Catalina Abad

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1985811/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

39 papers	2,394 citations	218677 26 h-index	315739 38 g-index
40 all docs	40 docs citations	40 times ranked	1901 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Vasoactive intestinal peptide prevents experimental arthritis by downregulating both autoimmune and inflammatory components of the disease. Nature Medicine, 2001, 7, 563-568.	30.7	364
2	Therapeutic effects of vasoactive intestinal peptide in the trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid mice model of Crohn's disease. Gastroenterology, 2003, 124, 961-971.	1.3	242
3	PACAP in Immunity and Inflammation. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2003, 992, 141-157.	3.8	122
4	Anti-inflammatory role in septic shock of pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide receptor. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 1053-1058.	7.1	114
5	Regulation of VIP production and secretion by murine lymphocytes. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1999, 93, 126-138.	2.3	110
6	Protective effect of vasoactive intestinal peptide on bone destruction in the collagen-induced arthritis model of rheumatoid arthritis. Arthritis Research and Therapy, 2005, 7, R1034.	3.5	104
7	Pituitary adenylyl cyclase-activating polypeptide is an intrinsic regulator of Treg abundance and protects against experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 2012-2017.	7.1	95
8	Anti-inflammatory properties of the type 1 and type 2 vasoactive intestinal peptide receptors: role in lethal endotoxic shock. European Journal of Immunology, 2000, 30, 3236-3246.	2.9	87
9	Neuropeptide Mimetics and Antagonists in the Treatment of Inflammatory Disease: Focus on VIP and PACAP. Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry, 2006, 6, 151-163.	2.1	78
10	Time-course expression of Toll-like receptors 2 and 4 in inflammatory bowel disease and homeostatic effect of VIP. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2005, 78, 491-502.	3.3	77
11	Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide Inhibits Collagen-Induced Arthritis: An Experimental Immunomodulatory Therapy. Journal of Immunology, 2001, 167, 3182-3189.	0.8	71
12	Receptors and Transcriptional Factors Involved in the Antiâ€inflammatory Activity of VIP and PACAP. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2000, 921, 92-102.	3.8	67
13	cDNA Array Analysis of Cytokines, Chemokines, and Receptors Involved in the Development of TNBS-Induced Colitis: Homeostatic Role of VIP. Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, 2005, 11, 674-684.	1.9	61
14	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide Is Critical for Circadian Regulation of Glucocorticoids. Neuroendocrinology, 2008, 88, 246-255.	2.5	61
15	Neuropeptide PACAP in mouse liver ischemia and reperfusion injury: Immunomodulation by the cAMP-PKA pathway. Hepatology, 2013, 57, 1225-1237.	7.3	61
16	Induction of colitis and rapid development of colorectal tumors in mice deficient in the neuropeptide PACAP. International Journal of Cancer, 2008, 122, 1803-1809.	5.1	59
17	Lymphocyte regulation of neuropeptide gene expression after neuronal injury. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2003, 74, 240-247.	2.9	54
18	Targeted STAT3 disruption in myeloid cells alters immunosuppressor cell abundance in a murine model of spontaneous medulloblastoma. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2013, 95, 357-367.	3.3	53

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Immunomodulatory Roles of PACAP and VIP: Lessons from Knockout Mice. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2018, 66, 102-113.	2.3	49
20	Pituitary Adenylate-Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide Expression in the Immune System. NeuroImmunoModulation, 2002, 10, 177-186.	1.8	47
21	Vasoactive intestinal peptide loss leads to impaired CNS parenchymal T-cell infiltration and resistance to experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 19555-19560.	7.1	46
22	VPAC2 (vasoactive intestinal peptide receptor type 2) receptor deficient mice develop exacerbated experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis with increased Th1/Th17 and reduced Th2/Treg responses. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2015, 44, 167-175.	4.1	42
23	Shedding of membrane-bound CD14 from lipopolysaccharide-stimulated macrophages by vasoactive intestinal peptide and pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1999, 99, 61-71.	2.3	41
24	Analysis of the role of the PAC1 receptor in neutrophil recruitment, acute-phase response, and nitric oxide production in septic shock. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2005, 77, 729-738.	3.3	41
25	Effect of VIP on TLR2 and TLR4 Expression in Lymph Node Immune Cells During TNBSâ€Induced Colitis. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1070, 129-134.	3.8	29
26	VIP Deficient Mice Exhibit Resistance to Lipopolysaccharide Induced Endotoxemia with an Intrinsic Defect in Proinflammatory Cellular Responses. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e36922.	2.5	26
27	Immunomodulatory Roles of VIP and PACAP in Models of Multiple Sclerosis. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2011, 17, 1025-1035.	1.9	25
28	VIP in Inflammatory Bowel Disease: State of the Art. Endocrine, Metabolic and Immune Disorders - Drug Targets, 2012, 12, 316-322.	1.2	23
29	VPAC1 receptor (Vipr1)-deficient mice exhibit ameliorated experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis, with specific deficits in the effector stage. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2016, 13, 169.	7.2	23
30	Vulnerability Imposed by Diet and Brain Trauma for Anxiety-Like Phenotype: Implications for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e57945.	2.5	23
31	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide-Deficient Mice Exhibit Reduced Pathology in Trinitrobenzene Sulfonic Acid-Induced Colitis. NeuroImmunoModulation, 2015, 22, 203-212.	1.8	21
32	PAC1 Receptor: Emerging Target for Septic Shock Therapy. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1070, 405-410.	3.8	18
33	Restoration of axotomy-induced PACAP gene induction in SCID mice with CD4+ T-lymphocytes. NeuroReport, 2004, 15, 2647-2650.	1.2	17
34	Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase Activating Peptide Deficient Mice Exhibit Impaired Thymic and Extrathymic Regulatory T Cell Proliferation during EAE. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e61200.	2.5	14
35	Mice Deficient in both Pituitary Adenylyl Cyclase-activating Polypeptide and Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide Survive, but Display Growth Retardation and Sex-dependent Early Death. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2008, 36, 200-207.	2.3	10
36	Impairment of axotomy-induced pituitary adenylyl cyclase-activating peptide gene expression in T helper 2 lymphocyte-deficient mice. NeuroReport, 2006, 17, 309-312.	1.2	7

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Neurotransmitter and Immunomodulatory Actions of VIP and PACAP: Lessons from Knockout Mice. International Journal of Peptide Research and Therapeutics, 2006, 12, 297-310.	1.9	4
38	Vasoactive intestinal peptide, pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide and immune system: from basic research to potential clinical application. Biomedical Reviews, 2014, 12, 1.	0.6	3
39	VIP and PACAP Immune Mediators Involved in Homeostasis and Disease. , 2004, , 263-283.		0