

# Aya Nambu

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3735109/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

20  
papers

2,501  
citations

567281

15  
h-index

713466

21  
g-index

21  
all docs

21  
docs citations

21  
times ranked

4665  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Antigen-Specific T Cell Sensitization Is Impaired in IL-17-Deficient Mice, Causing Suppression of Allergic Cellular and Humoral Responses. <i>Immunity</i> , 2002, 17, 375-387.	14.3	974
2	IL-33 is a crucial amplifier of innate rather than acquired immunity. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 18581-18586.	7.1	594
3	An Interleukin-33-Mast Cell-Interleukin-2 Axis Suppresses Papain-Induced Allergic Inflammation by Promoting Regulatory T Cell Numbers. <i>Immunity</i> , 2015, 43, 175-186.	14.3	240
4	Glycerol phosphate shuttle enzyme GPD2 regulates macrophage inflammatory responses. <i>Nature Immunology</i> , 2019, 20, 1186-1195.	14.5	126
5	The FDA-Approved Oral Drug Nitazoxanide Amplifies Host Antiviral Responses and Inhibits Ebola Virus. <i>IScience</i> , 2019, 19, 1279-1290.	4.1	100
6	Epithelial Cell-Derived IL-25, but Not Th17 Cell-Derived IL-17 or IL-17F, Is Crucial for Murine Asthma. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2012, 189, 3641-3652.	0.8	93
7	IL-1 $\beta$ , but not IL-1 $\alpha$ , is required for antigen-specific T cell activation and the induction of local inflammation in the delayed-type hypersensitivity responses. <i>International Immunology</i> , 2006, 18, 701-712.	4.0	72
8	IL-31 is crucial for induction of pruritus, but not inflammation, in contact hypersensitivity. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 6639.	3.3	65
9	IL-33, but Not IL-25, Is Crucial for the Development of House Dust Mite Antigen-Induced Allergic Rhinitis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e78099.	2.5	49
10	IL-25 enhances TH17 cell-mediated contact dermatitis by promoting IL-1 $\beta$ production by dermal dendritic cells. <i>Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology</i> , 2018, 142, 1500-1509.e10.	2.9	41
11	IL-33, IL-25 and TSLP contribute to development of fungal-associated protease-induced innate-type airway inflammation. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 18052.	3.3	34
12	Development of IL-17-mediated Delayed-Type Hypersensitivity Is Not Affected by Down-Regulation of IL-25 Expression. <i>Allergology International</i> , 2010, 59, 399-408.	3.3	25
13	Cytoplasmic RNA Sensor Pathways and Nitazoxanide Broadly Inhibit Intracellular Mycobacterium tuberculosis Growth. <i>IScience</i> , 2019, 22, 299-313.	4.1	24
14	Potential role of myeloid cell/eosinophil-derived IL-17 in LPS-induced endotoxin shock. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2014, 453, 1-6.	2.1	17
15	The roles of IL-17C in T cell-dependent and -independent inflammatory diseases. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 15750.	3.3	17
16	Identification of a Distal Locus Enhancer Element That Controls Cell Type-Specific <i>TNF</i> and <i>LTA</i> Gene Expression in Human T Cells. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2020, 205, 2479-2488.	0.8	8
17	IL-25, IL-33 and TSLP receptor are not critical for development of experimental murine malaria. <i>Biochemistry and Biophysics Reports</i> , 2016, 5, 191-195.	1.3	7
18	TIM-3 is not essential for development of airway inflammation induced by house dust mite antigens. <i>Allergology International</i> , 2016, 65, 459-465.	3.3	5

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19	IL-25 exacerbates autoimmune aortitis in IL-1 receptor antagonist-deficient mice. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 17067.	3.3	5
20	Role of interleukin-25 in development of spontaneous arthritis in interleukin-1 receptor antagonist-deficient mice. <i>Biochemistry and Biophysics Reports</i> , 2017, 12, 62-65.	1.3	1