

Claes Dahlgren

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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157
papers

7,528
citations

66234

42
h-index

66788

78
g-index

167
all docs

167
docs citations

167
times ranked

6682
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Allosteric receptor modulation uncovers an FFA2R antagonist as a positive orthosteric modulator/agonist in disguise. <i>Cellular Signalling</i> , 2022, 90, 110208.	1.7	8
2	Structural Determinants in the <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> "Derived Phenol-Soluble Modulin \pm 2 Peptide Required for Neutrophil Formyl Peptide Receptor Activation. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2022, 208, 1632-1641.	0.4	2
3	Formation, Signaling and Occurrence of Specialized Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators "What is the Evidence so far?. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2022, 13, 838782.	1.6	70
4	GRK2 selectively attenuates the neutrophil NADPH-oxidase response triggered by β 2-arrestin recruiting GPR84 agonists. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2022, 1869, 119262.	1.9	7
5	Functional selective FPR1 signaling in favor of an activation of the neutrophil superoxide generating NOX2 complex. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2021, 109, 1105-1120.	1.5	17
6	Multiple ligand recognition sites in free fatty acid receptor 2 (FFA2R) direct distinct neutrophil activation patterns. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 193, 114762.	2.0	9
7	Barbadin selectively modulates FPR2-mediated neutrophil functions independent of receptor endocytosis. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2020, 1867, 118849.	1.9	17
8	The PAR4-derived pepducin P4Pal10 lacks effect on neutrophil GPCRs that couple to $G_{i/q}$ for signaling but distinctly modulates function of the $G_{i/i}$ -coupled FPR2 and FFAR2. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2020, 180, 114143.	2.0	10
9	Data showing effects of a PI3K- γ inhibitor on neutrophil superoxide production during FPR2 activation and reactivation. <i>Data in Brief</i> , 2020, 32, 106185.	0.5	1
10	Neutrophil Signaling That Challenges Dogmata of G Protein-Coupled Receptor Regulated Functions. <i>ACS Pharmacology and Translational Science</i> , 2020, 3, 203-220.	2.5	38
11	Interdependent allosteric free fatty acid receptor 2 modulators synergistically induce functional selective activation and desensitization in neutrophils. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2020, 1867, 118689.	1.9	23
12	<i>Porphyromonas gingivalis</i> Produce Neutrophil Specific Chemoattractants Including Short Chain Fatty Acids. <i>Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology</i> , 2020, 10, 620681.	1.8	13
13	Measurement of Respiratory Burst Products, Released or Retained, During Activation of Professional Phagocytes. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2020, 2087, 301-324.	0.4	31
14	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> "Derived PSM \pm Peptides Activate Neutrophil FPR2 but Lack the Ability to Mediate β 2-Arrestin Recruitment and Chemotaxis. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2019, 203, 3349-3360.	0.4	28
15	Functional characteristics of circulating granulocytes in severe congenital neutropenia caused by ELANE mutations. <i>BMC Pediatrics</i> , 2019, 19, 189.	0.7	7
16	Intracellular Neutrophil Oxidants: From Laboratory Curiosity to Clinical Reality. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2019, 202, 3127-3134.	0.4	66
17	Functional and signaling characterization of the neutrophil FPR2 selective agonist Act-389949. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2019, 166, 163-173.	2.0	21
18	Identification of Residues Critical for FPR2 Activation by the Cryptic Peptide Mitocryptide-2 Originating from the Mitochondrial DNA "Encoded Cytochrome <i>b</i> . <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2019, 202, 2710-2719.	0.4	13

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19	Structure-Function Characteristics and Signaling Properties of Lipidated Peptidomimetic FPR2 Agonists: Peptoid Stereochemistry and Residues in the Vicinity of the Headgroup Affect Function. <i>ACS Omega</i> , 2019, 4, 5968-5982.	1.6	14
20	Functional selective ATP receptor signaling controlled by the free fatty acid receptor 2 through a novel allosteric modulation mechanism. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, 6887-6903.	0.2	31
21	Neutrophil recruitment to inflamed joints can occur without cellular priming. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2019, 105, 1123-1130.	1.5	15
22	DPI Selectively Inhibits Intracellular NADPH Oxidase Activity in Human Neutrophils. <i>ImmunoHorizons</i> , 2019, 3, 488-497.	0.8	21
23	Similarities and differences between the responses induced in human phagocytes through activation of the medium chain fatty acid receptor GPR84 and the short chain fatty acid receptor FFA2R. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2018, 1865, 695-708.	1.9	48
24	Mitocryptides from Human Mitochondrial DNA-Encoded Proteins Activate Neutrophil Formyl Peptide Receptors: Receptor Preference and Signaling Properties. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2018, 200, 3269-3282.	0.4	21
25	Formyl Peptide Receptors in Mice and Men: Similarities and Differences in Recognition of Conventional Ligands and Modulating Lipopeptides. <i>Basic and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology</i> , 2018, 122, 191-198.	1.2	27
26	Neutrophil priming that turns natural FFA2R agonists into potent activators of the superoxide generating NADPH-oxidase. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2018, 104, 1117-1132.	1.5	28
27	FPR2 signaling without β -arrestin recruitment alters the functional repertoire of neutrophils. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 145, 114-122.	2.0	47
28	Reactivation of G_i -coupled formyl peptide receptors is inhibited by G_q -selective inhibitors when induced by signals generated by the platelet-activating factor receptor. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2017, 102, 871-880.	1.5	31
29	Combining Elements from Two Antagonists of Formyl Peptide Receptor 2 Generates More Potent Peptidomimetic Antagonists. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2017, 60, 6991-6997.	2.9	15
30	Phenol-Soluble Modulin β Peptide Toxins from Aggressive <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> Induce Rapid Formation of Neutrophil Extracellular Traps through a Reactive Oxygen Species-Independent Pathway. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2017, 8, 257.	2.2	66
31	Elevated Mitochondrial Reactive Oxygen Species and Cellular Redox Imbalance in Human NADPH-Oxidase-Deficient Phagocytes. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2017, 8, 1828.	2.2	44
32	Formyl peptide derived lipopeptides disclose differences between the receptors in mouse and men and call the pepducin concept in question. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0185132.	1.1	8
33	Formylated MHC Class Ib Binding Peptides Activate Both Human and Mouse Neutrophils Primarily through Formyl Peptide Receptor 1. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0167529.	1.1	11
34	The peptidomimetic Lau-(Lys- β -NSpe) ₆ -NH ₂ antagonizes formyl peptide receptor 2 expressed in mouse neutrophils. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 119, 56-65.	2.0	15
35	Data on human neutrophil activation induced by pepducins with amino acid sequences derived from β 2AR and CXCR4. <i>Data in Brief</i> , 2016, 8, 411-414.	0.5	12
36	The Neutrophil Response Induced by an Agonist for Free Fatty Acid Receptor 2 (GPR43) Is Primed by Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha and by Receptor Uncoupling from the Cytoskeleton but Attenuated by Tissue Recruitment. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2016, 36, 2583-2595.	1.1	36

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37	The Lipidated Peptidomimetic Lau-((S)-Aoc)-(Lys-Î²Nphe)6-NH2 Is a Novel Formyl Peptide Receptor 2 Agonist That Activates Both Human and Mouse Neutrophil NADPH Oxidase. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2016, 291, 19888-19899.	1.6	16
38	Quantification of heterotypic granule fusion in human neutrophils by imaging flow cytometry. <i>Data in Brief</i> , 2016, 6, 386-393.	0.5	17
39	Basic characteristics of the neutrophil receptors that recognize formylated peptides, a danger-associated molecular pattern generated by bacteria and mitochondria. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 114, 22-39.	2.0	126
40	A pepducin designed to modulate P2Y2 R function interacts with FPR2 in human neutrophils and transfers ATP to an NADPH-oxidase-activating ligand through a receptor cross-talk mechanism. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2016, 1863, 1228-1237.	1.9	17
41	Neutrophil NET formation is regulated from the inside by myeloperoxidase-processed reactive oxygen species. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2015, 89, 1024-1035.	1.3	144
42	P2Y2 receptor signaling in neutrophils is regulated from inside by a novel cytoskeleton-dependent mechanism. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2015, 336, 242-252.	1.2	31
43	A neutrophil inhibitory pepducin derived from FPR1 expected to target FPR1 signaling hijacks the closely related FPR2 instead. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2015, 589, 1832-1839.	1.3	22
44	The proteolytically stable peptidomimetic Pam-(Lys-Î²NSpe)6-NH2 selectively inhibits human neutrophil activation via formyl peptide receptor 2. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 93, 182-195.	2.0	20
45	CFP-10 from <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> Selectively Activates Human Neutrophils through a Pertussis Toxin-Sensitive Chemotactic Receptor. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2015, 83, 205-213.	1.0	36
46	Olfactomedin-4 autoantibodies give unusual c-ANCA staining patterns with reactivity to a subpopulation of neutrophils. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2015, 97, 181-189.	1.5	19
47	Structural changes of the ligand and of the receptor alters the receptor preference for neutrophil activating peptides starting with a formylmethionyl group. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2015, 1853, 192-200.	1.9	35
48	A Pepducin Derived from the Third Intracellular Loop of FPR2 Is a Partial Agonist for Direct Activation of This Receptor in Neutrophils But a Full Agonist for Cross-Talk Triggered Reactivation of FPR2. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e109516.	1.1	27
49	Antibacterial Activity of Pepducins, Allosterical Modulators of Formyl Peptide Receptor Signaling. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2014, 58, 2985-2988.	1.4	13
50	A novel receptor cross-talk between the ATP receptor P2Y2 and formyl peptide receptors reactivates desensitized neutrophils to produce superoxide. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2014, 323, 209-217.	1.2	46
51	Measurement of Respiratory Burst Products, Released or Retained, During Activation of Professional Phagocytes. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2014, 1124, 321-338.	0.4	86
52	Collection of In Vivo Transmigrated Neutrophils from Human Skin. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2014, 1124, 39-52.	0.4	10
53	The leukocyte chemotactic receptor FPR2, but not the closely related FPR1, is sensitive to cell-penetrating pepducins with amino acid sequences descending from the third intracellular receptor loop. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2013, 1833, 1914-1923.	1.9	42
54	Further studies on 2-arylacetamide pyridazin-3(2H)-ones: Design, synthesis and evaluation of 4,6-disubstituted analogs as formyl peptide receptors (FPRs) agonists. <i>European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2013, 64, 512-528.	2.6	35

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55	Reactivation of Desensitized Formyl Peptide Receptors by Platelet Activating Factor: A Novel Receptor Cross Talk Mechanism Regulating Neutrophil Superoxide Anion Production. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e60169.	1.1	49
56	Receptor-Dependent and -Independent Immunomodulatory Effects of Phenol-Soluble Modulin Peptides from <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> on Human Neutrophils Are Abrogated through Peptide Inactivation by Reactive Oxygen Species. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2012, 80, 1987-1995.	1.0	52
57	Structural Characterization and Inhibitory Profile of Formyl Peptide Receptor 2 Selective Peptides Descending from a PIP2-Binding Domain of Gelsolin. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2012, 189, 629-637.	0.4	41
58	A non-peptide receptor inhibitor with selectivity for one of the neutrophil formyl peptide receptors, FPR 1. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2012, 83, 1655-1662.	2.0	14
59	Host Defense Peptide LL-37 Selectively Reduces Proinflammatory Macrophage Responses. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2011, 186, 5497-5505.	0.4	142
60	Stable formyl peptide receptor agonists that activate the neutrophil NADPH-oxidase identified through screening of a compound library. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2011, 81, 402-411.	2.0	33
61	N-Formyl Peptide Receptor 3 (FPR3) Departs from the Homologous FPR2/ALX Receptor with Regard to the Major Processes Governing Chemoattractant Receptor Regulation, Expression at the Cell Surface, and Phosphorylation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2011, 286, 26718-26731.	1.6	46
62	In vivo-transmigrated human neutrophils are resistant to antiapoptotic stimulation. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2011, 90, 1055-1063.	1.5	24
63	A methodological approach to studies of desensitization of the formyl peptide receptor: Role of the read out system, reactive oxygen species and the specific agonist used to trigger neutrophils. <i>Journal of Immunological Methods</i> , 2010, 352, 45-53.	0.6	20
64	The anionic amphiphile SDS is an antagonist for the human neutrophil formyl peptide receptor 1. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2010, 80, 389-395.	2.0	7
65	Intracellular generation of superoxide by the phagocyte NADPH oxidase: How, where, and what for?. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2010, 49, 1834-1845.	1.3	170
66	The proinflammatory activity of recombinant serum amyloid A is not shared by the endogenous protein in the circulation. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatism</i> , 2010, 62, 1660-1665.	6.7	42
67	The FPR2-induced rise in cytosolic calcium in human neutrophils relies on an emptying of intracellular calcium stores and is inhibited by a gelsolin-derived PIP2-binding peptide. <i>BMC Cell Biology</i> , 2010, 11, 52.	3.0	22
68	The Annexin I Sequence Gln9-Ala10-Trp11-Phe12 Is a Core Structure for Interaction with the Formyl Peptide Receptor 1. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 14338-14345.	1.6	33
69	International Union of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology. LXXIII. Nomenclature for the Formyl Peptide Receptor (FPR) Family. <i>Pharmacological Reviews</i> , 2009, 61, 119-161.	7.1	677
70	The Host Defense Peptide LL-37 Selectively Permeabilizes Apoptotic Leukocytes. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2009, 53, 1027-1038.	1.4	51
71	Interplay between signaling via the formyl peptide receptor (FPR) and chemokine receptor 3 (CCR3) in human eosinophils. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2009, 86, 327-336.	1.5	6
72	The FPR2-specific ligand MMK-1 activates the neutrophil NADPH-oxidase, but triggers no unique pathway for opening of plasma membrane calcium channels. <i>Cell Calcium</i> , 2009, 45, 431-438.	1.1	25

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73	Phagocyte-derived reactive oxygen species as suppressors of inflammatory disease. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatism</i> , 2008, 58, 2931-2935.	6.7	34
74	A new chemiluminescence paradox: selective inhibition of isoluminol-amplified activity in phagocytes by peptides from annexin A1. <i>Luminescence</i> , 2008, 23, 139-143.	1.5	6
75	Pneumolysin Released during <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> Autolysis Is a Potent Activator of Intracellular Oxygen Radical Production in Neutrophils. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2008, 76, 4079-4087.	1.0	93
76	Tumour necrosis factor (TNF) primes murine neutrophils when triggered via formyl peptide receptor-related sequence 2, the murine orthologue of human formyl peptide receptor-like 1, through a process involving the type I TNF receptor and subcellular granule mobilization. <i>Immunology</i> , 2008, 125, 591-600.	2.0	35
77	Changes in the ratio between FPR and FPRL1 triggered superoxide production in human neutrophils – A tool in analysing receptor specific events. <i>Journal of Immunological Methods</i> , 2008, 331, 50-58.	0.6	19
78	Serum amyloid A mediates human neutrophil production of reactive oxygen species through a receptor independent of formyl peptide receptor like-1. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2008, 83, 245-253.	1.5	57
79	The α -galactoside binding immunomodulatory lectin galectin-3 reverses the desensitized state induced in neutrophils by the chemotactic peptide f-Met-Leu-Phe: role of reactive oxygen species generated by the NADPH-oxidase and inactivation of the agonist. <i>Glycobiology</i> , 2008, 18, 905-912.	1.3	24
80	Modifications of cellular responses to lysophosphatidic acid and platelet-activating factor by plasma gelsolin. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2007, 292, C1323-C1330.	2.1	88
81	Ability of Monocyte-Derived Dendritic Cells To Secrete Oxygen Radicals in Response to Formyl Peptide Receptor Family Agonists Compared to That of Myeloid and Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cells. <i>Vaccine Journal</i> , 2007, 14, 328-330.	3.2	6
82	A Monocyte-Specific Peptide from Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2 Glycoprotein G Activates the NADPH-Oxidase but Not Chemotaxis through a G-Protein-Coupled Receptor Distinct from the Members of the Formyl Peptide Receptor Family. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2007, 179, 6080-6087.	0.4	8
83	Measurement of Respiratory Burst Products Generated by Professional Phagocytes. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2007, 412, 349-363.	0.4	82
84	An attempt to design an isoluminol-hydrogen peroxidase-amplified CL that measures intracellularly produced H_2O_2 in phagocytes: sensitivity for H_2O_2 is not high enough to allow detection. <i>Luminescence</i> , 2007, 22, 507-510.	1.5	3
85	Oxygen radical production and severity of the Guillain-Barré syndrome. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2007, 192, 186-191.	1.1	24
86	Cyclosporin H, Boc-MLF and Boc-FLFLF are Antagonists that Preferentially Inhibit Activity Triggered Through the Formyl Peptide Receptor. <i>Inflammation</i> , 2007, 30, 224-229.	1.7	114
87	A Skin Chamber Technique as a Human Model for Studies of Aseptic Inflammatory Reactions. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2007, 412, 333-346.	0.4	8
88	Metalloproteinase Inhibitors Increase the Survival of Long-Term Refrigerated Platelets in Mice.. <i>Blood</i> , 2007, 110, 419-419.	0.6	3
89	Changes in Activation States of Murine Polymorphonuclear Leukocytes (PMN) during Inflammation: a Comparison of Bone Marrow and Peritoneal Exudate PMN. <i>Vaccine Journal</i> , 2006, 13, 575-583.	3.2	55
90	Ligand recognition and activation of formyl peptide receptors in neutrophils. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2006, 79, 247-256.	1.5	138

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91	The peptide Trp-Lys-Tyr-Met-Val-D-Met activates neutrophils through the formyl peptide receptor only when signaling through the formylpeptide receptor like 1 is blocked. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 71, 1488-1496.	2.0	30
92	Localization of human neutrophil interleukin-8 (CXCL-8) to organelle(s) distinct from the classical granules and secretory vesicles. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2006, 79, 564-573.	1.5	42
93	Neutrophil NADPH-oxidase activation by an annexin A1 peptide is transduced by the formyl peptide receptor (FPR), whereas an inhibitory signal is generated independently of the FPR family receptors. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2005, 78, 762-771.	1.5	40
94	Interleukin-8-Derived Peptide Has Antibacterial Activity. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2005, 49, 3889-3895.	1.4	51
95	Human Plasma Gelsolin Inhibits Cellular Responses to Platelet Activating Factor (PAF).. <i>Blood</i> , 2005, 106, 3568-3568.	0.6	0
96	Oxygen radical-induced natural killer cell dysfunction: role of myeloperoxidase and regulation by serotonin. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2004, 75, 1111-1115.	1.5	44
97	The mechanism for activation of the neutrophil NADPH-oxidase by the peptides formyl-Met-Leu-Phe and Trp-Lys-Tyr-Met-Val-Met differs from that for interleukin-8. <i>Immunology</i> , 2004, 112, 201-210.	2.0	66
98	A Bactericidal Cecropin-A Peptide with a Stabilized α -Helical Structure Possess an Increased Killing Capacity But No Proinflammatory Activity. <i>Inflammation</i> , 2004, 28, 337-343.	1.7	19
99	Cytochalasin B triggers a novel pertussis toxin sensitive pathway in TNF-alpha primed neutrophils. <i>BMC Cell Biology</i> , 2004, 5, 21.	3.0	32
100	The two neutrophil members of the formylpeptide receptor family activate the NADPH-oxidase through signals that differ in sensitivity to a gelsolin derived phosphoinositide-binding peptide. <i>BMC Cell Biology</i> , 2004, 5, 50.	3.0	49
101	A hepatitis C virus-encoded, nonstructural protein (NS3) triggers dysfunction and apoptosis in lymphocytes: role of NADPH oxidase-derived oxygen radicals. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2004, 76, 1180-1186.	1.5	81
102	Newcastle disease virus neuraminidase primes neutrophils for stimulation by galectin-3 and formyl-Met-Leu-Phe. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2004, 298, 74-82.	1.2	23
103	Outer membrane protein A deficient <i>Escherichia coli</i> activates neutrophils to produce superoxide and shows increased susceptibility to antibacterial peptides. <i>Microbes and Infection</i> , 2003, 5, 781-788.	1.0	22
104	Subinhibitory Concentrations of the Deformylase Inhibitor Actinonin Increase Bacterial Release of Neutrophil-Activating Peptides: a New Approach to Antimicrobial Chemotherapy. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2003, 47, 2545-2550.	1.4	32
105	Reactivation of Formyl Peptide Receptors Triggers the Neutrophil NADPH-oxidase but Not a Transient Rise in Intracellular Calcium. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2003, 278, 30578-30586.	1.6	50
106	Activation of the Neutrophil Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate Oxidase by Galectin-1. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2002, 168, 4034-4041.	0.4	91
107	Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Granule Mobilization and Priming of the Neutrophil Response to <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> Peptide Hp(2-20), Which Activates Formyl Peptide Receptor-Like 1. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2002, 70, 2908-2914.	1.0	67
108	Assembly and Activation of the Neutrophil NADPH Oxidase in Granule Membranes. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2002, 4, 49-60.	2.5	160

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109	Ionomycin-Induced Neutrophil NADPH Oxidase Activity Is Selectively Inhibited by the Serine Protease Inhibitor Diisopropyl Fluorophosphate. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2002, 4, 17-25.	2.5	12
110	Problems in identifying microbial-derived neutrophil activators, focusing on <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> . <i>Trends in Microbiology</i> , 2002, 10, 12-14.	3.5	1
111	Phagocyte Activation by Trp-Lys-Tyr-Met-Val-Met, Acting through FPRL1/LXA4 R, is not Affected by Lipoxin A4. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Immunology</i> , 2002, 56, 470-476.	1.3	46
112	The chemoattractant Trp-Lys-Tyr-Met-Val-D-Met activates eosinophils through the formyl peptide receptor and one of its homologues, formyl peptide receptor-like 1. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2002, 72, 810-8.	1.5	15
113	Proinflammatory Activity of a Cecropin-Like Antibacterial Peptide from <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> . <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2001, 45, 1700-1704.	1.4	65
114	Priming of human neutrophils by mycobacterial lipoarabinomannans: role of granule mobilisation. <i>Microbes and Infection</i> , 2001, 3, 1101-1109.	1.0	20
115	QUANTIFICATION OF ANNEXIN I IN SUBCELLULAR FRACTIONS OF HUMAN NEUTROPHILS REVEALS AN EXCLUSIVE CYTOSOLIC LOCALISATION. <i>Cell Biology International</i> , 2001, 25, 963-969.	1.4	6
116	An intact cytoskeleton is required for prolonged respiratory burst activity during neutrophil phagocytosis. , 2001, 25, 165-169.		41
117	Different glycosphingolipid composition in human neutrophil subcellular compartments. <i>Glycoconjugate Journal</i> , 2001, 18, 231-243.	1.4	15
118	Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Gelatinase Granule Mobilization Primes Neutrophils for Activation by Galectin-3 and Formylmethionyl-Leu-Phe. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2001, 69, 832-837.	1.0	82
119	The Synthetic Peptide Trp-Lys-Tyr-Met-Val-Met-NH ₂ Specifically Activates Neutrophils through FPRL1/Lipoxin A4 Receptors and Is an Agonist for the Orphan Monocyte-expressed Chemoattractant Receptor FPRL2. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001, 276, 21585-21593.	1.6	176
120	A proinflammatory peptide from <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> activates monocytes to induce lymphocyte dysfunction and apoptosis. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2001, 108, 1221-1228.	3.9	102
121	Neutrophil secretory vesicles are the intracellular reservoir for GPI-80, a protein with adhesion-regulating potential. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2001, 69, 57-62.	1.5	22
122	The synthetic chemoattractant Trp-Lys-Tyr-Met-Val-DMet activates neutrophils preferentially through the lipoxin A4 receptor. <i>Blood</i> , 2000, 95, 1810-1818.	0.6	119
123	Natural killer cell dysfunction and apoptosis induced by chronic myelogenous leukemia cells: role of reactive oxygen species and regulation by histamine. <i>Blood</i> , 2000, 96, 1961-1968.	0.6	148
124	Natural killer cell dysfunction and apoptosis induced by chronic myelogenous leukemia cells: role of reactive oxygen species and regulation by histamine. <i>Blood</i> , 2000, 96, 1961-1968.	0.6	12
125	The synthetic chemoattractant Trp-Lys-Tyr-Met-Val-DMet activates neutrophils preferentially through the lipoxin A(4) receptor. <i>Blood</i> , 2000, 95, 1810-8.	0.6	44
126	Respiratory burst in human neutrophils. <i>Journal of Immunological Methods</i> , 1999, 232, 3-14.	0.6	695

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127	The phagocyte chemiluminescence paradox: luminol can act as an inhibitor of neutrophil NADPH-oxidase activity. <i>Luminescence</i> , 1999, 14, 153-160.	1.5	29
128	Particles binding β 2-integrins mediate intracellular production of oxidative metabolites in human neutrophils independently of phagocytosis. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 1999, 1452, 133-144.	1.9	32
129	The synthetic non-toxic drug 2,3-dimethyl-6(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-6H-indolo-(2,3-b)quinoxaline inhibits neutrophil production of reactive oxygen species. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 1999, 65, 771-777.	1.5	7
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