

Guy C Brown

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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113
papers

20,267
citations

16451

64
h-index

24982

109
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116
all docs

116
docs citations

116
times ranked

24497
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Knockout of the P2Y6 Receptor Prevents Peri-Infarct Neuronal Loss after Transient, Focal Ischemia in Mouse Brain. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 2304.	4.1	6
2	Brain Cells Release Calreticulin That Attracts and Activates Microglia, and Inhibits Amyloid Beta Aggregation and Neurotoxicity. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2022, 13, 859686.	4.8	9
3	Sialylation acts as a checkpoint for innate immune responses in the central nervous system. <i>Glia</i> , 2021, 69, 1619-1636.	4.9	31
4	Wild-type sTREM2 blocks A β aggregation and neurotoxicity, but the Alzheimer's R47H mutant increases A β aggregation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2021, 296, 100631.	3.4	33
5	Microglial phagocytosis of neurons in neurodegeneration, and its regulation. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2021, 158, 621-639.	3.9	120
6	lâ€™m Infected, Eat Me! Innate Immunity Mediated by Live, Infected Cells Signaling To Be Phagocytosed. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2021, 89, .	2.2	12
7	CD33M inhibits microglial phagocytosis, migration and proliferation, but the Alzheimerâ€™s diseaseâ€™protective variant CD33m stimulates phagocytosis and proliferation, and inhibits adhesion. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2021, 158, 297-310.	3.9	18
8	The Phagocytic Code Regulating Phagocytosis of Mammalian Cells. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2021, 12, 629979.	4.8	44
9	Inflammatory neuronal loss in the substantia nigra induced by systemic lipopolysaccharide is prevented by knockout of the P2Y6 receptor in mice. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2021, 18, 225.	7.2	19
10	Does Soluble TREM2 Protect Against Alzheimer's Disease?. <i>Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 13, 834697.	3.4	12
11	Neuronal Loss after Stroke Due to Microglial Phagocytosis of Stressed Neurons. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 13442.	4.1	24
12	The microglial P2Y6 receptor mediates neuronal loss and memory deficits in neurodegeneration. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2021, 37, 110148.	6.4	31
13	Extracellular tau induces microglial phagocytosis of living neurons in cell cultures. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2020, 154, 316-329.	3.9	35
14	Activated microglia desialylate their surface, stimulating complement receptor 3â€™mediated phagocytosis of neurons. <i>Glia</i> , 2020, 68, 989-998.	4.9	48
15	Sialylation and Galectin-3 in Microglia-Mediated Neuroinflammation and Neurodegeneration. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 14, 162.	3.7	73
16	Lipopolysaccharide activates microglia via neuraminidase 1 desialylation of Tollâ€™like Receptor 4. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2020, 155, 403-416.	3.9	29
17	TET2 Regulates the Neuroinflammatory Response in Microglia. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2019, 29, 697-713.e8.	6.4	74
18	The endotoxin hypothesis of neurodegeneration. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2019, 16, 180.	7.2	254

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19	Galectin-3, a novel endogenous TREM2 ligand, detrimentally regulates inflammatory response in Alzheimer's disease. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 2019, 138, 251-273.	7.7	187
20	Calreticulin and Galectin-3 Oponise Bacteria for Phagocytosis by Microglia. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2019, 10, 2647.	4.8	28
21	Mechanisms of cell death induced by arginase and asparaginase in precursor B-cell lymphoblasts. <i>Apoptosis: an International Journal on Programmed Cell Death</i> , 2019, 24, 145-156.	4.9	21
22	Neurophagy, the phagocytosis of live neurons and synapses by glia, contributes to brain development and disease. <i>FEBS Journal</i> , 2018, 285, 3566-3575.	4.7	133
23	Effective Knockdown of Gene Expression in Primary Microglia With siRNA and Magnetic Nanoparticles Without Cell Death or Inflammation. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 313.	3.7	16
24	Neuronal Cell Death. <i>Physiological Reviews</i> , 2018, 98, 813-880.	28.8	737
25	Galectin-3 released in response to traumatic brain injury acts as an alarmin orchestrating brain immune response and promoting neurodegeneration. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 41689.	3.3	120
26	Activated Microglia Desialylate and Phagocytose Cells via Neuraminidase, Galectin-3, and Mer Tyrosine Kinase. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2017, 198, 4792-4801.	0.8	83
27	Deciphering microglial diversity in Alzheimer's disease. <i>Science</i> , 2017, 356, 1123-1124.	12.6	15
28	Anti-CD47 antibodies induce phagocytosis of live, malignant B cells by macrophages <i>via</i> the Fc domain, resulting in cell death by phagoptosis. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 60892-60903.	1.8	30
29	Activated microglia cause reversible apoptosis of pheochromocytoma cells, inducing their cell death by phagocytosis. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2016, 129, 65-79.	2.0	40
30	Amyloid β^2 induces microglia to phagocytose neurons via activation of protein kinase Cs and NADPH oxidase. <i>International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology</i> , 2016, 81, 346-355.	2.8	25
31	Living too long. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2015, 16, 137-141.	4.5	146
32	Neuroinflammation in Alzheimer's disease. <i>Lancet Neurology</i> , The, 2015, 14, 388-405.	10.2	4,129
33	How microglia kill neurons. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2015, 1628, 288-297.	2.2	233
34	Inhibition of UDP/P2Y ₆ purinergic signaling prevents phagocytosis of viable neurons by activated microglia <i>in vitro</i> and <i>in vivo</i> . <i>Glia</i> , 2014, 62, 1463-1475.	4.9	119
35	Microglial phagocytosis of live neurons. <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 15, 209-216.	10.2	666
36	Inflammation induces multinucleation of Microglia via PKC inhibition of cytokinesis, generating highly phagocytic multinucleated giant cells. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2014, 128, 650-661.	3.9	46

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37	Deoxyglucose prevents neurodegeneration in culture by eliminating microglia. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2014, 11, 58.	7.2	38
38	Tumour necrosis factor alpha-induced neuronal loss is mediated by microglial phagocytosis. FEBS Letters, 2014, 588, 2952-2956.	2.8	120
39	Rotenone induces neuronal death by microglial phagocytosis of neurons. FEBS Journal, 2013, 280, 5030-5038.	4.7	68
40	In the eye of the storm: mitochondrial damage during heart and brain ischaemia. FEBS Journal, 2013, 280, 4999-5014.	4.7	64
41	Lactadherin/MFG-E8 is essential for microglia-mediated neuronal loss and phagoptosis induced by amyloid β . Journal of Neurochemistry, 2013, 126, 312-317.	3.9	67
42	Phagocytosis executes delayed neuronal death after focal brain ischemia. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, E4098-107.	7.1	288
43	Caspase Inhibitors Protect Neurons by Enabling Selective Necroptosis of Inflamed Microglia. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 9145-9152.	3.4	81
44	Eaten alive! Cell death by primary phagocytosis: "phagoptosis" TM . Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 2012, 37, 325-332.	7.5	269
45	MFG-E8 Mediates Primary Phagocytosis of Viable Neurons during Neuroinflammation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 2657-2666.	3.6	189
46	There is no evidence that mitochondria are the main source of reactive oxygen species in mammalian cells. Mitochondrion, 2012, 12, 1-4.	3.4	232
47	Primary phagocytosis of viable neurons by microglia activated with LPS or β is dependent on calreticulin/LRP phagocytic signalling. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2012, 9, 196.	7.2	116
48	Neuronal Death Induced by Nanomolar Amyloid β Is Mediated by Primary Phagocytosis of Neurons by Microglia. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 39904-39913.	3.4	185
49	Inhibition of Microglial Phagocytosis Is Sufficient To Prevent Inflammatory Neuronal Death. Journal of Immunology, 2011, 186, 4973-4983.	0.8	331
50	Inflammation and Reactive Oxygen/Nitrogen Species in Glial/Neuronal Cultures. Neuromethods, 2011, , 331-347.	0.3	3
51	The principle of sufficiency and the evolution of control: using control analysis to understand the design principles of biological systems. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2010, 38, 1210-1214.	3.4	2
52	Inflammatory Neurodegeneration and Mechanisms of Microglial Killing of Neurons. Molecular Neurobiology, 2010, 41, 242-247.	4.0	479
53	Nitric oxide and neuronal death. Nitric Oxide - Biology and Chemistry, 2010, 23, 153-165.	2.7	334
54	The inhibition of mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase by the gases carbon monoxide, nitric oxide, hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen sulfide: chemical mechanism and physiological significance. Journal of Bioenergetics and Biomembranes, 2008, 40, 533-9.	2.3	608

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55	Regulation of apoptosis by the redox state of cytochrome c. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Bioenergetics</i> , 2008, 1777, 877-881.	1.0	171
56	Nitric oxide and mitochondrial respiration in the heart. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2007, 75, 283-290.	3.8	177
57	Nitric oxide from neuronal nitric oxide synthase sensitises neurons to hypoxia-induced death via competitive inhibition of cytochrome oxidase. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2007, 103, 070710052154011-???	3.9	36
58	Nitric oxide and mitochondria. <i>Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark</i> , 2007, 12, 1024.	3.0	136
59	S-nitrosothiol inhibition of mitochondrial complex I causes a reversible increase in mitochondrial hydrogen peroxide production. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Bioenergetics</i> , 2006, 1757, 562-566.	1.0	56
60	Fibrillar beta-amyloid peptide Abeta1-40 activates microglial proliferation via stimulating TNF-alpha release and H2O2 derived from NADPH oxidase: a cell culture study. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2006, 3, 24.	7.2	112
61	Nitric oxide stimulates PC12 cell proliferation via cGMP and inhibits at higher concentrations mainly via energy depletion. <i>Nitric Oxide - Biology and Chemistry</i> , 2006, 14, 238-246.	2.7	37
62	Highly purified lipoteichoic acid induced pro-inflammatory signalling in primary culture of rat microglia through Toll-like receptor 2: selective potentiation of nitric oxide production by muramyl dipeptide. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2006, 99, 596-607.	3.9	51
63	Microglia Proliferation Is Regulated by Hydrogen Peroxide from NADPH Oxidase. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2006, 176, 1046-1052.	0.8	179
64	NITRIC OXIDE FROM INDUCIBLE NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE SENSITIZES THE INFLAMED AORTA TO HYPOXIC DAMAGE VIA RESPIRATORY INHIBITION. <i>Shock</i> , 2005, 23, 319-323.	2.1	28
65	Inflammatory neurodegeneration induced by lipoteichoic acid from <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> is mediated by glia activation, nitrosative and oxidative stress, and caspase activation. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2005, 95, 1132-1143.	3.9	83
66	Nitric oxide from inflammatory-activated glia synergizes with hypoxia to induce neuronal death. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2005, 79, 208-215.	2.9	111
67	Activation of microglial NADPH oxidase is synergistic with glial iNOS expression in inducing neuronal death: a dual-key mechanism of inflammatory neurodegeneration. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2005, 2, 20.	7.2	183
68	Nitric oxide-induced cell death of cerebrocortical murine astrocytes is mediated through p53- and Bax-dependent pathways. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2004, 89, 812-821.	3.9	47
69	Inhibition of mitochondrial respiratory complex I by nitric oxide, peroxynitrite and S-nitrosothiols. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Bioenergetics</i> , 2004, 1658, 44-49.	1.0	292
70	Inflammatory Neurodegeneration Mediated by Nitric Oxide, Glutamate, and Mitochondria. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2003, 27, 325-355.	4.0	403
71	Nitric oxide induces apoptosis via hydrogen peroxide, but necrosis via energy and thiol depletion. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2003, 35, 1457-1468.	2.9	86
72	CELL BIOLOGY: Enhanced: NO Says Yes to Mitochondria. <i>Science</i> , 2003, 299, 838-839.	12.6	73

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73	Nitric oxide inhibition of mitochondrial respiration and its role in cell death. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2002, 33, 1440-1450.	2.9	323
74	Nitric oxide induces rapid, calcium-dependent release of vesicular glutamate and ATP from cultured rat astrocytes. <i>Glia</i> , 2002, 40, 312-323.	4.9	182
75	Stimulation of the NADPH oxidase in activated rat microglia removes nitric oxide but induces peroxynitrite production. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2002, 80, 73-80.	3.9	114
76	Nitric-Oxide-Induced Necrosis and Apoptosis in PC12 Cells Mediated by Mitochondria. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2002, 75, 1455-1464.	3.9	156
77	Different pathways for iNOS-mediated toxicity in vitro dependent on neuronal maturation and NMDA receptor expression. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2002, 82, 269-282.	3.9	73
78	Caspases are reversibly inactivated by hydrogen peroxide. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2001, 500, 114-118.	2.8	111
79	Regulation of mitochondrial respiration by nitric oxide inhibition of cytochrome c oxidase. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Bioenergetics</i> , 2001, 1504, 46-57.	1.0	526
80	Reversible inhibition of cellular respiration by nitric oxide in vascular inflammation. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2001, 281, H2256-H2260.	3.2	34
81	Inflammatory Neurodegeneration Mediated by Nitric Oxide from Activated Glia-Inhibiting Neuronal Respiration, Causing Glutamate Release and Excitotoxicity. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2001, 21, 6480-6491.	3.6	637
82	Nitric Oxide, Mitochondria, and Cell Death. <i>IUBMB Life</i> , 2001, 52, 189-195.	3.4	157
83	Diffusion control of protein phosphorylation in signal transduction pathways. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2000, 350, 901-907.	3.7	72
84	Reversal of nitric oxide-, peroxynitrite- and S-nitrosothiol-induced inhibition of mitochondrial respiration or complex I activity by light and thiols. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Bioenergetics</i> , 2000, 1459, 405-412.	1.0	180
85	Nitric oxide donors, nitrosothiols and mitochondrial respiration inhibitors induce caspase activation by different mechanisms. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2000, 467, 155-159.	2.8	63
86	Mitochondria Mediate Nitric Oxide-Induced Cell Death. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1999, 893, 376-378.	3.8	8
87	Release of cytochrome c from heart mitochondria is induced by high Ca ²⁺ and peroxynitrite and is responsible for Ca ²⁺ -induced inhibition of substrate oxidation. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 1999, 1453, 41-48.	3.8	112
88	Superoxide dismutase and hydrogen peroxide cause rapid nitric oxide breakdown, peroxynitrite production and subsequent cell death. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 1999, 1454, 275-288.	3.8	87
89	Spatial gradients of cellular phospho-proteins. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 1999, 457, 452-454.	2.8	175
90	Nitric oxide and mitochondrial respiration. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Bioenergetics</i> , 1999, 1411, 351-369.	1.0	586

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91	Nitric oxide, cytochrome <i>c</i> and mitochondria. Biochemical Society Symposia, 1999, 66, 17-25.	2.7	169
92	Control of oxidative phosphorylation, gluconeogenesis, ureagenesis and ATP turnover in isolated perfused rat liver analyzed by top-down metabolic control analysis. FEBS Journal, 1998, 254, 194-201.	0.2	26
93	Transcellular regulation of cell respiration by nitric oxide generated by activated macrophages. FEBS Letters, 1998, 439, 321-324.	2.8	49
94	Nitric Oxide Causes Glutamate Release from Brain Synaptosomes. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1998, 70, 1541-1546.	3.9	75
95	Nitric oxide causes release of glutamate from brain synaptosomes. Biochemical Society Transactions, 1997, 25, 411S-411S.	3.4	1
96	NITRIC OXIDE AND MITOCHONDRIAL RESPIRATION. Biochemical Society Transactions, 1997, 25, 383S-383S.	3.4	0
97	Production of peroxynitrite from nitric oxide, hydrogen peroxide and superoxide dismutase: pathological implications. Biochemical Society Transactions, 1997, 25, 409S-409S.	3.4	4
98	Activated human neutrophils rapidly break down nitric oxide. FEBS Letters, 1997, 417, 231-234.	2.8	27
99	Title is missing!. Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, 1997, 174, 189-192.	3.1	96
100	Nitric oxide inhibition of cytochrome oxidase and mitochondrial respiration: Implications for inflammatory, neurodegenerative and ischaemic pathologies. , 1997, , 189-192.		33
101	Rapid reduction of nitric oxide by mitochondria, and reversible inhibition of mitochondrial respiration by nitric oxide. Biochemical Journal, 1996, 315, 295-299.	3.7	249
102	Ca ²⁺ stimulates both the respiratory and phosphorylation subsystems in rat heart mitochondria. Biochemical Journal, 1996, 320, 329-334.	3.7	52
103	Paradoxical control properties of enzymes within pathways: can activation cause an enzyme to have increased control?. Biochemical Journal, 1996, 314, 753-760.	3.7	16
104	Reversible Binding and Inhibition of Catalase by Nitric Oxide. FEBS Journal, 1995, 232, 188-191.	0.2	252
105	Nitric oxide produced by activated astrocytes rapidly and reversibly inhibits cellular respiration. Neuroscience Letters, 1995, 193, 201-204.	2.1	204
106	Nitric oxide regulates mitochondrial respiration and cell functions by inhibiting cytochrome oxidase. FEBS Letters, 1995, 369, 136-139.	2.8	494
107	Nanomolar concentrations of nitric oxide reversibly inhibit synaptosomal respiration by competing with oxygen at cytochrome oxidase. FEBS Letters, 1994, 356, 295-298.	2.8	921
108	Analysis of the control of respiration rate, phosphorylation rate, proton leak rate and protonmotive force in isolated mitochondria using the 'top-down' approach of metabolic control theory. FEBS Journal, 1990, 188, 313-319.	0.2	253

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109	A 'top-down' approach to the determination of control coefficients in metabolic control theory. FEBS Journal, 1990, 188, 321-325.	0.2	189
110	Control of respiration and oxidative phosphorylation in isolated rat liver cells. FEBS Journal, 1990, 192, 355-362.	0.2	157
111	Electrostatic coupling between membrane proteins. FEBS Letters, 1990, 260, 1-5.	2.8	17
112	Respiratory control in the mitochondrial <i>bc₁</i> complex. Biochemical Society Transactions, 1985, 13, 693-693.	3.4	0
113	Neu1 Is Released From Activated Microglia, Stimulating Microglial Phagocytosis and Sensitizing Neurons to Glutamate. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 0, 16, .	3.7	6