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List of Publications by Year in descending order

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32
papers

1,043
citations

430874

18
h-index

526287

27
g-index

33
all docs

33
docs citations

33
times ranked

953
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Biomarker Discovery in Pre-Type 1 Diabetes; Th40 Cells as a Predictive Risk Factor. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2019, 104, 4127-4142.	3.6	8
2	CD40-targeted peptide proposed for type 1 diabetes therapy lacks relevant binding affinity to its cognate receptor. Reply to Pagni PP, Wolf A, Lo Conte M et al [letter]. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2019, 62, 1730-1731.	6.3	3
3	A CD40 targeting peptide prevents severe symptoms in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2019, 332, 8-15.	2.3	9
4	Are we aiming to miss in translational autoimmunity treatments?. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2018, 7, 1754.	1.6	0
5	Are we aiming to miss in translational autoimmunity treatments?. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2018, 7, 1754.	1.6	0
6	CD40-mediated signalling influences trafficking, T cell receptor expression, and T cell pathogenesis, in the NOD model of type 1 diabetes. <i>Immunology</i> , 2017, 152, 243-254.	4.4	25
7	Overlooked Mechanisms in Type 1 Diabetes Etiology: How Unique Costimulatory Molecules Contribute to Diabetogenesis. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2017, 8, 208.	3.5	16
8	Th40 cells (CD4+CD40+ Tcells) drive a more severe form of Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis than conventional CD4 T cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0172037.	2.5	19
9	A CD40-targeted peptide controls and reverses type 1 diabetes in NOD mice. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2014, 57, 2366-2373.	6.3	35
10	Defining a new biomarker for the autoimmune component of Multiple Sclerosis: Th40 cells. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2014, 270, 75-85.	2.3	24
11	Pro-inflammatory T-lymphocytes rapidly infiltrate into the brain and contribute to neuronal injury following cardiac arrest and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2014, 274, 132-140.	2.3	38
12	CD40 interacts directly with RAG1 and RAG2 in autoaggressive T cells and Fas prevents CD40-induced RAG expression. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2013, 10, 483-489.	10.5	19
13	An Alternative Role for Foxp3 As an Effector T Cell Regulator Controlled through CD40. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2013, 191, 717-725.	0.8	9
14	Galectin-9 Controls CD40 Signaling through a Tim-3 Independent Mechanism and Redirects the Cytokine Profile of Pathogenic T Cells in Autoimmunity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e38708.	2.5	51
15	The specific antigen approach in multiple sclerosis: Can it ever be enough?. <i>Clinical Immunology</i> , 2012, 144, 139-141.	3.2	2
16	CD40 engagement of CD4 ⁺ CD40 ⁺ T cells in a neo-self antigen disease model ablates CTLA-4 expression and indirectly impacts tolerance. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 2012, 42, 424-435.	2.9	14
17	The Pathology of Bleomycin-Induced Fibrosis Is Associated with Loss of Resident Lung Mesenchymal Stem Cells That Regulate Effector T-cell Proliferation. <i>Stem Cells</i> , 2011, 29, 725-735.	3.2	116
18	CD40 glycoforms and TNF-receptors 1 and 2 in the formation of CD40 receptor(s) in autoimmunity. <i>Molecular Immunology</i> , 2010, 47, 2303-2313.	2.2	22

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19	The Expanding Role of TNF-Receptor Super Family Member CD40 (tnfrsf5) in Autoimmune Disease: Focus on Th40 Cells. <i>Current Immunology Reviews</i> , 2010, 6, 130-136.	1.2	20
20	An analytical workflow for investigating cytokine profiles. <i>Cytometry Part A: the Journal of the International Society for Analytical Cytology</i> , 2008, 73A, 289-298.	1.5	28
21	CD40 on NOD CD4 T cells contributes to their activation and pathogenicity. <i>Journal of Autoimmunity</i> , 2008, 31, 385-392.	6.5	47
22	Disruption of the homeostatic balance between autoaggressive (CD4+ CD40+) and regulatory (CD4+) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10	3.35	41
23	High Distribution of CD40 and TRAF2 in Th40 T Cell Rafts Leads to Preferential Survival of this Auto-Aggressive Population in Autoimmunity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2008, 3, e2076.	2.5	32
24	CD5, CD28 and CD40 as interconnected coâ€stimulatory/immuneâ€modulators of T cells responses in the NOD, NOR and BALB mouse strains. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2008, 22, 663.15.	0.5	0
25	TCR Revision As A Mechanism Of Peripheral Tolerance. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2008, 22, 669.22.	0.5	0
26	Re-shaping the T cell repertoire: TCR editing and TCR revision for good and for bad. <i>Clinical Immunology</i> , 2007, 123, 1-6.	3.2	30
27	A unique T cell subset described as CD4loCD40+ T cells (TCD40) in human type 1 diabetes. <i>Clinical Immunology</i> , 2007, 124, 138-148.	3.2	55
28	Peripheral CD4loCD40+ auto-aggressive T cell expansion during insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 2004, 34, 1488-1497.	2.9	56
29	Cutting Edge: CD40-Induced Expression of Recombination Activating Gene (RAG) 1 and RAG2: A Mechanism for the Generation of Autoaggressive T Cells in the Periphery. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2003, 170, 3455-3459.	0.8	58
30	Expression of CD40 identifies a unique pathogenic T cell population in type 1 diabetes. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2002, 99, 3782-3787.	7.1	101
31	Role of the CD40-CD40 ligand interaction in CD4+ T cell contact-dependent activation of monocyte interleukin-1 synthesis. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 1994, 24, 3148-3154.	2.9	164
32	The Role of T Cells in Type 1 Diabetes. , 0, , .		1