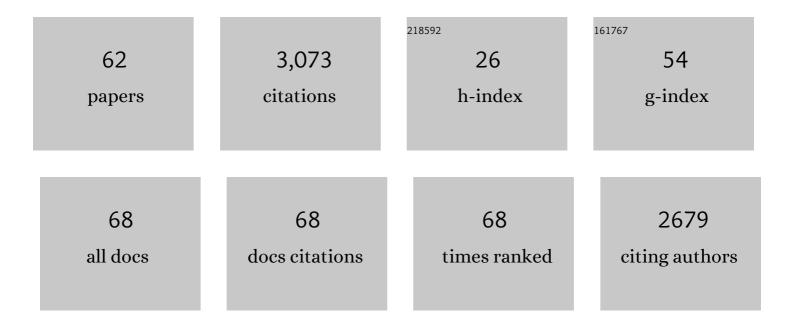
## Paul W Denny

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	A Plastid of Probable Green Algal Origin in Apicomplexan Parasites. Science, 1997, 275, 1485-1489.	6.0	726
2	Complete Gene Map of the Plastid-like DNA of the Malaria ParasitePlasmodium falciparum. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1996, 261, 155-172.	2.0	535
3	Acylation-dependent Protein Export inLeishmania. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 11017-11025.	1.6	146
4	Ether Phospholipids and Glycosylinositolphospholipids Are Not Required for Amastigote Virulence or for Inhibition of Macrophage Activation by Leishmania major. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 44708-44718.	1.6	92
5	Sphingolipid-free Leishmania are defective in membrane trafficking, differentiation and infectivity. Molecular Microbiology, 2004, 52, 313-327.	1.2	90
6	GPI-anchored proteins and glycoconjugates segregate into lipid rafts in Kinetoplastida. FEBS Letters, 2001, 491, 148-153.	1.3	89
7	Thiostrepton binds to malarial plastid rRNA. FEBS Letters, 1997, 406, 123-125.	1.3	83
8	The Protozoan Inositol Phosphorylceramide Synthase. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 28200-28209.	1.6	83
9	Repurposing as a strategy for the discovery of new anti-leishmanials: the-state-of-the-art. Parasitology, 2018, 145, 219-236.	0.7	81
10	The kinetoplastida endocytic apparatus. Part I: a dynamic system for nutrition and evasion of host defences. Trends in Parasitology, 2002, 18, 491-496.	1.5	73
11	The endocytic apparatus of the kinetoplastida. Part II: machinery and components of the system. Trends in Parasitology, 2002, 18, 540-546.	1.5	64
12	Phenotypic changes associated with deletion and overexpression of a stage-regulated gene family in Leishmania. Cellular Microbiology, 2001, 3, 511-523.	1.1	57
13	Evidence for a Single Origin of the 35 kb Plastid DNA in Apicomplexans. Protist, 1998, 149, 51-59.	0.6	56
14	Sphingolipid and Ceramide Homeostasis: Potential Therapeutic Targets. Biochemistry Research International, 2012, 2012, 1-12.	1.5	53
15	The Trypanosoma brucei sphingolipid synthase, an essential enzyme and drug target. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 2009, 168, 16-23.	0.5	47
16	Direct transport across the plasma membrane of mammalian cells of Leishmania HASPB as revealed by a CHO export mutant. Journal of Cell Science, 2005, 118, 517-527.	1.2	46
17	Rafts and sphingolipid biosynthesis in the kinetoplastid parasitic protozoa. Molecular Microbiology, 2004, 53, 725-733.	1.2	45
18	The in vivo conformation of the plastid DNA of Toxoplasma gondii: implications for replication11Edited by NH. Chua. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2001, 306, 159-168.	2.0	39

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19	Sphingolipid synthesis and scavenging in the intracellular apicomplexan parasite, Toxoplasma gondii. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 2013, 187, 43-51.	0.5	39
20	Functional analyses of differentially expressed isoforms of the Arabidopsis inositol phosphorylceramide synthase. Plant Molecular Biology, 2010, 73, 399-407.	2.0	36
21	An Evolutionarily Conserved Coiled-Coil Protein Implicated in Polycystic Kidney Disease Is Involved in Basal Body Duplication and Flagellar Biogenesis in Trypanosoma brucei. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 3774-3783.	1.1	35
22	Exploring Leishmania major Inositol Phosphorylceramide Synthase (LmjIPCS): Insights into the ceramide binding domain. Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry, 2011, 9, 1823.	1.5	31
23	Complex Interplay between Sphingolipid and Sterol Metabolism Revealed by Perturbations to the Leishmania Metabolome Caused by Miltefosine. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2018, 62, .	1.4	31
24	Studies on the antileishmanial properties of the antimicrobial peptides temporin A, B and 1Sa. Journal of Peptide Science, 2011, 17, 751-755.	0.8	30
25	Leishmania RAB7: characterisation of terminal endocytic stages in an intracellular parasite. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 2002, 123, 105-113.	0.5	27
26	The utility of yeast as a tool for cell-based, target-directed high-throughput screening. Parasitology, 2014, 141, 8-16.	0.7	27
27	Investigating the Antiâ€leishmanial Effects of Linear Peptoids. ChemMedChem, 2015, 10, 233-237.	1.6	27
28	Identifying inhibitors of the Leishmania inositol phosphorylceramide synthase with antiprotozoal activity using a yeast-based assay and ultra-high throughput screening platform. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 3938.	1.6	26
29	A plate-based assay system for analyses and screening of the Leishmania major inositol phosphorylceramide synthase. International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2010, 42, 1553-1561.	1.2	25
30	The Role of Phosphoglycans in the Susceptibility of Leishmania mexicana to the Temporin Family of Anti-Microbial Peptides. Molecules, 2015, 20, 2775-2785.	1.7	23
31	Yeast as a Potential Vehicle for Neglected Tropical Disease Drug Discovery. Journal of Biomolecular Screening, 2015, 20, 56-63.	2.6	22
32	Everybody needs sphingolipids, right! Mining for new drug targets in protozoan sphingolipid biosynthesis. Parasitology, 2018, 145, 134-147.	0.7	21
33	Functional and phylogenetic evidence of a bacterial origin for the first enzyme in sphingolipid biosynthesis in a phylum of eukaryotic protozoan parasites. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2017, 292, 12208-12219.	1.6	20
34	Enlarging the chemical space of anti-leishmanials: a structure–activity relationship study of peptoids against Leishmania mexicana, a causative agent of cutaneous leishmaniasis. MedChemComm, 2016, 7, 799-805.	3.5	18
35	Yeast: bridging the gap between phenotypic and biochemical assays for high-throughput screening. Expert Opinion on Drug Discovery, 2018, 13, 1153-1160.	2.5	16
36	Antimicrobial peptides for leishmaniasis. Current Opinion in Investigational Drugs, 2010, 11, 868-75.	2.3	16

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37	Leishmania major: clathrin and adaptin complexes of an intra-cellular parasite. Experimental Parasitology, 2005, 109, 33-37.	0.5	15
38	Antileishmanial Chemotherapy through Clemastine Fumarate Mediated Inhibition of the <i>Leishmania</i> Inositol Phosphorylceramide Synthase. ACS Infectious Diseases, 2021, 7, 47-63.	1.8	15
39	Chalcones identify cTXNPx as a potential antileishmanial drug target. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021, 15, e0009951.	1.3	15
40	Endocytosis and Sphingolipid Scavenging in <i>Leishmania mexicana</i> Amastigotes. Biochemistry Research International, 2012, 2012, 1-8.	1.5	13
41	The antifungal Aureobasidin A and an analogue are active against the protozoan parasite <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> but do not inhibit sphingolipid biosynthesis. Parasitology, 2018, 145, 148-155.	0.7	13
42	An investigation of the antileishmanial properties of semi-synthetic saponins. RSC Medicinal Chemistry, 2020, 11, 833-842.	1.7	13
43	Tamoxifen inhibits the biosynthesis of inositolphosphorylceramide in Leishmania. International Journal for Parasitology: Drugs and Drug Resistance, 2018, 8, 475-487.	1.4	12
44	Mining for natural product antileishmanials in a fungal extract library. International Journal for Parasitology: Drugs and Drug Resistance, 2019, 11, 118-128.	1.4	10
45	A BONCAT-iTRAQ method enables temporally resolved quantitative profiling of newly synthesised proteins in Leishmania mexicana parasites during starvation. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007651.	1.3	10
46	Quantitative Proteomics Reveals that Hsp90 Inhibition Dynamically Regulates Global Protein Synthesis in Leishmania mexicana. MSystems, 2021, 6, .	1.7	10
47	Lytic reactions of drugs with lipid membranes. Chemical Science, 2019, 10, 674-680.	3.7	8
48	Transcriptome-Wide Identification of Coding and Noncoding RNA-Binding Proteins Defines the Comprehensive RNA Interactome of Leishmania mexicana. Microbiology Spectrum, 2022, 10, e0242221.	1.2	8
49	Expression levels of inositol phosphorylceramide synthase modulate plant responses to biotic and abiotic stress in Arabidopsis thaliana. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0217087.	1.1	7
50	The identification of small molecule inhibitors of the plant inositol phosphorylceramide synthase which demonstrate herbicidal activity. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 8083.	1.6	7
51	Aqueous synthesis of N,S-dialkylthiophosphoramidates: design, optimisation and application to library construction and antileishmanial testing. Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry, 2013, 11, 2660.	1.5	6
52	Crystal Structure of a Hidden Protein, YcaC, a Putative Cysteine Hydrolase from Pseudomonas aeruginosa, with and without an Acrylamide Adduct. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2015, 16, 15971-15984.	1.8	6
53	An Efficient Method for the Synthesis of Peptoids with Mixed Lysine-type/Arginine-type Monomers and Evaluation of Their Anti-leishmanial Activity. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2016, , .	0.2	6
54	Functional Analyses of a Putative, Membrane-Bound, Peroxisomal Protein Import Mechanism from the Apicomplexan Protozoan Toxoplasma gondii. Genes, 2018, 9, 434.	1.0	4

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55	Expression of the AM gene locus in infective stages of Leishmania. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 2000, 109, 73-79.	0.5	3
56	Lipid Metabolism as a Therapeutic Target. Biochemistry Research International, 2012, 2012, 1-2.	1.5	3
57	The Histidine Ammonia Lyase of Trypanosoma cruzi Is Involved in Acidocalcisome Alkalinization and Is Essential for Survival under Starvation Conditions. MBio, 2021, , e0198121.	1.8	3
58	Microbial protein targets: towards understanding and intervention. Parasitology, 2018, 145, 111-115.	0.7	2
59	Apoptotic blebs from Leishmania major-infected macrophages as a new approach for cutaneous leishmaniasis vaccination. Microbial Pathogenesis, 2020, 147, 104406.	1.3	2
60	How can proteomics overhaul our understanding of Leishmania biology?. Expert Review of Proteomics, 2020, 17, 789-792.	1.3	2
61	Illuminating Host-Parasite Interaction at the Cellular and Subcellular Levels with Infrared Microspectroscopy. Cells, 2022, 11, 811.	1.8	1
62	DRMs, secretion and lipid architecture in Trypanosomatidae. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2000, 28, A477-A477.	1.6	0