

# June Goto

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4311434/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

10  
papers

303  
citations

1163117

8  
h-index

1372567

10  
g-index

10  
all docs

10  
docs citations

10  
times ranked

404  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Anti-Inflammatory Agent Bindarit Attenuates the Impairment of Neural Development through Suppression of Microglial Activation in a Neonatal Hydrocephalus Mouse Model. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2022, 42, 1820-1844.	3.6	13
2	Diphtheria toxin induced but not CSF1R inhibitor mediated microglia ablation model leads to the loss of CSF/ventricular spaces in vivo that is independent of cytokine upregulation. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2022, 19, 3.	7.2	13
3	Impaired neurogenesis alters brain biomechanics in a neuroprogenitor-based genetic subtype of congenital hydrocephalus. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2022, 25, 458-473.	14.8	46
4	Hydrocephalus in mouse <i>B3glct</i> mutants is likely caused by defects in multiple B3GLCT substrates in ependymal cells and subcommissural organ. <i>Glycobiology</i> , 2021, 31, 988-1004.	2.5	7
5	Characterization of a novel rat model of X-linked hydrocephalus by CRISPR-mediated mutation in <i>L1cam</i> . <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 2020, 132, 945-958.	1.6	10
6	Exome sequencing implicates genetic disruption of prenatal neuro-gliogenesis in sporadic congenital hydrocephalus. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2020, 26, 1754-1765.	30.7	84
7	Neonatal hydrocephalus leads to white matter neuroinflammation and injury in the corpus callosum of <i>Ccdc39</i> hydrocephalic mice. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Pediatrics</i> , 2020, 25, 476-483.	1.3	14
8	Impaired neural differentiation and glymphatic CSF flow in the <i>Ccdc39</i> rat model of neonatal hydrocephalus: genetic interaction with <i>L1cam</i> . <i>DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms</i> , 2019, 12, .	2.4	19
9	A mutation in <i>Ccdc39</i> causes neonatal hydrocephalus with abnormal motile cilia development in mice. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2018, 145, .	2.5	60
10	Brain-expressed X-linked 2 Is Pivotal for Hyperactive Mechanistic Target of Rapamycin (mTOR)-mediated Tumorigenesis. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2015, 290, 25756-25765.	3.4	37