Ann-Therese Karlberg

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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156 papers	5,987 citations	61984 43 h-index	95266 68 g-index
157 all docs	157 docs citations	157 times ranked	2566 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Allergic Contact Dermatitisâ€“â€“Formation, Structural Requirements, and Reactivity of Skin Sensitizers. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2008, 21, 53-69.	3.3	250
2	Air oxidation ofd-limonene (the citrus solvent) creates potent allergens. Contact Dermatitis, 1992, 26, 332-340.	1.4	210
3	Selected oxidized fragrance terpenes are common contact allergens. Contact Dermatitis, 2005, 52, 320-328.	1.4	175
4	Contact Allergens Formed on Air Exposure of Linalool. Identification and Quantification of Primary and Secondary Oxidation Products and the Effect on Skin Sensitization. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2004, 17, 1697-1705.	3.3	173
5	The fragrance chemical Î²-caryophylleneâ€”air oxidation and skin sensitization. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2006, 44, 538-545.	3.6	156
6	Hydroperoxides in oxidized d-limonene identified as potent contact allergens. Archives of Dermatological Research, 1994, 286, 97-103.	1.9	153
7	Contact allergy to oxidized dâ€limonene among dermatitis patients. Contact Dermatitis, 1997, 36, 201-206.	1.4	146
8	Chemical Reactivity Measurement and the Predictive Identification of Skin Sensitisers. ATLA Alternatives To Laboratory Animals, 2008, 36, 215-242.	1.0	129
9	Fragrance Compound Geraniol Forms Contact Allergens on Air Exposure. Identification and Quantification of Oxidation Products and Effect on Skin Sensitization. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2007, 20, 807-814.	3.3	122
10	Identification of 15-Hydroperoxyabietic Acid as a Contact Allergen in Portuguese Colophony. Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, 2011, 40, 42-47.	2.4	121
11	Studies on the autoxidation and sensitizing capacity of the fragrance chemical linalool, identifying a linalool hydroperoxide. Contact Dermatitis, 2002, 46, 267-272.	1.4	118
12	The chemistry of contact allergy: why is a molecule allergenic?. Contact Dermatitis, 1995, 32, 65-73.	1.4	114
13	Oxidized citrus oil (R-limonene): A frequent skin sensitizer in Europe. Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology, 2002, 47, 709-714.	1.2	107
14	Î±-Terpinene, an Antioxidant in Tea Tree Oil, Autoxidizes Rapidly to Skin Allergens on Air Exposure. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2012, 25, 713-721.	3.3	101
15	Autoxidation of linalyl acetate, the main component of lavender oil, creates potent contact allergens. Contact Dermatitis, 2008, 58, 9-14.	1.4	93
16	Patch testing with oxidizedR-(+)-limonene and its hydroperoxide fraction. Contact Dermatitis, 2003, 49, 15-21.	1.4	90
17	A Skin-Like Cytochrome P450 Cocktail Activates Prohaptens to Contact Allergenic Metabolites. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2007, 127, 1145-1153.	0.7	87
18	Contact Allergy to Resin Acid Hydroperoxides. Hapten Binding via Free Radicals and Epoxides. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 1994, 7, 260-266.	3.3	86

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19	Activation of nonâ€sensitizing or lowâ€sensitizing fragrance substances into potent sensitizersâ€‰â€“â€‰prehaptens and prohaptens. Contact Dermatitis, 2013, 69, 323-334.	1.4	85
20	Linalool â€“ a significant contact sensitizer after air exposure. Contact Dermatitis, 2010, 62, 32-41.	1.4	75
21	Is abietic acid the allergenic component of colophony?. Contact Dermatitis, 1985, 13, 209-215.	1.4	74
22	Categorization of fragrance contact allergens for prioritization of preventive measures: clinical and experimental data and consideration of structureâ€“activity relationships. Contact Dermatitis, 2013, 69, 196-230.	1.4	73
23	Lavender oil lacks natural protection against autoxidation, forming strong contact allergens on air exposure. Contact Dermatitis, 2008, 59, 143-150.	1.4	70
24	Not only oxidized R-(+)- but also S-(?)-limonene is a common cause of contact allergy in dermatitis patients in Europe. Contact Dermatitis, 2006, 55, 274-279.	1.4	69
25	Cytochrome P450-mediated activation of the fragrance compound geraniol forms potent contact allergens. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2008, 233, 308-313.	2.8	69
26	Air oxidation increases skin irritation from fragrance terpenes. Contact Dermatitis, 2009, 60, 32-40.	1.4	66
27	Formation of formaldehyde and peroxides by air oxidation of high purity polyoxyethylene surfactants. Contact Dermatitis, 1998, 39, 14-20.	1.4	65
28	Limonene hydroperoxide analogues differ in allergenic activity. Contact Dermatitis, 2008, 59, 344-352.	1.4	64
29	Contact allergy to dehydroabietic acid derivatives isolated from Portuguese colophony. Contact Dermatitis, 1988, 19, 166-174.	1.4	61
30	Copper - a rare sensitizer. Contact Dermatitis, 1983, 9, 134-139.	1.4	60
31	Conjugated Dienes as Prohaptens in Contact Allergy:â€‰ In Vivo and in Vitro Studies of Structureâ^'Activity Relationships, Sensitizing Capacity, and Metabolic Activation. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2006, 19, 760-769.	3.3	59
32	Contact allergenic activity of TweenÂ® 80 before and after air exposure. Contact Dermatitis, 1997, 37, 9-18.	1.4	58
33	Hydroperoxides form specific antigens in contact allergy. Contact Dermatitis, 2006, 55, 230-237.	1.4	56
34	Air Oxidation Increases the Allergenic Potential of Tall-Oil Rosin. Colophony Contact Allergens Also Identified in Tall-Oil Rosin. American Journal of Contact Dermatitis: Official Journal of the American Contact Dermatitis Society, 1991, 2, 43-49.	0.4	53
35	Maleopimaric acid - a potent sensitizer in modified rosin. Contact Dermatitis, 1990, 22, 193-201.	1.4	51
36	Colophony (rosin) in newspapers may contribute to hand eczema. British Journal of Dermatology, 1992, 126, 161-165.	1.5	51

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37	Airborne contact dermatitis from unexpected exposure to rosin (colophony). Contact Dermatitis, 1996, 35, 272-278.	1.4	50
38	Oxidized limonene and oxidized linalool â€“ concomitant contact allergy to common fragrance terpenes. Contact Dermatitis, 2016, 74, 273-280.	1.4	49
39	Analysis of contact allergenic compounds in oxidizedd-limonene. Chromatographia, 1996, 42, 199-205.	1.3	47
40	A Conjugated Diene Identified as a Prohapten:Â Contact Allergenic Activity and Chemical Reactivity of Proposed Epoxide Metabolites. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2005, 18, 308-316.	3.3	46
41	Skin symptoms and contact allergy in woodwork teachers. Contact Dermatitis, 1996, 34, 185-190.	1.4	45
42	Environmentally friendly paper may increase risk of hand eczema in rosin-sensitive persons. Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology, 1995, 33, 427-432.	1.2	44
43	Contact Allergens from Surfactants. Atmospheric Oxidation of Polyoxyethylene Alcohols, Formation of Ethoxylated Aldehydes, and Their Allergenic Activity. Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 1998, 87, 276-282.	3.3	44
44	A method for quantification of formaldehyde in the presence of formaldehyde donors in skin-care products. Contact Dermatitis, 1998, 38, 20-28.	1.4	44
45	INFLUENCE OF AN ANTI-OXIDANT ON THE FORMATION OF ALLERGENIC COMPOUNDS DURING AUTO-OXIDATION OF <italic>d</italic>-LIMONENE. Annals of Occupational Hygiene, 1994, 38, 199-207.	1.9	43
46	Rosin components identified in diapers. Contact Dermatitis, 1996, 34, 176-180.	1.4	43
47	Cinnamyl alcohol oxidizes rapidly upon air exposure. Contact Dermatitis, 2013, 68, 129-138.	1.4	42
48	Reduced Sensitizing Capacity of Epoxy Resin Systems: A Structureâ^'Activity Relationship Study. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2009, 22, 1787-1794.	3.3	41
49	Colophony in paper-based surgical clothing. Contact Dermatitis, 1994, 31, 332-333.	1.4	39
50	15-hydroperoxydehydroabietic acidâ€”a contact allergen in colophony from Pinus species. Phytochemistry, 1995, 38, 853-857.	2.9	39
51	Interactions of Allergenic Hydroperoxides with Proteins: A Radical Mechanism?. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 1994, 7, 130-133.	3.3	38
52	Are contact allergens stable in patch test preparations? Investigation of the degradation of d-limonene hydroperoxides in petrolatum. Contact Dermatitis, 1999, 40, 127-132.	1.4	38
53	Contact allergy to airâ€exposed geraniol: clinical observations and report of 14 cases. Contact Dermatitis, 2012, 67, 20-27.	1.4	38
54	Isolated colophony allergens as screening substances for contact allergy. Contact Dermatitis, 1996, 35, 201-207.	1.4	37

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55	Patch testing with allergens from modified rosin (colophony) discloses additional cases of contact allergy. Contact Dermatitis, 1996, 35, 290-298.	1.4	36
56	Skin Sensitization to Linalyl Hydroperoxide:â€‰ Support for Radical Intermediates. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 1997, 10, 987-993.	3.3	36
57	Skin: Major target organ of allergic reactions to small molecular weight compounds. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2007, 224, 313-317.	2.8	36
58	Cutaneous Metabolic Activation of Carvoxime, a Self-Activating, Skin-Sensitizing Prohapten. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2009, 22, 399-405.	3.3	36
59	Hydrogenation reduces the allergenicity of colophony (rosin). Contact Dermatitis, 1988, 19, 22-29.	1.4	35
60	Evaluation of skin symptoms among workers at a swedish paper mill. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 1993, 23, 721-728.	2.1	35
61	Structure Elucidation, Synthesis, and Contact Allergenic Activity of a Major Hydroperoxide Formed at Autoxidation of the Ethoxylated Surfactant C12E5. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2003, 16, 575-582.	3.3	35
62	Experiences with Freund's complete adjuvant test (FCAT) when screening for contact allergens in colophony. Contact Dermatitis, 1988, 18, 25-29.	1.4	34
63	Mechanism of Air Oxidation of the Fragrance Terpene Geraniol. Journal of Chemical Theory and Computation, 2008, 4, 101-106.	5.3	34
64	Airâ€oxidized linalool elicits eczema in allergic patientsâ€‰â€“â€‰a repeated open application test study. Contact Dermatitis, 2014, 70, 129-138.	1.4	34
65	Regulatory classification of substances oxidized to skin sensitizers on exposure to air. Contact Dermatitis, 1999, 40, 183-188.	1.4	33
66	Limonene hydroperoxide analogues show specific patch test reactions. Contact Dermatitis, 2014, 70, 291-299.	1.4	32
67	A sensitive method for determination of allergenic fragrance terpene hydroperoxides using liquid chromatography coupled with tandem mass spectrometry. Journal of Separation Science, 2013, 36, 1370-1378.	2.5	30
68	Bioactivation of Cinnamic Alcohol Forms Several Strong Skin Sensitizers. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2014, 27, 568-575.	3.3	30
69	Comparative sensitizing potencies of fragrances, preservatives, and hair dyes. Contact Dermatitis, 2016, 75, 265-275.	1.4	29
70	The allergenicity of glycerol esters and other esters of rosin (colophony). Contact Dermatitis, 1993, 28, 229-234.	1.4	28
71	Determination of allergenic hydroperoxides in essential oils using gas chromatography with electron ionization mass spectrometry. Journal of Separation Science, 2014, 37, 982-989.	2.5	28
72	Diphenylthiourea, a Common Rubber Chemical, Is Bioactivated to Potent Skin Sensitizers. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2011, 24, 35-44.	3.3	27

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73	Characterization of skin sensitizers from autoxidized citronellolâ€‰â€“â€‰impact of the terpene structure on the autoxidation process. Contact Dermatitis, 2014, 70, 329-339.	1.4	27
74	Allergenic potential of abietic acid, colophony and pine resin-HA. Contact Dermatitis, 1980, 6, 481-487.	1.4	26
75	Atmospheric oxidation of poly(oxyethylene) alcohols. Identification of ethoxylated formates as oxidation products and study of their contact allergenic activity. Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 1999, 88, 483-488.	3.3	26
76	Structureâ€“Activity Relationship between the in Vivo Skin Sensitizing Potency of Analogues of Phenyl Glycidyl Ether and the Induction of Nrf2-Dependent Luciferase Activity in the KeratinoSens in Vitro Assay. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2011, 24, 1312-1318.	3.3	26
77	Accumulation of FITC near stratum corneumâ€“visualizing epidermal distribution of a strong sensitizer using twoâ€photon microscopy. Contact Dermatitis, 2009, 61, 91-100.	1.4	25
78	Analogues of the Epoxy Resin Monomer Diglycidyl Ether of Bisphenol F: Effects on Contact Allergenic Potency and Cytotoxicity. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2012, 25, 2469-2478.	3.3	25
79	Fragrance Allergens, Overview with a Focus on Recent Developments and Understanding of Abiotic and Biotic Activation. Cosmetics, 2016, 3, 19.	3.3	25
80	Comparison of colophony patch test preparations. Contact Dermatitis, 1988, 18, 158-165.	1.4	24
81	Mechanism of the antigen formation of carvone and related Î±, Î²-unsaturated ketones. Contact Dermatitis, 2001, 44, 347-356.	1.4	24
82	Finding the optimal patch test material and test concentration to detect contact allergy to geraniol. Contact Dermatitis, 2013, 68, 224-231.	1.4	24
83	An Î±,Î²-unsaturated oxime identified as a strong contact allergen. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2005, 43, 1627-1636.	3.6	23
84	Evaluation of ionization techniques for mass spectrometric detection of contact allergenic hydroperoxides formed by autoxidation of fragrance terpenes. Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry, 2008, 22, 3593-3598.	1.5	23
85	Carbon- and Oxygen-Centered Radicals Are Equally Important Haptens of Allylic Hydroperoxides in Allergic Contact Dermatitis. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2008, 21, 1536-1547.	3.3	23
86	Rosin allergy: identification of a dehydroabietic acid peroxide with allergenic properties. Archives of Dermatological Research, 1992, 284, 409-413.	1.9	22
87	Synthesis and Allergenic Potential of a 15-Hydroperoxyabietic Acid-like Model:â€‰ Trapping of Radical Intermediates. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2000, 13, 1028-1036.	3.3	22
88	Oximes: Metabolic Activation and Structureâ^'Allergenic Activity Relationships. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2008, 51, 2541-2550.	6.4	22
89	Metabolic Epoxidation of an Î±,Î²-Unsaturated Oxime Generates Sensitizers of Extreme Potency. Are Nitroso Intermediates Responsible?. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2007, 20, 927-936.	3.3	21
90	Dissolving of copper by synthetic sweat. Contact Dermatitis, 1983, 9, 159-160.	1.4	19

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91	Allergenicity of rosin (colophony) esters. Contact Dermatitis, 1994, 31, 11-17.	1.4	19
92	Are opera-house artistes afflicted with contact allergy to colophony and cosmetics?. Contact Dermatitis, 1995, 32, 273-280.	1.4	19
93	Maleopimaric acid - A contact allergen in fumaric acid-modified rosin used for paper size. Nordic Pulp and Paper Research Journal, 1995, 10, 139-144.	0.7	19
94	Allergic contact dermatitis from oxidizedd-limonene. Contact Dermatitis, 1997, 37, 308-308.	1.4	19
95	SPE and HPLC/UV of resin acids in colophoniumâ€containing products. Journal of Separation Science, 2008, 31, 2784-2790.	2.5	19
96	Experimental and Theoretical Investigations of the Autoxidation of Geranial: A Dioxolane Hydroperoxide Identified as a Skin Sensitizer. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2011, 24, 1507-1515.	3.3	19
97	A study of the enhanced sensitizing capacity of a contact allergen in lipid vesicle formulations. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2011, 252, 221-227.	2.8	19
98	Identification and allergenic activity of hydroxyaldehydes - a new type of oxidation product from an ethoxylated non-ionic surfactant. Contact Dermatitis, 2001, 44, 207-212.	1.4	18
99	Essential oils can contain allergenic hydroperoxides at eliciting levels, regardless of handling and storage. Contact Dermatitis, 2015, 73, 253-254.	1.4	18
100	Ethosome Formulations of Known Contact Allergens can Increase their Sensitizing Capacity. Acta Dermato-Venereologica, 2010, 90, 374-378.	1.3	17
101	Impact of a Heteroatom in a Structureâ^'Activity Relationship Study on Analogues of Phenyl Glycidyl Ether (PGE) from Epoxy Resin Systems. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2011, 24, 542-548.	3.3	17
102	Free radicals as potential mediators of metal-allergy: Ni2+- and Co2+-mediated free radical generation. European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 1998, 6, 279-286.	4.0	16
103	Skin irritation from air-oxidized ethoxylated surfactants. Contact Dermatitis, 2000, 43, 82-89.	1.4	16
104	Allergenic activity of an air-oxidized ethoxylated surfactant. Contact Dermatitis, 2003, 49, 241-247.	1.4	16
105	The Practical Approach. , 1998, , 155-179.		16
106	Specific Adducts Formed through a Radical Reaction between Peptides and Contact Allergenic Hydroperoxides. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2010, 23, 203-210.	3.3	15
107	The pilosebaceous unitâ€"a phthalate-induced pathway to skin sensitization. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2012, 264, 114-120.	2.8	15
108	Novel hydroperoxides as primary autoxidation products of a model ethoxylated surfactant. Journal of Surfactants and Detergents, 2002, 5, 107-110.	2.1	14

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109	Skin Sensitization of Epoxyaldehydes: Importance of Conjugation. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2013, 26, 674-684.	3.3	14
110	Assessment of crossâ€reactivity of new less sensitizing epoxy resin monomers in epoxy resinâ€allergic individuals. Contact Dermatitis, 2016, 75, 144-150.	1.4	13
111	Contact allergy to oxidized geraniol among Swedish dermatitis patientsâ€”A multicentre study by the Swedish Contact Dermatitis Research Group. Contact Dermatitis, 2018, 79, 232-238.	1.4	13
112	Allergic contact dermatitis caused by oxidized linalool in a deodorant. Contact Dermatitis, 2019, 81, 213-214.	1.4	13
113	Epoxy Resin Monomers with Reduced Skin Sensitizing Potency. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2014, 27, 1002-1010.	3.3	12
114	Can the epoxides of cinnamyl alcohol and cinnamal show new cases of contact allergy?. Contact Dermatitis, 2018, 78, 399-405.	1.4	12
115	Contact allergy to citral and its constituents geranial and neral, coupled with reactions to the prehapten and prohapten geraniol. Contact Dermatitis, 2020, 82, 31-38.	1.4	12
116	A clinical and patch test study in a tall-oil rosin factory. Contact Dermatitis, 1994, 31, 102-107.	1.4	11
117	Multicentre patch test study of air-oxidized ethoxylated surfactants. Contact Dermatitis, 2004, 51, 180-188.	1.4	11
118	The Fate of a Hapten - From the Skin to Modification of Macrophage Migration Inhibitory Factor (MIF) in Lymph Nodes. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 2895.	3.3	11
119	Wood dust from jelutong (Dyera costulata) causes contact allergy. Contact Dermatitis, 1996, 34, 349-353.	1.4	10
120	Solution behavior of a surfactant aldehydeâ€“the oxidation product of an alcohol ethoxylate. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 1999, 150, 105-113.	4.7	10
121	Colophony: Rosin in Unmodified and Modified Form. , 2012, , 467-479.		10
122	Epoxyalcohols: Bioactivation and Conjugation Required for Skin Sensitization. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2014, 27, 1860-1870.	3.3	10
123	Inhibition of the Sensitizing Effect of Carvone by the Addition of Non-Allergenic Compounds. Acta Dermato-Venereologica, 2004, 84, 99-105.	1.3	10
124	Methyl esterification of 15-hydroperoxyabietic acid does not affect the patch-test result in colophonium allergic patients. Contact Dermatitis, 2007, 56, 355-356.	1.4	9
125	Ethosome formulation of contact allergens may enhance patch test reactions in patients[*]. Contact Dermatitis, 2010, 63, 209-214.	1.4	9
126	Mechanisms of Air Oxidation of Ethoxylated Surfactantsâ€”Computational Estimations of Energies and Reaction Behaviors. Chemistry - A European Journal, 2008, 14, 9549-9554.	3.3	8

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127	One hundred years of allergic contact dermatitis due to oxidized terpenes: What we can learn from old research on turpentine allergy. Contact Dermatitis, 2021, 85, 627-636.	1.4	8
128	Colophony: Rosin in Unmodified and Modified Form. , 2020, , 607-624.		8
129	Pure abietic acid is not allergenic. Contact Dermatitis, 1989, 21, 282-284.	1.4	7
130	How to do sensitization tests in guinea pigs. Contact Dermatitis, 1994, 31, 278-279.	1.4	7
131	Sensitizing potential of acetaldehyde and formaldehyde using a modified cumulative contact enhancement test (CCET). Contact Dermatitis, 1999, 40, 139-145.	1.4	7
132	Different physical forms of maleopimaric acid give different allergic responses. Contact Dermatitis, 2002, 46, 38-43.	1.4	7
133	Development of New Epoxy Resin Monomers â€“ A Delicate Balance between Skin Allergy and Polymerization Properties. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2019, 32, 57-66.	3.3	7
134	Nature-derived epoxy resins: Synthesis, allergenicity, and thermosetting properties of pinoresinol diglycidyl ether. Toxicology and Industrial Health, 2022, 38, 259-269.	1.4	7
135	Studies on the allergenicity of Baltic amber. Contact Dermatitis, 1992, 27, 224-229.	1.4	6
136	Solution behaviour of a formate capped surfactantâ€"the oxidation product of an alcohol ethoxylate. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 1999, 160, 229-236.	4.7	5
137	Colophony: Rosin in Unmodified and Modified Form. , 2018, , 1-18.		5
138	Patch testing with purified and oxidized citronellol. Contact Dermatitis, 2020, 83, 372-379.	1.4	5
139	Tracing colophonium in consumer products. Contact Dermatitis, 2021, 85, 671-678.	1.4	5
140	Capillary electrophoresis separation and matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry characterization of bovine serum albuminâ€“fluorescein isothiocyanate conjugates. Journal of Chromatography B: Analytical Technologies in the Biomedical and Life Sciences, 2010, 878, 1125-1134.	2.3	3
141	Contact Dermatitis From Unexpected Exposure to Rosin From a Toilet Seat. Dermatitis, 2013, 24, 149-150.	1.6	3
142	Letter to the Editor Regarding the Article by Natsch et al., 2015. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2015, 28, 2079-2081.	3.3	3
143	Identification and sensitization studies of colophony components. Contact Dermatitis, 1994, 31, 279-280.	1.4	2
144	Lack of antagonism to Ni2+and Co2+contact allergy from other essential divalent metal ions. Contact Dermatitis, 1998, 38, 266-273.	1.4	2

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145	Primary oxidation products affect the quantification of formaldehyde in autoxidized fatty alcohol ethoxylates when using DNPH derivatization. Contact Dermatitis, 2003, 48, 12-16.	1.4	2
146	Chapter 4 Allergic Contact Dermatitis â€" A Common Skin Disease Caused by Allergic Reactions to Chemicals in Our Environment. Advances in Molecular Toxicology, 2008, , 87-121.	0.4	2
147	Haptenation of Macrophage Migration Inhibitory Factor: A Potential Biomarker for Contact Hypersensitivity. Frontiers in Toxicology, 2022, 4, 856614.	3.1	2
148	Isolation and Identification of Contact Allergens. , 1998, , 43-67.		1
149	Common surfactants form contact allergens at normal handling and storage. , 1999, 36, 134-135.		1
150	Two photon microscopy for studies of xenobiotics in human skin. Proceedings of SPIE, 2007, , .	0.8	1
151	Colophony-free wart removers in Sweden. Contact Dermatitis, 1988, 18, 254-254.	1.4	0
152	Sensitizing capacity of maleopimaric acid - the main component in modified colophony (rosin). Contact Dermatitis, 1990, 23, 255-256.	1.4	0
153	Secondary Prevention: Detection of the Allergen. Current Problems in Dermatology, 1996, 25, 145-153.	0.7	0
154	The interaction of Ni2+ with human dendritic cells. Journal of Dermatological Science, 1998, 16, S95.	1.9	0
155	Contact allergy caused by air oxidation of common materials - diagnosis and prevention. Contact Dermatitis, 2008, 50, 132-133.	1.4	0
156	Oxidation products and the skin â€“ the effect of hydroperoxides. Contact Dermatitis, 2017, 76, 63-66.	1.4	0