

James G Tidball

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

102
papers

11,266
citations

38742

50
h-index

36028

97
g-index

122
all docs

122
docs citations

122
times ranked

9877
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Inflammatory processes in muscle injury and repair. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2005, 288, R345-R353.	1.8	1,021
2	Regulatory interactions between muscle and the immune system during muscle regeneration. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2010, 298, R1173-R1187.	1.8	859
3	Regulation of muscle growth and regeneration by the immune system. Nature Reviews Immunology, 2017, 17, 165-178.	22.7	489
4	A nitric oxide synthase transgene ameliorates muscular dystrophy in mdx mice. Journal of Cell Biology, 2001, 155, 123-132.	5.2	472
5	Shifts in macrophage phenotypes and macrophage competition for arginine metabolism affect the severity of muscle pathology in muscular dystrophy. Human Molecular Genetics, 2008, 18, 482-496.	2.9	413
6	Inflammatory cell response to acute muscle injury. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 1995, 27, 1022-1032.	0.4	390
7	Interplay of IKK/NF- κ B signaling in macrophages and myofibers promotes muscle degeneration in Duchenne muscular dystrophy. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2007, 117, 889-901.	8.2	382
8	IL-10 Triggers Changes in Macrophage Phenotype That Promote Muscle Growth and Regeneration. Journal of Immunology, 2012, 189, 3669-3680.	0.8	380
9	Macrophages promote muscle membrane repair and muscle fibre growth and regeneration during modified muscle loading in mice in vivo. Journal of Physiology, 2007, 578, 327-336.	2.9	318
10	Mechanisms of Muscle Injury, Repair, and Regeneration. , 2011, 1, 2029-2062.		296
11	Interleukin-10 reduces the pathology of mdx muscular dystrophy by deactivating M1 macrophages and modulating macrophage phenotype. Human Molecular Genetics, 2011, 20, 790-805.	2.9	248
12	Helper (CD4+) and Cytotoxic (CD8+) T Cells Promote the Pathology of Dystrophin-Deficient Muscle. Clinical Immunology, 2001, 98, 235-243.	3.2	237
13	Modulation of myostatin expression during modified muscle use. FASEB Journal, 2000, 14, 103-110.	0.5	198
14	Mechanical loading regulates NOS expression and activity in developing and adult skeletal muscle. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 1998, 275, C260-C266.	4.6	194
15	Dominant negative myostatin produces hypertrophy without hyperplasia in muscle. FEBS Letters, 2000, 474, 71-75.	2.8	193
16	Regulatory T cells suppress muscle inflammation and injury in muscular dystrophy. Science Translational Medicine, 2014, 6, 258ra142.	12.4	193
17	The role of free radicals in the pathophysiology of muscular dystrophy. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 102, 1677-1686.	2.5	192
18	Expression of a calpastatin transgene slows muscle wasting and obviates changes in myosin isoform expression during murine muscle disuse. Journal of Physiology, 2002, 545, 819-828.	2.9	181

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19	Calpains Are Activated in Necrotic Fibers from mdx Dystrophic Mice. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1995, 270, 10909-10914.	3.4	175
20	Force transmission across muscle cell membranes. <i>Journal of Biomechanics</i> , 1991, 24, 43-52.	2.1	154
21	Do immune cells promote the pathology of dystrophin-deficient myopathies?. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2001, 11, 556-564.	0.6	153
22	Increases of M2a macrophages and fibrosis in aging muscle are influenced by bone marrow aging and negatively regulated by muscle-derived nitric oxide. <i>Aging Cell</i> , 2015, 14, 678-688.	6.7	149
23	Cardiomyopathy in dystrophin-deficient hearts is prevented by expression of a neuronal nitric oxide synthase transgene in the myocardium. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2005, 14, 1921-1933.	2.9	137
24	Mechanical loading regulates expression of talin and its mRNA, which are concentrated at myotendinous junctions. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 1998, 275, C818-C825.	4.6	134
25	Mechanical signal transduction in skeletal muscle growth and adaptation. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2005, 98, 1900-1908.	2.5	133
26	Nitric oxide inhibits calpain-mediated proteolysis of talin in skeletal muscle cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2000, 279, C806-C812.	4.6	128
27	IFN- γ Promotes Muscle Damage in the mdx Mouse Model of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy by Suppressing M2 Macrophage Activation and Inhibiting Muscle Cell Proliferation. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2011, 187, 5419-5428.	0.8	125
28	Shared signaling systems in myeloid cell-mediated muscle regeneration. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2014, 141, 1184-1196.	2.5	125
29	Calpains and muscular dystrophies. <i>International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology</i> , 2000, 32, 1-5.	2.8	118
30	Interactions between neutrophils and macrophages promote macrophage killing of rat muscle cells in vitro. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2003, 547, 125-132.	2.9	118
31	Arginine Metabolism by Macrophages Promotes Cardiac and Muscle Fibrosis in mdx Muscular Dystrophy. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e10763.	2.5	109
32	Macrophage invasion does not contribute to muscle membrane injury during inflammation. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 1999, 65, 492-498.	3.3	103
33	Immunobiology of Inherited Muscular Dystrophies. , 2018, 8, 1313-1356.		99
34	Complement Activation Promotes Muscle Inflammation during Modified Muscle Use. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2000, 156, 2103-2110.	3.8	97
35	Patient survival by Hsp70 membrane phenotype. <i>Cancer</i> , 2007, 110, 926-935.	4.1	91
36	Eosinophilia of Dystrophin-Deficient Muscle Is Promoted by Perforin-Mediated Cytotoxicity by T Cell Effectors. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2000, 156, 1789-1796.	3.8	89

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37	Evolving Therapeutic Strategies for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy: Targeting Downstream Events. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2004, 56, 831-841.	2.3	88
38	Desmin integrates the three-dimensional mechanical properties of muscles. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2001, 280, C46-C52.	4.6	80
39	Damage and inflammation in muscular dystrophy: potential implications and relationships with autoimmune myositis. <i>Current Opinion in Rheumatology</i> , 2005, 17, 707-713.	4.3	77
40	Age-related loss of nitric oxide synthase in skeletal muscle causes reductions in calpain <i>S</i>-nitrosylation that increase myofibril degradation and sarcopenia. <i>Aging Cell</i> , 2012, 11, 1036-1045.	6.7	77
41	Prednisolone decreases cellular adhesion molecules required for inflammatory cell infiltration in dystrophin-deficient skeletal muscle. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2004, 14, 483-490.	0.6	76
42	Major basic protein-1 promotes fibrosis of dystrophic muscle and attenuates the cellular immune response in muscular dystrophy. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2008, 17, 2280-2292.	2.9	76
43	Desmin at myotendinous junctions. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 1992, 199, 206-212.	2.6	70
44	Myotendinous junction: Morphological changes and mechanical failure associated with muscle cell atrophy. <i>Experimental and Molecular Pathology</i> , 1984, 40, 1-12.	2.1	69
45	Null Mutation of gp91 phox Reduces Muscle Membrane Lysis During Muscle Inflammation in Mice. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2003, 553, 833-841.	2.9	62
46	Aging of the immune system causes reductions in muscle stem cell populations, promotes their shift to a fibrogenic phenotype, and modulates sarcopenia. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, 1415-1427.	0.5	62
47	Expression of a muscle-specific, nitric oxide synthase transgene prevents muscle membrane injury and reduces muscle inflammation during modified muscle use in mice. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2003, 550, 347-356.	2.9	60
48	Nitric oxide synthase inhibitors reduce sarcomere addition in rat skeletal muscle. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 1999, 519, 189-196.	2.9	59
49	The geometry of actin filament-membrane associations can modify adhesive strength of the myotendinous junction. <i>Cell Motility</i> , 1983, 3, 439-447.	1.8	57
50	Apoptosis of macrophages during the resolution of muscle inflammation. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 1996, 59, 380-388.	3.3	57
51	Null mutation of myeloperoxidase in mice prevents mechanical activation of neutrophil lysis of muscle cell membranes <i>in vitro</i> and <i>in vivo</i> . <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2005, 565, 403-413.	2.9	57
52	Role of superoxide-nitric oxide interactions in the accelerated age-related loss of muscle mass in mice lacking Cu,Zn superoxide dismutase. <i>Aging Cell</i> , 2011, 10, 749-760.	6.7	57
53	<i>Muscleblind</i> 2 (<i>Mbnl2</i>) -deficient mice as a model for myotonic dystrophy. <i>Developmental Dynamics</i> , 2008, 237, 403-410.	1.8	56
54	Nitric-oxide Synthase Is a Mechanical Signal Transducer That Modulates Talin and Vinculin Expression. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1999, 274, 33155-33160.	3.4	52

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55	Expression of a NOS transgene in dystrophin-deficient muscle reduces muscle membrane damage without increasing the expression of membrane-associated cytoskeletal proteins. <i>Molecular Genetics and Metabolism</i> , 2004, 82, 312-320.	1.1	52
56	Defects in neuromuscular junction structure in dystrophic muscle are corrected by expression of a NOS transgene in dystrophin-deficient muscles, but not in muscles lacking β - and β 1-syntrophins. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2004, 13, 1873-1884.	2.9	51
57	Myeloid cell-derived tumor necrosis factor- α promotes sarcopenia and regulates muscle cell fusion with aging muscle fibers. <i>Aging Cell</i> , 2018, 17, e12828.	6.7	51
58	Calpain concentration is elevated although net calcium-dependent proteolysis is suppressed in dystrophin-deficient muscle. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 1992, 203, 107-114.	2.6	50
59	Interactions Between Muscle and the Immune System During Modified Musculoskeletal Loading. <i>Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research</i> , 2002, 403, S100-S109.	1.5	50
60	Loss of positive allosteric interactions between neuronal nitric oxide synthase and phosphofructokinase contributes to defects in glycolysis and increased fatigability in muscular dystrophy. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2009, 18, 3439-3451.	2.9	50
61	Macrophage invasion does not contribute to muscle membrane injury during inflammation. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 1999, 65, 492-8.	3.3	46
62	Absence of calpain 3 in a form of limb-girdle muscular dystrophy (LGMD2A). <i>Journal of the Neurological Sciences</i> , 1997, 146, 173-178.	0.6	41
63	Macrophage-Derived IGF-1 Is a Potent Coordinator of Myogenesis and Inflammation in Regenerating Muscle. <i>Molecular Therapy</i> , 2015, 23, 1134-1135.	8.2	41
64	Nitric oxide synthase inhibition reduces muscle inflammation and necrosis in modified muscle use. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 1998, 64, 427-433.	3.3	40
65	Calpain Translocation during Muscle Fiber Necrosis and Regeneration in Dystrophin-Deficient Mice. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 1996, 226, 264-272.	2.6	39
66	Nitric oxide synthase deficiency and the pathophysiology of muscular dystrophy. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2014, 592, 4627-4638.	2.9	39
67	Alpha-actinin is absent from the terminal segments of myofibrils and from subsarcolemmal densities in frog skeletal muscle. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 1987, 170, 469-482.	2.6	37
68	Macrophages escape Klotho gene silencing in the mdx mouse model of Duchenne muscular dystrophy and promote muscle growth and increase satellite cell numbers through a Klotho-mediated pathway. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2018, 27, 14-29.	2.9	37
69	Quantitative analysis of regional variability in the distribution of transverse tubules in rabbit myocardium. <i>Cell and Tissue Research</i> , 1991, 264, 293-298.	2.9	34
70	Klotho gene silencing promotes pathology in the mdx mouse model of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2016, 25, ddw111.	2.9	34
71	Administration of the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug ibuprofen increases macrophage concentrations but reduces necrosis during modified muscle use. <i>Inflammation Research</i> , 2003, 52, 170-176.	4.0	30
72	Neuronal Nitric Oxide Synthase-Rescue of Dystrophin/Utrophin Double Knockout Mice does not Require nNOS Localization to the Cell Membrane. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e25071.	2.5	30

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73	Calpain II expression is increased by changes in mechanical loading of muscle in vivo. , 1997, 64, 55-66.		29
74	Aging of the immune system and impaired muscle regeneration: A failure of immunomodulation of adult myogenesis. <i>Experimental Gerontology</i> , 2021, 145, 111200.	2.8	26
75	Sparing of mdx extraocular muscles from dystrophic pathology is not attributable to normalized concentration or distribution of neuronal nitric oxide synthase. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 1998, 8, 22-29.	0.6	25
76	Nitric oxide generated by muscle corrects defects in hippocampal neurogenesis and neural differentiation caused by muscular dystrophy. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2009, 587, 1769-1778.	2.9	23
77	Skeletal muscle regeneration via the chemical induction and expansion of myogenic stem cells in situ or in vitro. <i>Nature Biomedical Engineering</i> , 2021, 5, 864-879.	22.5	23
78	PDGF-receptor concentration is elevated in regenerative muscle fibers in dystrophin-deficient muscle. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 1992, 203, 141-149.	2.6	22
79	Modifications in Myotendinous Junction Surface Morphology in Dystrophin-Deficient Mouse Muscle. <i>Experimental and Molecular Pathology</i> , 1994, 61, 58-68.	2.1	22
80	Shifts in macrophage cytokine production drive muscle fibrosis. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2015, 21, 665-666.	30.7	21
81	Modulation of Klotho expression in injured muscle perturbs Wnt signalling and influences the rate of muscle growth. <i>Experimental Physiology</i> , 2020, 105, 132-147.	2.0	20
82	Platelet-derived Growth Factor-stimulated Secretion of Basement Membrane Proteins by Skeletal Muscle Occurs by Tyrosine Kinase-dependent and -independent Pathways. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1997, 272, 2236-2244.	3.4	19
83	An ultrastructural and cytochemical analysis of the cellular basis for tyrosine-derived collagen crosslinks in <i>Leptogorgia virgulata</i> (Cnidaria: Gorgonacea). <i>Cell and Tissue Research</i> , 1982, 222, 635-45.	2.9	18
84	Differential Effects of Myeloid Cell PPAR γ and IL-10 in Regulating Macrophage Recruitment, Phenotype, and Regeneration following Acute Muscle Injury. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2020, 205, 1664-1677.	0.8	18
85	Assembly of Myotendinous Junctions in the Chick Embryo: Deposition of P68 Is an Early Event in Myotendinous Junction Formation. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 1994, 163, 447-456.	2.0	17
86	p38 β activity is required for maintenance of slow skeletal muscle size. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2012, 45, 266-273.	2.2	17
87	Targeting a therapeutic LIF transgene to muscle via the immune system ameliorates muscular dystrophy. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 2788.	12.8	16
88	Inflammation in Skeletal Muscle Regeneration. , 2008, , 243-268.		16
89	Myeloid cells are capable of synthesizing aldosterone to exacerbate damage in muscular dystrophy. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2016, 25, ddw331.	2.9	15
90	NO may prompt calcium leakage in dystrophic muscle. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2009, 15, 243-244.	30.7	12

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91	Fine structural aspects of anthozoan desmocyte development (Phylum Cnidaria). <i>Tissue and Cell</i> , 1982, 14, 85-96.	2.2	11
92	Structure and protein composition of sites of papillary muscle attachment to chordae tendineae in avian hearts. <i>Cell and Tissue Research</i> , 1992, 270, 527-533.	2.9	10
93	Skipping to new gene therapies for muscular dystrophy. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2003, 9, 997-998.	30.7	9
94	Wnt-induced, TRP53-mediated Cell Cycle Arrest of Precursors Underlies Interstitial Cell of Cajal Depletion During Aging. <i>Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology</i> , 2021, 11, 117-145.	4.5	9
95	Immunological Responses to Muscle Injury. , 2012, , 899-909.		8
96	Developmental modulation of embryonic cardiac myocyte adhesion to cardiac collagens in vitro. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 1992, 199, 341-348.	2.6	6
97	The anti-aging protein Klotho affects early postnatal myogenesis by downregulating Jmjd3 and the canonical Wnt pathway. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2022, 36, e22192.	0.5	5
98	Myonexin: An 80-kDa glycoprotein that binds fibronectin and is located at embryonic myotendinous junctions. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 1990, 142, 103-114.	2.0	4
99	Kinematic modeling of single muscle fiber during diaphragm shortening. <i>Journal of Biomechanics</i> , 2003, 36, 457-461.	2.1	3
100	Cytochemical, histological, and phylogenetic distribution of a 38,000-dalton protein associated with transverse tubules. <i>Journal of Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 1988, 38, 99-112.	2.6	2
101	Myeloid cell-mediated targeting of LIF to dystrophic muscle causes transient increases in muscle fiber lesions by disrupting the recruitment and dispersion of macrophages in muscle. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2021, 31, 189-206.	2.9	2
102	Purloined Mechanisms of Bacterial Immunity Can Cure Muscular Dystrophy. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2014, 20, 927-929.	16.2	1