

Milos Pekny

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/7950773/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

116
papers

15,678
citations

31902

53
h-index

23472

111
g-index

117
all docs

117
docs citations

117
times ranked

16317
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Reactive astrocytes prevent maladaptive plasticity after ischemic stroke. <i>Progress in Neurobiology</i> , 2022, 209, 102199.	2.8	18
2	Roles of vimentin in health and disease. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2022, 36, 391-407.	2.7	79
3	Reactive astrocyte nomenclature, definitions, and future directions. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 24, 312-325.	7.1	1,098
4	Hyperactive Behavior and Altered Brain Morphology in Adult Complement C3a Receptor Deficient Mice. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2021, 12, 604812.	2.2	18
5	Plasma neurofilament light chain levels predict improvement in late phase after stroke. <i>European Journal of Neurology</i> , 2021, 28, 2218-2228.	1.7	10
6	Neurofilament Light Chain (NfL) in Blood—A Biomarker Predicting Unfavourable Outcome in the Acute Phase and Improvement in the Late Phase after Stroke. <i>Cells</i> , 2021, 10, 1537.	1.8	18
7	The Complement System: A Powerful Modulator and Effector of Astrocyte Function in the Healthy and Diseased Central Nervous System. <i>Cells</i> , 2021, 10, 1812.	1.8	27
8	Targeting Complement C3a Receptor to Improve Outcome After Ischemic Brain Injury. <i>Neurochemical Research</i> , 2021, 46, 2626-2637.	1.6	15
9	Diet-induced weight loss in obese/diabetic mice normalizes glucose metabolism and promotes functional recovery after stroke. <i>Cardiovascular Diabetology</i> , 2021, 20, 240.	2.7	5
10	C3a Receptor Signaling Inhibits Neurodegeneration Induced by Neonatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2021, 12, 768198.	2.2	8
11	Nestin Null Mice Show Improved Reversal Place Learning. <i>Neurochemical Research</i> , 2020, 45, 215-220.	1.6	6
12	Nestin affects fusion pore dynamics in mouse astrocytes. <i>Acta Physiologica</i> , 2020, 228, e13399.	1.8	10
13	Motor Function in the Late Phase After Stroke: Stroke Survivors' Perspective. <i>Annals of Rehabilitation Medicine</i> , 2020, 44, 362-369.	0.6	5
14	Astrocyte activation and reactive gliosis—A new target in stroke?. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2019, 689, 45-55.	1.0	150
15	Vimentin Phosphorylation Is Required for Normal Cell Division of Immature Astrocytes. <i>Cells</i> , 2019, 8, 1016.	1.8	15
16	The role of GFAP and vimentin in learning and memory. <i>Biological Chemistry</i> , 2019, 400, 1147-1156.	1.2	40
17	Vimentin is required for normal accumulation of body fat. <i>Biological Chemistry</i> , 2019, 400, 1157-1162.	1.2	13
18	Effects of horse-riding therapy and rhythm and music-based therapy on functional mobility in late phase after stroke. <i>NeuroRehabilitation</i> , 2019, 45, 483-492.	0.5	22

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Nestin Regulates Neurogenesis in Mice Through Notch Signaling From Astrocytes to Neural Stem Cells. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2019, 29, 4050-4066.	1.6	46
20	The cysteine residue of glial fibrillary acidic protein is a critical target for lipoxidation and required for efficient network organization. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2018, 120, 380-394.	1.3	27
21	Drugs targeting intermediate filaments can improve neurosupportive properties of astrocytes. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2018, 136, 130-138.	1.4	5
22	Increased Neuronal Differentiation of Neural Progenitor Cells Derived from Phosphovimentin-Deficient Mice. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2018, 55, 5478-5489.	1.9	22
23	Vimentin deficiency in macrophages induces increased oxidative stress and vascular inflammation but attenuates atherosclerosis in mice. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 16973.	1.6	43
24	Inflammation in the hippocampus affects IGF1 receptor signaling and contributes to neurological sequelae in rheumatoid arthritis. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2018, 115, E12063-E12072.	3.3	41
25	Attenuation of reactive gliosis in stroke-injured mouse brain does not affect neurogenesis from grafted human iPSC-derived neural progenitors. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0192118.	1.1	11
26	The challenge of regenerative therapies for the optic nerve in glaucoma. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2017, 157, 28-33.	1.2	52
27	Long-Term Improvements After Multimodal Rehabilitation in Late Phase After Stroke. <i>Stroke</i> , 2017, 48, 1916-1924.	1.0	71
28	Injury Leads to the Appearance of Cells with Characteristics of Both Microglia and Astrocytes in Mouse and Human Brain. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2017, 27, 3360-3377.	1.6	26
29	Neural Progenitor Cells in Cerebral Cortex of Epilepsy Patients do not Originate from Astrocytes Expressing GLAST. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2016, 27, 5672-5682.	1.6	5
30	Targeting innate immunity for neurodegenerative disorders of the central nervous system. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2016, 138, 653-693.	2.1	106
31	Complement Peptide C3a Promotes Astrocyte Survival in Response to Ischemic Stress. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2016, 53, 3076-3087.	1.9	34
32	Astrocytes: a central element in neurological diseases. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 2016, 131, 323-345.	3.9	597
33	Reactive gliosis in the pathogenesis of CNS diseases. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2016, 1862, 483-491.	1.8	194
34	C3 deficiency ameliorates the negative effects of irradiation of the young brain on hippocampal development and learning. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 19382-19394.	0.8	21
35	Heterogeneity of Notch signaling in astrocytes and the effects of GFAP and vimentin deficiency. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2015, 135, 234-248.	2.1	33
36	GFAP and vimentin deficiency alters gene expression in astrocytes and microglia in wild-type mice and changes the transcriptional response of reactive glia in mouse model for Alzheimer's disease. <i>Glia</i> , 2015, 63, 1036-1056.	2.5	134

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) and the astrocyte intermediate filament system in diseases of the central nervous system. <i>Current Opinion in Cell Biology</i> , 2015, 32, 121-130.	2.6	602
38	Retinal functional alterations in mice lacking intermediate filament proteins glial fibrillary acidic protein and vimentin. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 4815-4828.	0.2	26
39	Classification of Subpopulations of Cells Within Human Primary Brain Tumors by Single Cell Gene Expression Profiling. <i>Neurochemical Research</i> , 2015, 40, 336-352.	1.6	6
40	Short general anaesthesia induces prolonged changes in gene expression in the mouse hippocampus. <i>Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica</i> , 2014, 58, 1127-1133.	0.7	26
41	<scp>HB</scp>â€œ<scp>EGF</scp> affects astrocyte morphology, proliferation, differentiation, and the expression of intermediate filament proteins. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2014, 128, 878-889.	2.1	43
42	Beneficial effects of gfap/vimentin reactive astrocytes for axonal remodeling and motor behavioral recovery in mice after stroke. <i>Glia</i> , 2014, 62, 2022-2033.	2.5	163
43	The dual role of astrocyte activation and reactive gliosis. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2014, 565, 30-38.	1.0	555
44	A Novel Method for Three-Dimensional Culture of Central Nervous System Neurons. <i>Tissue Engineering - Part C: Methods</i> , 2014, 20, 485-492.	1.1	28
45	Synemin is expressed in reactive astrocytes and Rosenthal fibers in Alexander disease. <i>Apmis</i> , 2014, 122, 76-80.	0.9	24
46	Glia in the pathogenesis of neurodegenerative diseases. <i>Biochemical Society Transactions</i> , 2014, 42, 1291-1301.	1.6	130
47	Astrocyte Reactivity and Reactive Astroglia: Costs and Benefits. <i>Physiological Reviews</i> , 2014, 94, 1077-1098.	13.1	701
48	Intermediate filaments are important for astrocyte response to oxidative stress induced by oxygenâ€“glucose deprivation and reperfusion. <i>Histochemistry and Cell Biology</i> , 2013, 140, 81-91.	0.8	90
49	Astrocytoma grade IV (glioblastoma multiforme) displays 3 subtypes with unique expression profiles of intermediate filament proteins. <i>Human Pathology</i> , 2013, 44, 2081-2088.	1.1	43
50	Bioactive 3D cell culture system minimizes cellular stress and maintains the <i>in vivo</i>â€“like morphological complexity of astroglial cells. <i>Glia</i> , 2013, 61, 432-440.	2.5	100
51	Receptor for complement peptide C3a: a therapeutic target for neonatal hypoxicâ€“ischemic brain injury. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 3797-3804.	0.2	48
52	Attenuating astrocyte activation accelerates plaque pathogenesis in APP/PS1 mice. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 187-198.	0.2	254
53	Direct Cell Lysis for Single-Cell Gene Expression Profiling. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2013, 3, 274.	1.3	49
54	Plasticity Response in the Contralesional Hemisphere after Subtle Neurotrauma: Gene Expression Profiling after Partial Deafferentation of the Hippocampus. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e70699.	1.1	26

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Reactive Astrocytes, Astrocyte Intermediate Filament Proteins, and Their Role in the Disease Pathogenesis. <i>NeuroMethods</i> , 2013, , 299-319.	0.2	4
56	Versatile and Simple Approach to Determine Astrocyte Territories in Mouse Neocortex and Hippocampus. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e69143.	1.1	79
57	Axonal Regeneration after Sciatic Nerve Lesion Is Delayed but Complete in GFAP- and Vimentin-Deficient Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e79395.	1.1	33
58	Modulation of Neural Plasticity as a Basis for Stroke Rehabilitation. <i>Stroke</i> , 2012, 43, 2819-2828.	1.0	220
59	Reduced removal of synaptic terminals from axotomized spinal motoneurons in the absence of complement C3. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2012, 237, 8-17.	2.0	50
60	Astrocytes Negatively Regulate Neurogenesis Through the Jagged1-Mediated Notch Pathway. <i>Stem Cells</i> , 2012, 30, 2320-2329.	1.4	123
61	The effects of a rhythm and music-based therapy program and therapeutic riding in late recovery phase following stroke: a study protocol for a three-armed randomized controlled trial. <i>BMC Neurology</i> , 2012, 12, 141.	0.8	24
62	IFN- γ -induced increase in the mobility of MHC class II compartments in astrocytes depends on intermediate filaments. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2012, 9, 144.	3.1	95
63	Glial cells in (patho)physiology. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2012, 121, 4-27.	2.1	460
64	Photothrombosis-Induced Infarction of the Mouse Cerebral Cortex Is Not Affected by the Nrf2-Activator Sulforaphane. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e41090.	1.1	46
65	Unique gene expression patterns indicate microglial contribution to neural stem cell recovery following irradiation. <i>Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences</i> , 2011, 46, 710-719.	1.0	21
66	The Role of Attenuated Astrocyte Activation in Infantile Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 15575-15585.	1.7	94
67	Defining cell populations with single-cell gene expression profiling: correlations and identification of astrocyte subpopulations. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2011, 39, e24-e24.	6.5	90
68	Reactive glial cells: increased stiffness correlates with increased intermediate filament expression. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2011, 25, 624-631.	0.2	148
69	Intermediate filaments attenuate stimulation-dependent mobility of endosomes/lysosomes in astrocytes. <i>Glia</i> , 2010, 58, 1208-1219.	2.5	82
70	Expression of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 and protease nexin-1 in human astrocytes: Response to injury-related factors. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2010, 88, 2441-2449.	1.3	26
71	Attenuation of Reactive Gliosis Does Not Affect Infarct Volume in Neonatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury in Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e10397.	1.1	57
72	Complement-Derived Anaphylatoxin C3a Regulates In Vitro Differentiation and Migration of Neural Progenitor Cells. <i>Stem Cells</i> , 2009, 27, 2824-2832.	1.4	142

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Intermediate filaments regulate astrocyte motility. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2008, 79, 617-625.	2.1	142
74	Protective Role of Reactive Astrocytes in Brain Ischemia. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2008, 28, 468-481.	2.4	441
75	Abnormal Reactivity of Müller Cells after Retinal Detachment in Mice Deficient in GFAP and Vimentin. , 2008, 49, 3659.		104
76	Synemin is expressed in reactive astrocytes in neurotrauma and interacts differentially with vimentin and GFAP intermediate filament networks. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2007, 120, 1267-1277.	1.2	90
77	Enriched environment and astrocytes in central nervous system regeneration. <i>Acta Dermato-Venereologica</i> , 2007, 39, 345-352.	0.6	36
78	14-3-3 Expression in Denervated Hippocampus after Entorhinal Cortex Lesion Assessed by Culture-Derived Isotope Tags in Quantitative Proteomics. <i>Journal of Proteome Research</i> , 2007, 6, 3491-3500.	1.8	9
79	Increased Neurogenesis and Astrogenesis from Neural Progenitor Cells Grafted in the Hippocampus of GFAP ^{-/-} /Vim ^{-/-} Mice. <i>Stem Cells</i> , 2007, 25, 2619-2627.	1.4	93
80	The Role of Astrocytes and Complement System in Neural Plasticity. <i>International Review of Neurobiology</i> , 2007, 82, 95-111.	0.9	148
81	Attenuated Glial Reactions and Photoreceptor Degeneration after Retinal Detachment in Mice Deficient in Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein and Vimentin. , 2007, 48, 2760.		149
82	Signaling through C5aR is not involved in basal neurogenesis. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2007, 85, 2892-2897.	1.3	27
83	Cytoskeleton and Vesicle Mobility in Astrocytes. <i>Traffic</i> , 2007, 8, 12-20.	1.3	147
84	Intermediate filaments and stress. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2007, 313, 2244-2254.	1.2	157
85	Dynamics of mutated GFAP aggregates revealed by real-time imaging of an astrocyte model of Alexander disease. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2007, 313, 2766-2779.	1.2	43
86	Complement: a novel factor in basal and ischemia-induced neurogenesis. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2006, 25, 1364-1374.	3.5	242
87	Redefining the concept of reactive astrocytes as cells that remain within their unique domains upon reaction to injury. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2006, 103, 17513-17518.	3.3	499
88	Astrocyte activation and reactive gliosis. <i>Glia</i> , 2005, 50, 427-434.	2.5	1,384
89	Re-establishing the regenerative potential of central nervous system axons in postnatal mice. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2005, 118, 863-872.	1.2	144
90	Under stress, the absence of intermediate filaments from Müller cells in the retina has structural and functional consequences. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2004, 117, 3481-3488.	1.2	131

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Stress Models for the Study of Intermediate Filament Function. <i>Methods in Cell Biology</i> , 2004, 78, 229-264.	0.5	7
92	Increased Cell Proliferation and Neurogenesis in the Hippocampal Dentate Gyrus of Old GFAP ^{-/-} /Vim ^{-/-} Mice. <i>Neurochemical Research</i> , 2004, 29, 2069-2073.	1.6	99
93	Astrocyte intermediate filaments in CNS pathologies and regeneration. <i>Journal of Pathology</i> , 2004, 204, 428-437.	2.1	352
94	Absence of Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein and Vimentin Prevents Hypertrophy of Astrocytic Processes and Improves Post-Traumatic Regeneration. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 24, 5016-5021.	1.7	393
95	Bfsp2 mutation found in mouse 129 strains causes the loss of CP49 TM and induces vimentin-dependent changes in the lens fibre cell cytoskeleton. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2004, 78, 875-889.	1.2	46
96	Response to Quinlan and Nilsson: Astroglia sitting at the controls?. <i>Trends in Neurosciences</i> , 2004, 27, 243-244.	4.2	16
97	Neuron-Specific Ablation of PDGF-B Is Compatible with Normal Central Nervous System Development and Astroglial Response to Injury. <i>Neurochemical Research</i> , 2003, 28, 271-279.	1.6	34
98	Consequences of eliminating adenosine A1 receptors in mice. <i>Drug Development Research</i> , 2003, 58, 350-353.	1.4	0
99	Loss of GFAP expression in high-grade astrocytomas does not contribute to tumor development or progression. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2003, 22, 3407-3411.	2.6	56
100	Robust neural integration from retinal transplants in mice deficient in GFAP and vimentin. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 6, 863-868.	7.1	220
101	Mice lacking the adenosine A1 receptor are anxious and aggressive, but are normal learners with reduced muscle strength and survival rate. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 16, 547-550.	1.2	169
102	Effect of elevated K ⁺ , hypotonic stress, and cortical spreading depression on astrocyte swelling in GFAP-deficient mice. <i>Glia</i> , 2001, 35, 189-203.	2.5	61
103	Formation of normal desmin intermediate filaments in mouse hepatic stellate cells requires vimentin. <i>Hepatology</i> , 2001, 33, 177-188.	3.6	59
104	Astrocytic intermediate filaments: lessons from GFAP and vimentin knock-out mice. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2001, 132, 23-30.	0.9	82
105	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-Deficient Mice Display an Atrial Conduction Defect. <i>Circulation</i> , 2001, 104, 358-364.	1.6	150
106	Intermediate Filament Protein Partnership in Astrocytes. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1999, 274, 23996-24006.	1.6	313
107	Abnormal Reaction to Central Nervous System Injury in Mice Lacking Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein and Vimentin. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 1999, 145, 503-514.	2.3	360
108	The impact of genetic removal of GFAP and/or vimentin on glutamine levels and transport of glucose and ascorbate in astrocytes. <i>Neurochemical Research</i> , 1999, 24, 1357-1362.	1.6	48

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
109	Class VI intermediate filament protein nestin is induced during activation of rat hepatic stellate cells. <i>Hepatology</i> , 1999, 29, 520-527.	3.6	263
110	Impaired induction of blood-brain barrier properties in aortic endothelial cells by astrocytes from GFAP-deficient mice. , 1998, 22, 390-400.		105
111	Altered taurine release following hypotonic stress in astrocytes from mice deficient for GFAP and vimentin. <i>Molecular Brain Research</i> , 1998, 62, 77-81.	2.5	78
112	Increased Insulin Secretion and Glucose Tolerance in Mice Lacking Islet Amyloid Polypeptide (Amylin). <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 1998, 250, 271-277.	1.0	149
113	GFAP-Deficient Astrocytes Are Capable of Stellation in Vitro When Cocultured with Neurons and Exhibit a Reduced Amount of Intermediate Filaments and an Increased Cell Saturation Density. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 1998, 239, 332-343.	1.2	96
114	Impaired induction of blood-brain barrier properties in aortic endothelial cells by astrocytes from GFAP-deficient mice. , 1998, 22, 390.		1
115	PDGF-A Signaling Is a Critical Event in Lung Alveolar Myofibroblast Development and Alveogenesis. <i>Cell</i> , 1996, 85, 863-873.	13.5	787
116	Differences in Binding to the Solid Substratum and Extracellular Matrix may Explain Isoform-Specific Paracrine Effects of Platelet-Derived Growth Factor. <i>Growth Factors</i> , 1994, 10, 77-87.	0.5	12