

Katie J Doores

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

78
papers

11,232
citations

66250

44
h-index

75989

78
g-index

110
all docs

110
docs citations

110
times ranked

17900
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Combined epidemiological and genomic analysis of nosocomial SARS-CoV-2 infection early in the pandemic and the role of unidentified cases in transmission. <i>Clinical Microbiology and Infection</i> , 2022, 28, 93-100.	2.8	21
2	Humoral and cellular immunogenicity to a second dose of COVID-19 vaccine BNT162b2 in people receiving methotrexate or targeted immunosuppression: a longitudinal cohort study. <i>Lancet Rheumatology</i> , The, 2022, 4, e42-e52.	2.2	66
3	SARS-CoV-2 specific memory B cells can persist in the elderly who have lost detectable neutralizing antibodies. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2022, 132, .	3.9	24
4	BNT162b2 COVID-19 and ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccination in patients with myelodysplastic syndromes. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2022, 107, 1181-1184.	1.7	5
5	Cross-reactivity of glycan-reactive HIV-1 broadly neutralizing antibodies with parasite glycans. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2022, 38, 110611.	2.9	3
6	Broad Neutralization of SARS-CoV-2 Variants, Including Omicron, following Breakthrough Infection with Delta in COVID-19-Vaccinated Individuals. <i>MBio</i> , 2022, 13, e0379821.	1.8	28
7	Contrasting Modes of New World Arenavirus Neutralization by Immunization-Elicited Monoclonal Antibodies. <i>MBio</i> , 2022, 13, e0265021.	1.8	7
8	ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine elicits monoclonal antibodies with cross-neutralizing activity against SARS-CoV-2 viral variants. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2022, 39, 110757.	2.9	10
9	Impaired humoral and T cell response to vaccination against SARS-CoV-2 in chronic myeloproliferative neoplasm patients treated with ruxolitinib. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2022, 12, 73.	2.8	7
10	ACE2 expression in adipose tissue is associated with cardio-metabolic risk factors and cell type composition implications for COVID-19. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2022, 46, 1478-1486.	1.6	18
11	SARS-CoV-2 host-shutoff impacts innate NK cell functions, but antibody-dependent NK activity is strongly activated through non-spike antibodies. <i>ELife</i> , 2022, 11, .	2.8	34
12	Long COVID burden and risk factors in 10 UK longitudinal studies and electronic health records. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2022, 13, .	5.8	243
13	Acute Immune Signatures and Their Legacies in Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 Infected Cancer Patients. <i>Cancer Cell</i> , 2021, 39, 257-275.e6.	7.7	93
14	The effect of spike mutations on SARS-CoV-2 neutralization. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2021, 34, 108890.	2.9	200
15	SARS-CoV-2 can recruit a heme metabolite to evade antibody immunity. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2021, 7, .	4.7	107
16	Clinical utility of targeted SARS-CoV-2 serology testing to aid the diagnosis and management of suspected missed, late or post-COVID-19 infection syndromes: Results from a pilot service implemented during the first pandemic wave. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0249791.	1.1	6
17	The Polybasic Cleavage Site in SARS-CoV-2 Spike Modulates Viral Sensitivity to Type I Interferon and IFITM2. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2021, 95, .	1.5	121
18	Safety and immunogenicity of one versus two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine BNT162b2 for patients with cancer: interim analysis of a prospective observational study. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2021, 22, 765-778.	5.1	491

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19	Single dose of BNT162b2 mRNA vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 induces high frequency of neutralising antibody and polyfunctional T-cell responses in patients with myeloproliferative neoplasms. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2021, 35, 3573-3577.	3.3	41
20	Single dose of BNT162b2 mRNA vaccine against severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) induces neutralising antibody and polyfunctional T-cell responses in patients with chronic myeloid leukaemia. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2021, 194, 999-1006.	1.2	55
21	Neutralization potency of monoclonal antibodies recognizing dominant and subdominant epitopes on SARS-CoV-2 Spike is impacted by the B.1.1.7 variant. <i>Immunity</i> , 2021, 54, 1276-1289.e6.	6.6	112
22	Broadly neutralizing antibody responses in the longitudinal primary HIV-1 infection SPARTAC cohort. <i>Aids</i> , 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, 2073-2084.	1.0	0
23	SARS-CoV-2 RNAemia and proteomic trajectories inform prognostication in COVID-19 patients admitted to intensive care. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 3406.	5.8	122
24	Structural Basis for a Neutralizing Antibody Response Elicited by a Recombinant Hantaan Virus Gn Immunogen. <i>MBio</i> , 2021, 12, e0253120.	1.8	13
25	Comparative performance of SARS-CoV-2 lateral flow antigen tests and association with detection of infectious virus in clinical specimens: a single-centre laboratory evaluation study. <i>Lancet Microbe</i> , The, 2021, 2, e461-e471.	3.4	109
26	The effect of methotrexate and targeted immunosuppression on humoral and cellular immune responses to the COVID-19 vaccine BNT162b2: a cohort study. <i>Lancet Rheumatology</i> , The, 2021, 3, e627-e637.	2.2	132
27	Neutralizing antibody activity in convalescent sera from infection in humans with SARS-CoV-2 and variants of concern. <i>Nature Microbiology</i> , 2021, 6, 1433-1442.	5.9	94
28	The legacy of maternal SARS-CoV-2 infection on the immunology of the neonate. <i>Nature Immunology</i> , 2021, 22, 1490-1502.	7.0	65
29	Humoral and cellular immunity to delayed second dose of SARS-CoV-2 BNT162b2 mRNA vaccination in patients with cancer. <i>Cancer Cell</i> , 2021, 39, 1445-1447.	7.7	29
30	Repeated vaccination against SARS-CoV-2 elicits robust polyfunctional T-cell response in allogeneic stem cell transplantation recipients. <i>Cancer Cell</i> , 2021, 39, 1448-1449.	7.7	29
31	Low Frequency of T Cell and Antibody Responses to Vaccination Against Sars-Cov-2 in Patients Post Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplantation in Comparison with Chronic Myeloid Malignancy Patients. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 3920-3920.	0.6	1
32	TMPRSS2 promotes SARS-CoV-2 evasion from NCOA7-mediated restriction. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2021, 17, e1009820.	2.1	13
33	Translational Research in the Time of COVID-19—Dissolving Boundaries. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2020, 16, e1008898.	2.1	7
34	Longitudinal observation and decline of neutralizing antibody responses in the three months following SARS-CoV-2 infection in humans. <i>Nature Microbiology</i> , 2020, 5, 1598-1607.	5.9	1,115
35	Comparative assessment of multiple COVID-19 serological technologies supports continued evaluation of point-of-care lateral flow assays in hospital and community healthcare settings. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2020, 16, e1008817.	2.1	105
36	A dynamic COVID-19 immune signature includes associations with poor prognosis. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2020, 26, 1623-1635.	15.2	765

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37	Peripheral immunophenotypes in children with multisystem inflammatory syndrome associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2020, 26, 1701-1707.	15.2	315
38	Estimates of the rate of infection and asymptomatic COVID-19 disease in a population sample from SE England. <i>Journal of Infection</i> , 2020, 81, 931-936.	1.7	59
39	Real-world evaluation of a novel technology for quantitative simultaneous antibody detection against multiple SARS-CoV-2 antigens in a cohort of patients presenting with COVID-19 syndrome. <i>Analyst</i> , The, 2020, 145, 5638-5646.	1.7	26
40	Molecular rationale for antibody-mediated targeting of the hantavirus fusion glycoprotein. <i>ELife</i> , 2020, 9, .	2.8	19
41	Protein and Glycan Mimicry in HIV Vaccine Design. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2019, 431, 2223-2247.	2.0	91
42	A structural basis for antibody-mediated neutralization of Nipah virus reveals a site of vulnerability at the fusion glycoprotein apex. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2019, 116, 25057-25067.	3.3	53
43	A Protective Monoclonal Antibody Targets a Site of Vulnerability on the Surface of Rift Valley Fever Virus. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2018, 25, 3750-3758.e4.	2.9	41
44	Harnessing post-translational modifications for next-generation HIV immunogens. <i>Biochemical Society Transactions</i> , 2018, 46, 691-698.	1.6	5
45	Signature of Antibody Domain Exchange by Native Mass Spectrometry and Collision-Induced Unfolding. <i>Analytical Chemistry</i> , 2018, 90, 7325-7331.	3.2	31
46	Targeting Glycans on Human Pathogens for Vaccine Design. <i>Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology</i> , 2018, 428, 129-163.	0.7	5
47	The Tetrameric Plant Lectin BanLec Neutralizes HIV through Bidentate Binding to Specific Viral Glycans. <i>Structure</i> , 2017, 25, 773-782.e5.	1.6	39
48	Convergent immunological solutions to Argentine hemorrhagic fever virus neutralization. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, 7031-7036.	3.3	31
49	HIV-1 Glycan Density Drives the Persistence of the Mannose Patch within an Infected Individual. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2016, 90, 11132-11144.	1.5	43
50	Resistance of Transmitted Founder HIV-1 to IFITM-Mediated Restriction. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2016, 20, 429-442.	5.1	154
51	Mechanisms of escape from the PGT128 family of anti-HIV broadly neutralizing antibodies. <i>Retrovirology</i> , 2016, 13, 8.	0.9	40
52	Composition and Antigenic Effects of Individual Glycan Sites of a Trimeric HIV-1 Envelope Glycoprotein. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2016, 14, 2695-2706.	2.9	250
53	The <scp>HIV</scp> glycan shield as a target for broadly neutralizing antibodies. <i>FEBS Journal</i> , 2015, 282, 4679-4691.	2.2	106
54	Incomplete Neutralization and Deviation from Sigmoidal Neutralization Curves for HIV Broadly Neutralizing Monoclonal Antibodies. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2015, 11, e1005110.	2.1	78

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55	Targeting host-derived glycans on enveloped viruses for antibody-based vaccine design. <i>Current Opinion in Virology</i> , 2015, 11, 63-69.	2.6	73
56	Structural Constraints Determine the Glycosylation of HIV-1 Envelope Trimers. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2015, 11, 1604-1613.	2.9	135
57	Glycan clustering stabilizes the mannose patch of HIV-1 and preserves vulnerability to broadly neutralizing antibodies. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2015, 6, 7479.	5.8	113
58	Glycan Microheterogeneity at the PGT135 Antibody Recognition Site on HIV-1 gp120 Reveals a Molecular Mechanism for Neutralization Resistance. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2015, 89, 6952-6959.	1.5	35
59	Cell- and Protein-Directed Glycosylation of Native Cleaved HIV-1 Envelope. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2015, 89, 8932-8944.	1.5	88
60	Two Classes of Broadly Neutralizing Antibodies within a Single Lineage Directed to the High-Mannose Patch of HIV Envelope. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2015, 89, 1105-1118.	1.5	80
61	Promiscuous Glycan Site Recognition by Antibodies to the High-Mannose Patch of gp120 Broadens Neutralization of HIV. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2014, 6, 236ra63.	5.8	160
62	Broadly Neutralizing HIV Antibodies Define a Glycan-Dependent Epitope on the Prefusion Conformation of gp41 on Cleaved Envelope Trimers. <i>Immunity</i> , 2014, 40, 657-668.	6.6	342
63	Supersite of immune vulnerability on the glycosylated face of HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein gp120. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2013, 20, 796-803.	3.6	314
64	Broadly Neutralizing Antibody PGT121 Allosterically Modulates CD4 Binding via Recognition of the HIV-1 gp120 V3 Base and Multiple Surrounding Glycans. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2013, 9, e1003342.	2.1	267
65	2G12-Expressing B Cell Lines May Aid in HIV Carbohydrate Vaccine Design Strategies. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2013, 87, 2234-2241.	1.5	18
66	Broad neutralization coverage of HIV by multiple highly potent antibodies. <i>Nature</i> , 2011, 477, 466-470.	13.7	1,397
67	The Glycan Shield of HIV Is Predominantly Oligomannose Independently of Production System or Viral Clade. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e23521.	1.1	201
68	A Potent and Broad Neutralizing Antibody Recognizes and Penetrates the HIV Glycan Shield. <i>Science</i> , 2011, 334, 1097-1103.	6.0	644
69	Defining Criteria for Oligomannose Immunogens for HIV Using Icosahedral Virus Capsid Scaffolds. <i>Chemistry and Biology</i> , 2010, 17, 357-370.	6.2	125
70	Very Few Substitutions in a Germ Line Antibody Are Required To Initiate Significant Domain Exchange. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010, 84, 10700-10707.	1.5	52
71	Variable Loop Glycan Dependency of the Broad and Potent HIV-1-Neutralizing Antibodies PG9 and PG16. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010, 84, 10510-10521.	1.5	222
72	Antibody 2G12 Recognizes Di-Mannose Equivalently in Domain- and Nondomain-Exchanged Forms but Only Binds the HIV-1 Glycan Shield if Domain Exchanged. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010, 84, 10690-10699.	1.5	80

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73	A nonself sugar mimic of the HIV glycan shield shows enhanced antigenicity. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 17107-17112.	3.3	95
74	Envelope glycans of immunodeficiency virions are almost entirely oligomannose antigens. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 13800-13805.	3.3	309
75	Polysaccharide mimicry of the epitope of the broadly neutralizing anti-HIV antibody, 2G12, induces enhanced antibody responses to self oligomannose glycans. Glycobiology, 2010, 20, 812-823.	1.3	77
76	Reagent switchable stereoselective Î²(1,2) mannoside mannosylation: OH-2 of mannose is a privileged acceptor. Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry, 2008, 6, 2692.	1.5	27
77	Exploring and Exploiting the Therapeutic Potential of Glycoconjugates. Chemistry - A European Journal, 2006, 12, 656-665.	1.7	155
78	â€œPolar patchâ€ proteases as glycopeptidyligases. Chemical Communications, 2005, , 168-170.	2.2	14