Anu Chacko

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Streptococcus agalactiae Infects Glial Cells and Invades the Central Nervous System via the Olfactory and Trigeminal Nerves. Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology, 2022, 12, 793416.	3.9	4
2	Chlamydia pneumoniae can infect the central nervous system via the olfactory and trigeminal nerves and contributes to Alzheimer's disease risk. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 2759.	3.3	26
3	Antimicrobial responses of peripheral and central nervous system glia against Staphylococcus aureus. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 10722.	3.3	4
4	Burkholderia pseudomallei invades the olfactory nerve and bulb after epithelial injury in mice and causes the formation of multinucleated giant glial cells in vitro. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008017.	3.0	17
5	Chlamydia muridarum Can Invade the Central Nervous System via the Olfactory and Trigeminal Nerves and Infect Peripheral Nerve Glial Cells. Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology, 2020, 10, 607779.	3.9	7
6	Why are olfactory ensheathing cell tumors so rare?. Cancer Cell International, 2019, 19, 260.	4.1	15
7	Novel characterisation of mast cell phenotypes from peripheral blood mononuclear cells in chronic fatigue syndrome/myalgic encephalomyelitis patients. Asian Pacific Journal of Allergy and Immunology, 2017, 35, 75-81.	0.4	4
8	Natural killer cells and single nucleotide polymorphisms of specific ion channels and receptor genes in myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome. The Application of Clinical Genetics, 2016, 9, 39.	3.0	44
9	Dysregulation of Protein Kinase Gene Expression in NK Cells from Chronic Fatigue Syndrome/Myalgic Encephalomyelitis Patients. Gene Regulation and Systems Biology, 2016, 10, GRSB.S40036.	2.3	9
10	Single nucleotide polymorphisms and genotypes of transient receptor potential ion channel and acetylcholine receptor genes from isolated B lymphocytes in myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome patients. Journal of International Medical Research, 2016, 44, 1381-1394.	1.0	19
11	Human Chlamydia pneumoniae isolates demonstrate ability to recover infectivity following penicillin treatment whereas animal isolates do not. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2015, 362, .	1.8	2
12	Increased sensitivity to tryptophan bioavailability is a positive adaptation by the human strains of <scp><i>C</i></scp> <i>hlamydia pneumoniae</i> . Molecular Microbiology, 2014, 93, 797-813.	2.5	15
13	Evolution to a Chronic Disease Niche Correlates with Increased Sensitivity to Tryptophan Availability for the Obligate Intracellular Bacterium Chlamydia pneumoniae. Journal of Bacteriology, 2014, 196, 1915-1924.	2.2	11