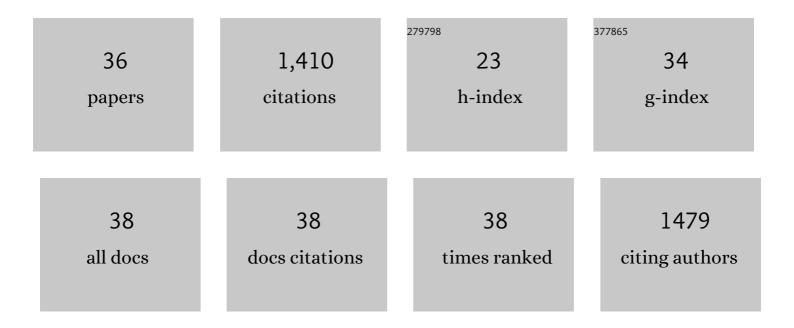
Sander W Spiekstra

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Woundâ€healing factors secreted by epidermal keratinocytes and dermal fibroblasts in skin substitutes. Wound Repair and Regeneration, 2007, 15, 708-717.	3.0	136
2	An epidermal equivalent assay for identification and ranking potency of contact sensitizers. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2013, 272, 529-541.	2.8	99
3	Induction of cytokine (interleukinâ€1α and tumor necrosis factorâ€Î±) and chemokine (CCL20, CCL27, and) Tj	ETQq1 1 ().784314 rg <mark>81</mark> 94
4	Assessment of Preferential T-Helper 1 or T-Helper 2 Induction by Low Molecular Weight Compounds Using the Local Lymph Node Assay in Conjunction with RT-PCR and ELISA for Interferon-γ and Interleukin-4. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2000, 162, 77-85.	2.8	88
5	Autologous full-thickness skin substitute for healing chronic wounds. British Journal of Dermatology, 2006, 155, 267-274.	1.5	72
6	Technical Advance: Langerhans cells derived from a human cell line in a full-thickness skin equivalent undergo allergen-induced maturation and migration. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2011, 90, 1027-1033.	3.3	72
7	Cytokines at different stratum corneum levels in normal and sodium lauryl sulphate-irritated skin. Skin Research and Technology, 2007, 13, 390-398.	1.6	64
8	MUTZ-3 derived Langerhans cells in human skin equivalents show differential migration and phenotypic plasticity after allergen or irritant exposure. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2015, 287, 35-42.	2.8	64
9	Development of a Full-Thickness Human Gingiva Equivalent Constructed from Immortalized Keratinocytes and Fibroblasts. Tissue Engineering - Part C: Methods, 2016, 22, 781-791.	2.1	55
10	A potential in vitro epidermal equivalent assay to determine sensitizer potency. Toxicology in Vitro, 2011, 25, 347-357.	2.4	54
11	Ranking of Allergenic Potency of Rubber Chemicals in a Modified Local Lymph Node Assay. Toxicological Sciences, 2002, 66, 226-232.	3.1	46
12	Cytokine and chemokine release upon prolonged mechanical loading of the epidermis. Experimental Dermatology, 2007, 16, 567-573.	2.9	44
13	Comparison of a novel CXCL12/CCL5 dependent migration assay with CXCL8 secretion and CD86 expression for distinguishing sensitizers from non-sensitizers using MUTZ-3 Langerhans cells. Toxicology in Vitro, 2010, 24, 578-585.	2.4	43
14	Potential method to determine irritant potency in vitro – Comparison of two reconstructed epidermal culture models with different barrier competency. Toxicology in Vitro, 2009, 23, 349-355.	2.4	39
15	Transfer of a two-tiered keratinocyte assay: IL-18 production by NCTC2544 to determine the skin sensitizing capacity and epidermal equivalent assay to determine sensitizer potency. Toxicology in Vitro, 2013, 27, 1135-1150.	2.4	39
16	Immune-competent human skin disease models. Drug Discovery Today, 2016, 21, 1479-1488.	6.4	39
17	Determination of the sensitising activity of the rubber contact sensitisers TMTD, ZDMC, MBT and DEA in a modified local lymph node assay and the effect of sodium dodecyl sulfate pretreatment on local lymph node responses. Toxicology, 2002, 176, 123-134.	4.2	34
18	CCL5 and CCL20 mediate immigration of Langerhans cells into the epidermis of full thickness human skin equivalents. European Journal of Cell Biology, 2012, 91, 765-773.	3.6	34

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Gingiva Equivalents Secrete Negligible Amounts of Key Chemokines Involved in Langerhans Cell Migration Compared to Skin Equivalents. Journal of Immunology Research, 2015, 2015, 1-11.	2.2	33
20	Reconstructed human skin shows epidermal invagination towards integrated neopapillae indicating early hair follicle formation in vitro. Journal of Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine, 2020, 14, 761-773.	2.7	31
21	In vitro exposure effects of cyclosporin A and bis(tri-n-butyltin)oxide on lymphocyte proliferation, cytokine (receptor) mRNA expression, and cell surface marker expression in rat thymocytes and splenocytes. Toxicology, 1999, 135, 49-66.	4.2	30
22	Comparison of the skin sensitization potential of 3 red and 2 black tattoo inks using interleukinâ€18 as a biomarker in a reconstructed human skin model. Contact Dermatitis, 2018, 79, 336-345.	1.4	29
23	Inter-laboratory study of the in vitro dendritic cell migration assay for identification of contact allergens. Toxicology in Vitro, 2011, 25, 2124-2134.	2.4	25
24	Assessment of metal sensitizer potency with the reconstructed human epidermis IL-18 assay. Toxicology, 2018, 393, 62-72.	4.2	23
25	Dendritic cell migration assay: A potential prediction model for identification of contact allergens. Toxicology in Vitro, 2013, 27, 1170-1179.	2.4	21
26	International ring trial of the epidermal equivalent sensitizer potency assay: reproducibility and predictive capacity. ALTEX: Alternatives To Animal Experimentation, 2014, 31, 251-268.	1.5	19
27	A Multi-Organ-on-Chip Approach to Investigate How Oral Exposure to Metals Can Cause Systemic Toxicity Leading to Langerhans Cell Activation in Skin. Frontiers in Toxicology, 2021, 3, 824825.	3.1	17
28	MUTZ-3 Langerhans Cell maturation and CXCL12 independent migration in reconstructed human gingiva. ALTEX: Alternatives To Animal Experimentation, 2016, 33, 423-434.	1.5	14
29	Targeting of the C-Type Lectin Receptor Langerin Using Bifunctional Mannosylated Antigens. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2020, 8, 556.	3.7	13
30	Allergens of permanent hair dyes induces epidermal damage, skin barrier loss and IL-1 α increase in epidermal in vitro model. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2018, 112, 265-272.	3.6	12
31	Titanium salts tested in reconstructed human skin with integrated <scp>MUTZ</scp> â€3â€derived Langerhans cells show an irritant rather than a sensitizing potential. Contact Dermatitis, 2020, 83, 337-346.	1.4	9
32	Assessment of cytotoxicity and sensitization potential of intradermally injected tattoo inks in reconstructed human skin. Contact Dermatitis, 2021, 85, 324-339.	1.4	8
33	Prognostic tools for hypertrophic scar formation based on fundamental differences in systemic immunity. Experimental Dermatology, 2021, 30, 169-178.	2.9	6
34	Patch test–relevant concentrations of metal salts cause localized cytotoxicity, including apoptosis, in skin ex vivo. Contact Dermatitis, 2021, 85, 531-542.	1.4	4
35	P53 and Thymidine Dimer Induction in Daily Low Emission Broad Band UV Treatment. MOJ Immunology, 2016, 4, .	11.0	0
36	Epidermal Equivalent (EE) Potency Assay. , 2017, , 273-287.		0

Epidermal Equivalent (EE) Potency Assay. , 2017, , 273-287. 36

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