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List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	A randomized trial of the effects of the no-carrageenan diet on ulcerative colitis disease activity. Nutrition and Healthy Aging, 2017, 4, 181-192.	1.1	72
2	Exposure to Common Food Additive Carrageenan Alone Leads to Fasting Hyperglycemia and in Combination with High Fat Diet Exacerbates Glucose Intolerance and Hyperlipidemia without Effect on Weight. Journal of Diabetes Research, 2015, 2015, 1-13.	2.3	27
3	Increased Expression of Colonic Wnt9A through Sp1-mediated Transcriptional Effects involving Arylsulfatase B, Chondroitin 4-Sulfate, and Galectin-3. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2014, 289, 17564-17575.	3.4	26
4	Decline in arylsulfatase B and Increase in chondroitin 4â€sulfotransferase combine to increase chondroitin 4â€sulfate in traumatic brain injury. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2015, 134, 728-739.	3.9	21
5	Inhibition of Phosphatase Activity Follows Decline in Sulfatase Activity and Leads to Transcriptional Effects through Sustained Phosphorylation of Transcription Factor MITF. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0153463.	2.5	21
6	Chondroitin sulfatases differentially regulate Wnt signaling in prostate stem cells through effects on SHP2, phospho-ERK1/2, and Dickkopf Wnt signaling pathway inhibitor (DKK3). Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 100242-100260.	1.8	21
7	Decline in arylsulfatase B leads to increased invasiveness of melanoma cells. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 4169-4180.	1.8	20
8	Regulation of chondroitin-4-sulfotransferase (CHST11) expression by opposing effects of arylsulfatase B on BMP4 and Wnt9A. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Gene Regulatory Mechanisms, 2015, 1849, 342-352.	1.9	16
9	Restriction of Aerobic Metabolism by Acquired or Innate Arylsulfatase B Deficiency: A New Approach to the Warburg Effect. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 32885.	3.3	13
10	Increased CHST15 follows decline in arylsulfatase B (ARSB) and disinhibition of non-canonical WNT signaling: potential impact on epithelial and mesenchymal identity. Oncotarget, 2020, 11, 2327-2344.	1.8	12
11	Increased GPNMB, phospho-ERK1/2, and MMP-9 in cystic fibrosis in association with reduced arylsulfatase B. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 2018, 124, 168-175.	1.1	11
12	Differential effects of estrogen exposure on arylsulfatase B, galactose-6-sulfatase, and steroid sulfatase in rat prostate development. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2014, 143, 105-114.	2.5	6
13	Effect of CFTR modifiers on arylsulfatase B activity in cystic fibrosis and normal human bronchial epithelial cells. Pulmonary Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2016, 36, 22-30.	2.6	6
14	Arylsulfatase B is reduced in prostate cancer recurrences. Cancer Biomarkers, 2017, 21, 229-234.	1.7	6
15	Dihydrotestosterone inhibits arylsulfatase B and Dickkopf Wnt signaling pathway inhibitor (DKK)â€3 leading to enhanced Wnt signaling in prostate epithelium in response to stromal Wnt3A. Prostate, 2019, 79, 689-700.	2.3	6
16	Reply to critique of "A randomized trial of the effects of the no-carrageenan diet on ulcerative colitis disease activity― Nutrition and Healthy Aging, 2019, 5, 159-163.	1.1	1
17	Defining the Role of Arylsulfatase B (Nâ€Acetylgalactosamine 4â€Sulfatase) in Cellular Metabolism. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 725.16.	0.5	1
18	Increases in transmembrane glycoprotein NMB (GPNMB), phosphoâ€ERK1/2, and matrix metallopeptidase (MMP)â€9 follow decline in arylsulfatase B in cystic fibrosis. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 660.3.	0.5	0