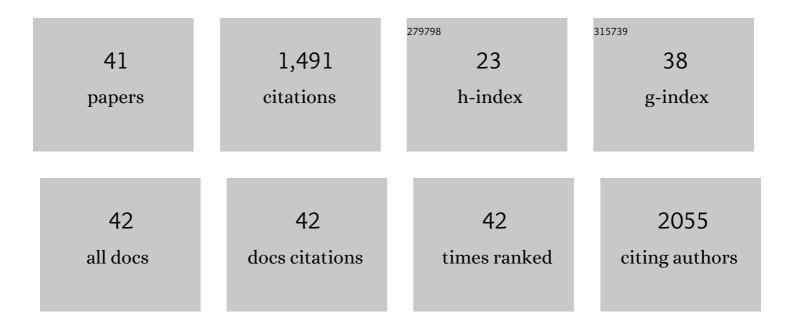
Lachlan R Gray

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Modular Lentiviral Vectors for Highly Efficient Transgene Expression in Resting Immune Cells. Viruses, 2021, 13, 1170.	3.3	5
2	HIV latency can be established in proliferating and nonproliferating resting CD4+ T cells in vitro. Aids, 2019, 33, 199-209.	2.2	8
3	Analysis of Clinical HIV-1 Strains with Resistance to Maraviroc Reveals Strain-Specific Resistance Mutations, Variable Degrees of Resistance, and Minimal Cross-Resistance to Other CCR5 Antagonists. AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses, 2017, 33, 1220-1235.	1.1	8
4	Strategies to target HIV-1 in the central nervous system. Current Opinion in HIV and AIDS, 2016, 11, 371-375.	3.8	18
5	A HIV-Tat/C4-binding protein chimera encoded by a DNA vaccine is highly immunogenic and contains acute EcoHIV infection in mice. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 29131.	3.3	17
6	Toxicity and in vitro activity of HIV-1 latency-reversing agents in primary CNS cells. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2016, 22, 455-463.	2.1	28
7	Reliable Genotypic Tropism Tests for the Major HIV-1 Subtypes. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 8543.	3.3	33
8	HIV-1 transcriptional regulation in the central nervous system and implications for HIV cure research. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2015, 21, 290-300.	2.1	36
9	HIV-1 Entry and Trans-Infection of Astrocytes Involves CD81 Vesicles. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e90620.	2.5	58
10	Ex Vivo Response to Histone Deacetylase (HDAC) Inhibitors of the HIV Long Terminal Repeat (LTR) Derived from HIV-Infected Patients on Antiretroviral Therapy. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e113341.	2.5	26
11	Is the central nervous system a reservoir of HIV-1?. Current Opinion in HIV and AIDS, 2014, 9, 552-558.	3.8	103
12	A common mechanism of clinical HIV-1 resistance to the CCR5 antagonist maraviroc despite divergent resistance levels and lack of common gp120 resistance mutations. Retrovirology, 2013, 10, 43.	2.0	57
13	CoRSeqV3-C: a novel HIV-1 subtype C specific V3 sequence based coreceptor usage prediction algorithm. Retrovirology, 2013, 10, 24.	2.0	28
14	The magnitude of HIV-1 resistance to the CCR5 antagonist maraviroc may impart a differential alteration in HIV-1 tropism for macrophages and T-cell subsets. Virology, 2013, 442, 51-58.	2.4	20
15	Macrophage-tropic HIV-1 variants from brain demonstrate alterations in the way gp120 engages both CD4 and CCR5. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2013, 93, 113-126.	3.3	36
16	Reduced Basal Transcriptional Activity of Central Nervous System-Derived HIV Type 1 Long Terminal Repeats. AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses, 2013, 29, 365-370.	1.1	21
17	Is specific HIV eradication from the brain possible or needed?. Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy, 2013, 13, 403-409.	3.1	16
18	Entinostat is a histone deacetylase inhibitor selective for class 1 histone deacetylases and activates HIV production from latently infected primary T cells. Aids, 2013, 27, 2853-2862.	2.2	63

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19	The NRTIs Lamivudine, Stavudine and Zidovudine Have Reduced HIV-1 Inhibitory Activity in Astrocytes. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e62196.	2.5	46
20	Longitudinal Analysis of CCR5 and CXCR4 Usage in a Cohort of Antiretroviral Therapy-NaÃ ⁻ ve Subjects with Progressive HIV-1 Subtype C Infection. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e65950.	2.5	29
21	A new way of measuring apoptosis by absolute quantitation of inter-nucleosomally fragmented genomic DNA. Nucleic Acids Research, 2012, 40, e113-e113.	14.5	16
22	HIV infection of dendritic cells subverts the IFN induction pathway via IRF-1 and inhibits type 1 IFN production. Blood, 2011, 118, 298-308.	1.4	102
23	CD4 and MHC class 1 down-modulation activities of nef alleles from brain- and lymphoid tissue-derived primary HIV-1 isolates. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2011, 17, 82-91.	2.1	31
24	Genetic and functional heterogeneity of CNS-derived tat alleles from patients with HIV-associated dementia. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2011, 17, 70-81.	2.1	27
25	Conformational alterations in the CD4 binding cavity of HIV-1 gp120 influencing gp120-CD4 interactions and fusogenicity of HIV-1 envelopes derived from brain and other tissues. Retrovirology, 2011, 8, 42.	2.0	10
26	Alternative Coreceptor Requirements for Efficient CCR5- and CXCR4-Mediated HIV-1 Entry into Macrophages. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 10699-10709.	3.4	27
27	Extremely prolonged HIV seroconversion associated with an MHC haplotype carrying disease susceptibility genes for antibody deficiency disorders. Clinical Immunology, 2010, 137, 199-208.	3.2	6
28	Enhanced CD4+ cellular apoptosis by CCR5-restricted HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein variants from patients with progressive HIV-1 infection. Virology, 2010, 396, 246-255.	2.4	20
29	Constrained use of CCR5 on CD4+ lymphocytes by R5X4 HIV-1: Efficiency of Env–CCR5 interactions and low CCR5 expression determine a range of restricted CCR5-mediated entry. Virology, 2010, 402, 135-148.	2.4	11
30	An altered and more efficient mechanism of CCR5 engagement contributes to macrophage tropism of CCR5-using HIV-1 envelopes. Virology, 2010, 404, 269-278.	2.4	55
31	Both CD31 ⁺ and CD31 ^{â^'} Naive CD4 ⁺ T Cells Are Persistent HIV Type 1–Infected Reservoirs in Individuals Receiving Antiretroviral Therapy. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2010, 202, 1738-1748.	4.0	102
32	Tissue-Specific Sequence Alterations in the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Envelope Favoring CCR5 Usage Contribute to Persistence of Dual-Tropic Virus in the Brain. Journal of Virology, 2009, 83, 5430-5441.	3.4	60
33	Primary HIV-1 R5 isolates from end-stage disease display enhanced viral fitness in parallel with increased gp120 net charge. Virology, 2008, 379, 125-134.	2.4	45
34	Phenotype and envelope gene diversity of nef-deleted HIV-1 isolated from long-term survivors infected from a single source. Virology Journal, 2007, 4, 75.	3.4	16
35	Asn 362 in gp120 contributes to enhanced fusogenicity by CCR5-restricted HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein variants from patients with AIDS. Retrovirology, 2007, 4, 89.	2.0	82
36	Brief Report:CXCR4 or CCR5 Tropism of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Isolates Does Not Determine the Immunological Milieu in Patients Responding to Antiretroviral Therapy. Viral Immunology, 2006, 19, 734-740.	1.3	12

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37	Transcriptional activity of blood-and cerebrospinal fluid–derivednef/long-terminal repeat sequences isolated from a slow progressor infected withnef-deleted human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) who developed HIV-associated dementia. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2006, 12, 219-228.	2.1	10
38	Genetic and Functional Analysis of R5X4 Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Envelope Glycoproteins Derived from Two Individuals Homozygous for the CCR5Δ32 Allele. Journal of Virology, 2006, 80, 3684-3691.	3.4	43
39	Uncoupling coreceptor usage of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) from macrophage tropism reveals biological properties of CCR5-restricted HIV-1 isolates from patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. Virology, 2005, 337, 384-398.	2.4	108
40	The role of viral coreceptors and enhanced macrophage tropism in human immunodeficiency virus type 1 disease progression. Sexual Health, 2004, 1, 23.	0.9	20
41	Longitudinal Analysis ofnef/Long Terminal Repeat–Deleted HIVâ€1 in Blood and Cerebrospinal Fluid of a Longâ€Term Survivor Who Developed HIVâ€Associated Dementia. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2004, 190, 2181-2186.	4.0	32