Clive Bate

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

67 papers	1,639 citations	236925 25 h-index	315739 38 g-index
67 all docs	67 docs citations	67 times ranked	1950 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Squalestatin Cures Prion-infected Neurons and Protects Against Prion Neurotoxicity. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 14983-14990.	3.4	124
2	Amyloid-Î²-induced Synapse Damage Is Mediated via Cross-linkage of Cellular Prion Proteins. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 37955-37963.	3.4	82
3	Ginkgolides protect against amyloid-Î²1â€"42-mediated synapse damage in vitro. Molecular Neurodegeneration, 2008, 3, 1.	10.8	79
4	Ginkgolide B inhibits the neurotoxicity of prions or amyloid-beta1-42. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2004, 1, 4.	7.2	73
5	The N-Methylated Peptide SEN304 Powerfully Inhibits AÎ²(1â€"42) Toxicity by Perturbing Oligomer Formation. Biochemistry, 2012, 51, 8338-8352.	2.5	61
6	Interferon-gamma increases neuronal death in response to amyloid-beta1-42. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2006, 3, 7.	7.2	55
7	Simvastatin treatment prolongs the survival of scrapie-infected mice. NeuroReport, 2007, 18, 479-482.	1.2	49
8	Squalestatin protects neurons and reduces the activation of cytoplasmic phospholipase A2 by AÎ²1â€"42. Neuropharmacology, 2007, 53, 222-231.	4.1	45
9	Killing of prion-damaged neurones by microglia. NeuroReport, 2001, 12, 2589-2594.	1.2	43
10	Î±-synuclein induced synapse damage is enhanced by amyloid-Î²1-42. Molecular Neurodegeneration, 2010, 5, 55.	10.8	43
11	Phospholipase A2 Inhibitors or Platelet-activating Factor Antagonists Prevent Prion Replication. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 36405-36411.	3.4	41
12	The role of platelet activating factor in prion and amyloid-Î² neurotoxicity. NeuroReport, 2004, 15, 509-513.	1.2	39
13	Microglia kill amyloid-Î²1-42 damaged neurons by a CD14-dependent process. NeuroReport, 2004, 15, 1427-1430.	1.2	37
14	Glimepiride protects neurons against amyloid-Î²-induced synapse damage. Neuropharmacology, 2016, 101, 225-236.	4.1	37
15	Phospholipase A2 inhibitors protect against prion and AÎ² mediated synapse degeneration. Molecular Neurodegeneration, 2010, 5, 13.	10.8	36
16	Prostaglandin D2 mediates neuronal damage by amyloid-Î² or prions which activates microglial cells. Neuropharmacology, 2006, 50, 229-237.	4.1	35
17	Sialic Acid on the Glycosylphosphatidylinositol Anchor Regulates PrP-mediated Cell Signaling and Prion Formation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2016, 291, 160-170.	3.4	35
18	GPI-anchor signal sequence influences PrPC sorting, shedding and signalling, and impacts on different pathomechanistic aspects of prion disease in mice. PLoS Pathogens, 2019, 15, e1007520.	4.7	34

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19	Cyclo-oxygenase inhibitors protect against prion-induced neurotoxicity in vitro. NeuroReport, 2002, 13, 1933-1938.	1.2	32
20	A Camelid Anti-PrP Antibody Abrogates PrPSc Replication in Prion-Permissive Neuroblastoma Cell Lines. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e9804.	2.5	31
21	Neurodegeneration Induced by Clustering of Sialylated Glycosylphosphatidylinositols of Prion Proteins. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2012, 287, 7935-7944.	3.4	30
22	Temporal and spatial relationship between the death of PrP-damaged neurones and microglial activation. NeuroReport, 2002, 13, 1695-1700.	1.2	29
23	Ethanol protects cultured neurons against amyloid-Î² and Î±-synuclein-induced synapse damage. Neuropharmacology, 2011, 61, 1406-1412.	4.1	29
24	Platelet-activating factor antagonists protect amyloid-Î² damaged neurons from microglia-mediated death. Neuropharmacology, 2006, 51, 173-181.	4.1	28
25	Sequestration of free cholesterol in cell membranes by prions correlates with cytoplasmic phospholipase A2activation. BMC Biology, 2008, 6, 8.	3.8	27
26	Glimepiride reduces CD14 expression and cytokine secretion from macrophages. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2014, 11, 115.	7.2	25
27	Î±-Synuclein-Induced Synapse Damage in Cultured Neurons Is Mediated by Cholesterol-Sensitive Activation of Cytoplasmic Phospholipase A2. Biomolecules, 2015, 5, 178-193.	4.0	25
28	Neurones treated with cyclo-oxygenase-1 inhibitors are resistant to amyloid-Î²1-42. NeuroReport, 2003, 14, 2099-2103.	1.2	24
29	Glimepiride Reduces the Expression of PrPC, Prevents PrPSc Formation and Protects against Prion Mediated Neurotoxicity. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e8221.	2.5	24
30	The glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchor is a major determinant of prion binding and replication. Biochemical Journal, 2010, 428, 95-101.	3.7	23
31	Docosahexaenoic and eicosapentaenoic acids increase neuronal death in response to HuPrP82â€"146 and AÎ²1â€"42. Neuropharmacology, 2008, 54, 934-943.	4.1	22
32	An inÂvitro model for synaptic loss in neurodegenerative diseases suggests a neuroprotective role for valproic acid via inhibition of cPLA2 dependent signalling. Neuropharmacology, 2016, 101, 566-575.	4.1	22
33	Monoacylated Cellular Prion Protein Modifies Cell Membranes, Inhibits Cell Signaling, and Reduces Prion Formation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 8752-8758.	3.4	20
34	Monomeric amyloid-Î² reduced amyloid-Î² oligomer-induced synapse damage in neuronal cultures. Neurobiology of Disease, 2018, 111, 48-58.	4.4	20
35	Amyloid-Î²1â€"40 Inhibits Amyloid-Î²1â€"42 Induced Activation of Cytoplasmic Phospholipase A2 and Synapse Degeneration. Journal of Alzheimer's Disease, 2010, 21, 985-993.	2.6	19
36	Role of glycosylphosphatidylinositols in the activation of phospholipase A2 and the neurotoxicity of prions. Journal of General Virology, 2004, 85, 3797-3804.	2.9	18

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37	Manipulation of PrPres production in scrapie-infected neuroblastoma cells. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2004, 138, 217-223.	2.5	18
38	Cholesterol synthesis inhibitors protect against platelet-activating factor-induced neuronal damage. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2007, 4, 5.	7.2	17
39	cAMP-Inhibits Cytoplasmic Phospholipase A2 and Protects Neurons against Amyloid-Î²-Induced Synapse Damage. Biology, 2015, 4, 591-606.	2.8	17
40	Sialic Acid within the Glycosylphosphatidylinositol Anchor Targets the Cellular Prion Protein to Synapses. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2016, 291, 17093-17101.	3.4	17
41	Microglial cells kill prion-damaged neurons in vitro by a CD14 dependent process. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2005, 170, 62-70.	2.3	13
42	Docosahexaenoic and eicosapentaenoic acids increase prion formation in neuronal cells. BMC Biology, 2008, 6, 39.	3.8	13
43	Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids Protect Against Prion-Mediated Synapse Damage InÂVitro. Neurotoxicity Research, 2010, 17, 203-214.	2.7	13
44	Platelet-activating factor antagonists enhance intracellular degradation of amyloid-Î²42 in neurons via regulation of cholesterol ester hydrolases. Alzheimer's Research and Therapy, 2014, 6, 15.	6.2	13
45	Squalestatin alters the intracellular trafficking of a neurotoxic prion peptide. BMC Neuroscience, 2007, 8, 99.	1.9	12
46	Glycosylphosphatidylinositol Anchor Analogues Sequester Cholesterol and Reduce Prion Formation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 22017-22026.	3.4	12
47	Cholesterol esterification reduces the neurotoxicity of prions. Neuropharmacology, 2008, 54, 1247-1253.	4.1	9
48	A glycosylphosphatidylinositol analogue reduced prion-derived peptide mediated activation of cytoplasmic phospholipase A2, synapse degeneration and neuronal death. Neuropharmacology, 2010, 59, 93-99.	4.1	9
49	The cholesterol ester cycle regulates signalling complexes and synapse damage caused by amyloid-Î². Journal of Cell Science, 2017, 130, 3050-3059.	2.0	8
50	Valproic acid and its congener propylisopropylacetic acid reduced the amount of soluble amyloid-Î² oligomers released from 7PA2 cells. Neuropharmacology, 2018, 128, 54-62.	4.1	8
51	Epitope-specific anti-prion antibodies upregulate apolipoprotein E and disrupt membrane cholesterol homeostasis. Journal of General Virology, 2010, 91, 3105-3115.	2.9	7
52	Inhibition of phospholipase A2 increased the removal of the prion derived peptide PrP82-146 from cultured neurons. Neuropharmacology, 2011, 60, 365-372.	4.1	6
53	Clustering of sialylated glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchors mediates PrP-induced activation of cytoplasmic phospholipase A2and synapse damage. Prion, 2012, 6, 350-353.	1.8	6
54	Cholesterol ester hydrolase inhibitors reduce the production of synaptotoxic amyloid-Î² oligomers. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2018, 1864, 649-659.	3.8	6

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55	The cellular prion protein with a monoacylated glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchor modifies cell membranes, inhibits cell signaling and reduces prion formation. Prion, 2011, 5, 65-68.	1.8	5
56	Monoacylated Cellular Prion Proteins Reduce Amyloid-Î²-Induced Activation of Cytoplasmic Phospholipase A2 and Synapse Damage. Biology, 2015, 4, 367-382.	2.8	5
57	Does the tail wag the dog? How the structure of a glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchor affects prion formation. Prion, 2016, 10, 127-130.	1.8	5
58	The phospholipase A2 pathway controls a synaptic cholesterol ester cycle and synapse damage. Journal of Cell Science, 2018, 131, .	2.0	4
59	Detoxified lipopolysaccharide reduces microglial cell killing of prion-infected neurons. NeuroReport, 2004, 15, 2765-8.	1.2	4
60	Glycosylphosphatidylinositols: More than just an anchor?. Communicative and Integrative Biology, 2016, 9, e1149671.	1.4	3
61	Sialylated glycosylphosphatidylinositols suppress the production of toxic amyloid-Î² oligomers. Biochemical Journal, 2017, 474, 3045-3058.	3.7	3
62	Breaking the Cycle, Cholesterol Cycling, and Synapse Damage in Response to Amyloid-Î². Journal of Experimental Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 117906951773309.	2.3	3
63	A role for B lymphocytes in anti-infective prion therapies?. Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy, 2007, 5, 631-638.	4.4	2
64	PrP-specific camel antibodies with the ability to immunodetect intracellular prion protein. Journal of General Virology, 2010, 91, 2121-2131.	2.9	2
65	Do prion-induced changes in membrane cholesterol trigger neurodegeneration?. Future Neurology, 2008, 3, 367-370.	0.5	1
66	Enhanced neuronal degradation of amyloid-Î² oligomers allows synapse regeneration. Neural Regeneration Research, 2015, 10, 700.	3.0	1
67	Can we switch production of toxic AÎ² oligomers to neuroprotective AÎ² monomers to allow synapse regeneration?. Neural Regeneration Research, 2017, 12, 1437.	3.0	1