Ronald S Flannagan

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

38 papers	3,524 citations	279798 23 h-index	361022 35 g-index
41 all docs	41 docs citations	41 times ranked	5341 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Superantigens promote <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> bloodstream infection by eliciting pathogenic interferon-gamma production. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2022, 119, .	7.1	17
2	InÂvivo growth of Staphylococcus lugdunensis is facilitated by the concerted function of heme and non-heme iron acquisition mechanisms. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2022, 298, 101823.	3.4	6
3	Rapid removal of phagosomal ferroportin in macrophages contributes to nutritional immunity. Blood Advances, 2021, 5, 459-474.	5.2	13
4	Coagulase-negative staphylococci release a purine analog that inhibits Staphylococcus aureus virulence. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 1887.	12.8	27
5	Mutations in a Membrane Permease or hpt Lead to 6-Thioguanine Resistance in Staphylococcus aureus. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2021, 65, e0076021.	3.2	3
6	Heme-Dependent Siderophore Utilization Promotes Iron-Restricted Growth of the Staphylococcus aureus <i>hemB</i> Small-Colony Variant. Journal of Bacteriology, 2021, 203, e0045821.	2.2	10
7	Discovery of an antivirulence compound that reverses Î2-lactam resistance in MRSA. Nature Chemical Biology, 2020, 16, 143-149.	8.0	57
8	<i>De Novo</i> Purine Biosynthesis Is Required for Intracellular Growth of Staphylococcus aureus and for the Hypervirulence Phenotype of a <i>purR</i> Mutant. Infection and Immunity, 2020, 88, .	2.2	24
9	Macrophageâ€driven nutrient delivery to phagosomal <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> supports bacterial growth. EMBO Reports, 2020, 21, e50348.	4.5	12
10	Stress-induced inactivation of the Staphylococcus aureus purine biosynthesis repressor leads to hypervirulence. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 775.	12.8	54
11	A Fluorescence Based-Proliferation Assay for the Identification of Replicating Bacteria Within Host Cells. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2018, 9, 3084.	3.5	18
12	Staphylococcus aureus Uses the GraXRS Regulatory System To Sense and Adapt to the Acidified Phagolysosome in Macrophages. MBio, 2018, 9, .	4.1	57
13	The surreptitious survival of the emerging pathogen<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>within macrophages as an immune evasion strategy. Cellular Microbiology, 2018, 20, e12869.	2.1	9
14	Signaling of Phagocytosis. , 2016, , 83-96.		0
15	Intracellular replication of<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>in mature phagolysosomes in macrophages precedes host cell death, and bacterial escape and dissemination. Cellular Microbiology, 2016, 18, 514-535.	2.1	174
16	Antimicrobial Mechanisms of Macrophages and the Immune Evasion Strategies of Staphylococcus aureus. Pathogens, 2015, 4, 826-868.	2.8	151
17	The phosphatidylserine receptor TIM4 utilizes integrins as coreceptors to effect phagocytosis. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2014, 25, 1511-1522.	2.1	93
18	The Antimicrobial Functions of Macrophages. , 2014, , 111-129.		0

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19	Bdellovibrio exovorus sp. nov., a novel predator of Caulobacter crescentus. International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology, 2013, 63, 146-151.	1.7	71
20	Burkholderia cenocepaciainfection. Cell Adhesion and Migration, 2012, 6, 297-301.	2.7	2
21	Lysosomal calcium homeostasis defects, not proton pump defects, cause endo-lysosomal dysfunction in PSEN-deficient cells. Journal of Cell Biology, 2012, 198, 23-35.	5.2	187
22	The Cell Biology of Phagocytosis. Annual Review of Pathology: Mechanisms of Disease, 2012, 7, 61-98.	22.4	791
23	Burkholderia cenocepacia disrupts host cell actin cytoskeleton by inactivating Rac and Cdc42. Cellular Microbiology, 2012, 14, 239-254.	2.1	32
24	A twoâ€tier model of polymyxin B resistance in <i>Burkholderia cenocepacia</i>. Environmental Microbiology Reports, 2011, 3, 278-285.	2.4	36
25	Editorial: Fly fishing with RNAi catches novel effectors of phagocytosis. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2011, 89, 643-645.	3.3	3
26	Dynamic macrophage â€œprobingâ€•is required for the efficient capture of phagocytic targets. Journal of Cell Biology, 2010, 191, 1205-1218.	5.2	124
27	The Application of Fluorescent Probes for the Analysis of Lipid Dynamics During Phagocytosis. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2010, 591, 121-134.	0.9	8
28	Dynamic macrophage â€œprobingâ€•is required for the efficient capture of phagocytic targets. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2010, 207, i37-i37.	8.5	0
29	Assessment of three Resistance-Nodulation-Cell Division drug efflux transporters of Burkholderia cenocepacia in intrinsic antibiotic resistance. BMC Microbiology, 2009, 9, 200.	3.3	72
30	Antimicrobial mechanisms of phagocytes and bacterial evasion strategies. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2009, 7, 355-366.	28.6	812
31	A system for the construction of targeted unmarked gene deletions in the genus <i>Burkholderia</i>. Environmental Microbiology, 2008, 10, 1652-1660.	3.8	145
32	A Novel Sensor Kinase-Response Regulator Hybrid Controls Biofilm Formation and Type VI Secretion System Activity in <i>Burkholderia cenocepacia</i>. Infection and Immunity, 2008, 76, 1979-1991.	2.2	121
33	Burkholderia cenocepacia requires RpoE for growth under stress conditions and delay of phagolysosomal fusion in macrophages. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2008, 154, 643-653.	1.8	36
34	Burkholderia cenocepacia Requires a Periplasmic HtrA Protease for Growth under Thermal and Osmotic Stress and for Survival In Vivo. Infection and Immunity, 2007, 75, 1679-1689.	2.2	81
35	A Putative Gene Cluster for Aminoarabinose Biosynthesis Is Essential for Burkholderia cenocepacia Viability. Journal of Bacteriology, 2007, 189, 3639-3644.	2.2	101
36	A Complete Lipopolysaccharide Inner Core Oligosaccharide Is Required for Resistance of Burkholderia cenocepacia to Antimicrobial Peptides and Bacterial Survival In Vivo. Journal of Bacteriology, 2006, 188, 2073-2080.	2.2	126

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37	A minor catalase/peroxidase from Burkholderia cenocepacia is required for normal aconitase activity. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2005, 151, 1975-1985.	1.8	23
38	Downregulation of the motA gene delays the escape of the obligate predator Bdellovibrio bacteriovorus 109J from bdelloplasts of bacterial prey cells. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2004, 150, 649-656.	1.8	28