

Markus A RÃ¼egg

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4777329/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

171
papers

20,987
citations

13099

68
h-index

9861

141
g-index

183
all docs

183
docs citations

183
times ranked

30293
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Distinct and additive effects of calorie restriction and rapamycin in aging skeletal muscle. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2022, 13, 2025.	12.8	30
2	Novel roles of mTORC2 in regulation of insulin secretion by actin filament remodeling. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2022, 323, E133-E144.	3.5	3
3	Molecular and phenotypic analysis of rodent models reveals conserved and species-specific modulators of human sarcopenia. <i>Communications Biology</i> , 2021, 4, 194.	4.4	43
4	Merosin deficient congenital muscular dystrophy type 1A: An international workshop on the road to therapy 15-17 November 2019, Maastricht, the Netherlands. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2021, 31, 673-680.	0.6	2
5	Epidermal mammalian target of rapamycin complex 2 controls lipid synthesis and filaggrin processing in epidermal barrier formation. <i>Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology</i> , 2020, 145, 283-300.e8.	2.9	24
6	mTORC1 signalling is not essential for the maintenance of muscle mass and function in adult sedentary mice. <i>Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle</i> , 2020, 11, 259-273.	7.3	23
7	The TOR Pathway at the Neuromuscular Junction: More Than a Metabolic Player?. <i>Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 13, 162.	2.9	14
8	The neuromuscular junction is a focal point of mTORC1 signaling in sarcopenia. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 4510.	12.8	98
9	Mice carrying an analogous heterozygous dynamin 2 K562E mutation that causes neuropathy in humans develop predominant characteristics of a primary myopathy. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2020, 29, 1253-1273.	2.9	5
10	mTORC1 and PKB/Akt control the muscle response to denervation by regulating autophagy and HDAC4. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 3187.	12.8	71
11	BDNF is a mediator of glycolytic fiber-type specification in mouse skeletal muscle. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2019, 116, 16111-16120.	7.1	85
12	Rescue of spinal muscular atrophy mouse models with AAV9-Exon-specific U1 snRNA. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2019, 47, 7618-7632.	14.5	37
13	mTOR controls embryonic and adult myogenesis <i>via</i> mTORC1. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2019, 146, .	2.5	44
14	mTORC2 affects the maintenance of the muscle stem cell pool. <i>Skeletal Muscle</i> , 2019, 9, 30.	4.2	11
15	Collagen XIII Is Required for Neuromuscular Synapse Regeneration and Functional Recovery after Peripheral Nerve Injury. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 38, 4243-4258.	3.6	36
16	Laminin-deficient muscular dystrophy: Molecular pathogenesis and structural repair strategies. <i>Matrix Biology</i> , 2018, 71-72, 174-187.	3.6	80
17	mTORC1 plays an important role in osteoblastic regulation of B-lymphopoiesis. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 14501.	3.3	17
18	NEUROMUSCULAR JUNCTION DEFECTS. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2018, 28, S29.	0.6	0

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Causes and consequences of age-related changes at the neuromuscular junction. <i>Current Opinion in Physiology</i> , 2018, 4, 32-39.	1.8	13
20	Increasing Agrin Function Antagonizes Muscle Atrophy and Motor Impairment in Spinal Muscular Atrophy. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 17.	3.7	47
21	mTORC1 Plays an Important Role in Skeletal Development by Controlling Preosteoblast Differentiation. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2017, 37, .	2.3	51
22	Mammalian target of rapamycin complex 2 regulates muscle glucose uptake during exercise in mice. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2017, 595, 4845-4855.	2.9	43
23	Facilitating orphan drug development: Proceedings of the TREAT-NMD International Conference, December 2015, Washington, DC, USA. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2017, 27, 693-701.	0.6	1
24	LncRNA-encoded peptides: More than translational noise?. <i>Cell Research</i> , 2017, 27, 604-605.	12.0	59
25	Neuronal LRP4 regulates synapse formation in the developing CNS. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2017, 144, 4604-4615.	2.5	25
26	Differential localization and anabolic responsiveness of mTOR complexes in human skeletal muscle in response to feeding and exercise. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2017, 313, C604-C611.	4.6	45
27	Loss of mTORC1 signalling impairs β -cell homeostasis and insulin processing. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2017, 8, 16014.	12.8	125
28	Linker proteins restore basement membrane and correct <i>LAMA2</i> -related muscular dystrophy in mice. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2017, 9, .	12.4	60
29	Improving Reproducibility of Phenotypic Assessments in the DyW Mouse Model of Laminin- α 2 Related Congenital Muscular Dystrophy. <i>Journal of Neuromuscular Diseases</i> , 2017, 4, 115-126.	2.6	10
30	Targeting deregulated AMPK/mTORC1 pathways improves muscle function in myotonic dystrophy type I. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2017, 127, 549-563.	8.2	64
31	Loss of mTORC1 signaling alters pancreatic β cell mass and impairs glucagon secretion. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2017, 127, 4379-4393.	8.2	44
32	Chimeric protein repair of laminin polymerization ameliorates muscular dystrophy phenotype. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2017, 127, 1075-1089.	8.2	38
33	The calcium sensor Copine-6 regulates spine structural plasticity and learning and memory. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 11613.	12.8	63
34	mTORC1 and mTORC2 regulate skin morphogenesis and epidermal barrier formation. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 13226.	12.8	72
35	mTORC2 and AMPK differentially regulate muscle triglyceride content via Perilipin 3. <i>Molecular Metabolism</i> , 2016, 5, 646-655.	6.5	44
36	Endothelial Rictor is crucial for midgestational development and sustained and extensive FGF2-induced neovascularization in the adult. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 5, 17705.	3.3	20

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	“Get the Balance Right” Pathological Significance of Autophagy Perturbation in Neuromuscular Disorders. <i>Journal of Neuromuscular Diseases</i> , 2016, 3, 127-155.	2.6	35
38	Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Complex 2 Controls CD8 ⁺ T Cell Memory Differentiation in a Foxo1-Dependent Manner. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2016, 14, 1206-1217.	6.4	111
39	Alterations to mTORC1 signaling in the skeletal muscle differentially affect whole-body metabolism. <i>Skeletal Muscle</i> , 2016, 6, 13.	4.2	28
40	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition). <i>Autophagy</i> , 2016, 12, 1-222.	9.1	4,701
41	The Rapamycin-Sensitive Complex of Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Is Essential to Maintain Male Fertility. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2016, 186, 324-336.	3.8	25
42	Impaired mTORC1-Dependent Expression of Homer-3 Influences SCA1 Pathophysiology. <i>Neuron</i> , 2016, 89, 129-146.	8.1	44
43	Cardiac mTOR complex 2 preserves ventricular function in pressure-overload hypertrophy. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2016, 109, 103-114.	3.8	47
44	Mesoangioblast delivery of miniangrin ameliorates murine model of merosin-deficient congenital muscular dystrophy type 1A. <i>Skeletal Muscle</i> , 2015, 5, 30.	4.2	15
45	Best Practices and Standard Protocols as a Tool to Enhance Translation for Neuromuscular Disorders. <i>Journal of Neuromuscular Diseases</i> , 2015, 2, 113-117.	2.6	16
46	Inhibition of mTORC2/Akt signaling to enhance the therapeutic potential of CD8 T cells. , 2015, 3, .		0
47	Brief Report: The Differential Roles of mTORC1 and mTORC2 in Mesenchymal Stem Cell Differentiation. <i>Stem Cells</i> , 2015, 33, 1359-1365.	3.2	82
48	Raptor ablation in skeletal muscle decreases Cav1.1 expression and affects the function of the excitation-contraction coupling supramolecular complex. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2015, 466, 123-135.	3.7	10
49	Loss of mTOR signaling affects cone function, cone structure and expression of cone specific proteins without affecting cone survival. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2015, 135, 1-13.	2.6	26
50	Mechanisms Regulating Neuromuscular Junction Development and Function and Causes of Muscle Wasting. <i>Physiological Reviews</i> , 2015, 95, 809-852.	28.8	287
51	Conditional disruption of rictor demonstrates a direct requirement for mTORC2 in skin tumor development and continued growth of established tumors. <i>Carcinogenesis</i> , 2015, 36, 487-497.	2.8	24
52	mTORC1 and mTORC2 have largely distinct functions in Purkinje cells. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 42, 2595-2612.	2.6	36
53	Combined cell and gene therapy to treat merosin deficient congenital muscular dystrophy. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2015, 25, S270.	0.6	0
54	Activation of mTORC1 in skeletal muscle regulates whole-body metabolism through FGF21. <i>Science Signaling</i> , 2015, 8, ra113.	3.6	78

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Differential regulation of <scp>AC</scp>hR clustering in the polar and equatorial region of murine muscle spindles. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 41, 69-78.	2.6	21
56	Activated mTORC1 promotes long-term cone survival in retinitis pigmentosa mice. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2015, 125, 1446-1458.	8.2	126
57	Injection of a Soluble Fragment of Neural Agrin (NT-1654) Considerably Improves the Muscle Pathology Caused by the Disassembly of the Neuromuscular Junction. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e88739.	2.5	45
58	The heparan sulfate proteoglycan agrin contributes to barrier properties of mouse brain endothelial cells by stabilizing adherens junctions. <i>Cell and Tissue Research</i> , 2014, 358, 465-479.	2.9	59
59	mTORC1 maintains renal tubular homeostasis and is essential in response to ischemic stress. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, E2817-26.	7.1	82
60	Balanced mTORC1 Activity in Oligodendrocytes Is Required for Accurate CNS Myelination. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 34, 8432-8448.	3.6	146
61	WNT7B Promotes Bone Formation in part through mTORC1. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2014, 10, e1004145.	3.5	122
62	mTORC1 Controls PNS Myelination along the mTORC1-RXR β -SREBP-Lipid Biosynthesis Axis in Schwann Cells. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2014, 9, 646-660.	6.4	105
63	Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Complex 1 Orchestrates Invariant NKT Cell Differentiation and Effector Function. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2014, 193, 1759-1765.	0.8	62
64	G.P.212. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2014, 24, 880.	0.6	0
65	Oxygen sufficiency controls TOP mRNA translation via the TSC-Rheb-mTOR pathway in a 4E-BP-independent manner. <i>Journal of Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2014, 6, 255-266.	3.3	77
66	Acute mTOR inhibition induces insulin resistance and alters substrate utilization in vivo. <i>Molecular Metabolism</i> , 2014, 3, 630-641.	6.5	68
67	Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Complex 2 Modulates $\hat{\pm}$ TCR Processing and Surface Expression during Thymocyte Development. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2014, 193, 1162-1170.	0.8	22
68	Raptor Ablation in Skeletal Muscle Affects the Structure and Function of the Excitation-Contraction Coupling Macromolecular Complex. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2014, 106, 123a.	0.5	0
69	M.I.3 The role of laminins in myomatrix assembly and skeletal muscle stability. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2013, 23, 738-739.	0.6	0
70	Extracellular matrix of secondary lymphoid organs impacts on B-cell fate and survival. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2013, 110, E2915-24.	7.1	77
71	M.I.1 Mechanism of laminin assembly: Insight for structural repairs of MDC1A. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2013, 23, 738.	0.6	2
72	Sustained Activation of mTORC1 in Skeletal Muscle Inhibits Constitutive and Starvation-Induced Autophagy and Causes a Severe, Late-Onset Myopathy. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2013, 17, 731-744.	16.2	212

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Differential response of skeletal muscles to mTORC1 signaling during atrophy and hypertrophy. <i>Skeletal Muscle</i> , 2013, 3, 6.	4.2	122
74	Inactivation of mTORC1 in the Developing Brain Causes Microcephaly and Affects Gliogenesis. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 33, 7799-7810.	3.6	121
75	In vivo evidence for mTORC2-mediated actin cytoskeleton rearrangement in neurons. <i>Bioarchitecture</i> , 2013, 3, 113-118.	1.5	58
76	Ablation of the mTORC2 component rictor in brain or Purkinje cells affects size and neuron morphology. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2013, 201, 293-308.	5.2	218
77	MTORC1 determines autophagy through ULK1 regulation in skeletal muscle. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2013, 9, 1435-1437.	9.1	45
78	Defective Mitochondrial Morphology and Bioenergetic Function in Mice Lacking the Transcription Factor Yin Yang 1 in Skeletal Muscle. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2012, 32, 3333-3346.	2.3	77
79	Yin Yang 1 Deficiency in Skeletal Muscle Protects against Rapamycin-Induced Diabetic-like Symptoms through Activation of Insulin/IGF Signaling. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2012, 15, 505-517.	16.2	99
80	Hepatic mTORC2 Activates Glycolysis and Lipogenesis through Akt, Glucokinase, and SREBP1c. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2012, 15, 725-738.	16.2	452
81	Signaling and aging at the neuromuscular synapse: lessons learnt from neuromuscular diseases. <i>Current Opinion in Pharmacology</i> , 2012, 12, 340-346.	3.5	61
82	Angiotensin II type 1 receptor antagonists alleviate muscle pathology in the mouse model for laminin- α 2-deficient congenital muscular dystrophy (MDC1A). <i>Skeletal Muscle</i> , 2012, 2, 18.	4.2	44
83	Fatigue and Muscle Atrophy in a Mouse Model of Myasthenia Gravis Is Paralleled by Loss of Sarcolemmal nNOS. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e44148.	2.5	29
84	Loss of astrocyte polarization upon transient focal brain ischemia as a possible mechanism to counteract early edema formation. <i>Glia</i> , 2012, 60, 1646-1659.	4.9	97
85	Molecular Mechanisms and Treatment Options for Muscle Wasting Diseases. <i>Annual Review of Pharmacology and Toxicology</i> , 2011, 51, 373-395.	9.4	92
86	mTORC1 activation in podocytes is a critical step in the development of diabetic nephropathy in mice. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2011, 121, 2181-2196.	8.2	462
87	Neuropathology in Mice Expressing Mouse Alpha-Synuclein. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e24834.	2.5	53
88	MuSK levels differ between adult skeletal muscles and influence postsynaptic plasticity. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 33, 890-898.	2.6	52
89	Muscle-selective synaptic disassembly and reorganization in MuSK antibody positive MG mice. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2011, 230, 207-217.	4.1	73
90	Apoptosis inhibitors and miniâ€¦agrins have additive benefits in congenital muscular dystrophy mice. <i>EMBO Molecular Medicine</i> , 2011, 3, 465-479.	6.9	40

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Cardiac Raptor Ablation Impairs Adaptive Hypertrophy, Alters Metabolic Gene Expression, and Causes Heart Failure in Mice. <i>Circulation</i> , 2011, 123, 1073-1082.	1.6	219
92	Role of mTOR in podocyte function and diabetic nephropathy in humans and mice. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2011, 121, 2197-2209.	8.2	467
93	Myopathy caused by mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1) inactivation is not reversed by restoring mitochondrial function. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011, 108, 20808-20813.	7.1	38
94	Reverse protein arrays as novel approach for protein quantification in muscular dystrophies. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2010, 20, 302-309.	0.6	8
95	Guidelines for preclinical animal research in ALS/MND: A consensus meeting. <i>Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Other Motor Neuron Disorders</i> , 2010, 11, 38-45.	2.1	293
96	mTOR complex 2 in adipose tissue negatively controls whole-body growth. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2009, 106, 9902-9907.	7.1	162
97	Muscle inactivation of mTOR causes metabolic and dystrophin defects leading to severe myopathy. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2009, 187, 859-874.	5.2	320
98	Omigapil Ameliorates the Pathology of Muscle Dystrophy Caused by Laminin- α 2 Deficiency. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2009, 331, 787-795.	2.5	77
99	The TSC-mTOR Pathway Mediates Translational Activation of TOP mRNAs by Insulin Largely in a Raptor- or Rictor-Independent Manner. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2009, 29, 640-649.	2.3	111
100	Identification of an Agrin Mutation that Causes Congenital Myasthenia and Affects Synapse Function. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2009, 85, 155-167.	6.2	158
101	Mammalian animal models for Duchenne muscular dystrophy. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2009, 19, 241-249.	0.6	162
102	M.P.4.07 Reverse protein arrays for efficient protein diagnosis of muscular dystrophies in less than 10mg muscle tissue. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2009, 19, 606.	0.6	0
103	Muscle inactivation of mTOR causes metabolic and dystrophin defects leading to severe myopathy. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2009, 206, i33-i33.	8.5	0
104	Adipose-Specific Knockout of raptor Results in Lean Mice with Enhanced Mitochondrial Respiration. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2008, 8, 399-410.	16.2	434
105	Skeletal Muscle-Specific Ablation of raptor, but Not of rictor, Causes Metabolic Changes and Results in Muscle Dystrophy. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2008, 8, 411-424.	16.2	557
106	The Role of Nerve- versus Muscle-Derived Factors in Mammalian Neuromuscular Junction Formation. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 3333-3340.	3.6	65
107	Muscle-wide secretion of a miniaturized form of neural agrin rescues focal neuromuscular innervation in agrin mutant mice. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2008, 105, 11406-11411.	7.1	42
108	Sec24- and ARFGAP1-Dependent Trafficking of GABA Transporter-1 Is a Prerequisite for Correct Axonal Targeting. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 12453-12464.	3.6	33

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
109	Synapse Loss in Cortex of Agrin-Deficient Mice after Genetic Rescue of Perinatal Death. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 27, 7183-7195.	3.6	103
110	Linker molecules between laminins and dystroglycan ameliorate laminin-Î±2â€“deficient muscular dystrophy at all disease stages. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2007, 176, 979-993.	5.2	67
111	Identification of a lectin causing the degeneration of neuronal processes using engineered embryonic stem cells. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 10, 712-719.	14.8	65
112	Tyrosine phosphatases such as SHP-2 act in a balance with Src-family kinases in stabilization of postsynaptic clusters of acetylcholine receptors. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 8, 46.	1.9	9
113	Agrin is highly expressed by chondrocytes and is required for normal growth. <i>Histochemistry and Cell Biology</i> , 2007, 127, 363-374.	1.7	23
114	Clustering transmembrane-agrin induces filopodia-like processes on axons and dendrites. <i>Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences</i> , 2006, 31, 515-524.	2.2	39
115	The neurite outgrowth inhibitor Nogoâ€“A promotes denervation in an amyotrophic lateral sclerosis model. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2006, 7, 1162-1167.	4.5	135
116	Activation of Muscle-specific Receptor Tyrosine Kinase and Binding to Dystroglycan Are Regulated by Alternative mRNA Splicing of Agrin. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006, 281, 36835-36845.	3.4	42
117	Structural and functional diversity generated by alternative mRNA splicing. <i>Trends in Biochemical Sciences</i> , 2005, 30, 515-521.	7.5	103
118	Src-Family Kinases Stabilize the Neuromuscular Synapse In Vivo via Protein Interactions, Phosphorylation, and Cytoskeletal Linkage of Acetylcholine Receptors. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 25, 10479-10493.	3.6	54
119	Conjugation of LG Domains of Agrins and Perlecan to Polymerizing Laminin-2 Promotes Acetylcholine Receptor Clustering. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2005, 280, 41449-41457.	3.4	26
120	Organization of synaptic myonuclei by Syne proteins and their role during the formation of the nerve-muscle synapse. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2005, 102, 5643-5644.	7.1	17
121	Overexpression of miniâ€“agrin in skeletal muscle increases muscle integrity and regenerative capacity in lamininâ€“2â€“deficient mice. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2005, 19, 934-942.	0.5	96
122	Structure and laminin-binding specificity of the NtA domain expressed in eukaryotic cells. <i>Matrix Biology</i> , 2005, 23, 507-513.	3.6	11
123	Tyrosine phosphatase regulation of MuSK-dependent acetylcholine receptor clustering. <i>Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences</i> , 2005, 28, 403-416.	2.2	38
124	Mammalian TOR complex 2 controls the actin cytoskeleton and is rapamycin insensitive. <i>Nature Cell Biology</i> , 2004, 6, 1122-1128.	10.3	1,873
125	Inhibition of synapse assembly in mammalian muscle in vivo by RNA interference. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2004, 5, 183-188.	4.5	128
126	Modulation of Agrin Function by Alternative Splicing and Ca ²⁺ Binding. <i>Structure</i> , 2004, 12, 503-515.	3.3	45

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
127	Identification of Disease-Specific Autoantibodies in Seronegative Myasthenia Gravis. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2003, 998, 356-358.	3.8	5
128	New insights into the roles of agrin. <i>Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2003, 4, 295-309.	37.0	285
129	Mapping of the laminin-binding site of the N-terminal agrin domain (NtA). <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2003, 22, 529-536.	7.8	36
130	Laminin $\alpha 2$ deficiency and muscular dystrophy; genotype-phenotype correlation in mutant mice. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2003, 13, 207-215.	0.6	71
131	Expression of mouse agrin in normal, denervated and dystrophic muscle. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2003, 13, 408-415.	0.6	43
132	An Intrinsic Distinction in Neuromuscular Junction Assembly and Maintenance in Different Skeletal Muscles. <i>Neuron</i> , 2002, 34, 357-370.	8.1	106
133	A newly identified chromosomal microdeletion and an N α box mutation of the AChR μ gene cause a congenital myasthenic syndrome. <i>Brain</i> , 2002, 125, 1005-1013.	7.6	44
134	A neuronal inhibitory domain in the N-terminal half of agrin. <i>Journal of Neurobiology</i> , 2002, 50, 164-179.	3.6	43
135	An Alternative Amino-Terminus Expressed in the Central Nervous System Converts Agrin to a Type II Transmembrane Protein. <i>Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences</i> , 2001, 17, 208-225.	2.2	79
136	Molecules involved in the formation of synaptic connections in muscle and brain. <i>Matrix Biology</i> , 2001, 20, 3-12.	3.6	17
137	¹ H, ¹³ C and ¹⁵ N backbone assignments for the C-terminal globular domain of agrin. <i>Journal of Biomolecular NMR</i> , 2001, 20, 295-296.	2.8	4
138	The laminin-binding domain of agrin is structurally related to N-TIMP-1. <i>Nature Structural Biology</i> , 2001, 8, 705-709.	9.7	41
139	An agrin minigene rescues dystrophic symptoms in a mouse model for congenital muscular dystrophy. <i>Nature</i> , 2001, 413, 302-307.	27.8	222
140	Neuropathology in Mice Expressing Human α -Synuclein. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 20, 6021-6029.	3.6	522
141	The Role of Dystroglycan and Its Ligands in Physiology and Disease. <i>Physiology</i> , 2000, 15, 255-259.	3.1	4
142	The Ets Transcription Factor GABP Is Required for Postsynaptic Differentiation <i>In Vivo</i> . <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 20, 5989-5996.	3.6	70
143	Composition, Synthesis, and Assembly of the Embryonic Chick Retinal Basal Lamina. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2000, 220, 111-128.	2.0	65
144	A minigene of neural agrin encoding the laminin-binding and acetylcholine receptor-aggregating domains is sufficient to induce postsynaptic differentiation in muscle fibres. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 10, 3141-3152.	2.6	24

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
145	Agrin orchestrates synaptic differentiation at the vertebrate neuromuscular junction. Trends in Neurosciences, 1998, 21, 22-27.	8.6	170
146	Muscle-Specific Agrin Isoforms Reduce Phosphorylation of AChR $\hat{\imath}^3$ and $\hat{\imath}^1$ Subunits in Cultured Muscle Cells. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 1998, 11, 206-216.	2.2	7
147	Electron microscopic structure of agrin and mapping of its binding site in laminin-1. EMBO Journal, 1998, 17, 335-343.	7.8	89
148	Agrin Is a Major Heparan Sulfate Proteoglycan in the Human Glomerular Basement Membrane. Journal of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry, 1998, 46, 19-27.	2.5	150
149	Agrin Is a High-affinity Binding Protein of Dystroglycan in Non-muscle Tissue. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 600-605.	3.4	124
150	Congenital myasthenic syndromes in two kinships with end-plate acetylcholine receptor and utrophin deficiency. Neurology, 1998, 50, 54-61.	1.1	20
151	Agrin Binds to the Nerve-Muscle Basal Lamina via Laminin. Journal of Cell Biology, 1997, 137, 671-683.	5.2	158
152	Neural Agrin Induces Ectopic Postsynaptic Specializations in Innervated Muscle Fibers. Journal of Neuroscience, 1997, 17, 6534-6544.	3.6	122
153	Evidence That Agrin directly Influences Presynaptic Differentiation at Neuromuscular Junctions In Vitro. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1997, 9, 2269-2283.	2.6	43
154	Synaptic differentiation: the role of agrin in the formation and maintenance of the neuromuscular junction. Cell and Tissue Research, 1997, 290, 357-365.	2.9	19
155	Agrin, laminin $\hat{\imath}^2$ (s-laminin) and ARIA: their role in neuromuscular development. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 1996, 6, 97-103.	4.2	25
156	Alternative Splicing of Agrin Alters Its Binding to Heparin, Dystroglycan, and the Putative Agrin Receptor. Neuron, 1996, 16, 755-767.	8.1	210
157	Substrate-bound agrin induces expression of acetylcholine receptor epsilon-subunit gene in cultured mammalian muscle cells.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1996, 93, 5985-5990.	7.1	79
158	AChR phosphorylation and aggregation induced by an agrin fragment that lacks the binding domain for alpha-dystroglycan.. EMBO Journal, 1996, 15, 2625-2631.	7.8	33
159	Diverse functions of the extracellular matrix molecule agrin. Seminars in Neuroscience, 1996, 8, 357-366.	2.2	8
160	Dystroglycan Is a Dual Receptor for Agrin and Laminin-2 in Schwann Cell Membrane. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 23418-23423.	3.4	105
161	Acetylcholine receptor-aggregating activity of agrin isoforms and mapping of the active site.. Journal of Cell Biology, 1995, 128, 625-636.	5.2	221
162	An amino-terminal extension is required for the secretion of chick agrin and its binding to extracellular matrix.. Journal of Cell Biology, 1995, 131, 1547-1560.	5.2	124

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
163	Agrin is a differentiation-inducing "stop signal" for motoneurons in vitro. <i>Neuron</i> , 1995, 15, 1365-1374.	8.1	121
164	Cloning and sequencing of mouse skeletal muscle Î±-dystroglycan. <i>Matrix Biology</i> , 1995, 14, 681-685.	3.6	15
165	Agrin isoforms and their role in synaptogenesis. <i>Current Opinion in Cell Biology</i> , 1992, 4, 869-874.	5.4	144
166	The agrin gene codes for a family of basal lamina proteins that differ in function and distribution. <i>Neuron</i> , 1992, 8, 691-699.	8.1	240
167	cDNA that encodes active agrin. <i>Neuron</i> , 1992, 8, 677-689.	8.1	200
168	The axonally secreted protein axonin-1 is a potent substratum for neurite growth.. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 1991, 112, 449-455.	5.2	158
169	Purification of axonin-1, a protein that is secreted from axons during neurogenesis.. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 1989, 8, 55-63.	7.8	77
170	A homologue of the axonally secreted protein axonin-1 is an integral membrane protein of nerve fiber tracts involved in neurite fasciculation.. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 1989, 109, 2363-2378.	5.2	82
171	Identification of proteins secreted from axons of embryonic dorsal root ganglia neurons. <i>FEBS Journal</i> , 1989, 180, 249-258.	0.2	79