

Maureen E Lynch

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6341987/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

22
papers

944
citations

758635

12
h-index

794141

19
g-index

23
all docs

23
docs citations

23
times ranked

1404
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mesenchymal stem cells and insulin-like growth factor gene-enhanced mesenchymal stem cells improve structural aspects of healing in equine flexor digitorum superficialis tendons. <i>Journal of Orthopaedic Research</i> , 2009, 27, 1392-1398.	1.2	216
2	Engineered Culture Models for Studies of Tumor-Microenvironment Interactions. <i>Annual Review of Biomedical Engineering</i> , 2013, 15, 29-53.	5.7	122
3	Tibial compression is anabolic in the adult mouse skeleton despite reduced responsiveness with aging. <i>Bone</i> , 2011, 49, 439-446.	1.4	108
4	Cancellous bone adaptation to tibial compression is not sex dependent in growing mice. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2010, 109, 685-691.	1.2	89
5	In vivo tibial compression decreases osteolysis and tumor formation in a human metastatic breast cancer model. <i>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</i> , 2013, 28, 2357-2367.	3.1	88
6	Multiscale characterization of the mineral phase at skeletal sites of breast cancer metastasis. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, 10542-10547.	3.3	55
7	In vivo tibial stiffness is maintained by whole bone morphology and cross-sectional geometry in growing female mice. <i>Journal of Biomechanics</i> , 2010, 43, 2689-2694.	0.9	51
8	The predictive link between matrix and metastasis. <i>Current Opinion in Chemical Engineering</i> , 2016, 11, 85-93.	3.8	39
9	Load-induced changes in bone stiffness and cancellous and cortical bone mass following tibial compression diminish with age in female mice. <i>Journal of Experimental Biology</i> , 2014, 217, 1775-83.	0.8	37
10	Biomechanical forces in the skeleton and their relevance to bone metastasis: Biology and engineering considerations. <i>Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews</i> , 2014, 79-80, 119-134.	6.6	32
11	Three-Dimensional Mechanical Loading Modulates the Osteogenic Response of Mesenchymal Stem Cells to Tumor-Derived Soluble Signals. <i>Tissue Engineering - Part A</i> , 2016, 22, 1006-1015.	1.6	32
12	Mechanically-Loaded Breast Cancer Cells Modify Osteocyte Mechanosensitivity by Secreting Factors That Increase Osteocyte Dendrite Formation and Downstream Resorption. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2018, 9, 352.	1.5	22
13	Perfusion applied to a 3D model of bone metastasis results in uniformly dispersed mechanical stimuli. <i>Biotechnology and Bioengineering</i> , 2018, 115, 1076-1085.	1.7	11
14	Microgravity-induced alterations of mouse bones are compartment- and site-specific and vary with age. <i>Bone</i> , 2021, 151, 116021.	1.4	11
15	Mechanical loading prevents bone destruction and exerts anti-tumor effects in the MOPC315.BM.Luc model of myeloma bone disease. <i>Acta Biomaterialia</i> , 2021, 119, 247-258.	4.1	9
16	Multiphysics simulation of a compression-perfusion combined bioreactor to predict the mechanical microenvironment during bone metastatic breast cancer loading experiments. <i>Biotechnology and Bioengineering</i> , 2021, 118, 1779-1792.	1.7	6
17	Mechanobiology of Bone Metastatic Cancer. <i>Current Osteoporosis Reports</i> , 2021, 19, 580-591.	1.5	6
18	The Role of Mechanobiology in Cancer Metastasis. , 2020, , 65-78.		3

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Flow inside a bone scaffold: Visualization using 3D phase contrast MRI and comparison with numerical simulations. <i>Journal of Biomechanics</i> , 2021, 126, 110625.	0.9	3
20	Application of machine learning classifiers for microcomputed tomography data assessment of mouse bone microarchitecture. <i>MethodsX</i> , 2021, 8, 101497.	0.7	2
21	Bone Mechanics in Cancer. , 2020, , 445-457.		1
22	Mechanical Loading Shows Anti-Myeloma Effects While Rescuing Bone Loss with Net Bone Formation in a Myeloma Bone Disease Murine Model. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 3164-3164.	0.6	0