Tiina M Kauppinen

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

42 papers	6,369 citations	147801 31 h-index	276875 41 g-index
42 all docs	42 docs citations	42 times ranked	8191 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	PARP-DNA trapping ability of PARP inhibitors jeopardizes astrocyte viability: Implications for CNS disease therapeutics. Neuropharmacology, 2021, 187, 108502.	4.1	9
2	RAD51-Mediated DNA Homologous Recombination Is Independent of PTEN Mutational Status. Cancers, 2020, 12, 3178.	3.7	10
3	Microglial NMDA receptors drive proâ€inflammatory responses via PARPâ€1/TRMP2 signaling. Glia, 2020, 68, 1421-1434.	4.9	49
4	Aberrant cardiolipin metabolism is associated with cognitive deficiency and hippocampal alteration in tafazzin knockdown mice. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2018, 1864, 3353-3367.	3.8	24
5	Exposure to gestational diabetes mellitus induces neuroinflammation, derangement of hippocampal neurons, and cognitive changes in rat offspring. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2017, 14, 80.	7.2	105
6	Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 regulates microglia mediated decrease of endothelial tight junction integrity. Neurochemistry International, 2017, 108, 266-271.	3.8	38
7	Inhibition of NADPH oxidase activation reduces EAE-induced white matter damage in mice. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2015, 12, 104.	7.2	64
8	NF-ÎºB transcriptional activation by TNFÎ± requires phospholipase C, extracellular signal-regulated kinase 2 and poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2015, 12, 229.	7.2	49
9	Early growth response 2 (Egr-2) expression is triggered by NF-ÎºB activation. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 2015, 64, 95-103.	2.2	16
10	Triggering Receptor Expressed on Myeloid Cells 2 (TREM2) Deficiency Attenuates Phagocytic Activities of Microglia and Exacerbates Ischemic Damage in Experimental Stroke. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 3384-3396.	3.6	277
11	Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase 2 contributes to neuroinflammation and neurological dysfunction in mouse experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2013, 10, 49.	7.2	26
12	Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1-induced NAD+ depletion promotes nuclear factor-ÎºB transcriptional activity by preventing p65 de-acetylation. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research, 2013, 1833, 1985-1991.	4.1	48
13	Recurrent/moderate hypoglycemia induces hippocampal dendritic injury, microglial activation, and cognitive impairment in diabetic rats. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2012, 9, 182.	7.2	74
14	Prevention of hypoglycemia-induced neuronal death by minocycline. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2012, 9, 225.	7.2	26
15	Selective targeting of microglia by quantum dots. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2012, 9, 22.	7.2	64
16	Microglial activation induced by brain trauma is suppressed by post-injury treatment with a PARP inhibitor. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2012, 9, 31.	7.2	118
17	Poly(ADP-ribose)polymerase-1 modulates microglial responses to amyloid Î². Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2011, 8, 152.	7.2	87
18	Nâ€acetylcysteine prevents loss of dopaminergic neurons in the EAAC1^{â^'/â^'} mouse. Annals of Neurology, 2011, 69, 509-520.	5.3	120

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	CX3CR1 Protein Signaling Modulates Microglial Activation and Protects against Plaque-independent Cognitive Deficits in a Mouse Model of Alzheimer Disease. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 32713-32722.	3.4	225
20	Microglial Activation in Stroke: Therapeutic Targets. Neurotherapeutics, 2010, 7, 378-391.	4.4	328
21	Prevention of Hypoglycemia-Induced Neuronal Death by Hypothermia. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2010, 30, 390-402.	4.3	23
22	EAAC1 Gene Deletion Alters Zinc Homeostasis and Exacerbates Neuronal Injury after Transient Cerebral Ischemia. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 15409-15418.	3.6	43
23	NAD⁺Depletion Is Necessary and Sufficient forPoly(ADP-Ribose) Polymerase-1-Mediated Neuronal Death. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 2967-2978.	3.6	391
24	Selective Down-Regulation of Nuclear Poly(ADP-Ribose) Glycohydrolase. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e4896.	2.5	16
25	Inhibition of Poly(ADP-Ribose) Polymerase Suppresses Inflammation and Promotes Recovery after Ischemic Injury. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2009, 29, 820-829.	4.3	81
26	NADPH oxidase is the primary source of superoxide induced by NMDA receptor activation. Nature Neuroscience, 2009, 12, 857-863.	14.8	466
27	Zinc Triggers Microglial Activation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 28, 5827-5835.	3.6	157
28	Use of a Poly(ADP-Ribose) Polymerase Inhibitor to Suppress Inflammation and Neuronal Death After Cerebral Ischemia-Reperfusion. Stroke, 2007, 38, 632-636.	2.0	100
29	The role of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 in CNS disease. Neuroscience, 2007, 145, 1267-1272.	2.3	137
30	Multiple roles for poly(ADP-ribose)polymerase-1 in neurological disease. Neurochemistry International, 2007, 50, 954-958.	3.8	41
31	The Role of Glia in Excitotoxicity and Stroke. , 2007, , 145-164.		5
32	Minocycline inhibits poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 at nanomolar concentrations. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 9685-9690.	7.1	225
33	Direct phosphorylation and regulation of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 by extracellular signal-regulated kinases 1/2. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 7136-7141.	7.1	194
34	Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 activation in a primate model of multiple sclerosis. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2005, 81, 190-198.	2.9	46
35	Poly(ADP-Ribose) Polymerase-1 Promotes Microglial Activation, Proliferation, and Matrix Metalloproteinase-9-Mediated Neuron Death. Journal of Immunology, 2005, 174, 2288-2296.	0.8	168
36	Astrocyte Influences on Ischemic Neuronal Death. Current Molecular Medicine, 2004, 4, 193-205.	1.3	399

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37	Heat Shock - Induced Hsp70 Expression in Murine Astrocytes Does not Require Poly(ADP-ribose) Polymerase Activity. Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry, 2003, 13, 297-300.	1.6	4
38	Minocycline prevents neurotoxicity induced by cerebrospinal fluid from patients with motor neurone disease. Brain, 2002, 125, 722-731.	7.6	136
39	Minocycline, a Tetracycline Derivative, Is Neuroprotective against Excitotoxicity by Inhibiting Activation and Proliferation of Microglia. Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 21, 2580-2588.	3.6	885
40	Tetracycline derivatives and ceftriaxone, a cephalosporin antibiotic, protect neurons against apoptosis induced by ionizing radiation. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2001, 78, 1409-1414.	3.9	84
41	A tetracycline derivative, minocycline, reduces inflammation and protects against focal cerebral ischemia with a wide therapeutic window. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1999, 96, 13496-13500.	7.1	984
42	Glutamatergic receptors regulate expression, phosphorylation and accumulation of neurofilaments in spinal cord neurons. Neuroscience, 1999, 93, 1123-1133.	2.3	27