Wolfram G Tetzlaff

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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144	12,789	23567 58	24982 109
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

147	147	147	11564
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Local self-renewal can sustain CNS microglia maintenance and function throughout adult life. Nature Neuroscience, 2007, 10, 1538-1543.	14.8	1,340
2	Cell transplantation therapy for spinal cord injury. Nature Neuroscience, 2017, 20, 637-647.	14.8	612
3	Pathophysiology and pharmacologic treatment of acute spinal cord injury*1. Spine Journal, 2004, 4, 451-464.	1.3	561
4	A Systematic Review of Cellular Transplantation Therapies for Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2011, 28, 1611-1682.	3.4	490
5	BDNF and NT-4/5 Prevent Atrophy of Rat Rubrospinal Neurons after Cervical Axotomy, Stimulate GAP-43 and TÎ±1-Tubulin mRNA Expression, and Promote Axonal Regeneration. Journal of Neuroscience, 1997, 17, 9583-9595.	3.6	470
6	Minocycline Treatment Reduces Delayed Oligodendrocyte Death, Attenuates Axonal Dieback, and Improves Functional Outcome after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 2182-2190.	3.6	445
7	Microglial cells but not astrocytes undergo mitosis following rat facial nerve axotomy. Neuroscience Letters, 1988, 85, 317-321.	2.1	319
8	Skin-Derived Precursors Generate Myelinating Schwann Cells That Promote Remyelination and Functional Recovery after Contusion Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 9545-9559.	3.6	279
9	Peripheral olfactory ensheathing cells reduce scar and cavity formation and promote regeneration after spinal cord injury. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2004, 473, 1-15.	1.6	271
10	Proximal and distal impairments in rat forelimb use in reaching follow unilateral pyramidal tract lesions. Behavioural Brain Research, 1993, 56, 59-76.	2.2	246
11	Minocycline as a Neuroprotective Agent. Neuroscientist, 2005, 11, 308-322.	3.5	245
12	BDNF and NT-3, but not NGF, Prevent Axotomy-induced Death of Rat Corticospinal NeuronsIn Vivo. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1996, 8, 1167-1175.	2.6	232
13	Survival and regeneration of rubrospinal neurons 1 year after spinal cord injury. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 3246-3251.	7.1	228
14	A Systematic Review of Non-Invasive Pharmacologic Neuroprotective Treatments for Acute Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2011, 28, 1545-1588.	3.4	218
15	Suppression of Rho-kinase activity promotes axonal growth on inhibitory CNS substrates. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 2003, 22, 405-416.	2.2	214
16	Bilirubin Possesses Powerful Immunomodulatory Activity and Suppresses Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis. Journal of Immunology, 2008, 181, 1887-1897.	0.8	187
17	Animal Models Used in Spinal Cord Regeneration Research. Spine, 2002, 27, 1504-1510.	2.0	177
18	Lamina Propria and Olfactory Bulb Ensheathing Cells Exhibit Differential Integration and Migration and Promote Differential Axon Sprouting in the Lesioned Spinal Cord. Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 25, 10700-10711.	3.6	173

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19	Influence of the axotomy to cell body distance in rat rubrospinal and spinal motoneurons: Differential regulation of GAP-43, tubulins, and neurofilament-M. , 1999, 414, 495-510.		160
20	Remyelination after spinal cord injury: Is it a target for repair?. Progress in Neurobiology, 2014, 117, 54-72.	5.7	155
21	Increased Expression of BDNF and trkB mRNA in Rat Facial Motoneurons after Axotomy. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1996, 8, 1018-1029.	2.6	145
22	Promoting axonal regeneration in the central nervous system by enhancing the cell body response to axotomy. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2002, 68, 1-6.	2.9	138
23	Dose-dependent beneficial and detrimental effects of ROCK inhibitor Y27632 on axonal sprouting and functional recovery after rat spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2005, 196, 352-364.	4.1	127
24	Contusion, dislocation, and distraction: primary hemorrhage and membrane permeability in distinct mechanisms of spinal cord injury. Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine, 2007, 6, 255-266.	1.7	127
25	A Novel Porcine Model of Traumatic Thoracic Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2013, 30, 142-159.	3.4	123
26	SPARC from Olfactory Ensheathing Cells Stimulates Schwann Cells to Promote Neurite Outgrowth and Enhances Spinal Cord Repair. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 7208-7221.	3.6	117
27	Evidence for an Age-Dependent Decline in Axon Regeneration in the Adult Mammalian Central Nervous System. Cell Reports, 2016, 15, 238-246.	6.4	117
28	Characterizing White Matter Damage in Rat Spinal Cord with Quantitative MRI and Histology. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2008, 25, 653-676.	3.4	115
29	Translational Research in Spinal Cord Injury: A Survey of Opinion from the SCI Community. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2010, 27, 21-33.	3.4	113
30	A Graded Forceps Crush Spinal Cord Injury Model in Mice. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2008, 25, 350-370.	3.4	104
31	A Systematic Review of Directly Applied Biologic Therapies for Acute Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2011, 28, 1589-1610.	3.4	104
32	Myelinogenic Plasticity of Oligodendrocyte Precursor Cells following Spinal Cord Contusion Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2017, 37, 8635-8654.	3.6	104
33	Dietary restriction started after spinal cord injury improves functional recovery. Experimental Neurology, 2008, 213, 28-35.	4.1	101
34	Microglia and microglia-derived brain macrophages in culture: generation from axotomized rat facial nuclei, identification and characterization in vitro. Brain Research, 1989, 492, 1-14.	2.2	97
35	Spinal Cord Regeneration. Spine, 2001, 26, S13-S22.	2.0	97
36	Axotomy abolishes NeuN expression in facial but not rubrospinal neurons. Experimental Neurology, 2004, 185, 182-190.	4.1	95

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37	Secondary pathology following contusion, dislocation, and distraction spinal cord injuries. Experimental Neurology, 2008, 212, 490-506.	4.1	95
38	Ketogenic Diet Improves Forelimb Motor Function after Spinal Cord Injury in Rodents. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e78765.	2.5	91
39	Tight junction contact events and temporary gap junctions in the sciatic nerve fibres of the chicken during Wallerian degeneration and subsequent regeneration. Journal of Neurocytology, 1982, 11, 839-858.	1.5	89
40	Rapid down regulation of hippocampal adenosine receptors following brief anoxia. Brain Research, 1986, 380, 155-158.	2.2	89
41	Myelin regulatory factor drives remyelination in multiple sclerosis. Acta Neuropathologica, 2017, 134, 403-422.	7.7	87
42	Re-Establishment of Cortical Motor Output Maps and Spontaneous Functional Recovery via Spared Dorsolaterally Projecting Corticospinal Neurons after Dorsal Column Spinal Cord Injury in Adult Mice. Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 36, 4080-4092.	3.6	84
43	A Grading System To Evaluate Objectively the Strength of Pre-Clinical Data of Acute Neuroprotective Therapies for Clinical Translation in Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2011, 28, 1525-1543.	3.4	83
44	Niacin-mediated rejuvenation of macrophage/microglia enhances remyelination of the aging central nervous system. Acta Neuropathologica, 2020, 139, 893-909.	7.7	80
45	Peripherally-derived olfactory ensheathing cells do not promote primary afferent regeneration following dorsal root injury. Glia, 2004, 47, 189-206.	4.9	78
46	Neuroprotection and secondary damage following spinal cord injury: concepts and methods. Neuroscience Letters, 2017, 652, 3-10.	2.1	78
47	Locomotor recovery following contusive spinal cord injury does not require oligodendrocyte remyelination. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 3066.	12.8	78
48	Challenges for defining minimal clinically important difference (MCID) after spinal cord injury. Spinal Cord, 2015, 53, 84-91.	1.9	76
49	Modeling spinal cord contusion, dislocation, and distraction: Characterization of vertebral clamps, injury severities, and node of Ranvier deformations. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2009, 181, 6-17.	2.5	75
50	Large animal and primate models of spinal cord injury for the testing of novel therapies. Experimental Neurology, 2015, 269, 154-168.	4.1	75
51	Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor Gene Transfer With Adeno-Associated Viral and Lentiviral Vectors Prevents Rubrospinal Neuronal Atrophy and Stimulates Regeneration-Associated Gene Expression After Acute Cervical Spinal Cord Injury. Spine, 2007, 32, 1164-1173.	2.0	73
52	Intermittent Fasting Improves Functional Recovery after Rat Thoracic Contusion Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2011, 28, 479-492.	3.4	73
53	Myelin inhibits oligodendroglial maturation and regulates oligodendrocytic transcription factor expression. Glia, 2013, 61, 1471-1487.	4.9	71
54	Schwann Cells Generated from Neonatal Skin-Derived Precursors or Neonatal Peripheral Nerve Improve Functional Recovery after Acute Transplantation into the Partially Injured Cervical Spinal Cord of the Rat. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 6714-6730.	3.6	70

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55	Strategies to Promote Neural Repair and Regeneration After Spinal Cord Injury. Spine, 2005, 30, S3-S13.	2.0	68
56	Maximum Principal Strain Correlates with Spinal Cord Tissue Damage in Contusion and Dislocation Injuries in the Rat Cervical Spine. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2012, 29, 1574-1585.	3.4	68
57	Axonal Thinning and Extensive Remyelination without Chronic Demyelination in Spinal Injured Rats. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 5120-5125.	3.6	67
58	Biomarkers for Severity of Spinal Cord Injury in the Cerebrospinal Fluid of Rats. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e19247.	2.5	66
59	Training-induced plasticity in rats with cervical spinal cord injury: Effects and side effects. Behavioural Brain Research, 2010, 214, 323-331.	2.2	64
60	The fate and function of oligodendrocyte progenitor cells after traumatic spinal cord injury. Glia, 2020, 68, 227-245.	4.9	63
61	Spinal cord injury and plasticity: Opportunities and challenges. Brain Research Bulletin, 2011, 84, 337-342.	3.0	60
62	Highâ€resolution myelin water measurements in rat spinal cord. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2008, 59, 796-802.	3.0	58
63	Undesired effects of a combinatorial treatment for spinal cord injury â€“ transplantation of olfactory ensheathing cells and BDNF infusion to the red nucleus. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 28, 1795-1807.	2.6	58
64	Acetylcholinesterase Gene Expression in Axotomized Rat Facial Motoneurons Is Differentially Regulated by Neurotrophins: Correlation with trkB and trkC mRNA Levels and Isoforms. Journal of Neuroscience, 1998, 18, 9936-9947.	3.6	57
65	Biliverdin reductase, a major physiologic cytoprotectant, suppresses experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2006, 40, 960-967.	2.9	56
66	The contribution of activated phagocytes and myelin degeneration to axonal retraction/dieback following spinal cord injury. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 20, 1984-1994.	2.6	53
67	Lack of neuroprotective effects of simvastatin and minocycline in a model of cervical spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2010, 225, 219-230.	4.1	53
68	Enzyme changes in the rat facial nucleus following a conditioning lesion. Experimental Neurology, 1984, 85, 547-564.	4.1	52
69	Transplantation and repair: Combined cell implantation and chondroitinase delivery prevents deterioration of bladder function in rats with complete spinal cord injury. Spinal Cord, 2009, 47, 727-732.	1.9	52
70	Demonstrating efficacy in preclinical studies of cellular therapies for spinal cord injury â€” How much is enough?. Experimental Neurology, 2013, 248, 30-44.	4.1	52
71	Axonal reinjury reveals the survival and re-expression of regeneration-associated genes in chronically axotomized adult mouse motoneurons. Experimental Neurology, 2004, 188, 331-340.	4.1	49
72	Differential Histopathological and Behavioral Outcomes Eight Weeks after Rat Spinal Cord Injury by Contusion, Dislocation, and Distraction Mechanisms. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2016, 33, 1667-1684.	3.4	48

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73	ROCK inhibition with Y27632 activates astrocytes and increases their expression of neurite growth-inhibitory chondroitin sulfate proteoglycans. Glia, 2007, 55, 369-384.	4.9	47
74	The Distribution of Tissue Damage in the Spinal Cord Is Influenced by the Contusion Velocity. Spine, 2008, 33, E812-E819.	2.0	46
75	Caspase-3 is activated following axotomy of neonatal facial motoneurons and caspase-3 gene deletion delays axotomy-induced cell death in rodents. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 12, 3469-3480.	2.6	45
76	Molecular Targets for Therapeutic Intervention after Spinal Cord Injury. Molecular Interventions: Pharmacological Perspectives From Biology, Chemistry and Genomics, 2002, 2, 244-258.	3.4	45
77	Accelerated recovery following polyamines and aminoguanidine treatment after facial nerve injury in rats. Brain Research, 1996, 724, 141-144.	2.2	44
78	BDNF, but not NT-3, promotes long-term survival of axotomized adult rat corticospinal neurons in vivo. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 2671-2675.	1.2	41
79	Adult Spinal Cord Radial Glia Display a Unique Progenitor Phenotype. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e24538.	2.5	40
80	Characterization of a Cervical Spinal Cord Hemicontusion Injury in Mice Using the Infinite Horizon Impactor. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2013, 30, 869-883.	3.4	39
81	Plateletâ€derived growth factorâ€responsive neural precursors give rise to myelinating oligodendrocytes after transplantation into the spinal cords of contused rats and dysmyelinated mice. Glia, 2011, 59, 1891-1910.	4.9	37
82	Combination of olfactory ensheathing cells with local versus systemic cAMP treatment after a cervical rubrospinal tract injury. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2010, 88, 2833-2846.	2.9	35
83	Dorsolateral Funiculus Lesioning of the Mouse Cervical Spinal Cord at C4 but Not at C6 Results in Sustained Forelimb Motor Deficits. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2013, 30, 1070-1083.	3.4	35
84	Distinct roles for metalloproteinases during traumatic brain injury. Neurochemistry International, 2016, 96, 46-55.	3.8	35
85	Basic biomechanics of spinal cord injury â€" How injuries happen in people and how animal models have informed our understanding. Clinical Biomechanics, 2019, 64, 58-68.	1.2	34
86	Diversity of Reactive Astrogliosis in CNS Pathology: Heterogeneity or Plasticity?. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 703810.	3.7	34
87	Rubrospinal neurons fail to respond to brain-derived neurotrophic factor applied to the spinal cord injury site 2 months after cervical axotomy. Experimental Neurology, 2004, 189, 45-57.	4.1	33
88	Validating myelin water imaging with transmission electron microscopy in a rat spinal cord injury model. NeuroImage, 2017, 153, 122-130.	4.2	32
89	Aggrecan components differentially modulate nerve growth factorâ€"responsive and neurotrophinâ€3â€responsive dorsal root ganglion neurite growth. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2008, 86, 581-592.	2.9	31
90	A Contusive Model of Unilateral Cervical Spinal Cord Injury Using the Infinite Horizon Impactor. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2012, , .	0.3	31

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91	Impact Depth and the Interaction with Impact Speed Affect the Severity of Contusion Spinal Cord Injury in Rats. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2014, 31, 1985-1997.	3.4	31
92	Regenerationâ€associated genes decline in chronically injured rat sciatic motoneurons. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 42, 2783-2791.	2.6	31
93	Integrated systems analysis reveals conserved gene networks underlying response to spinal cord injury. ELife, 2018, 7, .	6.0	29
94	Magnesium in a Polyethylene Glycol Formulation Provides Neuroprotection After Unilateral Cervical Spinal Cord Injury. Spine, 2010, 35, 2041-2048.	2.0	28
95	FAIR SCI Ahead: The Evolution of the Open Data Commons for Pre-Clinical Spinal Cord Injury Research. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2020, 37, 831-838.	3.4	27
96	Delayed treatment of spinal cord injury with erythropoietin or darbepoetinâ€”A lack of neuroprotective efficacy in a contusion model of cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2008, 211, 34-40.	4.1	26
97	Ministrokes in Channelrhodopsin-2 Transgenic Mice Reveal Widespread Deficits in Motor Output Despite Maintenance of Cortical Neuronal Excitability. Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 34, 1094-1104.	3.6	26
98	High Thoracic Contusion Model for the Investigation of Cardiovascular Function after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2017, 34, 671-684.	3.4	26
99	Minocycline Reduces the Severity of Autonomic Dysreflexia after Experimental Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2018, 35, 2861-2871.	3.4	26
100	Lack of robust neurologic benefits with simvastatin or atorvastatin treatment after acute thoracic spinal cord contusion injury. Experimental Neurology, 2010, 221, 285-295.	4.1	25
101	In vivo longitudinal Myelin Water Imaging in rat spinal cord following dorsal column transection injury. Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2014, 32, 250-258.	1.8	25
102	Engines, Accelerators, and Brakes on Functional Spinal Cord Repaira. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1998, 860, 412-424.	3.8	24
103	Expectations of Benefit and Tolerance to Risk of Individuals with Spinal Cord Injury Regarding Potential Participation in Clinical Trials. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2012, 29, 2727-2737.	3.4	24
104	Reduced expression of regeneration associated genes in chronically axotomized facial motoneurons. Experimental Neurology, 2015, 264, 26-32.	4.1	23
105	Anterior Fracture-Dislocation Is More Severe than Lateral: A Biomechanical and Neuropathological Comparison in Rat Thoracolumbar Spine. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2008, 25, 371-383.	3.4	22
106	Prophylactic dietary restriction may promote functional recovery and increase lifespan after spinal cord injury. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2010, 1198, E1-11.	3.8	21
107	Transplantation of Skin Precursor-Derived Schwann Cells Yields Better Locomotor Outcomes and Reduces Bladder Pathology in Rats with Chronic Spinal Cord Injury. Stem Cell Reports, 2020, 15, 140-155.	4.8	21
108	Limiting spinal cord injury by pharmacological intervention. Handbook of Clinical Neurology / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2012, 109, 463-484.	1.8	20

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109	Reaxotomy of Chronically Injured Rubrospinal Neurons Results in Only Modest Cell Loss. Experimental Neurology, 2002, 177, 332-337.	4.1	19
110	SB203580, a p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase inhibitor, fails to improve functional outcome following a moderate spinal cord injury in rat. Neuroscience, 2008, 155, 128-137.	2.3	19
111	Immediate-early gene expression in the brain of the thiamine-deficient rat. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 1998, 10, 1-15.	2.3	18
112	Opinions on the Preclinical Evaluation of Novel Therapies for Spinal Cord Injury: A Comparison between Researchers and Spinal Cord-Injured Individuals. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2012, 29, 2367-2374.	3.4	17
113	Histological Effects of Residual Compression Sustained for 60 Minutes at Different Depths in a Novel Rat Spinal Cord Injury Contusion Model. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2013, 30, 1374-1384.	3.4	17
114	Ketogenesis controls mitochondrial gene expression and rescues mitochondrial bioenergetics after cervical spinal cord injury in rats. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 16359.	3.3	17
115	Neuroprotective effects of a ketogenic diet in combination with exogenous ketone salts following acute spinal cord injury. Neural Regeneration Research, 2020, 15, 1912.	3.0	16
116	Relating Histopathology and Mechanical Strain in Experimental Contusion Spinal Cord Injury in a Rat Model. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2016, 33, 1685-1695.	3.4	15
117	Spinal cord injuryâ€induced cardiomyocyte atrophy and impaired cardiac function are severity dependent. Experimental Physiology, 2018, 103, 179-189.	2.0	15
118	Both positive and negative factors regulate gene expression following chronic facial nerve resection. Experimental Neurology, 2005, 195, 199-207.	4.1	13
119	Intermittent Fasting in Mice Does Not Improve Hindlimb Motor Performance after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2011, 28, 1051-1061.	3.4	13
120	Effects of Advanced Age on the Morphometry and Degenerative State of the Cervical Spine in a Rat Model. Anatomical Record, 2011, 294, 1326-1336.	1.4	12
121	Be careful what you train for. Nature Neuroscience, 2009, 12, 1077-1079.	14.8	10
122	Adult skin-derived precursor Schwann cell grafts form growths in the injured spinal cord of Fischer rats. Biomedical Materials (Bristol), 2018, 13, 034101.	3.3	10
123	A Cervical Spinal Cord Hemi-Contusion Injury Model Based on Displacement Control in Non-Human Primates (Macaca fascicularis). Journal of Neurotrauma, 2020, 37, 1669-1686.	3.4	10
124	Quantifying the internal deformation of the rodent spinal cord during acute spinal cord injury â€“ the validation of a method. Computer Methods in Biomechanics and Biomedical Engineering, 2016, 19, 386-395.	1.6	9
125	Diffusion tensor imaging shows mechanism-specific differences in injury pattern and progression in rat models of acute spinal cord injury. NeuroImage, 2019, 186, 43-55.	4.2	9
126	Model for focal demyelination of the spinal dorsal columns of transgenic MBP-LacZ mice by phototargeted ablation of oligodendrocytes. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2000, 62, 28-39.	2.9	8

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127	A brainstem bypass for spinal cord injury. Nature Neuroscience, 2018, 21, 457-458.	14.8	8
128	KIF2A characterization after spinal cord injury. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2019, 76, 4355-4368.	5.4	7
129	High-Speed Fluoroscopy to Measure Dynamic Spinal Cord Deformation in an In Vivo Rat Model. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2018, 35, 2572-2580.	3.4	6
130	Development of a traumatic cervical dislocation spinal cord injury model with residual compression in the rat. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2019, 322, 58-70.	2.5	6
131	HDAC inhibition leads to age-dependent opposite regenerative effect upon PTEN deletion in rubrospinal axons after SCI. Neurobiology of Aging, 2020, 90, 99-109.	3.1	6
132	Biomechanical Aspects of Spinal Cord Injury. Studies in Mechanobiology, Tissue Engineering and Biomaterials, 2010, , 159-180.	1.0	5
133	Ketogenic regimens for acute neurotraumatic events. Current Opinion in Biotechnology, 2021, 70, 68-74.	6.6	5
134	Repeatability of a Dislocation Spinal Cord Injury Model in a Ratâ€"A High-Speed Biomechanical Analysis. Journal of Biomechanical Engineering, 2017, 139, .	1.3	4
135	Effect of Velocity and Duration of Residual Compression in a Rat Dislocation Spinal Cord Injury Model. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2020, 37, 1140-1148.	3.4	4
136	Training regimen involving cyclic induction of pupil constriction during far accommodation improves visual acuity in myopic children. Clinical Ophthalmology, 2010, 4, 251.	1.8	3
137	Factors Within the Endoneurial Microenvironment Act to Suppress Tumorigenesis of MPNST. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2018, 12, 356.	3.7	3
138	Temporal Progression of Acute Spinal Cord Injury Mechanisms in a Rat Model: Contusion, Dislocation, and Distraction. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2021, 38, 2103-2121.	3.4	3
139	Skilled reaching deterioration contralateral to cervical hemicontusion in rats is reversed by pregabalin treatment conditional upon its early administration. Pain Reports, 2019, 4, e749.	2.7	2
140	Courage, luck and patience: in celebration of the 80th birthday of Georg W. Kreutzberg. Acta Neuropathologica, 2012, 124, 593-598.	7.7	1
141	892 INTERMITTENT CALORIC RESTRICTION MODIFIES NEUROBIOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO BILATERAL CAVERNOUS NERVE CRUSH INJURY IN THE RAT AND FACILITATES RECOVERY OF ERECTILE FUNCTION. Journal of Urology, 2010, 183, .	0.4	0
142	614. Microfluidic Manufacture of RNA-Lipid Nanoparticles Leads to Highly Efficient Delivery of Potent Nucleic Acid Therapeutics for Controlling Gene Expression. Molecular Therapy, 2016, 24, S243-S244.	8.2	0
143	Reply to Comment on â€˜Adult skin-derived precursor Schwann cell grafts form growths in the injured spinal cord of Fischer ratsâ€™. Biomedical Materials (Bristol), 2018, 13, 048002.	3.3	0
144	Following unilateral spinal contusion pregabalin has an atâ€¢time effect on pruritus and a protective effect on mechanosensory nociception, but does not improve ipsilateral motor outcomes with early administration in rats. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 450.4.	0.5	0