Boris Kablar

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

32 papers	961 citations	567281 15 h-index	434195 31 g-index
32 all docs	32 docs citations	32 times ranked	1179 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Immunohistochemical expression pattern of RIP5, FGFR1, FGFR2 and HIP2 in the normal human kidney development. Acta Histochemica, 2019, 121, 531-538.	1.8	14
2	Striated-for-smooth muscle replacement in the developing mouse esophagus. Histology and Histopathology, 2019, 34, 457-467.	0.7	1
3	Immunohistochemical and electronmicroscopic features of mesenchymal-to-epithelial transition in human developing, postnatal and nephrotic podocytes. Histochemistry and Cell Biology, 2017, 147, 481-495.	1.7	15
4	Role of skeletal muscle in ear development. Histology and Histopathology, 2017, 32, 987-1000.	0.7	7
5	Role of skeletal muscle in motor neuron development. Histology and Histopathology, 2016, 31, 699-719.	0.7	10
6	The Role of Skeletal Muscle in External Ear Development. Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery - Global Open, 2015, 3, e382.	0.6	2
7	Role of skeletal muscle in mandible development. Histology and Histopathology, 2014, 29, 1377-94.	0.7	11
8	The influence of acoustic and static stimuli on development of inner ear sensory epithelia. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2010, 28, 309-315.	1.6	5
9	Altered retinal cell differentiation in the APâ€3 delta mutant (<i>Mocha</i>) mouse. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2009, 27, 701-708.	1.6	5
10	Pulmonary hypoplasia in the connective tissue growth factor (<i>Ctgf</i>) null mouse. Developmental Dynamics, 2008, 237, 485-493.	1.8	61
11	Differential survival response of neurons to exogenous GDNF depends on the presence of skeletal muscle. Developmental Dynamics, 2008, 237, 3169-3178.	1.8	9
12	Differential responses to the application of exogenous NT-3 are observed for subpopulations of motor and sensory neurons depending on the presence of skeletal muscle. Developmental Dynamics, 2007, 236, 1193-1202.	1.8	3
13	Myf5 âˆ’/âˆ’ :MyoD âˆ’/âˆ’ amyogenic fetuses reveal the importance of early contraction and static loading by striated muscle in mouse skeletogenesis. Development Genes and Evolution, 2006, 216, 1-9.	0.9	109
14	Subpopulations of motor and sensory neurons respond differently to brain-derived neurotrophic factor depending on the presence of the skeletal muscle. Developmental Dynamics, 2006, 235, 2175-2184.	1.8	7
15	Abnormal development of the intercostal muscles and the rib cage in<i>Myf5</i>âˆ’/âˆ’ embryos leads to pulmonary hypoplasia. Developmental Dynamics, 2005, 232, 43-54.	1.8	30
16	Contractile activity of skeletal musculature involved in breathing is essential for normal lung cell differentiation, as revealed in <i>Myf5âˆ’/âˆ’:MyoDâˆ’/âˆ’</i> embryos. Developmental Dynamics, 2005, 233, 772-782.	1.8	27
17	Presence of neurotrophic factors in skeletal muscle correlates with survival of spinal cord motor neurons. Developmental Dynamics, 2005, 234, 659-669.	1.8	24
18	The role of neurotrophins in the maintenance of the spinal cord motor neurons and the dorsal root ganglia proprioceptive sensory neurons. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2005, 23, 613-620.	1.6	23

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Evidence for the involvement of neurotrophins in muscle transdifferentiation and acetylcholine receptor transformation in the esophagus ofMyf5â^’/â^’:MyoDâ^’/â^’andNT-3â^’/â^’embryos. Developmental Dynamics, 2004, 231, 683-692.	1.8	11
20	MyoDâ€“ lacZ transgenes are early markers in the neural retina, but MyoD function appears to be inhibited in the developing retinal cells. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2004, 22, 215-224.	1.6	5
21	Determination of retinal cell fates is affected in the absence of extraocular striated muscles. Developmental Dynamics, 2003, 226, 478-490.	1.8	14
22	Myf5 and MyoD activation define independent myogenic compartments during embryonic development. Developmental Biology, 2003, 258, 307-318.	2.0	125
23	A significant reduction of the diaphragm in mdx:MyoDâ^’/â^’9th embryos suggests a role for MyoD in the diaphragm development. Developmental Biology, 2003, 261, 324-336.	2.0	26
24	Abnormal development of the diaphragm in mdx:MyoD-/-(9th) embryos leads to pulmonary hypoplasia. International Journal of Developmental Biology, 2003, 47, 363-71.	0.6	24
25	Different regulatory elements within the MyoD promoter control its expression in the brain and inhibit its functional consequences in neurogenesis. Tissue and Cell, 2002, 34, 164-169.	2.2	4
26	Information provided by the skeletal muscle and associated neurons is necessary for proper brain development. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2002, 20, 573-584.	1.6	9
27	Myogenic Determination Occurs Independently in Somites and Limb Buds. Developmental Biology, 1999, 206, 219-231.	2.0	78
28	Development in the Absence of Skeletal Muscle Results in the Sequential Ablation of Motor Neurons from the Spinal Cord to the Brain. Developmental Biology, 1999, 208, 93-109.	2.0	55
29	The Xenopus Emx genes identify presumptive dorsal telencephalon and are induced by head organizer signals. Mechanisms of Development, 1998, 73, 73-83.	1.7	84
30	MyoD and Myf-5 define the specification of musculature of distinct embryonic origin. Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 1998, 76, 1079-1091.	2.0	68
31	Xotx genes in the developing brain of Xenopus laevis. Mechanisms of Development, 1996, 55, 145-158.	1.7	91
32	Genetic control of development inXenopus laevis. Genetica, 1994, 94, 235-248.	1.1	4