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List of Publications by Year in descending order

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75
papers

3,817
citations

126907

33
h-index

161849

54
g-index

78
all docs

78
docs citations

78
times ranked

2500
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Bone marrow-derived mononuclear stem cells in the treatment of retinal degenerations. <i>Neural Regeneration Research</i> , 2022, 17, 1937.	3.0	5
2	Glial Cell Activation and Oxidative Stress in Retinal Degeneration Induced by $\hat{\text{I}}^2$ -Alanine Caused Taurine Depletion and Light Exposure. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 346.	4.1	8
3	Intravitreal and subretinal syngeneic bone marrow mononuclear stem cell transplantation improves photoreceptor survival but does not ameliorate retinal function in two rat models of retinal degeneration. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2022, 100, .	1.1	7
4	Corneal endothelial cell loss after trabeculectomy and phacoemulsification in one or two steps: a prospective study. <i>Eye</i> , 2021, 35, 2999-3006.	2.1	9
5	Systemic treatment with 7,8-Dihydroxiflavone activates TtkB and affords protection of two different retinal ganglion cell populations against axotomy in adult rats. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2021, 210, 108694.	2.6	8
6	Animal Models of LED-Induced Phototoxicity. Short- and Long-Term In Vivo and Ex Vivo Retinal Alterations. <i>Life</i> , 2021, 11, 1137.	2.4	4
7	7,8-Dihydroxiflavone Maintains Retinal Functionality and Protects Various Types of RGCs in Adult Rats with Optic Nerve Transection. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 11815.	4.1	11
8	Pigment Epithelium-Derived Factor (PEDF) Fragments Prevent Mouse Cone Photoreceptor Cell Loss Induced by Focal Phototoxicity In Vivo. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2020, 21, 7242.	4.1	13
9	Bone Marrow-Derived Mononuclear Cell Transplants Decrease Retinal Gliosis in Two Animal Models of Inherited Photoreceptor Degeneration. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2020, 21, 7252.	4.1	14
10	Normative Database for All Retinal Layer Thicknesses Using SD-OCT Posterior Pole Algorithm and the Effects of Age, Gender and Axial Length. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2020, 9, 3317.	2.4	15
11	Functional and morphological alterations in a glaucoma model of acute ocular hypertension. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2020, 256, 1-29.	1.4	24
12	Glaucomatous Maculopathy: Thickness Differences on Inner and Outer Macular Layers between Ocular Hypertension and Early Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma Using 8 Å– 8 Posterior Pole Algorithm of SD-OCT. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2020, 9, 1503.	2.4	12
13	Time course of bilateral microglial activation in a mouse model of laser-induced glaucoma. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 4890.	3.3	41
14	Microglial changes in the early aging stage in a healthy retina and an experimental glaucoma model. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2020, 256, 125-149.	1.4	17
15	Tracing the retina to analyze the integrity and phagocytic capacity of the retinal pigment epithelium. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 7273.	3.3	12
16	Coordinated Intervention of Microglial and MÄ¼ller Cells in Light-Induced Retinal Degeneration. , 2020, 61, 47.		30
17	$\hat{\text{I}}^2$ -alanine supplementation induces taurine depletion and causes alterations of the retinal nerve fiber layer and axonal transport by retinal ganglion cells. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2019, 188, 107781.	2.6	21
18	Retinal Ganglion Cell Death as a Late Remodeling Effect of Photoreceptor Degeneration. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2019, 20, 4649.	4.1	36

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19	Melanopsin+RGCs Are fully Resistant to NMDA-Induced Excitotoxicity. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 3012.	4.1	18
20	Topical bromfenac transiently delays axotomy-induced retinal ganglion cell loss. Experimental Eye Research, 2019, 182, 156-159.	2.6	2
21	Topical Brimonidine or Intravitreal BDNF, CNTF, or bFGF Protect Cones Against Phototoxicity. Translational Vision Science and Technology, 2019, 8, 36.	2.2	30
22	Role of microglial cells in photoreceptor degeneration. Neural Regeneration Research, 2019, 14, 1186.	3.0	29
23	Bilateral early activation of retinal microglial cells in a mouse model of unilateral laser-induced experimental ocular hypertension. Experimental Eye Research, 2018, 171, 12-29.	2.6	52
24	Taurine Depletion Causes ipRGC Loss and Increases Light-Induced Photoreceptor Degeneration. , 2018, 59, 1396.		32
25	Neuroprotective Effects of FGF2 and Minocycline in Two Animal Models of Inherited Retinal Degeneration. , 2018, 59, 4392.		58
26	Retinal remodeling following photoreceptor degeneration causes retinal ganglion cell death. Neural Regeneration Research, 2018, 13, 1885.	3.0	27
27	Comparison of Foveal, Macular, and Peripapillary Intraretinal Thicknesses Between Autism Spectrum Disorder and Neurotypical Subjects. , 2017, 58, 5819.		28
28	Early Events in Retinal Degeneration Caused by Rhodopsin Mutation or Pigment Epithelium Malfunction: Differences and Similarities. Frontiers in Neuroanatomy, 2017, 11, 14.	1.7	51
29	Shared and Differential Retinal Responses against Optic Nerve Injury and Ocular Hypertension. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 235.	2.8	74
30	Quantitative and Topographical Analysis of the Losses of Cone Photoreceptors and Retinal Ganglion Cells Under Taurine Depletion. , 2016, 57, 4692.		31
31	Melanopsin-Containing or Non-Melanopsin-Containing Retinal Ganglion Cells Response to Acute Ocular Hypertension With or Without Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor Neuroprotection. , 2016, 57, 6652.		34
32	Different Ipsi- and Contralateral Glial Responses to Anti-VEGF and Triamcinolone Intravitreal Injections in Rats. , 2016, 57, 3533.		27
33	Ketorolac Administration Attenuates Retinal Ganglion Cell Death After Axonal Injury. , 2016, 57, 1183.		16
34	Topical Treatment With Bromfenac Reduces Retinal Gliosis and Inflammation After Optic Nerve Crush. , 2016, 57, 6098.		16
35	Comparative study of human embryonic stem cells (hESC) and human induced pluripotent stem cells (hiPSC) as a treatment for retinal dystrophies. Molecular Therapy - Methods and Clinical Development, 2016, 3, 16010.	4.1	27
36	Inherited Photoreceptor Degeneration Causes the Death of Melanopsin-Positive Retinal Ganglion Cells and Increases Their Coexpression of Brn3a. , 2015, 56, 4592.		38

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37	Comparison of Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thinning and Retinal Ganglion Cell Loss After Optic Nerve Transection in Adult Albino Rats. , 2015, 56, 4487.		66
38	Assessment of Visual and Chromatic Functions in a Rodent Model of Retinal Degeneration. , 2015, 56, 6275.		8
39	BDNF Rescues RGCs But Not Intrinsically Photosensitive RGCs in Ocular Hypertensive Albino Rat Retinas. , 2015, 56, 1924.		60
40	Laser-induced ocular hypertension in adult rats does not affect non-RGC neurons in the ganglion cell layer but results in protracted severe loss of cone-photoreceptors. Experimental Eye Research, 2015, 132, 17-33.	2.6	50
41	Retinal neurodegeneration in experimental glaucoma. Progress in Brain Research, 2015, 220, 1-35.	1.4	63
42	Effects of Ocular Hypertension in the Visual System of Pigmented Mice. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0121134.	2.5	43
43	Identifying specific RGC types may shed light on their idiosyncratic responses to neuroprotection. Neural Regeneration Research, 2015, 10, 1228.	3.0	22
44	A Novel In Vivo Model of Focal Light Emitting Diode-Induced Cone-Photoreceptor Phototoxicity: Neuroprotection Afforded by Brimonidine, BDNF, PEDF or bFGF. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e113798.	2.5	61
45	Displaced retinal ganglion cells in albino and pigmented rats. Frontiers in Neuroanatomy, 2014, 8, 99.	1.7	76
46	Distribution of melanopsin positive neurons in pigmented and albino mice: evidence for melanopsin interneurons in the mouse retina. Frontiers in Neuroanatomy, 2014, 8, 131.	1.7	61
47	Microglia in mouse retina contralateral to experimental glaucoma exhibit multiple signs of activation in all retinal layers. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2014, 11, 133.	7.2	156
48	Sectorial loss of retinal ganglion cells in inherited photoreceptor degeneration is due to RGC death. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2014, 98, 396-401.	3.9	29
49	Number and Distribution of Mouse Retinal Cone Photoreceptors: Differences between an Albino (Swiss) and a Pigmented (C57/BL6) Strain. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e102392.	2.5	103
50	Effect of Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor on Mouse Axotomized Retinal Ganglion Cells and Phagocytic Microglia. , 2013, 54, 974.		101
51	Changes in the Photoreceptor Mosaic of P23H-1 Rats During Retinal Degeneration: Implications for Rod-Cone Dependent Survival. , 2013, 54, 5888.		61
52	Rod-Like Microglia Are Restricted to Eyes with Laser-Induced Ocular Hypertension but Absent from the Microglial Changes in the Contralateral Untreated Eye. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e83733.	2.5	79
53	IOP induces upregulation of GFAP and MHC-II and microglia reactivity in mice retina contralateral to experimental glaucoma. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2012, 9, 92.	7.2	196
54	Understanding glaucomatous damage: Anatomical and functional data from ocular hypertensive rodent retinas. Progress in Retinal and Eye Research, 2012, 31, 1-27.	15.5	167

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55	Retinal compensatory changes after light damage in albino mice. <i>Molecular Vision</i> , 2012, 18, 675-93.	1.1	33
56	Retinal ganglion cell axonal compression by retinal vessels in light-induced retinal degeneration. <i>Molecular Vision</i> , 2011, 17, 1716-33.	1.1	43
57	Corneal endothelial cell loss after trabeculectomy or after phacoemulsification, IOL implantation and trabeculectomy in 1 or 2 steps. <i>Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology</i> , 2010, 248, 249-256.	1.9	18
58	ERG changes in albino and pigmented mice after optic nerve transection. <i>Vision Research</i> , 2010, 50, 2176-2187.	1.4	54
59	Automated Quantification and Topographical Distribution of the Whole Population of S- and L-Cones in Adult Albino and Pigmented Rats. , 2010, 51, 3171.		71
60	Ocular hypertension impairs optic nerve axonal transport leading to progressive retinal ganglion cell degeneration. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2010, 90, 168-183.	2.6	139
61	Changes in the inner and outer retinal layers after acute increase of the intraocular pressure in adult albino Swiss mice. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2010, 91, 273-285.	2.6	84
62	Retinal ganglion cell numbers and delayed retinal ganglion cell death in the P23H rat retina. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2010, 91, 800-810.	2.6	79
63	Time-course of the retinal nerve fibre layer degeneration after complete intra-orbital optic nerve transection or crush: A comparative study. <i>Vision Research</i> , 2009, 49, 2808-2825.	1.4	63
64	Effects of different neurotrophic factors on the survival of retinal ganglion cells after a complete intraorbital nerve crush injury: A quantitative in vivo study. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2009, 89, 32-41.	2.6	141
65	Short and long term axotomy-induced ERG changes in albino and pigmented rats. <i>Molecular Vision</i> , 2009, 15, 2373-83.	1.1	33
66	Functional and morphological effects of laser-induced ocular hypertension in retinas of adult albino Swiss mice. <i>Molecular Vision</i> , 2009, 15, 2578-98.	1.1	81
67	Rat retinal microglial cells under normal conditions, after optic nerve section, and after optic nerve section and intravitreal injection of trophic factors or macrophage inhibitory factor. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 2007, 501, 866-878.	1.6	95
68	Phototoxic-induced photoreceptor degeneration causes retinal ganglion cell degeneration in pigmented rats. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 2006, 498, 163-179.	1.6	56
69	Ischemia Results 3 Months Later in Altered ERG, Degeneration of Inner Layers, and Deafferented Tectum: Neuroprotection with Brimonidine. , 2005, 46, 3825.		68
70	Transient ischemia of the retina results in massive degeneration of the retinotectal projection: long-term neuroprotection with brimonidine. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2003, 184, 767-777.	4.1	66
71	Transient Ischemia of the Retina Results in Altered Retrograde Axoplasmic Transport: Neuroprotection with Brimonidine. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2002, 178, 243-258.	4.1	64
72	Microglial cells in the retina of <i>Carassius auratus</i> : Effects of optic nerve crush. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 2000, 417, 431-447.	1.6	52

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73	Death and neuroprotection of retinal ganglion cells after different types of injury. Neurotoxicity Research, 2000, 2, 215-227.	2.7	74
74	Mechanism of retinal ganglion cell loss in inherited retinal dystrophy. NeuroReport, 1996, 7, 1995-1999.	1.2	60
75	Persistent retrograde labeling of adult rat retinal ganglion cells with the carbocyanine dye dil. Experimental Neurology, 1988, 102, 92-101.	4.1	163