

Nils Y Lycke

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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114
papers

6,143
citations

53794

45
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79698

73
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116
all docs

116
docs citations

116
times ranked

5768
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Clonotypic analysis of protective influenza M2e-specific lung resident Th17 memory cells reveals extensive functional diversity. <i>Mucosal Immunology</i> , 2022, 15, 717-729.	6.0	17
2	ADP-ribosylating adjuvant reveals plasticity in cDC1 cells that drive mucosal Th17 cell development and protection against influenza virus infection. <i>Mucosal Immunology</i> , 2022, 15, 745-761.	6.0	6
3	Peyer's patch T _H 17 cells are dispensable for gut IgA responses to oral immunization. <i>Science Immunology</i> , 2022, 7, .	11.9	7
4	A vaccine combination of lipid nanoparticles and a cholera toxin adjuvant derivative greatly improves lung protection against influenza virus infection. <i>Mucosal Immunology</i> , 2021, 14, 523-536.	6.0	22
5	Type II NKT Cell Agonist, Sulfatide, Is an Effective Adjuvant for Oral Heat-Killed Cholera Vaccines. <i>Vaccines</i> , 2021, 9, 619.	4.4	6
6	Single-cell BCR and transcriptome analysis after influenza infection reveals spatiotemporal dynamics of antigen-specific B cells. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2021, 35, 109286.	6.4	67
7	Interferon- β Improves the Efficacy of Intranasally or Rectally Administered Influenza Subunit Vaccines by a Thymic Stromal Lymphopoietin-Dependent Mechanism. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2021, 12, 749325.	4.8	5
8	Induction and Regulation of Mucosal Memory B Cell Responses. , 2020, , 117-131.		0
9	Histo-blood group antigens of glycosphingolipids predict susceptibility of human intestinal enteroids to norovirus infection. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2020, 295, 15974-15987.	3.4	10
10	Prevention of influenza virus infection and transmission by intranasal administration of a porous maltodextrin nanoparticle-formulated vaccine. <i>International Journal of Pharmaceutics</i> , 2020, 582, 119348.	5.2	7
11	The CTA1-DD adjuvant strongly potentiates follicular dendritic cell function and germinal center formation, which results in improved neonatal immunization. <i>Mucosal Immunology</i> , 2020, 13, 545-557.	6.0	15
12	Class-switch recombination to IgA in the Peyer's patches requires natural thymus-derived Tregs and appears to be antigen independent. <i>Mucosal Immunology</i> , 2019, 12, 1268-1279.	6.0	15
13	Gel Phase 1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine-Based Liposomes Are Superior to Fluid Phase Liposomes at Augmenting Both Antigen Presentation on Major Histocompatibility Complex Class II and Costimulatory Molecule Display by Dendritic Cells in Vitro. <i>ACS Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 5, 1867-1878.	3.8	7
14	Type I and Type III Interferons Differ in Their Adjuvant Activities for Influenza Vaccines. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2019, 93, .	3.4	25
15	Activated Peyer's patch B cells sample antigen directly from M cells in the subepithelial dome. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 2423.	12.8	55
16	Cross-Protective Potential and Protection-Relevant Immune Mechanisms of Whole Inactivated Influenza Virus Vaccines Are Determined by Adjuvants and Route of Immunization. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2019, 10, 646.	4.8	14
17	Interferon- β enhances adaptive mucosal immunity by boosting release of thymic stromal lymphopoietin. <i>Nature Immunology</i> , 2019, 20, 593-601.	14.5	68
18	M2e-tetramer-specific memory CD4 T cells are broadly protective against influenza infection. <i>Mucosal Immunology</i> , 2018, 11, 273-289.	6.0	81

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19	Porous Nanoparticles With Self-Adjuvanting M2e-Fusion Protein and Recombinant Hemagglutinin Provide Strong and Broadly Protective Immunity Against Influenza Virus Infections. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2018, 9, 2060.	4.8	25
20	ADP-ribosylating enterotoxins as vaccine adjuvants. <i>Current Opinion in Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 41, 42-51.	3.5	50
21	Multistage vaccines containing outer membrane, type III secretion system and inclusion membrane proteins protects against a <i>Chlamydia</i> genital tract infection and pathology. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2017, 35, 3883-3888.	3.8	18
22	The regulation of gut mucosal IgA B-cell responses: recent developments. <i>Mucosal Immunology</i> , 2017, 10, 1361-1374.	6.0	145
23	Mucosal Vaccine Development Based on Liposome Technology. <i>Journal of Immunology Research</i> , 2016, 2016, 1-16.	2.2	84
24	Limited clonal relatedness between gut IgA plasma cells and memory B cells after oral immunization. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 12698.	12.8	73
25	Feeding transgenic plants that express a tolerogenic fusion protein effectively protects against arthritis. <i>Plant Biotechnology Journal</i> , 2016, 14, 1106-1115.	8.3	15
26	Protection against genital tract <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infection following intranasal immunization with a novel recombinant MOMP VS2/4 antigen. <i>Apmis</i> , 2016, 124, 1078-1086.	2.0	6
27	Mucosal B Cell Differentiation and Regulation. , 2015, , 701-719.		1
28	ELISPOT Assay for Measurement of Antigen-Specific and Polyclonal Antibody Responses. <i>Current Protocols in Immunology</i> , 2015, 108, 7.14.1-7.14.10.	3.6	5
29	Antibiotic-Killed <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> Induces Destructive Arthritis in Mice. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatology</i> , 2015, 67, 107-116.	5.6	38
30	Cutting Edge: Retinoic Acid Signaling in B Cells Is Essential for Oral Immunization and Microflora Composition. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2015, 195, 1368-1371.	0.8	49
31	Cholera toxin adjuvant promotes a balanced Th1/Th2/Th17 response independently of IL-12 and IL-17 by acting on Gs1± in CD11b+ DCs. <i>Mucosal Immunology</i> , 2015, 8, 815-827.	6.0	54
32	Immunity against a <i>Chlamydia</i> infection and disease may be determined by a balance of IL-17 signaling. <i>Immunology and Cell Biology</i> , 2014, 92, 287-297.	2.3	33
33	Re-utilization of germinal centers in multiple Peyer's patches results in highly synchronized, oligoclonal, and affinity-matured gut IgA responses. <i>Mucosal Immunology</i> , 2013, 6, 122-135.	6.0	84
34	IgA B Cell Responses to Gut Mucosal Antigens: Do We Know it all?. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2013, 4, 368.	4.8	1
35	Immunization with a MOMP-Based Vaccine Protects Mice against a Pulmonary <i>Chlamydia</i> Challenge and Identifies a Disconnection between Infection and Pathology. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e61962.	2.5	40
36	Subcomponent Vaccine Based on CTA1-DD Adjuvant with Incorporated UreB Class II Peptides Stimulates Protective <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> Immunity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e83321.	2.5	21

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37	The role of Peyer's patches in synchronizing gut IgA responses. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2012, 3, 329.	4.8	62
38	Recent progress in mucosal vaccine development: potential and limitations. <i>Nature Reviews Immunology</i> , 2012, 12, 592-605.	22.7	627
39	Induction of gut IgA production through T cell-dependent and T cell-independent pathways. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2012, 1247, 97-116.	3.8	80
40	A novel non-toxic combined CTA1-DD and ISCOMS adjuvant vector for effective mucosal immunization against influenza virus. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2011, 29, 3951-3961.	3.8	49
41	CD4 ⁺ T cell immunity in the female genital tract is critically dependent on local mucosal immunization. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 2011, 41, 2642-2653.	2.9	30
42	A Unique Role of the Cholera Toxin A1-DD Adjuvant for Long-Term Plasma and Memory B Cell Development. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2011, 186, 1399-1410.	0.8	46
43	Complement Activation and Complement Receptors on Follicular Dendritic Cells Are Critical for the Function of a Targeted Adjuvant. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2011, 187, 3641-3652.	0.8	36
44	ADP-Ribosylation Controls the Outcome of Tolerance or Enhanced Priming Following Mucosal Immunization. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2010, 184, 2776-2784.	0.8	9
45	Mast Cells Contribute to the Mucosal Adjuvant Effect of CTA1-DD after IgG-Complex Formation. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2010, 185, 2935-2941.	0.8	24
46	T Cell-Independent IgA Class Switch Recombination Is Restricted to the GALT and Occurs Prior to Manifest Germinal Center Formation. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2010, 184, 3545-3553.	0.8	111
47	The Female Lower Genital Tract Is a Privileged Compartment with IL-10 Producing Dendritic Cells and Poor Th1 Immunity following <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Infection. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2010, 6, e1001179.	4.7	56
48	Mucosal adjuvants and long-term memory development with special focus on CTA1-DD and other ADP-ribosylating toxins. <i>Mucosal Immunology</i> , 2010, 3, 556-566.	6.0	69
49	Is the choice of vaccine adjuvant critical for long-term memory development?. <i>Expert Review of Vaccines</i> , 2010, 9, 1357-1361.	4.4	6
50	CTA1-DD is an effective adjuvant for targeting anti-chlamydial immunity to the murine genital mucosa. <i>Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2009, 81, 34-38.	1.9	38
51	Role of CTA1R7K-COL1A3 as a novel therapeutic mucosal tolerance-inducing vector for treatment of collagen-induced arthritis. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatism</i> , 2009, 60, 1672-1682.	6.7	21
52	CTA1-M2e-DD: A novel mucosal adjuvant targeted influenza vaccine. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2008, 26, 1243-1252.	3.8	120
53	CTA1-DD adjuvant promotes strong immunity against human immunodeficiency virus type 1 envelope glycoproteins following mucosal immunization. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2008, 89, 2954-2964.	2.9	47
54	Gene expression profiling identifies STAT3 as a novel pathway for immunomodulation by cholera toxin adjuvant. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2008, 22, 853.3.	0.5	0

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55	Immunity Against Chlamydia trachomatis. , 2008, , 433-457.		0
56	Differential CD28 and Inducible Costimulatory Molecule Signaling Requirements for Protective CD4 ⁺ T-Cell-Mediated Immunity against Genital Tract Chlamydia trachomatis Infection. Infection and Immunity, 2007, 75, 4638-4647.	2.2	40
57	The Combined CTA1-DD/ISCOMs Vector Is an Effective Intranasal Adjuvant for Boosting Prior Mycobacterium bovis BCG Immunity to Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Infection and Immunity, 2007, 75, 408-416.	2.2	76
58	Intrarectal immunization of mice with VP6 and either LT(R192G) or CTA1-DD as adjuvant protects against fecal rotavirus shedding after EDIM challenge. Vaccine, 2007, 25, 6224-6231.	3.8	41
59	Mucosal immunization of piglets with purified F18 fimbriae does not protect against F18+ Escherichia coli infection. Veterinary Immunology and Immunopathology, 2007, 120, 69-79.	1.2	37
60	The universal influenza vaccine M2e-HBc administered intranasally in combination with the adjuvant CTA1-DD provides complete protection. Vaccine, 2006, 24, 544-551.	3.8	113
61	Improved design and intranasal delivery of an M2e-based human influenza A vaccine. Vaccine, 2006, 24, 6597-6601.	3.8	116
62	The Nontoxic CTA1-DD Adjuvant Enhances Protective Immunity Against Helicobacter pylori Infection Following Mucosal Immunization. Scandinavian Journal of Immunology, 2006, 63, 97-105.	2.7	35
63	The Combined CTA1-DD/ISCOM Adjuvant Vector Promotes Priming of Mucosal and Systemic Immunity to Incorporated Antigens by Specific Targeting of B Cells. Journal of Immunology, 2006, 176, 3697-3706.	0.8	56
64	Gut IgA Class Switch Recombination in the Absence of CD40 Does Not Occur in the Lamina Propria and Is Independent of Germinal Centers. Journal of Immunology, 2006, 177, 7772-7783.	0.8	138
65	From toxin to adjuvant: basic mechanisms for the control of mucosal IgA immunity and tolerance. Immunology Letters, 2005, 97, 193-198.	2.5	33
66	Targeted Vaccine Adjuvants Based on Modified Cholera Toxin. Current Molecular Medicine, 2005, 5, 591-597.	1.3	44
67	Splenic Marginal Zone Dendritic Cells Mediate the Cholera Toxin Adjuvant Effect: Dependence on the ADP-Ribosyltransferase Activity of the Holotoxin. Journal of Immunology, 2005, 175, 5192-5202.	0.8	25
68	IgA Antibodies Impair Resistance against Helicobacter pylori Infection: Studies on Immune Evasion in IL-10-Deficient Mice. Journal of Immunology, 2005, 174, 8144-8153.	0.8	51
69	IgA B Cell Development. , 2005, , 583-616.		17
70	Helicobacter pylori-Specific Antibodies Impair the Development of Gastritis, Facilitate Bacterial Colonization, and Counteract Resistance against Infection. Journal of Immunology, 2004, 172, 5024-5033.	0.8	99
71	Vaccine-Induced Immunity against Helicobacter pylori Infection Is Impaired in IL-18-Deficient Mice. Journal of Immunology, 2004, 173, 3348-3356.	0.8	61
72	The Cholera Toxin-Derived CTA1-DD Vaccine Adjuvant Administered Intranasally Does Not Cause Inflammation or Accumulate in the Nervous Tissues. Journal of Immunology, 2004, 173, 3310-3319.	0.8	121

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73	ADP-Ribosylating Bacterial Enzymes for the Targeted Control of Mucosal Tolerance and Immunity. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2004, 1029, 193-208.	3.8	22
74	From toxin to adjuvant: the rational design of a vaccine adjuvant vector, CTA1-DD/ISCOM. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2004, 6, 23-32.	2.1	56
75	Laser-Doppler flowmetry is reliable for early diagnosis of small-bowel acute rejection in the mouse. <i>Microsurgery</i> , 2003, 23, 233-238.	1.3	11
76	The CTA1-DD vaccine adjuvant binds to human B cells and potentiates their T cell stimulating ability. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2003, 22, 185-193.	3.8	20
77	Strong Differential Regulation of Serum and Mucosal IgA Responses as Revealed in CD28-Deficient Mice Using Cholera Toxin Adjuvant. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2003, 170, 55-63.	0.8	51
78	A Unique Population of Extrathymically Derived $\hat{I}\hat{I}^2$ TCR+CD4 \hat{a} \hat{r} CD8 \hat{a} \hat{r} T Cells with Regulatory Functions Dominates the Mouse Female Genital Tract. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2003, 170, 1659-1666.	0.8	77
79	Immunology of the human genital tract. <i>Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases</i> , 2003, 16, 43-49.	3.1	61
80	Protection Against <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> Infection Following Immunization Is IL-12-Dependent and Mediated by Th1 Cells. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2002, 169, 6977-6984.	0.8	202
81	Facial nerve lesion response; strain differences but no involvement of IFN- \hat{I}^3 , STAT4 or STAT6. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2002, 13, 1589-1593.	1.2	17
82	The level of protection against rotavirus shedding in mice following immunization with a chimeric VP6 protein is dependent on the route and the coadministered adjuvant. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2002, 20, 1733-1740.	3.8	56
83	Isolation of Mouse Small Intestinal Intraepithelial Lymphocytes, Peyer's Patch, and Lamina Propria Cells. , 2001, Chapter 3, Unit 3.19.		138
84	CTA1-DD-Immune Stimulating Complexes: a Novel, Rationally Designed Combined Mucosal Vaccine Adjuvant Effective with Nanogram Doses of Antigen. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2001, 167, 3398-3405.	0.8	66
85	The B cell targeted adjuvant, CTA1-DD, exhibits potent mucosal immunoenhancing activity despite pre-existing anti-toxin immunity. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2001, 19, 2542-2548.	3.8	17
86	Measurement of Immunoglobulin Synthesis Using the ELISPOT Assay. , 2001, Chapter 7, Unit 7.14.		10
87	Immunological memory in B-cell-deficient mice conveys long-lasting protection against genital tract infection with <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> by rapid recruitment of T cells. <i>Immunology</i> , 2001, 102, 199-208.	4.4	34
88	Serial ultrasonography, hormonal profile and antisperm antibody response after testicular sperm aspiration. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2001, 16, 2621-2627.	0.9	37
89	CD19-deficient mice exhibit poor responsiveness to oral immunization despite evidence of unaltered total IgA levels, germinal centers and IgA-isotype switching in Peyer's patches. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 2000, 30, 1861-1871.	2.9	31
90	Blockade of the B7-CD28 Pathway by CTLA4-Ig Counteracts Rejection and Prolongs Survival in Small Bowel Transplantation. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Immunology</i> , 2000, 51, 224-230.	2.7	18

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91	The ADP-Ribosylating CTA1-DD Adjuvant Enhances T Cell-Dependent and Independent Responses by Direct Action on B Cells Involving Anti-Apoptotic Bcl-2- and Germinal Center-Promoting Effects. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2000, 164, 6276-6286.	0.8	58
92	Delayed type hypersensitivity-associated cytokines in islet xenotransplantation: limited efficacy of interleukin-2- and tumor necrosis factor- α -blockade in interferon- γ receptor-deficient mice. <i>Xenotransplantation</i> , 2000, 7, 206-213.	2.8	9
93	Hydrophobicity engineering of cholera toxin A1 subunit in the strong adjuvant fusion protein CTA1-DD. <i>Protein Engineering, Design and Selection</i> , 1999, 12, 173-178.	2.1	17
94	Oral vaccination with immune stimulating complexes. <i>Immunology Letters</i> , 1999, 65, 133-140.	2.5	54
95	The mucosal adjuvant effects of cholera toxin and immune-stimulating complexes differ in their requirement for IL-12, indicating different pathways of action. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 1999, 29, 1774-1784.	2.9	48
96	Lack of J chain inhibits the transport of gut IgA and abrogates the development of intestinal antitoxic protection. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 1999, 163, 913-9.	0.8	105
97	Mice with an inactivated joining chain locus have perturbed IgM secretion. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 1998, 28, 2355-2365.	2.9	33
98	A novel concept in mucosal adjuvanticity: The CTA1-DD adjuvant is a B cell-targeted fusion protein that incorporates the enzymatically active cholera toxin A1 subunit. <i>Immunology and Cell Biology</i> , 1998, 76, 280-287.	2.3	38
99	Recombinant cholera toxin B subunit is not an effective mucosal adjuvant for oral immunization of mice against <i>Helicobacter felis</i> . <i>Immunology</i> , 1998, 94, 22-27.	4.4	52
100	Migration of host and donor T cells in small bowel transplantation. <i>Transplant International</i> , 1997, 10, 45-50.	1.6	4
101	Migration of host and donor T cells in small bowel transplantation. <i>Transplant International</i> , 1996, 10, 45-50.	1.6	4
102	Human and rodent interferon- γ as a growth factor for <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> . <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 1996, 26, 1359-1364.	2.9	51
103	Differential activation requirements of isotype-switched B cells. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 1996, 26, 1926-1934.	2.9	15
104	A Molecular Approach to the Construction of an Effective Mucosal Vaccine Adjuvant. , 1996, , 563-580.		8
105	Analysis of the Second Messenger Systems Involved in the Synergistic Effect of Cholera Toxin and Interleukin-4 on B Cell Isotype-Switching. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 1995, 371A, 15-20.	1.6	1
106	Fusion Proteins with Heterologous T Helper Epitopes. Recombinant <i>E. coli</i> Heat-Stable Enterotoxin Proteins. <i>International Reviews of Immunology</i> , 1994, 11, 103-111.	3.3	15
107	Cholera toxin adjuvant greatly promotes antigen priming of T cells. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 1993, 23, 2136-2143.	2.9	127
108	Cholera toxin and cholera B subunit as oral mucosal adjuvant and antigen vector systems. <i>Vaccine</i> , 1993, 11, 1179-1184.	3.8	314

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109	Mucosal Immunity: Implications for Vaccine Development. Immunobiology, 1992, 184, 157-179.	1.9	168
110	T and B cell responses to chimeric proteins containing heterologous T helper epitopes inserted at different positions. Molecular Immunology, 1992, 29, 1185-1190.	2.2	34
111	The adjuvant effect of Vibrio cholerae and Escherichia coli heat-labile enterotoxins is linked to their ADP-ribosyltransferase activity. European Journal of Immunology, 1992, 22, 2277-2281.	2.9	302
112	Molecular effects of cholera toxin on isotype differentiation. Immunologic Research, 1991, 10, 407-412.	2.9	10
113	IgA Isotype Restriction in the Mucosal but Not in the Extramucosal Immune Response after Oral Immunizations with Cholera Toxin or Cholera B Subunit. International Archives of Allergy and Immunology, 1983, 72, 119-127.	2.1	39
114	Mechanisms of Adjuvant Action. , 0, , 53-79.		10