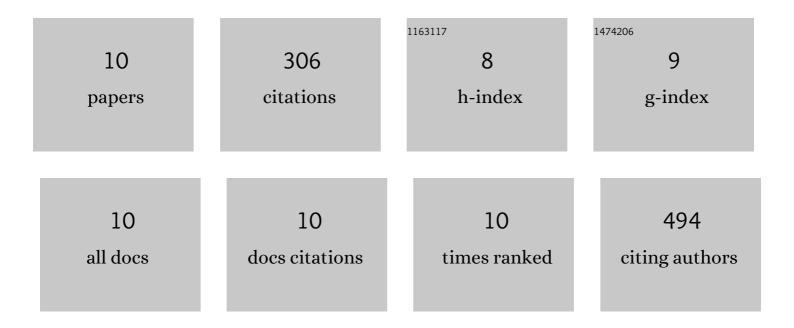


List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Ras-related C3 botulinum toxin substrate 1 role in pathophysiology of neurological diseases. Brain Hemorrhages, 2022, 3, 200-209.	1.0	0
2	Activation of neuronal Rasâ€related C3 botulinum toxin substrate 1 (Rac1) improves postâ€stroke recovery and axonal plasticity in mice. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2021, 157, 1366-1376.	3.9	17
3	Activation of endothelial ras-related C3 botulinum toxin substrate 1 (Rac1) improves post-stroke recovery and angiogenesis via activating Pak1 in mice. Experimental Neurology, 2019, 322, 113059.	4.1	29
4	Inhibition of Calcium/Calmodulin-Dependent Protein Kinase Kinase β Is Detrimental in Hypoxia–Ischemia Neonatal Brain Injury. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 2063.	4.1	5
5	Inhibition of calcium/calmodulinâ€dependent protein kinase kinase (Ca MKK) exacerbates impairment of endothelial cell and blood–brain barrier after stroke. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2019, 49, 27-39.	2.6	28
6	Ras-Related C3 Botulinum Toxin Substrate 1 Promotes Axonal Regeneration after Stroke in Mice. Translational Stroke Research, 2018, 9, 506-514.	4.2	19
7	Calcium/calmodulinâ€dependent protein kinase kinase β is neuroprotective in stroke in aged mice. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 44, 2139-2146.	2.6	16
8	Nuclear translocation of histone deacetylase 4 induces neuronal death in stroke. Neurobiology of Disease, 2016, 91, 182-193.	4.4	35
9	Genetic deletion of calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase kinase β (CaMKK β) or CaMK IV exacerbates stroke outcomes in ovariectomized (OVXed) female mice. BMC Neuroscience, 2014, 15, 118.	1.9	33
10	Functional recovery in aging mice after experimental stroke. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2011, 25, 1689-1700.	4.1	124