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List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1325288/publications.pdf

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22 papers	1,074 citations	471509 17 h-index	677142 22 g-index
22 all docs	22 docs citations	22 times ranked	1495 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Long-lasting analgesia via targeted in situ repression of Na _V 1.7 in mice. Science Translational Medicine, 2021, 13, .	12.4	56
2	The neuropathic phenotype of the K/BxN transgenic mouse with spontaneous arthritis: pain, nerve sprouting and joint remodeling. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 15596.	3.3	10
3	Neuraxial TNF and IFN-beta co-modulate persistent allodynia in arthritic mice. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2019, 76, 151-158.	4.1	17
4	Origins of antidromic activity in sensory afferent fibers and neurogenic inflammation. Seminars in Immunopathology, 2018, 40, 237-247.	6.1	42
5	Rapid continuous 3D printing of customizable peripheral nerve guidance conduits. Materials Today, 2018, 21, 951-959.	14.2	173
6	Inhibition of Neuroinflammation by AIBP: Spinal Effects upon Facilitated Pain States. Cell Reports, 2018, 23, 2667-2677.	6.4	51
7	Targeting toll-like receptor-4 (TLR4)â€”an emerging therapeutic target for persistent pain states. Pain, 2018, 159, 1908-1915.	4.2	88
8	An overview of pathways encoding nociception. Clinical and Experimental Rheumatology, 2018, 36, 172.	0.8	10
9	Neurobiological Effects of Morphine after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2017, 34, 632-644.	3.4	29
10	An overview of pathways encoding nociception. Clinical and Experimental Rheumatology, 2017, 35 Suppl 107, 40-46.	0.8	24
11	Systemic TAK-242 prevents intrathecal LPS evoked hyperalgesia in male, but not female mice and prevents delayed allodynia following intraplantar formalin in both male and female mice: The role of TLR4 in the evolution of a persistent pain state. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2016, 56, 271-280.	4.1	58
12	Inflammation is increased with anxiety- and depression-like signs in a rat model of spinal cord injury. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2016, 51, 176-195.	4.1	88
13	The search for novel analgesics: targets and mechanisms. F1000prime Reports, 2015, 7, 56.	5.9	83
14	Morphine Self-Administration following Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2014, 31, 1570-1583.	3.4	18
15	Peripheral noxious stimulation reduces withdrawal threshold to mechanical stimuli after spinal cord injury: Role of tumor necrosis factor alpha and apoptosis. Pain, 2014, 155, 2344-2359.	4.2	57
16	Assessment of Depression in a Rodent Model of Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2014, 31, 1107-1121.	3.4	56
17	The association between spinal cord trauma-sensitive miRNAs and pain sensitivity, and their regulation by morphine. Neurochemistry International, 2014, 77, 40-49.	3.8	17
18	Regulatory effects of intermittent noxious stimulation on spinal cord injury-sensitive microRNAs and their presumptive targets following spinal cord contusion. Frontiers in Neural Circuits, 2014, 8, 117.	2.8	15

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Opioid administration following spinal cord injury: Implications for pain and locomotor recovery. Experimental Neurology, 2013, 247, 328-341.	4.1	37
20	Analgesia or Addiction?: Implications for Morphine Use after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2012, 29, 1650-1662.	3.4	43
21	An IL-1 receptor antagonist blocks a morphine-induced attenuation of locomotor recovery after spinal cord injury. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2011, 25, 349-359.	4.1	37
22	Intrathecal Morphine Attenuates Recovery of Function after a Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2009, 26, 741-752.	3.4	65