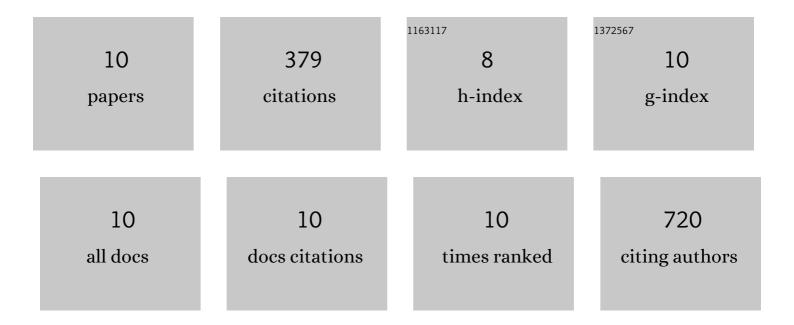
Coralie Brifault

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/7100185/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Deletion of the Gene Encoding the NMDA Receptor GluN1 Subunit in Schwann Cells Causes Ultrastructural Changes in Remak Bundles and Hypersensitivity in Pain Processing. Journal of Neuroscience, 2020, 40, 9121-9136.	3.6	17
2	LRP1 deficiency in microglia blocks neuroâ€inflammation in the spinal dorsal horn and neuropathic pain processing. Glia, 2019, 67, 1210-1224.	4.9	31
3	Tissue-type plasminogen activator-primed human iPSC-derived neural progenitor cells promote motor recovery after severe spinal cord injury. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 19291.	3.3	7
4	Schwann cells regulate sensory neuron gene expression before and after peripheral nerve injury. Glia, 2018, 66, 1577-1590.	4.9	32
5	Shedding of membrane-associated LDL receptor-related protein-1 from microglia amplifies and sustains neuroinflammation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2017, 292, 18699-18712.	3.4	39
6	Tissue-type plasminogen activator regulates macrophage activation and innate immunity. Blood, 2017, 130, 1364-1374.	1.4	49
7	LDL receptor-related protein-1 regulates NFήB and microRNA-155 in macrophages to control the inflammatory response. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 1369-1374.	7.1	106
8	The Neuropeptide PACAP, a Potent Disease Modifier Candidate for Brain Stroke Treatment. Current Topics in Neurotoxicity, 2016, , 583-606.	0.4	4
9	Pertussis Toxin Is a Robust and Selective Inhibitor of High Grade Glioma Cell Migration and Invasion. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0168418.	2.5	10
10	Delayed Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase–Activating Polypeptide Delivery After Brain Stroke Improves Functional Recovery by Inducing M2 Microglia/Macrophage Polarization. Stroke, 2015, 46, 520-528.	2.0	84