Alan S Hazell

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

57 papers	3,425 citations	126858 33 h-index	149623 56 g-index
57 all docs	57 docs citations	57 times ranked	3355 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Region-selective permeability of the blood-brain barrier to Î±-aminoisobutyric acid during thiamine deficiency and following its reversal. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2021, 36, 239-246.	1.4	0
2	Potential for stem cell treatment in manganism. Neurochemistry International, 2018, 112, 134-145.	1.9	5
3	Treatment of rats with the JAK-2 inhibitor fedratinib does not lead to experimental Wernickeâ€™s encephalopathy. Neuroscience Letters, 2017, 642, 163-167.	1.0	15
4	Acute liver failure is associated with altered cerebral expression profiles of long non-coding RNAs. Neuroscience Letters, 2017, 656, 58-64.	1.0	7
5	The Vegetative State and Stem Cells: Therapeutic Considerations. Frontiers in Neurology, 2016, 7, 118.	1.1	7
6	Thiamine Deficiency: An Update of Pathophysiologic Mechanisms and Future Therapeutic Considerations. Neurochemical Research, 2015, 40, 353-361.	1.6	95
7	Thiamine deficiency results in release of soluble factors that disrupt mitochondrial membrane potential and downregulate the glutamate transporter splice-variant GLT-1b in cultured astrocytes. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2014, 448, 335-341.	1.0	17
8	Pyrithiamine-induced thiamine deficiency alters proliferation and neurogenesis in both neurogenic and vulnerable areas of the rat brain. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2014, 29, 145-152.	1.4	9
9	Role of astrocytes in thiamine deficiency. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2014, 29, 1061-1068.	1.4	16
10	The impact of oxidative stress in thiamine deficiency: A multifactorial targeting issue. Neurochemistry International, 2013, 62, 796-802.	1.9	38
11	Identification of complexin II in astrocytes: A possible regulator of glutamate release in these cells. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2011, 404, 228-232.	1.0	10
12	Modeling neurodegenerative disease pathophysiology in thiamine deficiency: Consequences of impaired oxidative metabolism. Neurochemistry International, 2011, 58, 248-260.	1.9	87
13	Loss of the glutamate transporter splice-variant GLT-1b in inferior colliculus and its prevention by ceftriaxone in thiamine deficiency. Neurochemistry International, 2011, 58, 558-563.	1.9	6
14	Loss of astrocytic glutamate transporters in Wernicke encephalopathy. Glia, 2010, 58, 148-156.	2.5	70
15	Up-regulation of caveolin-1 and bloodâ€“brain barrier breakdown are attenuated by N-acetylcysteine in thiamine deficiency. Neurochemistry International, 2010, 57, 830-837.	1.9	29
16	Microglial activation is a major contributor to neurologic dysfunction in thiamine deficiency. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2010, 402, 123-128.	1.0	28
17	Update of Cell Damage Mechanisms in Thiamine Deficiency: Focus on Oxidative Stress, Excitotoxicity and Inflammation. Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2009, 44, 141-147.	0.9	136
18	eNOS gene deletion restores bloodâ€brain barrier integrity and attenuates neurodegeneration in the thiamineâ€deficient mouse brain. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2009, 111, 452-459.	2.1	30

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19	Astrocytes are a major target in thiamine deficiency and Wernicke's encephalopathy. Neurochemistry International, 2009, 55, 129-135.	1.9	95
20	Altered expression of tight junction proteins and matrix metalloproteinases in thiamine-deficient mouse brain. Neurochemistry International, 2009, 55, 275-281.	1.9	26
21	Excitotoxic mechanisms in stroke: An update of concepts and treatment strategies. Neurochemistry International, 2007, 50, 941-953.	1.9	206
22	Nmr spectroscopic analysis of regional brain energy metabolism in manganese neurotoxicity. Glia, 2007, 55, 1610-1617.	2.5	23
23	Glutamate transporter EAAT4 is increased in hippocampal astrocytes following lateral fluid-percussion injury in the rat. Brain Research, 2007, 1154, 200-205.	1.1	17
24	Early, Transient Increase in Complexin I and Complexin II in the Cerebral Cortex following Traumatic Brain Injury Is Attenuated by N-Acetylcysteine. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2006, 23, 86-96.	1.7	61
25	Excitotoxic mechanisms and the role of astrocytic glutamate transporters in traumatic brain injury. Neurochemistry International, 2006, 48, 394-403.	1.9	393
26	Alzheimer type II astrocytic changes following sub-acute exposure to manganese and its prevention by antioxidant treatment. Neuroscience Letters, 2006, 396, 167-171.	1.0	68
27	Gene expression changes in thalamus and inferior colliculus associated with inflammation, cellular stress, metabolism and structural damage in thiamine deficiency. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 23, 1172-1188.	1.2	42
28	N-acetylcysteine attenuates early induction of heme oxygenase-1 following traumatic brain injury. Brain Research, 2005, 1033, 13-19.	1.1	46
29	Early loss of the glutamate transporter splice-variant GLT-1v in rat cerebral cortex following lateral fluid-percussion injury. Glia, 2005, 49, 121-133.	2.5	47
30	Downregulation of complexin I and complexin II in the medial thalamus is blocked byN-acetylcysteine in experimental Wernicke's encephalopathy. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2005, 79, 200-207.	1.3	46
31	Brain lactate synthesis in thiamine deficiency: A re-evaluation using1H-13C nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2005, 79, 33-41.	1.3	34
32	Dehydroascorbic acid normalizes several markers of oxidative stress and inflammation in acute hyperglycemic focal cerebral ischemia in the rat. Neurochemistry International, 2005, 46, 399-407.	1.9	48
33	Expression of superoxide dismutase in hyperglycemic focal cerebral ischemia in the rat. Neurochemistry International, 2004, 45, 1167-1174.	1.9	22
34	Decreased Î²-actin mRNA expression in hyperglycemic focal cerebral ischemia in the rat. Neuroscience Letters, 2004, 357, 211-214.	1.0	29
35	Primary cultures of rat astrocytes respond to thiamine deficiency-induced swelling by downregulating aquaporin-4 levels. Neuroscience Letters, 2004, 366, 231-234.	1.0	29
36	Brain Energy Metabolism in a Sub-Acute Rat Model of Manganese Neurotoxicity: An Ex Vivo Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Study Using [1-13C]Glucose. NeuroToxicology, 2004, 25, 573-587.	1.4	56

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37	Thiamine deficiency results in downregulation of the GLAST glutamate transporter in cultured astrocytes. Glia, 2003, 43, 175-184.	2.5	50
38	Energy Metabolism in Astrocytes and Neurons Treated with Manganese: Relation among Cell-Specific Energy Failure, Glucose Metabolism, and Intercellular Trafficking Using Multinuclear NMR-Spectroscopic Analysis. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2003, 23, 756-771.	2.4	110
39	Upregulation of â€˜peripheral-typeâ€™ benzodiazepine receptors in the globus pallidus in a sub-acute rat model of manganese neurotoxicity. Neuroscience Letters, 2003, 349, 13-16.	1.0	25
40	Astrocytes and manganese neurotoxicity. Neurochemistry International, 2002, 41, 271-277.	1.9	106
41	Increased expression of "peripheral-type" benzodiazepine receptors in human temporal lobe epilepsy: implications for PET imaging of hippocampal sclerosis. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2002, 17, 3-11.	1.4	35
42	Manganese neurotoxicity: an update of pathophysiologic mechanisms. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2002, 17, 375-387.	1.4	123
43	Selective down-regulation of the astrocyte glutamate transporters GLT-1 and GLAST within the medial thalamus in experimental Wernicke's encephalopathy. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2001, 78, 560-568.	2.1	79
44	Immunohistochemical detection of inducible nitric oxide synthase, nitrotyrosine and manganese superoxide dismutase following hyperglycemic focal cerebral ischemia. Brain Research, 2001, 918, 10-19.	1.1	54
45	Thiamine deficiency results in metabolic acidosis and energy failure in cerebellar granule cells: An in vitro model for the study of cell death mechanisms in Wernicke's encephalopathy. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2000, 62, 286-292.	1.3	65
46	Alcohol-thiamine interactions: an update on the pathogenesis of Wernicke encephalopathy. Addiction Biology, 1999, 4, 261-272.	1.4	23
47	Hepatic Encephalopathy: An Update of Pathophysiologic Mechanisms. Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, 1999, 222, 99-112.	2.0	269
48	Chronic exposure of rat primary astrocyte cultures to manganese results in increased binding sites for the â€˜peripheral-typeâ€™ benzodiazepine receptor ligand 3H-PK 11195. Neuroscience Letters, 1999, 271, 5-8.	1.0	61
49	Increased expression of glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase in cultured astrocytes following exposure to manganese. Neurochemistry International, 1999, 35, 11-17.	1.9	39
50	Increased â€œperipheral-typeâ€•benzodiazepine receptor sites and mRNA in thalamus of thiamine-deficient rats. Neurochemistry International, 1999, 35, 363-369.	1.9	13
51	Mechanisms of neuronal cell death in Wernicke's encephalopathy. Metabolic Brain Disease, 1998, 13, 97-122.	1.4	111
52	Ammonia and manganese increase arginine uptake in cultured astrocytes. Neurochemical Research, 1998, 23, 869-873.	1.6	51
53	Regional activation of L-type voltage-sensitive calcium channels in experimental thiamine deficiency. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 1998, 52, 742-749.	1.3	18
54	Immediate-early gene expression in the brain of the thiamine-deficient rat. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 1998, 10, 1-15.	1.1	18

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55	Manganese decreases glutamate uptake in cultured astrocytes. Neurochemical Research, 1997, 22, 1443-1447.	1.6	98
56	1â€Methylâ€4â€Phenylâ€1,2,3,6â€Tetrahydropyridine (MPTP) Decreases Glutamate Uptake in Cultured Astrocytes. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1997, 68, 2216-2219.	2.1	71
57	Cerebral Vulnerability Is Associated with Selective Increase in Extracellular Glutamate Concentration in Experimental Thiamine Deficiency. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1993, 61, 1155-1158.	2.1	113