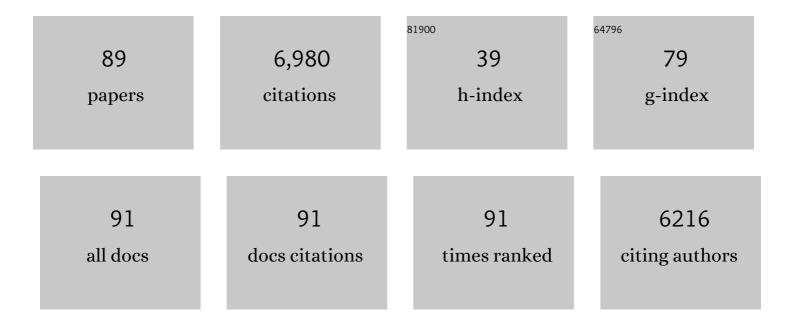
James A Fraser

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/346730/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Lineages Derived from Cryptococcus neoformans Type Strain H99 Support a Link between the Capacity to Be Pleomorphic and Virulence. MBio, 2022, 13, e0028322.	4.1	7
2	Identification and characterisation of sPEPs in Cryptococcus neoformans. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2022, 160, 103688.	2.1	0
3	Structural features of Cryptococcus neoformans bifunctional GAR/AIR synthetase may present novel antifungal drug targets. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2021, 297, 101091.	3.4	2
4	Herbicides That Target Acetohydroxyacid Synthase Are Potent Inhibitors of the Growth of Drug-Resistant <i>Candida auris</i> . ACS Infectious Diseases, 2020, 6, 2901-2912.	3.8	13
5	Surveying purine biosynthesis across the domains of life unveils promising drug targets in pathogens. Immunology and Cell Biology, 2020, 98, 819-831.	2.3	17
6	Structures of fungal and plant acetohydroxyacid synthases. Nature, 2020, 586, 317-321.	27.8	37
7	Broadening the spectrum of fluorescent protein tools for use in the encapsulated human fungal pathogen Cryptococcus neoformans. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2020, 138, 103365.	2.1	7
8	Humulene Diepoxides from the Australian Arid Zone Herb Dysphania : Assignment of Aged Hops Constituents. Chemistry - A European Journal, 2020, 26, 1653-1660.	3.3	3
9	Kalparinol, a Salvialane (Isodaucane) Sesquiterpenoid Derived from Native Australian <i>Dysphania</i> Species That Suggests a Putative Biogenetic Link to Zerumbone. Journal of Natural Products, 2020, 83, 1473-1479.	3.0	5
10	amdS as a dominant recyclable marker in Cryptococcus neoformans. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2019, 131, 103241.	2.1	10
11	MCC950 directly targets the NLRP3 ATP-hydrolysis motif for inflammasome inhibition. Nature Chemical Biology, 2019, 15, 556-559.	8.0	561
12	Regulatory Mechanism of the Atypical AP-1-Like Transcription Factor Yap1 in Cryptococcus neoformans. MSphere, 2019, 4, .	2.9	8
13	Quantitation of Purines from Pigeon Guano and Implications for Cryptococcus neoformans Survival During Infection. Mycopathologia, 2019, 184, 273-281.	3.1	6
14	The Long History of the Diverse Roles of Short ORFs: sPEPs in Fungi. Proteomics, 2018, 18, e1700219.	2.2	18
15	The beer and biofuels laboratory: A report on implementing and supporting a large, interdisciplinary, yeastâ€focused courseâ€based undergraduate research experience. Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Education, 2018, 46, 213-222.	1.2	19
16	Antimicrobial Octapeptin C4 Analogues Active against Cryptococcus Species. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2018, 62, .	3.2	5
17	Commercial AHAS-inhibiting herbicides are promising drug leads for the treatment of human fungal pathogenic infections. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, E9649-E9658.	7.1	40
18	Antifungal benzo[b]thiophene 1,1-dioxide IMPDH inhibitors exhibit pan-assay interference (PAINS) profiles. Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry, 2018, 26, 5408-5419.	3.0	15

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Titan cells formation in Cryptococcus neoformans is finely tuned by environmental conditions and modulated by positive and negative genetic regulators. PLoS Pathogens, 2018, 14, e1006982.	4.7	119
20	GMP Synthase Is Required for Virulence Factor Production and Infection by Cryptococcus neoformans. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2017, 292, 3049-3059.	3.4	19
21	Sirtuins in the phylum Basidiomycota: A role in virulence in Cryptococcus neoformans. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 46567.	3.3	27
22	Cryptococcus neoformans ADS lyase is an enzyme essential for virulence whose crystal structure reveals features exploitable in antifungal drug design. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2017, 292, 11829-11839.	3.4	15
23	A fluorogenic C. neoformans reporter strain with a robust expression of m-cherry expressed from a safe haven site in the genome. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2017, 108, 13-25.	2.1	53
24	Importance of Resolving Fungal Nomenclature: the Case of Multiple Pathogenic Species in the <i>Cryptococcus</i> Genus. MSphere, 2017, 2, .	2.9	124
25	Convergent microevolution of Cryptococcus neoformans hypervirulence in the laboratory and the clinic. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 17918.	3.3	34
26	High Resolution Crystal Structures of the Acetohydroxyacid Synthaseâ€Pyruvate Complex Provide New Insights into Its Catalytic Mechanism. ChemistrySelect, 2017, 2, 11981-11988.	1.5	6
27	Purine Acquisition and Synthesis by Human Fungal Pathogens. Microorganisms, 2017, 5, 33.	3.6	27
28	The 2.0 Ã X-ray structure for yeast acetohydroxyacid synthase provides new insights into its cofactor and quaternary structure requirements. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0171443.	2.5	8
29	Targeted Genome Editing via CRISPR in the Pathogen Cryptococcus neoformans. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0164322.	2.5	55
30	Commercial Herbicides Can Trigger the Oxidative Inactivation of Acetohydroxyacid Synthase. Angewandte Chemie - International Edition, 2016, 55, 4247-4251.	13.8	18
31	Whole Genome Comparison Reveals High Levels of Inbreeding and Strain Redundancy Across the Spectrum of Commercial Wine Strains of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2016, 6, 957-971.	1.8	166
32	Disruption of de Novo Adenosine Triphosphate (ATP) Biosynthesis Abolishes Virulence in <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> . ACS Infectious Diseases, 2016, 2, 651-663.	3.8	16
33	Commercial Herbicides Can Trigger the Oxidative Inactivation of Acetohydroxyacid Synthase. Angewandte Chemie, 2016, 128, 4319-4323.	2.0	2
34	Antibacterial and antifungal screening of natural products sourced from Australian fungi and characterisation of pestalactams D–F. Phytochemistry, 2016, 124, 79-85.	2.9	21
35	Chemical Inhibitors of Non-Homologous End Joining Increase Targeted Construct Integration in Cryptococcus neoformans. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0163049.	2.5	30
36	A Genomic Safe Haven for Mutant Complementation in Cryptococcus neoformans. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0122916.	2.5	83

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Polyploid Titan Cells Produce Haploid and Aneuploid Progeny To Promote Stress Adaptation. MBio, 2015, 6, e01340-15.	4.1	135
38	Flemingin-Type Prenylated Chalcones from the Sarawak Rainforest Plant <i>Desmodium congestum</i> . Journal of Natural Products, 2015, 78, 2141-2144.	3.0	13
39	Complete Genome Sequence of Sporisorium scitamineum and Biotrophic Interaction Transcriptome with Sugarcane. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0129318.	2.5	93
40	Comparative genomics of non-pseudomonal bacterial species colonising paediatric cystic fibrosis patients. PeerJ, 2015, 3, e1223.	2.0	35
41	Rethinking the targets for antifungal development. Microbiology Australia, 2015, 36, 88.	0.4	0
42	Cryptococcus neoformans and Cryptococcus gattii, the Etiologic Agents of Cryptococcosis. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Medicine, 2014, 4, a019760-a019760.	6.2	374
43	Multiple Nuclear Localization Signals Mediate Nuclear Localization of the GATA Transcription Factor AreA. Eukaryotic Cell, 2014, 13, 527-538.	3.4	29
44	Analysis of the Genome and Transcriptome of Cryptococcus neoformans var. grubii Reveals Complex RNA Expression and Microevolution Leading to Virulence Attenuation. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004261.	3.5	336
45	Secondary Metabolites of the Sponge-Derived Fungus <i>Acremonium persicinum</i> . Journal of Natural Products, 2013, 76, 1432-1440.	3.0	34
46	Purification, crystallization and preliminary X-ray analysis of adenylosuccinate synthetase from the fungal pathogen <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> . Acta Crystallographica Section F: Structural Biology Communications, 2013, 69, 1033-1036.	0.7	2
47	Nitrogen regulation of virulence in clinically prevalent fungal pathogens. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2013, 345, 77-84.	1.8	30
48	Ploidy variation as an adaptive mechanism in human pathogenic fungi. Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2013, 24, 339-346.	5.0	62
49	Sulfonylureas Have Antifungal Activity and Are Potent Inhibitors of Candida albicans Acetohydroxyacid Synthase. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2013, 56, 210-219.	6.4	64
50	Reactive Oxygen Species Homeostasis and Virulence of the Fungal Pathogen <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> Requires an Intact Proline Catabolism Pathway. Genetics, 2013, 194, 421-433.	2.9	30
51	Is the Nickel-Dependent Urease Complex of <i>Cryptococcus</i> the Pathogen's Achilles' Heel?. MBio, 2013, 4, .	4.1	9
52	Balancing Stability and Flexibility within the Genome of the Pathogen Cryptococcus neoformans. PLoS Pathogens, 2013, 9, e1003764.	4.7	14
53	Comparative Genomics of Serial Isolates of <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> Reveals Gene Associated With Carbon Utilization and Virulence. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2013, 3, 675-686.	1.8	57
54	Characterization of the Complete Uric Acid Degradation Pathway in the Fungal Pathogen Cryptococcus neoformans. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e64292.	2.5	36

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Microevolution of Cryptococcus neoformans Driven by Massive Tandem Gene Amplification. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 2012, 29, 1987-2000.	8.9	57
56	De novo GTP Biosynthesis Is Critical for Virulence of the Fungal Pathogen Cryptococcus neoformans. PLoS Pathogens, 2012, 8, e1002957.	4.7	56
57	Discovery of a Modified Tetrapolar Sexual Cycle in Cryptococcus amylolentus and the Evolution of MAT in the Cryptococcus Species Complex. PLoS Genetics, 2012, 8, e1002528.	3.5	54
58	A Unique Chromosomal Rearrangement in the Cryptococcus neoformans var. <i>grubii</i> Type Strain Enhances Key Phenotypes Associated with Virulence. MBio, 2012, 3, .	4.1	30
59	Characterization of an Nmr Homolog That Modulates GATA Factor-Mediated Nitrogen Metabolite Repression in Cryptococcus neoformans. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e32585.	2.5	12
60	Genome Variation in Cryptococcus gattii, an Emerging Pathogen of Immunocompetent Hosts. MBio, 2011, 2, e00342-10.	4.1	182
61	Nitrogen Metabolite Repression of Metabolism and Virulence in the Human Fungal Pathogen <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> . Genetics, 2011, 188, 309-323.	2.9	78
62	A Diverse Population of Cryptococcus gattii Molecular Type VGIII in Southern Californian HIV/AIDS Patients. PLoS Pathogens, 2011, 7, e1002205.	4.7	95
63	Crystallization and preliminary X-ray analysis of mycophenolic acid-resistant and mycophenolic acid-sensitive forms of IMP dehydrogenase from the human fungal pathogen <i>Cryptococcus</i> . Acta Crystallographica Section F: Structural Biology Communications, 2010, 66, 1104-1107.	0.7	7
64	Sexual reproduction and dimorphism in the pathogenic basidiomycetes. FEMS Yeast Research, 2009, 9, 161-177.	2.3	73
65	Transitions in Sexuality: Recapitulation of an Ancestral Tri- and Tetrapolar Mating System in <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> . Eukaryotic Cell, 2008, 7, 1847-1855.	3.4	50
66	First Contemporary Case of Human Infection with Cryptococcus gattii in Puget Sound: Evidence for Spread of the Vancouver Island Outbreak. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2007, 45, 3086-3088.	3.9	76
67	Evolution of the Mating Type Locus: Insights Gained from the Dimorphic Primary Fungal Pathogens Histoplasma capsulatum, Coccidioides immitis, and Coccidioides posadasii. Eukaryotic Cell, 2007, 6, 622-629.	3.4	87
68	Problem Formation , 2007, , 19-38.		0
69	Yeast diversity sampling on the San Juan Islands reveals no evidence for the spread of the Vancouver IslandCryptococcus gattiioutbreak to this locale. FEMS Yeast Research, 2006, 6, 620-624.	2.3	18
70	Recent Evolution of the Human Pathogen Cryptococcus neoformans by Intervarietal Transfer of a 14-Gene Fragment. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 2006, 23, 1879-1890.	8.9	91
71	Deciphering the Model Pathogenic Fungus Cryptococcus Neoformans. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2005, 3, 753-764.	28.6	308
72	Same-sex mating and the origin of the Vancouver Island Cryptococcus gattii outbreak. Nature, 2005, 437, 1360-1364.	27.8	472

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
73	Chromosomal Translocation and Segmental Duplication in Cryptococcus neoformans. Eukaryotic Cell, 2005, 4, 401-406.	3.4	94
74	Nuclear Accumulation of the GATA Factor AreA in Response to Complete Nitrogen Starvation by Regulation of Nuclear Export. Eukaryotic Cell, 2005, 4, 1646-1653.	3.4	93
75	Clinical and Environmental Isolates of Cryptococcus gattii from Australia That Retain Sexual Fecundity. Eukaryotic Cell, 2005, 4, 1410-1419.	3.4	76
76	The Genome of the Basidiomycetous Yeast and Human Pathogen <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> . Science, 2005, 307, 1321-1324.	12.6	664
77	Chromosomal sex-determining regions in animals, plants and fungi. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 2005, 15, 645-651.	3.3	97
78	Convergent Evolution of Chromosomal Sex-Determining Regions in the Animal and Fungal Kingdoms. PLoS Biology, 2004, 2, e384.	5.6	218
79	PAK Kinases Ste20 and Pak1 Govern Cell Polarity at Different Stages of Mating inCryptococcus neoformans. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2004, 15, 4476-4489.	2.1	83
80	Evolution of fungal sex chromosomes. Molecular Microbiology, 2004, 51, 299-306.	2.5	134
81	Fungal mating-type loci. Current Biology, 2003, 13, R792-R795.	3.9	77
82	Recapitulation of the Sexual Cycle of the Primary Fungal PathogenCryptococcus neoformansvar.gattii: Implications for an Outbreak on Vancouver Island, Canada. Eukaryotic Cell, 2003, 2, 1036-1045.	3.4	280
83	Mating-Type Locus of Cryptococcus neoformans : a Step in the Evolution of Sex Chromosomes. Eukaryotic Cell, 2002, 1, 704-718.	3.4	258
84	A Gene from Aspergillus nidulans with Similarity to URE2 of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Encodes a Glutathione S -Transferase Which Contributes to Heavy Metal and Xenobiotic Resistance. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2002, 68, 2802-2808.	3.1	54
85	Isolation and Characterization of Two Ammonium Permease Genes, meaA and mepA , from Aspergillus nidulans. Eukaryotic Cell, 2002, 1, 85-94.	3.4	35
86	The Genes gmdA, Encoding an Amidase, and bzuA, Encoding a Cytochrome P450, Are Required for Benzamide Utilization in Aspergillus nidulans. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2002, 35, 135-146.	2.1	41
87	The Formamidase Gene of <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> : Regulation by Nitrogen Metabolite Repression and Transcriptional Interference by an Overlapping Upstream Gene. Genetics, 2001, 157, 119-131.	2.9	49
88	Sex, MAT, and the Evolution of Fungal Virulence. , 0, , 13-33.		5
89	Evolution of the Mating-Type Locus: The Basidiomycetes. , 0, , 19-34.		25