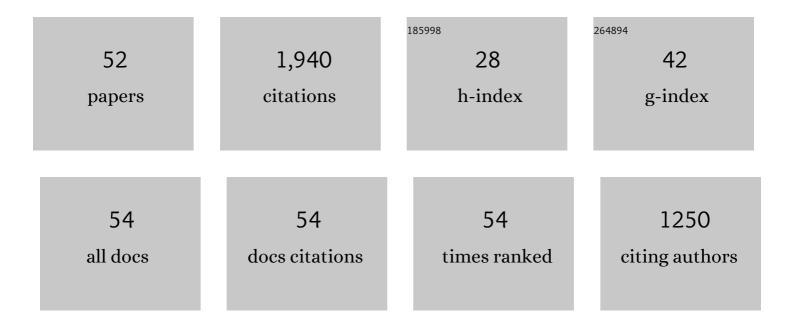
Gabriel MartÃ-nez-GÃ;lvez

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Diaphragm motor unit recruitment in rats. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2010, 173, 101-106.	0.7	115
2	Retrograde labeling of phrenic motoneurons by intrapleural injection. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2009, 182, 244-249.	1.3	107
3	Motoneuron BDNF/TrkB signaling enhances functional recovery after cervical spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2013, 247, 101-109.	2.0	92
4	Phrenic motor unit recruitment during ventilatory and non-ventilatory behaviors. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2011, 179, 57-63.	0.7	75
5	Localized Delivery of Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor-Expressing Mesenchymal Stem Cells Enhances Functional Recovery following Cervical Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2015, 32, 185-193.	1.7	72
6	Invited Review: Mechanisms underlying motor unit plasticity in the respiratory system. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2003, 94, 1230-1241.	1.2	64
7	Structure–activity relationships in rodent diaphragm muscle fibers vs. neuromuscular junctions. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2012, 180, 88-96.	0.7	63
8	Recruitment of rat diaphragm motor units across motor behaviors with different levels of diaphragm activation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2014, 117, 1308-1316.	1.2	59
9	Targeted Delivery of TrkB Receptor to Phrenic Motoneurons Enhances Functional Recovery of Rhythmic Phrenic Activity after Cervical Spinal Hemisection. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e64755.	1.1	58
10	Robust activation of microhomology-mediated end joining for precision gene editing applications. PLoS Genetics, 2018, 14, e1007652.	1.5	57
11	Ageing and neurotrophic signalling effects on diaphragm neuromuscular function. Journal of Physiology, 2015, 593, 431-440.	1.3	56
12	Prolonged C ₂ spinal hemisection-induced inactivity reduces diaphragm muscle specific force with modest, selective atrophy of type IIx and/or IIb fibers. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 114, 380-386.	1.2	55
13	Chronic assessment of diaphragm muscle EMG activity across motor behaviors. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2011, 177, 176-182.	0.7	54
14	Neuromuscular adaptations to respiratory muscle inactivity. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2009, 169, 133-140.	0.7	51
15	Phrenic motoneuron expression of serotonergic and glutamatergic receptors following upper cervical spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2012, 234, 191-199.	2.0	48
16	Synaptic Vesicle Distribution and Release at Rat Diaphragm Neuromuscular Junctions. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2007, 98, 478-487.	0.9	47
17	TrkB kinase activity maintains synaptic function and structural integrity at adult neuromuscular junctions. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2014, 117, 910-920.	1.2	47
18	TrkB kinase activity is critical for recovery of respiratory function after cervical spinal cord hemisection. Experimental Neurology, 2014, 261, 190-195.	2.0	44

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19	FusX: A Rapid One-Step Transcription Activator-Like Effector Assembly System for Genome Science. Human Gene Therapy, 2016, 27, 451-463.	1.4	44
20	Role of neurotrophins in recovery of phrenic motor function following spinal cord injury. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2009, 169, 218-225.	0.7	43
21	Respiratory muscle plasticity. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2005, 147, 235-251.	0.7	41
22	Precision gene editing technology andÂapplications in nephrology. Nature Reviews Nephrology, 2018, 14, 663-677.	4.1	38
23	Diaphragm electromyographic activity following unilateral midcervical contusion injury in rats. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2017, 117, 545-555.	0.9	37
24	The Impact of Midcervical Contusion Injury on Diaphragm Muscle Function. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2016, 33, 500-509.	1.7	34
25	TrkB gene therapy by adeno-associated virus enhances recovery after cervical spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2016, 276, 31-40.	2.0	34
26	BDNF effects on functional recovery across motor behaviors after cervical spinal cord injury. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2017, 117, 537-544.	0.9	33
27	Synaptic vesicle cycling at type-identified diaphragm neuromuscular junctions. Muscle and Nerve, 2004, 30, 774-783.	1.0	31
28	Functional recovery after cervical spinal cord injury: Role of neurotrophin and glutamatergic signaling in phrenic motoneurons. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2016, 226, 128-136.	0.7	30
29	Impact of unilateral denervation on transdiaphragmatic pressure. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2015, 210, 14-21.	0.7	29
30	Novel method for transdiaphragmatic pressure measurements in mice. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2013, 188, 56-59.	0.7	28
31	Convergence of Pattern Generator Outputs on a Common Mechanism of Diaphragm Motor Unit Recruitment. Progress in Brain Research, 2014, 209, 309-329.	0.9	28
32	Motoneuron glutamatergic receptor expression following recovery from cervical spinal hemisection. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2017, 525, 1192-1205.	0.9	28
33	EMG-Based Detection of Inspiration in the Rat Diaphragm Muscle. , 2006, 2006, 1204-7.		27
34	A novel approach for targeted delivery to motoneurons using cholera toxin-B modified protocells. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2016, 273, 160-174.	1.3	26
35	Fishing for understanding: Unlocking the zebrafish gene editor's toolbox. Methods, 2018, 150, 3-10.	1.9	22
36	Chronic TrkB agonist treatment in old age does not mitigate diaphragm neuromuscular dysfunction. Physiological Reports, 2017, 5, e13103.	0.7	21

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Correlation of respiratory activity of contralateral diaphragm muscles for evaluation of recovery following hemiparesis. , 2009, 2009, 404-7.		20
38	Impaired Autophagy in Motor Neurons: A Final Common Mechanism of Injury and Death. Physiology, 2018, 33, 211-224.	1.6	20
39	Glutamatergic input varies with phrenic motor neuron size. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2019, 122, 1518-1529.	0.9	19
40	Acute intrathecal BDNF enhances functional recovery after cervical spinal cord injury in rats. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2021, 125, 2158-2165.	0.9	17
41	Phrenic motoneuron structural plasticity across models of diaphragm muscle paralysis. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2018, 526, 2973-2983.	0.9	16
42	Disproportionate loss of excitatory inputs to smaller phrenic motor neurons following cervical spinal hemisection. Journal of Physiology, 2020, 598, 4693-4711.	1.3	16
43	Uptake and intracellular fate of cholera toxin subunit b-modified mesoporous silica nanoparticle-supported lipid bilayers (aka protocells) in motoneurons. Nanomedicine: Nanotechnology, Biology, and Medicine, 2018, 14, 661-672.	1.7	15
44	Impact of glutamatergic and serotonergic neurotransmission on diaphragm muscle activity after cervical spinal hemisection. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2017, 118, 1732-1738.	0.9	13
45	The Gene Sculpt Suite: a set of tools for genome editing. Nucleic Acids Research, 2019, 47, W175-W182.	6.5	13
46	Quantifying mitochondrial volume density in phrenic motor neurons. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2021, 353, 109093.	1.3	12
47	Diaphragm muscle activity across respiratory motor behaviors in awake and lightly anesthetized rats. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2018, 124, 915-922.	1.2	9
48	Deploying MMEJ using MENdel in precision gene editing applications for gene therapy and functional genomics. Nucleic Acids Research, 2021, 49, 67-78.	6.5	8
49	Cervical spinal hemisection alters phrenic motor neuron glutamatergic mRNA receptor expression. Experimental Neurology, 2022, 353, 114030.	2.0	7
50	ssDNA and the Argonautes: The Quest for the Next Golden Editor. Human Gene Therapy, 2016, 27, 419-422.	1.4	6
51	Gene therapy and respiratory neuroplasticity. Experimental Neurology, 2017, 287, 261-267.	2.0	4
52	Chimeric RNA: DNA TracrRNA Improves Homology-Directed Repair <i>In Vitro</i> and <i>In Vivo</i> . CRISPR Journal, 2022, 5, 40-52.	1.4	1