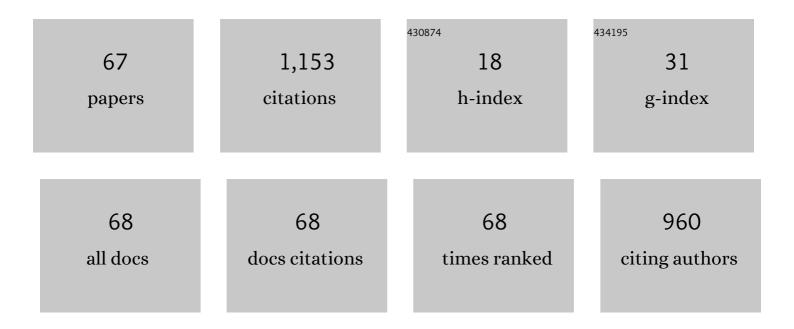
## Orlando Garcia Ribeiro

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8194628/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cytotoxic Activity and Lymphocyte Subtypes in Mice Selected for Maximal and Minimal Inflammatory Response after Transplantation of B16F10 and S91 Melanoma Cells. International Journal of Inflammation, 2022, 2022, 1-11.	1.5	1
2	Mapping of novel loci involved in lung and colon tumor susceptibility by the use of genetically selected mouse strains. Genes and Immunity, 2022, 23, 23-32.	4.1	4
3	Crotalphine Attenuates Pain and Neuroinflammation Induced by Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis in Mice. Toxins, 2021, 13, 827.	3.4	7
4	Pain and Cellular Migration Induced by Bothrops jararaca Venom in Mice Selected for an Acute Inflammatory Response: Involvement of Mast Cells. Frontiers in Immunology, 2021, 12, 779473.	4.8	0
5	The Crotoxin:SBA-15 Complex Down-Regulates the Incidence and Intensity of Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis Through Peripheral and Central Actions. Frontiers in Immunology, 2020, 11, 591563.	4.8	5
6	Nyctinomops laticaudatus bat-associated Rabies virus causes disease with a shorter clinical period and has lower pathogenic potential than strains isolated from wild canids. Archives of Virology, 2019, 164, 2469-2477.	2.1	2
7	Genetic Predisposition to Hepatocarcinogenesis in Inbred and Outbred Mouse Lines Selected for High or Low Inflammatory Response. Journal of Immunology Research, 2019, 2019, 1-10.	2.2	3
8	Early Peritoneal CC Chemokine Production Correlates with Divergent Inflammatory Phenotypes and Susceptibility to Experimental Arthritis in Mice. Journal of Immunology Research, 2019, 2019, 1-12.	2.2	3
9	Germline control of somatic <i>Kras</i> mutations in mouse lung tumors. Molecular Carcinogenesis, 2018, 57, 745-751.	2.7	3
10	Infection of neuroblastoma cells by rabies virus is modulated by the virus titer. Antiviral Research, 2018, 149, 89-94.	4.1	7
11	Impaired expression of CXCL5 and matrix metalloproteinases in the lungs of mice with high susceptibility to <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> infection. Immunity, Inflammation and Disease, 2018, 6, 128-142.	2.7	7
12	Mice Selected for Acute Inflammation Present Altered Immune Response during Pristane-Induced Arthritis Progression. BioMed Research International, 2018, 2018, 1-10.	1.9	4
13	miRNA Expression and Interaction with Genes Involved in Susceptibility to Pristane-Induced Arthritis. Journal of Immunology Research, 2018, 2018, 1-13.	2.2	6
14	Street rabies virus strains associated with insectivorous bats are less pathogenic than strains isolated from other reservoirs. Antiviral Research, 2018, 160, 94-100.	4.1	7
15	Slc11a1 (Nramp-1) gene modulates immune-inflammation genes in macrophages during pristane-induced arthritis in mice. Inflammation Research, 2017, 66, 969-980.	4.0	15
16	Large protein as a potential target for use in rabies diagnostics. Acta Virologica, 2017, 61, 280-288.	0.8	4
17	Rabies lyssavirus Isolates from Brazilian Different Reservoirs Species Present Distinct Pattern of Propagation in N2a Cell. , 2016, 05, .		2
18	Delayed progression of rabies transmitted by a vampire bat. Archives of Virology, 2016, 161, 2561-2566.	2.1	10

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Distinct gene expression profiles provoked by polyacrylamide beads (Biogel) during chronic and acute inflammation in mice selected for maximal and minimal inflammatory responses. Inflammation Research, 2016, 65, 313-323.	4.0	3
20	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene-induced genotoxicity on bone marrow cells from mice phenotypically selected for low acute inflammatory response. DNA Repair, 2016, 37, 43-52.	2.8	8
21	Pristane-Induced Arthritis Loci Interact with the Slc11a1 Gene to Determine Susceptibility in Mice Selected for High Inflammation. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e88302.	2.5	24
22	<i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> Infection in Genetically Selected Mouse Lines: Genetic Linkage with Quantitative Trait Locus Controlling Antibody Response. Mediators of Inflammation, 2014, 2014, 1-15.	3.0	13
23	Oral infection with enteropathogenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> triggers immune response and intestinal histological alterations in mice selected for their minimal acute inflammatory responses. Microbiology and Immunology, 2014, 58, 352-359.	1.4	8
24	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene-Induced Myelotoxicity Differs in Mice Selected for High or Low Acute Inflammatory Response. International Journal of Toxicology, 2014, 33, 130-142.	1.2	4
25	Histopathological findings in intestine of AlRmin mice 8 days after oral infection with EPEC. Microbiology and Immunology, 2014, 58, i.	1.4	Ο
26	Genetic control of renal tumorigenesis by the mouse Rtm1 locus. BMC Genomics, 2013, 14, 724.	2.8	9
27	The role of leukotriene B4 in early stages of experimental paracoccidioidomycosis induced in phenotypically selected mouse strains. Medical Mycology, 2013, 51, 625-634.	0.7	7
28	Role of M2 Muscarinic Receptor in the Airway Response to Methacholine of Mice Selected for Minimal or Maximal Acute Inflammatory Response. BioMed Research International, 2013, 2013, 1-12.	1.9	7
29	Genetic linkage analysis identifies Pas1 as the common locus modulating lung tumorigenesis and acute inflammatory response in mice. Genes and Immunity, 2013, 14, 512-517.	4.1	3
30	Ovariectomized OVA-Sensitized Mice Display Increased Frequency of CD4+Foxp3+ T Regulatory Cells in the Periphery. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e65674.	2.5	9
31	168. Tityus serrulatus Venom Induces a Higher Lung Inflammation in Mice Selected for Maximal Inflammatory Response. Toxicon, 2012, 60, 181-182.	1.6	0
32	203. Cellular and Humoral Immune Responses in Horses Immunized with Crotalus Venom. Toxicon, 2012, 60, 199-200.	1.6	0
33	Association study by genetic clustering detects multiple inflammatory response loci in non-inbred mice. Genes and Immunity, 2011, 12, 390-394.	4.1	13
34	Distinct Early Inflammatory Events during Ear Tissue Regeneration in Mice Selected for High Inflammation Bearing Slc11a1 R and S Alleles. Inflammation, 2011, 34, 303-313.	3.8	8
35	Genetic Control of IL-1Î <sup>2</sup> Production and Inflammatory Response by the Mouse Irm1 Locus. Journal of Immunology, 2010, 185, 1616-1621.	0.8	20
36	Genetic heterogeneity of inflammatory response and skin tumorigenesis in phenotypically selected mouse lines. Cancer Letters, 2010, 295, 54-58.	7.2	6

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Aryl hydrocarbon receptor polymorphism modulates DMBAâ€induced inflammation and carcinogenesis in phenotypically selected mice. International Journal of Cancer, 2009, 124, 1478-1482.	5.1	23
38	A new model of outbred genetically selected mice which present a strong acute inflammatory response in the absence of complement component C5. Inflammation Research, 2009, 58, 204-209.	4.0	4
39	Gene expression profiles of bone marrow cells from mice phenotypeâ€selected for maximal or minimal acute inflammations: searching for genes in acute inflammation modifier loci. Immunology, 2009, 128, e562-71.	4.4	8
40	Maximal inflammatory response benefits syngeneic skin graft acceptance. Inflammation Research, 2008, 57, 171-177.	4.0	5
41	Bothrops jararaca venom (BjV) induces differential leukocyte accumulation in mice genetically selected for acute inflammatory reaction: The role of host genetic background on expression of adhesion molecules and release of endogenous mediators. Toxicon, 2008, 52, 619-627.	1.6	21
42	Slc11a1 (formerly NRAMP1) gene modulates both acute inflammatory reactions and pristane-induced arthritis in mice. Genes and Immunity, 2007, 8, 51-56.	4.1	30
43	Rabies virus glycoprotein expression in Drosophila S2 cells. I. Functional recombinant protein in stable co-transfected cell line. Biotechnology Journal, 2007, 2, 102-109.	3.5	43
44	Slc11a1 (Nramp1) alleles interact with acute inflammation loci to modulate wound-healing traits in mice. Mammalian Genome, 2007, 18, 263-269.	2.2	25
45	Genetic selection for resistance or susceptibility to oral tolerance imparts correlation to both Immunoglobulin E level and mast cell number phenotypes with a profound impact on the atopic potential of the individual. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2006, 36, 1399-1407.	2.9	8
46	Involvement of antibody production quantitative trait loci in the susceptibility to pristane-induced arthritis in the mouse. Genes and Immunity, 2006, 7, 44-50.	4.1	20
47	Genetic determinants of acute inflammation regulate Salmonella infection and modulate Slc11a1 gene (formerly Nramp1) effects in selected mouse lines. Microbes and Infection, 2006, 8, 2766-2771.	1.9	24
48	Inverse genetic predisposition to colon versus lung carcinogenesis in mouse lines selected based on acute inflammatory responsiveness. Carcinogenesis, 2005, 27, 1517-1525.	2.8	22
49	BCG modulation of anaphylactic antibody response, airway inflammation and lung hyperreactivity in genetically selected mouse strains (Selection IV-A). Life Sciences, 2005, 77, 1480-1492.	4.3	2
50	Quantitative trait loci in Chromosomes 3, 8, and 9 regulate antibody production against Salmonella flagellar antigensin the mouse. Mammalian Genome, 2004, 15, 630-636.	2.2	14
51	Genetic Selection For High Acute Inflammatory Response Confers Resistance To Lung Carcinogenesis In The Mouse. Experimental Lung Research, 2004, 31, 105-116.	1.2	13
52	Effects of Lonomia obliqua (lepidoptera, saturniidae) toxin on clotting, inflammatory and antibody responsiveness in genetically selected lines of mice. Toxicon, 2004, 43, 761-768.	1.6	7
53	Pulmonary adenoma susceptibility 1 (Pas1) locus affects inflammatory response. Oncogene, 2003, 22, 426-432.	5.9	47
54	Convergent alteration of granulopoiesis, chemotactic activity, and neutrophil apoptosis during mouse selection for high acute inflammatory response. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2003, 74, 497-506.	3.3	45

Orlando Garcia Ribeiro

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Local inflammatory reaction induced by Bothrops jararaca venom differs in mice selected for acute inflammatory response. Toxicon, 2002, 40, 1571-1579.	1.6	35
56	Effect of genetic modificationsby selection for immunological toleranceon fungus infection in mice. Microbes and Infection, 2001, 3, 215-222.	1.9	25
57	Resistance to melanoma metastases in mice selected for high acute inflammatory response. Carcinogenesis, 2001, 22, 337-342.	2.8	18
58	Suppression of Asthma-like Responses in Different Mouse Strains by Oral Tolerance. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2001, 24, 518-526.	2.9	130
59	Pristane-induced arthritis in mice selected for maximal or minimal acute inflammatory reaction. European Journal of Immunology, 2000, 30, 431-437.	2.9	49
60	Tumor necrosis factor during pregnancy and at the onset of labor and spontaneous abortion. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 1999, 83, 77-79.	1.1	60
61	Low antibody responsiveness is found to be associated with resistance to chemical skin tumorigenesis in several lines of Biozzi mice. Cancer Letters, 1999, 136, 153-158.	7.2	16
62	Innate resistance to infection by intracellular bacterial pathogens differs in mice selected for maximal or minimal acute inflammatory response. European Journal of Immunology, 1998, 28, 2913-2920.	2.9	55
63	Effect of genetic modification of acute inflammatory responsiveness on tumorigenesis in the mouse. Carcinogenesis, 1998, 19, 337-346.	2.8	74
64	Specific and Non-Specific T-Cell Activation in High and Low Antibody-Producing Mice (Selection IV-A). Scandinavian Journal of Immunology, 1995, 41, 293-297.	2.7	3
65	Genetics of nonspecific immunity: I. Bidirectional selective breeding of lines of mice endowed with maximal or minimal inflammatory responsiveness. European Journal of Immunology, 1992, 22, 2555-2563.	2.9	82
66	Genetic regulation of the specific and non-specific component of immunity. Immunology Letters, 1987, 16, 205-217.	2.5	10
67	Pycard and BC017158 Candidate Genes of Irm1 Locus Modulate Inflammasome Activation for IL-1β Production. Frontiers in Immunology, 0, 13, .	4.8	3