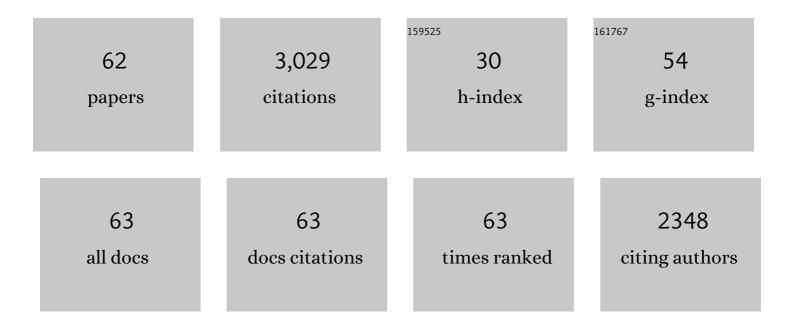
## Julio Scharfstein

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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LULIO SCHARESTEIN

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Sheltered in Stromal Tissue Cells, Trypanosoma cruzi Orchestrates Inflammatory Neovascularization via Activation of the Mast Cell Chymase Pathway. Pathogens, 2022, 11, 187.	1.2	2
2	Brazilian immunology in Caxambu: beyond vaccination, a tribute to the pioneers of basic research in Chagas disease. Memorias Do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, 2022, 117, e210314chgsb.	0.8	0
3	P2Y14 Receptor as a Target for Neutrophilia Attenuation in Severe COVID-19 Cases: From Hematopoietic Stem Cell Recruitment and Chemotaxis to Thromboâ€inflammation. Stem Cell Reviews and Reports, 2021, 17, 241-252.	1.7	17
4	Dietary Fiber Drives IL-1β–Dependent Peritonitis Induced by Bacteroides fragilis via Activation of the NLRP3 Inflammasome. Journal of Immunology, 2021, 206, 2441-2452.	0.4	1
5	Surface megalin expression is a target to the inhibitory effect of bradykinin on the renal albumin endocytosis. Peptides, 2021, 146, 170646.	1.2	5
6	Mast Cells in Alveolar Septa of COVID-19 Patients: A Pathogenic Pathway That May Link Interstitial Edema to Immunothrombosis. Frontiers in Immunology, 2020, 11, 574862.	2.2	71
7	IL-18R signaling is required for Î <sup>3ĵ~</sup> T cell response and confers resistance to <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> infection. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2020, 108, 1239-1251.	1.5	4
8	P2X7 receptor-mediated leukocyte recruitment and Porphyromonas gingivalis clearance requires IL-1β production and autocrine IL-1 receptor activation. Immunobiology, 2019, 224, 50-59.	0.8	16
9	Subverting bradykinin-evoked inflammation by co-opting the contact system: lessons from survival strategies of Trypanosoma cruzi. Current Opinion in Hematology, 2018, 25, 347-357.	1.2	14
10	Oral infection of mice with Fusobacterium nucleatum results in macrophage recruitment to the dental pulp and bone resorption. Biomedical Journal, 2018, 41, 184-193.	1.4	29
11	Computer-aided quantification of microvascular networks: Application to alterations due to pathological angiogenesis in the hamster. Microvascular Research, 2017, 112, 53-64.	1.1	5
12	G Protein-Coupled Kinin Receptors and Immunity Against Pathogens. Advances in Immunology, 2017, 136, 29-84.	1.1	16
13	Mast Cell Coupling to the Kallikrein–Kinin System Fuels Intracardiac Parasitism and Worsens Heart Pathology in Experimental Chagas Disease. Frontiers in Immunology, 2017, 8, 840.	2.2	25
14	Kinins. , 2016, , 815-836.		1
15	Kinins. , 2015, , 1-23.		0
16	Ecotin-Like ISP of <i>L. major</i> Promastigotes Fine-Tunes Macrophage Phagocytosis by Limiting the Pericellular Release of Bradykinin from Surface-Bound Kininogens: A Survival Strategy Based on the Silencing of Proinflammatory G-Protein Coupled Kinin B <sub>2</sub> and B <sub>1</sub> Receptors. Mediators of Inflammation, 2014, 2014, 1-12.	1.4	10
17	C5a and Bradykinin Receptor Cross-Talk Regulates Innate and Adaptive Immunity in <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> Infection. Journal of Immunology, 2014, 193, 3613-3623.	0.4	32
18	The kallikrein-kinin system in experimental Chagas disease: a paradigm to investigate the impact of inflammatory edema on GPCR-mediated pathways of host cell invasion by Trypanosoma cruzi. Frontiers in Immunology, 2012, 3, 396.	2.2	21

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19	Maxadilan, the Lutzomyia longipalpis vasodilator, drives plasma leakage via PAC1–CXCR1/2-pathway. Microvascular Research, 2012, 83, 185-193.	1.1	18
20	Resistance to visceral leishmaniasis is severely compromised in mice deficient of bradykinin B2-receptors. Parasites and Vectors, 2012, 5, 261.	1.0	13
21	<i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> invades host cells through the activation of endothelin and bradykinin receptors: a converging pathway leading to chagasic vasculopathy. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2012, 165, 1333-1347.	2.7	57
22	Infection-Associated Vasculopathy in Experimental Chagas Disease. Advances in Parasitology, 2011, 76, 101-127.	1.4	19
23	20 The kallikrein-kinin system in parasitic infections. , 2011, , .		3
24	Salivary Gland Homogenates of <i>Lutzomyia longipalpis</i> and Its Vasodilatory Peptide Maxadilan Cause Plasma Leakage via PAC1 Receptor Activation. Journal of Vascular Research, 2009, 46, 435-446.	0.6	20
25	Kinin Danger Signals Proteolytically Released by Gingipain Induce Fimbriae-Specific IFN-γ- and IL-17-Producing T Cells in Mice Infected Intramucosally with <i>Porphyromonas gingivalis</i> . Journal of Immunology, 2009, 183, 3700-3711.	0.4	57
26	Proteolytic generation of kinins in tissues infected by <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> depends on CXC chemokine secretion by macrophages activated via Toll-like 2 receptors. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2009, 85, 1005-1014.	1.5	47
27	Perspectives on the Trypanosoma cruzi–host cell receptor interactions. Parasitology Research, 2009, 104, 1251-1260.	0.6	36
28	Back to the future in Chagas disease: from animal models to patient cohort studies, progress in immunopathogenesis research. Memorias Do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, 2009, 104, 187-198.	0.8	22
29	Angiotensin-converting enzyme limits inflammation elicited by Trypanosoma cruzi cysteine proteases: a peripheral mechanism regulating adaptive immunity via the innate kinin pathway. Biological Chemistry, 2008, 389, 1015-24.	1.2	21
30	Roles of Naturally Occurring Protease Inhibitors in the Modulation of Host Cell Signaling and Cellular Invasion by Trypanosoma cruzi. Sub-Cellular Biochemistry, 2008, 47, 140-154.	1.0	25
31	Angiotensin-converting enzyme limits inflammation elicited byTrypanosoma cruzicysteine proteases: a peripheral mechanism regulating adaptive immunity via the innate kinin pathway. Biological Chemistry, 2008, .	1.2	0
32	Bradykinin B2 Receptors of Dendritic Cells, Acting as Sensors of Kinins Proteolytically Released by Trypanosoma cruzi, Are Critical for the Development of Protective Type-1 Responses. PLoS Pathogens, 2007, 3, e185.	2.1	81
33	The Structure of Chagasin in Complex with a Cysteine Protease Clarifies the Binding Mode and Evolution of an Inhibitor Family. Structure, 2007, 15, 535-543.	1.6	74
34	Cooperative Activation of TLR2 and Bradykinin B2 Receptor Is Required for Induction of Type 1 Immunity in a Mouse Model of Subcutaneous Infection by <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> . Journal of Immunology, 2006, 177, 6325-6335.	0.4	81
35	Solution Structure and Backbone Dynamics of the Trypanosoma cruzi Cysteine Protease Inhibitor Chagasin. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2006, 357, 1511-1521.	2.0	40
36	Parasite cysteine proteinase interactions with α2-macroglobulin or kininogens: differential pathways modulating inflammation and innate immunity in infection by pathogenic trypanosomatids. Immunobiology, 2006, 211, 117-125.	0.8	23

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37	Blood-brain barrier traversal by African trypanosomes requires calcium signaling induced by parasite cysteine protease. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2006, 116, 2739-2747.	3.9	111
38	The substrate specificity of cruzipain 2, a cysteine protease isoform fromTrypanosoma cruzi. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2006, 259, 215-220.	0.7	29
39	Interplay between parasite cysteine proteases and the host kinin system modulates microvascular leakage and macrophage infection by promastigotes of the Leishmania donovani complex. Microbes and Infection, 2006, 8, 206-220.	1.0	29
40	Chagasin, the endogenous cysteine-protease inhibitor of Trypanosoma cruzi, modulates parasite differentiation and invasion of mammalian cells. Journal of Cell Science, 2005, 118, 901-915.	1.2	86
41	A New Cruzipain-Mediated Pathway of Human Cell Invasion by Trypanosoma cruzi Requires Trypomastigote Membranes. Infection and Immunity, 2004, 72, 5892-5902.	1.0	98
42	Cutting Edge: Bradykinin Induces IL-12 Production by Dendritic Cells: A Danger Signal That Drives Th1 Polarization. Journal of Immunology, 2003, 170, 5349-5353.	0.4	105
43	Trypanosoma cruzi induces edematogenic responses in mice and invades cardiomyocytes and endothelial cells in vitro by activating distinct kinin receptor subtypes (B1/B2). FASEB Journal, 2003, 17, 73-75.	0.2	88
44	Role of vasoactive mediators in the pathogenesis of Chagas disease. Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark, 2003, 8, e410-419.	3.0	11
45	Heparan Sulfate Modulates Kinin Release by Trypanosoma cruzi through the Activity of Cruzipain. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 5875-5881.	1.6	86
46	Congopain from Trypanosoma congolense: Drug Target and Vaccine Candidate. Biological Chemistry, 2002, 383, 739-49.	1.2	60
47	Comparison of the specificity, stability and individual rate constants with respective activation parameters for the peptidase activity of cruzipain and its recombinant form, cruzain, fromTrypanosoma cruzi. FEBS Journal, 2001, 268, 6578-6586.	0.2	30
48	Cysteine protease isoforms from Trypanosoma cruzi, cruzipain 2 and cruzain, present different substrate preference and susceptibility to inhibitors. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 2001, 114, 41-52.	0.5	74
49	Identification, characterization and localization of chagasin, a tight-binding cysteine protease inhibitor in <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> . Journal of Cell Science, 2001, 114, 3933-3942.	1.2	114
50	Host Cell Invasion by TRYPANOSOMA cRUZI Is Potentiated by Activation of Bradykinin B2 Receptors. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2000, 192, 1289-1300.	4.2	216
51	A role for extracellular amastigotes in the immunopathology of Chagas disease. Memorias Do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, 1999, 94, 51-63.	0.8	37
52	Inhibition of cruzipain visualized in a fluorescence quenched solid-phase inhibitor library assay.D-Amino Acid Inhibitors for cruzipain, cathepsin B and cathepsin L. , 1998, 4, 83-91.		46
53	Kininogenase Activity by the Major Cysteinyl Proteinase (Cruzipain) from Trypanosoma cruzi. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 25713-25718.	1.6	107
54	Characterization of the substrate specificity of the major cysteine protease (cruzipain) from <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> using a portion-mixing combinatorial library and fluorogenic peptides. Biochemical Journal, 1997, 323, 427-433.	1.7	90

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55	Investigation of the substrate specificity of cruzipain, the major cysteine proteinase of <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> , through the use of cystatin-derived substrates and inhibitors. Biochemical Journal, 1996, 313, 951-956.	1.7	74
56	Antigenicity of cystatin-binding proteins from parasitic protozoan Detection by a proteinase inhibitor based capture immunoassay (PINC-ELISA). Journal of Immunological Methods, 1995, 182, 63-72.	0.6	14
57	Identification of new cysteine protease gene isoforms in Trypanosoma cruzi. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 1994, 67, 333-338.	0.5	74
58	Inhibitors of the major cysteinyl proteinase (GP57/51) impair host cell invasion and arrest the intracellular development of Trypanosoma cruzi in vitro. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 1992, 52, 175-184.	0.5	212
59	Temperature-dependent substrate inhibition of the cysteine proteinase (GP57/51) from Trypanosoma cruzi. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 1992, 56, 335-338.	0.5	49
60	Structural and functional identification of GP57/51 antigen of Trypanosoma cruzi as a cysteine proteinase. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 1990, 43, 27-38.	0.5	171
61	Chagas' Disease: Serodiagnosis with Purified Gp25 Antigen. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1985, 34, 1153-1160.	0.6	43
62	Chemical structure and antigenic aspects of complexes obtained from epimastigotes of Trypanosoma cruzi. Biochemistry, 1983, 22, 4980-4987.	1.2	69