# Ruben Eggers

## List of Publications by Year in Descending Order



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|---|---|---|---|
| 35 papers | 1,434 citations | 20 h-index | 35 g-index |
| 35 ext. papers | 1,587 ext. citations | 5.2 avg, IF | 3.9 L-index |

| # | Paper | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | GDNF Gene Therapy to Repair the Injured Peripheral Nerve. *Frontiers in Bioengineering and Biotechnology*, **2020**, 8, 583184 | 5.8 | 6 |
| 34 | Combining timed GDNF and ChABC gene therapy to promote long-distance regeneration following ventral root avulsion and repair. *FASEB Journal*, **2020**, 34, 10605-10622 | 0.9 | 1 |
| 33 | Enhanced regeneration and reinnervation following timed GDNF gene therapy in a cervical ventral root avulsion. *Experimental Neurology*, **2019**, 321, 113037 | 5.7 | 4 |
| 32 | Timed GDNF gene therapy using an immune-evasive gene switch promotes long distance axon regeneration. *Brain*, **2019**, 142, 295-311 | 11.2 | 19 |
| 31 | Small Scale Production of Recombinant Adeno-Associated Viral Vectors for Gene Delivery to the Nervous System. *Methods in Molecular Biology*, **2018**, 1715, 3-17 | 1.4 | 8 |
| 30 | Repulsive Guidance Molecule a (RGMa) Induces Neuropathological and Behavioral Changes That Closely Resemble Parkinsonꞌs Disease. *Journal of Neuroscience*, **2017**, 37, 9361-9379 | 6.6 | 19 |
| 29 | Evaluation of Five Tests for Sensitivity to Functional Deficits following Cervical or Thoracic Dorsal Column Transection in the Rat. *PLoS ONE*, **2016**, 11, e0150141 | 3.7 | 24 |
| 28 | Clinical and neurobiological advances in promoting regeneration of the ventral root avulsion lesion. *European Journal of Neuroscience*, **2016**, 43, 318-35 | 3.5 | 16 |
| 27 | Genetic Deletion of the Transcriptional Repressor NFIL3 Enhances Axon Growth In Vitro but Not Axonal Repair In Vivo. *PLoS ONE*, **2015**, 10, e0127163 | 3.7 | 1 |
| 26 | Gene Delivery to Neurons of the Dorsal Root Ganglia Using Adeno-Associated Viral Vectors. *Neuromethods*, **2015**, 175-189 | 0.4 | 1 |
| 25 | A compact dual promoter adeno-associated viral vector for efficient delivery of two genes to dorsal root ganglion neurons. *Gene Therapy*, **2014**, 21, 242-52 | 4 | 20 |
| 24 | Schwann cells transduced with a lentiviral vector encoding Fgf-2 promote motor neuron regeneration following sciatic nerve injury. *Glia*, **2014**, 62, 1736-46 | 9 | 39 |
| 23 | Developing a potentially immunologically inert tetracycline-regulatable viral vector for gene therapy in the peripheral nerve. *Gene Therapy*, **2014**, 21, 549-57 | 4 | 33 |
| 22 | Gene therapy approaches to enhance regeneration of the injured peripheral nerve. *European Journal of Pharmacology*, **2013**, 719, 145-152 | 5.3 | 14 |
| 21 | Modeling early Parkinsonꞌs disease pathology with chronic low dose MPTP treatment. *Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience*, **2013**, 31, 155-67 | 2.8 | 24 |
| 20 | A multilevel screening strategy defines a molecular fingerprint of proregenerative olfactory ensheathing cells and identifies SCARB2, a protein that improves regenerative sprouting of injured sensory spinal axons. *Journal of Neuroscience*, **2013**, 33, 11116-35 | 6.6 | 22 |
| 19 | Lentiviral vector-mediated gradients of GDNF in the injured peripheral nerve: effects on nerve coil formation, Schwann cell maturation and myelination. *PLoS ONE*, **2013**, 8, e71076 | 3.7 | 61 |

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| 18 | Noninvasive bioluminescence imaging of olfactory ensheathing glia and schwann cells following transplantation into the lesioned rat spinal cord. *Cell Transplantation*, **2012**, 21, 1853-65 | 4 | 9 |
| 17 | The proliferative capacity of the subventricular zone is maintained in the parkinsonian brain. *Brain*, **2011**, 134, 3249-63 | 11.2 | 85 |
| 16 | LLM3D: a log-linear modeling-based method to predict functional gene regulatory interactions from genome-wide expression data. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **2011**, 39, 5313-27 | 20.1 | 16 |
| 15 | Comparison of AAV serotypes for gene delivery to dorsal root ganglion neurons. *Molecular Therapy*, **2010**, 18, 715-24 | 11.7 | 133 |
| 14 | A spatio-temporal analysis of motoneuron survival, axonal regeneration and neurotrophic factor expression after lumbar ventral root avulsion and implantation. *Experimental Neurology*, **2010**, 223, 207-20 | 5.7 | 80 |
| 13 | Cellular toxicity following application of adeno-associated viral vector-mediated RNA interference in the nervous system. *BMC Neuroscience*, **2010**, 11, 20 | 3.2 | 66 |
| 12 | From microsurgery to nanosurgery: how viral vectors may help repair the peripheral nerve. *Progress in Brain Research*, **2009**, 175, 173-86 | 2.9 | 16 |
| 11 | Differential effects of lentiviral vector-mediated overexpression of nerve growth factor and glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor on regenerating sensory and motor axons in the transected peripheral nerve. *European Journal of Neuroscience*, **2008**, 28, 1467-79 | 3.5 | 94 |
| 10 | Neuroregenerative effects of lentiviral vector-mediated GDNF expression in reimplanted ventral roots. *Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences*, **2008**, 39, 105-17 | 4.8 | 70 |
| 9 | Gene transfer to the spinal cord neural scar with lentiviral vectors: predominant transgene expression in astrocytes but not in meningeal cells. *Journal of Neuroscience Research*, **2007**, 85, 3041-52 | 4.4 | 30 |
| 8 | Lentiviral vector-mediated reporter gene expression in avulsed spinal ventral root is short-term, but is prolonged using an immune "stealth" transgene. *Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience*, **2007**, 25, 585-99 | 2.8 | 31 |
| 7 | Profound differences in spontaneous long-term functional recovery after defined spinal tract lesions in the rat. *Journal of Neurotrauma*, **2006**, 23, 18-35 | 5.4 | 60 |
| 6 | Long-term adeno-associated viral vector-mediated expression of truncated TrkB in the adult rat facial nucleus results in motor neuron degeneration. *Journal of Neuroscience*, **2006**, 26, 1516-30 | 6.6 | 16 |
| 5 | Efficient delivery of Cre-recombinase to neurons in vivo and stable transduction of neurons using adeno-associated and lentiviral vectors. *BMC Neuroscience*, **2004**, 5, 4 | 3.2 | 81 |
| 4 | Rescue and sprouting of motoneurons following ventral root avulsion and reimplantation combined with intraspinal adeno-associated viral vector-mediated expression of glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor or brain-derived neurotrophic factor. *Experimental Neurology*, **2004**, 189, 303-16 | 5.7 | 110 |
| 3 | Locomotor recovery after spinal cord contusion injury in rats is improved by spontaneous exercise. *Journal of Neurotrauma*, **2003**, 20, 1029-37 | 5.4 | 81 |
| 2 | Intravitreal injection of adeno-associated viral vectors results in the transduction of different types of retinal neurons in neonatal and adult rats: a comparison with lentiviral vectors. *Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences*, **2002**, 21, 141-57 | 4.8 | 90 |
| 1 | Adeno-associated viral vectors as agents for gene delivery: application in disorders and trauma of the central nervous system. *Methods*, **2002**, 28, 182-94 | 4.6 | 54 |