

Sylviane Pied

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

48
papers

1,970
citations

279798

23
h-index

254184

43
g-index

48
all docs

48
docs citations

48
times ranked

2242
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A noncanonical autophagy is involved in the transfer of <i>Plasmodium</i> -microvesicles to astrocytes. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2022, 18, 1583-1598.	9.1	6
2	Autophagy Pathways in the Genesis of Plasmodium-Derived Microvesicles: A Double-Edged Sword?. <i>Life</i> , 2022, 12, 415.	2.4	2
3	Expression of CD300lf by microglia contributes to resistance to cerebral malaria by impeding the neuroinflammation. <i>Genes and Immunity</i> , 2020, 21, 45-62.	4.1	12
4	<i>Plasmodium yoelii</i> Uses a TLR3-Dependent Pathway to Achieve Mammalian Host Parasitism. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2020, 205, 3071-3082.	0.8	2
5	Vivax infection alters peripheral B cell profile and induces persistent serum IgM. <i>Parasite Immunology</i> , 2018, 40, e12580.	1.5	16
6	Uptake of parasite-derived vesicles by astrocytes and microglial phagocytosis of infected erythrocytes may drive neuroinflammation in cerebral malaria. <i>Glia</i> , 2017, 65, 75-92.	4.9	44
7	Heterozygous mutants of TIRAP (S180L) polymorphism protect adult patients with Plasmodium falciparum infection against severe disease and mortality. <i>Infection, Genetics and Evolution</i> , 2016, 43, 146-150.	2.3	8
8	Heme dampens T-cell sequestration by modulating glial cell responses during rodent cerebral malaria. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2016, 58, 280-290.	4.1	11
9	Host metabolic responses to Plasmodium falciparum infections evaluated by ¹ H NMR metabolomics. <i>Molecular BioSystems</i> , 2016, 12, 3324-3332.	2.9	27
10	Suppression of CD4 ⁺ Effector Responses by Naturally Occurring CD4 ⁺ CD25 ⁺ Foxp3 ⁺ Regulatory T Cells Contributes to Experimental Cerebral Malaria. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2016, 84, 329-338.	2.2	2
11	A TCR ² Repertoire Signature Can Predict Experimental Cerebral Malaria. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0147871.	2.5	24
12	Erythropoietin Levels Increase during Cerebral Malaria and Correlate with Heme, Interleukin-10 and Tumor Necrosis Factor-Alpha in India. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0158420.	2.5	6
13	Evidence of IL-17, IP-10, and IL-10 involvement in multiple-organ dysfunction and IL-17 pathway in acute renal failure associated to Plasmodium falciparum malaria. <i>Journal of Translational Medicine</i> , 2015, 13, 369.	4.4	27
14	Asymptomatic Plasmodium falciparum infection in children is associated with increased auto-antibody production, high IL-10 plasma levels and antibodies to merozoite surface protein 3. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2015, 14, 162.	2.3	23
15	Multifaceted Role of Heme during Severe Plasmodium falciparum Infections in India. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2015, 83, 3793-3799.	2.2	21
16	<i>Plasmodium</i> Riboprotein PfPO Induces a Deviant Humoral Immune Response in Balb/c Mice. <i>Journal of Biomedicine and Biotechnology</i> , 2012, 2012, 1-11.	3.0	2
17	High Levels of Immunoglobulin E Autoantibody to 14-3-3 Å Protein Correlate With Protection Against Severe Plasmodium falciparum Malaria. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2012, 206, 1781-1789.	4.0	21
18	Accumulation of <i>Plasmodium berghei</i> -Infected Red Blood Cells in the Brain Is Crucial for the Development of Cerebral Malaria in Mice. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2010, 78, 4033-4039.	2.2	145

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19	IgG Autoantibody to Brain Beta Tubulin III Associated with Cytokine Cluster-II Discriminate Cerebral Malaria in Central India. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e8245.	2.5	25
20	An early burst of IFN- γ induced by the pre-erythrocytic stage favours Plasmodium yoelii parasitaemia in B6 mice. Malaria Journal, 2009, 8, 128.	2.3	7
21	Primary Infection of C57BL/6 Mice with <i>Plasmodium yoelii</i> Induces a Heterogeneous Response of NKT Cells. Infection and Immunity, 2007, 75, 2511-2522.	2.2	35
22	Total and functional parasite specific IgE responses in Plasmodium falciparum-infected patients exhibiting different clinical status. Malaria Journal, 2007, 6, 1.	2.3	120
23	Self-Reactivities to the Non-Erythroid Alpha Spectrin Correlate with Cerebral Malaria in Gabonese Children. PLoS ONE, 2007, 2, e389.	2.5	22
24	Regulatory CD4+CD25+ Foxp3+ T cells expand during experimental Plasmodium infection but do not prevent cerebral malaria. International Journal for Parasitology, 2007, 37, 963-973.	3.1	74
25	Clusters of Cytokines Determine Malaria Severity in Plasmodium falciparum-Infected Patients from Endemic Areas of Central India. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2006, 194, 198-207.	4.0	141
26	NK Cell Responses to <i>Plasmodium</i> Infection and Control of Intrahepatic Parasite Development. Journal of Immunology, 2006, 177, 1229-1239.	0.8	55
27	Genetic control of parasite clearance leads to resistance to Plasmodium berghei ANKA infection and confers immunity. Genes and Immunity, 2005, 6, 416-421.	4.1	23
28	Comparative Study of Brain CD8 + T Cells Induced by Sporozoites and Those Induced by Blood-Stage Plasmodium berghei ANKA Involved in the Development of Cerebral Malaria. Infection and Immunity, 2004, 72, 2817-2826.	2.2	43
29	A Profound Alteration of Blood TCRB Repertoire Allows Prediction of Cerebral Malaria. Journal of Immunology, 2004, 173, 4568-4575.	0.8	30
30	New methods and software tools for high throughput CDR3 spectratyping. Application to T lymphocyte repertoire modifications during experimental malaria. Journal of Immunological Methods, 2003, 278, 105-116.	1.4	23
31	Deletion of T Cells Bearing the V β 28.1 T-Cell Receptor following Mouse Mammary Tumor Virus 7 Integration Confers Resistance to Murine Cerebral Malaria. Infection and Immunity, 2002, 70, 3701-3706.	2.2	12
32	Identification of two cerebral malaria resistance loci using an inbred wild-derived mouse strain. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 9919-9923.	7.1	54
33	Susceptibility to Experimental Cerebral Malaria Induced by Plasmodium berghei ANKA in Inbred Mouse Strains Recently Derived from Wild Stock. Infection and Immunity, 2002, 70, 2049-2056.	2.2	42
34	Liver CD4 $^+$ CD8 $^+$ NK1.1+ TCR β $^+$ Intermediate Cells Increase During Experimental Malaria Infection and Are Able to Exhibit Inhibitory Activity Against the Parasite Liver Stage In Vitro. Journal of Immunology, 2000, 164, 1463-1469.	0.8	87
35	T cell response in malaria pathogenesis: selective increase in T cells carrying the TCR V β 28 during experimental cerebral malaria. International Immunology, 1999, 11, 1553-1562.	4.0	61
36	Cloned Lines of <i>Plasmodium berghei</i> ANKA Differ in Their Abilities To Induce Experimental Cerebral Malaria. Infection and Immunity, 1998, 66, 4093-4099.	2.2	68

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37	Cloned Lines of Plasmodium berghei ANKA Differ in Their Abilities To Induce Experimental Cerebral Malaria. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 1998, 66, 4093-4099.	2.2	16
38	Evidence for superantigenic activity during murine malaria infection. <i>International Immunology</i> , 1997, 9, 17-25.	4.0	16
39	Non specific resistance against malaria pre-erythrocytic stages: involvement of acute phase proteins. <i>Parasite</i> , 1995, 2, 263-268.	2.0	15
40	TNF and Other Cytokines in Malaria: Dual Role in Pathology and Protection. , 1992, , 197-214.		1
41	Inflammatory status and preerythrocytic stages of malaria: Role of the C-reactive protein. <i>Experimental Parasitology</i> , 1991, 72, 1-7.	1.2	31
42	Inhibitory activity of IL-6 on malaria hepatic stages. <i>Parasite Immunology</i> , 1991, 13, 211-217.	1.5	54
43	In vitro activity of CD4+ and CD8+ T lymphocytes from mice immunized with a synthetic malaria peptide.. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1991, 88, 7963-7967.	7.1	95
44	L-Arginine-dependent destruction of intrahepatic malaria parasites in response to tumor necrosis factor and/or interleukin 6 stimulation. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 1991, 21, 227-230.	2.9	199
45	TNF inhibits malaria hepatic stages in vitro via synthesis of IL-6. <i>International Immunology</i> , 1991, 3, 317-321.	4.0	54
46	A malaria heat-shock-like determinant expressed on the infected hepatocyte surface is the target of antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxic mechanisms by nonparenchymal liver cells. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 1990, 20, 1445-1449.	2.9	117
47	Hepatic phase of malaria is the target of cellular mechanisms induced by the previous and the subsequent stages. A crucial role for liver nonparenchymal cells. <i>Immunology Letters</i> , 1990, 25, 65-70.	2.5	35
48	Pre-erythrocytic stages of plasmodia. Role of specific and nonspecific factors. <i>Biology of the Cell</i> , 1988, 64, 165-172.	2.0	16