Andy J Fischer

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

86 papers	4,400 citations	40 h-index	64 g-index
97 ext. papers	5,190 ext. citations	6 avg, IF	5.65 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
86	Midkine is neuroprotective and influences glial reactivity and the formation of Müller glia-derived progenitor cells in chick and mouse retinas. *Glia*, **2021**, 69, 1515-1539	9	5
85	Cannabinoid signaling promotes the de-differentiation and proliferation of Müller glia-derived progenitor cells. *Glia*, **2021**, 69, 2503-2521	9	4
84	Traumatic Brain Injury Causes Chronic Cortical Inflammation and Neuronal Dysfunction Mediated by Microglia. *Journal of Neuroscience*, **2021**, 41, 1597-1616	6.6	35
83	Gene regulatory networks controlling vertebrate retinal regeneration. *Science*, **2020**, 370,	33.3	71
82	NF-κB signaling regulates the formation of proliferating Müller glia-derived progenitor cells in the avian retina. *Development (Cambridge)*, **2020**, 147,	6.6	15
81	Reactive microglia and IL1β/IL-1R1-signaling mediate neuroprotection in excitotoxin-damaged mouse retina. *Journal of Neuroinflammation*, **2019**, 16, 118	10.1	43
80	Avian Adeno-Associated Viral Transduction of the Postembryonic Chicken Retina. *Translational Vision Science and Technology*, **2019**, 8, 1	3.3	2
79	Matrix-metalloproteinase expression and gelatinase activity in the avian retina and their influence on Müller glia proliferation. *Experimental Neurology*, **2019**, 320, 112984	5.7	9
78	Sildenafil Administration in Dogs Heterozygous for a Functional Null Mutation in Pde6a: Suppressed Rod-Mediated ERG Responses and Apparent Retinal Outer Nuclear Layer Thinning. *Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology*, **2019**, 1185, 371-376	3.6	2
77	Retinoic Acid-Signaling Regulates the Proliferative and Neurogenic Capacity of Müller Glia-Derived Progenitor Cells in the Avian Retina. *Stem Cells*, **2018**, 36, 392-405	5.8	23
76	A new multichannel method quantitating TUNEL in detached photoreceptor nuclei. *Experimental Eye Research*, **2018**, 176, 121-129	3.7	4
75	BMP- and TGFβ-signaling regulate the formation of Müller glia-derived progenitor cells in the avian retina. *Glia*, **2017**, 65, 1640-1655	9	28
74	The chick eye in vision research: An excellent model for the study of ocular disease. *Progress in Retinal and Eye Research*, **2017**, 61, 72-97	20.5	38
73	Jak/Stat signaling regulates the proliferation and neurogenic potential of Müller glia-derived progenitor cells in the avian retina. *Scientific Reports*, **2016**, 6, 35703	4.9	38
72	mTor signaling is required for the formation of proliferating Müller glia-derived progenitor cells in the chick retina. *Development (Cambridge)*, **2016**, 143, 1859-73	6.6	33
71	Wnt/β-catenin-signaling and the formation of Müller glia-derived progenitors in the chick retina. *Developmental Neurobiology*, **2016**, 76, 983-1002	3.2	24
70	Comparative analysis of glucagonergic cells, glia, and the circumferential marginal zone in the reptilian retina. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, **2016**, 524, 74-89	3.4	17

69	Hedgehog signaling stimulates the formation of proliferating M□ler glia-derived progenitor cells in the chick retina. *Development (Cambridge)*, **2015**, 142, 2610-22	6.6	38
68	Activation of glucocorticoid receptors in M□ler glia is protective to retinal neurons and suppresses microglial reactivity. *Experimental Neurology*, **2015**, 273, 114-25	5.7	23
67	Heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor (HB-EGF) stimulates the proliferation of M□ler glia-derived progenitor cells in avian and murine retinas. *Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences*, **2015**, 69, 54-64	4.8	24
66	Reactive retinal microglia, neuronal survival, and the formation of retinal folds and detachments. *Glia*, **2015**, 63, 313-27	9	37
65	Glucocorticoid receptors in the retina, M□ler glia and the formation of M□ler glia-derived progenitors. *Development (Cambridge)*, **2014**, 141, 3340-51	6.6	44
64	Reactive microglia and macrophage facilitate the formation of M□ler glia-derived retinal progenitors. *Glia*, **2014**, 62, 1608-28	9	57
63	Reprint of: the ciliary marginal zone (CMZ) in development and regeneration of the vertebrate eye. *Experimental Eye Research*, **2014**, 123, 115-20	3.7	15
62	Response to: Janssen et al., "Human ciliary epithelia do express genes with retinal progenitor cell characteristics in vivo". *Experimental Eye Research*, **2014**, 129, 183-4	3.7	
61	A comparative analysis of M□ler glia-mediated regeneration in the vertebrate retina. *Experimental Eye Research*, **2014**, 123, 121-30	3.7	56
60	The ciliary marginal zone (CMZ) in development and regeneration of the vertebrate eye. *Experimental Eye Research*, **2013**, 116, 199-204	3.7	45
59	Vision-guided ocular growth in a mutant chicken model with diminished visual acuity. *Experimental Eye Research*, **2012**, 102, 59-69	3.7	14
58	The combination of IGF1 and FGF2 and the induction of excessive ocular growth and extreme myopia. *Experimental Eye Research*, **2012**, 99, 1-16	3.7	41
57	The reactivity, distribution and abundance of Non-astrocytic Inner Retinal Glial (NIRG) cells are regulated by microglia, acute damage, and IGF1. *PLoS ONE*, **2012**, 7, e44477	3.7	33
56	A chick model of retinal detachment: cone rich and novel. *PLoS ONE*, **2012**, 7, e44257	3.7	27
55	The maturation of photoreceptors in the avian retina is stimulated by thyroid hormone. *Neuroscience*, **2011**, 178, 250-60	3.9	14
54	Muller glia, vision-guided ocular growth, retinal stem cells, and a little serendipity: the Cogan lecture **2011**, 52, 7705-10, 7704		5
53	Myopia: Why Study the Mechanisms of Myopia? Novel Approaches to Risk Factors Signaling Eye Growth- How Could Basic Biology Be Translated into Clinical Insights? Where Are Genetic and Proteomic Approaches Leading? How Does Visual Function Contribute to and Interact with Ametropia? Does Eye Shape Matter? Why Ametropia at All?. *Optometry and Vision Science*, **2011**, 88, 404-447	2.1	8
52	The chicken cornea as a model of wound healing and neuronal re-innervation. *Molecular Vision*, **2011**, 17, 2440-54	2.3	24

51	Heterogeneity of glia in the retina and optic nerve of birds and mammals. *PLoS ONE*, **2010**, 5, e10774	3.7	50
50	Notch signaling influences neuroprotective and proliferative properties of mature Müller glia. *Journal of Neuroscience*, **2010**, 30, 3101-12	6.6	74
49	Embryonic retinal cells and support to mature retinal neurons **2010**, 51, 2208-18		17
48	The pattern of expression of guanine nucleotide-binding protein beta3 in the retina is conserved across vertebrate species. *Neuroscience*, **2010**, 169, 1376-91	3.9	30
47	Turning Müller glia into neural progenitors in the retina. *Molecular Neurobiology*, **2010**, 42, 199-209	6.2	74
46	Comparative study of Pax2 expression in glial cells in the retina and optic nerve of birds and mammals. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, **2010**, 518, 2316-33	3.4	47
45	A novel type of glial cell in the retina is stimulated by insulin-like growth factor 1 and may exacerbate damage to neurons and Müller glia. *Glia*, **2010**, 58, 633-49	9	51
44	Characterization of a canine model of autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa due to a PDE6A mutation **2009**, 50, 801-13		44
43	Mitogen-activated protein kinase-signaling stimulates Müller glia to proliferate in acutely damaged chicken retina. *Glia*, **2009**, 57, 166-81	9	82
42	Mitogen-activated protein kinase-signaling regulates the ability of Müller glia to proliferate and protect retinal neurons against excitotoxicity. *Glia*, **2009**, 57, 1538-52	9	83
41	Serotonin released from amacrine neurons is scavenged and degraded in bipolar neurons in the retina. *Journal of Neurochemistry*, **2009**, 111, 1-14	6	34
40	Patterning of the circumferential marginal zone of progenitors in the chicken retina. *Brain Research* , **2008**, 1192, 76-89	3.7	34
39	Bullwhip neurons in the retina regulate the size and shape of the eye. *Developmental Biology*, **2008**, 317, 196-212	3.1	41
38	Muscarinic signaling influences the patterning and phenotype of cholinergic amacrine cells in the developing chick retina. *BMC Developmental Biology*, **2008**, 8, 13	3.1	18
37	Transient expression of LIM-domain transcription factors is coincident with delayed maturation of photoreceptors in the chicken retina. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, **2008**, 506, 584-603	3.4	40
36	Heterogeneity of horizontal cells in the chicken retina. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, **2007**, 500, 1154-71	3.4	69
35	Development of bullwhip neurons in the embryonic chicken retina. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, **2007**, 503, 538-49	3.4	11
34	Characterization of glucagon-expressing neurons in the chicken retina. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, **2006**, 496, 479-94	3.4	34

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33	Evidence for the presence of the type 2 corticotropin releasing factor receptor in the rodent cerebellum. *Journal of Neuroscience Research*, **2006**, 84, 1255-69	4.4	23
32	Ultrasound-mediated gene transfer into neuronal cells. *Journal of Biotechnology*, **2006**, 122, 393-411	3.7	26
31	Retinal stem cells. *Methods in Enzymology*, **2006**, 419, 52-73	1.7	49
30	Neural regeneration in the chick retina. *Progress in Retinal and Eye Research*, **2005**, 24, 161-82	20.5	91
29	Transitin, a nestin-related intermediate filament, is expressed by neural progenitors and can be induced in M□ler glia in the chicken retina. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, **2005**, 484, 1-14	3.4	49
28	Glucagon-expressing neurons within the retina regulate the proliferation of neural progenitors in the circumferential marginal zone of the avian eye. *Journal of Neuroscience*, **2005**, 25, 10157-66	6.6	40
27	Detailed histopathologic characterization of the retinopathy, globe enlarged (rge) chick phenotype. *Molecular Vision*, **2005**, 11, 11-27	2.3	23
26	NeuroD induces the expression of visinin and calretinin by proliferating cells derived from toxin-damaged chicken retina. *Developmental Dynamics*, **2004**, 229, 555-63	2.9	23
25	BMP4 and CNTF are neuroprotective and suppress damage-induced proliferation of M□ler glia in the retina. *Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences*, **2004**, 27, 531-42	4.8	58
24	Different aspects of gliosis in retinal Muller glia can be induced by CNTF, insulin, and FGF2 in the absence of damage. *Molecular Vision*, **2004**, 10, 973-86	2.3	53
23	Potential of M□ler glia to become neurogenic retinal progenitor cells. *Glia*, **2003**, 43, 70-6	9	183
22	Growth factors induce neurogenesis in the ciliary body. *Developmental Biology*, **2003**, 259, 225-40	3.1	93
21	Insulin and fibroblast growth factor 2 activate a neurogenic program in M□ler glia of the chicken retina. *Journal of Neuroscience*, **2002**, 22, 9387-98	6.6	169
20	Exogenous growth factors stimulate the regeneration of ganglion cells in the chicken retina. *Developmental Biology*, **2002**, 251, 367-79	3.1	101
19	Exogenous growth factors induce the production of ganglion cells at the retinal margin. *Development (Cambridge)*, **2002**, 129, 2283-2291	6.6	87
18	Exogenous growth factors induce the production of ganglion cells at the retinal margin. *Development (Cambridge)*, **2002**, 129, 2283-91	6.6	50
17	M□ler glia are a potential source of neural regeneration in the postnatal chicken retina. *Nature Neuroscience*, **2001**, 4, 247-52	25.5	453
16	Stem cells in the vertebrate retina. *Brain, Behavior and Evolution*, **2001**, 58, 296-305	1.5	84

15	Transdifferentiation of pigmented epithelial cells: a source of retinal stem cells?. *Developmental Neuroscience*, **2001**, 23, 268-76	2.2	57
14	Nitric oxide donor stimulated increase of cyclic GMP in the goldfish retina. *Visual Neuroscience*, **2001**, 18, 849-856	1.7	18
13	Identification of a proliferating marginal zone of retinal progenitors in postnatal chickens. *Developmental Biology*, **2000**, 220, 197-210	3.1	271
12	Light- and focus-dependent expression of the transcription factor ZENK in the chick retina. *Nature Neuroscience*, **1999**, 2, 706-12	25.5	170
11	Localization of retinoid binding proteins, retinoid receptors, and retinaldehyde dehydrogenase in the chick eye. *Journal of Neurocytology*, **1999**, 28, 597-609		50
10	Nitric oxide synthase-containing cells in the retina, pigmented epithelium, choroid, and sclera of the chick eye. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, **1999**, 405, 1-14	3.4	92
9	Colchicine causes excessive ocular growth and myopia in chicks. *Vision Research*, **1999**, 39, 685-97	2.1	63
8	Cholinergic amacrine cells are not required for the progression and atropine-mediated suppression of form-deprivation myopia. *Brain Research*, **1998**, 794, 48-60	3.7	73
7	Identification and localization of muscarinic acetylcholine receptors in the ocular tissues of the chick **1998**, 392, 273-284		57
6	Immunocytochemical characterization of quisqualic acid- and N-methyl-D-aspartate-induced excitotoxicity in the retina of chicks **1998**, 393, 1-15		92
5	Opiate and N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors in form-deprivation myopia. *Visual Neuroscience*, **1998**, 15, 1089-96	1.7	30
4	Light-modulated release of RFamide-like neuropeptides from nervus terminalis axon terminals in the retina of goldfish. *Neuroscience*, **1997**, 77, 585-97	3.9	11
3	Characterization of the RFamide-like neuropeptides in the nervus terminalis of the goldfish (Carassius auratus). *Regulatory Peptides*, **1996**, 62, 73-87		17
2	Cross-species transcriptomic and epigenomic analysis reveals key regulators of injury response and neuronal regeneration in vertebrate retinas		7
1	NF-B signaling regulates the formation of proliferating M□er glia-derived progenitor cells in the avian retina		2