Lai-Ming Ching

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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70 papers	2,284 citations	230014 27 h-index	263392 45 g-index
70 all docs	70 docs citations	70 times ranked	2006 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Parallel discovery of selective and dual inhibitors of tryptophan dioxygenases IDO1 and TDO2 with a newly-modified enzymatic assay. Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry, 2021, 39, 116160.	1.4	7
2	Non-Invasive Biomarkers for Early Detection of Breast Cancer. Cancers, 2020, 12, 2767.	1.7	106
3	Imprinted and ancient gene: a potential mediator of cancer cell survival during tryptophan deprivation. Cell Communication and Signaling, 2018, 16, 88.	2.7	1
4	Discovery and evaluation of inhibitors to the immunosuppressive enzyme indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1 (IDO1): Probing the active site-inhibitor interactions. European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2017, 126, 983-996.	2.6	29
5	Liquid Chromatography-Tandem Mass Spectrometry Assay Suitable for Quantifying Omega-3 Epoxy-Fatty Acid Analogs in Mouse Brain and Plasma. Journal of Liquid Chromatography and Related Technologies, 2015, 38, 891-897.	0.5	1
6	Formation of fluorophores from the kynurenine pathway metabolite N-formylkynurenine and cyclic amines involves transamidation and carbonâ€“carbon bond formation at the 2-position of the amine. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - General Subjects, 2015, 1850, 1772-1780.	1.1	7
7	Connexin hemichannel induced vascular leak suggests a new paradigm for cancer therapy. FEBS Letters, 2014, 588, 1365-1371.	1.3	23
8	Efficacy against subcutaneous or intracranial murine GL261 gliomas in relation to the concentration of the vascular-disrupting agent, 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid (DMXAA), in the brain and plasma. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2014, 73, 639-649.	1.1	14
9	Formation of an N-formylkynurenine-derived fluorophore and its use for measuring indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1 activity. Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry, 2013, 405, 2515-2524.	1.9	18
10	Discovery and characterisation of hydrazines as inhibitors of the immune suppressive enzyme, indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1 (IDO1). Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry, 2013, 21, 7595-7603.	1.4	27
11	Natural Product-Inspired Pyranonaphthoquinone Inhibitors of Indoleamine 2,3-Dioxygenase-1 (IDO-1). Australian Journal of Chemistry, 2013, 66, 40.	0.5	20
12	DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY ASSAY FOR THE DETERMINATION OF A FLUORINATED ANALOGUE OF THALIDOMIDE, N-(2,6-DIOXOPIPERIDIN-3-YL)-3,4,5,6-TETRAFLUOROPHTHALAMIC ACID, AND LENALIDOMIDE. Journal of Liquid Chromatography and Related Technologies, 2011, 34, 83-92.	0.5	2
13	Activation of mitogen-activated protein kinases by 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid (DMXAA) plays an important role in macrophage stimulation. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2011, 82, 1175-1185.	2.0	16
14	The role of autocrine TGFÎ²1 in endothelial cell activation induced by phagocytosis of necrotic trophoblasts: a possible role in the pathogenesis of preâ€eclampsia. Journal of Pathology, 2010, 221, 87-95.	2.1	47
15	Activation of the Nucleotide Oligomerization Domain Signaling Pathway by the Non-bacterially Derived Xanthone Drug 5â€²6-Dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic Acid (Vadimezan)*. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 10553-10562.	1.6	17
16	The ubiquitinâ€“proteasome system is inhibited by p53 protein expression in human ovarian cancer cells. Cancer Letters, 2010, 294, 82-90.	3.2	3
17	Labeling of Oxidizable Proteins with a Photoactivatable Analog of the Antitumor Agent DMXAA: Evidence for Redox Signaling in Its Mode of Action. Neoplasia, 2010, 12, 755-IN3.	2.3	10
18	Enhancement of the action of the antivascular drug 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid (DMXAA;) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5	2.2	10

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19	Neutrophil Influx and Chemokine Production during the Early Phases of the Antitumor Response to the Vascular Disrupting Agent DMXAA (ASA404). Neoplasia, 2009, 11, 793-803.	2.3	39
20	Consequences of increased vascular permeability induced by treatment of mice with 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid (DMXAA) and thalidomide. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2008, 61, 497-502.	1.1	14
21	IFN-Î²-Dependent Inhibition of Tumor Growth by the Vascular Disrupting Agent 5,6-Dimethylxanthenone-4-Acetic Acid (DMXAA). Journal of Interferon and Cytokine Research, 2008, 28, 133-139.	0.5	27
22	The chemotherapeutic agent DMXAA potently and specifically activates the TBK1â€“IRF-3 signaling axis. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2007, 204, 1559-1569.	4.2	137
23	The Vascular Disrupting Agent, DMXAA, Directly Activates Dendritic Cells through a MyD88-Independent Mechanism and Generates Antitumor Cytotoxic T Lymphocytes. Cancer Research, 2007, 67, 7011-7019.	0.4	43
24	Synthesis and Biological Activity of Azido Analogues of 5,6-Dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic Acid for Use in Photoaffinity Labeling. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2007, 50, 3757-3764.	2.9	20
25	Antitumour action of 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid in rats bearing chemically induced primary mammary tumours. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2007, 59, 661-669.	1.1	20
26	Inhibition of DMXAA-Induced Tumor Necrosis Factor Production in Murine Splenocyte Cultures by NF-ÎºB Inhibitors. Oncology Research, 2006, 16, 1-14.	0.6	13
27	5,6â€Dimethylxanthenoneâ€4â€acetic acid treatment of a nonâ€immunogenic tumour does not synergize with active or passive CD8 + Tâ€cell immunotherapy. Immunology and Cell Biology, 2006, 84, 383-389.	1.0	12
28	Mechanisms of tumor vascular shutdown induced by 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid (DMXAA): Increased tumor vascular permeability. International Journal of Cancer, 2005, 116, 322-326.	2.3	70
29	Activation of Tumor-Associated Macrophages by the Vascular Disrupting Agent 5,6-Dimethylxanthenone-4-Acetic Acid Induces an Effective CD8+ T-Cellâ€Mediated Antitumor Immune Response in Murine Models of Lung Cancer and Mesothelioma. Cancer Research, 2005, 65, 11752-11761.	0.4	120
30	A Comparison of the Ability of DMXAA and Xanthenone Analogues to Activate NF-ÎºB in Murine and Human Cell Lines. Oncology Research, 2005, 15, 351-364.	0.6	10
31	Thalidomide Pharmacokinetics and Metabolite Formation in Mice, Rabbits, and Multiple Myeloma Patients. Clinical Cancer Research, 2004, 10, 5949-5956.	3.2	57
32	Metabolism of Thalidomide in Liver Microsomes of Mice, Rabbits, and Humans. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2004, 310, 571-577.	1.3	50
33	Relationship between tumour endothelial cell apoptosis and tumour blood flow shutdown following treatment with the antivascular agent DMXAA in mice. British Journal of Cancer, 2004, 90, 906-910.	2.9	76
34	Induction of tumour necrosis factor and interferon-Î³ in cultured murine splenocytes by the antivascular agent DMXAA and its metabolites. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2004, 67, 937-945.	2.0	26
35	Modulation of thalidomide pharmacokinetics by cyclophosphamide or 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid (DMXAA) in mice: the role of tumour necrosis factor. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2004, 53, 377-383.	1.1	13
36	Effect of 3-Fluorothalidomide and 3-Methylthalidomide Enantiomers on Tumor Necrosis Factor Production and Antitumor Responses to the Antivascular Agent 5,6-Dimethylxanthenone-4-Acetic Acid (DMXAA). Oncology Research, 2003, 14, 75-82.	0.6	14

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37	Thalidomide metabolites in mice and patients with multiple myeloma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2003, 9, 1680-8.	3.2	32
38	Oral activity and pharmacokinetics of 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid (DMXAA) in mice. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2002, 49, 20-26.	1.1	14
39	Potentiation of the antitumour effect of cyclophosphamide in mice by thalidomide. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2002, 50, 186-192.	1.1	19
40	DMXAA: An antivascular agent with multiple host responses. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2002, 54, 1503-1511.	0.4	57
41	Induction of endothelial cell apoptosis by the antivascular agent 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid. British Journal of Cancer, 2002, 86, 1937-1942.	2.9	110
42	The antitumour activity of 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid (DMXAA) in TNF receptor-1 knockout mice. British Journal of Cancer, 2002, 87, 465-470.	2.9	68
43	Uptake of the antivascular agent 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid (DMXAA) and activation of NF-kappaB in human tumor cell lines. Oncology Research, 2002, 13, 95-101.	0.6	11
44	In vitro and in vivo kinetic interactions of the antitumour agent 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid with thalidomide and diclofenac. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2001, 47, 319-326.	1.1	21
45	Effects of the serotonin receptor antagonist cyproheptadine on the activity and pharmacokinetics of 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid (DMXAA). Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2001, 47, 491-497.	1.1	18
46	A difference between the rat and mouse in the pharmacokinetic interaction of 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid with thalidomide. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2001, 47, 541-544.	1.1	9
47	Modulation of the pharmacokinetics of the antitumour agent 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid (DMXAA) in mice by thalidomide. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2000, 46, 135-141.	1.1	30
48	Thalidomide increases both intra-tumoural tumour necrosis factor-Î± production and anti-tumour activity in response to 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid. British Journal of Cancer, 1999, 80, 716-723.	2.9	64
49	Induction of STAT and NFÎºB activation by the antitumor agents 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid and flavone acetic acid in a murine macrophage cell line. Biochemical Pharmacology, 1999, 58, 1173-1181.	2.0	17
50	Induction of intratumoral tumor necrosis factor (TNF) synthesis and hemorrhagic necrosis by 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid (DMXAA) in TNF knockout mice. Cancer Research, 1999, 59, 3304-7.	0.4	69
51	Interaction of thalidomide, phthalimide analogues of thalidomide and pentoxifylline with the anti-tumour agent 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid: concomitant reduction of serum tumour necrosis factor-alpha and enhancement of anti-tumour activity. British Journal of Cancer, 1998, 78, 336-343.	2.9	47
52	Immunomodulatory Actions of Xanthenone Anticancer Agents. BioDrugs, 1997, 8, 119-127.	2.2	50
53	Production of tumour necrosis factor-Î± by cultured human peripheral blood leucocytes in response to the anti-tumour agent 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid (NSC 640488). British Journal of Cancer, 1997, 76, 1586-1591.	2.9	31
54	Effect of thalidomide on tumour necrosis factor production and anti-tumour activity induced by 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid. British Journal of Cancer, 1995, 72, 339-343.	2.9	66

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55	Induction of tumour necrosis factor-? by single and repeated doses of the antitumour agent 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 1995, 36, 143-148.	1.1	113
56	Induction of tumour necrosis factor-? by single and repeated doses of the antitumour agent 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 1995, 36, 143-148.	1.1	4
57	Interaction between endotoxin and the antitumour agent 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid in the induction of tumour necrosis factor and haemorrhagic necrosis of colon 38 tumours. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 1994, 35, 153-160.	1.1	14
58	Modulation of superoxide production from murine macrophages by the antitumour agent flavone acetic acid and xanthenone acetic acid analogues. Biochemical Pharmacology, 1992, 43, 386-389.	2.0	6
59	Nitric oxide production in endotoxin-resistant C3H/HeJ mice stimulated with flavone-8-acetic acid and xanthenone-4-acetic acid analogues. Biochemical Pharmacology, 1992, 43, 2401-2406.	2.0	17
60	Induction of natural killer activity by Xanthenone analogues of flavone acetic acid: Relation with antitumour activity. European Journal of Cancer & Clinical Oncology, 1991, 27, 79-83.	0.9	14
61	In vitro methods for screening agents with an indirect mechanism of antitumour activity: Xanthenone analogues of flavone acetic acid. European Journal of Cancer & Clinical Oncology, 1991, 27, 1684-1689.	0.9	13
62	Haematological effects in mice of the antitumour agents xanthenone-4-acetic acid, 5,6-methyl-xanthenone-4-acetic acid and flavone acetic acid. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 1991, 28, 414-419.	1.1	8
63	Comparison of the cytotoxicity of amsacrine and its analogue CI-921 against cultured human and mouse bone marrow tumour cells. European Journal of Cancer & Clinical Oncology, 1990, 26, 49-54.	0.9	7
64	Effect of flavone acetic acid (NSC 347 512) on splenic cytotoxic effector cells and their role in tumour necrosis. European Journal of Cancer & Clinical Oncology, 1989, 25, 821-828.	0.9	22
65	Reduction of cytotoxic effector cell activity in colon 38 tumours following treatment with flavone acetic acid. European Journal of Cancer & Clinical Oncology, 1989, 25, 1061-1065.	0.9	9
66	Hyporesponsiveness of macrophages from (endotoxin-resistant) mice to the antitumour agent flavone acetic acid (NSC 347512). European Journal of Cancer & Clinical Oncology, 1989, 25, 1513-1515.	0.9	10
67	Cell line selectivity and DNA breakage properties of the antitumour agent N-[2-(Dimethylamino)ethyl]acridine-4-carboxamide: role of DNA topoisomerase II. European Journal of Cancer & Clinical Oncology, 1988, 24, 1783-1790.	0.9	57
68	Enhancement of in vitro cytotoxicity of mouse peritoneal exudate cells by flavone acetic acid (NSC) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5	0.9	44
69	Induction of natural killer cell activity by the antitumour compound flavone acetic acid (NSC 347 512). European Journal of Cancer & Clinical Oncology, 1987, 23, 1047-1050.	0.9	82
70	Generation of cytotoxic T-lymphocyte precursor cells in T-cell colonies grown in vitro. Nature, 1981, 289, 802-804.	13.7	12