

# Phillip G Popovich

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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146  
papers

19,189  
citations

14655

66  
h-index

11939

134  
g-index

186  
all docs

186  
docs citations

186  
times ranked

18131  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Identification of Two Distinct Macrophage Subsets with Divergent Effects Causing either Neurotoxicity or Regeneration in the Injured Mouse Spinal Cord. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 29, 13435-13444.	3.6	1,831
2	Basso Mouse Scale for Locomotion Detects Differences in Recovery after Spinal Cord Injury in Five Common Mouse Strains. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2006, 23, 635-659.	3.4	1,253
3	Inflammation and its role in neuroprotection, axonal regeneration and functional recovery after spinal cord injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2008, 209, 378-388.	4.1	812
4	Cellular inflammatory response after spinal cord injury in sprague-dawley and lewis rats. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 1997, 377, 443-464.	1.6	810
5	Novel Markers to Delineate Murine M1 and M2 Macrophages. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0145342.	2.5	788
6	Wallerian degeneration: gaining perspective on inflammatory events after peripheral nerve injury. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2011, 8, 110.	7.2	647
7	Depletion of Hematogenous Macrophages Promotes Partial Hindlimb Recovery and Neuroanatomical Repair after Experimental Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 1999, 158, 351-365.	4.1	619
8	Microglia Induce Motor Neuron Death via the Classical NF- $\kappa$ B Pathway in Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. <i>Neuron</i> , 2014, 81, 1009-1023.	8.1	527
9	Pattern recognition receptors and central nervous system repair. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2014, 258, 5-16.	4.1	357
10	Rats and mice exhibit distinct inflammatory reactions after spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 2003, 462, 223-240.	1.6	328
11	Cytokine mRNA Profiles in Contused Spinal Cord and Axotomized Facial Nucleus Suggest a Beneficial Role for Inflammation and Gliosis. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 1998, 152, 74-87.	4.1	309
12	The Neuropathological and Behavioral Consequences of Intraspinial Microglial/Macrophage Activation. <i>Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology</i> , 2002, 61, 623-633.	1.7	269
13	Central Nervous System Regenerative Failure: Role of Oligodendrocytes, Astrocytes, and Microglia. <i>Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology</i> , 2015, 7, a020602.	5.5	258
14	Toll-like receptor (TLR) $\alpha$ 2 and TLR $\alpha$ 4 regulate inflammation, gliosis, and myelin sparing after spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2007, 102, 37-50.	3.9	257
15	Comparative analysis of lesion development and intraspinal inflammation in four strains of mice following spinal contusion injury. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 2006, 494, 578-594.	1.6	255
16	Can the immune system be harnessed to repair the CNS?. <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 9, 481-493.	10.2	247
17	A Quantitative Spatial Analysis of the Blood-Spinal Cord Barrier. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 1996, 142, 258-275.	4.1	237
18	Gut dysbiosis impairs recovery after spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2016, 213, 2603-2620.	8.5	236

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19	Concept of autoimmunity following spinal cord injury: Possible roles for T lymphocytes in the traumatized central nervous system. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 1996, 45, 349-363.	2.9	235
20	Remote activation of microglia and pro-inflammatory cytokines predict the onset and severity of below-level neuropathic pain after spinal cord injury in rats. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2008, 212, 337-347.	4.1	229
21	Immune Activation Promotes Depression 1 Month After Diffuse Brain Injury: A Role for Primed Microglia. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 76, 575-584.	1.3	209
22	Inflammation and axon regeneration. <i>Current Opinion in Neurology</i> , 2011, 24, 577-583.	3.6	207
23	The paradox of chronic neuroinflammation, systemic immune suppression, autoimmunity after traumatic chronic spinal cord injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2014, 258, 121-129.	4.1	204
24	Microglia-organized scar-free spinal cord repair in neonatal mice. <i>Nature</i> , 2020, 587, 613-618.	27.8	197
25	Macrophages Promote Axon Regeneration with Concurrent Neurotoxicity. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 29, 3956-3968.	3.6	191
26	Pathological CNS Autoimmune Disease Triggered by Traumatic Spinal Cord Injury: Implications for Autoimmune Vaccine Therapy. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 22, 2690-2700.	3.6	188
27	Deficient CX3CR1 Signaling Promotes Recovery after Mouse Spinal Cord Injury by Limiting the Recruitment and Activation of Ly6Clo/iNOS+ Macrophages. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 9910-9922.	3.6	188
28	Traumatic Spinal Cord Injury Produced by Controlled Contusion in Mouse. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2000, 17, 299-319.	3.4	187
29	Manipulating neuroinflammatory reactions in the injured spinal cord: back to basics. <i>Trends in Pharmacological Sciences</i> , 2003, 24, 13-17.	8.7	184
30	MicroRNAs: Roles in Regulating Neuroinflammation. <i>Neuroscientist</i> , 2018, 24, 221-245.	3.5	184
31	Extracellular matrix regulation of inflammation in the healthy and injured spinal cord. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2014, 258, 24-34.	4.1	176
32	IL-4 Signaling Drives a Unique Arginase+/IL-1 $\beta$ + Microglia Phenotype and Recruits Macrophages to the Inflammatory CNS: Consequences of Age-Related Deficits in IL-4RA after Traumatic Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 34, 8904-8917.	3.6	172
33	Impaired antibody synthesis after spinal cord injury is level dependent and is due to sympathetic nervous system dysregulation. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2007, 207, 75-84.	4.1	169
34	Fractalkine receptor (CX3CR1) deficiency sensitizes mice to the behavioral changes induced by lipopolysaccharide. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2010, 7, 93.	7.2	166
35	B cells produce pathogenic antibodies and impair recovery after spinal cord injury in mice. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2009, 119, 2990-2999.	8.2	164
36	Spinal cord injury triggers systemic autoimmunity: evidence for chronic B lymphocyte activation and lupus-like autoantibody synthesis. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2006, 99, 1073-1087.	3.9	158

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37	Replication and reproducibility in spinal cord injury research. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2012, 233, 597-605.	4.1	157
38	Neuroinflammation in spinal cord injury: therapeutic targets for neuroprotection and regeneration. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2009, 175, 125-137.	1.4	137
39	Autonomic Dysreflexia Causes Chronic Immune Suppression after Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 33, 12970-12981.	3.6	134
40	Bone Marrow Chimeric Rats Reveal the Unique Distribution of Resident and Recruited Macrophages in the Contused Rat Spinal Cord. <i>Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology</i> , 2001, 60, 676-685.	1.7	133
41	Passive or Active Immunization with Myelin Basic Protein Impairs Neurological Function and Exacerbates Neuropathology after Spinal Cord Injury in Rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 24, 3752-3761.	3.6	129
42	Stress exacerbates neuropathic pain via glucocorticoid and NMDA receptor activation. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2009, 23, 851-860.	4.1	118
43	Control of the Inflammatory Macrophage Transcriptional Signature by miR-155. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0159724.	2.5	117
44	An efficient and reproducible method for quantifying macrophages in different experimental models of central nervous system pathology. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2009, 181, 36-44.	2.5	116
45	Cell-Type-Specific Interleukin 1 Receptor 1 Signaling in the Brain Regulates Distinct Neuroimmune Activities. <i>Immunity</i> , 2019, 50, 317-333.e6.	14.3	116
46	Cognitive deficits develop 1 month after diffuse brain injury and are exaggerated by microglia-associated reactivity to peripheral immune challenge. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2016, 54, 95-109.	4.1	113
47	Traumatic brain injury-induced neuronal damage in the somatosensory cortex causes formation of rod-shaped microglia that promote astrogliosis and persistent neuroinflammation. <i>Glia</i> , 2018, 66, 2719-2736.	4.9	105
48	Immunological regulation of neuronal degeneration and regeneration in the injured spinal cord. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2000, 128, 43-58.	1.4	103
49	Development of a Database for Translational Spinal Cord Injury Research. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2014, 31, 1789-1799.	3.4	100
50	Gut Microbiota Are Disease-Modifying Factors After Traumatic Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Neurotherapeutics</i> , 2018, 15, 60-67.	4.4	91
51	Emerging Concepts in Myeloid Cell Biology after Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Neurotherapeutics</i> , 2011, 8, 252-261.	4.4	88
52	Oligodendrocyte Generation Is Differentially Influenced by Toll-Like Receptor (TLR) 2 and TLR4-Mediated Intraspinal Macrophage Activation. <i>Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology</i> , 2007, 66, 1124-1135.	1.7	87
53	B cells and autoantibodies: complex roles in CNS injury. <i>Trends in Immunology</i> , 2010, 31, 332-338.	6.8	86
54	Silencing spinal interneurons inhibits immune suppressive autonomic reflexes caused by spinal cord injury. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 19, 784-787.	14.8	86

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55	Macrophage Migration Inhibitory Factor Potentiates Autoimmune-Mediated Neuroinflammation. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2013, 191, 1043-1054.	0.8	85
56	Localization of Transforming Growth Factor- $\beta$ 21 and Receptor mRNA after Experimental Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2000, 163, 220-230.	4.1	84
57	Characterization and modeling of monocyte-derived macrophages after spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2007, 102, 1083-1094.	3.9	84
58	Stress hormones collaborate to induce lymphocyte apoptosis after high level spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2009, 110, 1409-1421.	3.9	84
59	Molecular Control of Physiological and Pathological T-Cell Recruitment after Mouse Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 25, 6576-6583.	3.6	83
60	miR-155 Deletion in Female Mice Prevents Diet-Induced Obesity. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 22862.	3.3	83
61	The neuroanatomical “functional paradox in spinal cord injury. <i>Nature Reviews Neurology</i> , 2021, 17, 53-62.	10.1	82
62	Ferritin Stimulates Oligodendrocyte Genesis in the Adult Spinal Cord and Can Be Transferred from Macrophages to NG2 Cells <i>In Vivo</i> . <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 32, 5374-5384.	3.6	78
63	miR-155 Deletion in Mice Overcomes Neuron-Intrinsic and Neuron-Extrinsic Barriers to Spinal Cord Repair. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 8516-8532.	3.6	77
64	Fecal transplant prevents gut dysbiosis and anxiety-like behaviour after spinal cord injury in rats. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0226128.	2.5	77
65	Minimum Information about a Spinal Cord Injury Experiment: A Proposed Reporting Standard for Spinal Cord Injury Experiments. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2014, 31, 1354-1361.	3.4	74
66	Eliciting inflammation enables successful rehabilitative training in chronic spinal cord injury. <i>Brain</i> , 2018, 141, 1946-1962.	7.6	74
67	Hematogenous macrophages express CD8 and distribute to regions of lesion cavitation after spinal cord injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2003, 182, 275-287.	4.1	73
68	PPAR Agonists as Therapeutics for CNS Trauma and Neurological Diseases. <i>ASN Neuro</i> , 2013, 5, AN20130030.	2.7	73
69	Toll-Like Receptors and Dectin-1, a C-Type Lectin Receptor, Trigger Divergent Functions in CNS Macrophages. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 35, 9966-9976.	3.6	73
70	Alterations in Immune Cell Phenotype and Function after Experimental Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2001, 18, 957-966.	3.4	72
71	Spinal cord injury therapies in humans: an overview of current clinical trials and their potential effects on intrinsic CNS macrophages. <i>Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Targets</i> , 2011, 15, 505-518.	3.4	72
72	Semi-automated Sholl analysis for quantifying changes in growth and differentiation of neurons and glia. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2010, 190, 71-79.	2.5	69

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73	Deletion of the Fractalkine Receptor, CX3CR1, Improves Endogenous Repair, Axon Sprouting, and Synaptogenesis after Spinal Cord Injury in Mice. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 37, 3568-3587.	3.6	66
74	Elevation of the neurotoxin quinolinic acid occurs following spinal cord trauma. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1994, 633, 348-352.	2.2	63
75	MICAL flavoprotein monooxygenases: Expression during neural development and following spinal cord injuries in the rat. <i>Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences</i> , 2006, 31, 52-69.	2.2	63
76	Debate: "Is Increasing Neuroinflammation Beneficial for Neural Repair?" <i>Journal of Neuroimmune Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 1, 195-211.	4.1	63
77	Progranulin expression is upregulated after spinal contusion in mice. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 2010, 119, 123-133.	7.7	63
78	TLR4 Deficiency Impairs Oligodendrocyte Formation in the Injured Spinal Cord. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 6352-6364.	3.6	62
79	Microglia coordinate cellular interactions during spinal cord repair in mice. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2022, 13, .	12.8	61
80	Spinal Cord Injury Causes Chronic Liver Pathology in Rats. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2015, 32, 159-169.	3.4	60
81	Independent evaluation of the effects of glibenclamide on reducing progressive hemorrhagic necrosis after cervical spinal cord injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2012, 233, 615-622.	4.1	58
82	E6020, a synthetic TLR4 agonist, accelerates myelin debris clearance, Schwann cell infiltration, and remyelination in the rat spinal cord. <i>Glia</i> , 2017, 65, 883-899.	4.9	58
83	Damage control in the nervous system: beware the immune system in spinal cord injury. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2009, 15, 736-737.	30.7	57
84	Analysis of TGF- $\beta$ 1 Gene Expression in Contused Rat Spinal Cord Using Quantitative RT-PCR. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 1995, 12, 1003-1014.	3.4	56
85	Macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF) is essential for inflammatory and neuropathic pain and enhances pain in response to stress. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2012, 236, 351-362.	4.1	56
86	System xc <sup>-</sup> regulates microglia and macrophage glutamate excitotoxicity in vivo. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2012, 233, 333-341.	4.1	54
87	The spleen as a neuroimmune interface after spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2018, 321, 1-11.	2.3	53
88	Emerging targets for reprogramming the immune response to promote repair and recovery of function after spinal cord injury. <i>Current Opinion in Neurology</i> , 2018, 31, 334-344.	3.6	51
89	MicroRNA-155 deletion reduces anxiety- and depressive-like behaviors in mice. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2016, 63, 362-369.	2.7	50
90	Independent evaluation of the anatomical and behavioral effects of Taxol in rat models of spinal cord injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2014, 261, 97-108.	4.1	48

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91	Developing a data sharing community for spinal cord injury research. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2017, 295, 135-143.	4.1	48
92	p53 Regulates the Neuronal Intrinsic and Extrinsic Responses Affecting the Recovery of Motor Function following Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 32, 13956-13970.	3.6	47
93	Spinal cord injury with unilateral versus bilateral primary hemorrhage – Effects of glibenclamide. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2012, 233, 829-835.	4.1	47
94	A Mouse Model of Ischemic Spinal Cord Injury with Delayed Paralysis Caused by Aortic Cross-clamping. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2010, 113, 880-891.	2.5	46
95	Glucocorticoids and macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF) are neuroendocrine modulators of inflammation and neuropathic pain after spinal cord injury. <i>Seminars in Immunology</i> , 2014, 26, 409-414.	5.6	46
96	The spinal cord-gut-immune axis as a master regulator of health and neurological function after spinal cord injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2020, 323, 113085.	4.1	46
97	High mobility group box-1 (HMGB1) is increased in injured mouse spinal cord and can elicit neurotoxic inflammation. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2018, 72, 22-33.	4.1	45
98	Effects of gabapentin on muscle spasticity and both induced as well as spontaneous autonomic dysreflexia after complete spinal cord injury. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2012, 3, 329.	2.8	44
99	Achieving CNS axon regeneration by manipulating convergent neuro-immune signaling. <i>Cell and Tissue Research</i> , 2012, 349, 201-213.	2.9	42
100	Neuroimmunological therapies for treating spinal cord injury: Evidence and future perspectives. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2021, 341, 113704.	4.1	42
101	Toll-Like Receptors in Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology</i> , 2009, 336, 121-136.	1.1	42
102	Macrophage depletion alters the blood–nerve barrier without affecting Schwann cell function after neural injury. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2007, 85, 766-777.	2.9	41
103	Differential Expression of MHC Class II Antigen in the Contused Rat Spinal Cord. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 1993, 10, 37-46.	3.4	39
104	A silver lining of neuroinflammation: Beneficial effects on myelination. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2016, 283, 550-559.	4.1	38
105	Strategies for spinal cord injury repair. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2000, 128, 3-8.	1.4	34
106	Spinal cord injury causes chronic bone marrow failure. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 3702.	12.8	34
107	Neuroimmunology of traumatic spinal cord injury: A brief history and overview. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2014, 258, 1-4.	4.1	33
108	A reassessment of a classic neuroprotective combination therapy for spinal cord injured rats: LPS/pregnenolone/indomethacin. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2012, 233, 677-685.	4.1	31

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109	Central nervous system and non-central nervous system antigen vaccines exacerbate neuropathology caused by nerve injury. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 25, 2053-2064.	2.6	29
110	Microglia maintain the normal structure and function of the hippocampal astrocyte network. <i>Glia</i> , 2022, 70, 1359-1379.	4.9	29
111	Spinal Cord Injury Changes the Structure and Functional Potential of Gut Bacterial and Viral Communities. <i>MSystems</i> , 2021, 6, .	3.8	28
112	Galectin-1 in injured rat spinal cord: Implications for macrophage phagocytosis and neural repair. <i>Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences</i> , 2015, 64, 84-94.	2.2	27
113	Docosahexaenoic acid reduces microglia phagocytic activity via miR-124 and induces neuroprotection in rodent models of spinal cord contusion injury. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2019, 28, 2427-2448.	2.9	27
114	Stress Increases Peripheral Axon Growth and Regeneration through Glucocorticoid Receptor-Dependent Transcriptional Programs. <i>ENeuro</i> , 2017, 4, ENEURO.0246-17.2017.	1.9	27
115	Spinal Cord Neuropathology in Rat Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis. <i>Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology</i> , 1997, 56, 1323-1338.	1.7	25
116	Intraspinal TLR4 activation promotes iron storage but does not protect neurons or oligodendrocytes from progressive iron-mediated damage. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2017, 298, 42-56.	4.1	24
117	TGF $\beta$ 3 is neuroprotective and alleviates the neurotoxic response induced by aligned poly-L-lactic acid fibers on naïve and activated primary astrocytes. <i>Acta Biomaterialia</i> , 2020, 117, 273-282.	8.3	24
118	Serial Systemic Injections of Endotoxin (LPS) Elicit Neuroprotective Spinal Cord Microglia through IL-1-Dependent Cross Talk with Endothelial Cells. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 40, 9103-9120.	3.6	23
119	Acute post-injury blockade of $\beta$ -1 calcium channel subunits prevents pathological autonomic plasticity after spinal cord injury. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2021, 34, 108667.	6.4	23
120	MiR-155 deletion reduces ischemia-induced paralysis in an aortic aneurysm repair mouse model: Utility of immunohistochemistry and histopathology in understanding etiology of spinal cord paralysis. <i>Annals of Diagnostic Pathology</i> , 2018, 36, 12-20.	1.3	22
121	Wolframin is a novel regulator of tau pathology and neurodegeneration. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 2022, 143, 547-569.	7.7	22
122	Is Spinal Cord Injury an Autoimmune Disorder?. <i>Neuroscientist</i> , 1998, 4, 71-76.	3.5	17
123	Major Histocompatibility Complex Haplotype Determines hsp70-Dependent Protection against Measles Virus Neurovirulence. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2009, 83, 5544-5555.	3.4	16
124	Spinal Cord Injury Suppresses Cutaneous Inflammation: Implications for Peripheral Wound Healing. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2017, 34, 1149-1155.	3.4	16
125	RegenBase: a knowledge base of spinal cord injury biology for translational research. <i>Database: the Journal of Biological Databases and Curation</i> , 2016, 2016, baw040.	3.0	14
126	A Quantitative Spatial Analysis of the Blood-Spinal Cord Barrier. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 1996, 142, 226-243.	4.1	13



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127	Traumatic spinal cord injury in mice with human immune systems. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2015, 271, 432-444.	4.1	13
128	Immune dysfunction after spinal cord injury – A review of autonomic and neuroendocrine mechanisms. <i>Current Opinion in Pharmacology</i> , 2022, 64, 102230.	3.5	13
129	Human immune cells infiltrate the spinal cord and impair recovery after spinal cord injury in humanized mice. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 19105.	3.3	12
130	Liver inflammation at the time of spinal cord injury enhances intraspinal pathology, liver injury, metabolic syndrome and locomotor deficits. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2021, 342, 113725.	4.1	12
131	Central nervous system injury-induced immune suppression. <i>Neurosurgical Focus</i> , 2022, 52, E10.	2.3	12
132	Three Promoters Regulate Tissue- and Cell Type-specific Expression of Murine Interleukin-1 Receptor Type I. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2009, 284, 8703-8713.	3.4	11
133	The Application of Omics Technologies to Study Axon Regeneration and CNS Repair. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2019, 8, 311.	1.6	11
134	Induction of innervation by encapsulated adipocytes with engineered vitamin A metabolism. <i>Translational Research</i> , 2018, 192, 1-14.	5.0	10
135	Thoracic VGLUT2 <sup>+</sup> Spinal Interneurons Regulate Structural and Functional Plasticity of Sympathetic Networks after High-Level Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2022, 42, 3659-3675.	3.6	9
136	Stress exacerbates neuron loss and microglia proliferation in a rat model of excitotoxic lower motor neuron injury. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2015, 49, 246-254.	4.1	7
137	Drug evaluation: ProCord - a potential cell-based therapy for spinal cord injury. <i>IDrugs: the Investigational Drugs Journal</i> , 2006, 9, 354-60.	0.7	4
138	Genetic deletion of the glucocorticoid receptor in Cx3cr1 <sup>+</sup> myeloid cells is neuroprotective and improves motor recovery after spinal cord injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2022, 355, 114114.	4.1	4
139	Spinal Cord Injury Impairs Lung Immunity in Mice. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2022, 209, 157-170.	0.8	4
140	The Immune System of the Brain. <i>NeuroImmune Biology</i> , 2007, , 127-144.	0.2	2
141	Controversies on the role of inflammation in the injured spinal cord. , 2012, , 272-279.		2
142	Acute Dose-Dependent Neuroprotective Effects of Poly(pro-17 $\beta$ -estradiol) in a Mouse Model of Spinal Contusion Injury. <i>ACS Chemical Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 12, 959-965.	3.5	2
143	Role of Microglia and Macrophages in Secondary Injury of the Traumatized Spinal Cord: Troublemakers or Scapegoats?. , 2002, , 152-165.		1
144	Macrophages Promote Axon Regeneration with Concurrent Neurotoxicity. <i>Spinal Surgery</i> , 2010, 24, 92-94.	0.0	0

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145	Cellular and Molecular Biological Assessments of Inflammation and Autoimmunity After Spinal Cord Injury. Springer Protocols, 2012, , 553-571.	0.3	0
146	Spinal cord injury and the gut microbiota. , 2022, , 435-444.		0