Mark H Tuszynski

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

159 papers	18,927 citations	7096 78 h-index	12272 133 g-index
165 all docs	165 docs citations	165 times ranked	15809 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	A phase 1 clinical trial of nerve growth factor gene therapy for Alzheimer disease. Nature Medicine, 2005, 11, 551-555.	30.7	979
2	Neuroprotective effects of brain-derived neurotrophic factor in rodent and primate models of Alzheimer's disease. Nature Medicine, 2009, 15, 331-337.	30.7	880
3	Long-Distance Growth and Connectivity of Neural Stem Cells after Severe Spinal Cord Injury. Cell, 2012, 150, 1264-1273.	28.9	760
4	Potential therapeutic uses of BDNF in neurological and psychiatric disorders. Nature Reviews Drug Discovery, 2011, 10, 209-219.	46.4	710
5	Biomimetic 3D-printed scaffolds for spinal cord injury repair. Nature Medicine, 2019, 25, 263-269.	30.7	460
6	NG2 Is a Major Chondroitin Sulfate Proteoglycan Produced after Spinal Cord Injury and Is Expressed by Macrophages and Oligodendrocyte Progenitors. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 2792-2803.	3.6	440
7	Induction of bone marrow stromal cells to neurons: Differentiation, transdifferentiation, or artifact?. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2004, 77, 174-191.	2.9	403
8	Combinatorial Therapy with Neurotrophins and cAMP Promotes Axonal Regeneration beyond Sites of Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 6402-6409.	3.6	349
9	Extensive spontaneous plasticity of corticospinal projections after primate spinal cord injury. Nature Neuroscience, 2010, 13, 1505-1510.	14.8	346
10	A Systems-Level Analysis of the Peripheral Nerve Intrinsic Axonal Growth Program. Neuron, 2016, 89, 956-970.	8.1	314
11	Lesions of the Basal Forebrain Cholinergic System Impair Task Acquisition and Abolish Cortical Plasticity Associated with Motor Skill Learning. Neuron, 2003, 38, 819-829.	8.1	313
12	Long-Distance Axonal Growth from Human Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells after Spinal Cord Injury. Neuron, 2014, 83, 789-796.	8.1	312
13	Spinal cord reconstitution with homologous neural grafts enables robust corticospinal regeneration. Nature Medicine, 2016, 22, 479-487.	30.7	307
14	Guidance Molecules in Axon Regeneration. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology, 2010, 2, a001867-a001867.	5.5	306
15	Freeze-dried agarose scaffolds with uniaxial channels stimulate and guide linear axonal growth following spinal cord injury. Biomaterials, 2006, 27, 443-451.	11.4	283
16	Concepts and Methods for the Study of Axonal Regeneration in the CNS. Neuron, 2012, 74, 777-791.	8.1	269
17	Axonal Regeneration through Regions of Chondroitin Sulfate Proteoglycan Deposition after Spinal Cord Injury: A Balance of Permissiveness and Inhibition. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 9276-9288.	3.6	259
18	Spinal cord injury: plasticity, regeneration and the challenge of translational drug development. Trends in Neurosciences, 2009, 32, 41-47.	8.6	251

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19	Fibroblasts Genetically Modified to Produce Nerve Growth Factor Induce Robust Neuritic Ingrowth after Grafting to the Spinal Cord. Experimental Neurology, 1994, 126, 1-14.	4.1	248
20	Nerve Growth Factor Gene Therapy. JAMA Neurology, 2015, 72, 1139.	9.0	240
21	Restorative effects of human neural stem cell grafts on the primate spinal cord. Nature Medicine, 2018, 24, 484-490.	30.7	236
22	Nerve Growth Factor Delivery by Gene Transfer Induces Differential Outgrowth of Sensory, Motor, and Noradrenergic Neurites after Adult Spinal Cord Injury. Experimental Neurology, 1996, 137, 157-173.	4.1	227
23	Neurotrophic factors, cellular bridges and gene therapy for spinal cord injury. Journal of Physiology, 2001, 533, 83-89.	2.9	220
24	The fabrication and characterization of linearly oriented nerve guidance scaffolds for spinal cord injury. Biomaterials, 2004, 25, 5839-5846.	11.4	211
25	The Basal Forebrain Cholinergic System Is Essential for Cortical Plasticity and Functional Recovery following Brain Injury. Neuron, 2005, 46, 173-179.	8.1	211
26	Recombinant human nerve growth factor infusions prevent cholinergic neuronal degeneration in the adult primate brain. Annals of Neurology, 1991, 30, 625-636.	5.3	199
27	Growth factor gene therapy for Alzheimer disease. Neurosurgical Focus, 2002, 13, 1-5.	2.3	197
28	Combined Intrinsic and Extrinsic Neuronal Mechanisms Facilitate Bridging Axonal Regeneration One Year after Spinal Cord Injury. Neuron, 2009, 64, 165-172.	8.1	197
29	Chemotropic guidance facilitates axonal regeneration and synapse formation after spinal cord injury. Nature Neuroscience, 2009, 12, 1106-1113.	14.8	194
30	A form of motor cortical plasticity that correlates with recovery of function after brain injury. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 11370-11375.	7.1	185
31	Neurotrophin-3 Gradients Established by Lentiviral Gene Delivery Promote Short-Distance Axonal Bridging beyond Cellular Grafts in the Injured Spinal Cord. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 9713-9721.	3.6	167
32	Cellular GDNF delivery promotes growth of motor and dorsal column sensory axons after partial and complete spinal cord transections and induces remyelination. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2003, 467, 403-417.	1.6	164
33	Neurotrophic factors, gene therapy, and neural stem cells for spinal cord repair. Brain Research Bulletin, 2002, 57, 833-838.	3.0	162
34	Regeneration of long-tract axons through sites of spinal cord injury using templated agarose scaffolds. Biomaterials, 2010, 31, 6719-6729.	11.4	162
35	Templated Agarose Scaffolds Support Linear Axonal Regeneration. Tissue Engineering, 2006, 12, 2777-2787.	4.6	159
36	Injured adult neurons regress to an embryonic transcriptional growth state. Nature, 2020, 581, 77-82.	27.8	154

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37	Endogenous Neurogenesis Replaces Oligodendrocytes and Astrocytes after Primate Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 2157-2166.	3.6	149
38	Axon regeneration through scars and into sites of chronic spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2007, 203, 8-21.	4.1	149
39	Early BDNF Treatment Ameliorates Cell Loss in the Entorhinal Cortex of APP Transgenic Mice. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 15596-15602.	3.6	148
40	Pronounced species divergence in corticospinal tract reorganization and functional recovery after lateralized spinal cord injury favors primates. Science Translational Medicine, 2015, 7, 302ra134.	12.4	148
41	Neurotrophism without neurotropism: BDNF promotes survival but not growth of lesioned corticospinal neurons. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2001, 436, 456-470.	1.6	146
42	Extensive spinal decussation and bilateral termination of cervical corticospinal projections in rhesus monkeys. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2009, 513, 151-163.	1.6	146
43	Spinal Cord Injury Elicits Expression of Keratan Sulfate Proteoglycans by Macrophages, Reactive Microglia, and Oligodendrocyte Progenitors. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 4611-4624.	3.6	141
44	Bilateral corticospinal projections arise from each motor cortex in the macaque monkey: A quantitative study. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2004, 473, 147-161.	1.6	139
45	Growth factors and combinatorial therapies for CNS regeneration. Experimental Neurology, 2008, 209, 313-320.	4.1	139
46	NT-3 gene delivery elicits growth of chronically injured corticospinal axons and modestly improves functional deficits after chronic scar resection. Experimental Neurology, 2003, 181, 47-56.	4.1	136
47	Adeno-Associated Viral Vector (Serotype 2)â€"Nerve Growth Factor for Patients With Alzheimer Disease. JAMA Neurology, 2018, 75, 834.	9.0	136
48	Kinematic and EMG Determinants in Quadrupedal Locomotion of a Non-Human Primate (Rhesus). Journal of Neurophysiology, 2005, 93, 3127-3145.	1.8	135
49	Templated agarose scaffolds for the support of motor axon regeneration into sites of complete spinal cord transection. Biomaterials, 2013, 34, 1529-1536.	11.4	135
50	Reversible schwann cell hyperplasia and sprouting of sensory and sympathetic neurites after intraventricular administration of nerve growth factor. Annals of Neurology, 1997, 41, 82-93.	5.3	133
51	Hippocampal cell genesis does not correlate with spatial learning ability in aged rats. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2003, 459, 201-207.	1.6	133
52	Generation and post-injury integration of human spinal cord neural stem cells. Nature Methods, 2018, 15, 723-731.	19.0	132
53	Local and Remote Growth Factor Effects after Primate Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 9728-9737.	3.6	130
54	Grafts of Genetically Modified Schwann Cells to the Spinal Cord: Survival, Axon Growth, and Myelination. Cell Transplantation, 1998, 7, 187-196.	2.5	125

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55	Induction of corticospinal regeneration by lentiviral trkB-induced Erk activation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 7215-7220.	7.1	124
56	Netrin-1 Is a Novel Myelin-Associated Inhibitor to Axon Growth. Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 28, 1099-1108.	3.6	123
57	Motor Axonal Regeneration after Partial and Complete Spinal Cord Transection. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 8208-8218.	3.6	122
58	Performance of locomotion and foot grasping following a unilateral thoracic corticospinal tract lesion in monkeys (Macaca mulatta). Brain, 2005, 128, 2338-2358.	7.6	121
59	Growth-factor gene therapy for neurodegenerative disorders. Lancet Neurology, The, 2002, 1, 51-57.	10.2	120
60	Olfactory Ensheathing Cells Do Not Exhibit Unique Migratory or Axonal Growth-Promoting Properties after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 11120-11130.	3.6	118
61	Memory Impairment in Aged Primates Is Associated with Focal Death of Cortical Neurons and Atrophy of Subcortical Neurons. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 4373-4381.	3.6	115
62	Efficient Retrograde Neuronal Transduction Utilizing Self-complementary AAV1. Molecular Therapy, 2008, 16, 296-301.	8.2	115
63	Neural Stem Cell Grafts Form Extensive Synaptic Networks that Integrate with Host Circuits after Spinal Cord Injury. Cell Stem Cell, 2020, 27, 430-440.e5.	11.1	108
64	IGF-I gene delivery promotes corticospinal neuronal survival but not regeneration after adult CNS injury. Experimental Neurology, 2009, 215, 53-59.	4.1	102
65	Conservation of neuronal number and size in the entorhinal cortex of behaviorally characterized aged rats. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2001, 438, 445-456.	1.6	101
66	Transient Growth Factor Delivery Sustains Regenerated Axons after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 10535-10545.	3.6	100
67	Development of a Database for Translational Spinal Cord Injury Research. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2014, 31, 1789-1799.	3.4	100
68	GDNF gene delivery to injured adult CNS motor neurons promotes axonal growth, expression of the trophic neuropeptide CGRP, and cellular protection. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2001, 436, 399-410.	1.6	99
69	Chondroitinase improves anatomical and functional outcomes after primate spinal cord injury. Nature Neuroscience, 2019, 22, 1269-1275.	14.8	98
70	Prolonged human neural stem cell maturation supports recovery in injured rodent CNS. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2017, 127, 3287-3299.	8.2	98
71	Conditioning lesions before or after spinal cord injury recruit broad genetic mechanisms that sustain axonal regeneration: Superiority to camp-mediated effects. Experimental Neurology, 2012, 235, 162-173.	4.1	97
72	Conservation of neuron number and size in entorhinal cortex layers II, III, and V/VI of aged primates. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2000, 422, 396-401.	1.6	95

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73	Structural plasticity within highly specific neuronal populations identifies a unique parcellation of motor learning in the adult brain. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 2545-2550.	7.1	95
74	Nerve Growth Factor Gene Therapy in Alzheimer Disease. Alzheimer Disease and Associated Disorders, 2007, 21, 179-189.	1.3	94
75	Time Controlled Protein Release from Layerâ€byâ€Layer Assembled Multilayer Functionalized Agarose Hydrogels. Advanced Functional Materials, 2010, 20, 247-258.	14.9	94
76	Chronic intrathecal infusions after spinal cord injury cause scarring and compression. Microscopy Research and Technique, 2001, 54, 317-324.	2.2	93
77	Injured adult motor and sensory axons regenerate into appropriate organotypic domains of neural progenitor grafts. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 84.	12.8	90
78	Reactive astrocytes express estrogen receptors in the injured primate brain. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2001, 433, 115-123.	1.6	86
79	Spontaneous and augmented growth of axons in the primate spinal cord: Effects of local injury and nerve growth factor-secreting cell grafts. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2002, 449, 88-101.	1.6	86
80	Animal Models of Neurologic Disorders: A Nonhuman Primate Model of Spinal Cord Injury. Neurotherapeutics, 2012, 9, 380-392.	4.4	80
81	The Basal Forebrain Cholinergic System Is Required Specifically for Behaviorally Mediated Cortical Map Plasticity. Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 29, 5992-6000.	3.6	78
82	Therapeutic potential of CERE-110 (AAV2-NGF): Targeted, stable, and sustained NGF delivery and trophic activity on rodent basal forebrain cholinergic neurons. Experimental Neurology, 2008, 211, 574-584.	4.1	76
83	Axonal growth and connectivity from neural stem cell grafts in models of spinal cord injury. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2014, 27, 103-109.	4.2	75
84	Regulated lentiviral NGF gene transfer controls rescue of medial septal cholinergic neurons. Molecular Therapy, 2005, 11, 916-925.	8.2	67
85	Long-term reversal of cholinergic neuronal decline in aged non-human primates by lentiviral NGF gene delivery. Experimental Neurology, 2009, 215, 153-159.	4.1	67
86	Neurotrophins: Potential Therapeutic Tools for the Treatment of Spinal Cord Injury. Neurotherapeutics, 2011, 8, 694-703.	4.4	67
87	Regenerating Corticospinal Axons Innervate Phenotypically Appropriate Neurons within Neural Stem Cell Grafts. Cell Reports, 2019, 26, 2329-2339.e4.	6.4	64
88	Thalamocortical Projections onto Behaviorally Relevant Neurons Exhibit Plasticity during Adult Motor Learning. Neuron, 2016, 89, 1173-1179.	8.1	62
89	Nerve growth factor: from animal models of cholinergic neuronal degeneration to gene therapy in Alzheimer's disease. Progress in Brain Research, 2004, 146, 439-449.	1.4	61
90	Low-density Lipoprotein Receptor-related Protein 1 (LRP1)-dependent Cell Signaling Promotes Axonal Regeneration. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 26557-26568.	3.4	59

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91	Molecular and Cellular Mechanisms of Axonal Regeneration After Spinal Cord Injury. Molecular and Cellular Proteomics, 2016, 15, 394-408.	3.8	59
92	Postmortem Analysis in a Clinical Trial of AAV2-NGF Gene Therapy for Alzheimer's Disease Identifies a Need for Improved Vector Delivery. Human Gene Therapy, 2020, 31, 415-422.	2.7	57
93	Rehabilitation drives enhancement of neuronal structure in functionally relevant neuronal subsets. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 2750-2755.	7.1	53
94	Comprehensive Monosynaptic Rabies Virus Mapping of Host Connectivity with Neural Progenitor Grafts after Spinal Cord Injury. Stem Cell Reports, 2017, 8, 1525-1533.	4.8	53
95	Characterizing the degradation of alginate hydrogel for use in multilumen scaffolds for spinal cord repair. Journal of Biomedical Materials Research - Part A, 2016, 104, 611-619.	4.0	52
96	Chapter 32 Neurotrophin gene therapy in CNS models of trauma and degeneration. Progress in Brain Research, 1998, 117, 473-484.	1.4	51
97	Nerve growth factor gene delivery: Animal models to clinical trials. Developmental Neurobiology, 2007, 67, 1204-1215.	3.0	48
98	Analysis of the behavioral, cellular and molecular characteristics of pain in severe rodent spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2016, 278, 91-104.	4.1	47
99	Human Spinal Cord Retains Substantial Structural Mass in Chronic Stages After Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 1999, 16, 523-531.	3.4	45
100	Methods for Functional Assessment After C7 Spinal Cord Hemisection in the Rhesus Monkey. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2012, 26, 556-569.	2.9	43
101	A Unilateral Cervical Spinal Cord Contusion Injury Model in Non-Human Primates (Macaca mulatta). Journal of Neurotrauma, 2016, 33, 439-459.	3.4	42
102	Human Î² nerve growth factor obtained from a baculovirus expression system has potent in vitro and in vivo neurotrophic activity. Experimental Neurology, 1990, 110, 11-24.	4.1	41
103	Nerve growth factor is primarily produced by GABAergic neurons of the adult rat cortex. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 220.	3.7	41
104	Somatic gene transfer to the adult primate central nervous system:in vitroandin vivocharacterization of cells genetically modified to secrete nerve growth factor. Neurobiology of Disease, 1994, 1, 67-78.	4.4	40
105	Promotion of Survival and Differentiation of Neural Stem Cells with Fibrin and Growth Factor Cocktails after Severe Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2014, , e50641.	0.3	40
106	Clinical Trials in Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2006, 23, 586-593.	3.4	38
107	Oriented Nanofibrous Polymer Scaffolds Containing Proteinâ€Loaded Porous Silicon Generated by Spray Nebulization. Advanced Materials, 2018, 30, e1706785.	21.0	38
108	Neurite outgrowth can be modulated in vitro using a tetracycline-repressible gene therapy vector expressing human nerve growth factor. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2000, 59, 402-409.	2.9	36

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109	BDNF gene delivery within and beyond templated agarose multi-channel guidance scaffolds enhances peripheral nerve regeneration. Journal of Neural Engineering, 2016, 13, 066011.	3.5	36
110	Hierarchically Ordered Porous and High-Volume Polycaprolactone Microchannel Scaffolds Enhanced Axon Growth in Transected Spinal Cords. Tissue Engineering - Part A, 2017, 23, 415-425.	3.1	36
111	Neural Stem Cell Dissemination after Grafting to CNS Injury Sites. Cell, 2014, 156, 388-389.	28.9	35
112	Peripheral nerve growth within a hydrogel microchannel scaffold supported by a kinkâ€resistant conduit. Journal of Biomedical Materials Research - Part A, 2017, 105, 3392-3399.	4.0	33
113	Astrocytes migrate from human neural stem cell grafts and functionally integrate into the injured rat spinal cord. Experimental Neurology, 2019, 314, 46-57.	4.1	33
114	MR-guided delivery of AAV2-BDNF into the entorhinal cortex of non-human primates. Gene Therapy, 2018, 25, 104-114.	4.5	32
115	Neurotrophic factors and diseases of the nervous system. Annals of Neurology, 1994, 35, S9-S12.	5.3	28
116	Chapter 31 Spontaneous and neurotrophin-induced axonal plasticity after spinal cord injury. Progress in Brain Research, 2002, 137, 415-423.	1.4	28
117	Transcriptomic Approaches to Neural Repair. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 13860-13867.	3.6	28
118	Physical positioning markedly enhances brain transduction after intrathecal AAV9 infusion. Science Advances, 2018, 4, eaau9859.	10.3	28
119	Adult rat myelin enhances axonal outgrowth from neural stem cells. Science Translational Medicine, 2018, 10, .	12.4	28
120	Motor Cortex Maturation Is Associated with Reductions in Recurrent Connectivity among Functional Subpopulations and Increases in Intrinsic Excitability. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 4719-4728.	3.6	27
121	Brain derived neurotrophic factor release from layer-by-layer coated agarose nerve guidance scaffolds. Acta Biomaterialia, 2015, 18, 128-131.	8.3	23
122	Gene therapy, neurotrophic factors and spinal cord regeneration. Handbook of Clinical Neurology / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2012, 109, 563-574.	1.8	22
123	Activation of Intrinsic Growth State Enhances Host Axonal Regeneration into Neural Progenitor Cell Grafts. Stem Cell Reports, 2018, 11, 861-868.	4.8	21
124	Origins of Neural Progenitor Cell-Derived Axons Projecting Caudally after Spinal Cord Injury. Stem Cell Reports, 2019, 13, 105-114.	4.8	21
125	Reorganization of Recurrent Layer 5 Corticospinal Networks Following Adult Motor Training. Journal of Neuroscience, 2019, 39, 4684-4693.	3.6	21
126	Frontiers Of Spinal Cord And Spine Repair: Experimental Approaches for Repair of Spinal Cord Injury. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2012, 760, 1-15.	1.6	18

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127	Gene therapy for neurological disease. Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy, 2003, 3, 815-828.	3.1	17
128	Cholinergic systems are essential for late-stage maturation and refinement of motor cortical circuits. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2015, 113, 1585-1597.	1.8	17
129	Time Controlled Release of Arabinofuranosylcytosine (Ara-C) from Agarose Hydrogels using Layer-by-Layer Assembly: An In Vitro Study. Journal of Biomaterials Science, Polymer Edition, 2012, 23, 439-463.	3.5	16
130	Leveraging biomedical informatics for assessing plasticity and repair in primate spinal cord injury. Brain Research, 2015, 1619, 124-138.	2.2	16
131	Gene Therapy for Nervous System Disease. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1997, 835, 1-11.	3.8	15
132	Nerve growth factor gene therapy for alzheimerâ€™s disease. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2002, 19, 207-207.	2.3	15
133	A novel inducible tyrosine kinase receptor to regulate signal transduction and neurite outgrowth. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2009, 87, 2624-2631.	2.9	14
134	Unconstrained three-dimensional reaching in Rhesus monkeys. Experimental Brain Research, 2011, 209, 35-50.	1.5	14
135	Myelination of axons emerging from neural progenitor grafts after spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2017, 296, 69-73.	4.1	14
136	Rebuilding the brain: resurgence of fetal grafting. Nature Neuroscience, 2007, 10, 1229-1230.	14.8	13
137	Neural stem cells in models of spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2014, 261, 494-500.	4.1	13
138	Growth factor therapy. Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Research Reviews, 1998, 4, 212-222.	3.6	12
139	New strategies in neural repair. Progress in Brain Research, 2002, 138, 401-409.	1.4	12
140	Association of early experience with neurodegeneration in aged primates. Neurobiology of Aging, 2011, 32, 151-156.	3.1	11
141	SnoN Facilitates Axonal Regeneration after Spinal Cord Injury. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e71906.	2.5	10
142	Experimental Treatments for Spinal Cord Injury: What you Should Know. Topics in Spinal Cord Injury Rehabilitation, 2021, 27, 50-74.	1.8	10
143	Therapeutic potential of nervous system growth factors for neurodegenerative disease. Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, 2002, 2, 89-96.	2.8	9
144	NEUROTROPHIC FACTORS. , 2008, , 95-144.		8

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145	Neurotrophic Factors. , 1999, , 109-158.		8
146	Opportunities in rehabilitation research. Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development, 2013, 50, vii-xxxii.	1.6	7
147	Spinal Cord Regeneration. , 1999, , 605-629.		6
148	Neural Stem Cells for Spinal Cord Injury. , 2016, , 297-315.		5
149	NGF and BDNF Gene Therapy for Alzheimerâ€™s Disease. , 2016, , 33-64.		4
150	Regeneration of Corticospinal Axons into Neural Progenitor Cell Grafts After Spinal Cord Injury. Neuroscience Insights, 2020, 15, 263310552097400.	1.6	3
151	Optic Nerve Engraftment of Neural Stem Cells. , 2021, 62, 30.		3
152	Somatic Gene Therapy for Nervous System Disease. Novartis Foundation Symposium, 1996, 196, 85-97.	1.1	2
153	The Ageless Question--What Accounts for Age-Related Cognitive Decline?. Science of Aging Knowledge Environment: SAGE KE, 2004, 2004, pe20-pe20.	0.8	1
154	Introduction to neuroscience letters special issue: â€œPlasticity and regeneration after spinal cord injuryâ€: Neuroscience Letters, 2017, 652, 1-2.	2.1	0
155	P2â€059: BDNF GENE DELIVERY INTO THE ENTORHINAL CORTEX IN RATS: SAFETYâ€TOXICITY DATA. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2018, 14, P689.	0.8	0
156	P2â€027: TARGET ENGAGEMENT IN A PHASE II CLINICAL TRIAL OF AAV2â€NGF GENE THERAPY FOR ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2018, 14, P677.	0.8	0
157	Prospects for Gene Therapy for Central Nervous System Disease. , 2005, , 267-283.		0
158	Templated Agarose Scaffolds Support Linear Axonal Regeneration. Tissue Engineering, 2006, .	4.6	0
159	Quantifying the kinematic features of dexterous finger movements in nonhuman primates with markerless tracking. , 2021, 2021, 6110-6115.		0