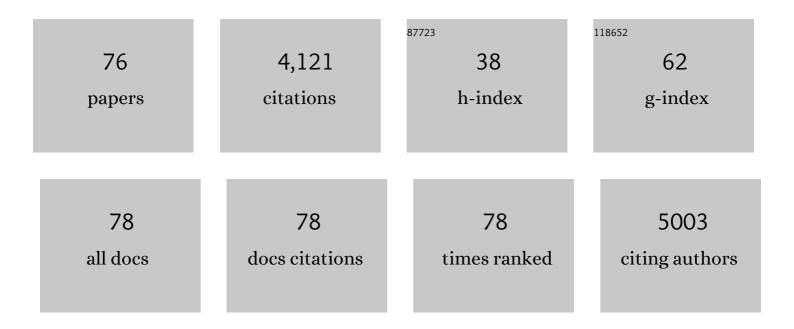
## MÃ<sup>3</sup>nica M. Sousa

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4561535/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Variants in ADD1 cause intellectual disability, corpus callosum dysgenesis, and ventriculomegaly in humans. Genetics in Medicine, 2022, 24, 319-331.	1.1	6
2	Rewired glycosylation activity promotes scarless regeneration and functional recovery in spiny mice after complete spinal cord transection. Developmental Cell, 2022, 57, 440-450.e7.	3.1	26
3	Sensory neurons have an axon initial segment that initiates spontaneous activity in neuropathic pain. Brain, 2022, 145, 1632-1640.	3.7	11
4	Coronal brain atlas in stereotaxic coordinates of the African spiny mouse, <i>Acomys cahirinus</i> . Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2022, , .	0.9	1
5	The cytoskeleton as a modulator of tension driven axon elongation. Developmental Neurobiology, 2021, 81, 300-309.	1.5	6
6	Microtubules, actin and cytolinkers: how to connect cytoskeletons in the neuronal growth cone. Neuroscience Letters, 2021, 747, 135693.	1.0	16
7	The role of the membrane-associated periodic skeleton in axons. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2021, 78, 5371-5379.	2.4	3
8	Actin dynamics in the growth cone: a key player in axon regeneration. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2021, 69, 11-18.	2.0	16
9	Transthyretin Promotes Axon Growth via Regulation of Microtubule Dynamics and Tubulin Acetylation. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2021, 9, 747699.	1.8	6
10	Bidirectional flow of action potentials in axons drives activity dynamics in neuronal cultures. Journal of Neural Engineering, 2021, 18, 066045.	1.8	11
11	Profilin as a dual regulator of actin and microtubule dynamics. Cytoskeleton, 2020, 77, 76-83.	1.0	29
12	Non-Muscle Myosin II in Axonal Cell Biology: From the Growth Cone to the Axon Initial Segment. Cells, 2020, 9, 1961.	1.8	17
13	Profilin 1 delivery tunes cytoskeletal dynamics toward CNS axon regeneration. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2020, 130, 2024-2040.	3.9	30
14	The membrane periodic skeleton is an actomyosin network that regulates axonal diameter and conduction. ELife, 2020, 9, .	2.8	53
15	Effects of early intravesical administration of resiniferatoxin to spinal cordâ€injured rats in neurogenic detrusor overactivity. Neurourology and Urodynamics, 2019, 38, 1540-1550.	0.8	11
16	Hydrogel-Assisted Antisense LNA Gapmer Delivery for In Situ Gene Silencing in Spinal Cord Injury. Molecular Therapy - Nucleic Acids, 2018, 11, 393-406.	2.3	13
17	The Regulation of Axon Diameter: From Axonal Circumferential Contractility to Activity-Dependent Axon Swelling. Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience, 2018, 11, 319.	1.4	48
18	The intriguing nature of dorsal root ganglion neurons: Linking structure with polarity and function. Progress in Neurobiology, 2018, 168, 86-103.	2.8	88

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19	<scp>N</scp> euronal <scp>I</scp> ntrinsic <scp>R</scp> egenerative <scp>C</scp> apacity: <scp>T</scp> he <scp>I</scp> mpact of <scp>M</scp> icrotubule <scp>O</scp> rganization and <scp>A</scp> xonal <scp>T</scp> ransport. Developmental Neurobiology, 2018, 78, 952-959.	1.5	17
20	Transthyretin neuroprotection in Alzheimer's disease is dependent on proteolysis. Neurobiology of Aging, 2017, 59, 10-14.	1.5	46
21	Fibrin functionalization with synthetic adhesive ligands interacting with α6β1 integrin receptor enhance neurite outgrowth of embryonic stem cell-derived neural stem/progenitors. Acta Biomaterialia, 2017, 59, 243-256.	4.1	20
22	The Dyslexia-susceptibility Protein KIAA0319 Inhibits Axon Growth Through Smad2 Signaling. Cerebral Cortex, 2017, 27, 1732-1747.	1.6	29
23	The neuronal and actin commitment: Why do neurons need rings?. Cytoskeleton, 2016, 73, 424-434.	1.0	22
24	The cytoskeleton as a novel therapeutic target for old neurodegenerative disorders. Progress in Neurobiology, 2016, 141, 61-82.	2.8	92
25	Axonal pathology in <scp>K</scp> rabbe's disease: The cytoskeleton as an emerging therapeutic target. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2016, 94, 1037-1041.	1.3	10
26	The Actin-Binding Protein α-Adducin Is Required for Maintaining Axon Diameter. Cell Reports, 2016, 15, 490-498.	2.9	95
27	Myelin Lipids Inhibit Axon Regeneration Following Spinal Cord Injury: a Novel Perspective for Therapy. Molecular Neurobiology, 2016, 53, 1052-1064.	1.9	23
28	Inhibitory Injury Signaling Represses Axon Regeneration After Dorsal Root Injury. Molecular Neurobiology, 2016, 53, 4596-4605.	1.9	23
29	Axonal elongation and dendritic branching is enhanced by adenosine A2A receptors activation in cerebral cortical neurons. Brain Structure and Function, 2016, 221, 2777-2799.	1.2	39
30	The Role of Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF) in the Development of Neurogenic Detrusor Overactivity (NDO). Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 2146-2160.	1.7	38
31	Cell intrinsic control of axon regeneration. EMBO Reports, 2014, 15, 254-263.	2.0	135
32	Neuronal deletion of GSK3Î <sup>2</sup> increases microtubule speed in the growth cone and enhances axon regeneration via CRMP-2 and independently of MAP1B and CLASP2. BMC Biology, 2014, 12, 47.	1.7	72
33	Early axonal loss accompanied by impaired endocytosis, abnormal axonal transport, and decreased microtubule stability occur in the model of Krabbe's disease. Neurobiology of Disease, 2014, 66, 92-103.	2.1	55
34	CNS Axons Globally Increase Axonal Transport after Peripheral Conditioning. Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 34, 5965-5970.	1.7	70
35	Primary Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stromal Cells Rescue the Axonal Phenotype of Twitcher Mice. Cell Transplantation, 2014, 23, 239-252.	1.2	9
36	Peripheral nervous system plasmalogens regulate Schwann cell differentiation and myelination. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2014, 124, 2560-2570.	3.9	103

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37	Advances and Pitfalls of Cell Therapy in Metabolic Leukodystrophies. Cell Transplantation, 2013, 22, 189-204.	1.2	17
38	Transthyretin is a metallopeptidase with an inducible active site. Biochemical Journal, 2012, 443, 769-778.	1.7	40
39	Regenerative medicine for the treatment of spinal cord injury: more than just promises?. Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine, 2012, 16, 2564-2582.	1.6	64
40	Systemic Delivery of Bone Marrow-Derived Mesenchymal Stromal Cells Diminishes Neuropathology in a Mouse Model of Krabbe's Disease. Stem Cells, 2011, 29, 1738-1751.	1.4	24
41	Aboard transthyretin: From transport to cleavage. IUBMB Life, 2010, 62, 429-435.	1.5	42
42	Neuropeptide Y expression and function during osteoblast differentiation – insights from transthyretin knockout mice. FEBS Journal, 2010, 277, 263-275.	2.2	35
43	Neuropeptide Y and osteoblast differentiation – the balance between the neuroâ€osteogenic network and local control. FEBS Journal, 2010, 277, 3664-3674.	2.2	47
44	Transthyretin Internalization by Sensory Neurons Is Megalin Mediated and Necessary for Its Neuritogenic Activity. Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 29, 3220-3232.	1.7	118
45	Neurophysiological, behavioral and morphological abnormalities in the Fabry knockout mice. Neurobiology of Disease, 2009, 33, 48-56.	2.1	43
46	NPY revealed as a critical modulator of osteoblast function in vitro: New insights into the role of Y1 and Y2 receptors. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2009, 107, 908-916.	1.2	75
47	Transthyretin: More than meets the eye. Progress in Neurobiology, 2009, 89, 266-276.	2.8	66
48	Transthyretin knockout mice display decreased susceptibility to AMPA-induced neurodegeneration. Neurochemistry International, 2009, 55, 454-457.	1.9	9
49	Chapter 17 Transthyretin. International Review of Neurobiology, 2009, 87, 337-346.	0.9	16
50	Substrate specificity of transthyretin: identification of natural substrates in the nervous system. Biochemical Journal, 2009, 419, 467-474.	1.7	45
51	Transthyretin in peripheral nerve regeneration. Future Neurology, 2009, 4, 723-730.	0.9	3
52	Transthyretin Null Mice as a Model to Study the Involvement of Transthyretin in Neurobiology: From Neuropeptide Processing to Nerve Regeneration. , 2009, , 311-328.		1
53	Transthyretin knockout mouse nerves have increased lipoprotein lipase and sphingolipid content following crush. Neuroscience Letters, 2008, 446, 83-87.	1.0	6
54	Transthyretin is not expressed by dorsal root ganglia cells. Experimental Neurology, 2008, 214, 362-365.	2.0	15

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55	ApoA-I cleaved by transthyretin has reduced ability to promote cholesterol efflux and increased amyloidogenicity. Journal of Lipid Research, 2007, 48, 2385-2395.	2.0	64
56	Transthyretin enhances nerve regeneration. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2007, 103, 831-839.	2.1	118
57	Increase in Ghrelin Levels After Weight Loss in Obese Zucker Rats is Prevented by Gastric Banding. Obesity Surgery, 2007, 17, 1599-1607.	1.1	19
58	In vitro inhibition of transthyretin aggregate-induced cytotoxicity by full and peptide derived forms of the soluble receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE). FEBS Letters, 2006, 580, 3451-3456.	1.3	24
59	Activation of ERK1/2 MAP kinases in Familial Amyloidotic Polyneuropathy. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2006, 97, 151-161.	2.1	52
60	Transthyretin knockouts are a new mouse model for increased neuropeptide Y. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, 166-168.	0.2	62
61	Deciphering cryptic proteases. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2005, 62, 989-1002.	2.4	16
62	Upâ€regulation of the extracellular matrix remodeling genes, biglycan, neutrophil gelatinaseâ€associated lipocalin and matrix metalloproteinaseâ€9 in familial amyloid polyneuropathy. FASEB Journal, 2005, 19, 124-126.	0.2	67
63	Transthyretin, a New Cryptic Protease. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 21431-21438.	1.6	76
64	Deposition and passage of transthyretin through the blood-nerve barrier in recipients of familial amyloid polyneuropathy livers. Laboratory Investigation, 2004, 84, 865-873.	1.7	64
65	Familial Amyloidotic Polyneuropathy: Protein Aggregation in the Peripheral Nervous System. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2004, 23, 035-040.	1.1	14
66	Neurodegeneration in familial amyloid polyneuropathy: from pathology to molecular signaling. Progress in Neurobiology, 2003, 71, 385-400.	2.8	116
67	Central role of RAGE-dependent neointimal expansion in arterial restenosis. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2003, 111, 959-972.	3.9	287
68	Evidence for Early Cytotoxic Aggregates in Transgenic Mice for Human Transthyretin Leu55Pro. American Journal of Pathology, 2002, 161, 1935-1948.	1.9	98
69	Deposition of Transthyretin in Early Stages of Familial Amyloidotic Polyneuropathy. American Journal of Pathology, 2001, 159, 1993-2000.	1.9	303
70	Familial Amyloid Polyneuropathy: Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products-Dependent Triggering of Neuronal Inflammatory and Apoptotic Pathways. Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 21, 7576-7586.	1.7	190
71	Internalization of Transthyretin. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 14420-14425.	1.6	61
72	Interaction of the Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (RAGE) with Transthyretin Triggers Nuclear Transcription Factor kB (NF-kB) Activation. Laboratory Investigation, 2000, 80, 1101-1110.	1.7	156

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73	Evidence for the Role of Megalin in Renal Uptake of Transthyretin. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 38176-38181.	1.6	109
74	Apolipoprotein AI and Transthyretin as Components of Amyloid Fibrils in a Kindred with apoAI Leu178His Amyloidosis. American Journal of Pathology, 2000, 156, 1911-1917.	1.9	94
75	Transthyretin in high density lipoproteins: association with apolipoprotein A-I. Journal of Lipid Research, 2000, 41, 58-65.	2.0	75
76	The Transfer of Retinol from Serum Retinol-binding Protein to Cellular Retinol-binding Protein Is Mediated by a Membrane Receptor. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 3336-3342.	1.6	99