Cesare Montecucco

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

249 papers	20,917 citations	9786 73 h-index	11607 135 g-index
253 all docs	253 docs citations	253 times ranked	10735 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Tetanus and botulinum-B neurotoxins block neurotransmitter release by proteolytic cleavage of synaptobrevin. Nature, 1992, 359, 832-835.	27.8	1,750
2	Neurotoxins Affecting Neuroexocytosis. Physiological Reviews, 2000, 80, 717-766.	28.8	1,141
3	Mechanism of action of tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins. Molecular Microbiology, 1994, 13, 1-8.	2.5	537
4	Botulinum Neurotoxins: Biology, Pharmacology, and Toxicology. Pharmacological Reviews, 2017, 69, 200-235.	16.0	506
5	Botulinum neurotoxins: genetic, structural and mechanistic insights. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2014, 12, 535-549.	28.6	461
6	Living dangerously: how Helicobacter pylori survives in the human stomach. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2001, 2, 457-466.	37.0	447
7	Structure and function of tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins. Quarterly Reviews of Biophysics, 1995, 28, 423-472.	5.7	427
8	Anthrax Lethal Factor Cleaves the N-Terminus of MAPKKs and Induces Tyrosine/Threonine Phosphorylation of MAPKs in Cultured Macrophages. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1998, 248, 706-711.	2.1	404
9	Botulinum neurotoxins serotypes A and E cleave SNAP-25 at distinct COOH-terminal peptide bonds. FEBS Letters, 1993, 335, 99-103.	2.8	401
10	How do tetanus and botulinum toxins bind to neuronal membranes?. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 1986, 11, 314-317.	7.5	374
11	The use of acetylated ferricytochrome C for the detection of superoxide radicals produced in biological membranes. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1975, 65, 597-603.	2.1	345
12	G-CSFâ€“stimulated Neutrophils Are a Prominent Source of Functional BLyS. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2003, 197, 297-302.	8.5	284
13	The Neutrophil-Activating Protein (Hp-Nap) of Helicobacter pylori Is a Protective Antigen and a Major Virulence Factor. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2000, 191, 1467-1476.	8.5	279
14	Anthrax lethal factor cleaves MKK3 in macrophages and inhibits the LPS/IFNÎ³-induced release of NO and TNFÎ±. FEBS Letters, 1999, 462, 199-204.	2.8	272
15	Selective Inhibition of Ii-dependent Antigen Presentation by Helicobacter pylori Toxin VacA. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 1998, 187, 135-140.	8.5	270
16	Botulinal neurotoxins: revival of an old killer. Current Opinion in Pharmacology, 2005, 5, 274-279.	3.5	270
17	Botulinum Neurotoxin Type C Cleaves a Single Lys-Ala Bond within the Carboxyl-terminal Region of Syntaxins. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 10566-10570.	3.4	255
18	Tetanus and botulism neurotoxins: a new group of zinc proteases. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 1993, 18, 324-327.	7.5	241

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Different requirements for NSF, SNAP, and Rab proteins in apical and basolateral transport in MDCK cells. Cell, 1995, 81, 571-580.	28.9	235
20	Bacterial protein toxins penetrate cells via a four-step mechanism. FEBS Letters, 1994, 346, 92-98.	2.8	211
21	The Design of Vaccines Against<i>Helicobacter Pylori</i>and Their Development. Annual Review of Immunology, 2001, 19, 523-563.	21.8	206
22	Low pH Activates the Vacuolating Toxin of Helicobacter pylori, Which Becomes Acid and Pepsin Resistant. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 23937-23940.	3.4	197
23	SNARE motif and neurotoxins. Nature, 1994, 372, 415-416.	27.8	196
24	Common and distinct fusion proteins in axonal growth and transmitter release. , 1996, 367, 222-234.		192
25	Different time courses of recovery after poisoning with botulinum neurotoxin serotypes A and E in humans. Neuroscience Letters, 1998, 256, 135-138.	2.1	184
26	Equivalent Effects of Snake PLA2 Neurotoxins and Lysophospholipid-Fatty Acid Mixtures. Science, 2005, 310, 1678-1680.	12.6	180
27	Vacuoles Induced by Helicobacter pylori Toxin Contain Both Late Endosomal and Lysosomal Markers. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 25339-25344.	3.4	174
28	Clostridial Neurotoxins and Substrate Proteolysis in Intact Neurons. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 7694-7699.	3.4	169
29	SNARE complexes and neuroexocytosis: how many, how close?. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 2005, 30, 367-372.	7.5	161
30	The Helicobacter pylori neutrophil-activating protein is an iron-binding protein with dodecameric structure. Molecular Microbiology, 1999, 34, 238-246.	2.5	159
31	Tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins: turning bad guys into good by research. Toxicon, 2001, 39, 27-41.	1.6	158
32	Anthrax toxins suppress T lymphocyte activation by disrupting antigen receptor signaling. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2005, 201, 325-331.	8.5	152
33	Presynaptic receptor arrays for clostridial neurotoxins. Trends in Microbiology, 2004, 12, 442-446.	7.7	147
34	Helicobacter pylori Vacuolating Toxin Forms Anion-Selective Channels in Planar Lipid Bilayers: Possible Implications for the Mechanism of Cellular Vacuolation. Biophysical Journal, 1999, 76, 1401-1409.	0.5	145
35	Tetanus and Botulinum Neurotoxins Are Zinc Proteases Specific for Components of the Neuroexocytosis Apparatus. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1994, 710, 65-75.	3.8	137
36	Anthrax Edema Toxin Cooperates with Lethal Toxin to Impair Cytokine Secretion during Infection of Dendritic Cells. Journal of Immunology, 2005, 174, 4934-4941.	0.8	136

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37	Structure of the Neutrophil-activating Protein from Helicobacter pylori. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2002, 323, 125-130.	4.2	133
38	Botulinum neurotoxin serotype C: a novel effective botulinum toxin therapy in human. Neuroscience Letters, 1997, 224, 91-94.	2.1	132
39	Peroxynitrite and Nitric Oxide Donors Induce Neuronal Apoptosis by Eliciting Autocrine Excitotoxicity. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1997, 9, 1488-1498.	2.6	130
40	Helicobacter pylori toxin VacA induces vacuole formation by acting in the cell cytosol. Molecular Microbiology, 1997, 26, 665-674.	2.5	128
41	The adjuvant MF59 induces ATP release from muscle that potentiates response to vaccination. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 21095-21100.	7.1	125
42	Anthrax toxin: a tripartite lethal combination1. FEBS Letters, 2002, 531, 384-388.	2.8	116
43	Botulinum neurotoxin types A and E require the SNARE motif in SNAP-25 for proteolysis. FEBS Letters, 1997, 418, 1-5.	2.8	113
44	Effect of Helicobacter pylori Vacuolating Toxin on Maturation and Extracellular Release of Procathepsin D and on Epidermal Growth Factor Degradation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 25022-25028.	3.4	111
45	Structure of Two Iron-binding Proteins from Bacillus anthracis. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 15093-15098.	3.4	111
46	Different types of botulinum toxin in humans. Movement Disorders, 2004, 19, S53-S59.	3.9	109
47	Chapter 11 Botulism. Handbook of Clinical Neurology / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2008, 91, 333-368.	1.8	109
48	Structural Determinants of the Specificity for Synaptic Vesicle-associated Membrane Protein/Synaptobrevin of Tetanus and Botulinum Type B and G Neurotoxins. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 20353-20358.	3.4	107
49	Screening inhibitors of anthrax lethal factor. Nature, 2002, 418, 386-386.	27.8	106
50	How do presynaptic PLA2 neurotoxins block nerve terminals?**This article is dedicated to C.C. Chang, C.Y. Lee and S. Thesleff for their seminal works on the activity of snake neurotoxins.. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 2000, 25, 266-270.	7.5	103
51	Identification of the <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> VacA Toxin Domain Active in the Cell Cytosol. Infection and Immunity, 1998, 66, 6014-6016.	2.2	102
52	The blockade of the neurotransmitter release apparatus by botulinum neurotoxins. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2014, 71, 793-811.	5.4	101
53	Presynaptic enzymatic neurotoxins. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2006, 97, 1534-1545.	3.9	100
54	Internalization and Mechanism of Action of Clostridial Toxins in Neurons. NeuroToxicology, 2005, 26, 761-767.	3.0	98

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55	Clostridial neurotoxins as tools to investigate the molecular events of neurotransmitter release. Seminars in Cell Biology, 1994, 5, 221-229.	3.4	97
56	Molecular and cellular mechanisms of action of the vacuolating cytotoxin (VacA) and neutrophil-activating protein (HP-NAP) virulence factors of Helicobacter pylori. Microbes and Infection, 2003, 5, 715-721.	1.9	97
57	Assay of diffusion of different botulinum neurotoxin type a formulations injected in the mouse leg. Muscle and Nerve, 2009, 40, 374-380.	2.2	92
58	Phosphorylation of VAMP/Synaptobrevin in Synaptic Vesicles by Endogenous Protein Kinases. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1995, 65, 1712-1720.	3.9	90
59	Thioredoxin and Its Reductase Are Present on Synaptic Vesicles, and Their Inhibition Prevents the Paralysis Induced by Botulinum Neurotoxins. Cell Reports, 2014, 8, 1870-1878.	6.4	90
60	Antiepileptic Effects of Botulinum Neurotoxin E. Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 25, 1943-1951.	3.6	87
61	Entering neurons: botulinum toxins and synaptic vesicle recycling. EMBO Reports, 2006, 7, 995-999.	4.5	87
62	The Neutrophil-Activating Protein of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> Crosses Endothelia to Promote Neutrophil Adhesion In Vivo. Journal of Immunology, 2007, 178, 1312-1320.	0.8	87
63	Traffic of Botulinum Toxins A and E in Excitatory and Inhibitory Neurons. Traffic, 2007, 8, 142-153.	2.7	87
64	Snake Phospholipase A2 Neurotoxins Enter Neurons, Bind Specifically to Mitochondria, and Open Their Transition Pores. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2008, 283, 34013-34020.	3.4	86
65	Molecular mechanisms of action of bacterial protein toxins. Molecular Aspects of Medicine, 1994, 15, 79-193.	6.4	84
66	The Acid Activation ofHelicobacter pyloriToxin VacA: Structural and Membrane Binding Studies. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1998, 248, 334-340.	2.1	84
67	The first non Clostridial botulinum-like toxin cleaves VAMP within the juxtamembrane domain. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 30257.	3.3	84
68	Tetanus Toxin Blocks the Exocytosis of Synaptic Vesicles Clustered at Synapses But Not of Synaptic Vesicles in Isolated Axons. Journal of Neuroscience, 1999, 19, 6723-6732.	3.6	83
69	Unravelling the pathogenic role of Helicobacter pylori in peptic ulcer: Potential new therapies and vaccines. Trends in Biotechnology, 1994, 12, 420-426.	9.3	82
70	On the translocation of botulinum and tetanus neurotoxins across the membrane of acidic intracellular compartments. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2016, 1858, 467-474.	2.6	82
71	The N-terminal half of the receptor domain of botulinum neurotoxin A binds to microdomains of the plasma membrane. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2009, 380, 76-80.	2.1	80
72	On Botulinum Neurotoxin Variability. MBio, 2015, 6, .	4.1	78

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73	[39] Tetanus and botulism neurotoxins: Isolation and assay. Methods in Enzymology, 1995, 248, 643-652.	1.0	77
74	Tetanus Toxin Fragment C Binds to a Protein Present in Neuronal Cell Lines and Motoneurons. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2000, 74, 1941-1950.	3.9	76
75	The neutrophil-activating protein (HP-NAP) of Helicobacter pylori is a potent stimulant of mast cells. European Journal of Immunology, 2002, 32, 671.	2.9	76
76	Synergism between Basic Asp49 and Lys49 Phospholipase A2 Myotoxins of Viperid Snake Venom In Vitro and In Vivo. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e109846.	2.5	76
77	Botulinum neurotoxins: mechanism of action and therapeutic applications. Trends in Molecular Medicine, 1996, 2, 418-424.	2.6	74
78	Potent inhibitors of anthrax lethal factor from green tea. EMBO Reports, 2004, 5, 418-422.	4.5	74
79	Bilayer thickness and enzymatic activity in the mitochondrial cytochromecoxidase and ATPase complex. FEBS Letters, 1982, 144, 145-148.	2.8	71
80	Botulinum neurotoxins and formalin-induced pain: Central vs. peripheral effects in mice. Brain Research, 2006, 1082, 124-131.	2.2	71
81	The anthrax lethal factor and its MAPK kinase-specific metalloprotease activity. Molecular Aspects of Medicine, 2009, 30, 431-438.	6.4	71
82	Botulinum A Like Type B and Tetanus Toxins Fulfils Criteria for Being a Zinc-Dependent Protease. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1993, 61, 2338-2341.	3.9	69
83	Tables of Toxicity of Botulinum and Tetanus Neurotoxins. Toxins, 2019, 11, 686.	3.4	69
84	Lipid interaction of diphtheria toxin and mutants with altered fragment B. 2. Hydrophobic photolabelling and cell intoxication. FEBS Journal, 1987, 169, 637-644.	0.2	68
85	Cell entry and cAMP imaging of anthrax edema toxin. EMBO Journal, 2006, 25, 5405-5413.	7.8	68
86	Interaction with CagF Is Required for Translocation of CagA into the Host via the Helicobacter pylori Type IV Secretion System. Infection and Immunity, 2006, 74, 273-281.	2.2	68
87	Anthrax toxins inhibit immune cell chemotaxis by perturbing chemokine receptor signalling. Cellular Microbiology, 2007, 9, 924-929.	2.1	68
88	Inhibition of the vacuolating and anion channel activities of the VacA toxin ofHelicobacter pylori. FEBS Letters, 1999, 460, 221-225.	2.8	67
89	Bothrops snake myotoxins induce a large efflux of ATP and potassium with spreading of cell damage and pain. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 14140-14145.	7.1	66
90	Towards deciphering the Helicobacter pylori cytotoxin. Molecular Microbiology, 1999, 34, 197-204.	2.5	65

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91	Botulinum Neurotoxin Type A is Internalized and Translocated from Small Synaptic Vesicles at the Neuromuscular Junction. Molecular Neurobiology, 2013, 48, 120-127.	4.0	65
92	Snake presynaptic neurotoxins with phospholipase A2 activity induce punctate swellings of neurites and exocytosis of synaptic vesicles. Journal of Cell Science, 2004, 117, 3561-3570.	2.0	63
93	Internalization and Proteolytic Action of Botulinum Toxins in CNS Neurons and Astrocytes. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2002, 73, 372-379.	3.9	62
94	Calcium Influx and Mitochondrial Alterations at Synapses Exposed to Snake Neurotoxins or Their Phospholipid Hydrolysis Products. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2007, 282, 11238-11245.	3.4	61
95	Double anchorage to the membrane and intact inter-chain disulfide bond are required for the low pH induced entry of tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins into neurons. Cellular Microbiology, 2011, 13, 1731-1743.	2.1	61
96	Mitochondrial alarmins released by degenerating motor axon terminals activate perisynaptic Schwann cells. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, E497-505.	7.1	59
97	Practical guidance for CD management involving treatment of botulinum toxin: a consensus statement. Journal of Neurology, 2015, 262, 2201-2213.	3.6	59
98	Zinc content of theBacillus anthracislethal factor. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 1994, 124, 343-348.	1.8	57
99	MP17, a fiber-specific intrinsic membrane protein from mammalian eye lens. Current Eye Research, 1988, 7, 207-219.	1.5	56
100	Lipid Interaction of the 37-kDa and 58-kDa Fragments of the Helicobacter Pylori Cytotoxin. FEBS Journal, 1995, 234, 947-952.	0.2	56
101	Tetanus toxin is labeled with photoactivatable phospholipids at low pH. Biochemistry, 1986, 25, 919-924.	2.5	55
102	The thioredoxin reductaseâ€thioredoxin system is involved in the entry of tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins in the cytosol of nerve terminals. FEBS Letters, 2013, 587, 150-155.	2.8	55
103	Calcium overload in nerve terminals of cultured neurons intoxicated by alpha-latrotoxin and snake PLA2 neurotoxins. Toxicon, 2009, 54, 138-144.	1.6	54
104	Site-Directed Mutagenesis Identifies Active-Site Residues of the Light Chain of Botulinum Neurotoxin Type A. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2001, 288, 1231-1237.	2.1	53
105	Transient Synaptic Silencing of Developing Striate Cortex Has Persistent Effects on Visual Function and Plasticity. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 4530-4540.	3.6	53
106	Suppression of T-Lymphocyte Activation and Chemotaxis by the Adenylate Cyclase Toxin of<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>. Infection and Immunity, 2008, 76, 2822-2832.	2.2	53
107	Lipid function at synapses. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2010, 20, 543-549.	4.2	53
108	Tyrosine-728 and glutamic acid-735 are essential for the metalloproteolytic activity of the lethal factor of Bacillus anthracis. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2004, 313, 496-502.	2.1	52

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109	Neuromuscular paralysis and recovery in mice injected with botulinum neurotoxinsâ€ƒA and C. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 25, 2697-2704.	2.6	51
110	Membrane Topology of ATP Synthase from Bovine Heart Mitochondira and Escherichia coli. FEBS Journal, 1983, 132, 189-194.	0.2	50
111	Neurotransmission and secretion. Nature, 1993, 364, 581-582.	27.8	50
112	Molecular and cellular activities ofHelicobacter pyloripathogenic factors. FEBS Letters, 1999, 452, 16-21.	2.8	50
113	Imaging the cell entry of the anthrax oedema and lethal toxins with fluorescent protein chimeras. Cellular Microbiology, 2010, 12, 1435-1445.	2.1	50
114	Clinical use of non-a botulinum toxins: Botulinum toxin type C and botulinum toxin type F. Neurotoxicity Research, 2006, 9, 127-131.	2.7	49
115	The neutrophil-activating protein of Helicobacter pylori (HP-NAP) activates the MAPK pathway in human neutrophils. European Journal of Immunology, 2003, 33, 840-849.	2.9	48
116	The Metalloproteolytic Activity of the Anthrax Lethal Factor Is Substrate-inhibited. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 40075-40078.	3.4	48
117	Mass spectrometry analysis of the phospholipase A₂ activity of snake preâ€synaptic neurotoxins in cultured neurons. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2009, 111, 737-744.	3.9	48
118	<scp>CXCL</scp>12Î±/<scp>SDF</scp>â€1 from perisynaptic Schwann cells promotes regeneration of injured motor axonÂterminals. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2017, 9, 1000-1010.	6.9	48
119	The vacuolar ATPase proton pump is required for the cytotoxicity ofBacillus anthracislethal toxin. FEBS Letters, 1996, 386, 161-164.	2.8	47
120	Tetanus toxin receptor Specific cross-linking of tetanus toxin to a protein of NGF-differentiated PC 12 cells. FEBS Letters, 1991, 290, 227-230.	2.8	46
121	Protein toxins and membrane transport. Current Opinion in Cell Biology, 1998, 10, 530-536.	5.4	46
122	Discovery of novel bacterial toxins by genomics and computational biology. Toxicon, 2018, 147, 2-12.	1.6	46
123	Antibodies Against Rat Brain Vesicle-Associated Membrane Protein (Synaptobrevin) Prevent Inhibition of Acetylcholine Release by Tetanus Toxin or Botulinum Neurotoxin Type B. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1993, 61, 1175-1178.	3.9	44
124	Virulence factors of Helicobacter pylori. International Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2001, 290, 647-658.	3.6	44
125	The Adenylate Cyclase Toxins of Bacillus anthracis and Bordetella pertussis Promote Th2 Cell Development by Shaping T Cell Antigen Receptor Signaling. PLoS Pathogens, 2009, 5, e1000325.	4.7	43
126	The concerted action of the Helicobacter pylori cytotoxin VacA and of the v-ATPase proton pump induces swelling of isolated endosomes. Cellular Microbiology, 2007, 9, 1481-1490.	2.1	42

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127	Muscle phospholipid hydrolysis by <i><scp>B</scp>othropsÂasper </i><scp>A</scp>sp49 and <scp>L</scp>ys49 phospholipaseÂ<scp>A</scp>₂ myotoxins â€“ distinct mechanisms of action. FEBS Journal, 2013, 280, 3878-3886.	4.7	42
128	The interaction of synaptic vesicle-associated membrane protein/synaptobrevin with botulinum neurotoxins D and F. FEBS Letters, 1997, 409, 339-342.	2.8	41
129	The Helicobacter pylori VacA cytotoxin activates RBL-2H3 cells by inducing cytosolic calcium oscillations. Cellular Microbiology, 2005, 7, 191-198.	2.1	41
130	Ratio of lethal and edema factors in rabbit systemic anthrax. Toxicon, 2008, 52, 824-828.	1.6	41
131	The Apoptogenic Toxin AIP56 Is a Metalloprotease A-B Toxin that Cleaves NF-Îºb P65. PLoS Pathogens, 2013, 9, e1003128.	4.7	41
132	Novel targets and catalytic activities of bacterial protein toxins. Trends in Microbiology, 1993, 1, 170-174.	7.7	39
133	Neutrophil-activating protein (HP-NAP) versus ferritin (Pfr): comparison of synthesis in Helicobacter pylori. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2001, 199, 143-149.	1.8	39
134	The Vibrio cholerae haemolysin anion channel is required for cell vacuolation and death. Cellular Microbiology, 2002, 4, 397-409.	2.1	39
135	Toxicity of botulinum neurotoxins in central nervous system of mice. Toxicon, 2003, 41, 475-481.	1.6	39
136	Hsp90 is involved in the entry of clostridial neurotoxins into the cytosol of nerve terminals. Cellular Microbiology, 2017, 19, e12647.	2.1	39
137	Botulinum neurotoxin serotypes A and C do not affect motor units survival in humans: an electrophysiological study by motor units counting. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2002, 113, 1258-1264.	1.5	37
138	Bacillus anthracis: Balancing innocent research with dual-use potential. International Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2008, 298, 345-364.	3.6	37
139	Botulinum neurotoxin serotype D is poorly effective in humans: An in vivo electrophysiological study. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2013, 124, 999-1004.	1.5	37
140	Different polypeptides of bovine heart cytochrome c oxidase are in contact with cytochrome c. FEBS Letters, 1982, 150, 49-53.	2.8	36
141	Taipoxin induces Fâ€actin fragmentation and enhances release of catecholamines in bovine chromaffin cells. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2003, 85, 329-337.	3.9	36
142	Diphtheria toxin and its mutantcrm197 differ in their interaction with lipids. FEBS Letters, 1987, 215, 73-78.	2.8	33
143	Immunosuppressive and Proinflammatory Activities of the VacA Toxin of Helicobacter pylori. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2003, 198, 1767-1771.	8.5	33
144	Neutralisation of specific surface carboxylates speeds up translocation of botulinum neurotoxin type B enzymatic domain. FEBS Letters, 2013, 587, 3831-3836.	2.8	33

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145	Why myotoxin-containing snake venoms possess powerful nucleotidases?. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2013, 430, 1289-1293.	2.1	33
146	Inhibition of botulinum neurotoxins interchain disulfide bond reduction prevents the peripheral neuroparalysis of botulism. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2015, 98, 522-530.	4.4	33
147	On the role of polysialoglycosphingolipids as tetanus toxin receptors. A study with lipid monolayers. FEBS Journal, 1991, 199, 705-711.	0.2	32
148	Substrate residues N-terminal to the cleavage site of botulinum type B neurotoxin play a role in determining the specificity of its endopeptidase activity. FEBS Letters, 1996, 386, 133-136.	2.8	32
149	Stop the killer: how to inhibit the anthrax lethal factor metalloprotease. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 2004, 29, 282-285.	7.5	32
150	Reversible skeletal neuromuscular paralysis induced by different lysophospholipids. FEBS Letters, 2006, 580, 6317-6321.	2.8	32
151	Envenomations by Bothrops and Crotalus Snakes Induce the Release of Mitochondrial Alarmins. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1526.	3.0	32
152	Cell vacuolization induced by Helicobacter pylori VacA toxin: cell line sensitivity and quantitative estimation. Toxicology Letters, 1998, 99, 109-115.	0.8	31
153	The multiple cellular activities of the VacA cytotoxin of Helicobacter pylori. International Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2004, 293, 589-597.	3.6	31
154	Bacterial toxins with intracellular protease activity. Clinica Chimica Acta, 2000, 291, 189-199.	1.1	30
155	Time course and temperature dependence of the membrane translocation of tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins C and D in neurons. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2013, 430, 38-42.	2.1	30
156	Snake and Spider Toxins Induce a Rapid Recovery of Function of Botulinum Neurotoxin Paralysed Neuromuscular Junction. Toxins, 2015, 7, 5322-5336.	3.4	30
157	Evidence for a radial SNARE super-complex mediating neurotransmitter release at the <i>Drosophila</i> neuromuscular junction. Journal of Cell Science, 2013, 126, 3134-40.	2.0	29
158	A Novel Inhibitor Prevents the Peripheral Neuroparalysis of Botulinum Neurotoxins. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 17513.	3.3	29
159	Cell vacuolization induced byHelicobacter pylori: Inhibition by bafilomycins A1, B1, C1 and D. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 1993, 113, 155-159.	1.8	28
160	VAMP/synaptobrevin cleavage by tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins is strongly enhanced by acidic liposomes. FEBS Letters, 2003, 542, 132-136.	2.8	28
161	Taipoxin Induces Synaptic Vesicle Exocytosis and Disrupts the Interaction of Synaptophysin I with VAMP2. Molecular Pharmacology, 2005, 67, 1901-1908.	2.3	28
162	The C-terminal region of a Lys49 myotoxin mediates Ca2+ influx in C2C12 myotubes. Toxicon, 2010, 55, 590-596.	1.6	28

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163	ATP Released by Injured Neurons Activates Schwann Cells. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2016, 10, 134.	3.7	27
164	Hydrophobic photolabelling of pertussis toxin subunits interacting with lipids. FEBS Letters, 1986, 194, 301-304.	2.8	26
165	Different mechanisms of inhibition of nerve terminals by botulinum and snake presynaptic neurotoxins. Toxicon, 2009, 54, 561-564.	1.6	26
166	Diphtheria toxin conformational switching at acidic pH. FEBS Journal, 2014, 281, 2115-2122.	4.7	26
167	The thioredoxin reductase â€“ Thioredoxin redox system cleaves the interchain disulphide bond of botulinum neurotoxins on the cytosolic surface of synaptic vesicles. Toxicon, 2015, 107, 32-36.	1.6	26
168	An animal model of Miller Fisher syndrome: Mitochondrial hydrogen peroxide is produced by the autoimmune attack of nerve terminals and activates Schwann cells. Neurobiology of Disease, 2016, 96, 95-104.	4.4	26
169	Streptococcus pneumoniae induces mast cell degranulation. International Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2006, 296, 325-329.	3.6	24
170	Where and how do anthrax toxins exit endosomes to intoxicate host cells?. Trends in Microbiology, 2007, 15, 477-482.	7.7	24
171	VacA and HP-NAP, Ying and Yang of Helicobacter pylori-associated gastric inflammation. Clinica Chimica Acta, 2007, 381, 32-38.	1.1	24
172	Hsp90 and Thioredoxin-Thioredoxin Reductase enable the catalytic activity of Clostridial neurotoxins inside nerve terminals. Toxicon, 2018, 147, 32-37.	1.6	24
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