Manuel Vidal-Sanz

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

174 papers	10,649 citations	28190 55 h-index	46693 89 g-index
185 all docs	185 docs citations	185 times ranked	5075 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Bone marrow-derived mononuclear stem cells in the treatment of retinal degenerations. Neural Regeneration Research, 2022, 17, 1937.	1.6	5
2	Intraocular implants loaded with A3R agonist rescue retinal ganglion cells from ischemic damage. Journal of Controlled Release, 2022, 343, 469-481.	4.8	8
3	Ly6c as a New Marker of Mouse Blood Vessels: Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses on Intact and Ischemic Retinas. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 19.	1.8	3
4	Glial Cell Activation and Oxidative Stress in Retinal Degeneration Induced by Î²-Alanine Caused Taurine Depletion and Light Exposure. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 346.	1.8	8
5	Intravitreal and subretinal syngeneic bone marrow mononuclear stem cell transplantation improves photoreceptor survival but does not ameliorate retinal function in two rat models of retinal degeneration. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2022, 100, .	0.6	7
6	Photosensitive ganglion cells: A diminutive, yet essential population. Archivos De La Sociedad Espanola De Oftalmologia, 2021, 96, 299-315.	0.1	5
7	Intravitreal fluorogold tracing as a method to label retinal neurons and the retinal pigment epithelium. Neural Regeneration Research, 2021, 16, 2000.	1.6	2
8	MicroRNA-93/STAT3 signalling pathway mediates retinal microglial activation and protects retinal ganglion cells in an acute ocular hypertension model. Cell Death and Disease, 2021, 12, 41.	2.7	20
9	Retinal Molecular Changes Are Associated with Neuroinflammation and Loss of RGCs in an Experimental Model of Glaucoma. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 2066.	1.8	26
10	Axonal Injuries Cast Long Shadows: Long Term Glial Activation in Injured and Contralateral Retinas after Unilateral Axotomy. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 8517.	1.8	13
11	Systemic treatment with 7,8-Dihydroxiflavone activates TtkB and affords protection of two different retinal ganglion cell populations against axotomy in adult rats. Experimental Eye Research, 2021, 210, 108694.	1.2	8
12	Short- and Long-Term Study of the Impact of Focal Blue Light-Emitting Diode-Induced Phototoxicity in Adult Albino Rats. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 9742.	1.8	5
13	An in vivo model of focal light emitting diode-induced cone photoreceptor phototoxicity in adult pigmented mice: Protection with bFGF. Experimental Eye Research, 2021, 211, 108746.	1.2	6
14	Mechanisms implicated in the contralateral effect in the central nervous system after unilateral injury: focus on the visual system. Neural Regeneration Research, 2021, 16, 2125.	1.6	15
15	7,8-Dihydroxiflavone Protects Adult Rat Axotomized Retinal Ganglion Cells through MAPK/ERK and PI3K/AKT Activation. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 10896.	1.8	11
16	Animal Models of LED-Induced Phototoxicity. Short- and Long-Term In Vivo and Ex Vivo Retinal Alterations. Life, 2021, 11, 1137.	1.1	4
17	7,8-Dihydroxiflavone Maintains Retinal Functionality and Protects Various Types of RGCs in Adult Rats with Optic Nerve Transection. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 11815.	1.8	11
18	Neuroprotection and Axonal Regeneration Induced by Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stromal Cells Depend on the Type of Transplant. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2021, 9, 772223.	1.8	9

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19	Pigment Epithelium-Derived Factor (PEDF) Fragments Prevent Mouse Cone Photoreceptor Cell Loss Induced by Focal Phototoxicity In Vivo. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2020, 21, 7242.	1.8	13
20	Bone Marrow-Derived Mononuclear Cell Transplants Decrease Retinal Gliosis in Two Animal Models of Inherited Photoreceptor Degeneration. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2020, 21, 7252.	1.8	14
21	Functional and morphological alterations in a glaucoma model of acute ocular hypertension. Progress in Brain Research, 2020, 256, 1-29.	0.9	24
22	Activation of adenosine A3 receptor protects retinal ganglion cells from degeneration induced by ocular hypertension. Cell Death and Disease, 2020, 11, 401.	2.7	15
23	Time course of bilateral microglial activation in a mouse model of laser-induced glaucoma. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 4890.	1.6	41
24	Microglial changes in the early aging stage in a healthy retina and an experimental glaucoma model. Progress in Brain Research, 2020, 256, 125-149.	0.9	17
25	Tracing the retina to analyze the integrity and phagocytic capacity of the retinal pigment epithelium. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 7273.	1.6	12
26	Coordinated Intervention of Microglial and MÃ¼ller Cells in Light-Induced Retinal Degeneration. , 2020, 61, 47.		30
27	Photosensitive Melanopsin-Containing Retinal Ganglion Cells in Health and Disease: Implications for Circadian Rhythms. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 3164.	1.8	36
28	A Chronic Ocular-Hypertensive Rat Model induced by Injection of the Sclerosant Agent Polidocanol in the Aqueous Humor Outflow Pathway. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 3209.	1.8	8
29	Systemic and Intravitreal Antagonism of the TNFR1 Signaling Pathway Delays Axotomy-Induced Retinal Ganglion Cell Loss. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2019, 13, 1096.	1.4	18
30	Î²-alanine supplementation induces taurine depletion and causes alterations of the retinal nerve fiber layer and axonal transport by retinal ganglion cells. Experimental Eye Research, 2019, 188, 107781.	1.2	21
31	Retinal Ganglion Cell Death as a Late Remodeling Effect of Photoreceptor Degeneration. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 4649.	1.8	36
32	Melanopsin+RGCs Are fully Resistant to NMDA-Induced Excitotoxicity. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 3012.	1.8	18
33	Potential role of P2X7 receptor in neurodegenerative processes in a murine model of glaucoma. Brain Research Bulletin, 2019, 150, 61-74.	1.4	25
34	Topical bromfenac transiently delays axotomy-induced retinal ganglion cell loss. Experimental Eye Research, 2019, 182, 156-159.	1.2	2
35	Neuronal Death in the Contralateral Un-Injured Retina after Unilateral Axotomy: Role of Microglial Cells. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 5733.	1.8	26
36	Porous poly(Îµ-caprolactone) implants: A novel strategy for efficient intraocular drug delivery. Journal of Controlled Release, 2019, 316, 331-348.	4.8	50

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37	Topical Brimonidine or Intravitreal BDNF, CNTF, or bFGF Protect Cones Against Phototoxicity. Translational Vision Science and Technology, 2019, 8, 36.	1.1	30
38	Role of microglial cells in photoreceptor degeneration. Neural Regeneration Research, 2019, 14, 1186.	1.6	29
39	Mesenchymal stromal cell therapy for damaged retinal ganglion cells, is gold all that glitters?. Neural Regeneration Research, 2019, 14, 1851.	1.6	12
40	Nerve fibre layer degeneration and retinal ganglion cell loss long term after optic nerve crush or transection in adult mice. Experimental Eye Research, 2018, 170, 40-50.	1.2	46
41	Bilateral early activation of retinal microglial cells in a mouse model of unilateral laser-induced experimental ocular hypertension. Experimental Eye Research, 2018, 171, 12-29.	1.2	52
42	The aging rat retina: from function to anatomy. Neurobiology of Aging, 2018, 61, 146-168.	1.5	80
43	Human Whartonâ€™s jelly mesenchymal stem cells protect axotomized rat retinal ganglion cells via secretion of anti-inflammatory and neurotrophic factors. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 16299.	1.6	50
44	Taurine Depletion Causes ipRGC Loss and Increases Light-Induced Photoreceptor Degeneration. , 2018, 59, 1396.		32
45	Neuroprotective Effects of FGF2 and Minocycline in Two Animal Models of Inherited Retinal Degeneration. , 2018, 59, 4392.		58
46	Survival of melanopsin expressing retinal ganglion cells long term after optic nerve trauma in mice. Experimental Eye Research, 2018, 174, 93-97.	1.2	23
47	Retinal remodeling following photoreceptor degeneration causes retinal ganglion cell death. Neural Regeneration Research, 2018, 13, 1885.	1.6	27
48	The S1P1 receptor-selective agonist CYM-5442 protects retinal ganglion cells in endothelin-1 induced retinal ganglion cell loss. Experimental Eye Research, 2017, 164, 37-45.	1.2	15
49	MicroRNA regulation in an animal model of acute ocular hypertension. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2017, 95, e10-e21.	0.6	28
50	Microglial dynamics after axotomy-induced retinal ganglion cell death. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2017, 14, 218.	3.1	51
51	Early Events in Retinal Degeneration Caused by Rhodopsin Mutation or Pigment Epithelium Malfunction: Differences and Similarities. Frontiers in Neuroanatomy, 2017, 11, 14.	0.9	51
52	Shared and Differential Retinal Responses against Optic Nerve Injury and Ocular Hypertension. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 235.	1.4	74
53	Light-induced retinal degeneration causes a transient downregulation of melanopsin in the rat retina. Experimental Eye Research, 2017, 161, 10-16.	1.2	27
54	Quantitative and Topographical Analysis of the Losses of Cone Photoreceptors and Retinal Ganglion Cells Under Taurine Depletion. , 2016, 57, 4692.		31

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55	Melanopsin-Containing or Non-Melanopsinâ€“Containing Retinal Ganglion Cells Response to Acute Ocular Hypertension With or Without Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor Neuroprotection. , 2016, 57, 6652.		34
56	Apoptotic Retinal Ganglion Cell Death After Optic Nerve Transection or Crush in Mice: Delayed RGC Loss With BDNF or a Caspase 3 Inhibitor. , 2016, 57, 81.		113
57	Different Ipsi- and Contralateral Glial Responses to Anti-VEGF and Triamcinolone Intravitreal Injections in Rats. , 2016, 57, 3533.		27
58	Ketorolac Administration Attenuates Retinal Ganglion Cell Death After Axonal Injury. , 2016, 57, 1183.		16
59	Topical Treatment With Bromfenac Reduces Retinal Gliosis and Inflammation After Optic Nerve Crush. , 2016, 57, 6098.		16
60	Caffeine administration prevents retinal neuroinflammation and loss of retinal ganglion cells in an animal model of glaucoma. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 27532.	1.6	54
61	Neuroprotection by Î±2-Adrenergic Receptor Stimulation after Excitotoxic Retinal Injury: A Study of the Total Population of Retinal Ganglion Cells and Their Distribution in the Chicken Retina. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0161862.	1.1	8
62	Melanopsin expression is an indicator of the well-being of melanopsin-expressing retinal ganglion cells but not of their viability. Neural Regeneration Research, 2016, 11, 1243.	1.6	13
63	Long-Term Effect of Optic Nerve Axotomy on the Retinal Ganglion Cell Layer. , 2015, 56, 6095.		96
64	Inherited Photoreceptor Degeneration Causes the Death of Melanopsin-Positive Retinal Ganglion Cells and Increases Their Coexpression of Brn3a. , 2015, 56, 4592.		38
65	Comparison of Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thinning and Retinal Ganglion Cell Loss After Optic Nerve Transection in Adult Albino Rats. , 2015, 56, 4487.		66
66	Transient Downregulation of Melanopsin Expression After Retrograde Tracing or Optic Nerve Injury in Adult Rats. , 2015, 56, 4309.		25
67	BDNF Rescues RGCs But Not Intrinsically Photosensitive RGCs in Ocular Hypertensive Albino Rat Retinas. , 2015, 56, 1924.		60
68	A role for the outer retina in development of the intrinsic pupillary light reflex in mice. Neuroscience, 2015, 286, 60-78.	1.1	24
69	Laser-induced ocular hypertension in adult rats does not affect non-RGC neurons in the ganglion cell layer but results in protracted severe loss of cone-photoreceptors. Experimental Eye Research, 2015, 132, 17-33.	1.2	50
70	Two methods to trace retinal ganglion cells with fluorogold: From the intact optic nerve or by stereotactic injection into the optic tract. Experimental Eye Research, 2015, 131, 12-19.	1.2	31
71	Retinal neurodegeneration in experimental glaucoma. Progress in Brain Research, 2015, 220, 1-35.	0.9	63
72	Retino-retinal projection in juvenile and young adult rats and mice. Experimental Eye Research, 2015, 134, 47-52.	1.2	21

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73	Ocular Hypertension Results in Retinotopic Alterations in the Visual Cortex of Adult Mice. Current Eye Research, 2015, 40, 1269-1283.	0.7	19
74	Effects of Ocular Hypertension in the Visual System of Pigmented Mice. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0121134.	1.1	43
75	Identifying specific RGC types may shed light on their idiosyncratic responses to neuroprotection. Neural Regeneration Research, 2015, 10, 1228.	1.6	22
76	Ocular hypertension in adult rodents does not affect non-RGC neurons in the ganglion cell layer but results in severe loss of cone-photorreceptors. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2015, 93, n/a-n/a.	0.6	0
77	A Novel In Vivo Model of Focal Light Emitting Diode-Induced Cone-Photoreceptor Phototoxicity: Neuroprotection Afforded by Brimonidine, BDNF, PEDF or bFGF. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e113798.	1.1	61
78	Displaced retinal ganglion cells in albino and pigmented rats. Frontiers in Neuroanatomy, 2014, 8, 99.	0.9	76
79	Distribution of melanopsin positive neurons in pigmented and albino mice: evidence for melanopsin interneurons in the mouse retina. Frontiers in Neuroanatomy, 2014, 8, 131.	0.9	61
80	Microglia in mouse retina contralateral to experimental glaucoma exhibit multiple signs of activation in all retinal layers. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2014, 11, 133.	3.1	156
81	Assessment of inner retina dysfunction and progressive ganglion cell loss in a mouse model of glaucoma. Experimental Eye Research, 2014, 122, 40-49.	1.2	64
82	Sectorial loss of retinal ganglion cells in inherited photoreceptor degeneration is due to RGC death. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2014, 98, 396-401.	2.1	29
83	Number and Distribution of Mouse Retinal Cone Photoreceptors: Differences between an Albino (Swiss) and a Pigmented (C57/BL6) Strain. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e102392.	1.1	103
84	Microglia in mice retina contralateral to experimental glaucoma exhibit qualitative signs of activation in all retinal layers. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2014, 92, 0-0.	0.6	0
85	Number and spatial distribution of intrinsically photosensitive retinal ganglion cells in the adult albino rat. Experimental Eye Research, 2013, 108, 84-93.	1.2	70
86	Anatomical and functional damage in experimental glaucoma. Current Opinion in Pharmacology, 2013, 13, 5-11.	1.7	42
87	Metabolomic Changes in the Rat Retina After Optic Nerve Crush. , 2013, 54, 4249.		37
88	Effect of Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor on Mouse Axotomized Retinal Ganglion Cells and Phagocytic Microglia. , 2013, 54, 974.		101
89	Changes in the Photoreceptor Mosaic of P23H-1 Rats During Retinal Degeneration: Implications for Rod-Cone Dependent Survival. , 2013, 54, 5888.		61
90	Rod-Like Microglia Are Restricted to Eyes with Laser-Induced Ocular Hypertension but Absent from the Microglial Changes in the Contralateral Untreated Eye. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e83733.	1.1	79

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91	Role of glial activation in neuroprotection of the retina. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2013, 91, 0-0.	0.6	0
92	IOP induces upregulation of GFAP and MHC-II and microglia reactivity in mice retina contralateral to experimental glaucoma. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2012, 9, 92.	3.1	196
93	Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Over-Expression in Retinal Progenitors Results in Abnormal Retinal Vessel Formation. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e42488.	1.1	12
94	Whole Number, Distribution and Co-Expression of Brn3 Transcription Factors in Retinal Ganglion Cells of Adult Albino and Pigmented Rats. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e49830.	1.1	131
95	Understanding glaucomatous damage: Anatomical and functional data from ocular hypertensive rodent retinas. Progress in Retinal and Eye Research, 2012, 31, 1-27.	7.3	167
96	Retinal compensatory changes after light damage in albino mice. Molecular Vision, 2012, 18, 675-93.	1.1	33
97	Brain derived neurotrophic factor maintains Brn3a expression in axotomized rat retinal ganglion cells. Experimental Eye Research, 2011, 92, 260-267.	1.2	74
98	Axotomy-induced retinal ganglion cell death in adult mice: Quantitative and topographic time course analyses. Experimental Eye Research, 2011, 92, 377-387.	1.2	136
99	Myelination transition zone astrocytes are constitutively phagocytic and have synuclein dependent reactivity in glaucoma. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 1176-1181.	3.3	189
100	Retinal ganglion cell axonal compression by retinal vessels in light-induced retinal degeneration. Molecular Vision, 2011, 17, 1716-33.	1.1	43
101	A dietary combination of omega-3 and omega-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids is more efficient than single supplementations in the prevention of retinal damage induced by elevation of intraocular pressure in rats. Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2010, 248, 605-606.	1.0	0
102	ERG changes in albino and pigmented mice after optic nerve transection. Vision Research, 2010, 50, 2176-2187.	0.7	54
103	Quantification of the Effect of Different Levels of IOP in the Astroglia of the Rat Retina Ipsilateral and Contralateral to Experimental Glaucoma. , 2010, 51, 5690.		77
104	Automated Quantification and Topographical Distribution of the Whole Population of S- and L-Cones in Adult Albino and Pigmented Rats. , 2010, 51, 3171.		71
105	Multiple receptor tyrosine kinases are expressed in adult rat retinal ganglion cells as revealed by single-cell degenerate primer polymerase chain reaction. Upsala Journal of Medical Sciences, 2010, 115, 65-80.	0.4	15
106	Ocular hypertension impairs optic nerve axonal transport leading to progressive retinal ganglion cell degeneration. Experimental Eye Research, 2010, 90, 168-183.	1.2	139
107	Changes in the inner and outer retinal layers after acute increase of the intraocular pressure in adult albino Swiss mice. Experimental Eye Research, 2010, 91, 273-285.	1.2	84
108	Retinal ganglion cell numbers and delayed retinal ganglion cell death in the P23H rat retina. Experimental Eye Research, 2010, 91, 800-810.	1.2	79

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109	A computerized analysis of the entire retinal ganglion cell population and its spatial distribution in adult rats. Vision Research, 2009, 49, 115-126.	0.7	171
110	Retinal ganglion cell population in adult albino and pigmented mice: A computerized analysis of the entire population and its spatial distribution. Vision Research, 2009, 49, 637-647.	0.7	133
111	Time-course of the retinal nerve fibre layer degeneration after complete intra-orbital optic nerve transection or crush: A comparative study. Vision Research, 2009, 49, 2808-2825.	0.7	63
112	A dietary combination of omega-3 and omega-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids is more efficient than single supplementations in the prevention of retinal damage induced by elevation of intraocular pressure in rats. Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2009, 247, 1191-1203.	1.0	52
113	Brn3a as a Marker of Retinal Ganglion Cells: Qualitative and Quantitative Time Course Studies in NaiÌˆve and Optic Nerveâ€"Injured Retinas. , 2009, 50, 3860.		465
114	Effects of different neurotrophic factors on the survival of retinal ganglion cells after a complete intraorbital nerve crush injury: A quantitative in vivo study. Experimental Eye Research, 2009, 89, 32-41.	1.2	141
115	Immediate Upregulation of Proteins Belonging to Different Branches of the Apoptotic Cascade in the Retina after Optic Nerve Transection and Optic Nerve Crush. , 2009, 50, 424.		76
116	Short and long term axotomy-induced ERG changes in albino and pigmented rats. Molecular Vision, 2009, 15, 2373-83.	1.1	33
117	Functional and morphological effects of laser-induced ocular hypertension in retinas of adult albino Swiss mice. Molecular Vision, 2009, 15, 2578-98.	1.1	81
118	The neuropeptide NAP provides neuroprotection against retinal ganglion cell damage after retinal ischemia and optic nerve crush. Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2008, 246, 1255-1263.	1.0	61
119	Time course profiling of the retinal transcriptome after optic nerve transection and optic nerve crush. Molecular Vision, 2008, 14, 1050-63.	1.1	74
120	Rat retinal microglial cells under normal conditions, after optic nerve section, and after optic nerve section and intravitreal injection of trophic factors or macrophage inhibitory factor. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2007, 501, 866-878.	0.9	95
121	Neuroprotection of retinal ganglion cell function and their central nervous system targets. Eye, 2007, 21, S42-S45.	1.1	23
122	The growth factor response in ischemic rat retina and superior colliculus after brimonidine pre-treatment. Brain Research Bulletin, 2006, 71, 208-218.	1.4	58
123	Phototoxic-induced photoreceptor degeneration causes retinal ganglion cell degeneration in pigmented rats. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2006, 498, 163-179.	0.9	56
124	Ischemia Results 3 Months Later in Altered ERG, Degeneration of Inner Layers, and Deafferented Tectum: Neuroprotection with Brimonidine. , 2005, 46, 3825.		68
125	Measurement of retinal injury in the rat after optic nerve transection: an RT-PCR study. Molecular Vision, 2005, 11, 387-96.	1.1	46
126	The Effect of Retinal Ganglion Cell Injury on Light-Induced Photoreceptor Degeneration. , 2004, 45, 685.		44

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127	GDNF, Ret, GFR?1 and 2 in the adult rat retino-tectal system after optic nerve transection. Experimental Neurology, 2004, 187, 487-499.	2.0	61
128	Transient ischemia of the retina results in massive degeneration of the retinotectal projection: long-term neuroprotection with brimonidine. Experimental Neurology, 2003, 184, 767-777.	2.0	66
129	Evolving neurovascular relationships in the RCS rat with age. Current Eye Research, 2003, 27, 183-196.	0.7	60
130	Chapter 33 Reinnervation of the pretectum in adult rats by regenerated retinal ganglion cell axons: anatomical and functional studies. Progress in Brain Research, 2002, 137, 443-452.	0.9	45
131	Neuroprotective Effects of Brimonidine against Transient Ischemia-induced Retinal Ganglion Cell Death: a Dose Response in Vivo Study. Experimental Eye Research, 2002, 74, 181-189.	1.2	69
132	Transient Ischemia of the Retina Results in Altered Retrograde Axoplasmic Transport: Neuroprotection with Brimonidine. Experimental Neurology, 2002, 178, 243-258.	2.0	64
133	Single cell RT-PCR analysis of tyrosine kinase receptor expression in adult rat retinal ganglion cells isolated by retinal sandwiching. Brain Research Protocols, 2002, 10, 75-83.	1.7	29
134	Retinal ganglion cell death after acute retinal ischemia is an ongoing process whose severity and duration depends on the duration of the insult. Neuroscience, 2002, 109, 157-168.	1.1	129
135	Retinal Ganglion Cell Death Induced by Retinal Ischemia. Survey of Ophthalmology, 2001, 45, S261-S267.	1.7	78
136	Brimonidine's Neuroprotective Effects against Transient Ischaemia-Induced Retinal Ganglion Cell Death. European Journal of Ophthalmology, 2001, 11, 36-40.	0.7	29
137	Neuroprotective effects of alpha(2)-selective adrenergic agonists against ischemia-induced retinal ganglion cell death. Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science, 2001, 42, 2074-84.	3.3	59
138	Brimonidine's neuroprotective effects against transient ischaemia-induced retinal ganglion cell death. European Journal of Ophthalmology, 2001, 11 Suppl 2, S36-40.	0.7	13
139	Brimonidines neuroprotective effects against transient ischaemia-induced retinal ganglion cell death. European Journal of Ophthalmology, 2001, 11, 36-40.	0.7	1
140	Microglial cells in the retina ofCarassius auratus: Effects of optic nerve crush. , 2000, 417, 431-447.		52
141	Death and neuroprotection of retinal ganglion cells after different types of injury. Neurotoxicity Research, 2000, 2, 215-227.	1.3	74
142	Selective Innervation of Retinorecipient Brainstem Nuclei by Retinal Ganglion Cell Axons Regenerating through Peripheral Nerve Grafts in Adult Rats. Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 20, 361-374.	1.7	61
143	Progressive optic axon dystrophy and vacuslar changes in rd mice. Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science, 2000, 41, 537-45.	3.3	57
144	Effects of intramuscular injection of botulinum toxin and doxorubicin on the survival of abducens motoneurons. Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science, 1999, 40, 414-24.	3.3	18

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145	Ganglion cell loss in RCS rat retina: A result of compression of axons by contracting intraretinal vessels linked to the pigment epithelium. , 1998, 392, 58-77.		134
146	Extent and Duration of Recovered Pupillary Light Reflex Following Retinal Ganglion Cell Axon Regeneration through Peripheral Nerve Grafts Directed to the Pretectum in Adult Rats. Experimental Neurology, 1998, 154, 560-572.	2.0	52
147	Ganglion cell loss in RCS rat retina: a result of compression of axons by contracting intraretinal vessels linked to the pigment epithelium. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1998, 392, 58-77.	0.9	38
148	Light induced EEG desynchronization and behavioral arousal in rats with restored retinocollicular projection by peripheral nerve graft. Neuroscience Letters, 1996, 218, 45-48.	1.0	44
149	Mechanism of retinal ganglion cell loss in inherited retinal dystrophy. NeuroReport, 1996, 7, 1995-1999.	0.6	60
150	Effects of axotomy and intraocular administration of NT-4, NT-3, and brain-derived neurotrophic factor on the survival of adult rat retinal ganglion cells. A quantitative in vivo study. Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science, 1996, 37, 489-500.	3.3	262
151	Retinal ganglion cell death after different transient periods of pressure-induced ischemia and survival intervals. A quantitative in vivo study. Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science, 1996, 37, 2002-14.	3.3	165
152	Rapid and protracted phases of retinal ganglion cell loss follow axotomy in the optic nerve of adult rats. Journal of Neurobiology, 1993, 24, 23-36.	3.7	409
153	Use of Peripheral Nerve Grafts to Study Regeneration after CNS Injury. Methods, 1993, 3, 29-33.	0.5	8
154	Degenerative and regenerative responses of injured neurons in the central nervous system of adult mammals. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 1991, 331, 337-343.	1.8	180
155	Neuronal and Nonneuronal Influences on Retinal Ganglion Cell Survival, Axonal Regrowth, and Connectivity after Axotomy. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1991, 633, 214-228.	1.8	59
156	Expression of Human Neurofilament-light Transgene in Mouse Neurons Transplanted into the Brain of Adult Rats. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1991, 3, 758-763.	1.2	6
157	Regenerated synapses persist in the superior colliculus after the regrowth of retinal ganglion cell axons. Journal of Neurocytology, 1991, 20, 940-952.	1.6	90
158	Survival, Regrowth, and Reconnection of Injured Retinal Ganglion Cells. , 1991, , 15-28.		1
159	Selective impairment of slow axonal transport after optic nerve injury in adult rats. Journal of Neuroscience, 1990, 10, 2834-2841.	1.7	58
160	Slow transport rates of cytoskeletal proteins change during regeneration of axotomized retinal neurons in adult rats. Journal of Neuroscience, 1990, 10, 641-648.	1.7	59
161	Influences of Non-Neuronal Tissues on the Regeneration of Injured Nerve Cells in the Central Nervous System of Adult Mammals. , 1990, , 40-61.		1
162	Axonal Regeneration and Synapse Formation in the Injured CNS of Adult Mammals. , 1990, , 251-271.		8

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163	Synaptic connections made by axons regenerating in the central nervous system of adult mammals. Journal of Experimental Biology, 1990, 153, 199-224.	0.8	76
164	Electrophysiologic responses in hamster superior colliculus evoked by regenerating retinal axons. Science, 1989, 246, 255-257.	6.0	214
165	Persistent retrograde labeling of adult rat retinal ganglion cells with the carbocyanine dye dil. Experimental Neurology, 1988, 102, 92-101.	2.0	163
166	Influences of peripheral nerve grafts on the survival and regrowth of axotomized retinal ganglion cells in adult rats. Journal of Neuroscience, 1988, 8, 265-280.	1.7	387
167	Chapter 30 Regeneration of axons from the central nervous system of adult rats. Progress in Brain Research, 1987, 71, 373-379.	0.9	40
168	The use of rhodamine-B-isothiocyanate (RITC) as an anterograde and retrograde tracer in the adult rat visual system. Brain Research, 1987, 406, 317-321.	1.1	53
169	Growth and Connectivity of Axotomized Retinal Neurons in Adult Rats with Optic Nerves Substituted by PNS Grafts Linking the Eye and the Midbrain. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1987, 495, 1-7.	1.8	74
170	Axonal regeneration and synapse formation in the superior colliculus by retinal ganglion cells in the adult rat. Journal of Neuroscience, 1987, 7, 2894-2909.	1.7	530
171	Axonal regeneration from GABAergic neurons in the adult rat thalamus. Journal of Neurocytology, 1985, 14, 279-296.	1.6	79
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