Sujata Saraswat Ohri

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

18	619	759233 12	839539 18
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

18	18	18	811
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Role of circadian rhythms in pathogenesis of acute CNS injuries: Insights from experimental studies. Experimental Neurology, 2022, 353, 114080.	4.1	8
2	Acute Neural and Proteostasis Messenger Ribonucleic Acid Levels Predict Chronic Locomotor Recovery after Contusive Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2021, 38, 365-372.	3.4	6
3	Oligodendrocyteâ€specific deletion of <scp>Xbp1</scp> exacerbates the endoplasmic reticulum stress response and restricts locomotor recovery after thoracic spinal cord injury. Glia, 2021, 69, 424-435.	4.9	14
4	Hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase domain (PHD) inhibition after contusive spinal cord injury does not improve locomotor recovery. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0249591.	2.5	3
5	Limited changes in locomotor recovery and unaffected white matter sparing after spinal cord contusion at different times of day. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0249981.	2.5	5
6	Autophagy is essential for oligodendrocyte differentiation, survival, and proper myelination. Glia, 2019, 67, 1745-1759.	4.9	72
7	Following spinal cord injury, PDE4B drives an acute, local inflammatory response and a chronic, systemic response exacerbated by gut dysbiosis and endotoxemia. Neurobiology of Disease, 2019, 124, 353-363.	4.4	57
8	Activating Transcription Factor-6Î± Deletion Modulates the Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress Response after Spinal Cord Injury but Does Not Affect Locomotor Recovery. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2018, 35, 486-491.	3.4	14
9	Blocking Autophagy in Oligodendrocytes Limits Functional Recovery after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2018, 38, 5900-5912.	3.6	57
10	Pharmacological inhibition of spinal cord injury-stimulated ribosomal biogenesis does not affect locomotor outcome. Neuroscience Letters, 2017, 642, 153-157.	2.1	4
11	Does the preclinical evidence for functional remyelination following myelinating cell engraftment into the injured spinal cord support progression to clinical trials?. Experimental Neurology, 2016, 283, 560-572.	4.1	30
12	Antioxidant Protection of NADPH-Depleted Oligodendrocyte Precursor Cells Is Dependent on Supply of Reduced Glutathione. ASN Neuro, 2016, 8, 175909141666040.	2.7	23
13	Histone deacetylase inhibition is cytotoxic to oligodendrocyte precursor cells in vitro and in vivo. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2016, 54, 53-61.	1.6	13
14	Inhibition of GADD34, the Stress-Inducible Regulatory Subunit of the Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress Response, Does Not Enhance Functional Recovery after Spinal Cord Injury. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e109703.	2.5	23
15	Restoring endoplasmic reticulum homeostasis improves functional recovery after spinal cord injury. Neurobiology of Disease, 2013, 58, 29-37.	4.4	70
16	Deletion of the Pro-Apoptotic Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress Response Effector CHOP Does Not Result in Improved Locomotor Function after Severe Contusive Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2012, 29, 579-588.	3.4	43
17	Isolation of cortical mouse oligodendrocyte precursor cells. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2012, 209, 219-226.	2.5	66
18	Attenuating the endoplasmic reticulum stress response improves functional recovery after spinal cord injury. Glia, 2011, 59, 1489-1502.	4.9	111