

Oleg Butovsky

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

83
papers

18,984
citations

38720

50
h-index

64755

79
g-index

91
all docs

91
docs citations

91
times ranked

20395
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Sex-specific transcriptome of spinal microglia in neuropathic pain due to peripheral nerve injury. <i>Glia</i> , 2022, 70, 675-696.	2.5	25
2	TDP-43 loss and ALS-risk SNPs drive mis-splicing and depletion of UNC13A. <i>Nature</i> , 2022, 603, 131-137.	13.7	188
3	The microbiota restrains neurodegenerative microglia in a model of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Microbiome</i> , 2022, 10, 47.	4.9	17
4	The cytokines interleukin-6 and interferon- γ induce distinct microglia phenotypes. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2022, 19, 96.	3.1	23
5	Retromer dysfunction in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, .	3.3	5
6	Inhibition of colony stimulating factor 1 receptor corrects maternal inflammation-induced microglial and synaptic dysfunction and behavioral abnormalities. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 26, 1808-1831.	4.1	44
7	Acute and non-resolving inflammation associate with oxidative injury after human spinal cord injury. <i>Brain</i> , 2021, 144, 144-161.	3.7	95
8	Selective removal of astrocytic APOE4 strongly protects against tau-mediated neurodegeneration and decreases synaptic phagocytosis by microglia. <i>Neuron</i> , 2021, 109, 1657-1674.e7.	3.8	151
9	PD-L1+ and XCR1+ dendritic cells are region-specific regulators of gut homeostasis. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 4907.	5.8	18
10	An integrated multi-omic analysis of iPSC-derived motor neurons from C9ORF72 ALS patients. <i>IScience</i> , 2021, 24, 103221.	1.9	27
11	Microglia, Lifestyle Stress, and Neurodegeneration. <i>Immunity</i> , 2020, 52, 222-240.	6.6	174
12	Essential omega-3 fatty acids tune microglial phagocytosis of synaptic elements in the mouse developing brain. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 6133.	5.8	88
13	CSF1R signaling is a regulator of pathogenesis in progressive MS. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2020, 11, 904.	2.7	74
14	Loss of homeostatic microglial phenotype in CSF1R-related Leukoencephalopathy. <i>Acta Neuropathologica Communications</i> , 2020, 8, 72.	2.4	42
15	Vitamin D Regulates MerTK-Dependent Phagocytosis in Human Myeloid Cells. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2020, 205, 398-406.	0.4	10
16	Association of <i>APOE</i> With Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma Suggests a Protective Effect for <i>APOE</i> $\epsilon 4$. , 2020, 61, 3.		23
17	Type I interferon response drives neuroinflammation and synapse loss in Alzheimer disease. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2020, 130, 1912-1930.	3.9	268
18	Pro-inflammatory activation of microglia in the brain of patients with sepsis. <i>Neuropathology and Applied Neurobiology</i> , 2019, 45, 278-290.	1.8	76

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19	Postmortem Cortex Samples Identify Distinct Molecular Subtypes of ALS: Retrotransposon Activation, Oxidative Stress, and Activated Glia. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2019, 29, 1164-1177.e5.	2.9	184
20	CX3CR1-CCR2-dependent monocyte-microglial signaling modulates neurovascular leakage and acute injury in a mouse model of childhood stroke. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2019, 39, 1919-1935.	2.4	37
21	Complement 3+ astrocytes are highly abundant in prion diseases, but their abolishment led to an accelerated disease course and early dysregulation of microglia. <i>Acta Neuropathologica Communications</i> , 2019, 7, 83.	2.4	84
22	Opposite microglial activation stages upon loss of PGRN or TREM2 result in reduced cerebral glucose metabolism. <i>EMBO Molecular Medicine</i> , 2019, 11, .	3.3	87
23	Sex-specific effects of microbiome perturbations on cerebral A β amyloidosis and microglia phenotypes. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2019, 216, 1542-1560.	4.2	165
24	Retinal microglia initiate neuroinflammation in ocular autoimmunity. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2019, 116, 9989-9998.	3.3	104
25	Loss of TREM2 function increases amyloid seeding but reduces plaque-associated ApoE. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 22, 191-204.	7.1	358
26	Regulatory T Cells and Their Derived Cytokine, Interleukin-35, Reduce Pain in Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 39, 2326-2346.	1.7	44
27	Opposite microglial phenotypes upon loss of PGRN or TREM2 result in reduced cerebral glucose metabolism. , 2019, 58, .		0
28	Fatal demyelinating disease is induced by monocyte-derived macrophages in the absence of TGF- β signaling. <i>Nature Immunology</i> , 2018, 19, 1-7.	7.0	62
29	Microglial Phenotypes and Functions in Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Medicine</i> , 2018, 8, a028993.	2.9	73
30	Differential contribution of microglia and monocytes in neurodegenerative diseases. <i>Journal of Neural Transmission</i> , 2018, 125, 809-826.	1.4	84
31	Dominant role of microglial and macrophage innate immune responses in human ischemic infarcts. <i>Brain Pathology</i> , 2018, 28, 791-805.	2.1	85
32	Competitive repopulation of an empty microglial niche yields functionally distinct subsets of microglia-like cells. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 4845.	5.8	148
33	Acute microglia ablation induces neurodegeneration in the somatosensory system. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 4578.	5.8	55
34	Microglial signatures and their role in health and disease. <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 19, 622-635.	4.9	599
35	TREMendous 2 Be Social. <i>Immunity</i> , 2018, 48, 842-843.	6.6	3
36	Laquinimod attenuates inflammation by modulating macrophage functions in traumatic brain injury mouse model. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2018, 15, 26.	3.1	27

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37	Microglia inhibit photoreceptor cell death and regulate immune cell infiltration in response to retinal detachment. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2018, 115, E6264-E6273.	3.3	104
38	<i>Microglial Biology and Physiology</i> , 2017, , 167-199.		0
39	Microglia Function in the Central Nervous System During Health and Neurodegeneration. <i>Annual Review of Immunology</i> , 2017, 35, 441-468.	9.5	1,450
40	<scp>TREM</scp>2 deficiency impairs chemotaxis and microglial responses to neuronal injury. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2017, 18, 1186-1198.	2.0	240
41	Microglial confetti party. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 20, 762-763.	7.1	4
42	Loss of "homeostatic" microglia and patterns of their activation in active multiple sclerosis. <i>Brain</i> , 2017, 140, 1900-1913.	3.7	475
43	The brain parenchyma has a type I interferon response that can limit virus spread. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, E95-E104.	3.3	49
44	The TREM2-APOE Pathway Drives the Transcriptional Phenotype of Dysfunctional Microglia in Neurodegenerative Diseases. <i>Immunity</i> , 2017, 47, 566-581.e9.	6.6	1,741
45	ApoE4 markedly exacerbates tau-mediated neurodegeneration in a mouse model of tauopathy. <i>Nature</i> , 2017, 549, 523-527.	13.7	852
46	Activation of microglia by retroviral infection correlates with transient clearance of prions from the brain but does not change incubation time. <i>Brain Pathology</i> , 2017, 27, 590-602.	2.1	19
47	Characterisation of Immune and Neuroinflammatory Changes Associated with Chemotherapy-Induced Peripheral Neuropathy. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0170814.	1.1	177
48	O4-04-01: Microglial Exosomes Propagate Tau Protein from the Entorhinal Cortex to the Hippocampus: An Early Pathophysiology of Alzheimer's Disease. , 2016, 12, P339-P340.		1
49	Dark microglia: A new phenotype predominantly associated with pathological states. <i>Glia</i> , 2016, 64, 826-839.	2.5	325
50	Early life stress perturbs the maturation of microglia in the developing hippocampus. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2016, 57, 79-93.	2.0	139
51	P2Y12 expression and function in alternatively activated human microglia. <i>Neurology: Neuroimmunology and NeuroInflammation</i> , 2015, 2, e80.	3.1	139
52	TREM2 deficiency eliminates TREM2+ inflammatory macrophages and ameliorates pathology in Alzheimer's disease mouse models. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2015, 212, 287-295.	4.2	538
53	Identification of a chronic non-neurodegenerative microglia activation state in a mouse model of peroxisomal β -oxidation deficiency. <i>Glia</i> , 2015, 63, 1606-1620.	2.5	45
54	Depletion of microglia and inhibition of exosome synthesis halt tau propagation. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 18, 1584-1593.	7.1	1,142

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55	ISDN2014_0027: REMOVED: Identification of a unique molecular and functional microglia signature in health and disease. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2015, 47, 5-5.	0.7	1
56	ISDN2014_0028: REMOVED: Targeting miRâ€155 restores dysfunctional microglia and ameliorates disease in the SOD1 model of ALS. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2015, 47, 5-5.	0.7	1
57	Targeting mi<sc>R</sc>â€155 restores abnormal microglia and attenuates disease in <sc>SOD</sc>1 mice. Annals of Neurology, 2015, 77, 75-99.	2.8	295
58	Identification of a unique TGF-Î²â€dependent molecular and functional signature in microglia. Nature Neuroscience, 2014, 17, 131-143.	7.1	2,056
59	Dysregulation of the homeostatic microglia signature in germ-free mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2014, 275, 161.	1.1	3
60	Dysregulation of the APOE-TGFb pathway leads to loss of the microglial homeostatic signature in neurologic diseases including MS, ALS and AD. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2014, 275, 141.	1.1	0
61	Identification of P2Y12 as a mediator of migration and inflammation in human microglia. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2014, 275, 90.	1.1	3
62	Differential roles of microglia and monocytes in the inflamed central nervous system. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2014, 211, 1533-1549.	4.2	711
63	Modulating inflammatory monocytes with a unique microRNA gene signature ameliorates murine ALS. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2012, 122, 3063-3087.	3.9	403
64	Excess Circulating Alternatively Activated Myeloid (M2) Cells Accelerate ALS Progression While Inhibiting Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e26921.	1.1	54
65	The Role of Ly6C+ Inflammatory Spleen-derived Monocytes in an Animal Model of Brain Ischemia. Clinical Immunology, 2010, 135, S97.	1.4	0
66	Weekly Vaccination with Copaxone (Glatiramer Acetate) as a Potential Therapy for Dry Age-Related Macular Degeneration. Current Eye Research, 2008, 33, 1011-1013.	0.7	49
67	Microglia can be induced by IFN-Î³ or IL-4 to express neural or dendritic-like markers. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 2007, 35, 490-500.	1.0	78
68	Selective ablation of bone marrowâ€derived dendritic cells increases amyloid plaques in a mouse Alzheimer's disease model. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 26, 413-416.	1.2	150
69	Immune cells contribute to the maintenance of neurogenesis and spatial learning abilities in adulthood. Nature Neuroscience, 2006, 9, 268-275.	7.1	1,072
70	Microglia activated by IL-4 or IFN-Î³ differentially induce neurogenesis and oligodendrogenesis from adult stem/progenitor cells. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 2006, 31, 149-160.	1.0	810
71	Microglial phenotype: is the commitment reversible?. Trends in Neurosciences, 2006, 29, 68-74.	4.2	394
72	Does Inflammation in an Autoimmune Disease Differ from Inflammation in Neurodegenerative Diseases? Possible Implications for Therapy. Journal of NeuroImmune Pharmacology, 2006, 1, 4-10.	2.1	16

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73	Induction and blockage of oligodendrogenesis by differently activated microglia in an animal model of multiple sclerosis. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2006, 116, 905-915.	3.9	231
74	Glatiramer acetate fights against Alzheimer's disease by inducing dendritic-like microglia expressing insulin-like growth factor 1. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2006, 103, 11784-11789.	3.3	362
75	Activation of microglia by aggregated β -amyloid or lipopolysaccharide impairs MHC-II expression and renders them cytotoxic whereas IFN- γ and IL-4 render them protective. <i>Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences</i> , 2005, 29, 381-393.	1.0	320
76	The therapeutic window after spinal cord injury can accommodate T cell-based vaccination and methylprednisolone in rats. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 19, 2984-2990.	1.2	44
77	Vaccination with autoantigen protects against aggregated β -amyloid and glutamate toxicity by controlling microglia: effect of CD4+CD25+ T cells. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 2004, 34, 3434-3445.	1.6	68
78	Features of skin-coincubated macrophages that promote recovery from spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2003, 142, 10-16.	1.1	140
79	Vaccination with Dendritic Cells Pulsed with Peptides of Myelin Basic Protein Promotes Functional Recovery from Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 23, 8808-8819.	1.7	96
80	Morphological aspects of spinal cord autoimmune neuroprotection: colocalization of T cells with β -actin (CD86) and prevention of cyst formation. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2001, 15, 1065-1067.	0.2	11
81	Vaccination for Neuroprotection in the Mouse Optic Nerve: Implications for Optic Neuropathies. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2001, 21, 136-142.	1.7	163
82	Morphological aspects of spinal cord autoimmune neuroprotection: colocalization of T cells with β -actin (CD86) and prevention of cyst formation. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2001, 15, 1065-1067.	0.2	103
83	Passive or Active Immunization with Myelin Basic Protein Promotes Recovery from Spinal Cord Contusion. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 20, 6421-6430.	1.7	348