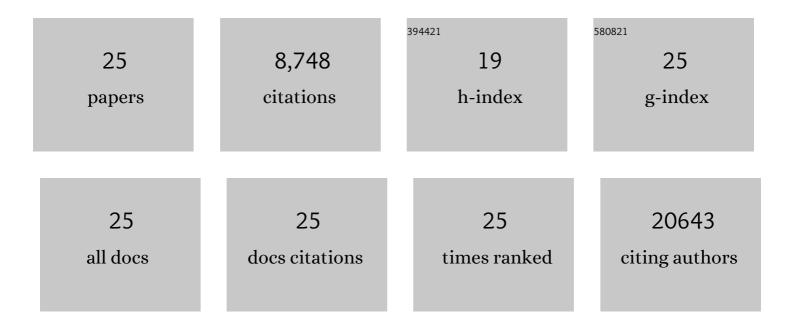
Maria Carmela Roccheri

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Vanadium Toxicity Monitored by Fertilization Outcomes and Metal Related Proteolytic Activities in Paracentrotus lividus Embryos. Toxics, 2022, 10, 83.	3.7	4
2	Toxicological Impact of Rare Earth Elements (REEs) on the Reproduction and Development of Aquatic Organisms Using Sea Urchins as Biological Models. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 2876.	4.1	10
3	Toxicity of Vanadium during Development of Sea Urchin Embryos: Bioaccumulation, Calcium Depletion, ERK Modulation and Cell-Selective Apoptosis. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 6239.	4.1	3
4	Interactive effects of increased temperature and gadolinium pollution in Paracentrotus lividus sea urchin embryos: a climate change perspective. Aquatic Toxicology, 2021, 232, 105750.	4.0	14
5	Toxic effects induced by vanadium on sea urchin embryos. Chemosphere, 2021, 274, 129843.	8.2	12
6	Cadmium stress effects indicating marine pollution in different species of sea urchin employed as environmental bioindicators. Cell Stress and Chaperones, 2019, 24, 675-687.	2.9	37
7	Effects of magnesium deprivation on development and biomineralization in the sea urchin <i>Arbacia lixula</i> . Invertebrate Reproduction and Development, 2019, 63, 165-176.	0.8	10
8	Sperm DNA fragmentation: An early and reliable marker of air pollution. Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2018, 58, 243-249.	4.0	41
9	Gadolinium perturbs expression of skeletogenic genes, calcium uptake and larval development in phylogenetically distant sea urchin species. Aquatic Toxicology, 2018, 194, 57-66.	4.0	38
10	Induction of skeletal abnormalities and autophagy in Paracentrotus lividus sea urchin embryos exposed to gadolinium. Marine Environmental Research, 2017, 130, 12-20.	2.5	24
11	Autophagy is required for sea urchin oogenesis and early development. Zygote, 2016, 24, 918-926.	1.1	22
12	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition). Autophagy, 2016, 12, 1-222.	9.1	4,701
13	Autophagy as a defense strategy against stress: focus on Paracentrotus lividus sea urchin embryos exposed to cadmium. Cell Stress and Chaperones, 2016, 21, 19-27.	2.9	46
14	Marine Invertebrates as Bioindicators of Heavy Metal Pollution. Open Journal of Metal, 2014, 04, 93-106.	0.7	109
15	Effects of cadmium exposure on sea urchin development assessed by SSH and RT-qPCR: metallothionein genes and their differential induction. Molecular Biology Reports, 2013, 40, 2157-2167.	2.3	34
16	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy. Autophagy, 2012, 8, 445-544.	9.1	3,122
17	Heavy Metals and Metalloids as Autophagy Inducing Agents: Focus on Cadmium and Arsenic. Cells, 2012, 1, 597-616.	4.1	76
18	Sea urchin embryos as a model system for studying autophagy induced by cadmium stress. Autophagy, 2011, 7, 1028-1034.	9.1	48

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Manganese Interferes with Calcium, Perturbs ERK Signaling, and Produces Embryos with No Skeleton. Toxicological Sciences, 2011, 123, 217-230.	3.1	64
20	Apoptosis: focus on sea urchin development. Apoptosis: an International Journal on Programmed Cell Death, 2010, 15, 322-330.	4.9	46
21	Sea urchin embryos as an in vivo model for the assessment of manganese toxicity: developmental and stress response effects. Ecotoxicology, 2010, 19, 555-562.	2.4	76
22	Environmentally relevant cadmium concentrations affect development and induce apoptosis of Paracentrotus lividus larvae cultured in vitro. Cell Biology and Toxicology, 2008, 24, 603-610.	5.3	47
23	Cadmium induces an apoptotic response in sea urchin embryos. Cell Stress and Chaperones, 2007, 12, 44.	2.9	42
24	Cadmium induces the expression of specific stress proteins in sea urchin embryos. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2004, 321, 80-87.	2.1	96
25	Apoptosis in Sea Urchin Embryos. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1997, 240, 359-366.	2.1	26