# Cesare Montecucco

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | Latrotoxin-Induced Neuromuscular Junction Degeneration Reveals Urocortin 2 as a Critical Contributor to Motor Axon Terminal Regeneration. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 1186. | 4.1 | 1 |
| 2 | An agonist of the CXCR4 receptor is therapeutic for the neuroparalysis induced by <i>Bungarus</i> snakes envenoming. Clinical and Translational Medicine, 2022, 12, e651. | 4.0 | 6 |
| 3 | Toxicology and pharmacology of botulinum and tetanus neurotoxins: an update. Archives of Toxicology, 2022, 96, 1521-1539. | 4.2 | 22 |
| 4 | Detection of VAMP Proteolysis by Tetanus and Botulinum Neurotoxin Type B In Vivo with a Cleavage-Specific Antibody. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 4355. | 4.1 | 6 |
| 5 | Melatonin promotes regeneration of injured motor axons via MT<sub>1</sub> receptors. Journal of Pineal Research, 2021, 70, e12695. | 7.4 | 21 |
| 6 | Tetanus and tetanus neurotoxin: From peripheral uptake to central nervous tissue targets. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2021, 158, 1244-1253. | 3.9 | 21 |
| 7 | Exceptionally potent human monoclonal antibodies are effective for prophylaxis and treatment of tetanus in mice. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2021, 131, . | 8.2 | 8 |
| 8 | Novel Small Molecule Inhibitors That Prevent the Neuroparalysis of Tetanus Neurotoxin. Pharmaceuticals, 2021, 14, 1134. | 3.8 | 3 |
| 9 | An agonist of the CXCR4 receptor accelerates the recovery from the peripheral neuroparalysis induced by Taipan snake envenomation. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008547. | 3.0 | 8 |
| 10 | Clinical duration of action of different botulinum toxin types in humans. Toxicon, 2020, 179, 84-91. | 1.6 | 24 |
| 11 | An Agonist of the CXCR4 Receptor Strongly Promotes Regeneration of Degenerated Motor Axon Terminals. Cells, 2019, 8, 1183. | 4.1 | 16 |
| 12 | The role of the single interchains disulfide bond in tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins and the development of antitetanus and antibotulism drugs. Cellular Microbiology, 2019, 21, e13037. | 2.1 | 17 |
| 13 | A CXCR4 receptor agonist strongly stimulates axonal regeneration after damage. Annals of Clinical and Translational Neurology, 2019, 6, 2395-2402. | 3.7 | 15 |
| 14 | Tables of Toxicity of Botulinum and Tetanus Neurotoxins. Toxins, 2019, 11, 686. | 3.4 | 69 |
| 15 | Hydrogen peroxide is a neuronal alarmin that triggers specific RNAs, local translation of Annexin A2, and cytoskeletal remodeling in Schwann cells. Rna, 2018, 24, 915-925. | 3.5 | 14 |
| 16 | Discovery of novel bacterial toxins by genomics and computational biology. Toxicon, 2018, 147, 2-12. | 1.6 | 46 |
| 17 | Hsp90 and Thioredoxin-Thioredoxin Reductase enable the catalytic activity of Clostridial neurotoxins inside nerve terminals. Toxicon, 2018, 147, 32-37. | 1.6 | 24 |
| 18 | Neurophysiologic profile in muscular reinnervation of different botulinum toxins in humans. Toxicon, 2018, 156, S23. | 1.6 | 0 |

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| 19 | Detection of Clostridium tetani Neurotoxins Inhibited In Vivo by Botulinum Antitoxin B: Potential for Misleading Mouse Test Results in Food Controls. Toxins, 2018, 10, 248. | 3.4 | 4 |
| 20 | Primary resistance of human patients to botulinum neurotoxins A and B. Annals of Clinical and Translational Neurology, 2018, 5, 971-975. | 3.7 | 4 |
| 21 | Tetanus and Botulinum Neurotoxins. Toxinology, 2018, , 171-186. | 0.2 | 0 |
| 22 | Schwann cells are activated by ATP released from neurons in an <i>in vitro</i> cellular model of Miller Fisher syndrome. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2017, 10, 597-603. | 2.4 | 16 |
| 23 | <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 |
| 24 | Botulinum Neurotoxins: Biology, Pharmacology, and Toxicology. Pharmacological Reviews, 2017, 69, 200-235. | 16.0 | 506 |
| 25 | Animal models for studying motor axon terminal paralysis and recovery. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2017, 142, 122-129. | 3.9 | 18 |
| 26 | Identification and characterization of C lostridium botulinum group III field strains by matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS). Anaerobe, 2017, 48, 126-134. | 2.1 | 13 |
| 27 | Hsp90 is involved in the entry of clostridial neurotoxins into the cytosol of nerve terminals. Cellular Microbiology, 2017, 19, e12647. | 2.1 | 39 |
| 28 | Electrophysiological Characterization of the Antarease Metalloprotease from Tityus serrulatus Venom. Toxins, 2017, 9, 81. | 3.4 | 8 |
| 29 | High Conservation of Tetanus and Botulinum Neurotoxins Cleavage Sites on Human SNARE Proteins Suggests That These Pathogens Exerted Little or No Evolutionary Pressure on Humans. Toxins, 2017, 9, 404. | 3.4 | 9 |
| 30 | Semicarbazone EGA Inhibits Uptake of Diphtheria Toxin into Human Cells and Protects Cells from Intoxication. Toxins, 2016, 8, 221. | 3.4 | 11 |
| 31 | EGA Protects Mammalian Cells from Clostridium difficile CDT, Clostridium perfringens Iota Toxin and Clostridium botulinum C2 Toxin. Toxins, 2016, 8, 101. | 3.4 | 7 |
| 32 | ATP Released by Injured Neurons Activates Schwann Cells. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2016, 10, 134. | 3.7 | 27 |
| 33 | Botulinum neurotoxin A1 likes it double sweet. Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2016, 23, 619-621. | 8.2 | 6 |
| 34 | The first non Clostridial botulinum-like toxin cleaves VAMP within the juxtamembrane domain. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 30257. | 3.3 | 84 |
| 35 | 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 |
| 36 | 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 |

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| 37 | Thioredoxin reductase inhibitor auranofin prevents membrane transport of diphtheria toxin into the cytosol and protects human cells from intoxication. Toxicon, 2016, 116, 23-28. | 1.6 | 16 |
| 38 | Tetanus and Botulinum Neurotoxins. , 2016, , 1-16. | | 0 |
| 39 | A Novel Inhibitor Prevents the Peripheral Neuroparalysis of Botulinum Neurotoxins. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 17513. | 3.3 | 29 |
| 40 | Snake and Spider Toxins Induce a Rapid Recovery of Function of Botulinum Neurotoxin Paralysed Neuromuscular Junction. Toxins, 2015, 7, 5322-5336. | 3.4 | 30 |
| 41 | On Botulinum Neurotoxin Variability. MBio, 2015, 6, . | 4.1 | 78 |
| 42 | 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 |
| 43 | Current gaps in basic science knowledge of botulinum neurotoxin biological actions. Toxicon, 2015, 107, 59-63. | 1.6 | 15 |
| 44 | Practical guidance for CD management involving treatment of botulinum toxin: a consensus statement. Journal of Neurology, 2015, 262, 2201-2213. | 3.6 | 59 |
| 45 | 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 |
| 46 | Inhibition of botulinum neurotoxins interchain disulfide bond reduction prevents the peripheral neuroparalysis of botulism. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2015, 98, 522-530. | 4.4 | 33 |
| 47 | The synaptotagmin juxtamembrane domain is involved in neuroexocytosis. FEBS Open Bio, 2015, 5, 388-396. | 2.3 | 6 |
| 48 | 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 |
| 49 | The blockade of the neurotransmitter release apparatus by botulinum neurotoxins. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2014, 71, 793-811. | 5.4 | 101 |
| 50 | Diphtheria toxin conformational switching at acidic pH. FEBS Journal, 2014, 281, 2115-2122. | 4.7 | 26 |
| 51 | Botulinum neurotoxins: genetic, structural and mechanistic insights. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2014, 12, 535-549. | 28.6 | 461 |
| 52 | 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 |
| 53 | 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 |
| 54 | 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 |

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| 55 | Neutralisation of specific surface carboxylates speeds up translocation of botulinum neurotoxin type B enzymatic domain. FEBS Letters, 2013, 587, 3831-3836. | 2.8 | 33 |
| 56 | Botulinum neurotoxin serotype D is poorly effective in humans: An in vivo electrophysiological study. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2013, 124, 999-1004. | 1.5 | 37 |
| 57 | Calpains participate in nerve terminal degeneration induced by spider and snake presynaptic neurotoxins. Toxicon, 2013, 64, 20-28. | 1.6 | 19 |
| 58 | Why myotoxin-containing snake venoms possess powerful nucleotidases?. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2013, 430, 1289-1293. | 2.1 | 33 |
| 59 | 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 |
| 60 | The Apoptogenic Toxin AIP56 Is a Metalloprotease A-B Toxin that Cleaves NF-Îºb P65. PLoS Pathogens, 2013, 9, e1003128. | 4.7 | 41 |
| 61 | 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 |
| 62 | Muscle phospholipid hydrolysis by <i><scp>B</scp>othropsÂasper </i><scp>A</scp>sp49 and <scp>L</scp>ys49 phospholipaseÂ<scp>A</scp><sub>2</sub> myotoxins â€“ distinct mechanisms of action. FEBS Journal, 2013, 280, 3878-3886. | 4.7 | 42 |
| 63 | 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 |
| 64 | Envenomations by Bothrops and Crotalus Snakes Induce the Release of Mitochondrial Alarmins. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1526. | 3.0 | 32 |
| 65 | 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 |
| 66 | Lipid function at synapses. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2010, 20, 543-549. | 4.2 | 53 |
| 67 | Imaging the cell entry of the anthrax oedema and lethal toxins with fluorescent protein chimeras. Cellular Microbiology, 2010, 12, 1435-1445. | 2.1 | 50 |
| 68 | 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 |
| 69 | Arg206 of SNAP-25 is essential for neuroexocytosis at the <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> neuromuscular junction. Journal of Cell Science, 2010, 123, 3276-3283. | 2.0 | 18 |
| 70 | The C-terminal region of a Lys49 myotoxin mediates Ca2+ influx in C2C12 myotubes. Toxicon, 2010, 55, 590-596. | 1.6 | 28 |
| 71 | Paralytic activity of lysophosphatidylcholine from saliva of the waterbug Belostoma anurum. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2010, 213, 3305-3310. | 1.7 | 14 |
| 72 | 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 |

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| 73 | Electric dipole reorientation in the interaction of botulinum neurotoxins with neuronal membranes. FEBS Letters, 2009, 583, 2321-2325. | 2.8 | 17 |
| 74 | 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 |
| 75 | Mass spectrometry analysis of the phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> activity of snake preâ€synaptic neurotoxins in cultured neurons. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2009, 111, 737-744. | 3.9 | 48 |
| 76 | 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 |
| 77 | Different mechanisms of inhibition of nerve terminals by botulinum and snake presynaptic neurotoxins. Toxicon, 2009, 54, 561-564. | 1.6 | 26 |
| 78 | Calcium overload in nerve terminals of cultured neurons intoxicated by alpha-latrotoxin and snake PLA2 neurotoxins. Toxicon, 2009, 54, 138-144. | 1.6 | 54 |
| 79 | The anthrax lethal factor and its MAPK kinase-specific metalloprotease activity. Molecular Aspects of Medicine, 2009, 30, 431-438. | 6.4 | 71 |
| 80 | Neurotoxicity of inverted-cone shaped lipids. NeuroToxicology, 2009, 30, 174-181. | 3.0 | 9 |
| 81 | Tetanus, botulinum and snake presynaptic neurotoxins. Rendiconti Lincei, 2008, 19, 173-188. | 2.2 | 3 |
| 82 | Pathogenomics: An updated European Research Agenda. Infection, Genetics and Evolution, 2008, 8, 386-393. | 2.3 | 8 |
| 83 | The Vibrio cholerae cytolysin promotes activation of mast cell (T helper 2) cytokine production. Cellular Microbiology, 2008, 10, 899-907. | 2.1 | 8 |
| 84 | Bacillus anthracis: Balancing innocent research with dual-use potential. International Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2008, 298, 345-364. | 3.6 | 37 |
| 85 | Ratio of lethal and edema factors in rabbit systemic anthrax. Toxicon, 2008, 52, 824-828. | 1.6 | 41 |
| 86 | cAMP imaging of cells treated with pertussis toxin, cholera toxin, and anthrax edema toxin. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2008, 376, 429-433. | 2.1 | 18 |
| 87 | Chapter 11 Botulism. Handbook of Clinical Neurology / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2008, 91, 333-368. | 1.8 | 109 |
| 88 | 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 |
| 89 | 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 |
| 90 | Anthrax Edema Toxin Modulates PKA- and CREB-Dependent Signaling in Two Phases. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e3564. | 2.5 | 19 |

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| 91 | 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 |
| 92 | 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 |
| 93 | 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 |
| 94 | Where and how do anthrax toxins exit endosomes to intoxicate host cells?. Trends in Microbiology, 2007, 15, 477-482. | 7.7 | 24 |
| 95 | VacA and HP-NAP, Ying and Yang of Helicobacter pylori-associated gastric inflammation. Clinica Chimica Acta, 2007, 381, 32-38. | 1.1 | 24 |
| 96 | A lysolecithin/fatty acid mixture promotes and then blocks neurotransmitter release at the Drosophila melanogaster larval neuromuscular junction. Neuroscience Letters, 2007, 416, 6-11. | 2.1 | 16 |
| 97 | Peculiar Binding of Botulinum Neurotoxins. ACS Chemical Biology, 2007, 2, 96-98. | 3.4 | 21 |
| 98 | The crystal structure of CagS from the <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> pathogenicity island. Proteins: Structure, Function and Bioinformatics, 2007, 69, 440-443. | 2.6 | 10 |
| 99 | Glycogen synthase kinaseâ€ƒ3 activation is essential for the snake phospholipaseâ€ƒA2 neurotoxin-induced secretion in chromaffin cells. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 25, 2341-2348. | 2.6 | 6 |
| 100 | Neuromuscular paralysis and recovery in mice injected with botulinum neurotoxinsâ€ƒA and C. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 25, 2697-2704. | 2.6 | 51 |
| 101 | Anthrax toxins inhibit immune cell chemotaxis by perturbing chemokine receptor signalling. Cellular Microbiology, 2007, 9, 924-929. | 2.1 | 68 |
| 102 | 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 |
| 103 | Traffic of Botulinum Toxins A and E in Excitatory and Inhibitory Neurons. Traffic, 2007, 8, 142-153. | 2.7 | 87 |
| 104 | Reversible skeletal neuromuscular paralysis induced by different lysophospholipids. FEBS Letters, 2006, 580, 6317-6321. | 2.8 | 32 |
| 105 | Streptococcus pneumoniae induces mast cell degranulation. International Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2006, 296, 325-329. | 3.6 | 24 |
| 106 | A molecular model of the Vibrio cholerae cytolysin transmembrane pore. Toxicon, 2006, 47, 35-40. | 1.6 | 14 |
| 107 | Presynaptic enzymatic neurotoxins. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2006, 97, 1534-1545. | 3.9 | 100 |
| 108 | Death of a chaperone. Nature, 2006, 443, 511-512. | 27.8 | 9 |

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| 109 | Cell entry and cAMP imaging of anthrax edema toxin. EMBO Journal, 2006, 25, 5405-5413. | 7.8 | 68 |
| 110 | Entering neurons: botulinum toxins and synaptic vesicle recycling. EMBO Reports, 2006, 7, 995-999. | 4.5 | 87 |
| 111 | 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 |
| 112 | Botulinum neurotoxins and formalin-induced pain: Central vs. peripheral effects in mice. Brain Research, 2006, 1082, 124-131. | 2.2 | 71 |
| 113 | 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 |
| 114 | The Helicobacter pylori VacA cytotoxin activates RBL-2H3 cells by inducing cytosolic calcium oscillations. Cellular Microbiology, 2005, 7, 191-198. | 2.1 | 41 |
| 115 | SNARE complexes and neuroexocytosis: how many, how close?. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 2005, 30, 367-372. | 7.5 | 161 |
| 116 | Crystal structure of antigen TpF1 from Treponema pallidum. Proteins: Structure, Function and Bioinformatics, 2005, 62, 827-830. | 2.6 | 22 |
| 117 | Anthrax toxins suppress T lymphocyte activation by disrupting antigen receptor signaling. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2005, 201, 325-331. | 8.5 | 152 |
| 118 | Antiepileptic Effects of Botulinum Neurotoxin E. Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 25, 1943-1951. | 3.6 | 87 |
| 119 | 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 |
| 120 | Taipoxin Induces Synaptic Vesicle Exocytosis and Disrupts the Interaction of Synaptophysin I with VAMP2. Molecular Pharmacology, 2005, 67, 1901-1908. | 2.3 | 28 |
| 121 | Equivalent Effects of Snake PLA2 Neurotoxins and Lysophospholipid-Fatty Acid Mixtures. Science, 2005, 310, 1678-1680. | 12.6 | 180 |
| 122 | Internalization and Mechanism of Action of Clostridial Toxins in Neurons. NeuroToxicology, 2005, 26, 761-767. | 3.0 | 98 |
| 123 | Botulinal neurotoxins: revival of an old killer. Current Opinion in Pharmacology, 2005, 5, 274-279. | 3.5 | 270 |
| 124 | Potent inhibitors of anthrax lethal factor from green tea. EMBO Reports, 2004, 5, 418-422. | 4.5 | 74 |
| 125 | Stop the killer: how to inhibit the anthrax lethal factor metalloprotease. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 2004, 29, 282-285. | 7.5 | 32 |
| 126 | Different types of botulinum toxin in humans. Movement Disorders, 2004, 19, S53-S59. | 3.9 | 109 |

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| 127 | 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 |
| 128 | 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 |
| 129 | Presynaptic receptor arrays for clostridial neurotoxins. Trends in Microbiology, 2004, 12, 442-446. | 7.7 | 147 |
| 130 | The multiple cellular activities of the VacA cytotoxin of Helicobacter pylori. International Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2004, 293, 589-597. | 3.6 | 31 |
| 131 | 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 |
| 132 | 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 |
| 133 | Taipoxin induces Fâ€actin fragmentation and enhances release of catecholamines in bovine chromaffin cells. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2003, 85, 329-337. | 3.9 | 36 |
| 134 | VAMP/synaptobrevin cleavage by tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins is strongly enhanced by acidic liposomes. FEBS Letters, 2003, 542, 132-136. | 2.8 | 28 |
| 135 | Toxicity of botulinum neurotoxins in central nervous system of mice. Toxicon, 2003, 41, 475-481. | 1.6 | 39 |
| 136 | G-CSFâ€"stimulated Neutrophils Are a Prominent Source of Functional BLyS. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2003, 197, 297-302. | 8.5 | 284 |
| 137 | Immunosuppressive and Proinflammatory Activities of the VacA Toxin of Helicobacter pylori. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2003, 198, 1767-1771. | 8.5 | 33 |
| 138 | The Metalloproteolytic Activity of the Anthrax Lethal Factor Is Substrate-inhibited. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 40075-40078. | 3.4 | 48 |
| 139 | Structure of Two Iron-binding Proteins from Bacillus anthracis. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 15093-15098. | 3.4 | 111 |
| 140 | Characterization and Immunogenicity of the CagF Protein of the cag Pathogenicity Island of Helicobacter pylori. Infection and Immunity, 2002, 70, 6468-6470. | 2.2 | 11 |
| 141 | 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 |
| 142 | Anthrax toxin: a tripartite lethal combination1. FEBS Letters, 2002, 531, 384-388. | 2.8 | 116 |
| 143 | Structure of the Neutrophil-activating Protein from Helicobacter pylori. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2002, 323, 125-130. | 4.2 | 133 |
| 144 | Problems in identifying microbial-derived neutrophil activators, focusing on Helicobacter pylori. Trends in Microbiology, 2002, 10, 14. | 7.7 | 0 |

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| 145 | The Vibrio cholerae haemolysin anion channel is required for cell vacuolation and death. Cellular Microbiology, 2002, 4, 397-409. | 2.1 | 39 |
| 146 | Internalization and Proteolytic Action of Botulinum Toxins in CNS Neurons and Astrocytes. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2002, 73, 372-379. | 3.9 | 62 |
| 147 | Botulinum Neurotoxin E-Insensitive Mutants of SNAP-25 Fail to Bind VAMP but Support Exocytosis. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2002, 73, 2424-2433. | 3.9 | 22 |
| 148 | Screening inhibitors of anthrax lethal factor. Nature, 2002, 418, 386-386. | 27.8 | 106 |
| 149 | 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 |
| 150 | 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 |
| 151 | How the Loop and Middle Regions Influence the Properties of Helicobacter pylori VacA Channels. Biophysical Journal, 2001, 81, 3204-3215. | 0.5 | 15 |
| 152 | Detoxification of a bacterial toxin by the toxin itself. Trends in Pharmacological Sciences, 2001, 22, 493-494. | 8.7 | 4 |
| 153 | Virulence factors of Helicobacter pylori. International Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2001, 290, 647-658. | 3.6 | 44 |
| 154 | Problems in assaying neutrophil activators. Trends in Microbiology, 2001, 9, 314-315. | 7.7 | 1 |
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| 156 | The Design of Vaccines Against<i>Helicobacter Pylori</i>and Their Development. Annual Review of Immunology, 2001, 19, 523-563. | 21.8 | 206 |
| 157 | Neutrophil-activating protein (HP-NAP) versus ferritin (Pfr): comparison of synthesis in Helicobacter pylori. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2001, 199, 143-149. | 1.8 | 39 |
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| 159 | Expression, crystallization and preliminary X-ray diffraction studies of recombinantBacillus anthracislethal factor. Acta Crystallographica Section D: Biological Crystallography, 2000, 56, 1449-1451. | 2.5 | 7 |
| 160 | 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 |
| 161 | Neurotoxins Affecting Neuroexocytosis. Physiological Reviews, 2000, 80, 717-766. | 28.8 | 1,141 |
| 162 | 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 |

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