

Shanti Diwakarla

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

12
papers

173
citations

1162889

8
h-index

1199470

12
g-index

12
all docs

12
docs citations

12
times ranked

264
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Binding to and Inhibition of Insulin-Regulated Aminopeptidase by Macrocyclic Disulfides Enhances Spine Density. <i>Molecular Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 89, 413-424.	1.0	35
2	Aryl Sulfonamide Inhibitors of Insulin-Regulated Aminopeptidase Enhance Spine Density in Primary Hippocampal Neuron Cultures. <i>ACS Chemical Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 7, 1383-1392.	1.7	27
3	Squalamine Restores the Function of the Enteric Nervous System in Mouse Models of Parkinson's Disease. <i>Journal of Parkinson's Disease</i> , 2020, 10, 1477-1491.	1.5	21
4	The association of enteric neuropathy with gut phenotypes in acute and progressive models of Parkinson's disease. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 7934.	1.6	18
5	Investigation of nerve pathways mediating colorectal dysfunction in Parkinson's disease model produced by lesion of nigrostriatal dopaminergic neurons. <i>Neurogastroenterology and Motility</i> , 2020, 32, e13893.	1.6	17
6	Insulin-regulated aminopeptidase inhibitor-mediated increases in dendritic spine density are facilitated by glucose uptake. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2020, 153, 485-494.	2.1	12
7	Colokinetic effect of an insulin-like peptide 5-related agonist of the RXFP4 receptor. <i>Neurogastroenterology and Motility</i> , 2020, 32, e13796.	1.6	12
8	GABAergic striatal neurons exhibit caspase-independent, mitochondrially mediated programmed cell death. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2009, 109, 198-206.	2.1	10
9	A Critical Analysis of Intestinal Enteric Neuron Loss and Constipation in Parkinson's Disease. <i>Journal of Parkinson's Disease</i> , 2022, 12, 1841-1861.	1.5	6
10	Muscarinic receptor 1 allosteric modulators stimulate colorectal emptying in dog, mouse and rat and resolve constipation. <i>Neurogastroenterology and Motility</i> , 2019, 31, e13692.	1.6	5
11	Chronic isolation stress is associated with increased colonic and motor symptoms in the A53T mouse model of Parkinson's disease. <i>Neurogastroenterology and Motility</i> , 2020, 32, e13755.	1.6	5
12	ATH434 Reverses Colorectal Dysfunction in the A53T Mouse Model of Parkinson's Disease. <i>Journal of Parkinson's Disease</i> , 2021, 11, 1821-1832.	1.5	5