

# Teclegiorgis Gebremariam

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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42  
papers

1,985  
citations

218677

26  
h-index

302126

39  
g-index

46  
all docs

46  
docs citations

46  
times ranked

1613  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A bacterial endosymbiont of the fungus <i>Rhizopus microsporus</i> drives phagocyte evasion and opportunistic virulence. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2022, 32, 1115-1130.e6.	3.9	22
2	Evaluation of Sex Differences in Murine Diabetic Ketoacidosis and Neutropenic Models of Invasive Mucormycosis. <i>Journal of Fungi (Basel, Switzerland)</i> , 2021, 7, 313.	3.5	6
3	Combination treatment of liposomal amphotericin B and isavuconazole is synergistic in treating experimental mucormycosis. <i>Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy</i> , 2021, 76, 2636-2639.	3.0	22
4	Mucorin is a ricin-like toxin that is critical for the pathogenesis of mucormycosis. <i>Nature Microbiology</i> , 2021, 6, 313-326.	13.3	53
5	119. A Humanized Antibody Targeting the CoH Invasins is Protective Against Murine Mucormycosis. <i>Open Forum Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 8, S71-S72.	0.9	1
6	Fosmanogepix (APX001) Is Effective in the Treatment of Immunocompromised Mice Infected with Invasive Pulmonary Scedosporiosis or Disseminated Fusariosis. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2020, 64, .	3.2	55
7	Fosmanogepix (APX001) Is Effective in the Treatment of Pulmonary Murine Mucormycosis Due to <i>Rhizopus arrhizus</i> . <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2020, 64, .	3.2	54
8	Preserving Vascular Integrity Protects Mice against Multidrug-Resistant Gram-Negative Bacterial Infection. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2020, 64, .	3.2	7
9	GRP78 and Integrins Play Different Roles in Host Cell Invasion during Mucormycosis. <i>MBio</i> , 2020, 11, .	4.1	69
10	Monoclonal IgM Antibodies Targeting <i>Candida albicans</i> Hyr1 Provide Cross-Kingdom Protection Against Gram-Negative Bacteria. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2020, 11, 76.	4.8	11
11	Selective inhibition of <i>Rhizopus</i> eumelanin biosynthesis by novel natural product scaffold-based designs caused significant inhibition of fungal pathogenesis. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2020, 477, 2489-2507.	3.7	13
12	745. Combination Treatment of Liposomal Amphotericin B and Isavuconazole is Synergistic in Treating Experimental Mucormycosis. <i>Open Forum Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 7, S420-S420.	0.9	0
13	Anti-CoH3 antibodies protect mice from mucormycosis by prevention of invasion and augmenting opsonophagocytosis. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2019, 5, eaaw1327.	10.3	57
14	Galactomannan Is a Biomarker of Fosmanogepix (APX001) Efficacy in Treating Experimental Invasive Pulmonary Aspergillosis. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2019, 64, .	3.2	7
15	APX001 Is Effective in the Treatment of Murine Invasive Pulmonary Aspergillosis. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2019, 63, .	3.2	38
16	969. GRP78 and Integrin $\beta$ 1/3 Play Disparate Roles in Epithelium Invasion During Mucormycosis. <i>Open Forum Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 5, S37-S37.	0.9	0
17	2393. Evaluation of Antifungal Treatment in a Neutropenic Mouse Model of Scedosporiosis. <i>Open Forum Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 5, S713-S714.	0.9	0
18	PCR-Based Approach Targeting Mucorales-Specific Gene Family for Diagnosis of Mucormycosis. <i>Journal of Clinical Microbiology</i> , 2018, 56, .	3.9	77

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19	Inhibition of EGFR Signaling Protects from Mucormycosis. <i>MBio</i> , 2018, 9, .	4.1	45
20	Prophylaxis with Isavuconazole or Posaconazole Protects Immunosuppressed Mice from Pulmonary Mucormycosis. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2017, 61, .	3.2	17
21	Prophylactic Treatment with VT-1161 Protects Immunosuppressed Mice from <i>Rhizopus arrhizus</i> var. <i>arrhizus</i> Infection. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2017, 61, .	3.2	31
22	Monotherapy or combination therapy of isavuconazole and micafungin for treating murine mucormycosis. <i>Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy</i> , 2017, 72, 462-466.	3.0	37
23	PCR-based Diagnosis of Mucormycosis Targeting Mucorales-specific Genes. <i>Open Forum Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 4, S612-S612.	0.9	3
24	APX001A Protects Immunosuppressed Mice from <i>Rhizopus deleamar</i> Infection. <i>Open Forum Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 4, S475-S475.	0.9	10
25	An integrated genomic and transcriptomic survey of mucormycosis-causing fungi. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 12218.	12.8	103
26	Statin Concentrations Below the Minimum Inhibitory Concentration Attenuate the Virulence of <i>Rhizopus oryzae</i> . <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 214, 114-121.	4.0	30
27	Bicarbonate correction of ketoacidosis alters host-pathogen interactions and alleviates mucormycosis. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2016, 126, 2280-2294.	8.2	84
28	Fob1 and Fob2 Proteins Are Virulence Determinants of <i>Rhizopus oryzae</i> via Facilitating Iron Uptake from Ferrioxamine. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2015, 11, e1004842.	4.7	47
29	VT-1161 Protects Immunosuppressed Mice from <i>Rhizopus arrhizus</i> var. <i>arrhizus</i> Infection. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2015, 59, 7815-7817.	3.2	44
30	Isavuconazole Therapy Protects Immunosuppressed Mice from Mucormycosis. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2014, 58, 2450-2453.	3.2	64
31	Heat-killed yeast protects diabetic ketoacidotic-steroid treated mice from pulmonary mucormycosis. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2014, 32, 3573-3576.	3.8	14
32	CotH3 mediates fungal invasion of host cells during mucormycosis. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2014, 124, 237-250.	8.2	185
33	NDV-3 protects mice from vulvovaginal candidiasis through T- and B-cell immune response. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2013, 31, 5549-5556.	3.8	79
34	Efficacy of Liposomal Amphotericin B and Posaconazole in Intratracheal Models of Murine Mucormycosis. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2013, 57, 3340-3347.	3.2	54
35	Diabetic murine models for <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> infection. <i>Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy</i> , 2012, 67, 1439-1445.	3.0	33
36	Combination Therapy of Murine Mucormycosis or Aspergillosis with Iron Chelation, Polyenes, and Echinocandins. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2011, 55, 1768-1770.	3.2	54

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37	The high affinity iron permease is a key virulence factor required for <i>Rhizopus oryzae</i> pathogenesis. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 2010, 77, 587-604.	2.5	135
38	The iron chelator deferasirox enhances liposomal amphotericin B efficacy in treating murine invasive pulmonary aspergillosis. <i>Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy</i> , 2010, 65, 289-292.	3.0	56
39	Posaconazole Mono- or Combination Therapy for Treatment of Murine Zygomycosis. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2009, 53, 772-775.	3.2	89
40	Combination Echinocandin-Polyene Treatment of Murine Mucormycosis. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2008, 52, 1556-1558.	3.2	159
41	Comparison of Lipid Amphotericin B Preparations in Treating Murine Zygomycosis. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2008, 52, 1573-1576.	3.2	52
42	Bacterial Endosymbiosis Is Widely Present among Zygomycetes but Does Not Contribute to the Pathogenesis of Mucormycosis. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2008, 198, 1083-1090.	4.0	64