David N Bolam

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66
papers

6,542
citations

h-index

70
g-index

70
ext. papers

8.4
avg, IF

L-index

| # | Paper | IF | Citations |
|----|--|-------|-----------|
| 66 | Carbohydrate-binding modules: fine-tuning polysaccharide recognition. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2004 , 382, 769-81 | 3.8 | 1475 |
| 65 | Recognition and degradation of plant cell wall polysaccharides by two human gut symbionts. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2011 , 9, e1001221 | 9.7 | 480 |
| 64 | Specificity of polysaccharide use in intestinal bacteroides species determines diet-induced microbiota alterations. <i>Cell</i> , 2010 , 141, 1241-52 | 56.2 | 450 |
| 63 | Pseudomonas cellulose-binding domains mediate their effects by increasing enzyme substrate proximity. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 1998 , 331 (Pt 3), 775-81 | 3.8 | 246 |
| 62 | Glycan complexity dictates microbial resource allocation in the large intestine. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2015 , 6, 7481 | 17.4 | 241 |
| 61 | Understanding the biological rationale for the diversity of cellulose-directed carbohydrate-binding modules in prokaryotic enzymes. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006 , 281, 29321-9 | 5.4 | 192 |
| 60 | The pattern of xylan acetylation suggests xylan may interact with cellulose microfibrils as a twofold helical screw in the secondary plant cell wall of Arabidopsis thaliana. <i>Plant Journal</i> , 2014 , 79, 492-506 | 6.9 | 181 |
| 59 | The X6 "thermostabilizing" domains of xylanases are carbohydrate-binding modules: structure and biochemistry of the Clostridium thermocellum X6b domain. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2000 , 39, 5013-21 | 3.2 | 149 |
| 58 | Structural basis for nutrient acquisition by dominant members of the human gut microbiota. <i>Nature</i> , 2017 , 541, 407-411 | 50.4 | 119 |
| 57 | The crystal structure of two macrolide glycosyltransferases provides a blueprint for host cell antibiotic immunity. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2007 , 104, 5336-41 | 11.5 | 114 |
| 56 | Differential recognition of plant cell walls by microbial xylan-specific carbohydrate-binding modules. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2006 , 103, 47 | 65-70 | 109 |
| 55 | The structural basis for the ligand specificity of family 2 carbohydrate-binding modules. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2000 , 275, 41137-42 | 5.4 | 102 |
| 54 | Glycoside hydrolase carbohydrate-binding modules as molecular probes for the analysis of plant cell wall polymers. <i>Analytical Biochemistry</i> , 2004 , 326, 49-54 | 3.1 | 96 |
| 53 | The location of the ligand-binding site of carbohydrate-binding modules that have evolved from a common sequence is not conserved. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001 , 276, 48580-7 | 5.4 | 93 |
| 52 | Xyloglucan is recognized by carbohydrate-binding modules that interact with beta-glucan chains. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006 , 281, 8815-28 | 5.4 | 87 |
| 51 | The family 11 carbohydrate-binding module of Clostridium thermocellum Lic26A-Cel5E accommodates beta-1,4- and beta-1,3-1,4-mixed linked glucans at a single binding site. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004 , 279, 34785-93 | 5.4 | 85 |
| 50 | Structure of a family 15 carbohydrate-binding module in complex with xylopentaose. Evidence that xylan binds in an approximate 3-fold helical conformation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001 , 276, 49061-5 | 5.4 | 84 |

(2004-2004)

| 49 | The family 6 carbohydrate binding module CmCBM6-2 contains two ligand-binding sites with distinct specificities. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004 , 279, 21552-9 | 5.4 | 83 |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 48 | A family IIb xylan-binding domain has a similar secondary structure to a homologous family IIa cellulose-binding domain but different ligand specificity. <i>Structure</i> , 1999 , 7, 853-64 | 5.2 | 83 |
| 47 | Probing the breadth of macrolide glycosyltransferases: in vitro remodeling of a polyketide antibiotic creates active bacterial uptake and enhances potency. <i>Journal of the American Chemical Society</i> , 2005 , 127, 9336-7 | 16.4 | 82 |
| 46 | Promiscuity in ligand-binding: The three-dimensional structure of a Piromyces carbohydrate-binding module, CBM29-2, in complex with cello- and mannohexaose. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2002 , 99, 14077-82 | 11.5 | 81 |
| 45 | Insights into the synthesis of lipopolysaccharide and antibiotics through the structures of two retaining glycosyltransferases from family GT4. <i>Chemistry and Biology</i> , 2006 , 13, 1143-52 | | 77 |
| 44 | Evidence for synergy between family 2b carbohydrate binding modules in Cellulomonas fimi xylanase 11A. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2001 , 40, 2468-77 | 3.2 | 77 |
| 43 | Crystal structure of mannanase 26A from Pseudomonas cellulosa and analysis of residues involved in substrate binding. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001 , 276, 31186-92 | 5.4 | 76 |
| 42 | Clostridium thermocellum Xyn10B carbohydrate-binding module 22-2: the role of conserved amino acids in ligand binding. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2001 , 40, 9167-76 | 3.2 | 73 |
| 41 | A novel extracellular metallopeptidase domain shared by animal host-associated mutualistic and pathogenic microbes. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012 , 7, e30287 | 3.7 | 71 |
| | | | |
| 40 | Structural dissection and high-throughput screening of mannosylglycerate synthase. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2005 , 12, 608-14 | 17.6 | 71 |
| 40 39 | | 17.6 3.8 | 7 ¹ |
| | Structural and Molecular Biology, 2005 , 12, 608-14 The type II and X cellulose-binding domains of Pseudomonas xylanase A potentiate catalytic | | |
| 39 | Structural and Molecular Biology, 2005, 12, 608-14 The type II and X cellulose-binding domains of Pseudomonas xylanase A potentiate catalytic activity against complex substrates by a common mechanism. Biochemical Journal, 1999, 342, 473-480 Family 6 carbohydrate binding modules in beta-agarases display exquisite selectivity for the | 3.8 | 69 |
| 39 38 | Structural and Molecular Biology, 2005, 12, 608-14 The type II and X cellulose-binding domains of Pseudomonas xylanase A potentiate catalytic activity against complex substrates by a common mechanism. Biochemical Journal, 1999, 342, 473-480 Family 6 carbohydrate binding modules in beta-agarases display exquisite selectivity for the non-reducing termini of agarose chains. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 17099-17107 How members of the human gut microbiota overcome the sulfation problem posed by glycosaminoglycans. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America | 3.8 5·4 | 69 |
| 39 38 37 | The type II and X cellulose-binding domains of Pseudomonas xylanase A potentiate catalytic activity against complex substrates by a common mechanism. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 1999 , 342, 473-480 Family 6 carbohydrate binding modules in beta-agarases display exquisite selectivity for the non-reducing termini of agarose chains. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006 , 281, 17099-17107 How members of the human gut microbiota overcome the sulfation problem posed by glycosaminoglycans. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017 , 114, 7037-7042 Mannanase A from Pseudomonas fluorescens ssp. cellulosa is a retaining glycosyl hydrolase in | 3.8 5.4 11.5 | 69 68 67 |
| 39 38 37 36 | The type II and X cellulose-binding domains of Pseudomonas xylanase A potentiate catalytic activity against complex substrates by a common mechanism. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 1999 , 342, 473-480 Family 6 carbohydrate binding modules in beta-agarases display exquisite selectivity for the non-reducing termini of agarose chains. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006 , 281, 17099-17107 How members of the human gut microbiota overcome the sulfation problem posed by glycosaminoglycans. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017 , 114, 7037-7042 Mannanase A from Pseudomonas fluorescens ssp. cellulosa is a retaining glycosyl hydrolase in which E212 and E320 are the putative catalytic residues. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1996 , 35, 16195-204 A novel carbohydrate-binding protein is a component of the plant cell wall-degrading complex of | 3.8 5.4 11.5 | 69 68 67 66 |
| 39 38 37 36 35 | The type II and X cellulose-binding domains of Pseudomonas xylanase A potentiate catalytic activity against complex substrates by a common mechanism. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 1999 , 342, 473-480 Family 6 carbohydrate binding modules in beta-agarases display exquisite selectivity for the non-reducing termini of agarose chains. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006 , 281, 17099-17107 How members of the human gut microbiota overcome the sulfation problem posed by glycosaminoglycans. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017 , 114, 7037-7042 Mannanase A from Pseudomonas fluorescens ssp. cellulosa is a retaining glycosyl hydrolase in which E212 and E320 are the putative catalytic residues. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1996 , 35, 16195-204 A novel carbohydrate-binding protein is a component of the plant cell wall-degrading complex of Piromyces equi. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001 , 276, 43010-7 Complex N-glycan breakdown by gut Bacteroides involves an extensive enzymatic apparatus | 3.8 5.4 11.5 3.2 5.4 | 69 68 67 66 65 |

| 31 | The crystal structure of the family 6 carbohydrate binding module from Cellvibrio mixtus endoglucanase 5a in complex with oligosaccharides reveals two distinct binding sites with different ligand specificities. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004 , 279, 21560-8 | 5.4 | 58 |
|----|--|--------------|----|
| 30 | Role of hydrogen bonding in the interaction between a xylan binding module and xylan. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2001 , 40, 5700-7 | 3.2 | 56 |
| 29 | Importance of hydrophobic and polar residues in ligand binding in the family 15 carbohydrate-binding module from Cellvibrio japonicus Xyn10C. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2003 , 42, 9316-23 | 3.2 | 55 |
| 28 | Cellulose binding domains and linker sequences potentiate the activity of hemicellulases against complex substrates. <i>Journal of Biotechnology</i> , 1997 , 57, 59-69 | 3.7 | 50 |
| 27 | The active site of a carbohydrate esterase displays divergent catalytic and noncatalytic binding functions. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2009 , 7, e71 | 9.7 | 49 |
| 26 | Evidence that GH115 Eglucuronidase activity, which is required to degrade plant biomass, is dependent on conformational flexibility. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2014 , 289, 53-64 | 5.4 | 46 |
| 25 | Glycan recognition by the Bacteroidetes Sus-like systems. <i>Current Opinion in Structural Biology</i> , 2012 , 22, 563-9 | 8.1 | 45 |
| 24 | Structure of a mannan-specific family 35 carbohydrate-binding module: evidence for significant conformational changes upon ligand binding. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2005 , 347, 287-96 | 6.5 | 45 |
| 23 | Reduction of starch granule size by expression of an engineered tandem starch-binding domain in potato plants. <i>Plant Biotechnology Journal</i> , 2004 , 2, 251-60 | 11.6 | 43 |
| 22 | Calcium binding and thermostability of carbohydrate binding module CBM4-2 of Xyn10A from Rhodothermus marinus. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2002 , 41, 5720-9 | 3.2 | 39 |
| 21 | Secretion and assembly of functional mini-cellulosomes from synthetic chromosomal operons in Clostridium acetobutylicum ATCC 824. <i>Biotechnology for Biofuels</i> , 2013 , 6, 117 | 7.8 | 38 |
| 20 | Ligand-mediated dimerization of a carbohydrate-binding molecule reveals a novel mechanism for protein-carbohydrate recognition. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2004 , 337, 417-26 | 6.5 | 35 |
| 19 | Prominent members of the human gut microbiota express endo-acting O-glycanases to initiate mucin breakdown. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020 , 11, 4017 | 17.4 | 34 |
| 18 | Tuning transcription of nutrient utilization genes to catabolic rate promotes growth in a gut bacterium. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 2014 , 93, 1010-25 | 4.1 | 32 |
| 17 | Circular permutation provides an evolutionary link between two families of calcium-dependent carbohydrate binding modules. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010 , 285, 31742-54 | 5.4 | 32 |
| 16 | Probing the mechanism of ligand recognition in family 29 carbohydrate-binding modules. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2005 , 280, 23718-26 | 5.4 | 32 |
| 15 | Mechanistic insight into polysaccharide use within the intestinal microbiota. <i>Gut Microbes</i> , 2011 , 2, 86-9 | 0 8.8 | 31 |
| 14 | Functional insights into the role of novel type I cohesin and dockerin domains from Clostridium thermocellum. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2009 , 424, 375-84 | 3.8 | 31 |

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

| 13 | TonB-dependent transport by the gut microbiota: novel aspects of an old problem. <i>Current Opinion in Structural Biology</i> , 2018 , 51, 35-43 | 8.1 | 28 |
|----|---|------|----|
| 12 | The alpha-glucuronidase, GlcA67A, of Cellvibrio japonicus utilizes the carboxylate and methyl groups of aldobiouronic acid as important substrate recognition determinants. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2003 , 278, 20286-92 | 5.4 | 27 |
| 11 | The type II and X cellulose-binding domains of Pseudomonas xylanase A potentiate catalytic activity against complex substrates by a common mechanism. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 1999 , 342, 473 | 3.8 | 26 |
| 10 | Novel Clostridium thermocellum type I cohesin-dockerin complexes reveal a single binding mode. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2012 , 287, 44394-405 | 5.4 | 25 |
| 9 | Genetic Variation of the SusC/SusD Homologs from a Polysaccharide Utilization Locus Underlies Divergent Fructan Specificities and Functional Adaptation in Strains. <i>MSphere</i> , 2018 , 3, | 5 | 20 |
| 8 | Insights into SusCD-mediated glycan import by a prominent gut symbiont. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021 , 12, 44 | 17.4 | 15 |
| 7 | Cloning, purification and biochemical characterisation of a GH35 beta-1,3/beta-1,6-galactosidase from the mucin-degrading gut bacterium Akkermansia muciniphila. <i>Glycoconjugate Journal</i> , 2018 , 35, 255-263 | 3 | 11 |
| 6 | Extensive transfer of genes for edible seaweed digestion from marine to human gut bacteria | | 11 |
| 5 | Family 6 carbohydrate-binding modules display multiple beta1,3-linked glucan-specific binding interfaces. <i>FEMS Microbiology Letters</i> , 2009 , 300, 48-57 | 2.9 | 8 |
| 4 | Diverse events have transferred genes for edible seaweed digestion from marine to human gut bacteria <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2022 , | 23.4 | 3 |
| 3 | Synthesis of 2,4-dinitrophenyl glycosides of d-xylobiose and d-mannobiose. <i>Carbohydrate Research</i> , 1998 , 312, 85-89 | 2.9 | 2 |
| 2 | Crystallization and preliminary X-ray diffraction studies of a family 26 endo-beta-1,4 mannanase (ManA) from Pseudomonas fluorescens subspecies cellulosa. <i>Acta Crystallographica Section D: Biological Crystallography</i> , 1998 , 54, 129-31 | | 2 |
| 1 | A novel glycosidase plate-based assay for the quantification of galactosylation and sialylation on human IgG. <i>Glycoconjugate Journal</i> , 2020 , 37, 691-702 | 3 | 1 |