Moacir Wajner

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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397 papers	10,674 citations	38660 50 h-index	91712 69 g-index
398 all docs	398 docs citations	398 times ranked	7978 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Natural History, Outcome, and Treatment Efficacy in Children and Adults with Glutaryl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency. Pediatric Research, 2006, 59, 840-847.	1.1	224
2	l-carnitine supplementation as a potential antioxidant therapy for inherited neurometabolic disorders. Gene, 2014, 533, 469-476.	1.0	180
3	Mitochondrial dysfunction in fatty acid oxidation disorders: insights from human and animal studies. Bioscience Reports, 2016, 36, e00281.	1.1	138
4	Methylmalonate administration decreases Na+,K+-ATPase activity in cerebral cortex of rats. NeuroReport, 2000, 11, 2331-2334.	0.6	119
5	Resveratrol Protects C6 Astrocyte Cell Line against Hydrogen Peroxide-Induced Oxidative Stress through Heme Oxygenase 1. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e64372.	1.1	114
6	Guanosine enhances glutamate uptake in brain cortical slices at normal and excitotoxic conditions. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2002, 22, 353-363.	1.7	109
7	An overview of L-2-hydroxyglutarate dehydrogenase gene (L2HGDH) variants: a genotype-phenotype study. Human Mutation, 2010, 31, 380-390.	1.1	108
8	Inhibition of Na(+),K(+)-ATPase activity in hippocampus of rats subjected to acute administration of homocysteine is prevented by vitamins E and C treatment. Neurochemical Research, 2002, 27, 1685-1689.	1.6	96
9	D-2-hydroxyglutaric acid induces oxidative stress in cerebral cortex of young rats. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 17, 2017-2022.	1.2	95
10	Distribution of xanthine dehydrogenase and oxidase activities in human and rabbit tissues. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - General Subjects, 1989, 991, 79-84.	1.1	93
11	<scp>l</scp>-2-Hydroxyglutaric Aciduria: Pattern of MR Imaging Abnormalities in 56 Patients. Radiology, 2009, 251, 856-865.	3.6	90
12	Quinolinic acid inhibits glutamate uptake into synaptic vesicles from rat brain. NeuroReport, 2000, 11, 249-254.	0.6	86
13	In vitro effect of homocysteine on some parameters of oxidative stress in rat hippocampus. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2003, 18, 147-154.	1.4	84
14	Mitochondrial energy metabolism is markedly impaired by d-2-hydroxyglutaric acid in rat tissues. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 2005, 86, 188-199.	0.5	84
15	Propionic and L-methylmalonic acids induce oxidative stress in brain of young rats. NeuroReport, 2000, 11, 541-544.	0.6	82
16	Reduction of Na(+),K(+)-ATPase activity in hippocampus of rats subjected to chemically induced hyperhomocysteinemia. Neurochemical Research, 2002, 27, 1593-1598.	1.6	82
17	Glutaric acid induces oxidative stress in brain of young rats. Brain Research, 2003, 964, 153-158.	1.1	79
18	Inhibition of brain energy metabolism by the Î±-keto acids accumulating in maple syrup urine disease. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2003, 1639, 232-238.	1.8	79

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19	Mitochondrial permeability transition in neuronal damage promoted by Ca2+ and respiratory chain complex II inhibition. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2004, 90, 1025-1035.	2.1	79
20	Inhibition of cytochrome c oxidase activity in rat cerebral cortex and human skeletal muscle by d-2-hydroxyglutaric acid in vitro. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2002, 1586, 81-91.	1.8	77
21	In vitro evidence for an antioxidant role of 3-hydroxykynurenine and 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid in the brain. Neurochemistry International, 2007, 50, 83-94.	1.9	77
22	Evidence that oxidative stress is increased in plasma from patients with maple syrup urine disease. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2006, 21, 279-286.	1.4	75
23	Î±-Ketoisocaproic acid and leucine provoke mitochondrial bioenergetic dysfunction in rat brain. Brain Research, 2010, 1324, 75-84.	1.1	75
24	Induction of oxidative stress in rat brain by the metabolites accumulating in maple syrup urine disease. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2003, 21, 327-332.	0.7	73
25	Disruption of mitochondrial homeostasis in organic acidurias: insights from human and animal studies. Journal of Bioenergetics and Biomembranes, 2011, 43, 31-38.	1.0	71
26	Intrastriatal methylmalonic acid administration induces rotational behavior and convulsions through glutamatergic mechanisms. Brain Research, 1996, 721, 120-125.	1.1	69
27	Î±-Keto Acids Accumulating in Maple Syrup Urine Disease Stimulate Lipid Peroxidation and Reduce Antioxidant Defences in Cerebral Cortex From Young Rats. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2005, 20, 155-167.	1.4	69
28	Oxidative Stress in Phenylketonuria: What is the Evidence?. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2011, 31, 653-662.	1.7	67
29	3-hydroxyglutaric acid induces oxidative stress and decreases the antioxidant defenses in cerebral cortex of young rats. Brain Research, 2002, 956, 367-373.	1.1	63
30	Stimulation of lipid peroxidation in vitro in rat brain by the metabolites accumulating in maple syrup urine disease. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2002, 17, 47-54.	1.4	63
31	Mitochondrial energy metabolism in neurodegeneration associated with methylmalonic acidemia. Journal of Bioenergetics and Biomembranes, 2011, 43, 39-46.	1.0	62
32	Evidence that folic acid deficiency is a major determinant of hyperhomocysteinemia in ParkinsonÂ´s disease. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2009, 24, 257-269.	1.4	61
33	Inhibition of glutamate uptake into synaptic vesicles of rat brain by the metabolites accumulating in maple syrup urine disease. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2000, 181, 44-49.	0.3	60
34	Ascorbic acid prevents cognitive deficits caused by chronic administration of propionic acid to rats in the water maze. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2002, 73, 623-629.	1.3	60
35	Acute intrastriatal administration of quinolinic acid provokes hyperphosphorylation of cytoskeletal intermediate filament proteins in astrocytes and neurons of rats. Experimental Neurology, 2010, 224, 188-196.	2.0	60
36	Ascorbic acid and Î±-tocopherol attenuate methylmalonic acid-induced convulsions. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 2039-2043.	0.6	59

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37	l-Carnitine Blood Levels and Oxidative Stress in Treated Phenylketonuric Patients. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2009, 29, 211-218.	1.7	59
38	Experimental hyperphenylalaninemia provokes oxidative stress in rat brain. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2002, 1586, 344-352.	1.8	58
39	Experimental Evidence that Phenylalanine Provokes Oxidative Stress in Hippocampus and Cerebral Cortex of Developing Rats. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2010, 30, 317-326.	1.7	58
40	Effect of Chemically Induced Propionic Acidemia on Neurobehavioral Development of Rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1999, 64, 529-534.	1.3	56
41	Inhibition of Brain Energy Metabolism by the Branched-chain Amino Acids Accumulating in Maple Syrup Urine Disease. Neurochemical Research, 2008, 33, 114-124.	1.6	56
42	Induction of oxidative stress by L-2-hydroxyglutaric acid in rat brain. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2003, 74, 103-110.	1.3	55
43	Evidence that quinolinic acid severely impairs energy metabolism through activation of NMDA receptors in striatum from developing rats. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2006, 99, 1531-1542.	2.1	55
44	Chronic treatment with glutaric acid induces partial tolerance to excitotoxicity in neuronal cultures from chick embryo telencephalons. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2002, 68, 424-431.	1.3	53
45	Proline induces oxidative stress in cerebral cortex of rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2003, 21, 105-110.	0.7	53
46	Inhibition of Na+,K+-ATPase from rat brain cortex by propionic acid. NeuroReport, 1998, 9, 1719-1721.	0.6	52
47	Inhibition of synaptosomal [3H]glutamate uptake and [3H]glutamate binding to plasma membranes from brain of young rats by glutaric acid in vitro. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2000, 173, 93-96.	0.3	52
48	Evaluation of the mechanisms involved in leucine-induced oxidative damage in cerebral cortex of young rats. Free Radical Research, 2005, 39, 71-79.	1.5	52
49	Effect of shortâ€•and longâ€term exposition to high phenylalanine blood levels on oxidative damage in phenylketonuric patients. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2009, 27, 243-247.	0.7	52
50	Induction of Oxidative Stress by Chronic and Acute Glutaric Acid Administration to Rats. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2007, 27, 423-438.	1.7	51
51	Inhibition of Na+, K+-ATPase activity by the metabolites accumulating in homocystinuria. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2002, 17, 83-91.	1.4	49
52	Prevention by l-carnitine of DNA damage induced by propionic and l-methylmalonic acids in human peripheral leukocytes in vitro. Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis, 2010, 702, 123-128.	0.9	49
53	Experimental Evidence that Methylmalonic Acid Provokes Oxidative Damage and Compromises Antioxidant Defenses in Nerve Terminal and Striatum of Young Rats. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2011, 31, 775-785.	1.7	49
54	Neurological Damage in MSUD: The Role of Oxidative Stress. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2014, 34, 157-165.	1.7	49

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55	Morphological alterations and induction of oxidative stress in glial cells caused by the branched-chain Î±-keto acids accumulating in maple syrup urine disease. Neurochemistry International, 2006, 49, 640-650.	1.9	48
56	Guanidinoacetate Decreases Antioxidant Defenses and Total Protein Sulfhydryl Content in Striatum of Rats. Neurochemical Research, 2008, 33, 1804-1810.	1.6	48
57	Cannabinoid receptor agonists reduce the short-term mitochondrial dysfunction and oxidative stress linked to excitotoxicity in the rat brain. Neuroscience, 2015, 285, 97-106.	1.1	48
58	Pharmacological evidence for GABAergic and glutamatergic involvement in the convulsant and behavioral effects of glutaric acid. Brain Research, 1998, 802, 55-60.	1.1	47
59	Differential inhibitory effects of methylmalonic acid on respiratory chain complex activities in rat tissues. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2006, 24, 45-52.	0.7	47
60	Selective screening for organic acidemias by urine organic acid GCâ€“MS analysis in Brazil: Fifteen-year experience. Clinica Chimica Acta, 2009, 400, 77-81.	0.5	47
61	Inhibition of rat brain Na+, K+-ATPase activity induced by homocysteine is probably mediated by oxidative stress. Neurochemical Research, 2001, 26, 1195-1200.	1.6	46
62	Brain energy metabolism is compromised by the metabolites accumulating in homocystinuria. Neurochemistry International, 2003, 43, 597-602.	1.9	45
63	Quinolinic acid reduces the antioxidant defenses in cerebral cortex of young rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2005, 23, 695-701.	0.7	45
64	Astrocytic proliferation and mitochondrial dysfunction induced by accumulated glutaric acidemia I (GAI) metabolites: Possible implications for GAI pathogenesis. Neurobiology of Disease, 2008, 32, 528-534.	2.1	45
65	Reduction of lipid and protein damage in patients with disorders of propionate metabolism under treatment: a possible protective role of l â€carnitine supplementation. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2010, 28, 127-132.	0.7	45
66	Methionine alters Na + ,K + â€ATPase activity, lipid peroxidation and nonenzymatic antioxidant defenses in rat hippocampus. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2005, 23, 651-656.	0.7	44
67	In vitro phosphorylation of cytoskeletal proteins from cerebral cortex of rats. Brain Research Protocols, 2003, 11, 111-118.	1.7	43
68	Neurological manifestations of organic acidurias. Nature Reviews Neurology, 2019, 15, 253-271.	4.9	43
69	Effect of proline administration on rat behavior in aversive and nonaversive tasks. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1989, 32, 885-890.	1.3	42
70	Arginine Administration Decreases Cerebral Cortex Acetylcholinesterase and Serum Butyrylcholinesterase Probably by Oxidative Stress Induction. Neurochemical Research, 2004, 29, 385-389.	1.6	42
71	Evidence that 3-hydroxyglutaric acid interacts with NMDA receptors in synaptic plasma membranes from cerebral cortex of young rats. Neurochemistry International, 2004, 45, 1087-1094.	1.9	42
72	Inhibition of creatine kinase activity from rat cerebral cortex by -2-hydroxyglutaric acid in vitro. Neurochemistry International, 2004, 44, 45-52.	1.9	42

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73	Î³-Hydroxybutyric acid induces oxidative stress in cerebral cortex of young rats. Neurochemistry International, 2007, 50, 564-570.	1.9	42
74	Lipoic acid prevents oxidative stress in vitro and in vivo by an acute hyperphenylalaninemia chemically-induced in rat brain. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2010, 292, 89-95.	0.3	42
75	Urinary biomarkers of oxidative stress and plasmatic inflammatory profile in phenylketonuric treated patients. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2015, 47, 259-265.	0.7	42
76	Bezafibrate prevents mitochondrial dysfunction, antioxidant system disturbance, glial reactivity and neuronal damage induced by sulfite administration in striatum of rats: Implications for a possible therapeutic strategy for sulfite oxidase deficiency. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2017, 1863, 2135-2148.	1.8	42
77	Nitric oxide synthase inhibition by L-NAME prevents the decrease of Na+,K+-ATPase activity in midbrain of rats subjected to arginine administration. Neurochemical Research, 2001, 26, 515-520.	1.6	41
78	Intrastriatal administration of 3-hydroxyglutaric acid induces convulsions and striatal lesions in rats. Brain Research, 2001, 916, 70-75.	1.1	41
79	Antioxidant Effect of Cysteamine in Brain Cortex of Young Rats. Neurochemical Research, 2008, 33, 737-744.	1.6	41
80	Evidence that DNA damage is associated to phenylalanine blood levels in leukocytes from phenylketonuric patients. Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis, 2009, 679, 13-16.	0.9	41
81	Inhibition of creatine kinase activity in vitro by ethylmalonic acid in cerebral cortex of young rats. Neurochemical Research, 2002, 27, 1633-1639.	1.6	40
82	Protein and lipid damage in maple syrup urine disease patients: <scp>l</scp>â€carnitine effect. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2013, 31, 21-24.	0.7	40
83	In vitro inhibition of Na+,K+-ATPase activity from rat cerebral cortex by guanidino compounds accumulating in hyperargininemia. Brain Research, 1999, 838, 78-84.	1.1	39
84	Isovaleric Acid Reduces Na+, K+-ATPase Activity in Synaptic Membranes from Cerebral Cortex of Young Rats. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2007, 27, 529-540.	1.7	39
85	Oxidative stress in plasma from maple syrup urine disease patients during treatment. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2008, 23, 71-80.	1.4	39
86	Long-chain 3-hydroxy fatty acids accumulating in long-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase and mitochondrial trifunctional protein deficiencies uncouple oxidative phosphorylation in heart mitochondria. Journal of Bioenergetics and Biomembranes, 2013, 45, 47-57.	1.0	39
87	Impairment of energy metabolism in hippocampus of rats subjected to chemically-induced hyperhomocysteinemia. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2003, 1637, 187-192.	1.8	38
88	Experimental evidence of oxidative stress in plasma of homocystinuric patients: A possible role for homocysteine. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 2011, 104, 112-117.	0.5	38
89	Oxidative stress in Niemannâ€Pick type C patients: a protective role of Nâ€butylâ€deoxynojirimycin therapy. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2012, 30, 439-444.	0.7	38
90	Inhibition of the mitochondrial respiratory chain by phenylalanine in rat cerebral cortex. Neurochemical Research, 2002, 27, 353-357.	1.6	37

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91	Intrastriatal Administration of Guanidinoacetate Inhibits Na+, K+-ATPase and Creatine Kinase Activities in Rat Striatum. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2006, 21, 39-48.	1.4	37
92	Proline reduces acetylcholinesterase activity in cerebral cortex of rats. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2003, 18, 79-86.	1.4	36
93	Evidence for a synergistic action of glutaric and 3â€hydroxyglutaric acids disturbing rat brain energy metabolism. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2007, 25, 391-398.	0.7	36
94	Creatine kinase activity from rat brain is inhibited by branched-chain amino acids in vitro. Neurochemical Research, 2003, 28, 675-679.	1.6	35
95	Inhibition of energy metabolism in cerebral cortex of young rats by the medium-chain fatty acids accumulating in MCAD deficiency. Brain Research, 2004, 1030, 141-151.	1.1	35
96	Induction of lipid peroxidation and decrease of antioxidant defenses in symptomatic and asymptomatic patients with Xâ€linked adrenoleukodystrophy. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2007, 25, 441-444.	0.7	35
97	Induction of oxidative stress by the metabolites accumulating in 3-methylglutaconic aciduria in cerebral cortex of young rats. Life Sciences, 2008, 82, 652-662.	2.0	35
98	Disturbance of brain energy and redox homeostasis provoked by sulfite and thiosulfate: Potential pathomechanisms involved in the neuropathology of sulfite oxidase deficiency. Gene, 2013, 531, 191-198.	1.0	35
99	Oxidative Stress, Disrupted Energy Metabolism, and Altered Signaling Pathways in Glutaryl-CoA Dehydrogenase Knockout Mice: Potential Implications of Quinolinic Acid Toxicity in the Neuropathology of Glutaric Acidemia Type I. Molecular Neurobiology, 2016, 53, 6459-6475.	1.9	35
100	Characterization of the inhibition of pyruvate kinase caused by phenylalanine and phenylpyruvate in rat brain cortex. Brain Research, 2003, 968, 199-205.	1.1	34
101	5-Oxoproline Reduces Non-Enzymatic Antioxidant Defenses in vitro in Rat Brain. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2007, 22, 51-65.	1.4	34
102	Signaling mechanisms downstream of quinolinic acid targeting the cytoskeleton of rat striatal neurons and astrocytes. Experimental Neurology, 2012, 233, 391-399.	2.0	34
103	Signaling mechanisms underlying the glioprotective effects of resveratrol against mitochondrial dysfunction. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2016, 1862, 1827-1838.	1.8	34
104	In vivo and in vitro effects of proline on some parameters of oxidative stress in rat brain. Brain Research, 2003, 991, 180-186.	1.1	33
105	Glutaric acid stimulates glutamate binding and astrocytic uptake and inhibits vesicular glutamate uptake in forebrain from young rats. Neurochemistry International, 2004, 45, 1075-1086.	1.9	33
106	Evidence that the major metabolites accumulating in medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency disturb mitochondrial energy homeostasis in rat brain. Brain Research, 2009, 1296, 117-126.	1.1	33
107	Neurochemical evidence that phytanic acid induces oxidative damage and reduces the antioxidant defenses in cerebellum and cerebral cortex of rats. Life Sciences, 2010, 87, 275-280.	2.0	33
108	Chemically induced model of hypermethioninemia in rats. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2007, 160, 1-4.	1.3	32

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109	Tyrosine promotes oxidative stress in cerebral cortex of young rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2008, 26, 551-559.	0.7	32
110	Medium-chain fatty acids accumulating in MCAD deficiency elicit lipid and protein oxidative damage and decrease non-enzymatic antioxidant defenses in rat brain. Neurochemistry International, 2009, 54, 519-525.	1.9	32
111	Lower in vivo brain extracellular GABA concentration in diabetic rats during forced swimming. Brain Research, 2003, 968, 281-284.	1.1	31
112	Glutaric Acid Administration Impairs Energy Metabolism in Midbrain and Skeletal Muscle of Young Rats. Neurochemical Research, 2005, 30, 1123-1131.	1.6	31
113	Evidence that glutaric acid reduces glutamate uptake by cerebral cortex of infant rats. Life Sciences, 2007, 81, 1668-1676.	2.0	31
114	Acute administration of 5-oxoproline induces oxidative damage to lipids and proteins and impairs antioxidant defenses in cerebral cortex and cerebellum of young rats. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2010, 25, 145-154.	1.4	31
115	Sulfite disrupts brain mitochondrial energy homeostasis and induces mitochondrial permeability transition pore opening via thiol group modification. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2014, 1842, 1413-1422.	1.8	31
116	Promotion of oxidative stress by l-tryptophan in cerebral cortex of rats. Neurochemistry International, 2006, 49, 87-93.	1.9	30
117	Tyrosine administration decreases glutathione and stimulates lipid and protein oxidation in rat cerebral cortex. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2009, 24, 415-425.	1.4	30
118	Long-chain 3-hydroxy fatty acids accumulating in LCHAD and MTP deficiencies induce oxidative stress in rat brain. Neurochemistry International, 2010, 56, 930-936.	1.9	30
119	Disturbance of mitochondrial energy homeostasis caused by the metabolites accumulating in LCHAD and MTP deficiencies in rat brain. Life Sciences, 2010, 86, 825-831.	2.0	30
120	Oxidative Stress Parameters in Urine from Patients with Disorders of Propionate Metabolism: a Beneficial Effect of l-Carnitine Supplementation. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2012, 32, 77-82.	1.7	30
121	Oxidative damage in glutaric aciduria type I patients and the protective effects of l â€carnitine treatment. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2018, 119, 10021-10032.	1.2	30
122	l â€2â€Hydroxyglutaric acid inhibits mitochondrial creatine kinase activity from cerebellum of developing rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2003, 21, 217-224.	0.7	29
123	A chemically-induced acute model of maple syrup urine disease in rats for neurochemical studies. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2006, 155, 224-230.	1.3	29
124	Kynurenines Impair Energy Metabolism in Rat Cerebral Cortex. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2007, 27, 147-160.	1.7	29
125	Evidence that 3â€hydroxyâ€3â€methylglutaric acid promotes lipid and protein oxidative damage and reduces the nonenzymatic antioxidant defenses in rat cerebral cortex. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2008, 86, 683-693.	1.3	29
126	Effects of 1,4-butanediol administration on oxidative stress in rat brain: Study of the neurotoxicity of Î³-hydroxybutyric acid in vivo. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2009, 24, 271-282.	1.4	29

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127	Simvastatin treatment prevents oxidative damage to DNA in whole blood leukocytes of dyslipidemic type 2 diabetic patients. Cell Biochemistry and Function, 2010, 28, 360-366.	1.4	29
128	Induction of oxidative stress in brain of glutaryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficient mice by acute lysine administration. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 2012, 106, 31-38.	0.5	29
129	Toxicity of octanoate and decanoate in rat peripheral tissues: evidence of bioenergetic dysfunction and oxidative damage induction in liver and skeletal muscle. Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, 2012, 361, 329-335.	1.4	29
130	Disruption of brain redox homeostasis in glutaryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficient mice treated with high dietary lysine supplementation. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 2013, 108, 30-39.	0.5	29
131	Investigation of inflammatory profile in MSUD patients: benefit of L-carnitine supplementation. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2015, 30, 1167-1174.	1.4	29
132	l-Carnitine supplementation decreases DNA damage in treated MSUD patients. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 2015, 775, 43-47.	0.4	29
133	Inhibition of Na+,K+-ATPase activity from rat hippocampus by proline. Neurochemical Research, 2001, 26, 1321-1326.	1.6	28
134	In vitro stimulation of oxidative stress in cerebral cortex of rats by the guanidino compounds accumulating in hyperargininemia. Brain Research, 2001, 923, 50-57.	1.1	28
135	Î±-Ketoisocaproic acid regulates phosphorylation of intermediate filaments in postnatal rat cortical slices through ionotropic glutamatergic receptors. Developmental Brain Research, 2002, 139, 267-276.	2.1	28
136	Ethylmalonic acid inhibits mitochondrial creatine kinase activity from cerebral cortex of young rats in vitro. Neurochemical Research, 2003, 28, 771-777.	1.6	28
137	Ascorbic acid prevents water maze behavioral deficits caused by early postnatal methylmalonic acid administration in the rat. Brain Research, 2003, 976, 234-242.	1.1	28
138	Evidence that oxidative stress is involved in the inhibitory effect of proline on Na + ,K + â€ATPase activity in synaptic plasma membrane of rat hippocampus. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2003, 21, 303-307.	0.7	28
139	Oxidative Stress in Homocystinuria Due to Cystathionine ÃŸ-Synthase Deficiency: Findings in Patients and in Animal Models. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2017, 37, 1477-1485.	1.7	28
140	Neurochemical evidence that 3â€methylglutaric acid inhibits synaptic Na⁺,K⁺â€ATPase activity probably through oxidative damage in brain cortex of young rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2011, 29, 1-7.	0.7	27
141	Urinary biomarkers of oxidative damage in Maple syrup urine disease: The <scp>l</scp>â€carnitine role. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2015, 42, 10-14.	0.7	27
142	2â€Methylcitric acid impairs glutamate metabolism and induces permeability transition in brain mitochondria. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2016, 137, 62-75.	2.1	27
143	Methylmalonic and propionic acids increase the in vitro incorporation of into cytoskeletal proteins from cerebral cortex of young rats through NMDA glutamate receptors. Brain Research, 2000, 856, 111-118.	1.1	26
144	Reduction of energy metabolism in rat hippocampus by arginine administration. Brain Research, 2003, 983, 58-63.	1.1	26

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145	Hyperphenylalaninemia reduces creatine kinase activity in the cerebral cortex of rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2003, 21, 111-116.	0.7	26
146	Evidence that the branched-chain ?-keto acids accumulating in maple syrup urine disease induce morphological alterations and death in cultured astrocytes from rat cerebral cortex. Glia, 2004, 48, 230-240.	2.5	26
147	Reduction of Butyrylcholinesterase Activity in Rat Serum Subjected to Hyperhomocysteinemia. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2005, 20, 97-103.	1.4	26
148	Amino acids levels and lipid peroxidation in maple syrup urine disease patients. Clinical Biochemistry, 2009, 42, 462-466.	0.8	26
149	Experimental evidence of oxidative stress in patients with l-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria and that l-carnitine attenuates in vitro DNA damage caused by d-2-hydroxyglutaric and l-2-hydroxyglutaric acids. Toxicology in Vitro, 2017, 42, 47-53.	1.1	26
150	Glutaric acid moderately compromises energy metabolism in rat brain. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2005, 23, 687-693.	0.7	25
151	Propionic Acid Induces Cytoskeletal Alterations in Cultured Astrocytes From Rat Cerebral Cortex. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2006, 21, 49-60.	1.4	25
152	Striatal neuronal death mediated by astrocytes from the Gcdhâˆ’/âˆ’ mouse model of glutaric acidemia type I. Human Molecular Genetics, 2015, 24, 4504-4515.	1.4	25
153	Increased oxidative stress in patients with 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaric aciduria. Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, 2015, 402, 149-155.	1.4	25
154	Alanine prevents the decrease of Na+,K+-ATPase activity in experimental phenylketonuria. Metabolic Brain Disease, 1999, 14, 95-101.	1.4	24
155	Pharmacological evidence that Î±-ketoisovaleric acid induces convulsions through GABAergic and glutamatergic mechanisms in rats. Brain Research, 2001, 894, 68-73.	1.1	24
156	Brain Na+,K(+)-ATPase inhibition induced by arginine administration is prevented by vitamins E and C. Neurochemical Research, 2003, 28, 825-829.	1.6	24
157	In vitro effect of quinolinic acid on energy metabolism in brain of young rats. Neuroscience Research, 2007, 57, 277-288.	1.0	24
158	Glycine Provokes Lipid Oxidative Damage and Reduces the Antioxidant Defenses in Brain Cortex of Young Rats. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2009, 29, 253-261.	1.7	24
159	In vitro evidence that phytanic acid compromises Na+,K+-ATPase activity and the electron flow through the respiratory chain in brain cortex from young rats. Brain Research, 2010, 1352, 231-238.	1.1	24
160	Marked reduction of Na+, K+-ATPase and creatine kinase activities induced by acute lysine administration in glutaryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficient mice. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 2012, 107, 81-86.	0.5	24
161	Reduction of Na+, K+-ATPase activity and expression in cerebral cortex of glutaryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficient mice: A possible mechanism for brain injury in glutaric aciduria type I. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 2012, 107, 375-382.	0.5	24
162	In vivo intracerebral administration of L-2-hydroxyglutaric acid provokes oxidative stress and histopathological alterations in striatum and cerebellum of adolescent rats. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2015, 83, 201-213.	1.3	24

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164	Effects of methylmalonic and propionic acids on glutamate uptake by synaptosomes and synaptic vesicles and on glutamate release by synaptosomes from cerebral cortex of rats. Brain Research, 2001, 920, 194-201.	1.1	23
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