

Steven S Welc

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3522053/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

11
papers

406
citations

1039880

9
h-index

1372474

10
g-index

11
all docs

11
docs citations

11
times ranked

683
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Immunobiology of Inherited Muscular Dystrophies. , 2018, 8, 1313-1356.		99
2	Aging of the immune system causes reductions in muscle stem cell populations, promotes their shift to a fibrogenic phenotype, and modulates sarcopenia. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 1415-1427.	0.2	62
3	Myeloid cell-derived tumor necrosis factor-α promotes sarcopenia and regulates muscle cell fusion with aging muscle fibers. Aging Cell, 2018, 17, e12828.	3.0	51
4	Macrophage-Derived IGF-1 Is a Potent Coordinator of Myogenesis and Inflammation in Regenerating Muscle. Molecular Therapy, 2015, 23, 1134-1135.	3.7	41
5	Macrophages escape Klotho gene silencing in the mdx mouse model of Duchenne muscular dystrophy and promote muscle growth and increase satellite cell numbers through a Klotho-mediated pathway. Human Molecular Genetics, 2018, 27, 14-29.	1.4	37
6	Klotho gene silencing promotes pathology in the mdx mouse model of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. Human Molecular Genetics, 2016, 25, ddw111.	1.4	34
7	Aging of the immune system and impaired muscle regeneration: A failure of immunomodulation of adult myogenesis. Experimental Gerontology, 2021, 145, 111200.	1.2	26
8	Modulation of Klotho expression in injured muscle perturbs Wnt signalling and influences the rate of muscle growth. Experimental Physiology, 2020, 105, 132-147.	0.9	20
9	Differential Effects of Myeloid Cell PPAR γ and IL-10 in Regulating Macrophage Recruitment, Phenotype, and Regeneration following Acute Muscle Injury. Journal of Immunology, 2020, 205, 1664-1677.	0.4	18
10	Targeting a therapeutic LIF transgene to muscle via the immune system ameliorates muscular dystrophy. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 2788.	5.8	16
11	Myeloid cell-mediated targeting of LIF to dystrophic muscle causes transient increases in muscle fiber lesions by disrupting the recruitment and dispersion of macrophages in muscle. Human Molecular Genetics, 2021, 31, 189-206.	1.4	2