Lorenzo Alibardi

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

270 papers	5,731 citations	81900 39 h-index	144013 57 g-index
270 all docs	270 docs citations	270 times ranked	2329 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Activation of cell adhesion molecules and Snail during epithelial to mesenchymal transition prior to formation of the regenerative tail blastema in lizards. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2023, 340, 56-67.	1.3	2
2	Regeneration in anamniotes was replaced by regengrow and scarring in amniotes after land colonization and the evolution of terrestrial biological cycles. Developmental Dynamics, 2022, 251, 1404-1413.	1.8	14
3	Immunoreactivity for Dab2 and Foxp3 suggests that immuneâ€suppressive cells are present in the regenerating tail blastema of lizard. Acta Zoologica, 2022, 103, 389-401.	0.8	8
4	Immunolocalization of Cell Adhesion Molecules during tail regeneration in the lizard <i>Podarcis muralis</i> indicates coordinated control of epithelial differentiation. Acta Zoologica, 2022, 103, 453-464.	0.8	3
5	Vertebrate keratinization evolved into cornification mainly due to transglutaminase and sulfhydryl oxidase activities on epidermal proteins: An immunohistochemical survey. Anatomical Record, 2022, 305, 333-358.	1.4	11
6	Growth associated protein 43 and neurofilament immunolabeling in the transected lumbar spinal cord of lizard indicates limited axonal regeneration. Neural Regeneration Research, 2022, 17, 1034.	3.0	2
7	Review: Regeneration of the tail in lizards appears regulated by a balanced expression of oncogenes and tumor suppressors. Annals of Anatomy, 2022, 239, 151824.	1.9	7
8	Review. Limb regeneration in lizards under natural and experimental conditions with considerations on the induction of appendages regeneration in amniotes. Annals of Anatomy, 2022, 239, 151844.	1.9	2
9	In the Spotlightâ€"Established Researcher. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2022, 338, 153-154.	1.3	0
10	Keratinization and Cornification are not equivalent processes but keratinization in fish and amphibians evolved into cornification in terrestrial vertebrates. Experimental Dermatology, 2022, 31, 794-799.	2.9	4
11	Invited Letter. Organ Regeneration Occurs in Vertebrates with Aquatic-Related Life Cycles Including Metamorphosis and was Lost During Land Transition. Integrative and Comparative Biology, 2022, 62, 121-123.	2.0	3
12	Immunolocalization of adenomatous polyposis coli protein (apc) in the regenerating lizard tail suggests involvement in tissue differentiation and regulation of growth. Journal of Morphology, 2022, 283, 677-688.	1.2	0
13	Immunohistochemistry indicates that persistent inflammation determines failure of tail, limb and finger regeneration in the Lizard Podarcis muralis. Annals of Anatomy, 2022, 243, 151940.	1.9	2
14	Immunolocalization of tumor suppressors arhgap28 and retinoblastoma in the lizard <i>Podarcis muralis</i> suggests that they contribute to the regulated regeneration of the tail. Journal of Morphology, 2022, 283, 973-986.	1.2	1
15	Immunogold labelling reveals intense distribution of hyaluronate in the regenerating fin blastema of the goldfish. Acta Zoologica, 2021, 102, 117-128.	0.8	2
16	Development, structure, and protein composition of reptilian claws and hypotheses of their evolution. Anatomical Record, 2021, 304, 732-757.	1.4	5
17	Immunolabeling indicates that sulfhydryl oxidase is absent in anamniote epidermis but marks the process of cornification in the skin of terrestrial vertebrates. Journal of Morphology, 2021, 282, 247-261.	1.2	1
18	Immunostaining of telomerase in embryonic and juvenile feather follicle of the chick labels proliferating cells for feather formation. Zoology, 2021, 146, 125846.	1.2	1

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Gene expression in regenerating and scarring tails of lizard evidences three main key genes (wnt2b,) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Over 258, 3-17.	2.1	15
20	Tail regeneration in Lepidosauria as an exception to the generalized lack of organ regeneration in amniotes. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2021, 336, 145-164.	1.3	14
21	Immunolabelling for RhoV and actin in early regenerating tail of the lizard Podarcis muralis suggests involvement in epithelial and mesenchymal cell motility. Acta Zoologica, 2021, 102, 51-62.	0.8	5
22	Development, structure, and protein composition of the corneous beak in turtles. Anatomical Record, 2021, 304, 2703-2725.	1.4	4
23	Immunolocalization of epidermal differentiation complex proteins reveals distinct molecular compositions of cells that control structure and mechanical properties of avian skin appendages. Journal of Morphology, 2021, 282, 917-933.	1.2	5
24	Regeneration in Reptiles Generally and the New Zealand Tuatara in Particular as a Model to Analyse Organ Regrowth in Amniotes: A Review. Journal of Developmental Biology, 2021, 9, 36.	1.7	6
25	Cell adhesion and junctional proteins in the developing skin of snakes indicate they coordinate the differentiation of the epidermis. Protoplasma, 2021, , 1.	2.1	1
26	Spinal ganglia and peripheral nerves innervating the regenerating tail and muscles of lizards. Journal of Morphology, 2021, 282, 1731-1744.	1.2	4
27	Introduction to the Study on Regeneration in Lizards as an Amniote Model of Organ Regeneration. Journal of Developmental Biology, 2021, 9, 51.	1.7	1
28	Immunolocalization of Matrix Metalloproteinases in regenerating lizard tail suggests that an intense remodelling activity allows for apical tail growth. Acta Zoologica, 2020, 101, 124-132.	0.8	3
29	Immunohistochemical localization of a protoâ€cadherin fat tumourâ€suppressor homolog in the regenerating tail of lizard suggests a role in apical growth control. Acta Zoologica, 2020, 101, 247-259.	0.8	2
30	Vitamin A administration in lizards during tail regeneration determines epithelial mucogenesis and delays muscle and cartilage differentiation. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2020, 334, 59-71.	1.3	3
31	Observations on the recovering lumbar spinal cord of lizards show multiple origins of the cells forming the bridge region including immune cells. Journal of Morphology, 2020, 281, 95-109.	1.2	5
32	Immunolocalization of Wnts in the lizard blastema supports a key role of these signaling proteins for tail regeneration. Journal of Morphology, 2020, 281, 68-80.	1.2	4
33	Microscopic observations on amputated and scarring lizard digits show an intense inflammatory reaction. Zoology, 2020, 139, 125737.	1.2	3
34	Adhesive pads of gecko and anoline lizards utilize corneous and cytoskeletal proteins for setae development and renewal. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2020, 334, 263-279.	1.3	7
35	Cell proliferation, adhesion, and differentiation of keratinocytes in the developing beak and egg-tooth of the turtle Emydura macquarii. Protoplasma, 2020, 257, 1433-1445.	2.1	7
36	Immunohistochemical detection of sulfhydryl oxidase in chick skin appendages and feathers suggests that the enzyme contributes to maturation of the corneous material. Zoomorphology, 2020, 139, 501-511.	0.8	4

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37	Cholesterol derivatives make large part of the lipids from epidermal molts of the desert-adapted Gila monster lizard (Heloderma suspectum). Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 17197.	3.3	0
38	Appendage regeneration in anamniotes utilizes genes active during larvalâ€metamorphic stages that have been lost or altered in amniotes: The case for studying lizard tail regeneration. Journal of Morphology, 2020, 281, 1358-1381.	1.2	23
39	<scp>NOGOâ€A</scp> immunolabeling is present in glial cells and some neurons of the recovering lumbar spinal cord in lizards. Journal of Morphology, 2020, 281, 1260-1270.	1.2	2
40	Identification of epidermal differentiation genes of the tuatara provides insights into the early evolution of lepidosaurian skin. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 12844.	3.3	12
41	Autoradiography and inmmunolabeling suggests that lizard blastema contains arginase-positive M2-like macrophages that may support tail regeneration. Annals of Anatomy, 2020, 231, 151549.	1.9	13
42	Corneous beta proteins of the epidermal differentiation complex (EDC) form large part of the corneous material of claws and rhamphothecae in turtles. Protoplasma, 2020, 257, 1123-1138.	2.1	8
43	Differential cell proliferation and differentiation in developing and growing claws of turtles and alligator determine their shape. Acta Zoologica, 2020, 102, 351.	0.8	1
44	Presence of immune cells in the regenerating caudal spinal cord of frog tadpoles indicates active immune-surveillance before metamorphosis. Zoology, 2020, 139, 125745.	1.2	3
45	Immunolocalization of corneous proteins including a serine-tyrosine-rich beta-protein in the adhesive pads in the tokay gecko. Microscopy Research and Technique, 2020, 83, 889-900.	2.2	7
46	Immunolocalization of corneous beta proteins of the Epidermal Differentiation Complex in the developing claw of the alligator. Annals of Anatomy, 2020, 231, 151513.	1.9	2
47	Immunodetection of High Mobility Group Proteins in the regenerating tail of lizard mainly indicates activation for cell proliferation. Acta Zoologica, 2019, 100, 365-375.	0.8	1
48	Immunolocalization and phylogenetic profiling of the feather protein with the highest cysteine content. Protoplasma, 2019, 256, 1257-1265.	2.1	15
49	Morphology of setae in regenerating caudal adhesive pads of the gecko Lygodactylus capensis (Smith,) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Ov	1.2	11
50	Cerebrospinal fluidâ€contacting neurons in the regenerating spinal cord of lizards and amphibians are likely mechanoreceptors. Journal of Morphology, 2019, 280, 1292-1308.	1.2	6
51	Molecular structure of sauropsid Î²-keratins from tuatara (Sphenodon punctatus). Journal of Structural Biology, 2019, 207, 21-28.	2.8	13
52	Microscopical observations on the regenerating tail in the tuatara <i>Sphenodon punctatus</i> indicate a tendency to scarring, but also influence from somatic growth. Journal of Morphology, 2019, 280, 411-422.	1.2	14
53	Organ regeneration evolved in fish and amphibians in relation to metamorphosis: Speculations on a post-embryonic developmental process lost in amniotes after the water to land transition. Annals of Anatomy, 2019, 222, 114-119.	1.9	29
54	Ultrastructural immunolocalization of telomerase and hyaluronate in migrating keratinocytes in a case of oro-pharyngeal squamous cancer. Pathology Research and Practice, 2019, 215, 215-221.	2.3	3

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55	Review: The Regenerating Tail Blastema of Lizards as a Model to Study Organ Regeneration and Tumor Growth Regulation in Amniotes. Anatomical Record, 2019, 302, 1469-1490.	1.4	26
56	Temporal distribution of 5BrdUâ€labelled cells suggests that most injured tissues contribute proliferating cells for the regeneration of the tail and limb in lizard. Acta Zoologica, 2019, 100, 303-319.	0.8	13
57	Epidermal Growth Factor and <scp>EGF</scp> Receptors are mainly expressed in the wound epidermis and proliferating ependyma of the regenerating tail of lizards. Acta Zoologica, 2019, 100, 81-88.	0.8	2
58	Immunodetection of ephrin receptors in the regenerating tail of the lizard Podarcis muralis suggests stimulation of differentiation and muscle segmentation. Zoological Research, 2019, 40, 416-426.	2.1	2
59	Stimulation of regenerative blastema formation in lizards as a model to analyze limb regeneration in amniotes. Histology and Histopathology, 2019, 34, 1111-1120.	0.7	6
60	Hyaluronate likely contributes to the immunesuppression of the regenerating tail blastema in lizards: Implications for organ regeneration in amniotes. Acta Zoologica, 2018, 99, 321-330.	0.8	6
61	Review: Limb regeneration in humans: Dream or reality?. Annals of Anatomy, 2018, 217, 1-6.	1.9	28
62	Disulfide-bond-mediated cross-linking of corneous beta-proteins in lepidosaurian epidermis. Zoology, 2018, 126, 145-153.	1.2	2
63	Cystatin immunoreactivity in cornifying layers of the epidermis suggests a role in the formation of the epidermal barrier in amniotes. Zoology, 2018, 127, 40-46.	1.2	2
64	Ultrastructural immunolocalization of hyaluronate in regenerating tail of lizards and amphibians supports an immuneâ€suppressive role to favor regeneration. Journal of Morphology, 2018, 279, 176-186.	1.2	5
65	Perspective: Appendage regeneration in amphibians and some reptiles derived from specific evolutionary histories. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2018, 330, 396-405.	1.3	22
66	Review: Evolution and diversification of corneous betaâ€proteins, the characteristic epidermal proteins of reptiles and birds. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2018, 330, 438-453.	1.3	48
67	Review: mapping proteins localized in adhesive setae of the tokay gecko and their possible influence on the mechanism of adhesion. Protoplasma, 2018, 255, 1785-1797.	2.1	28
68	Immunolocalization of serpins in the regenerating tail of lizard suggests a role for epidermal and neural barrier formation. Zoology, 2018, 131, 1-9.	1.2	5
69	Comparative Analysis of Epidermal Differentiation Genes of Crocodilians Suggests New Models for the Evolutionary Origin of Avian Feather Proteins. Genome Biology and Evolution, 2018, 10, 694-704.	2.5	26
70	Transmission electron microscopic and immunohistochemical observations of resting follicles of feathers in chicken show massive cell degeneration. Anatomical Science International, 2018, 93, 548-558.	1.0	2
71	Ultrastructural analysis of early regenerating lizard tail suggests that a process of dedifferentiation is involved in the formation of the regenerative blastema. Journal of Morphology, 2018, 279, 1171-1184.	1.2	16
72	<scp>Msx</scp>1â€2 immunolocalization in the regenerating tail of a lizard but not in the scarring limb suggests its involvement in the process of regeneration. Acta Zoologica, 2018, 99, 143-150.	0.8	3

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74	Ultrastructural localization of hair keratins, high sulfur keratin-associated proteins and sulfhydryl oxidase in the human hair. Anatomical Science International, 2017, 92, 248-261.	1.0	7
75	Immunolocalization of câ€myc–positive cells in lizard tail after amputation suggests cell activation and proliferation for tail regeneration. Acta Zoologica, 2017, 98, 114-124.	0.8	17
76	Immunocytochemical localization of sulfhydryl oxidase in mammalian epidermis suggests that the enzyme crossâ€links keratins in the granular and transitional corneous layers. Acta Zoologica, 2017, 98, 32-37.	0.8	3
77	Cell proliferation in the amputated limb of lizard leading to scarring is reduced compared to the regenerating tail. Acta Zoologica, 2017, 98, 170-180.	0.8	17
78	Wnt-1 immunodetection in the regenerating tail of lizard suggests it is involved in the proliferation and distal growth of the blastema. Acta Histochemica, 2017, 119, 211-219.	1.8	12
79	Review: Biological and Molecular Differences between Tail Regeneration and Limb Scarring in Lizard: An Inspiring Model Addressing Limb Regeneration in Amniotes. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2017, 328, 493-514.	1.3	44
80	Downregulation of lizard immuno-genes in the regenerating tail and myogenes in the scarring limb suggests that tail regeneration occurs in an immuno-privileged organ. Protoplasma, 2017, 254, 2127-2141.	2.1	42
81	Identification and comparative analysis of the epidermal differentiation complex in snakes. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 45338.	3.3	29
82	Microscopic observations show invasion of inflammatory cells in the limb blastema and epidermis in pre-metamorphic frog tadpoles which destroy the Apical Epidermal CAP and impede regeneration. Annals of Anatomy, 2017, 210, 94-102.	1.9	17
83	Immunohistochemical and western blot analysis suggest that the soluble forms of FGF1-2 and FGFR1-2 sustain tail regeneration in the lizard. Annals of Anatomy, 2017, 214, 67-74.	1.9	1
84	Hyaluronic acid in the tail and limb of amphibians and lizards recreates permissive embryonic conditions for regeneration due to its hygroscopic and immunosuppressive properties. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2017, 328, 760-771.	1.3	24
85	Permanence of proliferating cells in developing, juvenile and adult knee epiphyses of lizards in relation to bone growth and regeneration. Acta Zoologica, 2017, 98, 278-284.	0.8	3
86	Transcriptome analysis of the regenerating tail vs. the scarring limb in lizard reveals pathways leading to successful vs. unsuccessful organ regeneration in amniotes. Developmental Dynamics, 2017, 246, 116-134.	1.8	77
87	Review: cornification, morphogenesis and evolution of feathers. Protoplasma, 2017, 254, 1259-1281.	2.1	41
88	FGFs Treatment on Amputated Lizard Limbs Stimulate the Regeneration of Long Bones, Opening New Avenues for Limb Regeneration in Amniotes: A Morphological Study. Journal of Functional Morphology and Kinesiology, 2017, 2, 25.	2.4	7
89	Proliferating Cells in Knee Epiphyses of Lizards Allow for Somatic Growth and Regeneration after Damage. Journal of Functional Morphology and Kinesiology, 2017, 2, 23.	2.4	2
90	Immunodetection of FGF1-2 and FGFR1-2 Indicates that these Proteins Disappear in the Wound Epidermis and Blastema of the Scarring Limb in Lizard. MOJ Biology and Medicine, 2017, 1, .	0.2	6

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91	æ–°è¥¿å…°å£è™Ž(Hoplodactylus maculatus)ç²˜é™„å°¾åž«é³žç‰‡çš„å†ç”Ÿå•ä½œæä¸€è¯¬å®žéªŒæ¨¡åž‹æ¥å¯†æ€èœ¥èœå¯šæ›ç	2.2	5
92	Immunolocalization of a Histidine-Rich Epidermal Differentiation Protein in the Chicken Supports the Hypothesis of an Evolutionary Developmental Link between the Embryonic Subperiderm and Feather Barbs and Barbules. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0167789.	2.5	22
93	Localization of Proliferating Cells in the Interâ€Vertebral Region of the Developing and Adult Vertebrae of Lizards in Relation to Growth and Regeneration. Anatomical Record, 2016, 299, 461-473.	1.4	10
94	Immunolocalization of a p53/p63â€like protein in the regenerating tail of the wall lizard (<i>Podarcis) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 395-406.	0.8	17
95	Immunolocalization of FGF8/10 in the Apical Epidermal Peg and Blastema of the regenerating tail in lizard marks this apical growing area. Annals of Anatomy, 2016, 206, 14-20.	1.9	12
96	Sites of cell proliferation during scute morphogenesis in turtle and alligator are different from those of lepidosaurian scales. Acta Zoologica, 2016, 97, 127-141.	0.8	11
97	Sauropsids Cornification is Based on Corneous Betaâ€Proteins, a Special Type of Keratinâ€Associated Corneous Proteins of the Epidermis. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2016, 326, 338-351.	1.3	21
98	Microscopic and immunohistochemical study on the cornification of the developing beak in the turtle <i>Emydura macquarii</i>. Journal of Morphology, 2016, 277, 1309-1319.	1.2	7
99	Review: mapping epidermal beta-protein distribution in the lizard Anolis carolinensis shows a specific localization for the formation of scales, pads, and claws. Protoplasma, 2016, 253, 1405-1420.	2.1	10
100	The molecular organization of the beta-sheet region in Corneous beta-proteins (beta-keratins) of sauropsids explains its stability and polymerization into filaments. Journal of Structural Biology, 2016, 194, 282-291.	2.8	53
101	Comparative Genomics Identifies Epidermal Proteins Associated with the Evolution of the Turtle Shell. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 2016, 33, 726-737.	8.9	46
102	Immunolocalization indicates that both original and regenerated lizard tail tissues contain populations of long retaining cells, putative stem/progenitor cells. Microscopy Research and Technique, 2015, 78, 1032-1045.	2.2	19
103	Immunodetection of telomeraseâ€like immunoreactivity in normal and regenerating tail of amphibians suggests it is related to their regenerative capacity. Journal of Experimental Zoology, 2015, 323, 757-766.	1.2	12
104	Immunolocalization of large corneous beta-proteins in the green anole lizard (<i>A</i><i>nolis) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 22 beta-layer of the epidermis. Journal of Morphology, 2015, 276, 1244-1257.	1.2	7
105	Regeneration of Articular Cartilage in Lizard Knee from Resident Stem/Progenitor Cells. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2015, 16, 20731-20747.	4.1	15
106	Regeneration of the Epiphysis Including the Articular Cartilage in the Injured Knees of the Lizard Podarcis muralis. Journal of Developmental Biology, 2015, 3, 71-89.	1.7	9
107	Immunolocalization of loricrin in the maturing Î±â€layer of normal and regenerating epidermis of the lizard <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2015, 324, 159-167.	1.3	3
108	Observations on Fur Development in <scp>E</scp>chidna (<scp>M</scp>onotremata,) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 67 Td (<sc 761-770.	1.4	32

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109	Immunogold labeling shows that glycineâ€cysteineâ€rich betaâ€proteins are deposited in the O berhÃutchen layer of snake epidermis in preparation to shedding. Journal of Morphology, 2015, 276, 144-151.	1.2	3
110	Immunolocalization of the telomeraseâ€1 component in cells of the regenerating tail, testis, and intestine of lizards. Journal of Morphology, 2015, 276, 748-758.	1.2	24
111	Ultrastructural immunolocalization of nestin in the regenerating tail of lizards shows its presence during cytoskeletal modifications in the epidermis, muscles and nerves. Tissue and Cell, 2015, 47, 178-185.	2.2	3
112	Immunocytochemical detection of beta-defensins and cathelicidins in the secretory granules of the tongue in the lizard Anolis carolinensis. Acta Histochemica, 2015, 117, 223-227.	1.8	6
113	Immunolocalization of sulfhydryl oxidase in reptilian epidermis indicates that the enzyme participates mainly to the hardening process of the beta-corneous layer. Protoplasma, 2015, 252, 1529-1536.	2.1	11
114	Ultrastructural features of skin pigmentation in the lizard <i><scp>H</scp>eloderma suspectum</i> with emphasis on xantoâ€melanophores. Acta Zoologica, 2015, 96, 154-159.	0.8	9
115	Immunolocalization of betaâ€proteins and alphaâ€keratin in the epidermis of the softâ€shelled turtle explains the lack of formation of hard corneous material. Acta Zoologica, 2015, 96, 218-224.	0.8	3
116	Immunolocalization of FGF7 (KGF) in the regenerating tail of lizard suggests it is involved in the differentiation of the epidermis. Acta Histochemica, 2015, 117, 718-724.	1.8	7
117	Original and regenerating lizard tail cartilage contain putative resident stem/progenitor cells. Micron, 2015, 78, 10-18.	2.2	20
118	Immunolocalization of specific betaâ€proteins in pad lamellae of the digits in the lizard <i>Anolis carolinensis</i> suggests that cysteineâ€rich betaâ€proteins provides flexibility. Journal of Morphology, 2014, 275, 504-513.	1.2	4
119	Ultrastructural Observations on Lumbar Spinal Cord Recovery After Lesion in Lizard Indicates Axonal Regeneration and Neurogenesis. International Journal of Biology, 2014, 7, .	0.2	6
120	Observations on Lumbar Spinal Cord Recovery after Lesion in Lizards Indicates Regeneration of a Cellular and Fibrous Bridge Reconnecting the Injured Cord. Journal of Developmental Biology, 2014, 2, 210-229.	1.7	10
121	Transition from embryonic to adult epidermis in reptiles occurs by the production of corneous beta-proteins. International Journal of Developmental Biology, 2014, 58, 829-839.	0.6	9
122	Trichohyalin-Like Proteins Have Evolutionarily Conserved Roles in the Morphogenesis of Skin Appendages. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2014, 134, 2685-2692.	0.7	62
123	Ultrastructural characteristics of 5BrdU labeling retention cells including stem cells of regenerating feathers in chicken. Journal of Morphology, 2014, 275, 768-774.	1.2	2
124	Comparative immunolocalization of keratinâ€associated betaâ€proteins (betaâ€keratins) supports a new explanation for the cyclical process of keratinocyte differentiation in lizard epidermis. Acta Zoologica, 2014, 95, 32-43.	0.8	10
125	Formation of adherens and communicating junctions coordinate the differentiation of the sheddingâ€layer and betaâ€epidermal generation in regenerating lizard epidermis. Journal of Morphology, 2014, 275, 693-702.	1.2	7
126	Immunocytochemistry suggests that the prevalence of a subâ€type of betaâ€proteins determines the hardness in the epidermis of the hardâ€shelled turtle. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2014, 322, 54-63.	1.3	12

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127	Immunocytochemical localization of cysteineâ€rich betaâ€proteins in the extensible epidermis of the dewlap in the lizard <i><scp>A</scp>nolis carolinensis</i>. Acta Zoologica, 2014, 95, 465-471.	0.8	4
128	Immunocytochemistry indicates that glycineâ€rich betaâ€proteins are present in the betaâ€layer, while cysteineâ€rich betaâ€proteins are present in betaâ€•and alphaâ€layers of snake epidermis. Acta Zoologica, 2014, 95, 330-340.	0.8	6
129	Evolutionary Origin and Diversification of Epidermal Barrier Proteins in Amniotes. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 2014, 31, 3194-3205.	8.9	109
130	Ultrastructural immunolocalization of chatelicidin-like peptides in granulocytes of normal and regenerating lizard tissues. Acta Histochemica, 2014, 116, 363-371.	1.8	10
131	Skin lipid structure controls water permeability in snake molts. Journal of Structural Biology, 2014, 185, 99-106.	2.8	18
132	Immunolocalization of alpha-keratins and associated beta-proteins in lizard epidermis shows that acidic keratins mix with basic keratin-associated beta-proteins. Protoplasma, 2014, 251, 827-837.	2.1	8
133	Regeneration of reptilian scales after wounding: neogenesis, regional difference, and molecular modules. Regeneration (Oxford, England), 2014, 1, 15-26.	6.3	33
134	Histochemical, Biochemical and Cell Biological aspects of tail regeneration in lizard, an amniote model for studies on tissue regeneration. Progress in Histochemistry and Cytochemistry, 2014, 48, 143-244.	5.1	95
135	Presence of a glycine-cysteine-rich beta-protein in the oberhautchen layer of snake epidermis marks the formation of the shedding layer. Protoplasma, 2014, 251, 1511-1520.	2.1	10
136	Immunolocalization of Nestin in the lizard Podarcis muralis indicates up-regulation during the process of tail regeneration and epidermal differentiation. Annals of Anatomy, 2014, 196, 135-143.	1.9	15
137	Ultrastructural immunocytochemistry suggests that periderm granules in embryonic chick epidermis contain beta-defensins. Acta Histochemica, 2014, 116, 943-948.	1.8	2
138	Immunodetection of type I acidic keratins associated to periderm granules during the transition of cornification from embryonic to definitive chick epidermis. Micron, 2014, 65, 51-61.	2.2	11
139	Immunolocalization of specific beta-proteins in pad lamellae of the digits in the lizard Anolis carolinensis suggests that cysteine-rich beta-proteins provides flexibility. Journal of Morphology, 2014, 275, 504-13.	1.2	6
140	Ultrastructural and immunocytochemical features of the epidermis of the lizard <i>Heloderma suspectum</i> indicate richness in lipids and lack of a specialized shedding complex. Acta Zoologica, 2013, 94, 35-43.	0.8	4
141	Observations on the ultrastructure and distribution of chromatophores in the skin of chelonians. Acta Zoologica, 2013, 94, 222-232.	0.8	24
142	Granulocytes of reptilian sauropsids contain betaâ€defensinâ€like peptides: A comparative ultrastructural survey. Journal of Morphology, 2013, 274, 877-886.	1.2	14
143	Ultrastructural localization of desmoglein and plakophilin in the human hair suggests that the cell membrane complex is a long desmosomal remnant. Acta Histochemica, 2013, 115, 879-886.	1.8	3
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