

Jill A Rafael-Fortney

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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44
papers

1,896
citations

430874

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302126

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docs citations

45
times ranked

2651
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Myeloid mineralocorticoid receptors contribute to skeletal muscle repair in muscular dystrophy and acute muscle injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2022, 322, C354-C369.	4.6	6
2	Is Upregulation of Sarcoplipin Beneficial or Detrimental to Muscle Function?. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2021, 12, 633058.	2.8	22
3	Micro-dystrophin gene therapy prevents heart failure in an improved Duchenne muscular dystrophy cardiomyopathy mouse model. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2021, 6, .	5.0	17
4	Early Inflammation in Muscular Dystrophy Differs between Limb and Respiratory Muscles and Increases with Dystrophic Severity. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2021, 191, 730-747.	3.8	13
5	Muscle Twitch Kinetics Are Dependent on Muscle Group, Disease State, and Age in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy Mouse Models. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2020, 11, 568909.	2.8	6
6	Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonism by finerenone is sufficient to improve function in preclinical muscular dystrophy. <i>ESC Heart Failure</i> , 2020, 7, 3983-3995.	3.1	13
7	Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists improve membrane integrity independent of muscle force in muscular dystrophy. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2019, 28, 2030-2045.	2.9	12
8	Mineralocorticoid Receptor Signaling Contributes to Normal Muscle Repair After Acute Injury. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2019, 10, 1324.	2.8	9
9	Mineralocorticoid Receptor Antagonists in Muscular Dystrophy Mice During Aging and Exercise. <i>Journal of Neuromuscular Diseases</i> , 2018, 5, 295-306.	2.6	15
10	Submaximal Level Single Twitch Kinetics Dependent on Disease State in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy Mouse Model. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 852.3.	0.5	0
11	Gene expression effects of glucocorticoid and mineralocorticoid receptor agonists and antagonists on normal human skeletal muscle. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2017, 49, 277-286.	2.3	17
12	Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system inhibitors improve membrane stability and change gene-expression profiles in dystrophic skeletal muscles. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2017, 312, C155-C168.	4.6	17
13	Myocardial Contractile Dysfunction Is Present without Histopathology in a Mouse Model of Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy-2F and Is Prevented after Claudin-5 Virotherapy. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2016, 7, 539.	2.8	3
14	Similar Efficacy from Specific and Non-Specific Mineralocorticoid Receptor Antagonist Treatment of Muscular Dystrophy Mice. <i>Journal of Neuromuscular Diseases</i> , 2016, 3, 395-404.	2.6	18
15	Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy Mice and Men. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2016, 118, 1059-1061.	4.5	12
16	Myeloid cells are capable of synthesizing aldosterone to exacerbate damage in muscular dystrophy. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2016, 25, dww331.	2.9	15
17	Muscle damage, metabolism, and oxidative stress in mdx mice: Impact of aerobic running. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2016, 54, 110-117.	2.2	23
18	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Evaluating the Heart in Preclinical Studies of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. <i>Journal of Cardiovascular Translational Research</i> , 2016, 9, 85-86.	2.4	15

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19	The Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor Lisinopril Improves Muscle Histopathology but not Contractile Function in a Mouse Model of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. <i>Journal of Neuromuscular Diseases</i> , 2015, 2, 257-268.	2.6	18
20	Metabolic Dysfunction and Altered Mitochondrial Dynamics in the Utrophin-Dystrophin Deficient Mouse Model of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0123875.	2.5	53
21	Eplerenone for early cardiomyopathy in Duchenne muscular dystrophy: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. <i>Lancet Neurology</i> , The, 2015, 14, 153-161.	10.2	184
22	Claudin-5 levels are reduced from multiple cell types in human failing hearts and are associated with mislocalization of ephrin-B1. <i>Cardiovascular Pathology</i> , 2015, 24, 160-167.	1.6	17
23	Contemporary Cardiac Issues in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. <i>Circulation</i> , 2015, 131, 1590-1598.	1.6	240
24	Mineralocorticoid receptors are present in skeletal muscle and represent a potential therapeutic target. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 4544-4554.	0.5	44
25	Elucidating the Role of Mineralocorticoid Receptors in Skeletal Muscle as a Potential Therapeutic Target for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 1038.2.	0.5	0
26	Prednisolone Attenuates Improvement of Cardiac and Skeletal Contractile Function and Histopathology by Lisinopril and Spironolactone in the mdx Mouse Model of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e88360.	2.5	51
27	Abstract 17250: Serum vs. Imaging Biomarkers of Myocardial Injury in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy: Findings from the E-SCAR DMD Trial. <i>Circulation</i> , 2014, 130, .	1.6	0
28	The role of increased Sarcolipin expression in neonatal development and in muscle disease. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, .	0.5	0
29	The force-temperature relationship in healthy and dystrophic mouse diaphragm; implications for translational study design. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2012, 3, 422.	2.8	11
30	Sustaining Cardiac Claudin-5 Levels Prevents Functional Hallmarks of Cardiomyopathy in a Muscular Dystrophy Mouse Model. <i>Molecular Therapy</i> , 2012, 20, 1378-1383.	8.2	19
31	Cardiomyopathy in the dystrophin/utrophin-deficient mouse model of severe muscular dystrophy is characterized by dysregulation of matrix metalloproteinases. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2012, 22, 1006-1014.	0.6	21
32	Cardiac Involvement in Patients With Muscular Dystrophies. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2011, 4, 67-76.	2.6	167
33	Early Treatment With Lisinopril and Spironolactone Preserves Cardiac and Skeletal Muscle in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy Mice. <i>Circulation</i> , 2011, 124, 582-588.	1.6	122
34	Glutamate receptors localize postsynaptically at neuromuscular junctions in mice. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2009, 39, 343-349.	2.2	41
35	Truncated CASK does not alter skeletal muscle or protein interactors. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2008, 38, 1116-1127.	2.2	1
36	Haploinsufficiency of utrophin gene worsens skeletal muscle inflammation and fibrosis in mdx mice. <i>Journal of the Neurological Sciences</i> , 2008, 264, 106-111.	0.6	69

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37	Claudin-5 levels are reduced in human end-stage cardiomyopathy. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 2008, 45, 81-87.	1.9	28
38	Interplay of IKK/NF- κ B signaling in macrophages and myofibers promotes muscle degeneration in Duchenne muscular dystrophy. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2007, 117, 889-901.	8.2	382
39	Analysis of gene expression differences between utrophin/dystrophin-deficient vs mdx skeletal muscles reveals a specific upregulation of slow muscle genes in limb muscles. <i>Neurogenetics</i> , 2006, 7, 81-91.	1.4	27
40	CASK localizes to nuclei in developing skeletal muscle and motor neuron culture models and is agrin-independent. <i>Journal of Cellular Physiology</i> , 2006, 206, 196-202.	4.1	12
41	Utrophin deficiency worsens cardiac contractile dysfunction present in dystrophin-deficient mdx mice. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2005, 289, H2373-H2378.	3.2	93
42	Claudin-5 localizes to the lateral membranes of cardiomyocytes and is altered in utrophin/dystrophin-deficient cardiomyopathic mice. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 2005, 38, 323-332.	1.9	39
43	CASK and Dlg form a PDZ protein complex at the mammalian neuromuscular junction. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2004, 30, 164-171.	2.2	21
44	Mineralocorticoid Receptor Signaling in the Inflammatory Skeletal Muscle Microenvironments of Muscular Dystrophy and Acute Injury. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 0, 13, .	3.5	3