

# R Scott Struthers

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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54  
papers

1,587  
citations

279798

23  
h-index

302126

39  
g-index

61  
all docs

61  
docs citations

61  
times ranked

1235  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Differential Desensitization, Receptor Phosphorylation, $\beta^2$ -Arrestin Recruitment, and ERK1/2 Activation by the Two Endogenous Ligands for the CC Chemokine Receptor 7. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004, 279, 23214-23222.	3.4	291
2	Discovery of Sodium $\alpha$ -[2-[5-(2-Fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-3-(2-fluoro-6-[trifluoromethyl]benzyl)-4-methyl-2,6-dioxo-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyrimidin-4-yl]ethyl]pyrimidin-2(1H)-one (Elagolix), a Potent and Orally Available Nonpeptide Antagonist of the Human Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Receptor. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2008, 51, 7478-7485.	6.4	104
3	Suppression of Gonadotropins and Estradiol in Premenopausal Women by Oral Administration of the Nonpeptide Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Antagonist Elagolix. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2009, 94, 545-551.	3.6	103
4	Distinct Conformations of the Corticotropin Releasing Factor Type 1 Receptor Adopted following Agonist and Antagonist Binding Are Differentially Regulated. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2005, 280, 11560-11568.	3.4	59
5	3-[(2R)-Amino-2-phenylethyl]-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-5-(2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-6-methylpyrimidin-2,4-dione (NBI 42902) as a Potent and Orally Active Antagonist of the Human Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Receptor. Design, Synthesis, and in Vitro and in Vivo Characterization. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2005, 48, 1169-1178.	6.4	52
6	Non-Peptide Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Receptor Antagonists. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2008, 51, 3331-3348.	6.4	52
7	Design of biologically active, conformationally constrained GnRH antagonists. <i>Proteins: Structure, Function and Bioinformatics</i> , 1990, 8, 295-304.	2.6	49
8	Nuclear magnetic resonance analysis and conformational characterization of a cyclic decapeptide antagonist of gonadotropin-releasing hormone. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1987, 26, 2642-2656.	2.5	45
9	Synthesis and Structure-Activity Relationships of 1-Arylmethyl-5-aryl-6-methyluracils as Potent Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Receptor Antagonists. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2004, 47, 1259-1271.	6.4	44
10	Overlapping, Nonidentical Binding Sites of Different Classes of Nonpeptide Antagonists for the Human Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Receptor. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2006, 49, 637-647.	6.4	40
11	Consensus Bioactive Conformation of Cyclic GnRH Antagonists Defined by NMR and Molecular Modeling. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2000, 43, 819-828.	6.4	34
12	Design and Structure-Activity Relationships of 2-Alkyl-3-aminomethyl-6-(3-methoxyphenyl)-7-methyl-8-(2-fluorobenzyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-5-ones as Potent GnRH Receptor Antagonists. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2003, 46, 1769-1772.	6.4	33
13	Suppression of Serum Luteinizing Hormone in Postmenopausal Women by an Orally Administered Nonpeptide Antagonist of the Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Receptor (NBI-42902). <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2006, 91, 3903-3907.	3.6	31
14	Kinetics of nonpeptide antagonist binding to the human gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor: Implications for structure-activity relationships and insurmountable antagonism. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 72, 838-849.	4.4	31
15	Synthesis and initial structure-activity relationships of a novel series of imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-5-ones as potent GnRH receptor antagonists. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2002, 12, 2179-2183.	2.2	30
16	Pharmacological Characterization of a Novel Nonpeptide Antagonist of the Human Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Receptor, NBI-42902. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2007, 148, 857-867.	2.8	29
17	Initial Structure-Activity Relationship Studies of a Novel Series of Pyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-7-ones as GnRH Receptor Antagonists. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2002, 12, 399-402.	2.2	28
18	A novel synthesis of 7-aryl-8-fluoro-pyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-ones as potent, stable GnRH receptor antagonists. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2002, 12, 3491-3495.	2.2	28

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19	3-(2-Aminoalkyl)-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-5-(2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-6-methyl-uracils as Orally Bioavailable Antagonists of the Human Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone Receptor. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2004, 47, 3483-3486.	6.4	26
20	Synthesis and structure-activity relationships of thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine-2,4-dione derivatives as potent GnRH receptor antagonists. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2003, 13, 3617-3622.	2.2	25
21	Design of Potent Dicyclic (4 <sup>10</sup> /5 <sup>8</sup> ) Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone (GnRH) Antagonists. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2000, 43, 784-796.	6.4	24
22	Synthesis and Structure-activity relationships of 1-arylmethyl-3-(1-methyl-2-amino)ethyl-5-aryl-6-methyluracils as antagonists of the human GnRH Receptor. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2003, 13, 3317-3322.	2.2	24
23	Identification of 1-Arylmethyl-3-(2-aminoethyl)-5-aryluracil as Novel Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Receptor Antagonists. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2003, 46, 2023-2026.	6.4	24
24	A convenient one-pot synthesis of asymmetric 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triones and its application towards a novel class of gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor antagonists. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2005, 15, 693-698.	2.2	24
25	A Novel Synthesis of 2-Arylpyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrimid-7-ones and Their Structure-Activity Relationships as Potent GnRH Receptor Antagonists. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2002, 12, 403-406.	2.2	23
26	Identification of CC Chemokine Receptor 7 Residues Important for Receptor Activation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004, 279, 42383-42392.	3.4	23
27	Synthesis of aryl-1,2,4-triazine-3,5-diones as antagonists of the gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2005, 15, 4363-4366.	2.2	23
28	Species Selectivity of Nonpeptide Antagonists of the Gonadotropin-releasing Hormone Receptor Is Determined by Residues in Extracellular Loops II and III and the Amino Terminus. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004, 279, 34115-34122.	3.4	22
29	Design, synthesis and structure-activity relationships of novel imidazolo[1,2-a]pyrimid-5-ones as potent GnRH receptor antagonists. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2002, 12, 2185-2187.	2.2	20
30	Zwitterionic uracil derivatives as potent GnRH receptor antagonists with improved pharmaceutical properties. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2008, 18, 4503-4507.	2.2	20
31	Design of Monocyclic (1 <sup>3</sup> ) and Dicyclic (1 <sup>3</sup> /4 <sup>10</sup> ) Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone (GnRH) Antagonists. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2000, 43, 797-806.	6.4	19
32	Synthesis and structure-activity relationships of (R)-1-alkyl-3-[2-(2-amino)phenethyl]-antagonists. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2004, 14, 2269-2274.	2.2	19
33	Synthesis and Structure-Activity Relationships of 1-arylmethyl-3-(2-aminopropyl)-5-aryl-6-methyluracils as potent GnRH receptor antagonists. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2003, 13, 3311-3315.	2.2	18
34	Atropisomeric property of 1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-3-[(2R)-amino-2-phenethyl]-5-(2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-6-methyluracil. <i>Chirality</i> , 2005, 17, 559-564.	2.6	17
35	Design of Potent Dicyclic (1 <sup>5</sup> /4 <sup>10</sup> ) Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone (GnRH) Antagonists. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2000, 43, 807-818.	6.4	16
36	Trapping of a Nonpeptide Ligand by the Extracellular Domains of the Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Receptor Results in Insurmountable Antagonism. <i>Molecular Pharmacology</i> , 2007, 72, 238-247.	2.3	15

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37	Potent and orally bioavailable zwitterion GnRH antagonists with low CYP3A4 inhibitory activity. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2008, 18, 3301-3305.	2.2	15
38	Synthesis and structure-activity relationships of uracil derived human GnRH receptor antagonists: (R)-3-[2-(2-amino)phenethyl]-1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-6-methyluracils containing a substituted thiophene or thiazole at C-5. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2004, 14, 4967-4973.	2.2	14
39	A high-throughput chemotaxis assay for pharmacological characterization of chemokine receptors: Utilization of U937 monocytic cells. <i>Journal of Pharmacological and Toxicological Methods</i> , 2005, 51, 105-114.	0.7	12
40	Structure-activity relationships of 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triones as human gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor antagonists. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2005, 15, 3685-3690.	2.2	12
41	Allosteric and Orthosteric Binding Modes of Two Nonpeptide Human Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Receptor Antagonists. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2006, 45, 15327-15337.	2.5	11
42	Paltusotine, a novel oral once-daily nonpeptide SST2 receptor agonist, suppresses GH and IGF-1 in healthy volunteers. <i>Pituitary</i> , 2022, 25, 328-339.	2.9	11
43	Identification of 2-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridin-3-yl)-ethylamine derivatives as novel GnRH receptor antagonists. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2007, 17, 3845-3850.	2.2	10
44	5-Aryluracils as potent GnRH antagonists-Characterization of atropisomers. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2008, 18, 3344-3349.	2.2	10
45	Nonpeptide Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone Antagonists. <i>Annual Reports in Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2004, 39, 99-110.	0.9	8
46	Determination of the Binding Mode of Thienopyrimidinedione Antagonists to the Human Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone Receptor Using Structure-Activity Relationships, Site-Directed Mutagenesis, and Homology Modeling. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2006, 49, 6170-6176.	6.4	7
47	Discovery of nonpeptide 3,4-dihydroquinazoline-4-carboxamides as potent and selective sst2 agonists. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2020, 30, 127391.	2.2	5
48	Discovery of substituted 3H-pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-ones as potent, biased, and orally bioavailable sst2 agonist. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2020, 30, 127496.	2.2	3
49	Discovery of 4-(3-aminopyrrolidinyl)-3-aryl-5-(benzimidazol-2-yl)-pyridines as potent and selective SST5 agonists for the treatment of congenital hyperinsulinism. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2022, 71, 128807.	2.2	2
50	A Novel Synthesis of 7-Aryl-8-fluoro-pyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrimid-4-ones as Potent, Stable GnRH Receptor Antagonists.. <i>ChemInform</i> , 2003, 34, no.	0.0	0
51	Synthesis and Structure-Activity Relationships of 1-Arylmethyl-3-(2-aminopropyl)-5-aryl-6-methyluracils as Potent GnRH Receptor Antagonists.. <i>ChemInform</i> , 2004, 35, no.	0.0	0
52	Synthesis and Structure-Activity Relationships of Thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine-2,4-dione Derivatives as Potent GnRH Receptor Antagonists.. <i>ChemInform</i> , 2004, 35, no.	0.0	0
53	Synthesis and Structure-Activity Relationships of (R)-1-Alkyl-3-[2-(2-amino)phenethyl]-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-6-methyluracils as Human GnRH Receptor Antagonists.. <i>ChemInform</i> , 2004, 35, no.	0.0	0
54	A Convenient One-Pot Synthesis of Asymmetric 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triones and Its Application Towards a Novel Class of Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Receptor Antagonists.. <i>ChemInform</i> , 2005, 36, no.	0.0	0