Ann-Therese Karlberg

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8469612/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

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	Haptenation of Macrophage Migration Inhibitory Factor: A Potential Biomarker for Contact Hypersensitivity. Frontiers in Toxicology, 2022, 4, 856614.	3.1	2
2	Nature-derived epoxy resins: Synthesis, allergenicity, and thermosetting properties of pinoresinol diglycidyl ether. Toxicology and Industrial Health, 2022, 38, 259-269.	1.4	7
3	Tracing colophonium in consumer products. Contact Dermatitis, 2021, 85, 671-678.	1.4	5
4	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
5	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
6	Patch testing with purified and oxidized citronellol. Contact Dermatitis, 2020, 83, 372-379.	1.4	5
7	Colophony: Rosin in Unmodified and Modified Form. , 2020, , 607-624.		8
8	Allergic contact dermatitis caused by oxidized linalool in a deodorant. Contact Dermatitis, 2019, 81, 213-214.	1.4	13
9	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
10	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
11	Can the epoxides of cinnamyl alcohol and cinnamal show new cases of contact allergy?. Contact Dermatitis, 2018, 78, 399-405.	1.4	12
12	Colophony: Rosin in Unmodified and Modified Form. , 2018, , 1-18.		5
13	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
14	Oxidation products and the skin â€“ the effect of hydroperoxides. Contact Dermatitis, 2017, 76, 63-66.	1.4	0
15	Fragrance Allergens, Overview with a Focus on Recent Developments and Understanding of Abiotic and Biotic Activation. Cosmetics, 2016, 3, 19.	3.3	25
16	Oxidized limonene and oxidized linalool â€“ concomitant contact allergy to common fragrance terpenes. Contact Dermatitis, 2016, 74, 273-280.	1.4	49
17	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
18	Comparative sensitizing potencies of fragrances, preservatives, and hair dyes. Contact Dermatitis, 2016, 75, 265-275.	1.4	29

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Essential oils can contain allergenic hydroperoxides at eliciting levels, regardless of handling and storage. Contact Dermatitis, 2015, 73, 253-254.	1.4	18
20	Letter to the Editor Regarding the Article by Natsch et al., 2015. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2015, 28, 2079-2081.	3.3	3
21	Epoxyalcohols: Bioactivation and Conjugation Required for Skin Sensitization. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2014, 27, 1860-1870.	3.3	10
22	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
23	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
24	Limonene hydroperoxide analogues show specific patch test reactions. Contact Dermatitis, 2014, 70, 291-299.	1.4	32
25	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
26	Bioactivation of Cinnamic Alcohol Forms Several Strong Skin Sensitizers. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2014, 27, 568-575.	3.3	30
27	Epoxy Resin Monomers with Reduced Skin Sensitizing Potency. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2014, 27, 1002-1010.	3.3	12
28	Skin Sensitization of Epoxyaldehydes: Importance of Conjugation. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2013, 26, 674-684.	3.3	14
29	Cinnamyl alcohol oxidizes rapidly upon air exposure. Contact Dermatitis, 2013, 68, 129-138.	1.4	42
30	Contact Dermatitis From Unexpected Exposure to Rosin From a Toilet Seat. Dermatitis, 2013, 24, 149-150.	1.6	3
31	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
32	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
33	Finding the optimal patch test material and test concentration to detect contact allergy to geraniol. Contact Dermatitis, 2013, 68, 224-231.	1.4	24
34	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
35	Colophony: Rosin in Unmodified and Modified Form. , 2012, , 467-479.		10
36	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

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	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
38	The pilosebaceous unitâ€"a phthalate-induced pathway to skin sensitization. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2012, 264, 114-120.	2.8	15
39	Contact allergy to airâ€exposed geraniol: clinical observations and report of 14 cases. Contact Dermatitis, 2012, 67, 20-27.	1.4	38
40	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
41	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
42	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
43	Diphenylthiourea, a Common Rubber Chemical, Is Bioactivated to Potent Skin Sensitizers. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2011, 24, 35-44.	3.3	27
44	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
45	Identification of 15-Hydroperoxyabietic Acid as a Contact Allergen in Portuguese Colophony. Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, 2011, 40, 42-47.	2.4	121
46	Specific Adducts Formed through a Radical Reaction between Peptides and Contact Allergenic Hydroperoxides. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2010, 23, 203-210.	3.3	15
47	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
48	Linalool â€" a significant contact sensitizer after air exposure. Contact Dermatitis, 2010, 62, 32-41.	1.4	75
49	Ethosome formulation of contact allergens may enhance patch test reactions in patients[*]. Contact Dermatitis, 2010, 63, 209-214.	1.4	9
50	Ethosome Formulations of Known Contact Allergens can Increase their Sensitizing Capacity. Acta Dermato-Venereologica, 2010, 90, 374-378.	1.3	17
51	Air oxidation increases skin irritation from fragrance terpenes. Contact Dermatitis, 2009, 60, 32-40.	1.4	66
52	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
53	Cutaneous Metabolic Activation of Carvoxime, a Self-Activating, Skin-Sensitizing Prohapten. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2009, 22, 399-405.	3.3	36
54	Reduced Sensitizing Capacity of Epoxy Resin Systems: A Structureâ^'Activity Relationship Study. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2009, 22, 1787-1794.	3.3	41

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Autoxidation of linalyl acetate, the main component of lavender oil, creates potent contact allergens. Contact Dermatitis, 2008, 58, 9-14.	1.4	93
56	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
57	SPE and HPLC/UV of resin acids in colophoniumâ€containing products. Journal of Separation Science, 2008, 31, 2784-2790.	2.5	19
58	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
59	Mechanism of Air Oxidation of the Fragrance Terpene Geraniol. Journal of Chemical Theory and Computation, 2008, 4, 101-106.	5.3	34
60	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
61	Lavender oil lacks natural protection against autoxidation, forming strong contact allergens on air exposure. Contact Dermatitis, 2008, 59, 143-150.	1.4	70
62	Limonene hydroperoxide analogues differ in allergenic activity. Contact Dermatitis, 2008, 59, 344-352.	1.4	64
63	Contact allergy caused by air oxidation of common materials - diagnosis and prevention. Contact Dermatitis, 2008, 50, 132-133.	1.4	0
64	Cytochrome P450-mediated activation of the fragrance compound geraniol forms potent contact allergens. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2008, 233, 308-313.	2.8	69
65	Allergic Contact Dermatitisâ€"â€"Formation, Structural Requirements, and Reactivity of Skin Sensitizers. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 2008, 21, 53-69.	3.3	250
66	Oximes: Metabolic Activation and Structureâ^'Allergenic Activity Relationships. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2008, 51, 2541-2550.	6.4	22
67	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
68	Chemical Reactivity Measurement and the Predictive Identification of Skin Sensitisers. ATLA Alternatives To Laboratory Animals, 2008, 36, 215-242.	1.0	129
69	Two photon microscopy for studies of xenobiotics in human skin. Proceedings of SPIE, 2007, , .	0.8	1
70	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
71	A Skin-Like Cytochrome P450 Cocktail Activates Prohaptens to Contact Allergenic Metabolites. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2007, 127, 1145-1153.	0.7	87
72	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

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	Skin: Major target organ of allergic reactions to small molecular weight compounds. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2007, 224, 313-317.	2.8	36
74	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
75	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
76	The fragrance chemical Î²-caryophylleneâ€"air oxidation and skin sensitization. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2006, 44, 538-545.	3.6	156
77	Hydroperoxides form specific antigens in contact allergy. Contact Dermatitis, 2006, 55, 230-237.	1.4	56
78	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
79	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
80	Selected oxidized fragrance terpenes are common contact allergens. Contact Dermatitis, 2005, 52, 320-328.	1.4	175
81	An Î±,Î²-unsaturated oxime identified as a strong contact allergen. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2005, 43, 1627-1636.	3.6	23
82	Multicentre patch test study of air-oxidized ethoxylated surfactants. Contact Dermatitis, 2004, 51, 180-188.	1.4	11
83	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
84	Inhibition of the Sensitizing Effect of Carvone by the Addition of Non-Allergenic Compounds. Acta Dermato-Venereologica, 2004, 84, 99-105.	1.3	10
85	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
86	Patch testing with oxidizedR-(+)-limonene and its hydroperoxide fraction. Contact Dermatitis, 2003, 49, 15-21.	1.4	90
87	Allergenic activity of an air-oxidized ethoxylated surfactant. Contact Dermatitis, 2003, 49, 241-247.	1.4	16
88	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
89	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
90	Novel hydroperoxides as primary autoxidation products of a model ethoxylated surfactant. Journal of Surfactants and Detergents, 2002, 5, 107-110.	2.1	14

#	Article	IF	Citations
91	Different physical forms of maleopimaric acid give different allergic responses. Contact Dermatitis, 2002, 46, 38-43.	1.4	7
92	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
93	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
94	Mechanism of the antigen formation of carvone and related Î±, Î²-unsaturated ketones. Contact Dermatitis, 2001, 44, 347-356.	1.4	24
95	Skin irritation from air-oxidized ethoxylated surfactants. Contact Dermatitis, 2000, 43, 82-89.	1.4	16
96	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
97	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
98	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
99	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
100	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
101	Sensitizing potential of acetaldehyde and formaldehyde using a modified cumulative contact enhancement test (CCET). Contact Dermatitis, 1999, 40, 139-145.	1.4	7
102	Regulatory classification of substances oxidized to skin sensitizers on exposure to air. Contact Dermatitis, 1999, 40, 183-188.	1.4	33
103	Common surfactants form contact allergens at normal handling and storage. , 1999, 36, 134-135.		1
104	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
105	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
106	Lack of antagonism to Ni2+and Co2+contact allergy from other essential divalent metal ions. Contact Dermatitis, 1998, 38, 266-273.	1.4	2
107	Formation of formaldehyde and peroxides by air oxidation of high purity polyoxyethylene surfactants. Contact Dermatitis, 1998, 39, 14-20.	1.4	65
108	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

#	Article	IF	Citations
109	The interaction of Ni2+ with human dendritic cells. Journal of Dermatological Science, 1998, 16, S95.	1.9	0
110	Isolation and Identification of Contact Allergens. , 1998, , 43-67.		1
111	The Practical Approach. , 1998, , 155-179.		16
112	Skin Sensitization to Linalyl Hydroperoxide:â€‰ Support for Radical Intermediates. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 1997, 10, 987-993.	3.3	36
113	Contact allergy to oxidized dâ€limonene among dermatitis patients. Contact Dermatitis, 1997, 36, 201-206.	1.4	146
114	Contact allergenic activity of TweenÂ® 80 before and after air exposure. Contact Dermatitis, 1997, 37, 9-18.	1.4	58
115	Allergic contact dermatitis from oxidizedd-limonene. Contact Dermatitis, 1997, 37, 308-308.	1.4	19
116	Secondary Prevention: Detection of the Allergen. Current Problems in Dermatology, 1996, 25, 145-153.	0.7	0
117	Analysis of contact allergenic compounds in oxidizedd-limonene. Chromatographia, 1996, 42, 199-205.	1.3	47
118	Rosin components identified in diapers. Contact Dermatitis, 1996, 34, 176-180.	1.4	43
119	Skin symptoms and contact allergy in woodwork teachers. Contact Dermatitis, 1996, 34, 185-190.	1.4	45
120	Wood dust from jelutong (Dyera costulata) causes contact allergy. Contact Dermatitis, 1996, 34, 349-353.	1.4	10
121	Isolated colophony allergens as screening substances for contact allergy. Contact Dermatitis, 1996, 35, 201-207.	1.4	37
122	Airborne contact dermatitis from unexpected exposure to rosin (colophony). Contact Dermatitis, 1996, 35, 272-278.	1.4	50
123	Patch testing with allergens from modified rosin (colophony) discloses additional cases of contact allergy. Contact Dermatitis, 1996, 35, 290-298.	1.4	36
124	The chemistry of contact allergy: why is a molecule allergenic?. Contact Dermatitis, 1995, 32, 65-73.	1.4	114
125	Are opera-house artistes afflicted with contact allergy to colophony and cosmetics?. Contact Dermatitis, 1995, 32, 273-280.	1.4	19
126	15-hydroperoxydehydroabietic acidâ€”a contact allergen in colophony from Pinus species. Phytochemistry, 1995, 38, 853-857.	2.9	39

#	Article	IF	Citations
127	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
128	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
129	Hydroperoxides in oxidized d-limonene identified as potent contact allergens. Archives of Dermatological Research, 1994, 286, 97-103.	1.9	153
130	Allergenicity of rosin (colophony) esters. Contact Dermatitis, 1994, 31, 11-17.	1.4	19
131	A clinical and patch test study in a tall-oil rosin factory. Contact Dermatitis, 1994, 31, 102-107.	1.4	11
132	How to do sensitization tests in guinea pigs. Contact Dermatitis, 1994, 31, 278-279.	1.4	7
133	Identification and sensitization studies of colophony components. Contact Dermatitis, 1994, 31, 279-280.	1.4	2
134	Colophony in paper-based surgical clothing. Contact Dermatitis, 1994, 31, 332-333.	1.4	39
135	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
136	Interactions of Allergenic Hydroperoxides with Proteins: A Radical Mechanism?. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 1994, 7, 130-133.	3.3	38
137	Contact Allergy to Resin Acid Hydroperoxides. Hapten Binding via Free Radicals and Epoxides. Chemical Research in Toxicology, 1994, 7, 260-266.	3.3	86
138	Evaluation of skin symptoms among workers at a swedish paper mill. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 1993, 23, 721-728.	2.1	35
139	The allergenicity of glycerol esters and other esters of rosin (colophony). Contact Dermatitis, 1993, 28, 229-234.	1.4	28
140	Rosin allergy: identification of a dehydroabietic acid peroxide with allergenic properties. Archives of Dermatological Research, 1992, 284, 409-413.	1.9	22
141	Air oxidation ofd-limonene (the citrus solvent) creates potent allergens. Contact Dermatitis, 1992, 26, 332-340.	1.4	210
142	Studies on the allergenicity of Baltic amber. Contact Dermatitis, 1992, 27, 224-229.	1.4	6
143	Colophony (rosin) in newspapers may contribute to hand eczema. British Journal of Dermatology, 1992, 126, 161-165.	1.5	51
144	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

#	Article	IF	Citations
145	Maleopimaric acid - a potent sensitizer in modified rosin. Contact Dermatitis, 1990, 22, 193-201.	1.4	51
146	Sensitizing capacity of maleopimaric acid - the main component in modified colophony (rosin). Contact Dermatitis, 1990, 23, 255-256.	1.4	0
147	Pure abietic acid is not allergenic. Contact Dermatitis, 1989, 21, 282-284.	1.4	7
148	Colophony-free wart removers in Sweden. Contact Dermatitis, 1988, 18, 254-254.	1.4	0
149	Hydrogenation reduces the allergenicity of colophony (rosin). Contact Dermatitis, 1988, 19, 22-29.	1.4	35
150	Contact allergy to dehydroabietic acid derivatives isolated from Portuguese colophony. Contact Dermatitis, 1988, 19, 166-174.	1.4	61
151	Comparison of colophony patch test preparations. Contact Dermatitis, 1988, 18, 158-165.	1.4	24
152	Experiences with Freund's complete adjuvant test (FCAT) when screening for contact allergens in colophony. Contact Dermatitis, 1988, 18, 25-29.	1.4	34
153	Is abietic acid the allergenic component of colophony?. Contact Dermatitis, 1985, 13, 209-215.	1.4	74
154	Copper - a rare sensitizer. Contact Dermatitis, 1983, 9, 134-139.	1.4	60
155	Dissolving of copper by synthetic sweat. Contact Dermatitis, 1983, 9, 159-160.	1.4	19
156	Allergenic potential of abietic acid, colophony and pine resin-HA. Contact Dermatitis, 1980, 6, 481-487.	1.4	26