Andrew M Tan

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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30 papers	1,516 citations	361413 20 h-index	454955 30 g-index
30 all docs	30 docs citations	30 times ranked	1809 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Core principles for the implementation of the neurodata without borders data standard. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2021, 348, 108972.	2.5	3
2	Conditional RAC1 knockout in motor neurons restores H-reflex rate-dependent depression after spinal cord injury. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 7838.	3.3	6
3	Dendritic Spines in the Spinal Cord: Live Action Pain. Neuroscience Insights, 2020, 15, 263310552095116.	1.6	4
4	Sodium channel Nav1.6 in sensory neurons contributes to vincristine-induced allodynia. Brain, 2020, 143, 2421-2436.	7.6	20
5	Dendritic Spine Dynamics after Peripheral Nerve Injury: An Intravital Structural Study. Journal of Neuroscience, 2020, 40, 4297-4308.	3.6	12
6	Spinal cord motor neuron plasticity accompanies secondâ€degree burn injury and chronic pain. Physiological Reports, 2019, 7, e14288.	1.7	12
7	Conditional knockout of NaV1.6 in adult mice ameliorates neuropathic pain. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 3845.	3.3	66
8	Therapeutic potential of Pak1 inhibition for pain associated with cutaneous burn injury. Molecular Pain, 2018, 14, 174480691878864.	2.1	12
9	Dendritic spine dysgenesis in superficial dorsal horn sensory neurons after spinal cord injury. Molecular Pain, 2017, 13, 174480691668801.	2.1	26
10	Dendritic spine remodeling following early and late Rac1 inhibition after spinal cord injury: evidence for a pain biomarker. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2016, 115, 2893-2910.	1.8	29
11	Virus-Mediated Knockdown of Nav1.3 in Dorsal Root Ganglia of STZ-Induced Diabetic Rats Alleviates Tactile Allodynia. Molecular Medicine, 2015, 21, 544-552.	4.4	62
12	Dendritic spine dysgenesis contributes to hyperreflexia after spinal cord injury. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2015, 113, 1598-1615.	1.8	42
13	Dendritic spine dysgenesis: An emerging concept in neuropsychiatric disease. Neuroscience Letters, 2015, 601, 1-3.	2.1	6
14	Dendritic spine dysgenesis in neuropathic pain. Neuroscience Letters, 2015, 601, 54-60.	2.1	25
15	<scp>B</scp> vitamins for pain following spinal cord trauma. European Journal of Pain, 2014, 18, 1-2.	2.8	3
16	Emerging evidence for P body function in the peripheral nervous system. Neuroscience Letters, 2014, 563, 166-168.	2.1	2
17	Burn injury-induced mechanical allodynia is maintained by Rac1-regulated dendritic spine dysgenesis. Experimental Neurology, 2013, 248, 509-519.	4.1	32
18	Virus-mediated shRNA Knockdown of Nav1.3 in Rat Dorsal Root Ganglion Attenuates Nerve Injury-induced Neuropathic Pain. Molecular Therapy, 2013, 21, 49-56.	8.2	91

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Maladaptive Dendritic Spine Remodeling Contributes to Diabetic Neuropathic Pain. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 6795-6807.	3.6	94
20	Selective Corticospinal Tract Injury in the Rat Induces Primary Afferent Fiber Sprouting in the Spinal Cord and Hyperreflexia. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 12896-12908.	3.6	97
21	Spinal cord injury, dendritic spine remodeling, and spinal memory mechanisms. Experimental Neurology, 2012, 235, 142-151.	4.1	70
22	Rac1-regulated dendritic spine remodeling contributes to neuropathic pain after peripheral nerve injury. Experimental Neurology, 2011, 232, 222-233.	4.1	74
23	Unilateral Focal Burn Injury Is Followed by Long-Lasting Bilateral Allodynia and Neuronal Hyperexcitability in Spinal Cord Dorsal Horn. Journal of Pain, 2010, 11, 119-130.	1.4	73
24	Dendritic Spine Remodeling After Spinal Cord Injury Alters Neuronal Signal Processing. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2009, 102, 2396-2409.	1.8	44
25	Thalamic neuron hyperexcitability and enlarged receptive fields in the STZ model of diabetic pain. Brain Research, 2009, 1268, 154-161.	2.2	58
26	BDNF-Hypersecreting Human Mesenchymal Stem Cells Promote Functional Recovery, Axonal Sprouting, and Protection of Corticospinal Neurons after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 29, 14932-14941.	3.6	253
27	Title is missing!. Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development, 2009, 46, 123.	1.6	50
28	Neuropathic Pain Memory Is Maintained by Rac1-Regulated Dendritic Spine Remodeling after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 28, 13173-13183.	3.6	108
29	Sensory afferents regenerated into dorsal columns after spinal cord injury remain in a chronic pathophysiological state. Experimental Neurology, 2007, 206, 257-268.	4.1	24
30	Antibodies against the NG2 Proteoglycan Promote the Regeneration of Sensory Axons within the Dorsal Columns of the Spinal Cord. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 4729-4739.	3.6	118