Mario Delgado

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

187 papers	13,508 citations	13099 68 h-index	25787 108 g-index
189 all docs	189 docs citations	189 times ranked	10505 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Human adult stem cells derived from adipose tissue protect against experimental colitis and sepsis. Gut, 2009, 58, 929-939.	12.1	594
2	Adipose-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells Alleviate Experimental Colitis by Inhibiting Inflammatory and Autoimmune Responses. Gastroenterology, 2009, 136, 978-989.	1.3	565
3	Treatment of experimental arthritis by inducing immune tolerance with human adiposeâ€derived mesenchymal stem cells. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2009, 60, 1006-1019.	6.7	473
4	The Significance of Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide in Immunomodulation. Pharmacological Reviews, 2004, 56, 249-290.	16.0	375
5	Human adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells reduce inflammatory and T cell responses and induce regulatory T cells in vitro in rheumatoid arthritis. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 2010, 69, 241-248.	0.9	372
6	Vasoactive intestinal peptide prevents experimental arthritis by downregulating both autoimmune and inflammatory components of the disease. Nature Medicine, 2001, 7, 563-568.	30.7	364
7	Requirement of IFN-Î³â€"Mediated Indoleamine 2,3-Dioxygenase Expression in the Modulation of Lymphocyte Proliferation by Human Adiposeâ€"Derived Stem Cells. Tissue Engineering - Part A, 2009, 15, 2795-2806.	3.1	263
8	Therapeutic effects of vasoactive intestinal peptide in the trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid mice model of Crohn's disease. Gastroenterology, 2003, 124, 961-971.	1.3	242
9	Therapeutic Action of Ghrelin in a Mouse Model of Colitis. Gastroenterology, 2006, 130, 1707-1720.	1.3	235
10	Regulation of immune tolerance by anti-inflammatory neuropeptides. Nature Reviews Immunology, 2007, 7, 52-63.	22.7	204
11	Adipose-derived mesenchymal stromal cells induce immunomodulatory macrophages which protect from experimental colitis and sepsis. Gut, 2013, 62, 1131-1141.	12.1	182
12	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide and Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-activating Polypeptide Inhibit Tumor Necrosis Factor Î± Transcriptional Activation by Regulating Nuclear Factor-kB and cAMP Response Element-binding Protein/c-Jun. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 31427-31436.	3.4	165
13	Immunology of VIP: A Review and Therapeutical Perspectives. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2001, 7, 89-111.	1.9	158
14	VIP and PACAP inhibit IL-12 production in LPS-stimulated macrophages. Subsequent effect on IFNÎ³ synthesis by T cells. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1999, 96, 167-181.	2.3	156
15	Cortistatin, a new antiinflammatory peptide with therapeutic effect on lethal endotoxemia. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2006, 203, 563-571.	8.5	156
16	Vasoactive intestinal peptide induces regulatory dendritic cells with therapeutic effects on autoimmune disorders. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 13562-13567.	7.1	151
17	Neuroprotective effect of vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) in a mouse model of Parkinson's disease by blocking microglial activation. FASEB Journal, 2003, 17, 1-18.	0.5	150
18	Vasoactive intestinal peptide in the immune system: potential therapeutic role in inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. Journal of Molecular Medicine, 2002, 80, 16-24.	3.9	149

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19	Inhaled Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide Exerts Immunoregulatory Effects in Sarcoidosis. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 182, 540-548.	5.6	146
20	Cell Senescence Abrogates the Therapeutic Potential of Human Mesenchymal Stem Cells in the Lethal Endotoxemia Model. Stem Cells, 2014, 32, 1865-1877.	3.2	141
21	Vasoactive intestinal peptide generates human tolerogenic dendritic cells that induce CD4 and CD8 regulatory T cells. Blood, 2006, 107, 3632-3638.	1.4	138
22	Ghrelin Protects against Experimental Sepsis by Inhibiting High-Mobility Group Box 1 Release and by Killing Bacteria. Journal of Immunology, 2008, 180, 8369-8377.	0.8	134
23	Vasoactive intestinal peptide: a neuropeptide with pleiotropic immune functions. Amino Acids, 2013, 45, 25-39.	2.7	132
24	Vasoactive intestinal peptide and pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide modulate endotoxin-induced IL-6 production by murine peritoneal macrophages. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 1998, 63, 591-601.	3.3	131
25	The Neuropeptide Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide Generates Tolerogenic Dendritic Cells. Journal of Immunology, 2005, 175, 7311-7324.	0.8	129
26	V<scp>asoactive</scp>I<scp>ntestinal</scp>P<scp>eptide</scp>(VIP)<scp>and</scp>P<scp>ituitary</scp>A<scp>denylate</scp>C<sc of</scp>B<scp>oth</scp>I<scp>nnate and</scp>A<scp>daptive</scp>I<scp>mmunity</scp>. Critical Reviews in Oral Biology and Medicine, 2002, 13, 229-237.	4.4	125
27	Vasoactive intestinal peptide and pituitary adenylate cyclaseâ€activating polypeptide inhibit chemokine production in activated microglia. Glia, 2002, 39, 148-161.	4.9	124
28	PACAP in Immunity and Inflammation. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2003, 992, 141-157.	3.8	122
29	Vasoactive intestinal peptide and pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide inhibit the production of inflammatory mediators by activated microglia. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2003, 73, 155-164.	3.3	122
30	Inhibition of Endotoxin-Induced Macrophage Chemokine Production by Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide and Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide In Vitro and In Vivo. Journal of Immunology, 2001, 167, 966-975.	0.8	120
31	Enrichment of Human ESC-Derived Multipotent Mesenchymal Stem Cells with Immunosuppressive and Anti-Inflammatory Properties Capable to Protect Against Experimental Inflammatory Bowel Disease. Stem Cells, 2011, 29, 251-262.	3.2	119
32	Anti-inflammatory role in septic shock of pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide receptor. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 1053-1058.	7.1	114
33	Differential expression of vasoactive intestinal peptide receptors 1 and 2 (VIP-R1 and VIP-R2) mRNA in murine lymphocytes. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1996, 68, 27-38.	2.3	111
34	Regulation of VIP production and secretion by murine lymphocytes. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1999, 93, 126-138.	2.3	110
35	Anti-inflammatory neuropeptides: A new class of endogenous immunoregulatory agents. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2008, 22, 1146-1151.	4.1	106
36	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide and Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-activating Polypeptide Inhibit Nuclear Factor-Î°B-dependent Gene Activation at Multiple Levels in the Human Monocytic Cell Line THP-1. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 369-380.	3.4	105

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37	Vasoactive intestinal peptide prevents activated microgliaâ€induced neurodegeneration under inflammatory conditions: potential therapeutic role in brain trauma. FASEB Journal, 2003, 17, 1-17.	0.5	105
38	Cortistatin, an antiinflammatory peptide with therapeutic action in inflammatory bowel disease. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 4228-4233.	7.1	105
39	Immunobiology of vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP). Trends in Immunology, 2000, 21, 7-11.	7.5	101
40	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide and Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-activating Polypeptide Inhibit Interleukin-12 Transcription by Regulating Nuclear Factor Î°B and Ets Activation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 31930-31940.	3.4	100
41	VIP/PACAP preferentially attract Th2 effectors through differential regulation of chemokine production by dendritic cells. FASEB Journal, 2004, 18, 1453-1455.	0.5	99
42	Vasoactive intestinal peptide generates CD4+CD25+ regulatory T cells in vivo. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2005, 78, 1327-1338.	3.3	99
43	Vasoactive intestinal peptide induces regulatory dendritic cells that prevent acute graft-versus-host disease while maintaining the graft-versus-tumor response. Blood, 2006, 107, 3787-3794.	1.4	94
44	Vasoactive intestinal peptide induces CD4+,CD25+ T regulatory cells with therapeutic effect in collagenâ€induced arthritis. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2006, 54, 864-876.	6.7	93
45	Therapeutic effect of urocortin and adrenomedullin in a murine model of Crohn's disease. Gut, 2006, 55, 824-832.	12.1	93
46	Therapeutic Treatment of Experimental Colitis With Regulatory Dendritic Cells Generated With Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide. Gastroenterology, 2006, 131, 1799-1811.	1.3	92
47	Preconditioning of Microglia by Î±-Synuclein Strongly Affects the Response Induced by Toll-like Receptor (TLR) Stimulation. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e79160.	2.5	92
48	Cutting Edge: Is Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide a Type 2 Cytokine?. Journal of Immunology, 2001, 166, 2907-2912.	0.8	91
49	Therapeutic Effect of Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide on Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis. American Journal of Pathology, 2006, 168, 1179-1188.	3.8	91
50	Human amnion favours tissue repair by inducing the M1-to-M2 switch and enhancing M2 macrophage features. Journal of Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine, 2017, 11, 2895-2911.	2.7	90
51	Glial Innate Immunity Generated by Non-Aggregated Alpha-Synuclein in Mouse: Differences between Wild-type and Parkinson's Disease-Linked Mutants. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e13481.	2.5	89
52	Anti-inflammatory properties of the type 1 and type 2 vasoactive intestinal peptide receptors: role in lethal endotoxic shock. European Journal of Immunology, 2000, 30, 3236-3246.	2.9	87
53	Neuropeptides kill African trypanosomes by targeting intracellular compartments and inducing autophagic-like cell death. Cell Death and Differentiation, 2009, 16, 406-416.	11.2	86
54	The many faces of VIP in neuroimmunology: a cytokine rather a neuropeptide?. FASEB Journal, 2004, 18, 1325-1334.	0.5	83

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55	Vasoactive intestinal peptide induces regulatory T cells during experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. European Journal of Immunology, 2006, 36, 318-326.	2.9	83
56	Vasoactive intestinal peptide protects against Î²â€amyloidâ€induced neurodegeneration by inhibiting microglia activation at multiple levels. Glia, 2008, 56, 1091-1103.	4.9	82
57	Inhibition of IFN-Î³-Induced Janus Kinase-1-STAT1 Activation in Macrophages by Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide and Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide. Journal of Immunology, 2000, 165, 3051-3057.	0.8	80
58	Urocortin and Adrenomedullin Prevent Lethal Endotoxemia by Down-Regulating the Inflammatory Response. American Journal of Pathology, 2006, 168, 1921-1930.	3.8	80
59	Therapeutical Approaches of Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide as a Pleiotropic Immunomodulator. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2007, 13, 1113-1139.	1.9	80
60	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide and Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide Inhibit Expression of Fas Ligand in Activated T Lymphocytes by Regulating c-Myc, NF-Îº B, NF-AT, and Early Growth Factors 2/3. Journal of Immunology, 2001, 166, 1028-1040.	0.8	78
61	VIP/PACAP oppositely affects immature and mature dendritic cell expression of CD80/CD86 and the stimulatory activity for CD4+ T cells. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2004, 75, 1122-1130.	3.3	78
62	Therapeutic Effect of Human Amniotic Membraneâ€"Derived Cells on Experimental Arthritis and Other Inflammatory Disorders. Arthritis and Rheumatology, 2014, 66, 327-339.	5.6	78
63	Inhibition of Interferon (IFN) Î³-induced Jak-STAT1 Activation in Microglia by Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 27620-27629.	3.4	73
64	Granzyme B, a New Player in Activation-Induced Cell Death, Is Down-Regulated by Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide in Th2 but Not Th1 Effectors. Journal of Immunology, 2006, 176, 97-110.	0.8	73
65	Vasoactive intestinal peptide and regulatory T-cell induction: a new mechanism and therapeutic potential for immune homeostasis. Trends in Molecular Medicine, 2007, 13, 241-251.	6.7	73
66	VIP modulation of immune cell functions. Advances in Neuroimmunology, 1996, 6, 75-91.	1.8	72
67	VIP and PACAP enhance IL-6 release and mRNA levels in resting peritoneal macrophages: in vitro and in vivo studies1The first two authors have contributed equally to the present work.1. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1998, 85, 155-167.	2.3	72
68	Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide Inhibits Collagen-Induced Arthritis: An Experimental Immunomodulatory Therapy. Journal of Immunology, 2001, 167, 3182-3189.	0.8	71
69	Therapeutic effect of cortistatin on experimental arthritis by downregulating inflammatory and Th1 responses. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 2007, 66, 582-588.	0.9	70
70	Neuropeptides Rescue Mice from Lethal Sepsis by Down-regulating Secretion of the Late-Acting Inflammatory Mediator High Mobility Group Box 1. American Journal of Pathology, 2008, 172, 1297-1302.	3.8	68
71	Receptors and Transcriptional Factors Involved in the Antiâ€Inflammatory Activity of VIP and PACAP. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2000, 921, 92-102.	3.8	67
72	Therapeutic effect of urocortin on collagenâ€induced arthritis by downâ€regulation of inflammatory and Th1 responses and induction of regulatory T cells. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2007, 56, 531-543.	6.7	67

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73	VIP and PACAP38 Modulate Cytokine and Nitric Oxide Production in Peritoneal Macrophages and Macrophage Cell Lines. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1999, 897, 401-414.	3.8	65
74	miR-335 Correlates with Senescence/Aging in Human Mesenchymal Stem Cells and Inhibits Their Therapeutic Actions Through Inhibition of AP-1 Activity. Stem Cells, 2014, 32, 2229-2244.	3.2	65
75	Vasoactive intestinal peptide and pituitary adenylate cyclaseâ€activating polypeptide promote in vivo generation of memory Th2 cells. FASEB Journal, 2002, 16, 1-19.	0.5	63
76	Dendritic Cells Transduced With Lentiviral Vectors Expressing VIP Differentiate Into VIP-secreting Tolerogenic-like DCs. Molecular Therapy, 2010, 18, 1035-1045.	8.2	63
77	Alkylated resveratrol prodrugs and metabolites as potential therapeutics for neurodegenerative diseases. European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2018, 146, 123-138.	5.5	60
78	Functional characterization and mRNA expression of pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide (PACAP) type I receptors in rat peritoneal macrophages1David Pozo and Mario Delgado contributed equally to this work.1. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research, 1997, 1359, 250-262.	4.1	58
79	Expression of vasoactive intestinal peptide in lymphocytes: a possible endogenous role in the regulation of the immune system. Advances in Neuroimmunology, 1996, 6, 29-36.	1.8	56
80	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide and Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide Inhibit Antigen-Induced Apoptosis of Mature T Lymphocytes by Inhibiting Fas Ligand Expression. Journal of Immunology, 2000, 164, 1200-1210.	0.8	55
81	Vasoactive intestinal peptide and pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide inhibit the MEKK1/MEK4/JNK signaling pathway in endotoxin-activated microglia. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2002, 293, 771-776.	2.1	54
82	VIP: a very important peptide in T helper differentiation. Trends in Immunology, 2003, 24, 221-224.	6.8	54
83	Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) mRNA expression in rat T and B lymphocytes. Regulatory Peptides, 1994, 50, 177-184.	1.9	53
84	Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptides (PACAP27 and PACAP38) inhibit the mobility of murine thymocytes and splenic lymphocytes: comparison with VIP and implication of cAMP. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1995, 62, 137-146.	2.3	53
85	Adrenomedullin Protects from Experimental Arthritis by Down-Regulating Inflammation and Th1 Response and Inducing Regulatory T Cells. American Journal of Pathology, 2007, 170, 263-271.	3.8	53
86	In vivo delivery of lentiviral vectors expressing vasoactive intestinal peptide complementary DNA as gene therapy for collagenâ€induced arthritis. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2008, 58, 1026-1037.	6.7	53
87	Characterization of gene expression of VIP and VIP1-receptor in rat peritoneal lymphocytes and macrophages. Regulatory Peptides, 1996, 62, 161-166.	1.9	52
88	Murine T-lymphocytes express vasoactive intestinal peptide receptor 1 (VIP-R1) mRNA. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1996, 68, 109-119.	2.3	51
89	Immunotherapy for neurological diseases. Clinical Immunology, 2008, 128, 294-305.	3.2	51
90	Genetic association of vasoactive intestinal peptide receptor with rheumatoid arthritis: Altered expression and signal in immune cells. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2008, 58, 1010-1019.	6.7	50

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91	Cortistatin Inhibits Migration and Proliferation of Human Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells and Decreases Neointimal Formation on Carotid Artery Ligation. Circulation Research, 2013, 112, 1444-1455.	4.5	50
92	Vasoactive intestinal peptide and pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide inhibit the MEKK1/MEK4/JNK signaling pathway in LPS-stimulated macrophages. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2000, 110, 97-105.	2.3	48
93	VIP Gene Expression in Rat Thymus and Spleen. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 1993, 7, 271-278.	4.1	47
94	Pituitary Adenylate-Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide Expression in the Immune System. NeuroImmunoModulation, 2002, 10, 177-186.	1.8	47
95	Vasoactive intestinal peptide modulation of adherence and mobility in rat peritoneal lymphocytes and macrophages. Peptides, 1994, 15, 1157-1163.	2.4	46
96	Gene Expression of VIP Receptor in Rat Lymphocytes. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1994, 203, 1599-1604.	2.1	46
97	Anti-inflammatory neuropeptide receptors: new therapeutic targets for immune disorders?. Trends in Pharmacological Sciences, 2007, 28, 482-491.	8.7	46
98	Mesenchymal stem cells induce the ramification of microglia via the small RhoGTPases Cdc42 and Rac1. Glia, 2014, 62, 1932-1942.	4.9	45
99	Vasoactive intestinal peptide and pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide inhibit CBPâ€“NF-ÎºB interaction in activated microglia. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2002, 297, 1181-1185.	2.1	43
100	Vasoactive intestinal peptide inhibits cycloxygenase-2 expression in activated macrophages, microglia, and dendritic cells. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2008, 22, 35-41.	4.1	43
101	Differential VIP and VIP1 receptor gene expression in rat thymocyte subsets. Peptides, 1996, 17, 803-807.	2.4	42
102	Mesenchymal Stem Cells Expressing Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide Ameliorate Symptoms in a Model of Chronic Multiple Sclerosis. Cell Transplantation, 2013, 22, 839-854.	2.5	42
103	Allogeneic Adipose-Derived Mesenchymal Stromal Cells Ameliorate Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis by Regulating Self-Reactive T Cell Responses and Dendritic Cell Function. Stem Cells International, 2017, 2017, 1-15.	2.5	42
104	N-acetyl-L-cysteine combined with mesalamine in the treatment of ulcerative colitis: Randomized, placebo-controlled pilot study. World Journal of Gastroenterology, 2008, 14, 2851.	3.3	42
105	Lymphoid cell subpopulations containing vasoactive intestinal peptide in the rat. Peptides, 1994, 15, 791-797.	2.4	41
106	Shedding of membrane-bound CD14 from lipopolysaccharide-stimulated macrophages by vasoactive intestinal peptide and pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1999, 99, 61-71.	2.3	41
107	Vasoactive intestinal peptide inhibits IL-8 production in human monocytes by downregulating nuclear factor ÎºB-dependent transcriptional activity. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2003, 302, 275-283.	2.1	40
108	Emerging roles of vasoactive intestinal peptide: a new approach for autoimmune therapy. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 2007, 66, iii70-iii76.	0.9	40

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109	Therapeutic Effect of a Poly(ADP-Ribose) Polymerase-1 Inhibitor on Experimental Arthritis by Downregulating Inflammation and Th1 Response. PLoS ONE, 2007, 2, e1071.	2.5	40
110	Stimulation by vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) of phagocytic function in rat macrophages. Protein kinase C involvement. Regulatory Peptides, 1993, 48, 345-353.	1.9	39
111	Inhibitory neuropeptide receptors on macrophages. Microbes and Infection, 2001, 3, 141-147.	1.9	39
112	The Neuropeptides VIP / PACAP and T Cells: Inhibitors or Activators?. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2003, 9, 997-1004.	1.9	39
113	Therapeutic Efficacy of Stable Analogues of Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide against Pathogens. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2014, 289, 14583-14599.	3.4	37
114	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide in Thymus: Synthesis, Receptors and Biological Actions. NeuroImmunoModulation, 1999, 6, 97-107.	1.8	36
115	Bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells from patients with aplastic anemia maintain functional and immune properties and do not contribute to the pathogenesis of the disease. Haematologica, 2014, 99, 1168-1175.	3.5	36
116	Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide (PACAP38) modulates lymphocyte and macrophage functions: stimulation of adherence and opposite effect on mobility. Neuropeptides, 1996, 30, 583-595.	2.2	35
117	Modulation of established murine collagen-induced arthritis by a single inoculation of short-term lipopolysaccharide-stimulated dendritic cells. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 2007, 67, 1235-1241.	0.9	35
118	VIP and PACAP Inhibit Activation Induced Apoptosis in T Lymphocytes. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2000, 921, 55-67.	3.8	34
119	Vasoactive intestinal peptide inhibits IL-8 production in human monocytes. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2003, 301, 825-832.	2.1	33
120	Human Bone Marrow Stromal Cells Lose Immunosuppressive and Anti-inflammatory Properties upon Oncogenic Transformation. Stem Cell Reports, 2014, 3, 606-619.	4.8	33
121	Inhibition of Endotoxin-Induced Macrophage Chemokine Production by VIP and PACAP In Vitro and In Vivo. Archives of Physiology and Biochemistry, 2001, 109, 377-382.	2.1	32
122	VIP and PACAP Induce Shift to a Th2 Response by Upregulating B7.2 Expression. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2000, 921, 68-78.	3.8	32
123	Tuning immune tolerance with vasoactive intestinal peptide: A new therapeutic approach for immune disorders. Peptides, 2007, 28, 1833-1846.	2.4	32
124	Neuropeptides: keeping the balance between pathogen immunity and immune tolerance. Current Opinion in Pharmacology, 2010, 10, 473-481.	3.5	32
125	Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide (PACAP-38) Stimulates Rat Peritoneal Macrophage Functions. Peptides, 1996, 17, 1097-1105.	2.4	31
126	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide and Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide Inhibit T Cell-Mediated Cytotoxicity by Inhibiting Fas Ligand Expression. Journal of Immunology, 2000, 165, 114-123.	0.8	31

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127	TH2 Lymphocytes Secrete Functional VIP upon Antigen Stimulation. Archives of Physiology and Biochemistry, 2001, 109, 365-368.	2.1	31
128	VIP Prevents Experimental Multiple Sclerosis by Downregulating Both Inflammatory and Autoimmune Components of the Disease. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1070, 276-281.	3.8	31
129	Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) inhibits TGF-Î²1 production in murine macrophages. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2000, 107, 88-99.	2.3	30
130	Regulation of Dendritic Cell Differentiation by Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide: Therapeutic Applications on Autoimmunity and Transplantation. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1088, 187-194.	3.8	30
131	Emergence of cortistatin as a new immunomodulatory factor with therapeutic potential in immune disorders. Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, 2008, 286, 135-140.	3.2	30
132	Cortistatin attenuates inflammatory pain via spinal and peripheral actions. Neurobiology of Disease, 2014, 63, 141-154.	4.4	30
133	A Novel Mechanism for Immunosuppression: from Neuropeptides to Regulatory T Cells. Journal of NeuroImmune Pharmacology, 2006, 1, 400-409.	4.1	29
134	Specific calcineurin targeting in macrophages confers resistance to inflammation via MKPâ€1 and p38. EMBO Journal, 2014, 33, 1117-1133.	7.8	29
135	Signaling mechanisms of vasoactive intestinal peptide in inflammatory conditions. Regulatory Peptides, 2006, 137, 67-74.	1.9	28
136	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide: The Dendritic Cell -> Regulatory T Cell Axis. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1070, 233-238.	3.8	28
137	Protective Role for Plasmid DNA-Mediated VIP Gene Transfer in Non-Obese Diabetic Mice. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1070, 337-341.	3.8	26
138	Analysis of a GT Microsatellite in the Promoter of the foxp3/scurfin Gene in Autoimmune Diseases. Human Immunology, 2005, 66, 869-873.	2.4	25
139	Analgesic Effect of the Neuropeptide Cortistatin in Murine Models of Arthritic Inflammatory Pain. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2013, 65, 1390-1401.	6.7	24
140	Endogenous antiâ€inflammatory neuropeptides and proâ€resolving lipid mediators: a new therapeutic approach for immune disorders. Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine, 2008, 12, 1830-1847.	3.6	23
141	LABCG2, a New ABC Transporter Implicated in Phosphatidylserine Exposure, Is Involved in the Infectivity and Pathogenicity of Leishmania. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2179.	3.0	23
142	Cortistatin reduces atherosclerosis in hyperlipidemic ApoE-deficient mice and the formation of foam cells. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 46444.	3.3	23
143	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide Ameliorates Acute Myocarditis and Atherosclerosis by Regulating Inflammatory and Autoimmune Responses. Journal of Immunology, 2018, 200, 3697-3710.	0.8	22
144	Therapeutic effect of the immunomodulatory drug lenalidomide, but not pomalidomide, in experimental models of rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease. Experimental and Molecular Medicine, 2017, 49, e290-e290.	7.7	21

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145	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide Generates CD4+CD25+ Regulatory T Cells in vivo: Therapeutic Applications in Autoimmunity and Transplantation. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1070, 190-195.	3.8	20
146	Tuning inflammation with anti-inflammatory neuropeptides. Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy, 2007, 7, 461-478.	3.1	20
147	The neuropeptide cortistatin attenuates experimental autoimmune myocarditis via inhibition of cardiomyogenic T cellâ€driven inflammatory responses. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2017, 174, 267-280.	5.4	20
148	VIP: An Agent with License to Kill Infective Parasites. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1070, 303-308.	3.8	19
149	Lulling immunity, pain, and stress to sleep with cortistatin. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2015, 1351, 89-98.	3.8	19
150	Neuropeptides as Therapeutic Approach to Autoimmune Diseases. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2010, 16, 3158-3172.	1.9	18
151	Generating tolerogenic dendritic cells with neuropeptides. Human Immunology, 2009, 70, 300-307.	2.4	17
152	VIP and PACAP Enhance the In Vivo Generation of Memory TH2 Cells by Inhibiting Peripheral Deletion of Antigen-Specific Effectors. Archives of Physiology and Biochemistry, 2001, 109, 372-376.	2.1	16
153	Bone marrow MSC from pediatric patients with B-ALL highly immunosuppress T-cell responses but do not compromise CD19-CAR T-cell activity. , 2020, 8, e001419.		16
154	Structure-based design of a Cortistatin analogue with immunomodulatory activity in models of inflammatory bowel disease. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 1869.	12.8	16
155	The atypical RhoGTPase RhoE/Rnd3 is a key molecule to acquire a neuroprotective phenotype in microglia. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2018, 15, 343.	7.2	14
156	VIP and PACAP inhibit Fas ligand-mediated bystander lysis by CD4+ T cells. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2001, 112, 78-88.	2.3	13
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