Carina Mallard

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

201 papers	13,726 citations	18482 62 h-index	24258 110 g-index
207 all docs	207 docs citations	207 times ranked	12615 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The role of inflammation in perinatal brain injury. Nature Reviews Neurology, 2015, 11, 192-208.	10.1	669
2	Characterization of phenotype markers and neuronotoxic potential of polarised primary microglia in vitro. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2013, 32, 70-85.	4.1	529
3	Inflammation during fetal and neonatal life: Implications for neurologic and neuropsychiatric disease in children and adults. Annals of Neurology, 2012, 71, 444-457.	5.3	448
4	Synergistic Activation of Caspase-3 by m-Calpain after Neonatal Hypoxia-Ischemia. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 10191-10198.	3.4	401
5	Models of white matter injury: Comparison of infectious, hypoxicâ€ischemic, and excitotoxic insults. Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Research Reviews, 2002, 8, 30-38.	3.6	389
6	The consequences of fetal growth restriction on brain structure and neurodevelopmental outcome. Journal of Physiology, 2016, 594, 807-823.	2.9	384
7	Bacterial endotoxin sensitizes the immature brain to hypoxicâ€"ischaemic injury. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 13, 1101-1106.	2.6	382
8	A role for IGF-1 in the rescue of CNS neurons following hypoxic-ischemic injury. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1992, 182, 593-599.	2.1	381
9	NRF2-regulation in brain health and disease: Implication of cerebral inflammation. Neuropharmacology, 2014, 79, 298-306.	4.1	311
10	Interleukin-18 Involvement in Hypoxicâ€"Ischemic Brain Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 5910-5919.	3.6	277
11	Effect of inflammation on central nervous system development and vulnerability: review. Current Opinion in Neurology, 2005, 18, 117-123.	3.6	237
12	Infection-induced inflammation and cerebral injury in preterm infants. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2014, 14, 751-762.	9.1	235
13	Matrix Metalloproteinase-9 Gene Knock-out Protects the Immature Brain after Cerebral Hypoxiaâ€"Ischemia. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 1511-1518.	3.6	210
14	White Matter Injury Following Systemic Endotoxemia or Asphyxia in the Fetal Sheep. Neurochemical Research, 2003, 28, 215-223.	3.3	208
15	Outcome after ischemia in the developing sheep brain: An electroencephalographic and histological study. Annals of Neurology, 1992, 31, 14-21.	5.3	207
16	Reduced number of neurons in the hippocampus and the cerebellum in the postnatal guinea-pig following intrauterine growth-restriction. Neuroscience, 2000, 100, 327-333.	2.3	206
17	Lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammation and perinatal brain injury. Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2006, 11, 343-353.	2.3	206
18	Melatonin Reduces Inflammation and Cell Death in White Matter in the Mid-Gestation Fetal Sheep Following Umbilical Cord Occlusion. Pediatric Research, 2007, 61, 153-158.	2.3	203

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19	The Effects of IGF-1 Treatment after Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury in Adult Rats. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 1993, 13, 609-616.	4.3	199
20	Lipopolysaccharide Induces Both a Primary and a Secondary Phase of Sensitization in the Developing Rat Brain. Pediatric Research, 2005, 58, 112-116.	2.3	198
21	Lipopolysaccharide Sensitizes Neonatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury in a MyD88-Dependent Manner. Journal of Immunology, 2009, 183, 7471-7477.	0.8	158
22	Role of cytokines in preterm labour and brain injury. BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2005, 112, 16-18.	2.3	156
23	Lipopolysaccharideâ€induced alteration of mitochondrial morphology induces a metabolic shift in microglia modulating the inflammatory response in vitro and in vivo. Glia, 2019, 67, 1047-1061.	4.9	155
24	Cell therapy for neonatal hypoxiaâ€"ischemia and cerebral palsy. Annals of Neurology, 2012, 71, 589-600.	5.3	153
25	Mitochondria: hub of injury responses in the developing brain. Lancet Neurology, The, 2014, 13, 217-232.	10.2	153
26	Which Neuroprotective Agents are Ready for Bench to Bedside Translation in the Newborn Infant?. Journal of Pediatrics, 2012, 160, 544-552.e4.	1.8	147
27	<i>N</i>â€acetylcysteine reduces lipopolysaccharideâ€sensitized hypoxicâ€ischemic brain injury. Annals of Neurology, 2007, 61, 263-271.	5.3	146
28	Inflammatory Gene Profiling in the Developing Mouse Brain after Hypoxia-Ischemia. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2004, 24, 1333-1351.	4.3	134
29	Galectin-3 contributes to neonatal hypoxicâ€"ischemic brain injury. Neurobiology of Disease, 2010, 38, 36-46.	4.4	130
30	Cell Death in the Developing Brain after Hypoxia-Ischemia. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 248.	3.7	123
31	IGFâ€I neuroprotection in the immature brain after hypoxiaâ€ischemia, involvement of Akt and GSK3Î²?. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 21, 1489-1502.	2.6	121
32	Developmental Shift of Cyclophilin D Contribution to Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 29, 2588-2596.	3.6	113
33	Translational Stroke Research. Stroke, 2017, 48, 2632-2637.	2.0	108
34	Brain Barrier Properties and Cerebral Blood Flow in Neonatal Mice Exposed to Cerebral Hypoxia-Ischemia. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2015, 35, 818-827.	4.3	104
35	Microglia and Neonatal Brain Injury. Neuroscience, 2019, 405, 68-76.	2.3	93
36	Deletion of the c-Jun N-terminal Kinase 3 Gene Protects Neonatal Mice against Cerebral Hypoxicâ€"Ischaemic Injury. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2007, 27, 1022-1032.	4.3	92

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37	Delayed cortical impairment following lipopolysaccharide exposure in preterm fetal sheep. Annals of Neurology, 2011, 70, 846-856.	5.3	92
38	Dual Role of Intrauterine Immune Challenge on Neonatal and Adult Brain Vulnerability to Hypoxia-Ischemia. Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology, 2007, 66, 552-561.	1.7	88
39	Apoptotic Mechanisms in the Immature Brain: Involvement of Mitochondria. Journal of Child Neurology, 2009, 24, 1141-1146.	1.4	88
40	Activated microglia decrease histone acetylation and Nrf2-inducible anti-oxidant defence in astrocytes: Restoring effects of inhibitors of HDACs, p38 MAPK and GSK3Î². Neurobiology of Disease, 2011, 44, 142-151.	4.4	88
41	Inflammatory Gene Profiling in the Developing Mouse Brain After Hypoxia-Ischemia. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2004, 24, 1333-1351.	4.3	88
42	Astrocytes and microglia in acute cerebral injury underlying cerebral palsy associated with preterm birth. Pediatric Research, 2014, 75, 234-240.	2.3	83
43	Temporal Characterization of Microglia/Macrophage Phenotypes in a Mouse Model of Neonatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2016, 10, 286.	3.7	83
44	Genetic or Other Causation Should Not Change the Clinical Diagnosis of Cerebral Palsy. Journal of Child Neurology, 2019, 34, 472-476.	1.4	82
45	Systemic Stimulation of TLR2 Impairs Neonatal Mouse Brain Development. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e19583.	2.5	81
46	Effect of Neuroinflammation on Synaptic Organization and Function in the Developing Brain: Implications for Neurodevelopmental and Neurodegenerative Disorders. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 190.	3.7	80
47	Exendin-4 Reduces Ischemic Brain Injury in Normal and Aged Type 2 Diabetic Mice and Promotes Microglial M2 Polarization. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e103114.	2.5	80
48	Inflammationâ€induced sensitization of the brain in term infants. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2015, 57, 17-28.	2.1	79
49	Maturational Change in the Cortical Response to Hypoperfusion Injury in the Fetal Sheep. Pediatric Research, 1998, 43, 674-682.	2.3	78
50	Vascular Response to Hypoxic Preconditioning in the Immature Brain. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2007, 27, 928-938.	4.3	74
51	Interaction of Inflammation and Hyperoxia in a Rat Model of Neonatal White Matter Damage. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e49023.	2.5	74
52	Hypoxic Preconditioning Confers Long-Term Reduction of Brain Injury and Improvement of Neurological Ability in Immature Rats. Pediatric Research, 2005, 57, 305-309.	2.3	73
53	Toll-Like Receptor-3 Activation Increases the Vulnerability of the Neonatal Brain to Hypoxia-Ischemia. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 12041-12051.	3.6	72
54	Neonatal microglia: The cornerstone of brain fate. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2017, 59, 333-345.	4.1	72

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55	Modeling Ischemia in the Immature Brain. Stroke, 2015, 46, 3006-3011.	2.0	71
56	Neuroprotective Effect of Bax-Inhibiting Peptide on Neonatal Brain Injury. Stroke, 2010, 41, 2050-2055.	2.0	69
57	Neuroprotection by the histone deacetylase inhibitor trichostatin A in a model of lipopolysaccharide-sensitised neonatal hypoxic-ischaemic brain injury. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2012, 9, 70.	7.2	69
58	Neonatal Peripheral Immune Challenge Activates Microglia and Inhibits Neurogenesis in the Developing Murine Hippocampus. Developmental Neuroscience, 2014, 36, 119-131.	2.0	69
59	Effect of Lipopolysaccharide on Global Gene Expression in the Immature Rat Brain. Pediatric Research, 2006, 60, 161-168.	2.3	68
60	Inflammation-induced preconditioning in the immature brain. Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2007, 12, 280-286.	2.3	68
61	Regulation of Toll-like receptor 1 and -2 in neonatal mice brains after hypoxia-ischemia. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2011, 8, 45.	7.2	68
62	Innate Immune Regulation by Toll-Like Receptors in the Brain. ISRN Neurology, 2012, 2012, 1-19.	1.5	68
63	Effects of intrauterine inflammation on the developing mouse brain. Brain Research, 2007, 1144, 180-185.	2.2	64
64	The immune response after hypoxia-ischemia in a mouse model of preterm brain injury. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2014, 11, 153.	7.2	63
65	Magnesium Is Not Consistently Neuroprotective for Perinatal Hypoxia-Ischemia in Term-Equivalent Models in Preclinical Studies: A Systematic Review. Developmental Neuroscience, 2014, 36, 73-82.	2.0	63
66	Delayed IGF-1 Administration Rescues Oligodendrocyte Progenitors from Glutamate-Induced Cell Death and Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Damage. Developmental Neuroscience, 2007, 29, 302-310.	2.0	58
67	Innate defense regulator peptide 1018 protects against perinatal brain injury. Annals of Neurology, 2014, 75, 395-410.	5.3	58
68	Attenuation of Reactive Gliosis Does Not Affect Infarct Volume in Neonatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury in Mice. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e10397.	2.5	57
69	Microglia toxicity in preterm brain injury. Reproductive Toxicology, 2014, 48, 106-112.	2.9	53
70	Sex-Dependent Effects of Perinatal Inflammation on the Brain: Implication for Neuro-Psychiatric Disorders. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 2270.	4.1	53
71	Preconditioning and the developing brain. Seminars in Perinatology, 2004, 28, 389-395.	2.5	52
72	Toll-Like Receptor 3 Expression in Glia and Neurons Alters in Response to White Matter Injury in Preterm Infants. Developmental Neuroscience, 2013, 35, 130-139.	2.0	51

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73	Microglia activation in postmortem brains with schizophrenia demonstrates distinct morphological changes between brain regions. Brain Pathology, 2022, 32, e13003.	4.1	49
74	Reduction in Choline Acetyltransferase Immunoreactivity but not Muscarinic-M2 Receptor Immunoreactivity in the Brainstem of SIDS Infants. Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology, 1999, 58, 255-264.	1.7	48
75	The Role of Toll-like Receptors in Perinatal Brain Injury. Clinics in Perinatology, 2009, 36, 763-772.	2.1	48
76	Receptor for complement peptide C3a: a therapeutic target for neonatal hypoxicâ€ischemic brain injury. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 3797-3804.	0.5	48
77	Pathophysiology of Perinatal Asphyxia. Clinics in Perinatology, 1993, 20, 305-325.	2.1	47
78	Global Gene Expression in the Immature Brain after Hypoxia-Ischemia. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2004, 24, 1317-1332.	4.3	47
79	Maturational Effects of Lipopolysaccharide on White-Matter Injury in Fetal Sheep. Journal of Child Neurology, 2005, 20, 960-964.	1.4	46
80	Endotoxin-Induced Hypoxic-Ischemic Tolerance Is Mediated by Up-regulation of Corticosterone in Neonatal Rat. Pediatric Research, 2006, 59, 56-60.	2.3	46
81	White matter injury in the immature brain: role of interleukin-18. Neuroscience Letters, 2004, 373, 16-20.	2.1	45
82	Global Gene Expression in the Developing Rat Brain After Hypoxic Preconditioning: Involvement of Apoptotic Mechanisms?. Pediatric Research, 2007, 61, 444-450.	2.3	45
83	White Matter Injury Following Prolonged Free Radical Formation in the 0.65 Gestation Fetal Sheep Brain. Pediatric Research, 2005, 58, 100-105.	2.3	44
84	Î³Î´ T Cells Contribute to Injury in the Developing Brain. American Journal of Pathology, 2018, 188, 757-767.	3.8	44
85	Magnesium induces preconditioning of the neonatal brain via profound mitochondrial protection. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2019, 39, 1038-1055.	4.3	44
86	Increased MMP-9 and TIMP-1 in mouse neonatal brain and plasma and in human neonatal plasma after hypoxiaâ€“ischemia: a potential marker of neonatal encephalopathy. Pediatric Research, 2012, 71, 63-70.	2.3	43
87	Mitochondria, Bioenergetics and Excitotoxicity: New Therapeutic Targets in Perinatal Brain Injury. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 199.	3.7	43
88	Disruption of Interleukin-18, but Not Interleukin-1, Increases Vulnerability to Preterm Delivery and Fetal Mortality after Intrauterine Inflammation. American Journal of Pathology, 2006, 169, 967-976.	3.8	42
89	Mitochondrial dynamics, mitophagy and biogenesis in neonatal hypoxicâ€ischaemic brain injury. FEBS Letters, 2018, 592, 812-830.	2.8	42
90	New means to assess neonatal inflammatory brain injury. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2015, 12, 180.	7.2	40

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91	Peripheral myeloid cells contribute to brain injury in male neonatal mice. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2018, 15, 301.	7.2	40
92	The Nrf2â€inducible antioxidant defense in astrocytes can be both upâ€and downâ€regulated by activated microglia:Involvement of p38 MAPK. Glia, 2011, 59, 785-799.	4.9	39
93	Immune responses in perinatal brain injury. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2017, 63, 210-223.	4.1	39
94	White Matter Damage After Chronic Subclinical Inflammation in Newborn Mice. Journal of Child Neurology, 2009, 24, 1171-1178.	1.4	38
95	Pathological Changes in the White Matter after Spinal Contusion Injury in the Rat. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e43484.	2.5	38
96	Regulation of Toll-Like Receptors in the Choroid Plexus in the Immature Brain After Systemic Inflammatory Stimuli. Translational Stroke Research, 2013, 4, 220-227.	4.2	38
97	GSK3Î² inhibition protects the immature brain from hypoxic-ischaemic insult via reduced STAT3 signalling. Neuropharmacology, 2016, 101, 13-23.	4.1	38
98	TLR2-mediated leukocyte trafficking to the developing brain. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2017, 101, 297-305.	3.3	38
99	Neuroprotection offered by mesenchymal stem cells in perinatal brain injury: Role of mitochondria, inflammation, and reactive oxygen species. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2021, 158, 59-73.	3.9	38
100	Death Associated Protein Kinases: Molecular Structure and Brain Injury. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2013, 14, 13858-13872.	4.1	37
101	Elevated levels of circulating cell-free DNA and neutrophil proteins are associated with neonatal sepsis and necrotizing enterocolitis in immature mice, pigs and infants. Innate Immunity, 2017, 23, 524-536.	2.4	37
102	Lymphocytes Contribute to the Pathophysiology of Neonatal Brain Injury. Frontiers in Neurology, 2018, 9, 159.	2.4	37
103	A Neonatal Model of Intravenous Staphylococcus epidermidis Infection in Mice <24 h Old Enables Characterization of Early Innate Immune Responses. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e43897.	2.5	36
104	Intranasal C3a treatment ameliorates cognitive impairment in a mouse model of neonatal hypoxicâ€“ischemic brain injury. Experimental Neurology, 2017, 290, 74-84.	4.1	36
105	Partial neuroprotection with low-dose infusion of the Î±2-adrenergic receptor agonist clonidine after severe hypoxia in preterm fetal sheep. Neuropharmacology, 2008, 55, 166-174.	4.1	35
106	Decreased survival of newborn neurons in the dorsal hippocampus after neonatal LPS exposure in mice. Neuroscience, 2013, 253, 21-28.	2.3	35
107	A Critical Review of Models of Perinatal Infection. Developmental Neuroscience, 2015, 37, 289-304.	2.0	35
108	Growth Hormone-Releasing Peptide Hexarelin Reduces Neonatal Brain Injury and Alters Akt/Glycogen Synthase Kinase-3Î² Phosphorylation. Endocrinology, 2005, 146, 4665-4672.	2.8	34

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109	Systemic activation of Toll-like receptor 2 suppresses mitochondrial respiration and exacerbates hypoxicâ€“ischemic injury in the developing brain. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2017, 37, 1192-1198.	4.3	34
110	The myth of the immature barrier systems in the developing brain: role in perinatal brain injury. Journal of Physiology, 2018, 596, 5655-5664.	2.9	34
111	Combined Deficiency of IL-1Î²18, but Not IL-1Î±Î², Reduces Susceptibility to Hypoxia-Ischemia in the Immature Brain. Developmental Neuroscience, 2005, 27, 143-148.	2.0	33
112	Perinatal Hypoxia-Ischemia Reduces<i>Î±</i>7 Nicotinic Receptor Expression and Selective<i>Î±</i>7 Nicotinic Receptor Stimulation Suppresses Inflammation and Promotes Microglial Mox Phenotype. BioMed Research International, 2014, 2014, 1-8.	1.9	33
113	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>Bacteremia Induces Brain Injury in Neonatal Mice via Toll-like Receptor 2-Dependent and -Independent Pathways. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2015, 212, 1480-1490.	4.0	33
114	Choroid plexus transcriptome and ultrastructure analysis reveals a TLR2-specific chemotaxis signature and cytoskeleton remodeling in leukocyte trafficking. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2019, 79, 216-227.	4.1	33
115	Delayed Peripheral Administration of a GPE Analogue Induces Astrogliosis and Angiogenesis and Reduces Inflammation and Brain Injury following Hypoxia-Ischemia in the Neonatal Rat. Developmental Neuroscience, 2007, 29, 393-402.	2.0	32
116	Learning and Activity after Irradiation of the Young Mouse Brain Analyzed in Adulthood Using Unbiased Monitoring in a Home Cage Environment. Radiation Research, 2011, 175, 336-346.	1.5	32
117	Infection-Induced Vulnerability of Perinatal Brain Injury. Neurology Research International, 2012, 2012, 1-6.	1.3	32
118	Î³ÎT cells but not Î±Î²T cells contribute to sepsis-induced white matter injury and motor abnormalities in mice. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2017, 14, 255.	7.2	32
119	Global Gene Expression in the Immature Brain After Hypoxia-Ischemia. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2004, 24, 1317-1332.	4.3	30
120	High-field diffusion tensor imaging characterization of cerebral white matter injury in lipopolysaccharide-exposed fetal sheep. Pediatric Research, 2012, 72, 285-292.	2.3	29
121	The Role of Glucose in Brain Injury Following the Combination of Lipopolysaccharide or Lipoteichoic Acid and Hypoxia-Ischemia in Neonatal Rats. Developmental Neuroscience, 2004, 26, 61-67.	2.0	28
122	Combined effect of hypothermia and caspase-2 gene deficiency on neonatal hypoxicâ€“ischemic brain injury. Pediatric Research, 2012, 71, 566-572.	2.3	28
123	The effect of osteopontin and osteopontin-derived peptides on preterm brain injury. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2014, 11, 197.	7.2	28
124	Overexpression of apoptosis inducing factor aggravates hypoxic-ischemic brain injury in neonatal mice. Cell Death and Disease, 2020, 11, 77.	6.3	27
125	Antenatal brain injury: aetiology and possibilities of prevention. Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2000, 5, 41-51.	2.7	26
126	Neurokinin 1 Receptor Signaling Affects the Local Innate Immune Defense against Genital Herpes Virus Infection. Journal of Immunology, 2005, 175, 6802-6811.	0.8	26

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127	The Role of Mitochondrial and Endoplasmic Reticulum Reactive Oxygen Species Production in Models of Perinatal Brain Injury. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2019, 31, 643-663.	5.4	26
128	From mice to women and back again: Causalities and clues for Chlamydia-induced tubal ectopic pregnancy. Fertility and Sterility, 2012, 98, 1175-1185.	1.0	25
129	Myelination induction by a histamine H3 receptor antagonist in a mouse model of preterm white matter injury. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2018, 74, 265-276.	4.1	25
130	Lack of the brain-specific isoform of apoptosis-inducing factor aggravates cerebral damage in a model of neonatal hypoxiaâ€“ischemia. Cell Death and Disease, 2019, 10, 3.	6.3	25
131	A Systematic Review of Magnesium Sulfate for Perinatal Neuroprotection: What Have We Learnt From the Past Decade?. Frontiers in Neurology, 2020, 11, 449.	2.4	23
132	ECG and Heart Rate Variability Changes in Preterm and Near-Term Fetal Lamb Following LPS Exposure. Reproductive Sciences, 2008, 15, 572-583.	2.5	21
133	Expression of MMP-12 after Neonatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury in Mice. Developmental Neuroscience, 2009, 31, 427-436.	2.0	21
134	The effect of hypothalamic lesions on the length of gestation in fetal sheep. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1991, 165, 1464-1468.	1.3	20
135	Diabetes negatively affects cortical and striatal GABAergic neurons: an effect that is partially counteracted by exendin-4. Bioscience Reports, 2016, 36, .	2.4	20
136	Vancomycin Is Protective in a Neonatal Mouse Model of <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> -Potentiated Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2020, 64, .	3.2	19
137	Growthâ€differentiationâ€factor 15 levels in obese and healthy pregnancies: Relation to insulin resistance and insulin secretory function. Clinical Endocrinology, 2021, 95, 92-100.	2.4	19
138	Dual TNFÎ±-Induced Effects on NRF2 Mediated Antioxidant Defence in Astrocyte-Rich Cultures: Role of Protein Kinase Activation. Neurochemical Research, 2012, 37, 2842-2855.	3.3	18
139	Single-cell atlas reveals meningeal leukocyte heterogeneity in the developing mouse brain. Genes and Development, 2021, 35, 1190-1207.	5.9	18
140	Evidence for Sexual Dimorphism in the Response to TLR3 Activation in the Developing Neonatal Mouse Brain: A Pilot Study. Frontiers in Physiology, 2019, 10, 306.	2.8	17
141	Expression of the Nrf2â€system at the bloodâ€CSF barrier is modulated by neonatal inflammation and hypoxiaâ€ischemia. Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease, 2013, 36, 479-490.	3.6	16
142	Time-Dependent Effects of Systemic Lipopolysaccharide Injection on Regulators of Antioxidant Defence Nrf2 and PGC-1Î± in the Neonatal Rat Brain. NeuroImmunoModulation, 2013, 20, 185-193.	1.8	16
143	Longitudinal changes in adipokines and free leptin index during and after pregnancy in women with obesity. International Journal of Obesity, 2020, 44, 675-683.	3.4	16
144	Inhibiting the interaction between apoptosis-inducing factor and cyclophilin A prevents brain injury in neonatal mice after hypoxia-ischemia. Neuropharmacology, 2020, 171, 108088.	4.1	16

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145	Inflammatory-Induced Hibernation in the Fetus: Priming of Fetal Sheep Metabolism Correlates with Developmental Brain Injury. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e29503.	2.5	16
146	Dysmaturation of Somatostatin Interneurons Following Umbilical Cord Occlusion in Preterm Fetal Sheep. Frontiers in Physiology, 2019, 10, 563.	2.8	15
147	Magnesium sulphate induces preconditioning in preterm rodent models of cerebral hypoxiaâ€ischemia. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2018, 70, 56-66.	1.6	14
148	Expression of S100A Alarmins in Cord Blood Monocytes Is Highly Associated With Chorioamnionitis and Fetal Inflammation in Preterm Infants. Frontiers in Immunology, 2020, 11, 1194.	4.8	14
149	Circulating tight-junction proteins are potential biomarkers for bloodâ€“brain barrier function in a model of neonatal hypoxic/ischemic brain injury. Fluids and Barriers of the CNS, 2021, 18, 7.	5.0	14
150	Growth differentiation factor 15 increases in both cerebrospinal fluid and serum during pregnancy. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0248980.	2.5	14
151	Spirulina diet to lactating mothers protects the antioxidant system and reduces inflammation in post-natal brain after systemic inflammation. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2018, 21, 59-69.	3.1	13
152	N-acetylcysteine inhibits bacterial lipopeptide-mediated neutrophil transmigration through the choroid plexus in the developing brain. Acta Neuropathologica Communications, 2020, 8, 4.	5.2	13
153	Pitfalls in the Quest of Neuroprotectants for the Perinatal Brain. Developmental Neuroscience, 2011, 33, 189-198.	2.0	12
154	Association between inflammatory response and outcome after subarachnoid haemorrhage. Acta Neurologica Scandinavica, 2021, 143, 195-205.	2.1	12
155	Potential neuroprotective strategies for perinatal infection and inflammation. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2015, 45, 44-54.	1.6	11
156	A Model of Germinal Matrix Hemorrhage in Preterm Rat Pups. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 535320.	3.7	11
157	Staphylococcus epidermidis Sensitizes Perinatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury in Male but Not Female Mice. Frontiers in Immunology, 2020, 11, 516.	4.8	11
158	Dual Profile of Environmental Enrichment and Autistic-Like Behaviors in the Maternal Separated Model in Rats. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 1173.	4.1	11
159	Cerebrospinal fluid levels of insulin, leptin, and agoutiâ€related protein in relation to BMI in pregnant women. Obesity, 2016, 24, 1299-1304.	3.0	10
160	Reelin cells and sexâ€dependent synaptopathology in autism following postnatal immune activation. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2022, 179, 4400-4422.	5.4	10
161	Electrocardiographic changes following umbilical cord occlusion in the midgestation fetal sheep. Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2005, 84, 122-128.	2.8	9
162	Central and peripheral leptin and agoutiâ€related protein during and after pregnancy in relation to weight change. Clinical Endocrinology, 2018, 88, 263-271.	2.4	9

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163	Trace Fear Conditioning Detects Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury in Neonatal Mice. Developmental Neuroscience, 2011, 33, 222-230.	2.0	8
164	Transcriptomal changes and functional annotation of the developing non-human primate choroid plexus. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 82.	2.8	8
165	Expression of tight junction proteins and transporters for xenobiotic metabolism at the bloodâ€“CSF barrier during development in the nonhuman primate (P. hamadryas). Reproductive Toxicology, 2015, 56, 32-44.	2.9	8
166	Microbial invasion of the amniotic cavity is associated with impaired cognitive and motor function at school age in preterm children. Pediatric Research, 2020, 87, 924-931.	2.3	8
167	Type 2 Innate Lymphoid Cells Accumulate in the Brain After Hypoxia-Ischemia but Do Not Contribute to the Development of Preterm Brain Injury. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 249.	3.7	8
168	C3a Receptor Signaling Inhibits Neurodegeneration Induced by Neonatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury. Frontiers in Immunology, 2021, 12, 768198.	4.8	8
169	Role of Mixed Lineage Kinase Inhibition in Neonatal Hypoxia-Ischemia. Developmental Neuroscience, 2009, 31, 420-426.	2.0	7
170	Potential Role of Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus Infection in Preterm Brain Injury. Advances in Neuroimmune Biology, 2012, 3, 41-48.	0.7	7
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