Maria Concetta Morale

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

66 papers	3,526 citations	126907 33 h-index	138484 58 g-index
68 all docs	68 docs citations	68 times ranked	3698 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Two single nucleotide polymorphisms in IL13 and IL13RA1 from individuals with idiopathic Parkinsonâ€™s disease increase cellular susceptibility to oxidative stress. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2020, 88, 920-924.	4.1	11
2	A polymorphism (rs1042522) in TP53 gene is a risk factor for Down Syndrome in Sicilian mothers. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2017, 30, 2752-2754.	1.5	2
3	Killer-specific secretory (Ksp37) gene expression in subjects with Downâ€™s syndrome. Neurological Sciences, 2016, 37, 793-795.	1.9	5
4	Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 (PARP-1) â^'410C/T polymorphism in Sicilian patients with Parkinson's disease. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2016, 363, 95-96.	0.6	1
5	Targeting Wnt signaling at the neuroimmune interface for dopaminergic neuroprotection/repair in Parkinson's disease. Journal of Molecular Cell Biology, 2014, 6, 13-26.	3.3	73
6	Wnt/Î²-Catenin Signaling Is Required to Rescue Midbrain Dopaminergic Progenitors and Promote Neurorepair in Ageing Mouse Model of Parkinsonâ€™s Disease. Stem Cells, 2014, 32, 2147-2163.	3.2	99
7	Aging-Induced<i>Nrf2-ARE</i>Pathway Disruption in the Subventricular Zone Drives Neurogenic Impairment in Parkinsonian Mice via<i>PI3K-Wnt/</i>Î²<i>-Catenin</i>Dysregulation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 1462-1485.	3.6	90
8	Uncovering novel actors in astrocyteâ€"neuron crosstalk in <scp>P</scp>arkinson's disease: the <scp>W</scp>nt/Î²â€catenin signaling cascade as the common final pathway for neuroprotection and selfâ€repair. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 37, 1550-1563.	2.6	81
9	Reactive Astrocytes Are Key Players in Nigrostriatal Dopaminergic Neurorepair in the Mptp Mouse Model of Parkinsonâ€™s Disease: Focus on Endogenous Neurorestoration. Current Aging Science, 2013, 6, 45-55.	1.2	54
10	Plasticity of Subventricular Zone Neuroprogenitors in MPTP (1-Methyl-4-Phenyl-1,2,3,6-Tetrahydropyridine) Mouse Model of Parkinson's Disease Involves Cross Talk between Inflammatory and Wnt/Â-Catenin Signaling Pathways: Functional Consequences for Neuroprotection and Repair. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 2062-2085.	3.6	123
11	Reactive astrocytes and Wnt/Î²-catenin signaling link nigrostriatal injury to repair in 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine model of Parkinson's disease. Neurobiology of Disease, 2011, 41, 508-527.	4.4	177
12	A Wnt1 regulated Frizzled-1/Î²-Cateninsignaling pathway as a candidate regulatory circuit controlling mesencephalic dopaminergic neuron-astrocyte crosstalk: Therapeutical relevance for neuron survival and neuroprotection. Molecular Neurodegeneration, 2011, 6, 49.	10.8	179
13	Switching the Microglial Harmful Phenotype Promotes Lifelong Restoration of Subtantia Nigra Dopaminergic Neurons from Inflammatory Neurodegeneration in Aged Mice. Rejuvenation Research, 2011, 14, 411-424.	1.8	45
14	Combining nitric oxide release with anti-inflammatory activity preserves nigrostriatal dopaminergic innervation and prevents motor impairment in a 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine model of Parkinson's disease. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2010, 7, 83.	7.2	53
15	Glia as a Turning Point in the Therapeutic Strategy of Parkinsons Disease. CNS and Neurological Disorders - Drug Targets, 2010, 9, 349-372.	1.4	59
16	Loss of aromatase cytochrome P450 function as a risk factor for Parkinson's disease?. Brain Research Reviews, 2008, 57, 431-443.	9.0	53
17	Region-specific transcriptional changes following the three antidepressant treatments electro convulsive therapy, sleep deprivation and fluoxetine. Molecular Psychiatry, 2007, 12, 167-189.	7.9	180
18	Multiple sclerosis and anti-Plasmodium falciparum innate immune response. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2007, 185, 201-207.	2.3	15

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19	Transgenic Mice with a Reduced Core Body Temperature Have an Increased Life Span. Science, 2006, 314, 825-828.	12.6	341
20	Estrogen, neuroinflammation and neuroprotection in Parkinsonâ€™s disease: Glia dictates resistance versus vulnerability to neurodegeneration. Neuroscience, 2006, 138, 869-878.	2.3	177
21	Hormones Are Key Actors in Gene X Environment Interactions Programming the Vulnerability to Parkinson's Disease: Glia as a Common Final Pathway. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2005, 1057, 296-318.	3.8	47
22	Uncoupling proteinâ€ƒ2 protects dopaminergic neurons from acute 1,2,3,6-methyl-phenyl-tetrahydropyridine toxicity. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2005, 93, 493-501.	3.9	99
23	Glucocorticoid receptorâ€“nitric oxide crosstalk and vulnerability to experimental parkinsonism: pivotal role for gliaâ€“neuron interactions. Brain Research Reviews, 2005, 48, 302-321.	9.0	56
24	Glucocorticoid receptor deficiency increases vulnerability of the nigrostriatal dopaminergic system: critical role of glial nitric oxide. FASEB Journal, 2004, 18, 164-166.	0.5	72
25	Bilirubin protects astrocytes from its own toxicity by inducing up-regulation and translocation of multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 (Mrp1). Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 2470-2475.	7.1	148
26	High frequency of TNF alleles $minus;238A and $minus;376A in individuals from northern Sardinia. Cytokine, 2004, 26, 149-154.	3.2	23
27	The reproductive system at the neuroendocrine-immune interface: focus on LHRH, estrogens and growth factors in LHRH neuronâ€“glial interactions. Domestic Animal Endocrinology, 2003, 25, 21-46.	1.6	11
28	Exposure to a Dysfunctional Glucocorticoid Receptor from Early Embryonic Life Programs the Resistance to Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis Via Nitric Oxide-Induced Immunosuppression. Journal of Immunology, 2002, 168, 5848-5859.	0.8	37
29	Stress, the immune system and vulnerability to degenerative disorders of the central nervous system in transgenic mice expressing glucocorticoid receptor antisense RNA. Brain Research Reviews, 2001, 37, 259-272.	9.0	52
30	Stress, glucocorticoids and the susceptibility to develop autoimmune disorders of the central nervous system. Neurological Sciences, 2001, 22, 159-162.	1.9	22
31	Neuroendocrineâ€“immune (NEI) circuitry from neuronâ€“glial interactions to function: Focus on gender and HPAâ€“HPG interactions on early programming of the NEI system. Immunology and Cell Biology, 2001, 79, 400-417.	2.3	37
32	Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor Priming Increases the Responsiveness of Immortalized Hypothalamic Luteinizing Hormone Releasing Hormone Neurones to Neurotrophic Factors. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2001, 12, 941-959.	2.6	23
33	Basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) acts on both neurons and glia to mediate the neurotrophic effects of astrocytes on LHRH neurons in culture. , 2000, 36, 233-253.		42
34	Immortalized hypothalamic luteinizing hormoneâ€releasing hormone (LHRH) neurons induce a functional switch in the growth factor responsiveness of astroglia: involvement of basic fibroblast growth factor. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2000, 18, 743-763.	1.6	18
35	Partial blockade of T-cell differentiation during ontogeny and marked alterations of the thymic microenvironment in transgenic mice with impaired glucocorticoid receptor function. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1999, 98, 157-167.	2.3	36
36	Luteinizing Hormoneâ€Releasing Hormone Is a Primary Signaling Molecule in the Neuroimmune Network. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1998, 840, 205-248.	3.8	33

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37	Neurochemical, immunological and pharmacological assessments in a transgenic mouse model of the endocrine changes in depression. Aging Clinical and Experimental Research, 1997, 9, 26-27.	2.9	3
38	Circadian melatonin and young-to-old pineal grafting postpone aging and maintain juvenile conditions of reproductive functions in mice and rats. Experimental Gerontology, 1997, 32, 587-602.	2.8	33
39	Growth Factors Released from Astroglial Cells in Primary Culture Participate in the Cross Talk between Luteinizing Hormone?Releasing Hormone (LHRH) Neurons and Astrocytes.. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1996, 784, 513-516.	3.8	15
40	Luteinizing Hormoneâ€Releasing Hormone (LHRH) Receptors in the Neuroendocrineâ€Immune Network. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1996, 784, 209-236.	3.8	40
41	Neuroendocrineimmunology (NEI) at the turn of the century: towards a molecular understanding of basic mechanisms and implications for reproductive physiopathology. Endocrine, 1995, 3, 845-861.	2.2	20
42	Cross-talk between luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) neurons and astroglial cells: developing glia release factors that accelerate neuronal differentiation and stimulate LHRH release from GT1-1 neuronal cell line and LHRH neurons induce astroglia proliferation. Endocrine, 1995, 3, 863-874.	2.2	33
43	Disruption of hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical system in transgenic mice expressing type II glucocorticoid receptor antisense ribonucleic acid permanently impairs T cell function: effects on T cell trafficking and T cell responsiveness during postnatal development.. Endocrinology, 1995, 136, 3949-3960.	2.8	64
44	Involvement of CD45 in Dexamethasone- and Heat-Shock-Induced Apoptosis of Rat Thymocytes. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1995, 214, 941-948.	2.1	14
45	Disruption of hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical system in transgenic mice expressing type II glucocorticoid receptor antisense ribonucleic acid permanently impairs T cell function: effects on T cell trafficking and T cell responsiveness during postnatal development. Endocrinology, 1995, 136, 3949-3960.	2.8	45
46	Characterization, expression, and hormonal control of a thymic beta 2-adrenergic receptor. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1994, 267, E718-E731.	3.5	26
47	Transgenic Animals with Impaired Type II Glucocorticoid Receptor Gene Expression.. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1994, 719, 308-327.	3.8	18
48	The immune system response during development and progression of carcinogen-induced rat mammary tumors: prevention of tumor growth and restoration of immune system responsiveness by thymopentin. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 1993, 27, 221-237.	2.5	28
49	The immune response evokes up- and down-modulation of beta 2-adrenergic receptor messenger RNA concentration in the male rat thymus.. Molecular Endocrinology, 1992, 6, 1513-1524.	3.7	23
50	Neuroendocrine-immune interactions in the control of reproduction. Pharmacological Research, 1992, 26, 114.	7.1	0
51	Upregulation of lymphocyte Î²-adrenergic receptor in Down's syndrome: a biological marker of a neuroimmune deficit. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1992, 38, 185-198.	2.3	5
52	The immune response evokes up- and down-modulation of beta 2-adrenergic receptor messenger RNA concentration in the male rat thymus. Molecular Endocrinology, 1992, 6, 1513-1524.	3.7	24
53	Luteinizing Hormone-Releasing Hormone Signaling at the Lymphocyte Involves Stimulation of Interleukin-2 Receptor Expression. Endocrinology, 1991, 129, 277-286.	2.8	106
54	Blockade of Central and Peripheral Luteinizing Hormone-Releasing Hormone (LHRH) Receptors in Neonatal Rats With a Potent LHRH-Antagonist Inhibits the Morphofunctional Development of the Thymus and Maturation of the Cell-Mediated and Humoral Immune Responses. Endocrinology, 1991, 128, 1073-1085.	2.8	110

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55	Phosphatidylserine counteracts physiological and pharmacological suppression of humoral immune response. Immunopharmacology, 1990, 19, 185-195.	2.0	7
56	Therapeutic Perspectives in Psychoneuroendocrinimmunology(PNEI): Potential Role of Phosphatidylserine in Neuroendocrine-Immune Communications. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1990, 51, 299-301.	1.6	3
57	A Physiological Role for the Neuropeptide Luteinizing Hormone-Releasing Hormone (LHRH) During the Maturation of Thymus Gland Function. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1990, 51, 287-289.	1.6	14
58	Brain dysfunction and the immune system: Lymphocyte's beta-adrenergic receptor in down syndrome. Pharmacological Research, 1990, 22, 49-50.	7.1	0
59	The thymus gland as a major target for the central nervous system and the neuroendocrine system: Neuroendocrine modulation of thymic Î²2-Adrenergic receptor distribution as revealed by in vitro autoradiography. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 1990, 1, 10-19.	2.2	24
60	Neuroendocrine modulation of lymphocyte's activity during the physiological menstrual cycle. Pharmacological Research, 1990, 22, 101-102.	7.1	2
61	Cross-Talk Communication in the Neuroendocrine-Reproductive-Immune Axis... Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1990, 594, 309-325.	3.8	29
62	Central nervous system (CNS) modulation of immune system development: Role of the thymic beta2-adrenergic receptor. Pharmacological Research, 1990, 22, 47-48.	7.1	5
63	Peptidergic modulation of immune system development: Role of luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone. Pharmacological Research, 1990, 22, 97-98.	7.1	5
64	Luteinizing Hormone-Releasing Hormone (LHRH) Agonist Restoration of Age-Associated Decline of Thymus Weight, Thymic LHRH Receptors, and Thymocyte Proliferative Capacity. Endocrinology, 1989, 125, 1037-1045.	2.8	133
65	Luteinizing Hormone-Releasing Hormone-Binding Sites in the Rat Thymus: Characteristics and Biological Function. Endocrinology, 1989, 125, 1025-1036.	2.8	110
66	Analysis of 5-pyrrolidone-2-carboxylate ester by reverse phase high-performance liquid chromatography. Analytical Biochemistry, 1983, 131, 135-140.	2.4	6