Serap Aksoy

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/2366276/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

		26626	42393
207 papers	11,001 citations	56 h-index	92 g-index

241 all docs	241 docs citations	241 times ranked	7052 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Genome sequence of the endocellular obligate symbiont of tsetse flies, Wigglesworthia glossinidia. Nature Genetics, 2002, 32, 402-407.	21.4	573
2	Microbiome influences on insect host vector competence. Trends in Parasitology, 2011, 27, 514-522.	3.3	331
3	Massive genome erosion and functional adaptations provide insights into the symbiotic lifestyle of Sodalis glossinidius in the tsetse host. Genome Research, 2005, 16, 149-156.	5.5	324
4	Prevention of insect-borne disease: An approach using transgenic symbiotic bacteria. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1997, 94, 3274-3278.	7.1	299
5	Genome Sequence of the Tsetse Fly (Glossina morsitans): Vector of African Trypanosomiasis. Science, 2014, 344, 380-386.	12.6	254
6	Concordant Evolution of a Symbiont with Its Host Insect Species: Molecular Phylogeny of Genus Glossina and Its Bacteriome-Associated Endosymbiont, Wigglesworthia glossinidia. Journal of Molecular Evolution, 1999, 48, 49-58.	1.8	235
7	The Obligate Mutualist Wigglesworthia glossinidia Influences Reproduction, Digestion, and Immunity Processes of Its Host, the Tsetse Fly. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2008, 74, 5965-5974.	3.1	233
8	Tsetse immune responses and trypanosome transmission: Implications for the development of tsetse-based strategies to reduce trypanosomiasis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2001, 98, 12648-12653.	7.1	201
9	Tissue tropism, transmission and expression of foreign genes in vivo in midgut symbionts of tsetse flies. Insect Molecular Biology, 1999, 8, 125-132.	2.0	190
10	Tsetse Immune System Maturation Requires the Presence of Obligate Symbionts in Larvae. PLoS Biology, 2011, 9, e1000619.	5.6	174
11	Interactions between mutualist Wigglesworthia and tsetse peptidoglycan recognition protein (PGRP-LB) influence trypanosome transmission. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 12133-12138.	7.1	168
12	Tissue distribution and prevalence ofWolbachiainfections in tsetse flies,Glossinaspp.. Medical and Veterinary Entomology, 2000, 14, 44-50.	1.5	160
13	Obligate Symbionts Activate Immune System Development in the Tsetse Fly. Journal of Immunology, 2012, 188, 3395-3403.	0.8	144
14	Modification of arthropod vector competence via symbiotic bacteria. Parasitology Today, 1993, 9, 179-183.	3.0	143
15	Tsetse â€“ A Haven for Microorganisms. Parasitology Today, 2000, 16, 114-118.	3.0	138
16	Analysis of milk gland structure and function in Glossina morsitans: Milk protein production, symbiont populations and fecundity. Journal of Insect Physiology, 2008, 54, 1236-1242.	2.0	138
17	Phylogenetically distant symbiotic microorganisms reside in Glossina midgut and ovary tissues. Medical and Veterinary Entomology, 1993, 7, 377-383.	1.5	136
18	Proventriculus (cardia) plays a crucial role in immunity in tsetse fly (Diptera: Glossinidiae). Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2003, 33, 1155-1164.	2.7	133

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Trypanosome Infection Establishment in the Tsetse Fly Gut Is Influenced by Microbiome-Regulated Host Immune Barriers. PLoS Pathogens, 2013, 9, e1003318.	4.7	131
20	Innate immune responses regulate trypanosome parasite infection of the tsetse fly Glossina morsitans morsitans. Molecular Microbiology, 2006, 60, 1194-1204.	2.5	130
21	Symbiont-induced odorant binding proteins mediate insect host hematopoiesis. ELife, 2017, 6, .	6.0	125
22	Eliminating the Neglected Tropical Diseases: Translational Science and New Technologies. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0003895.	3.0	116
23	Wolbachia Symbiont Infections Induce Strong Cytoplasmic Incompatibility in the Tsetse Fly Glossina morsitans. PLoS Pathogens, 2011, 7, e1002415.	4.7	115
24	Phylogeny and potential transmission routes of midgutâ€associated endosymbionts of tsetse (Diptera:) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10	2.0	113
25	Interactions between tsetse and trypanosomes with implications for the control of trypanosomiasis. Advances in Parasitology, 2003, 53, 1-83.	3.2	108
26	An antimicrobial peptide with trypanocidal activity characterized from Glossina morsitans morsitans. Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2005, 35, 105-115.	2.7	108
27	Vitamin B ₆ Generated by Obligate Symbionts Is Critical for Maintaining Proline Homeostasis and Fecundity in Tsetse Flies. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2014, 80, 5844-5853.	3.1	108
28	Insight into the Transmission Biology and Species-Specific Functional Capabilities of Tsetse (Diptera:) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf	4.1	105
29	Detection and characterization of Wolbachia infections in laboratory and natural populations of different species of tsetse flies (genus Glossina). BMC Microbiology, 2012, 12, S3.	3.3	105
30	Tissue distribution and transmission routes for the tsetse fly endosymbionts. Journal of Invertebrate Pathology, 2013, 112, S116-S122.	3.2	102
31	Dynamics of multiple symbiont density regulation during host development: tsetse fly and its microbial flora. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2006, 273, 805-814.	2.6	100
32	Analysis of Multiple Tsetse Fly Populations in Uganda Reveals Limited Diversity and Species-Specific Gut Microbiota. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2014, 80, 4301-4312.	3.1	95
33	Adenotrophic Viviparity in Tsetse Flies: Potential for Population Control and as an Insect Model for Lactation. Annual Review of Entomology, 2015, 60, 351-371.	11.8	95
34	SLACS retrotransposon fromTrypanosoma brucei gambienseis similar to mammalian LINEs. Nucleic Acids Research, 1990, 18, 785-792.	14.5	93
35	Tsetse fly microbiota: form and function. Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology, 2013, 3, 69.	3.9	93
36	Strategies of the home-team: symbioses exploited for vector-borne disease control. Trends in Microbiology, 2004, 12, 325-336.	7.7	91

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Paratransgenesis Applied for Control of Tsetse Transmitted Sleeping Sickness. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2008, 627, 35-48.	1.6	90
38	Transformation of an Insect Symbiont and Expression of a Foreign Gene in the Chagas' Disease Vector Rhodnius Prolixus. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1992, 46, 195-200.	1.4	88
39	An insect symbiosis is influenced by bacterium-specific polymorphisms in outer-membrane protein A. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 15088-15093.	7.1	86
40	Human African trypanosomiasis control: Achievements and challenges. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005454.	3.0	86
41	OmpA-Mediated Biofilm Formation Is Essential for the Commensal Bacterium Sodalis glossinidius To Colonize the Tsetse Fly Gut. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2012, 78, 7760-7768.	3.1	85
42	Mycetome endosymbionts of tsetse flies constitute a distinct lineage related to Enterobacteriaceae. Insect Molecular Biology, 1995, 4, 15-22.	2.0	83
43	PGRP-LB is a maternally transmitted immune milk protein that influences symbiosis and parasitism in tsetseâ€™s offspring. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 10552-10557.	7.1	80
44	Control of tsetse flies and trypanosomes using molecular genetics. Veterinary Parasitology, 2003, 115, 125-145.	1.8	79
45	Molecular analysis of the endosymbionts of tsetse flies: 16S rDNA locus and over-expression of a chaperonin. Insect Molecular Biology, 1995, 4, 23-29.	2.0	78
46	An insight into the sialome of Glossina morsitans morsitans. BMC Genomics, 2010, 11, 213.	2.8	76
47	Prospects for control of African trypanosomiasis by tsetse vector manipulation. Trends in Parasitology, 2001, 17, 29-35.	3.3	74
48	The Peritrophic Matrix Mediates Differential Infection Outcomes in the Tsetse Fly Gut following Challenge with Commensal, Pathogenic, and Parasitic Microbes. Journal of Immunology, 2014, 193, 773-782.	0.8	74
49	Tsetse thrombin inhibitor: Bloodmeal-induced expression of an anticoagulant in salivary glands and gut tissue of Glossina morsitans morsitans. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1998, 95, 14290-14295.	7.1	72
50	Isolation and Characterization of the Tsetse Thrombin Inhibitor: A Potent Antithrombotic Peptide from the Saliva of Glossina morsitans morsitans. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1996, 54, 475-480.	1.4	72
51	Comparative genomic analysis of six Glossina genomes, vectors of African trypanosomes. Genome Biology, 2019, 20, 187.	8.8	71
52	Analysis of lipolysis underlying lactation in the tsetse fly, Glossina morsitans. Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2012, 42, 360-370.	2.7	68
53	Insights into the Trypanosome-Host Interactions Revealed through Transcriptomic Analysis of Parasitized Tsetse Fly Salivary Glands. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2649.	3.0	67
54	Presence of Extensive Wolbachia Symbiont Insertions Discovered in the Genome of Its Host Glossina morsitans morsitans. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2728.	3.0	64

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Interspecific Transfer of Bacterial Endosymbionts between Tsetse Fly Species: Infection Establishment and Effect on Host Fitness. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2006, 72, 7013-7021.	3.1	62
56	Tick-Borne Diseases in Turkey: A Review Based on One Health Perspective. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0005021.	3.0	61
57	What constitutes a neglected tropical disease?. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008001.	3.0	61
58	Characterization of genes expressed in the salivary glands of the tsetse fly, Glossina morsitans morsitans. Insect Molecular Biology, 2001, 10, 69-76.	2.0	59
59	Comparative Genomics of Insect-Symbiotic Bacteria: Influence of Host Environment on Microbial Genome Composition. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2003, 69, 6825-6832.	3.1	59
60	Analysis of fat body transcriptome from the adult tsetse fly, Glossina morsitans morsitans. Insect Molecular Biology, 2006, 15, 411-424.	2.0	58
61	Interactions among multiple genomes: Tsetse, its symbionts and trypanosomes. Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2005, 35, 691-698.	2.7	56
62	Transcriptome Profiling of Trypanosoma brucei Development in the Tsetse Fly Vector Glossina morsitans. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0168877.	2.5	56
63	Genome Size Determination and Coding Capacity of Sodalis glossinidius , an Enteric Symbiont of Tsetse Flies, as Revealed by Hybridization to Escherichia coli Gene Arrays. Journal of Bacteriology, 2001, 183, 4517-4525.	2.2	54
64	Mammalian African trypanosome VSG coat enhances tsetseâ€™s vector competence. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 6961-6966.	7.1	54
65	Aquaporins Are Critical for Provision of Water during Lactation and Intrauterine Progeny Hydration to Maintain Tsetse Fly Reproductive Success. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2517.	3.0	53
66	Unravelling the relationship between the tsetse fly and its obligate symbiont Wigglesworthia : transcriptomic and metabolomic landscapes reveal highly integrated physiological networks. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2017, 284, 20170360.	2.6	53
67	Phylogenetic characterization of two transovarially transmitted endosymbionts of the bedbug Cimex lectularius (Heteroptera: Cimicidae). Insect Molecular Biology, 1997, 6, 301-304.	2.0	52
68	A novel application of gene arrays: Escherichia coli array provides insight into the biology of the obligate endosymbiont of tsetse flies. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2001, 98, 7546-7551.	7.1	51
69	Immune responses and parasite transmission in blood-feeding insects. Trends in Parasitology, 2004, 20, 433-439.	3.3	51
70	Trypanosoma brucei gambiense Group 1 Is Distinguished by a Unique Amino Acid Substitution in the HpHb Receptor Implicated in Human Serum Resistance. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1728.	3.0	50
71	A family of genes with growth factor and adenosine deaminase similarity are preferentially expressed in the salivary glands of Glossina m. morsitans. Gene, 2000, 252, 83-93.	2.2	49
72	Molecular aspects of transferrin expression in the tsetse fly (Glossina morsitans morsitans). Journal of Insect Physiology, 2007, 53, 715-723.	2.0	49

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	Tsetse-Wolbachia symbiosis: Comes of age and has great potential for pest and disease control. Journal of Invertebrate Pathology, 2013, 112, S94-S103.	3.2	49
74	Glossina fuscipes populations provide insights for human African trypanosomiasis transmission in Uganda. Trends in Parasitology, 2013, 29, 394-406.	3.3	47
75	Single-cell RNA sequencing of Trypanosoma brucei from tsetse salivary glands unveils metacyclogenesis and identifies potential transmission blocking antigens. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 2613-2621.	7.1	47
76	A Novel Highly Divergent Protein Family Identified from a Viviparous Insect by RNA-seq Analysis: A Potential Target for Tsetse Fly-Specific Abortifacients. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1003874.	3.5	46
77	Implications of Microfauna-Host Interactions for Trypanosome Transmission Dynamics in Glossina fuscipes fuscipes in Uganda. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2012, 78, 4627-4637.	3.1	45
78	Phylogeography and Population Structure of Glossina fuscipes fuscipes in Uganda: Implications for Control of Tsetse. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2010, 4, e636.	3.0	44
79	Juvenile hormone and insulin suppress lipolysis between periods of lactation during tsetse fly pregnancy. Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, 2013, 372, 30-41.	3.2	43
80	Infections with Immunogenic Trypanosomes Reduce Tsetse Reproductive Fitness: Potential Impact of Different Parasite Strains on Vector Population Structure. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2008, 2, e192.	3.0	43
81	Wolbachia, Sodalis and trypanosome co-infections in natural populations of Glossina austeni and Glossina pallidipes. Parasites and Vectors, 2013, 6, 232.	2.5	42
82	Evaluating long-term effectiveness of sleeping sickness control measures in Guinea. Parasites and Vectors, 2015, 8, 550.	2.5	41
83	Microsatellite Polymorphism in Tsetse Flies (Diptera: Glossinidae). Journal of Medical Entomology, 2001, 38, 376-381.	1.8	40
84	Transcriptional Profiles of Mating-Responsive Genes from Testes and Male Accessory Glands of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly, Ceratitis capitata. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e46812.	2.5	40
85	The Spermatophore in Glossina morsitans morsitans: Insights into Male Contributions to Reproduction. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 20334.	3.3	40
86	Molecular aspects of viviparous reproductive biology of the tsetse fly (Glossina morsitans) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 227 Td 1128-1136.	2.0	39
87	Comparative Genomics Reveals Multiple Genetic Backgrounds of Human Pathogenicity in the Trypanosoma brucei Complex. Genome Biology and Evolution, 2014, 6, 2811-2819.	2.5	39
88	PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases: Ten years of progress in neglected tropical disease control and elimination â€¦ More or less. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005355.	3.0	38
89	Molecular characterization of three gut genes from Glossina morsitans morsitans : cathepsin B , zinc-metalloprotease and zinc-carboxypeptidase. Insect Molecular Biology, 2002, 11, 57-65.	2.0	37
90	A New Threat Looming over the Mediterranean Basin: Emergence of Viral Diseases Transmitted by Aedes albopictus Mosquitoes. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1836.	3.0	37

#	Article	IF	Citations
91	A global sensitivity analysis for African sleeping sickness. Parasitology, 2011, 138, 516-526.	1.5	36
92	Improving Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) for tsetse flies through research on their symbionts and pathogens. Journal of Invertebrate Pathology, 2013, 112, S2-S10.	3.2	36
93	A New Member of a Family of Site-Specific Retrotransposons Is Present in the Spliced Leader RNA Genes of Trypanosoma cruzi. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1991, 11, 6139-6148.	2.3	36
94	Molecular characterization of iron binding proteins from Glossina morsitans morsitans (Diptera:) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 6	2.7	35
95	High Levels of Genetic Differentiation between Ugandan Glossina fuscipes fuscipes Populations Separated by Lake Kyoga. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2008, 2, e242.	3.0	35
96	Sleeping Sickness Elimination in Sight: Time to Celebrate and Reflect, but Not Relax. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1008.	3.0	34
97	Sandflies (Diptera: Psychodidae) Associated with Epidemic Cutaneous Leishmaniasis in Sanliurfa, Turkey. Journal of Medical Entomology, 1999, 36, 277-281.	1.8	33
98	Cloning and functional expression of a fat body-specific chitinase cDNA from the tsetse fly, Glossina morsitans morsitans. Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2002, 32, 979-989.	2.7	33
99	Permanent Genetic Resources added to Molecular Ecology Resources Database 1 October 2012â€“30 November 2012. Molecular Ecology Resources, 2013, 13, 341-343.	4.8	33
100	Genetic diversity and population structure of Glossina pallidipes in Uganda and western Kenya. Parasites and Vectors, 2011, 4, 122.	2.5	32
101	Molecular characterization of two serine proteases expressed in gut tissue of the African trypanosome vector, Glossina morsitans morsitans. Insect Molecular Biology, 2001, 10, 47-56.	2.0	31
102	A case for a Glossina genome project. Trends in Parasitology, 2005, 21, 107-111.	3.3	31
103	Refractoriness in Tsetse Flies (Diptera: Glossinidae) May be a Matter of Timing. Journal of Medical Entomology, 2007, 44, 660-665.	1.8	31
104	Evaluating Paratransgenesis as a Potential Control Strategy for African Trypanosomiasis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2374.	3.0	31
105	Proventriculus-specific cDNAs characterized from the tsetse, Glossina morsitans morsitans. Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2002, 32, 1663-1671.	2.7	30
106	Characterization of the antimicrobial peptide attacin loci from Glossina morsitans. Insect Molecular Biology, 2008, 17, 293-302.	2.0	30
107	Colonization of the tsetse fly midgut with commensal Kosakonia cowanii Zambiae inhibits trypanosome infection establishment. PLoS Pathogens, 2019, 15, e1007470.	4.7	29
108	Genome-Wide Comparative Analysis of Chemosensory Gene Families in Five Tsetse Fly Species. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004421.	3.0	28

#	Article	IF	Citations
109	Spliced leader RNA sequences of Trypanosoma rangeli are organized within the 5S rRNA-encoding genes. Gene, 1992, 113, 239-243.	2.2	27
110	Temporal stability of Glossina fuscipes fuscipes populations in Uganda. Parasites and Vectors, 2011, 4, 19.	2.5	27
111	Sphingomyelinase Activity in Mother's Milk Is Essential for Juvenile Development: A Case from Lactating Tsetse Flies1. Biology of Reproduction, 2012, 87, 17, 1-10.	2.7	27
112	The population structure of Glossina fuscipes fuscipes in the Lake Victoria basin in Uganda: implications for vector control. Parasites and Vectors, 2012, 5, 222.	2.5	27
113	The Homeodomain Protein Ladybird Late Regulates Synthesis of Milk Proteins during Pregnancy in the Tsetse Fly (Glossina morsitans). PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2645.	3.0	27
114	Trypanosome transmission dynamics in tsetse. Current Opinion in Insect Science, 2014, 3, 43-49.	4.4	27
115	Multiple evolutionary origins of Trypanosoma evansi in Kenya. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005895.	3.0	27
116	Replication of Flock House Virus in Three Genera of Medically Important Insects. Journal of Medical Entomology, 2007, 44, 102-110.	1.8	27
117	Molecular characterization of two novel milk proteins in the tsetse fly (<i>Glossina morsitans) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10	2.6	26
118	Intercommunity effects on microbiome and GpSGHV density regulation in tsetse flies. Journal of Invertebrate Pathology, 2013, 112, S32-S39.	3.2	26
119	Analysis of the gut-specific microbiome from field-captured tsetse flies, and its potential relevance to host trypanosome vector competence. BMC Microbiology, 2018, 18, 146.	3.3	26
120	Genetic diversity and population structure of the tsetse fly Glossina fuscipes fuscipes (Diptera:) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 30 2017, 11, e0005485.	3.0	26
121	Refractoriness in Tsetse Flies (Diptera: Glossinidae) May be a Matter of Timing. Journal of Medical Entomology, 2007, 44, 660-665.	1.8	26
122	Replication of Flock House Virus in Three Genera of Medically Important Insects. Journal of Medical Entomology, 2007, 44, 102-110.	1.8	25
123	Wolbachia association with the tsetse fly, Glossina fuscipes fuscipes, reveals high levels of genetic diversity and complex evolutionary dynamics. BMC Evolutionary Biology, 2013, 13, 31.	3.2	25
124	Genetic Diversity and Population Structure of Trypanosoma brucei in Uganda: Implications for the Epidemiology of Sleeping Sickness and Nagana. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003353.	3.0	25
125	Identification of major soluble salivary gland proteins in teneral Glossina morsitans morsitans. Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2002, 32, 1045-1053.	2.7	23
126	Transcriptome analysis of reproductive tissue and intrauterine developmental stages of the tsetse fly (Glossina morsitans morsitans). BMC Genomics, 2010, 11, 160.	2.8	23

#	Article	IF	Citations
127	Polyandry Is a Common Event in Wild Populations of the Tsetse Fly Glossina fuscipes fuscipes and May Impact Population Reduction Measures. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1190.	3.0	23
128	Lipophorin acts as a shuttle of lipids to the milk gland during tsetse fly pregnancy. Journal of Insect Physiology, 2011, 57, 1553-1561.	2.0	23
129	A fine-tuned vector-parasite dialogue in tsetse's cardia determines peritrophic matrix integrity and trypanosome transmission success. PLoS Pathogens, 2018, 14, e1006972.	4.7	23
130	World neglected tropical diseases day. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0007999.	3.0	23
131	Transcript Expression Analysis of Putative Trypanosoma brucei GPI-Anchored Surface Proteins during Development in the Tsetse and Mammalian Hosts. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1708.	3.0	22
132	Amelioration of Reproduction-Associated Oxidative Stress in a Viviparous Insect Is Critical to Prevent Reproductive Senescence. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e87554.	2.5	22
133	TonB-Dependent Heme Iron Acquisition in the Tsetse Fly Symbiont Sodalis glossinidius. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2015, 81, 2900-2909.	3.1	22
134	Spatio-temporal distribution of Spiroplasma infections in the tsetse fly (Glossina fuscipes fuscipes) in northern Uganda. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007340.	3.0	22
135	The Salivary Secretome of the Tsetse Fly Glossina pallidipes (Diptera: Glossinidae) Infected by Salivary Gland Hypertrophy Virus. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1371.	3.0	21
136	Characterization of the Achromobactin Iron Acquisition Operon in Sodalis glossinidius. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2013, 79, 2872-2881.	3.1	21
137	Determinants of Human African Trypanosomiasis Elimination via Paratransgenesis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004465.	3.0	21
138	De Novo Genome Assembly Shows Genome Wide Similarity between Trypanosoma brucei brucei and Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0147660.	2.5	21
139	Mutualist-Provisioned Resources Impact Vector Competency. MBio, 2019, 10, .	4.1	20
140	A comparative analysis of reproductive biology of insect vectors of human disease. Current Opinion in Insect Science, 2015, 10, 142-148.	4.4	19
141	The genome of the stable fly, Stomoxys calcitrans, reveals potential mechanisms underlying reproduction, host interactions, and novel targets for pest control. BMC Biology, 2021, 19, 41.	3.8	19
142	The GAP Project in Southeastern Turkey: The Potential for Emergence of Diseases. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 1995, 1, 62-63.	4.3	19
143	Site-specific retrotransposons of the trypanosomatid protozoa. Parasitology Today, 1991, 7, 281-285.	3.0	18
144	The major protein in the midgut of teneral Glossina morsitans morsitans is a molecular chaperone from the endosymbiotic bacterium Wigglesworthia glossinidia. Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2002, 32, 1429-1438.	2.7	18

#	Article	IF	Citations
145	Genetically DistinctGlossina fuscipes fuscipesPopulations in the Lake Kyoga Region of Uganda and Its Relevance for Human African Trypanosomiasis. BioMed Research International, 2013, 2013, 1-12.	1.9	17
146	Effect of antibiotic treatment and gamma-irradiation on cuticular hydrocarbon profiles and mate choice in tsetse flies (Glossina m. morsitans). BMC Microbiology, 2018, 18, 145.	3.3	17
147	Spliced leader RNA and 5S rRNA genes in Herpetomonas spp. are genetically linked. Nucleic Acids Research, 1992, 20, 913-913.	14.5	15
148	Expression profiling of Trypanosoma congolense genes during development in the tsetse fly vector Glossina morsitans morsitans. Parasites and Vectors, 2018, 11, 380.	2.5	15
149	Tsetse peritrophic matrix influences for trypanosome transmission. Journal of Insect Physiology, 2019, 118, 103919.	2.0	15
150	Temporal genetic differentiation in Glossina pallidipes tsetse fly populations in Kenya. Parasites and Vectors, 2017, 10, 471.	2.5	14
151	Differential virulence of camel Trypanosoma evansi isolates in mice. Parasitology, 2018, 145, 1235-1242.	1.5	14
152	Comparative genomics to uncover the secrets of tsetse and livestock-infective trypanosomes. Trends in Parasitology, 2003, 19, 436-439.	3.3	13
153	Evidence of temporal stability in allelic and mitochondrial haplotype diversity in populations of Glossina fuscipes fuscipes (Diptera: Glossinidae) in northern Uganda. Parasites and Vectors, 2016, 9, 258.	2.5	13
154	Genomic analyses of African Trypanozoon strains to assess evolutionary relationships and identify markers for strain identification. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005949.	3.0	13
155	Impact of vector biology research on old and emerging neglected tropical diseases. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006365.	3.0	13
156	Patterns of Genome-Wide Variation in Glossina fuscipes fuscipes Tsetse Flies from Uganda. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2016, 6, 1573-1584.	1.8	12
157	Whole genome sequencing shows sleeping sickness relapse is due to parasite regrowth and not reinfection. Evolutionary Applications, 2016, 9, 381-393.	3.1	12
158	Insect Gut Microbiota: Accessories to the Bite. Cell Host and Microbe, 2018, 23, 8-9.	11.0	12
159	Neglected Funding for Vector-Borne Diseases: A Near Miss This Time, a Possible Disaster the Next Time. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2010, 4, e847.	3.0	11
160	Influence of Host Phylogeographic Patterns and Incomplete Lineage Sorting on Within-Species Genetic Variability in Wigglesworthia Species, Obligate Symbionts of Tsetse Flies. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2011, 77, 8400-8408.	3.1	11
161	Immunogenicity and Serological Cross-Reactivity of Saliva Proteins among Different Tsetse Species. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0004038.	3.0	11
162	The population genomics of multiple tsetse fly (Glossina fuscipes fuscipes) admixture zones in Uganda. Molecular Ecology, 2019, 28, 66-85.	3.9	11

#	Article	IF	Citations
163	Solutions to Neglected Tropical Diseases Require Vibrant Local Scientific Communities. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2010, 4, e662.	3.0	10
164	Control Using Genetically Modified Insects Poses Problems for Regulators. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1495.	3.0	10
165	Human African Trypanosomiasis Research Gets a Boost: Unraveling the Tsetse Genome. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2624.	3.0	9
166	Symbiotic microbes affect the expression of male reproductive genes in Glossina m. morsitans. BMC Microbiology, 2018, 18, 169.	3.3	9
167	Infection with endosymbiotic Spiroplasma disrupts tsetse (Glossina fuscipes fuscipes) metabolic and reproductive homeostasis. PLoS Pathogens, 2021, 17, e1009539.	4.7	9
168	Molecular characterization of tsetseâ€™s proboscis and its response to Trypanosoma congolense infection. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0006057.	3.0	8
169	Tsetse fly (Glossina pallidipes) midgut responses to Trypanosoma brucei challenge. Parasites and Vectors, 2017, 10, 614.	2.5	8
170	Uncovering Genomic Regions Associated withTrypanosomaInfections in Wild Populations of the Tsetse FlyGlossina fuscipes. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2018, 8, 887-897.	1.8	8
171	A spatial genetics approach to inform vector control of tsetse flies (Glossina fuscipes) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5	1.9	8
172	Thermal stress responses of Sodalis glossinidius, an indigenous bacterial symbiont of hematophagous tsetse flies. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007464.	3.0	8
173	Paratransgenic manipulation of a tsetse microRNA alters the physiological homeostasis of the flyâ€™s midgut environment. PLoS Pathogens, 2021, 17, e1009475.	4.7	8
174	Rapid autophagic regression of the milk gland during involution is critical for maximizing tsetse viviparous reproductive output. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006204.	3.0	8
175	Genetic Differentiation of Glossina pallidipes Tsetse Flies in Southern Kenya. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2018, 99, 945-953.	1.4	8
176	Mitochondrial DNA sequence divergence and diversity of Glossina fuscipes fuscipes in the Lake Victoria basin of Uganda: implications for control. Parasites and Vectors, 2015, 8, 385.	2.5	7
177	The impact of vector migration on the effectiveness of strategies to control gambiense human African trypanosomiasis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007903.	3.0	7
178	Molecular characterization of Ephestia kuehniella (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) transferrin and its response to parasitoid Venturia canescens (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae Gravenhorst). Insect Molecular Biology, 2012, 21, 139-147.	2.0	6
179	TSS seq based core promoter architecture in blood feeding Tsetse fly (Glossina morsitans morsitans) vector of Trypanosomiasis. BMC Genomics, 2015, 16, 722.	2.8	6
180	Investigation of Wolbachia spp. and Spiroplasma spp. in Phlebotomus species by molecular methods. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 10616.	3.3	6

#	Article	IF	Citations
181	Phylogeography and population structure of the tsetse fly Glossina pallidipes in Kenya and the Serengeti ecosystem. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0007855.	3.0	6
182	A machine learning approach to integrating genetic and ecological data in tsetse flies (<i>Glossina) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 1762-1777.	3.1	6
183	Vector-borne Zoonotic Diseases in Turkey: Rising Threats on Public Health. Turkiye Parazitolojii Dergisi, 2020, 44, 168-175.	0.6	6
184	What can we hope to gain for trypanosomiasis control from molecular studies on tsetse biology ?. Parasites and Vectors, 2002, 1, 4.	1.9	5
185	International Glossina Genome Initiative 2004â€“2014: A Driver for Post-Genomic Era Research on the African Continent. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e3024.	3.0	5
186	Genetic diversity of Glossina fuscipes fuscipes along the shores of Lake Victoria in Tanzania and Kenya: implications for management. Parasites and Vectors, 2017, 10, 268.	2.5	5
187	Viviparity and habitat restrictions may influence the evolution of male reproductive genes in tsetse fly (Glossina) species. BMC Biology, 2021, 19, 211.	3.8	5
188	Genetic manipulation of insect symbionts. , 1997, , 555-560.		5
189	Symbiosis In Tsetse. Contemporary Topics in Entomology Series, 2003, , 53-66.	0.3	5
190	Will a new 2017 global leadership commit to NTDs?. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005309.	3.0	5
191	Transcript Abundance of Putative Lipid Phosphate Phosphatases During Development of Trypanosoma brucei in the Tsetse Fly. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 94, 890-893.	1.4	4
192	Molecular characterization and expression patterns of heat shock proteins in Spodoptera littoralis, heat shock or immune response?. Cell Stress and Chaperones, 2021, 26, 29-40.	2.9	4
193	An Interfaith Dialogue on the Neglected Tropical Diseases. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1240.	3.0	3
194	Prospects for control of African trypanosomiasis by tsetse vector manipulation. Parasitology Today, 2001, 17, 29-35.	3.0	3
195	A Family of Target Site-Specific Retrotransposons Interrupts Spliced Leader RNA Genes in Trypanosomatids. Journal of Parasitology, 1993, 79, 645.	0.7	2
196	Continuing tsetse and Trypanosoma genome sequencing projects. Trends in Parasitology, 2004, 20, 308-309.	3.3	2
197	Novel strategies targeting pathogen transmission reduction in insect vectors: Tsetseâ€transmitted trypanosomiasis control. Entomological Research, 2007, 37, 231-237.	1.1	2
198	Strong Local Scientific Communities Are Essential to Reach the Millennium Development Goals. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0004136.	3.0	2

#	Article	IF	Citations
199	Establishment and Maintenance of Small Scale Tsetse Colonies. , 2014, , 165-175.		2
200	Abdominal Pericardial Sinus: A Neurohemal Site in the Tsetse and Other Cyclorraphan Flies. Journal of Medical Entomology, 2003, 40, 755-765.	1.8	1
201	PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases: Two Years of Providing Access to Innovation for the World's Poor â€¦ and Counting. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2009, 3, e494.	3.0	1
202	PLOS NTDs celebrates our 10th anniversary: Looking forward to the next decade. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006176.	3.0	1
203	Response to Hertz-Fowler and Berriman: Continuing tsetse and Trypanosoma genome sequencing projects. Trends in Parasitology, 2004, 20, 309-310.	3.3	0
204	A New Clinical Section in PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2010, 4, e760.	3.0	0
205	Now We Are Six. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1862.	3.0	0
206	<i>Wolbachia</i> spp. and <i>Spiroplasma</i> spp. in <i>Musca</i> spp.: Detection Using Molecular Approaches. Turkiye Parazitolojii Dergisi, 2021, 45, 211-215.	0.6	0
207	Tsetse Flies (Diptera). , 2014, , 79-92.		0