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	Neuropeptide Cortistatin Regulates Dermal and Pulmonary Fibrosis in an Experimental Model of Systemic Sclerosis. Neuroendocrinology, 2022, 112, 784-795.	2.5	2
2	Cortistatin regulates fibrosis and myofibroblast activation in experimental hepatotoxicâ€•and cholestaticâ€induced liver injury. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2022, 179, 2275-2296.	5.4	7
3	Robust In Vitro and In Vivo Immunosuppressive and Anti-inflammatory Properties of Inducible Caspase-9-mediated Apoptotic Mesenchymal Stromal/Stem Cell. Stem Cells Translational Medicine, 2022, 11, 88-96.	3.3	4
4	Switching Roles: Beneficial Effects of Adipose Tissue-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells on Microglia and Their Implication in Neurodegenerative Diseases. Biomolecules, 2022, 12, 219.	4.0	5
5	Efficacy of Vafidemstat in Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis Highlights the KDM1A/RCOR1/HDAC Epigenetic Axis in Multiple Sclerosis. Pharmaceutics, 2022, 14, 1420.	4.5	3
6	Structure-based design of a Cortistatin analogue with immunomodulatory activity in models of inflammatory bowel disease. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 1869.	12.8	16
7	The Neuropeptide Cortistatin Alleviates Neuropathic Pain in Experimental Models of Peripheral Nerve Injury. Pharmaceutics, 2021, 13, 947.	4.5	7
8	Protective role of cortistatin in pulmonary inflammation and fibrosis. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2021, 178, 4368-4388.	5.4	13
9	Silyl resveratrol derivatives as potential therapeutic agents for neurodegenerative and neurological diseases. European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2021, 223, 113655.	5.5	12
10	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
11	Bone marrow mesenchymal stem/stromal cells from risk-stratified acute myeloid leukemia patients are anti-inflammatory in <i>in vivo</i> preclinical models of hematopoietic reconstitution and severe colitis. Haematologica, 2019, 104, e54-e58.	3.5	12
12	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide Ameliorates Acute Myocarditis and Atherosclerosis by Regulating Inflammatory and Autoimmune Responses. Journal of Immunology, 2018, 200, 3697-3710.	0.8	22
13	Alkylated resveratrol prodrugs and metabolites as potential therapeutics for neurodegenerative diseases. European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2018, 146, 123-138.	5.5	60
14	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
15	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
16	Cortistatin reduces atherosclerosis in hyperlipidemic ApoE-deficient mice and the formation of foam cells. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 46444.	3.3	23
17	Role of Cortistatin in the Stressed Immune System. Frontiers of Hormone Research, 2017, 48, 110-120.	1.0	12
18	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

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19	Proinflammatory signals are insufficient to drive definitive hematopoietic specification of human HSCs inÂvitro. Experimental Hematology, 2017, 45, 85-93.e2.	0.4	11
20	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
21	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
22	Ghrelin and adipose-derived mesenchymal stromal cells improve nerve regeneration in a rat model of epsilon-caprolactone conduit reconstruction. Histology and Histopathology, 2017, 32, 627-637.	0.7	5
23	Immunobiology of the Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Peptide. Current Topics in Neurotoxicity, 2016, , 691-708.	0.4	1
24	Lulling immunity, pain, and stress to sleep with cortistatin. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2015, 1351, 89-98.	3.8	19
25	Osteoarticular Expression of Musashi-1 in an Experimental Model of Arthritis. BioMed Research International, 2015, 2015, 1-9.	1.9	9
26	Therapeutic Efficacy of Stable Analogues of Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide against Pathogens. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2014, 289, 14583-14599.	3.4	37
27	Peripheral nerve reconstruction with epsilon-caprolactone conduits seeded with vasoactive intestinal peptide gene-transfected mesenchymal stem cells in a rat model. Journal of Neural Engineering, 2014, 11, 046024.	3.5	9
28	Mesenchymal stem cells induce the ramification of microglia via the small RhoGTPases Cdc42 and Rac1. Glia, 2014, 62, 1932-1942.	4.9	45
29	Cortistatin attenuates inflammatory pain via spinal and peripheral actions. Neurobiology of Disease, 2014, 63, 141-154.	4.4	30
30	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
31	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
32	Human Bone Marrow Stromal Cells Lose Immunosuppressive and Anti-inflammatory Properties upon Oncogenic Transformation. Stem Cell Reports, 2014, 3, 606-619.	4.8	33
33	Bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells from aplastic anemia patients preserve functional and immune properties and do not contribute to the pathogenesis of the disease. Experimental Hematology, 2014, 42, S50.	0.4	0
34	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
35	Specific calcineurin targeting in macrophages confers resistance to inflammation via MKPâ€1 and p38. EMBO Journal, 2014, 33, 1117-1133.	7.8	29
36	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

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37	Therapeutic Application of Mesenchymal Stromal Cells in Murine Models of Inflammatory Bowel Disease. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2014, 1213, 331-339.	0.9	6
38	Vasoactive intestinal peptide, pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide and immune system: from basic research to potential clinical application. Biomedical Reviews, 2014, 12, 1.	0.6	3
39	Vasoactive intestinal peptide: a neuropeptide with pleiotropic immune functions. Amino Acids, 2013, 45, 25-39.	2.7	132
40	Adipose-derived mesenchymal stromal cells induce immunomodulatory macrophages which protect from experimental colitis and sepsis. Gut, 2013, 62, 1131-1141.	12.1	182
41	Analgesic Effect of the Neuropeptide Cortistatin in Murine Models of Arthritic Inflammatory Pain. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2013, 65, 1390-1401.	6.7	24
42	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
43	Immunoregulatory Neuropeptides. , 2013, , 640-648.		0
44	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
45	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
46	PACAP. , 2013, , 1527-1534.		0
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	Potential Applications of Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide-Based Therapies on Transplantation. Endocrine, Metabolic and Immune Disorders - Drug Targets, 2012, 12, 333-343.	1.2	2
49	NPSR1 Gene Is Associated with Reduced Risk of Rheumatoid Arthritis. Journal of Rheumatology, 2012, 39, 1166-1170.	2.0	10
50	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide: Immune Mediator and Potential Therapeutic Agent. , 2012, , 257-288.		0
51	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
52	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
53	Neuropeptides as Therapeutic Approach to Autoimmune Diseases. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2010, 16, 3158-3172.	1.9	18
54	Dendritic Cells Transduced With Lentiviral Vectors Expressing VIP Differentiate Into VIP-secreting Tolerogenic-like DCs. Molecular Therapy, 2010, 18, 1035-1045.	8.2	63

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55	Inhaled Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide Exerts Immunoregulatory Effects in Sarcoidosis. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 182, 540-548.	5.6	146
56	Neuropeptides: keeping the balance between pathogen immunity and immune tolerance. Current Opinion in Pharmacology, 2010, 10, 473-481.	3.5	32
57	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
58	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
59	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
60	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
61	Human adult stem cells derived from adipose tissue protect against experimental colitis and sepsis. Gut, 2009, 58, 929-939.	12.1	594
62	Generating tolerogenic dendritic cells with neuropeptides. Human Immunology, 2009, 70, 300-307.	2.4	17
63	Adipose-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells Alleviate Experimental Colitis by Inhibiting Inflammatory and Autoimmune Responses. Gastroenterology, 2009, 136, 978-989.	1.3	565
64	Vasoactive intestinal peptide protects against Î²â€amyloidâ€induced neurodegeneration by inhibiting microglia activation at multiple levels. Glia, 2008, 56, 1091-1103.	4.9	82
65	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
66	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
67	Immunotherapy for neurological diseases. Clinical Immunology, 2008, 128, 294-305.	3.2	51
68	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
69	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
70	Anti-inflammatory neuropeptides: A new class of endogenous immunoregulatory agents. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2008, 22, 1146-1151.	4.1	106
71	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
72	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

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73	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
74	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
75	Therapeutical Approaches of Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide as a Pleiotropic Immunomodulator. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2007, 13, 1113-1139.	1.9	80
76	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
77	Anti-inflammatory neuropeptide receptors: new therapeutic targets for immune disorders?. Trends in Pharmacological Sciences, 2007, 28, 482-491.	8.7	46
78	Tuning immune tolerance with vasoactive intestinal peptide: A new therapeutic approach for immune disorders. Peptides, 2007, 28, 1833-1846.	2.4	32
79	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
80	Emerging roles of vasoactive intestinal peptide: a new approach for autoimmune therapy. Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 2007, 66, iii70-iii76.	0.9	40
81	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
82	Tuning inflammation with anti-inflammatory neuropeptides. Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy, 2007, 7, 461-478.	3.1	20
83	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
84	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
85	Regulation of immune tolerance by anti-inflammatory neuropeptides. Nature Reviews Immunology, 2007, 7, 52-63.	22.7	204
86	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
87	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide: An Anti-inflammatory Neuropeptide. , 2007, , 131-157.		0
88	Therapeutic Effect of Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide on Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis. American Journal of Pathology, 2006, 168, 1179-1188.	3.8	91
89	Urocortin and Adrenomedullin Prevent Lethal Endotoxemia by Down-Regulating the Inflammatory Response. American Journal of Pathology, 2006, 168, 1921-1930.	3.8	80
90	Therapeutic Action of Ghrelin in a Mouse Model of Colitis. Gastroenterology, 2006, 130, 1707-1720.	1.3	235

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91	Therapeutic Treatment of Experimental Colitis With Regulatory Dendritic Cells Generated With Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide. Gastroenterology, 2006, 131, 1799-1811.	1.3	92
92	Signaling mechanisms of vasoactive intestinal peptide in inflammatory conditions. Regulatory Peptides, 2006, 137, 67-74.	1.9	28
93	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
94	Vasoactive intestinal peptide generates human tolerogenic dendritic cells that induce CD4 and CD8 regulatory T cells. Blood, 2006, 107, 3632-3638.	1.4	138
95	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
96	Vasoactive Intestinal Polypeptide Induces Regulatory Dendritic Cells That Prevent Acute Graft Versus Host Disease and Leukemia Relapse after Bone Marrow Transplantation. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1070, 226-232.	3.8	9
97	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
98	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
99	VIP: An Agent with License to Kill Infective Parasites. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1070, 303-308.	3.8	19
100	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
101	VIP Protects Th2 Cells by Downregulating Granzyme B Expression. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1070, 540-544.	3.8	6
102	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
103	A Novel Mechanism for Immunosuppression: from Neuropeptides to Regulatory T Cells. Journal of NeuroImmune Pharmacology, 2006, 1, 400-409.	4.1	29
104	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
105	Vasoactive intestinal peptide induces regulatory T cells during experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. European Journal of Immunology, 2006, 36, 318-326.	2.9	83
106	Therapeutic effect of urocortin and adrenomedullin in a murine model of Crohn's disease. Gut, 2006, 55, 824-832.	12.1	93
107	Cortistatin, a new antiinflammatory peptide with therapeutic effect on lethal endotoxemia. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2006, 203, 563-571.	8.5	156
108	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

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109	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
110	Cortistatin as a potential multistep therapeutic agent for inflammatory disorders. Drug News and Perspectives, 2006, 19, 393.	1.5	13
111	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
112	The Neuropeptide Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide Generates Tolerogenic Dendritic Cells. Journal of Immunology, 2005, 175, 7311-7324.	0.8	129
113	Vasoactive intestinal peptide generates CD4+CD25+ regulatory T cells in vivo. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2005, 78, 1327-1338.	3.3	99
114	Vasoactive intestinal peptide family as a therapeutic target for Parkinsonâ€™s disease. Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Targets, 2005, 9, 923-929.	3.4	12
115	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
116	The many faces of VIP in neuroimmunology: a cytokine rather a neuropeptide?. FASEB Journal, 2004, 18, 1325-1334.	0.5	83
117	VIP/PACAP preferentially attract Th2 effectors through differential regulation of chemokine production by dendritic cells. FASEB Journal, 2004, 18, 1453-1455.	0.5	99
118	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
119	The Significance of Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide in Immunomodulation. ChemInform, 2004, 35, no.	0.0	0
120	The Significance of Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide in Immunomodulation. Pharmacological Reviews, 2004, 56, 249-290.	16.0	375
121	Role of Neuropeptides in T-Cell Differentiation. , 2004, , 289-304.		0
122	VIP and PACAP Immune Mediators Involved in Homeostasis and Disease. , 2004, , 263-283.		0
123	PACAP in Immunity and Inflammation. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2003, 992, 141-157.	3.8	122
124	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
125	Vasoactive intestinal peptide inhibits IL-8 production in human monocytes. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2003, 301, 825-832.	2.1	33
126	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

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127	VIP: a very important peptide in T helper differentiation. Trends in Immunology, 2003, 24, 221-224.	6.8	54
128	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
129	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
130	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
131	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
132	The Neuropeptides VIP / PACAP and T Cells: Inhibitors or Activators?. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2003, 9, 997-1004.	1.9	39
133	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 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
134	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
135	Pituitary Adenylate-Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide Expression in the Immune System. NeuroImmunoModulation, 2002, 10, 177-186.	1.8	47
136	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
137	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
138	Vasoactive intestinal peptide and pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide inhibit CBPâ€"NF-Î°B interaction in activated microglia. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2002, 297, 1181-1185.	2.1	43
139	Vasoactive intestinal peptide and pituitary adenylate cyclaseâ€activating polypeptide inhibit chemokine production in activated microglia. Glia, 2002, 39, 148-161.	4.9	124
140	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
141	Immunology of VIP: A Review and Therapeutical Perspectives. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2001, 7, 89-111.	1.9	158
142	Inhibitory neuropeptide receptors on macrophages. Microbes and Infection, 2001, 3, 141-147.	1.9	39
143	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
144	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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145	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
146	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
147	Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide Inhibits Collagen-Induced Arthritis: An Experimental Immunomodulatory Therapy. Journal of Immunology, 2001, 167, 3182-3189.	0.8	71
148	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide and Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide Inhibit Expression of Fas Ligand in Activated T Lymphocytes by Regulating c-Myc, NF-Î°B, NF-AT, and Early Growth Factors 2/3. Journal of Immunology, 2001, 166, 1028-1040.	0.8	78
149	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
150	Cutting Edge: Is Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide a Type 2 Cytokine?. Journal of Immunology, 2001, 166, 2907-2912.	0.8	91
151	TH2 Lymphocytes Secrete Functional VIP upon Antigen Stimulation. Archives of Physiology and Biochemistry, 2001, 109, 365-368.	2.1	31
152	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
153	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
154	Immunobiology of vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP). Trends in Immunology, 2000, 21, 7-11.	7.5	101
155	Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) inhibits TGF-Î²1 production in murine macrophages. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2000, 107, 88-99.	2.3	30
156	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
157	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
158	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
159	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
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