

Jordi Alberch

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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184
papers

8,974
citations

31976
53
h-index

53230
85
g-index

195
all docs

195
docs citations

195
times ranked

10168
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Disease-specific phenotypes in dopamine neurons from human iPSC-based models of genetic and sporadic Parkinson's disease. <i>EMBO Molecular Medicine</i> , 2012, 4, 380-395.	6.9	501
2	Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor Regulates the Onset and Severity of Motor Dysfunction Associated with Enkephalinergic Neuronal Degeneration in Huntington's Disease. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 24, 7727-7739.	3.6	323
3	Heterochronic mechanisms of morphological diversification and evolutionary change in the neotropical salamander, <i>Bolitoglossa occidentalis</i> (Amphibia: Plethodontidae). <i>Journal of Morphology</i> , 1981, 167, 249-264.	1.2	229
4	Cystamine and cysteamine increase brain levels of BDNF in Huntington disease via HSJ1b and transglutaminase. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2006, 116, 1410-1424.	8.2	211
5	Altered P2X7 receptor level and function in mouse models of Huntington's disease and therapeutic efficacy of antagonist administration. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2009, 23, 1893-1906.	0.5	206
6	Developmental alterations in Huntington's disease neural cells and pharmacological rescue in cells and mice. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 20, 648-660.	14.8	199
7	Loss of striatal type 1 cannabinoid receptors is a key pathogenic factor in Huntington's disease. <i>Brain</i> , 2011, 134, 119-136.	7.6	178
8	Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor, Neurotrophin-3, and Neurotrophin-4/5 Prevent the Death of Striatal Projection Neurons in a Rodent Model of Huntington's Disease. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2002, 75, 2190-2199.	3.9	173
9	Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor promotes the survival and morphologic differentiation of Purkinje cells. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1995, 92, 9092-9096.	7.1	159
10	Differential Effects of Glial Cell Line-Derived Neurotrophic Factor and Neurturin on Developing and Adult Substantia Nigra Dopaminergic Neurons. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2002, 73, 70-78.	3.9	151
11	Mutant Huntingtin Impairs Post-Golgi Trafficking to Lysosomes by Delocalizing Optineurin/Rab8 Complex from the Golgi Apparatus. <i>Molecular Biology of the Cell</i> , 2009, 20, 1478-1492.	2.1	145
12	THE EXPANDING CLINICAL PROFILE OF ANTI-AMPA RECEPTOR ENCEPHALITIS. <i>Neurology</i> , 2010, 74, 857-859.	1.1	143
13	Long-term memory deficits in Huntington's disease are associated with reduced CBP histone acetylase activity. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2012, 21, 1203-1216.	2.9	133
14	Reduced expression of the TrkB receptor in Huntington's disease mouse models and in human brain. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 23, 649-658.	2.6	121
15	Aberrant epigenome in iPSC-derived dopaminergic neurons from Parkinson's disease patients. <i>EMBO Molecular Medicine</i> , 2015, 7, 1529-1546.	6.9	117
16	Dopaminergic and Glutamatergic Signaling Crosstalk in Huntington's Disease Neurodegeneration: The Role of p25/Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 5. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 10090-10101.	3.6	112
17	Neurokinin receptors differentially mediate endogenous acetylcholine release evoked by tachykinins in the neostriatum. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1991, 11, 2332-2338.	3.6	110
18	Neuroprotection by neurotrophins and GDNF family members in the excitotoxic model of Huntington's disease. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2002, 57, 817-822.	3.0	108

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19	Suppressing aberrant GluN3A expression rescues synaptic and behavioral impairments in Huntington's disease models. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2013, 19, 1030-1038.	30.7	108
20	Fingolimod (FTY720) enhances hippocampal synaptic plasticity and memory in Huntington's disease by preventing p75 ^{NTR} up-regulation and astrocyte-mediated inflammation. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2015, 24, 4958-4970.	2.9	107
21	Conditional BDNF delivery from astrocytes rescues memory deficits, spine density and synaptic properties in the 5xFAD mouse model of Alzheimer disease. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 39, 2121-18.	3.6	105
22	Increased PKA signaling disrupts recognition memory and spatial memory: role in Huntington's disease. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2011, 20, 4232-4247.	2.9	99
23	Brain-derived neurotrophic factor modulates the severity of cognitive alterations induced by mutant huntingtin: Involvement of phospholipaseC β activity and glutamate receptor expression. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 158, 1234-1250.	2.3	98
24	Expression of Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor in Cortical Neurons Is Regulated by Striatal Target Area. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2001, 21, 117-124.	3.6	97
25	Neurotrophin receptor p75NTR mediates Huntington's disease-associated synaptic and memory dysfunction. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2014, 124, 4411-4428.	8.2	95
26	A role of mitochondrial complex II defects in genetic models of Huntington's disease expressing N-terminal fragments of mutant huntingtin. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2013, 22, 3869-3882.	2.9	93
27	Cytotoxic effect of neuromyelitis optica antibody (NMO-IgG) to astrocytes: An in vitro study. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2009, 215, 31-35.	2.3	91
28	Conditional BDNF release under pathological conditions improves Huntington's disease pathology by delaying neuronal dysfunction. <i>Molecular Neurodegeneration</i> , 2011, 6, 71.	10.8	91
29	BDNF regulation under GFAP promoter provides engineered astrocytes as a new approach for long-term protection in Huntington's disease. <i>Gene Therapy</i> , 2010, 17, 1294-1308.	4.5	90
30	Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor protects striatal calbindin-immunoreactive neurons from excitotoxic damage. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1996, 75, 345-352.	2.3	83
31	Imbalance of p75NTR/TrkB protein expression in Huntington's disease: implication for neuroprotective therapies. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2013, 4, e595-e595.	6.3	83
32	Both apoptosis and necrosis occur following intrastratial administration of excitotoxins. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 1995, 90, 504-510.	7.7	82
33	Pyk2 modulates hippocampal excitatory synapses and contributes to cognitive deficits in a Huntington's disease model. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2017, 8, 15592.	12.8	81
34	BDNF Upregulates TrkB Protein and Prevents the Death of CA1 Neurons Following Transient Forebrain Ischemia. <i>Brain Pathology</i> , 1998, 8, 253-261.	4.1	79
35	Neuroprotection of striatal neurons against kainate excitotoxicity by neurotrophins and GDNF family members. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2001, 78, 1287-1296.	3.9	78
36	Altered cholesterol homeostasis contributes to enhanced excitotoxicity in Huntington's disease. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2010, 115, 153-167.	3.9	76

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37	Full Motor Recovery Despite Striatal Neuron Loss and Formation of Irreversible Amyloid-Like Inclusions in a Conditional Mouse Model of Huntington's Disease. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 25, 9773-9781.	3.6	73
38	Mutant huntingtin Impairs the Post-Golgi Trafficking of Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor But Not Its Val66Met Polymorphism. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 26, 12748-12757.	3.6	71
39	Neuroprotection by GDNF-secreting stem cells in a Huntington's disease model: optical neuroimage tracking of brain-grafted cells. <i>Gene Therapy</i> , 2007, 14, 118-128.	4.5	71
40	Long-Term Expression of Erythropoietin from Myoblasts Immobilized in Biocompatible and Neovascularized Microcapsules. <i>Molecular Therapy</i> , 2005, 12, 283-289.	8.2	70
41	PDE10 inhibition increases GluA1 and CREB phosphorylation and improves spatial and recognition memories in a Huntington's disease mouse model. <i>Hippocampus</i> , 2013, 23, 684-695.	1.9	70
42	Induction of GABAergic phenotype in a neural stem cell line for transplantation in an excitotoxic model of Huntington's disease. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2004, 190, 42-58.	4.1	69
43	Dynamics of an F-actin aggresome generated by the actin-stabilizing toxin jasplakinolide. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2008, 121, 1415-1425.	2.0	68
44	Neurotrophic factors in Huntington's disease. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2004, 146, 197-229.	1.4	67
45	Brain-derived neurotrophic factor modulates dopaminergic deficits in a transgenic mouse model of Huntington's disease. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2005, 93, 1057-1068.	3.9	67
46	Brain-derived neurotrophic factor, neurotrophin-3 and neurotrophin-4/5 differentially regulate the phenotype and prevent degenerative changes in striatal projection neurons after excitotoxicity in vivo. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 91, 1257-1264.	2.3	63
47	Striatal-Enriched Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase Expression and Activity in Huntington's Disease: A STEP in the Resistance to Excitotoxicity. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 8150-8162.	3.6	63
48	Involvement of Nerve Growth Factor and Its Receptor in the Regulation of the Cholinergic Function in Aged Rats. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 1991, 57, 1483-1487.	3.9	62
49	Localization of the neuronal antigen recognized by anti-Tr antibodies from patients with paraneoplastic cerebellar degeneration and Hodgkin's disease in the rat nervous system. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 1998, 96, 1-7.	7.7	58
50	Intranigral infusion of interleukin-1 β activates astrocytes and protects from subsequent 6-hydroxydopamine neurotoxicity. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2003, 85, 651-661.	3.9	58
51	Impaired TrkB-mediated ERK1/2 Activation in Huntington Disease Knock-in Striatal Cells Involves Reduced p52/p46 Shc Expression. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 21537-21548.	3.4	58
52	Brain-derived neurotrophic factor prevents changes in Bcl-2 family members and caspase-3 activation induced by excitotoxicity in the striatum. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2005, 92, 678-691.	3.9	57
53	Cognitive Dysfunction in Huntington's Disease: Humans, Mouse Models and Molecular Mechanisms. <i>Journal of Huntington's Disease</i> , 2012, 1, 155-173.	1.9	57
54	Bax and Calpain Mediate Excitotoxic Oligodendrocyte Death Induced by Activation of Both AMPA and Kainate Receptors. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 2996-3006.	3.6	55

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55	Bone morphogenetic protein-2 promotes dissociated effects on the number and differentiation of cultured ventral mesencephalic dopaminergic neurons. <i>Journal of Neurobiology</i> , 1999, 38, 161-170.	3.6	53
56	Disruption of EphA/ephrin-A signaling in the nigrostriatal system reduces dopaminergic innervation and dissociates behavioral responses to amphetamine and cocaine. <i>Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences</i> , 2004, 26, 418-428.	2.2	53
57	Effect of glatiramer acetate (Copaxone®) on the immunophenotypic and cytokine profile and BDNF production in multiple sclerosis: A longitudinal study. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2006, 406, 270-275.	2.1	53
58	Regulation of Hippocampal cGMP Levels as a Candidate to Treat Cognitive Deficits in Huntington's Disease. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e73664.	2.5	53
59	Intrastriatal grafting of a GDNF-producing cell line protects striatonigral neurons from quinolinic acid excitotoxicity in vivo. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 11, 241-249.	2.6	52
60	Calcineurin is involved in the early activation of NMDA-mediated cell death in mutant huntingtin knockdown striatal cells. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2008, 105, 1596-1612.	3.9	52
61	Neurturin protects striatal projection neurons but not interneurons in a rat model of Huntington's disease. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 98, 89-96.	2.3	51
62	Transgenic mice overexpressing the full-length neurotrophin receptor TrkC exhibit increased catecholaminergic neuron density in specific brain areas and increased anxiety-like behavior and panic reaction. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2006, 24, 403-418.	4.4	50
63	Effect of opioids on acetylcholine release evoked by K ⁺ or glutamic acid from rat neostriatal slices. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1990, 523, 51-56.	2.2	49
64	PH domain leucine-rich repeat protein phosphatase 1 contributes to maintain the activation of the PI3K/Akt pro-survival pathway in Huntington's disease striatum. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2010, 17, 324-335.	11.2	49
65	Excitatory Amino Acids Differentially Regulate the Expression of GDNF, Neurturin, and Their Receptors in the Adult Rat Striatum. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2002, 174, 243-252.	4.1	48
66	A role for Kalirin-7 in corticostriatal synaptic dysfunction in Huntington's disease. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2015, 24, 7265-7285.	2.9	45
67	Dissociation between CA3-CA1 Synaptic Plasticity and Associative Learning in TgNTRK3 Transgenic Mice. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 27, 2253-2260.	3.6	44
68	Brain region- and age-dependent dysregulation of p62 and NBR1 in a mouse model of Huntington's disease. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2013, 52, 219-228.	4.4	44
69	7,8-dihydroxyflavone ameliorates cognitive and motor deficits in a Huntington's disease mouse model through specific activation of the PLC β 1 pathway. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2017, 26, 3144-3160.	2.9	44
70	Differential Regulation of the Expression of Nerve Growth Factor, Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor, and Neurotrophin-3 after Excitotoxicity in a Rat Model of Huntington's Disease. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 1998, 5, 357-364.	4.4	43
71	Increased translation as a novel pathogenic mechanism in Huntington's disease. <i>Brain</i> , 2019, 142, 3158-3175.	7.6	43
72	Parkin loss of function contributes to RTP801 elevation and neurodegeneration in Parkinson's disease. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2014, 5, e1364-e1364.	6.3	40

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73	Hyperactivation of D1 and A2A receptors contributes to cognitive dysfunction in Huntington's disease. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2015, 74, 41-57.	4.4	40
74	Tachykinins protect cholinergic neurons from quinolinic acid excitotoxicity in striatal cultures. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1996, 740, 323-328.	2.2	38
75	Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) mediates bone morphogenetic protein-2 (BMP-2) effects on cultured striatal neurones. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2008, 79, 747-755.	3.9	38
76	Disruption of striatal glutamatergic transmission induced by mutant huntingtin involves remodeling of both postsynaptic density and NMDA receptor signaling. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2008, 29, 409-421.	4.4	38
77	Astrocytic BDNF and TrkB regulate severity and neuronal activity in mouse models of temporal lobe epilepsy. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2020, 11, 411.	6.3	38
78	Tau hyperphosphorylation and increased BACE1 and RAGE levels in the cortex of PPAR γ -null mice. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2013, 1832, 1241-1248.	3.8	37
79	Association between BDNF Val66Met polymorphism and age at onset in Huntington disease. <i>Neurology</i> , 2005, 65, 964-965.	1.1	36
80	Reduced calcineurin protein levels and activity in exon-1 mouse models of Huntington's disease: Role in excitotoxicity. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2009, 36, 461-469.	4.4	36
81	Ikars couples cell cycle arrest of late striatal precursors with neurogenesis of enkephalinergic neurons. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 2010, 518, 329-351.	1.6	36
82	Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide (PACAP) Enhances Hippocampal Synaptic Plasticity and Improves Memory Performance in Huntington's Disease. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2018, 55, 8263-8277.	4.0	36
83	Cdk5-mediated mitochondrial fission: A key player in dopaminergic toxicity in Huntington's disease. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2015, 1852, 2145-2160.	3.8	35
84	The neurotrophin receptors trkA, trkB and trkC are differentially regulated after excitotoxic lesion in rat striatum. <i>Molecular Brain Research</i> , 1999, 69, 242-248.	2.3	34
85	Regulation of c-Ret, GFR α 1, and GFR α 2 in the substantia nigra. <i>Pars compacta</i> in a rat model of Parkinson's disease. <i>Journal of Neurobiology</i> , 2002, 52, 343-351.	3.6	34
86	Decreased glycogen synthase kinase-3 levels and activity contribute to Huntington's disease. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2015, 24, 5040-5052.	2.9	33
87	Prostaglandin E2 EP1 Receptor Antagonist Improves Motor Deficits and Rescues Memory Decline in R6/1 Mouse Model of Huntington's Disease. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2014, 49, 784-795.	4.0	32
88	Reduced Fractalkine Levels Lead to Striatal Synaptic Plasticity Deficits in Huntington's Disease. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 14, 163.	3.7	32
89	Differential involvement of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and p42/p44 mitogen activated protein kinase pathways in brain-derived neurotrophic factor-induced trophic effects on cultured striatal neurons. <i>Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences</i> , 2004, 25, 460-468.	2.2	31
90	Endogenous brain-derived neurotrophic factor protects dopaminergic nigral neurons against transneuronal degeneration induced by striatal excitotoxic injury. <i>Molecular Brain Research</i> , 2005, 134, 147-154.	2.3	31

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91	<i>Helios</i> Transcription Factor Expression Depends on <i>Gsx2</i> and <i>Dlx1</i> Function in Developing Striatal Matrix Neurons. <i>Stem Cells and Development</i> , 2012, 21, 2239-2251.	2.1	31
92	BH3-only proteins Bid and BimEL are differentially involved in neuronal dysfunction in mouse models of Huntington's disease. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2007, 85, 2756-2769.	2.9	30
93	Novel Epigallocatechin-3-Gallate (EGCG) Derivative as a New Therapeutic Strategy for Reducing Neuropathic Pain after Chronic Constriction Nerve Injury in Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0123122.	2.5	29
94	Nerve Growth Factor and Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor Protect Cholinergic Neurons Against Quinolinic Acid Excitotoxicity in Rat Neostriatum. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1994, 6, 706-711.	2.6	28
95	Repeated intracerebroventricular administration of β -amyloid 25-35 to rats decreases muscarinic receptors in cerebral cortex. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2000, 278, 69-72.	2.1	28
96	Nolz1 promotes striatal neurogenesis through the regulation of retinoic acid signaling. <i>Neural Development</i> , 2010, 5, 21.	2.4	28
97	Metabolic profiling for the identification of Huntington biomarkers by on-line solid-phase extraction capillary electrophoresis mass spectrometry combined with advanced data analysis tools. <i>Electrophoresis</i> , 2016, 37, 795-808.	2.4	28
98	Prostaglandin E2 EP2 activation reduces memory decline in R6/1 mouse model of Huntington's disease by the induction of BDNF-dependent synaptic plasticity. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2016, 95, 22-34.	4.4	28
99	Cellular and molecular mechanisms involved in the selective vulnerability of striatal projection neurons in Huntington's disease. <i>Histology and Histopathology</i> , 2006, 21, 1217-32.	0.7	28
100	Interplay of leukemia inhibitory factor and retinoic acid on neural differentiation of mouse embryonic stem cells. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2007, 85, 2686-2701.	2.9	27
101	Activation of Elk-1 participates as a neuroprotective compensatory mechanism in models of Huntington's disease. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2012, 121, 639-648.	3.9	27
102	Chronic treatment with scopolamine and physostigmine changes nerve growth factor (NGF) receptor density and NGF content in rat brain. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1991, 542, 233-240.	2.2	26
103	Excitatory amino acids release endogenous acetylcholine from rat striatal slices: Regulation by gamma-aminobutyric acid. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 1990, 17, 107-116.	3.8	25
104	M2 cortex-dorsolateral striatum stimulation reverses motor symptoms and synaptic deficits in Huntington's disease. <i>ELife</i> , 2020, 9, .	6.0	25
105	Bone morphogenetic protein-2, but not bone morphogenetic protein-7, promotes dendritic growth and calbindin phenotype in cultured rat striatal neurons. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2001, 104, 783-790.	2.3	23
106	BMP-2 and cAMP elevation confer locus coeruleus neurons responsiveness to multiple neurotrophic factors. <i>Journal of Neurobiology</i> , 2002, 50, 291-304.	3.6	23
107	Age-dependent decline of motor neocortex but not hippocampal performance in heterozygous BDNF mice correlates with a decrease of cortical PSD-95 but an increase of hippocampal TrkB levels. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2012, 237, 335-345.	4.1	22
108	BDNF Induces Striatal-Enriched Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase 61 Degradation Through the Proteasome. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2016, 53, 4261-4273.	4.0	22

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109	The AMPA receptor positive allosteric modulator S 47445 rescues in vivo CA3-CA1 long-term potentiation and structural synaptic changes in old mice. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2017, 123, 395-409.	4.1	22
110	Pyk2 in the amygdala modulates chronic stress sequelae via PSD-95-related micro-structural changes. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 9, 3.	4.8	22
111	Human Pluripotent Stem Cell-Derived Neurons Are Functionally Mature In Vitro and Integrate into the Mouse Striatum Following Transplantation. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2020, 57, 2766-2798.	4.0	22
112	Postnatal development of functional dopamine, opioid and tachykinin receptors that regulate acetylcholine release from rat neostriatal slices. Effect of 6-hydroxydopamine lesion. <i>International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience</i> , 1993, 11, 701-708.	1.6	21
113	Age-Dependent Maintenance of Motor Control and Corticostriatal Innervation by Death Receptor 3. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 30, 3782-3792.	3.6	21
114	Early Downregulation of p75NTR by Genetic and Pharmacological Approaches Delays the Onset of Motor Deficits and Striatal Dysfunction in Huntington's Disease Mice. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2019, 56, 935-953.	4.0	21
115	Loss of NEDD4 contributes to RTP801 elevation and neuron toxicity: implications for Parkinson's disease. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 58813-58831.	1.8	21
116	Modulation of the endogenous acetylcholine release from rat striatal slices. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1985, 346, 353-356.	2.2	20
117	Bone morphogenetic protein-6 is a neurotrophic factor for calbindin-positive striatal neurons. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2002, 70, 638-644.	2.9	20
118	Modulation of dopamine D1 receptors via histamine H3 receptors is a novel therapeutic target for Huntington's disease. <i>ELife</i> , 2020, 9, .	6.0	20
119	Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor promotes the arborization of cultured striatal neurons through the p42/p44 mitogen-activated protein kinase pathway. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2006, 83, 68-79.	2.9	19
120	Analysis of antibodies to neuronal surface antigens in adult opsoclonus-myoclonus. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2008, 196, 188-191.	2.3	19
121	RTP801 Is Involved in Mutant Huntingtin-Induced Cell Death. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2016, 53, 2857-2868.	4.0	19
122	Cdk5 Contributes to Huntington's Disease Learning and Memory Deficits via Modulation of Brain Region-Specific Substrates. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2018, 55, 6250-6268.	4.0	19
123	RTP801/REDD1 contributes to neuroinflammation severity and memory impairments in Alzheimer's disease. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2021, 12, 616.	6.3	19
124	Bone morphogenetic protein-2 promotes dissociated effects on the number and differentiation of cultured ventral mesencephalic dopaminergic neurons. <i>Journal of Neurobiology</i> , 1999, 38, 161-70.	3.6	19
125	Quantitative high-throughput gene expression profiling of human striatal development to screen stem cell-derived medium spiny neurons. <i>Molecular Therapy - Methods and Clinical Development</i> , 2015, 2, 15030.	4.1	18
126	A FBN1 3'UTR mutation variant is associated with endoplasmic reticulum stress in aortic aneurysm in Marfan syndrome. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2019, 1865, 107-114.	3.8	18

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127	Dopaminergic system mediates only $\hat{\mu}$ -opiate inhibition of endogenous acetylcholine release evoked by glutamate from rat striatal slices. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1991, 42, 707-714.	2.3	17
128	Developmental Regulation of BDNF and NT-3 Expression by Quinolinic Acid in the Striatum and Its Main Connections. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2000, 165, 118-124.	4.1	17
129	Early Down-Regulation of PKC $\hat{\gamma}$ as a Pro-Survival Mechanism in Huntington's Disease. <i>NeuroMolecular Medicine</i> , 2014, 16, 25-37.	3.4	17
130	Striatal-enriched protein tyrosine phosphatase modulates nociception. <i>Pain</i> , 2016, 157, 377-386.	4.2	17
131	<i>Helios</i> expression coordinates the development of a subset of striatopallidal medium spiny neurons. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2017, 144, 1566-1577.	2.5	17
132	Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 5 Dysfunction Contributes to Depressive-like Behaviors in Huntington's Disease by Altering the DARPP-32 Phosphorylation Status in the Nucleus Accumbens. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 86, 196-207.	1.3	17
133	GABAA and GABAB antagonists prevent the opioid inhibition of endogenous acetylcholine release evoked by glutamate from rat neostriatal slices. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1990, 120, 201-204.	2.1	16
134	Prenatal haloperidol treatment decreases nerve growth factor receptor and mRNA in neonate rat forebrain. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1991, 131, 228-232.	2.1	16
135	Increased 90-kDa ribosomal S6 kinase (Rsk) activity is protective against mutant huntingtin toxicity. <i>Molecular Neurodegeneration</i> , 2011, 6, 74.	10.8	16
136	TrkB and TrkC Are Differentially Regulated by Excitotoxicity during Development of the Basal Ganglia. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2001, 172, 282-292.	4.1	15
137	Mice heterozygous for neurotrophin-3 display enhanced vulnerability to excitotoxicity in the striatum through increased expression of N-methyl-d-aspartate receptors. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 144, 462-471.	2.3	15
138	Meridianins and Lignarenone B as Potential GSK3 $\hat{\gamma}$ Inhibitors and Inductors of Structural Neuronal Plasticity. <i>Biomolecules</i> , 2020, 10, 639.	4.0	15
139	Selective resistance of tachykinin-responsive cholinergic neurons in the quinolinic acid lesioned neostriatum. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1993, 603, 317-320.	2.2	14
140	Protective Role of Nerve Growth Factor against Excitatory Amino Acid Injury during Neostriatal Cholinergic Neurons Postnatal Development. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 1995, 135, 146-152.	4.1	14
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