022, 101, 1-22.	4.1	17
137	Boc-protected 1-(3-oxocycloalkyl)ureas via a one-step Curtius rearrangement: mechanism and scope. Tetrahedron Letters, 2014, 55, 842-844.	1.4	16
138	Functional and transcriptional profiling of microglial activation during the chronic phase of TBI identifies an age-related driver of poor outcome in old mice. GeroScience, 2022, 44, 1407-1440.	4.6	16
139	Novel Neuroprotective Tripeptides and Dipeptides. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2005, 1053, 472-481.	3.8	12
140	Cyclopropyl-containing positive allosteric modulators of metabotropic glutamate receptor subtype 5. Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters, 2015, 25, 2275-2279.	2.2	9
141	Hypoglycemia prevents increase in lactic acidosis during reperfusion after temporary cerebral ischemia in rats. NMR in Biomedicine, 1995, 8, 171-178.	2.8	8
142	Mithramycin selectively attenuates DNA-damage-induced neuronal cell death. Cell Death and Disease, 2020, 11, 587.	6.3	8
143	Irradiation-Induced Upregulation of miR-711 Inhibits DNA Repair and Promotes Neurodegeneration Pathways. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2020, 21, 5239.	4.1	7
144	Identification of Novel Neuroprotective Agents Using Pharmacophore Modeling. Chemistry and Biodiversity, 2005, 2, 1564-1570.	2.1	6

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145	Longitudinal Assessment of Sensorimotor Function after Controlled Cortical Impact in Mice: Comparison of Beamwalk, Rotarod, and Automated Gait Analysis Tests. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2020, 37, 2709-2717.	3.4	6
146	Programmed Neuronal Cell Death Mechanisms in CNS Injury. , 2010, , 169-200.		4
147	Estimation of Ligand Efficacies of Metabotropic Glutamate Receptors from Conformational Forces Obtained from Molecular Dynamics Simulations. Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling, 2013, 53, 1337-1349.	5.4	3
148	Putative mGluR4 positive allosteric modulators activate Gi-independent anti-inflammatory mechanisms in microglia. Neurochemistry International, 2020, 138, 104770.	3.8	2
149	Traumatic brain injury causes delayed motor and cognitive impairment in a mutant mouse strain known to exhibit delayed wallerian degeneration. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 1998, 53, 718-727.	2.9	2
150	Neurotherapeutics: Concept, Translation, Transition. Neurotherapeutics, 2014, 11, 1.	4.4	1
151	Traumatic meningeal injury and repair mechanisms. Nature Immunology, 2018, 19, 431-432.	14.5	1
152	Neurotrauma. , 2005, , 95-127.		0
153	Colitisâ€Induced Neurobehavioral Deficits Following Chronic Brain Injury. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 921.8.	0.5	0
154	Mechanisms of neural cell death: Implications for development of neuroprotective treatment strategies. Neurotherapeutics, 2004, 1, 5-16.	4.4	0