Thomas E Lane

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

140 papers	9,885 citations	39113 52 h-index	43601 95 g-index
142 all docs	142 docs citations	142 times ranked	14759 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Evaluating the role of chemokines and chemokine receptors involved in coronavirus infection. Expert Review of Clinical Immunology, 2022, 18, 57-66.	1.3	4
2	<scp>MAC2</scp> is a longâ€lasting marker of peripheral cell infiltrates into the mouse <scp>CNS</scp> after bone marrow transplantation and coronavirus infection. Glia, 2022, 70, 875-891.	2.5	11
3	Microglia Do Not Restrict SARS-CoV-2 Replication following Infection of the Central Nervous System of K18-Human ACE2 Transgenic Mice. Journal of Virology, 2022, 96, jvi0196921.	1.5	18
4	Transplantation of iPSC-derived neural progenitor cells promotes clinical recovery and repair in response to murine coronavirus-induced neurologic disease. , 2021, , 31-46.		0
5	CXCR2 Signaling and Remyelination in Preclinical Models of Demyelination. DNA and Cell Biology, 2020, 39, 3-7.	0.9	5
6	The 2020 FASEB Science Research Conference on Translational Neuroimmunology: From Mechanisms to Therapeutics, June 29â€30, 2020. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 14064-14068.	0.2	0
7	Single-Cell RNA Sequencing Reveals the Diversity of the Immunological Landscape following Central Nervous System Infection by a Murine Coronavirus. Journal of Virology, 2020, 94, .	1.5	19
8	Mitochondrial Pyruvate Carrier 1 Promotes Peripheral T Cell Homeostasis through Metabolic Regulation of Thymic Development. Cell Reports, 2020, 30, 2889-2899.e6.	2.9	34
9	Regulatory T cells promote remyelination in the murine experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis model of multiple sclerosis following human neural stem cell transplant. Neurobiology of Disease, 2020, 140, 104868.	2.1	40
10	Microglia influence host defense, disease, and repair following murine coronavirus infection of the central nervous system. Glia, 2020, 68, 2345-2360.	2.5	49
11	EphA2 contributes to disruption of the blood-brain barrier in cerebral malaria. PLoS Pathogens, 2020, 16, e1008261.	2.1	17
12	Chemokine CXCL10 and Coronavirus-Induced Neurologic Disease. Viral Immunology, 2019, 32, 25-37.	0.6	42
13	Promoting remyelination through cell transplantation therapies in a model of viralâ€induced neurodegenerative disease. Developmental Dynamics, 2019, 248, 43-52.	0.8	7
14	Disrupted CXCR2 Signaling in Oligodendroglia Lineage Cells Enhances Myelin Repair in a Viral Model of Multiple Sclerosis. Journal of Virology, 2019, 93, .	1.5	14
15	T cell-selective deletion of Oct1 protects animals from autoimmune neuroinflammation while maintaining neurotropic pathogen response. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2019, 16, 133.	3.1	8
16	Innate Immune Responses and Viral-Induced Neurologic Disease. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2019, 8, 3.	1.0	22
17	The microbiota protects from viral-induced neurologic damage through microglia-intrinsic TLR signaling. ELife, 2019, 8, .	2.8	41
18	Induced CNS expression of CXCL1 augments neurologic disease in a murine model of multiple sclerosis via enhanced neutrophil recruitment. European Journal of Immunology, 2018, 48, 1199-1210.	1.6	33

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19	Neutrophils and viral-induced neurologic disease. Clinical Immunology, 2018, 189, 52-56.	1.4	14
20	Regulated Release of Cryptococcal Polysaccharide Drives Virulence and Suppresses Immune Cell Infiltration into the Central Nervous System. Infection and Immunity, 2018, 86, .	1.0	44
21	The Lineage-Defining Transcription Factors SOX2 and NKX2-1 Determine Lung Cancer Cell Fate and Shape the Tumor Immune Microenvironment. Immunity, 2018, 49, 764-779.e9.	6.6	138
22	MicroRNA 155 and viral-induced neuroinflammation. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2017, 308, 17-24.	1.1	36
23	Speaking out about gender imbalance in invited speakers improves diversity. Nature Immunology, 2017, 18, 475-478.	7.0	81
24	Microbiota promotes systemic T-cell survival through suppression of an apoptotic factor. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 5497-5502.	3.3	23
25	Neural precursor cells derived from induced pluripotent stem cells exhibit reduced susceptibility to infection with a neurotropic coronavirus. Virology, 2017, 511, 49-55.	1.1	3
26	Imaging Axonal Degeneration and Repair in Preclinical Animal Models of Multiple Sclerosis. Frontiers in Immunology, 2016, 7, 189.	2.2	21
27	Remyelination Is Correlated with Regulatory T Cell Induction Following Human Embryoid Body-Derived Neural Precursor Cell Transplantation in a Viral Model of Multiple Sclerosis. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0157620.	1.1	28
28	P1â€158: The Adaptive Immune System Critically Regulates Alzheimerâ€™s Disease Pathogenesis by Modulating Microglial Function. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2016, 12, P463.	0.4	0
29	MicroRNA-155 enhances T cell trafficking and antiviral effector function in a model of coronavirus-induced neurologic disease. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2016, 13, 240.	3.1	57
30	Inducible Expression of CXCL1 within the Central Nervous System Amplifies Viral-Induced Demyelination. Journal of Immunology, 2016, 196, 1855-1864.	0.4	33
31	The adaptive immune system restrains Alzheimerâ€™s disease pathogenesis by modulating microglial function. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, E1316-25.	3.3	311
32	Two-photon Imaging of Cellular Dynamics in the Mouse Spinal Cord. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2015, , .	0.2	4
33	Sphingosine-1-Phosphate Receptor Antagonism Enhances Proliferation and Migration of Engrafted Neural Progenitor Cells in a Model of Viral-Induced Demyelination. American Journal of Pathology, 2015, 185, 2819-2832.	1.9	30
34	Role of Neutrophils in Exacerbation of Brain Injury After Focal Cerebral Ischemia in Hyperlipidemic Mice. Stroke, 2015, 46, 2916-2925.	1.0	166
35	ELR(+) chemokine signaling in host defense and disease in a viral model of central nervous system disease. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 165.	1.8	8
36	Promoting remyelination: utilizing a viral model of demyelination to assess cell-based therapies. Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, 2014, 14, 1169-1179.	1.4	5

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37	Microgliaâ€induced ILâ€6 protects against neuronal loss following HSVâ€1 infection of neural progenitor cells. Glia, 2014, 62, 1418-1434.	2.5	82
38	T cell mediated suppression of neurotropic coronavirus replication in neural precursor cells. Virology, 2014, 449, 235-243.	1.1	9
39	Human Neural Precursor Cells Promote Neurologic Recovery in a Viral Model of Multiple Sclerosis. Stem Cell Reports, 2014, 2, 825-837.	2.3	63
40	Spinal cord injury, immunodepression, and antigenic challenge. Seminars in Immunology, 2014, 26, 415-420.	2.7	23
41	Two-photon imaging of remyelination of spinal cord axons by engrafted neural precursor cells in a viral model of multiple sclerosis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, E2349-55.	3.3	30
42	Activating Receptor NKG2D Targets RAE-1-Expressing Allogeneic Neural Precursor Cells in a Viral Model of Multiple Sclerosis. Stem Cells, 2014, 32, 2690-2701.	1.4	14
43	FTY720 (fingolimod) modulates the severity of viral-induced encephalomyelitis and demyelination. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2014, 11, 138.	3.1	23
44	Axonal pathology and demyelination in viral models of multiple sclerosis. Discovery Medicine, 2014, 18, 79-89.	0.5	23
45	The chemokine receptor CXCR2 and coronavirus-induced neurologic disease. Virology, 2013, 435, 110-117.	1.1	9
46	Epsteinâ€"Barr virus-induced gene 3 negatively regulates neuroinflammation and T cell activation following coronavirus-induced encephalomyelitis. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2013, 254, 110-116.	1.1	35
47	Intraspinal Transplantation of Mouse and Human Neural Precursor Cells. Current Protocols in Stem Cell Biology, 2013, 26, 2D.16.1-2D.16.16.	3.0	5
48	Chitinase Dependent Control of Protozoan Cyst Burden in the Brain. PLoS Pathogens, 2012, 8, e1002990.	2.1	65
49	Intranasal Treatment with Poly(IÂ·C) Protects Aged Mice from Lethal Respiratory Virus Infections. Journal of Virology, 2012, 86, 11416-11424.	1.5	113
50	CXCR2 signaling and host defense following coronavirus-induced encephalomyelitis. Future Virology, 2012, 7, 349-359.	0.9	5
51	MHC Mismatch Results in Neural Progenitor Cell Rejection Following Spinal Cord Transplantation in a Model of Viral-Induced Demyelination. Stem Cells, 2012, 30, 2584-2595.	1.4	25
52	Chronic Spinal Cord Injury Impairs Primary Antibody Responses but Spares Existing Humoral Immunity in Mice. Journal of Immunology, 2012, 188, 5257-5266.	0.4	38
53	Zinc Sequestration by the Neutrophil Protein Calprotectin Enhances Salmonella Growth in the Inflamed Gut. Cell Host and Microbe, 2012, 11, 227-239.	5.1	286
54	IFN-Î³-induced apoptosis of human embryonic stem cell derived oligodendrocyte progenitor cells is restricted by CXCR2 signaling. Stem Cell Research, 2012, 9, 208-217.	0.3	27

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55	Olig1 function is required for remyelination potential of transplanted neural progenitor cells in a model of viral-induced demyelination. Experimental Neurology, 2012, 235, 380-387.	2.0	25
56	Inflammation Induced by Infection Potentiates Tau Pathological Features in Transgenic Mice. American Journal of Pathology, 2011, 178, 2811-2822.	1.9	166
57	Surgical Transplantation of Mouse Neural Stem Cells into the Spinal Cords of Mice Infected with Neurotropic Mouse Hepatitis Virus. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2011, , e2834.	0.2	10
58	G-CSFâ€“mediated thrombopoietin release triggers neutrophil motility and mobilization from bone marrow via induction of Cxcr2 ligands. Blood, 2011, 117, 4349-4357.	0.6	179
59	CXCR2 signaling protects oligodendrocyte progenitor cells from IFN-Î³/CXCL10-mediated apoptosis. Glia, 2011, 59, 1518-1528.	2.5	42
60	CXCR4 signaling regulates remyelination by endogenous oligodendrocyte progenitor cells in a viral model of demyelination. Glia, 2011, 59, 1813-1821.	2.5	46
61	Importance of the CCR5â€“CCL5 Axis for Mucosal <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> Protection and B Cell Activation. Journal of Immunology, 2011, 187, 1358-1368.	0.4	43
62	Complementary roles of Fas-associated death domain (FADD) and receptor interacting protein kinase-3 (RIPK3) in T-cell homeostasis and antiviral immunity. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 15312-15317.	3.3	108
63	Cell replacement therapies to promote remyelination in a viral model of demyelination. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2010, 224, 101-107.	1.1	16
64	CXCR2-positive neutrophils are essential for cuprizone-induced demyelination: relevance to multiple sclerosis. Nature Neuroscience, 2010, 13, 319-326.	7.1	209
65	The Pathogenesis of Murine Coronavirus Infection of the Central Nervous System. Critical Reviews in Immunology, 2010, 30, 119-130.	1.0	82
66	CXCR2 Signaling Protects Oligodendrocytes and Restricts Demyelination in a Mouse Model of Viral-Induced Demyelination. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e11340.	1.1	48
67	Myelin Repair Is Accelerated by Inactivating CXCR2 on Nonhematopoietic Cells. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 9074-9083.	1.7	75
68	Migration of engrafted neural stem cells is mediated by CXCL12 signaling through CXCR4 in a viral model of multiple sclerosis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 11068-11073.	3.3	200
69	Chronic Systemic Infection Exacerbates Ischemic Brain Damage via a CCL5 (Regulated on Activation,) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlo Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 10086-10095.	1.7	119
70	The Role of Chemokines during Viral Infection of the CNS. PLoS Pathogens, 2010, 6, e1000937.	2.1	81
71	Impaired immune responses following spinal cord injury lead to reduced ability to control viral infection. Experimental Neurology, 2010, 226, 242-253.	2.0	54
72	Cutting Edge: The Chemokine Receptor CXCR3 Retains Invariant NK T Cells in the Thymus. Journal of Immunology, 2009, 183, 2213-2216.	0.4	39

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73	A Protective Role for ELR+ Chemokines during Acute Viral Encephalomyelitis. PLoS Pathogens, 2009, 5, e1000648.	2.1	53
74	Endogenous remyelination is induced by transplant rejection in a viral model of multiple sclerosis. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2009, 212, 74-81.	1.1	37
75	IFN-Î³-mediated suppression of coronavirus replication in glial-committed progenitor cells. Virology, 2009, 384, 209-215.	1.1	18
76	CXCL10 and trafficking of virus-specific T cells during coronavirus-induced demyelination. Autoimmunity, 2009, 42, 484-491.	1.2	26
77	The Biology of Persistent Infection: Inflammation and Demyelination Following Murine Coronavirus Infection of the Central Nervous System. Current Immunology Reviews, 2009, 5, 267-276.	1.2	18
78	CXCL10/CXCR3â€mediated responses promote immunity to respiratory syncytial virus infection by augmenting dendritic cell and CD8⁺ T cell efficacy. European Journal of Immunology, 2008, 38, 2168-2179.	1.6	76
79	Insertion of the CXC chemokine ligand 9 (CXCL9) into the mouse hepatitis virus genome results in protection from viral-induced encephalitis and hepatitis. Virology, 2008, 382, 132-144.	1.1	14
80	NKG2D Receptor Signaling Enhances Cytolytic Activity by Virus-Specific CD8⁺T Cells: Evidence for a Protective Role in Virus-Induced Encephalitis. Journal of Virology, 2008, 82, 3031-3044.	1.5	31
81	The Th17â€"ELR+ CXC chemokine pathway is essential for the development of central nervous system autoimmune disease. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2008, 205, 811-823.	4.2	244
82	Evidence for Differential Roles for NKG2D Receptor Signaling in Innate Host Defense against Coronavirus-Induced Neurological and Liver Disease. Journal of Virology, 2008, 82, 3021-3030.	1.5	18
83	Generation of a Protective T-Cell Response Following Coronavirus Infection of the Central Nervous System Is Not Dependent on IL-12/23 Signaling. Viral Immunology, 2008, 21, 173-188.	0.6	20
84	Mouse hepatitis virus infection of the CNS: a model for defense, disease, and repair. Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark, 2008, Volume, 4393.	3.0	6
85	CCR1 Deficiency Increases Susceptibility to Fatal Coronavirus Infection of the Central Nervous System. Viral Immunology, 2007, 20, 599-608.	0.6	33
86	Anti-viral effector T cell responses and trafficking are not dependent upon DRAK2 signaling following viral infection of the central nervous system. Autoimmunity, 2007, 40, 54-65.	1.2	17
87	DRAK2 regulates memory T cell responses following murine coronavirus infection. Autoimmunity, 2007, 40, 483-488.	1.2	12
88	Therapeutic neutralization of CXCL10 decreases secondary degeneration and functional deficit after spinal cord injury in mice. Regenerative Medicine, 2007, 2, 771-783.	0.8	42
89	Expression of CXC Chemokine Ligand 10 from the Mouse Hepatitis Virus Genome Results in Protection from Viral-Induced Neurological and Liver Disease. Journal of Immunology, 2007, 179, 1155-1165.	0.4	34
90	T-cell function is partially maintained in the absence of class IA phosphoinositide 3-kinase signaling. Blood, 2007, 109, 2894-2902.	0.6	54

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91	Transplantation of glial-committed progenitor cells into a viral model of multiple sclerosis induces remyelination in the absence of an attenuated inflammatory response. Experimental Neurology, 2006, 197, 420-429.	2.0	36
92	Coronavirus infection of the central nervous system: hostâ€"virus stand-off. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2006, 4, 121-132.	13.6	364
93	Differential roles for CXCR3 in CD4+ and CD8+ T cell trafficking following viral infection of the CNS. European Journal of Immunology, 2006, 36, 613-622.	1.6	76
94	The Chemokine CXCL10 as a Therapeutic Target in Animal Models of Neuroinflammatory Disease. Letters in Drug Design and Discovery, 2006, 3, 683-688.	0.4	0
95	The Chemokines CXCL9 and CXCL10 Promote a Protective Immune Response but Do Not Contribute to Cardiac Inflammation following Infection with Trypanosoma cruzi. Infection and Immunity, 2006, 74, 125-134.	1.0	57
96	Dengue Virus Induces Expression of CXC Chemokine Ligand 10/IFN-Î³-Inducible Protein 10, Which Competitively Inhibits Viral Binding to Cell Surface Heparan Sulfate. Journal of Immunology, 2006, 177, 3185-3192.	0.4	83
97	The CC Chemokine Receptor 5 Is Important in Control of Parasite Replication and Acute Cardiac Inflammation following Infection with Trypanosoma cruzi. Infection and Immunity, 2006, 74, 135-143.	1.0	72
98	Abnormal immune response of CCR5-deficient mice to ocular infection with herpes simplex virus type 1. Journal of General Virology, 2006, 87, 489-499.	1.3	54
99	Sjogren's syndrome-like disease in mice with T cells lacking class 1A phosphoinositide-3-kinase. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 16882-16887.	3.3	68
100	T Cell Antiviral Effector Function Is Not Dependent on CXCL10 Following Murine Coronavirus Infection. Journal of Immunology, 2006, 177, 8372-8380.	0.4	36
101	Neutralization of chemokines RANTES and MIG increases virus antigen expression and spinal cord pathology during Theiler's virus infection. International Immunology, 2005, 17, 569-579.	1.8	20
102	Accelerated Intestinal Epithelial Cell Turnover: A New Mechanism of Parasite Expulsion. Science, 2005, 308, 1463-1465.	6.0	407
103	Chemokines in Coronavirus-Induced Demyelination. , 2005, , 805-820.		0
104	Critical Role for CCR1:CCL5 (RANTES) Receptor Ligand Interactions in Modulating Allogeneic T Cell Responses Following Bone Marrow Transplantation.. Blood, 2005, 106, 3107-3107.	0.6	0
105	Antibody Targeting of the CC Chemokine Ligand 5 Results in Diminished Leukocyte Infiltration into the Central Nervous System and Reduced Neurologic Disease in a Viral Model of Multiple Sclerosis. Journal of Immunology, 2004, 172, 4018-4025.	0.4	126
106	Enhanced T Cell Proliferation in Mice Lacking the p85Î² Subunit of Phosphoinositide 3-Kinase. Journal of Immunology, 2004, 172, 6615-6625.	0.4	69
107	CXC Chemokine Ligand 10 Controls Viral Infection in the Central Nervous System: Evidence for a Role in Innate Immune Response through Recruitment and Activation of Natural Killer Cells. Journal of Virology, 2004, 78, 585-594.	1.5	102
108	Distinct roles for IP-10/C XC L10 in three animal models, Theilerâ€™s virus infection, EA E, and MHV infection, for multiple sclerosis: implication of differing roles for IP-10. Multiple Sclerosis Journal, 2004, 10, 26-34.	1.4	79

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109	The CC chemokine ligand 3 regulates CD11c+CD11b+CD8Î±â˘ dendritic cell maturation and activation following viral infection of the central nervous system: implications for a role in T cell activation. Virology, 2004, 327, 8-15.	1.1	65
110	Differential roles of CCL2 and CCR2 in host defense to coronavirus infection. Virology, 2004, 329, 251-260.	1.1	54
111	Microbes and Autoimmunity. Autoimmunity, 2004, 37, 373-374.	1.2	3
112	Remyelination, axonal sparing, and locomotor recovery following transplantation of glial-committed progenitor cells into the MHV model of multiple sclerosis. Experimental Neurology, 2004, 187, 254-265.	2.0	86
113	Adenovirus-Mediated Expression of CXCL10 in the Central Nervous System Results in T-Cell Recruitment and Limited Neuropathology. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2003, 9, 315-324.	1.0	17
114	Functional analysis of the CC chemokine receptor 5 (CCR5) on virus-specific CD8+ T cells following coronavirus infection of the central nervous system. Virology, 2003, 312, 407-414.	1.1	48
115	Reducing inflammation decreases secondary degeneration and functional deficit after spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2003, 184, 456-463.	2.0	143
116	Functional Expression of Chemokine Receptor CCR5 on CD4 + T Cells during Virus-Induced Central Nervous System Disease. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 191-198.	1.5	60
117	Effect of Anti-CXCL10 Monoclonal Antibody on Herpes Simplex Virus Type 1 Keratitis and Retinal Infection. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 10037-10046.	1.5	88
118	CC Chemokine Ligand 3 (CCL3) Regulates CD8 + -T-Cell Effector Function and Migration following Viral Infection. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 4004-4014.	1.5	111
119	Measles Virus Infection Induces Chemokine Synthesis by Neurons. Journal of Immunology, 2003, 171, 3102-3109.	0.4	55
120	Adenovirus-Mediated Expression of CXCL10 in the Central Nervous System Results in T-Cell Recruitment and Limited Neuropathology. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2003, 9, 315-324.	1.0	1
121	IFN-Î³-Inducible Protein 10 (IP-10; CXCL10)-Deficient Mice Reveal a Role for IP-10 in Effector T Cell Generation and Trafficking. Journal of Immunology, 2002, 168, 3195-3204.	0.4	971
122	Mouse Hepatitis Virus Infection of the Central Nervous System: Chemokine-Mediated Regulation of Host Defense and Disease. Viral Immunology, 2002, 15, 261-272.	0.6	55
123	IP-10 and Mig facilitate accumulation of T cells in the virus-infected liver. Cellular Immunology, 2002, 219, 48-56.	1.4	58
124	Lack of nitric oxide synthase type 2 (NOS2) results in reduced neuronal apoptosis and mortality following mouse hepatitis virus infection of the central nervous system. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2002, 8, 58-63.	1.0	22
125	Chemokine Responses in Virus-Induced Neurologic Disease. , 2002, , 191-202.		2
126	Reduced Macrophage Infiltration and Demyelination in Mice Lacking the Chemokine Receptor CCR5 Following Infection with a Neurotropic Coronavirus. Virology, 2001, 288, 8-17.	1.1	113

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127	Chemokine Expression and Viral Infection of the Central Nervous System: Regulation of Host Defense and Neuropathology. Immunologic Research, 2001, 24, 111-120.	1.3	17
128	Lack of CCR2 Results in Increased Mortality and Impaired Leukocyte Activation and Trafficking Following Infection of the Central Nervous System with a Neurotropic Coronavirus. Journal of Immunology, 2001, 167, 4585-4592.	0.4	96
129	Blocking Chemokine Responsive to Î³â€“2/Interferon (IFN)-Î³ Inducible Protein and Monokine Induced by IFN-Î³ Activity In Vivo Reduces the Pathogenetic but not the Antiviral Potential of Hepatitis B Virusâ€“specific Cytotoxic T Lymphocytes. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2001, 194, 1755-1766.	4.2	225
130	Expression of Mig (Monokine Induced by Interferon-Î³) Is Important in T Lymphocyte Recruitment and Host Defense Following Viral Infection of the Central Nervous System. Journal of Immunology, 2001, 166, 1790-1795.	0.4	143
131	Neutralization of the Chemokine CXCL10 Reduces Inflammatory Cell Invasion and Demyelination and Improves Neurological Function in a Viral Model of Multiple Sclerosis. Journal of Immunology, 2001, 167, 4091-4097.	0.4	202
132	Cutting Edge: Inhibition of Hepatitis B Virus Replication by Activated NK T Cells Does Not Require Inflammatory Cell Recruitment to the Liver. Journal of Immunology, 2001, 167, 6701-6705.	0.4	102
133	Regional Hypomyelination and Dysplasia in Transgenic Mice with Astrocyte-Directed Expression of Interferon-Î³. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2000, 15, 45-60.	1.1	73
134	Cutting Edge: The T Cell Chemoattractant IFN-Inducible Protein 10 Is Essential in Host Defense Against Viral-Induced Neurologic Disease. Journal of Immunology, 2000, 165, 2327-2330.	0.4	249
135	A Central Role for CD4+ T Cells and RANTES in Virus-Induced Central Nervous System Inflammation and Demyelination. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 1415-1424.	1.5	234
136	Structural and functional neuropathology in transgenic mice with CNS expression of IFN-Î±1Published on the World Wide Web on 17 March 1999.1. Brain Research, 1999, 835, 46-61.	1.1	174
137	Viral-induced neurodegenerative disease. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 1999, 2, 398-402.	2.3	45
138	Inhibition of nitric oxide synthase-2 reduces the severity of mouse hepatitis virus-induced demyelination: implications for NOS2/NO regulation of chemokine expression and inflammation. Journal of NeuroVirology, 1999, 5, 48-54.	1.0	38
139	Coxsackievirus B3-Induced Myocarditis. American Journal of Pathology, 1998, 153, 417-428.	1.9	143
140	The Immune Response to Coronaviruses. , 0, , 339-349.		0