

Raghu Vemuganti

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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97
papers

6,184
citations

81434

41
h-index

81351

76
g-index

100
all docs

100
docs citations

100
times ranked

8485
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Transient Focal Ischemia Induces Extensive Temporal Changes in Rat Cerebral MicroRNAome. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2009, 29, 675-687.	2.4	435
2	Mechanisms of anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective actions of PPAR-gamma agonists. <i>Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark</i> , 2008, 13, 1813.	3.0	356
3	Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1 Plays a Critical Role in Neuroblast Migration after Focal Cerebral Ischemia. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2007, 27, 1213-1224.	2.4	245
4	Thiazolidinedione Class of Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor γ Agonists Prevents Neuronal Damage, Motor Dysfunction, Myelin Loss, Neuropathic Pain, and Inflammation after Spinal Cord Injury in Adult Rats. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2007, 320, 1002-1012.	1.3	216
5	JAK2 and STAT3 activation contributes to neuronal damage following transient focal cerebral ischemia. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2006, 98, 1353-1368.	2.1	201
6	Role of circular RNAs in brain development and CNS diseases. <i>Progress in Neurobiology</i> , 2020, 186, 101746.	2.8	195
7	Crosstalk Between Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress, Oxidative Stress, and Autophagy: Potential Therapeutic Targets for Acute CNS Injuries. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2016, 53, 532-544.	1.9	194
8	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- γ agonists induce neuroprotection following transient focal ischemia in normotensive, normoglycemic as well as hypertensive and type-2 diabetic rodents. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2006, 101, 41-56.	2.1	190
9	PPAR γ agonist rosiglitazone is neuroprotective after traumatic brain injury via anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidative mechanisms. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2008, 1244, 164-172.	1.1	185
10	Role of transcription factors in mediating post-ischemic cerebral inflammation and brain damage. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2007, 50, 1014-1027.	1.9	184
11	Effect of Focal Ischemia on Long Noncoding RNAs. <i>Stroke</i> , 2012, 43, 2800-2802.	1.0	173
12	Putative endogenous mediators of preconditioning-induced ischemic tolerance in rat brain identified by genomic and proteomic analysis. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2004, 89, 73-89.	2.1	157
13	Infarct volume quantification in mouse focal cerebral ischemia: a comparison of triphenyltetrazolium chloride and cresyl violet staining techniques. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2004, 139, 203-207.	1.3	147
14	Repairing brain after stroke: A review on post-ischemic neurogenesis. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2007, 50, 1028-1041.	1.9	147
15	Circular RNA Expression Profiles Alter Significantly in Mouse Brain After Transient Focal Ischemia. <i>Stroke</i> , 2017, 48, 2541-2548.	1.0	143
16	Resveratrol neuroprotection in stroke and traumatic CNS injury. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2015, 89, 75-82.	1.9	130
17	Impact of microRNAs on ischemic stroke: From pre- to post-disease. <i>Progress in Neurobiology</i> , 2018, 163-164, 59-78.	2.8	127
18	Inhibition of Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1 Protein Expression by Antisense Oligonucleotides Is Neuroprotective After Transient Middle Cerebral Artery Occlusion in Rat. <i>Stroke</i> , 2004, 35, 179-184.	1.0	119

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19	Long Noncoding RNA FosDT Promotes Ischemic Brain Injury by Interacting with REST-Associated Chromatin-Modifying Proteins. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 35, 16443-16449.	1.7	118
20	Transient Focal Ischemia Significantly Alters the m ⁶ A Epitranscriptomic Tagging of RNAs in the Brain. <i>Stroke</i> , 2019, 50, 2912-2921.	1.0	114
21	Decreased brain damage and curtailed inflammation in transcription factor CCAAT/enhancer binding protein β^2 knockout mice following transient focal cerebral ischemia. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2006, 98, 1718-1731.	2.1	105
22	Altered Expression of PIWI RNA in the Rat Brain After Transient Focal Ischemia. <i>Stroke</i> , 2011, 42, 1105-1109.	1.0	97
23	MicroRNA miR-29c Down-Regulation Leading to De-Repression of Its Target DNA Methyltransferase 3a Promotes Ischemic Brain Damage. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e58039.	1.1	96
24	MicroRNA miR-324-3p Induces Promoter-Mediated Expression of RelA Gene. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e79467.	1.1	94
25	Exacerbated brain damage, edema and inflammation in type-2 diabetic mice subjected to focal ischemia. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2011, 116, 499-507.	2.1	93
26	Non-coding RNAs and neuroprotection after acute CNS injuries. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2017, 111, 12-22.	1.9	91
27	Ischemic preconditioning alters cerebral microRNAs that are upstream to neuroprotective signaling pathways. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2010, 113, 1685-1691.	2.1	83
28	Poststroke Induction of α -Synuclein Mediates Ischemic Brain Damage. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 7055-7065.	1.7	79
29	Mitochondrial fission and fusion in secondary brain damage after CNS insults. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2016, 36, 2022-2033.	2.4	78
30	The microRNA miR-7a-5p ameliorates ischemic brain damage by repressing α -synuclein. <i>Science Signaling</i> , 2018, 11, .	1.6	78
31	The potential of neural stem cells to repair stroke-induced brain damage. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 2009, 117, 469-480.	3.9	77
32	A Review of Carotid Atherosclerosis and Vascular Cognitive Decline. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2010, 67, 484-494.	0.6	76
33	Increased Binding of Stroke-Induced Long Non-Coding RNAs to the Transcriptional Corepressors Sin3A and coREST. <i>ASN Neuro</i> , 2013, 5, AN20130029.	1.5	70
34	Matrix Metalloproteinase-12 Induces Blood-Brain Barrier Damage After Focal Cerebral Ischemia. <i>Stroke</i> , 2015, 46, 3523-3531.	1.0	63
35	A combination antioxidant therapy to inhibit NOX2 and activate Nrf2 decreases secondary brain damage and improves functional recovery after traumatic brain injury. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2018, 38, 1818-1827.	2.4	62
36	Allâ€™s well that transcribes well: Non-coding RNAs and post-stroke brain damage. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2013, 63, 438-449.	1.9	61

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37	Transcription factor early growth response-1 induction mediates inflammatory gene expression and brain damage following transient focal ischemia. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2008, 105, 1313-1324.	2.1	57
38	Mechanisms of Parkinson's disease-related proteins in mediating secondary brain damage after cerebral ischemia. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2017, 37, 1910-1926.	2.4	51
39	Epitranscriptomic regulation by m ⁶ A RNA methylation in brain development and diseases. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2020, 40, 2331-2349.	2.4	46
40	Chronic kidney disease in the pathogenesis of acute ischemic stroke. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2019, 39, 1893-1905.	2.4	45
41	Age and sex differences in the pathophysiology of acute CNS injury. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2019, 127, 22-28.	1.9	45
42	Increased Angiogenesis and Angiogenic Gene Expression in Carotid Artery Plaques from Symptomatic Stroke Patients. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2006, 58, 971-977.	0.6	44
43	Effect of Sex and Age Interactions on Functional Outcome after Stroke. <i>CNS Neuroscience and Therapeutics</i> , 2015, 21, 327-336.	1.9	44
44	The MicroRNAs and Stroke: No Need to be Coded to be Counted. <i>Translational Stroke Research</i> , 2010, 1, 158-160.	2.3	43
45	Gene expression changes in thalamus and inferior colliculus associated with inflammation, cellular stress, metabolism and structural damage in thiamine deficiency. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 23, 1172-1188.	1.2	42
46	MMP-12, a Promising Therapeutic Target for Neurological Diseases. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2018, 55, 1405-1409.	1.9	39
47	Epigenetic mechanisms of neurodegenerative diseases and acute brain injury. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2020, 133, 104642.	1.9	37
48	Mutual induction of transcription factor PPAR γ^3 and microRNA miR-145 and miR-329. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2015, 135, 139-146.	2.1	36
49	Increased Cerebral Protein ISGylation after Focal Ischemia is Neuroprotective. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2011, 31, 2375-2384.	2.4	34
50	Transcriptome analysis reveals intermittent fasting-induced genetic changes in ischemic stroke. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2018, 27, 1497-1513.	1.4	34
51	Modeling Transient Focal Ischemic Stroke in Rodents by Intraluminal Filament Method of Middle Cerebral Artery Occlusion. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2018, 1717, 101-113.	0.4	32
52	Inhibition of miR-141-3p Ameliorates the Negative Effects of Poststroke Social Isolation in Aged Mice. <i>Stroke</i> , 2018, 49, 1701-1707.	1.0	29
53	Noncoding RNA crosstalk in brain health and diseases. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2021, 149, 105139.	1.9	27
54	Induction of DNA Hydroxymethylation Protects the Brain After Stroke. <i>Stroke</i> , 2019, 50, 2513-2521.	1.0	26

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55	Antioxidant therapies in traumatic brain injury. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2022, 152, 105255.	1.9	23
56	Decreased expression of vesicular GABA transporter, but not vesicular glutamate, acetylcholine and monoamine transporters in rat brain following focal ischemia. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2005, 47, 136-142.	1.9	21
57	TET3 regulates DNA hydroxymethylation of neuroprotective genes following focal ischemia. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 41, 590-603.	2.4	19
58	DNA damage and repair following traumatic brain injury. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2021, 147, 105143.	2.1	19
59	Prevention of the Severity of Post-ischemic Inflammation and Brain Damage by Simultaneous Knockdown of Toll-like Receptors 2 and 4. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 373, 82-91.	1.1	18
60	Inhibition of the Epigenetic Regulator REST Ameliorates Ischemic Brain Injury. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2019, 56, 2542-2550.	1.9	18
61	Resveratrol preconditioning induces cerebral ischemic tolerance but has minimal effect on cerebral microRNA profiles. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2016, 36, 1644-1650.	2.4	17
62	Long Noncoding RNA Fos Downstream Transcript Is Developmentally Dispensable but Vital for Shaping the Poststroke Functional Outcome. <i>Stroke</i> , 2021, 52, 2381-2392.	1.0	17
63	New Mechanistic Insights, Novel Treatment Paradigms, and Clinical Progress in Cerebrovascular Diseases. <i>Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 13, 623751.	1.7	17
64	Recent progress in translational research on neurovascular and neurodegenerative disorders. <i>Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 35, 87-103.	0.4	16
65	CXCL13 expressed on inflamed cerebral blood vessels recruit IL-21 producing TFH cells to damage neurons following stroke. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2022, 19, .	3.1	16
66	Deletion of ubiquitin ligase Nedd4l exacerbates ischemic brain damage. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 41, 1058-1066.	2.4	14
67	Epitranscriptomic Modifications Modulate Normal and Pathological Functions in CNS. <i>Translational Stroke Research</i> , 2022, 13, 1-11.	2.3	14
68	Tenascin-C induction exacerbates post-stroke brain damage. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2022, 42, 253-263.	2.4	13
69	Acute liver failure-induced hepatic encephalopathy is associated with changes in microRNA expression profiles in cerebral cortex of the rat. <i>Metabolic Brain Disease</i> , 2014, 29, 891-899.	1.4	11
70	High-Dose Vitamin C Prevents Secondary Brain Damage After Stroke via Epigenetic Reprogramming of Neuroprotective Genes. <i>Translational Stroke Research</i> , 2022, 13, 1017-1036.	2.3	11
71	Impact of Age and Sex on $\hat{\pm}$ -Syn ($\hat{\pm}$ -Synuclein) Knockdown-Mediated Poststroke Recovery. <i>Stroke</i> , 2020, 51, 3138-3141.	1.0	10
72	Therapeutic potential of nutraceuticals to protect brain after stroke. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2021, 142, 104908.	1.9	10

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73	Microarray Profiling Reveals Distinct Circulating miRNAs in Aged Male and Female Mice Subjected to Post-stroke Social Isolation. <i>NeuroMolecular Medicine</i> , 2021, 23, 305-314.	1.8	10
74	Integrative epigenomic and transcriptomic analyses reveal metabolic switching by intermittent fasting in brain. <i>GeroScience</i> , 2022, 44, 2171-2194.	2.1	10
75	Increased expression of genes that control ionic homeostasis, second messenger signaling and metabolism in the carotid plaques from patients with symptomatic stroke. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2006, 97, 92-96.	2.1	9
76	Antioxidant Combo Therapy Protects White Matter After Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>NeuroMolecular Medicine</i> , 2021, 23, 344-347.	1.8	9
77	MicroRNA miR-7 Is Essential for Post-stroke Functional Recovery. <i>Translational Stroke Research</i> , 2023, 14, 111-115.	2.3	9
78	Acute liver failure is associated with altered cerebral expression profiles of long non-coding RNAs. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2017, 656, 58-64.	1.0	7
79	MicroRNA miR-21 Decreases Post-stroke Brain Damage in Rodents. <i>Translational Stroke Research</i> , 2022, 13, 483-493.	2.3	7
80	Ischemic Stroke Alters the Expression of the Transcribed Ultraconserved Regions of the Genome in Rat Brain. <i>Stroke</i> , 2018, 49, 1024-1028.	1.0	6
81	Much ado about eating: Intermittent fasting and post-stroke neuroprotection. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 41, 1791-1793.	2.4	6
82	Stroke: Molecular Mechanisms and Therapies. <i>NeuroMolecular Medicine</i> , 2019, 21, 323-324.	1.8	5
83	Expression of transcribed ultraconserved regions of genome in rat cerebral cortex. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2014, 77, 86-93.	1.9	4
84	Role of autophagy and transcriptome regulation in acute brain injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2022, 352, 114032.	2.0	4
85	Gut virome dysbiosis following focal cerebral ischemia in mice. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2022, 42, 1597-1602.	2.4	4
86	Cellular and molecular mechanisms of neuroprotection and plasticity after traumatic brain injury. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2017, 111, 1-2.	1.9	3
87	Molecular Mechanisms of Intermittent Fasting-induced Ischemic Tolerance. <i>Conditioning Medicine</i> , 2020, 3, 9-17.	1.3	3
88	Dysregulation of the Epitranscriptomic Mark m1A in Ischemic Stroke. <i>Translational Stroke Research</i> , 0, ,.	2.3	3
89	Long noncoding RNAs and CNS disorders. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2021, 150, 105176.	1.9	2
90	Non-coding RNAs in CNS disorders – The long and short of it. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2014, 77, 1.	1.9	1

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91	Mechanisms and therapies for acute CNS insults. <i>Metabolic Brain Disease</i> , 2015, 30, 353-353.	1.4	1
92	Age and sex differences in post-ischemic outcome and therapy. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2019, 127, 104472.	1.9	1
93	Effects of Cardiac Sympathetic Neurodegeneration and PPAR β Activation on Rhesus Macaque Whole Blood miRNA and mRNA Expression Profiles. <i>BioMed Research International</i> , 2020, 2020, 1-13.	0.9	1
94	Mechanisms of hepatic encephalopathy and thiamine deficiency. <i>Metabolic Brain Disease</i> , 2014, 29, 889-890.	1.4	0
95	PPAR β agonist rosiglitazone decreases focal cerebral ischemia-induced inflammation and brain damage in adult mice. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2005, 25, S94-S94.	2.4	0
96	The microRNA miR-21 conditions the brain to protect against ischemic and traumatic injuries. <i>Conditioning Medicine</i> , 2017, 1, 35-46.	1.3	0
97	Oxidative stress in chronic and acute CNS insults. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2022, 153, 105274.	1.9	0