

# Lachlan D Rash

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

57  
papers

3,788  
citations

159525

30  
h-index

161767

54  
g-index

59  
all docs

59  
docs citations

59  
times ranked

4251  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Multitarget nociceptor sensitization by a promiscuous peptide from the venom of the King Baboon spider. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, .	3.3	7
2	Mambalgin-3 potentiates human acid-sensing ion channel 1b under mild to moderate acidosis: Implications as an analgesic lead. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	3.3	8
3	Acid-sensing (proton-gated) ion channels (ASICs) in GtoPdb v.2021.3. <i>IUPHAR/BPS Guide To Pharmacology CITE</i> , 2021, 2021, .	0.2	0
4	Acid-Sensing Ion Channels: Expression and Function in Resident and Infiltrating Immune Cells in the Central Nervous System. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 15, 738043.	1.8	14
5	THE CONCISE GUIDE TO PHARMACOLOGY 2021/22: Ion channels. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 178, S157-S245.	2.7	187
6	Total Synthesis of the Spider-Venom Peptide Hi1a. <i>Organic Letters</i> , 2021, 23, 8375-8379.	2.4	6
7	Acid-sensing (proton-gated) ion channels (ASICs) (version 2020.5) in the IUPHAR/BPS Guide to Pharmacology Database. <i>IUPHAR/BPS Guide To Pharmacology CITE</i> , 2020, 2020, .	0.2	3
8	THE CONCISE GUIDE TO PHARMACOLOGY 2019/20: Ion channels. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2019, 176, S142-S228.	2.7	242
9	Novel conorfamides from <i>Conus austini</i> venom modulate both nicotinic acetylcholine receptors and acid-sensing ion channels. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2019, 164, 342-348.	2.0	12
10	The modulation of acid-sensing ion channel 1 by PcTx1 is pH-, subtype- and species-dependent: Importance of interactions at the channel subunit interface and potential for engineering selective analogues. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2019, 163, 381-390.	2.0	25
11	<i>D. russelii</i> Venom Mediates Vasodilatation of Resistance Like Arteries via Activation of Kv and KCa Channels. <i>Toxins</i> , 2019, 11, 197.	1.5	5
12	The Diversity of Venom: The Importance of Behavior and Venom System Morphology in Understanding Its Ecology and Evolution. <i>Toxins</i> , 2019, 11, 666.	1.5	135
13	Acid-sensing (proton-gated) ion channels (ASICs) (version 2019.4) in the IUPHAR/BPS Guide to Pharmacology Database. <i>IUPHAR/BPS Guide To Pharmacology CITE</i> , 2019, 2019, .	0.2	0
14	Inhibition of acid-sensing ion channels by diminazene and APETx2 evoke partial and highly variable antihyperalgesia in a rat model of inflammatory pain. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 175, 2204-2218.	2.7	39
15	Defining the role of post-synaptic $\hat{\pm}$ -neurotoxins in paralysis due to snake envenoming in humans. <i>Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences</i> , 2018, 75, 4465-4478.	2.4	39
16	The tarantula toxin $\hat{\pm}$ -TRTX-Pre1a highlights the importance of the S1-S2 voltage-sensor region for sodium channel subtype selectivity. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 974.	1.6	16
17	Acid-sensing ion channel (ASIC) structure and function: Insights from spider, snake and sea anemone venoms. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2017, 127, 173-184.	2.0	74
18	Acid-Sensing Ion Channel Pharmacology, Past, Present, and Future $\hat{\pm}$ . <i>Advances in Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 79, 35-66.	1.2	48

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19	Discovery and molecular interaction studies of a highly stable, tarantula peptide modulator of acid-sensing ion channel 1. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2017, 127, 185-195.	2.0	23
20	Potent neuroprotection after stroke afforded by a double-knot spider-venom peptide that inhibits acid-sensing ion channel 1a. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, 3750-3755.	3.3	180
21	NaV1.7 as a pain target – From gene to pharmacology. , 2017, 172, 73-100.		104
22	Modulation of Ion Channels by Cysteine-Rich Peptides. <i>Advances in Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 79, 199-223.	1.2	22
23	The Aromatic Head Group of Spider Toxin Polyamines Influences Toxicity to Cancer Cells. <i>Toxins</i> , 2017, 9, 346.	1.5	17
24	Preface. <i>Advances in Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 79, xi-xii.	1.2	0
25	The structure, dynamics and selectivity profile of a NaV1.7 potency-optimised huwentoxin-IV variant. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0173551.	1.1	33
26	Selective inhibition of ASIC1a confers functional and morphological neuroprotection following traumatic spinal cord injury. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2016, 5, 1822.	0.8	13
27	Selective inhibition of ASIC1a confers functional and morphological neuroprotection following traumatic spinal cord injury. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2016, 5, 1822.	0.8	12
28	<i>Xenopus borealis</i> as an alternative source of oocytes for biophysical and pharmacological studies of neuronal ion channels. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 14763.	1.6	12
29	Molecular dynamics and functional studies define a hot spot of crystal contacts essential for PcTx1 inhibition of acid-sensing ion channel 1a. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 172, 4985-4995.	2.7	35
30	Three Peptide Modulators of the Human Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel 1.7, an Important Analgesic Target, from the Venom of an Australian Tarantula. <i>Toxins</i> , 2015, 7, 2494-2513.	1.5	27
31	Chapter 8. Therapeutic Applications of Spider-Venom Peptides. <i>RSC Drug Discovery Series</i> , 2015, , 221-244.	0.2	11
32	PcTx1 affords neuroprotection in a conscious model of stroke in hypertensive rats via selective inhibition of ASIC1a. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2015, 99, 650-657.	2.0	55
33	Mutations in the voltage-gated potassium channel gene <i>KCNH1</i> cause Temple-Baraitser syndrome and epilepsy. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2015, 47, 73-77.	9.4	130
34	Chemical Synthesis, 3D Structure, and ASIC Binding Site of the Toxin Mambalgin. <i>Angewandte Chemie - International Edition</i> , 2014, 53, 1017-1020.	7.2	66
35	Understanding the Molecular Basis of Toxin Promiscuity: The Analgesic Sea Anemone Peptide APETx2 Interacts with Acid-Sensing Ion Channel 3 and hERG Channels via Overlapping Pharmacophores. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2014, 57, 9195-9203.	2.9	40
36	Isolation, synthesis and characterization of TRTX-Cc1a, a novel tarantula venom peptide that selectively targets L-type CaV channels. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 89, 276-286.	2.0	19

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37	<sc>ASIC3</sc>: First the Heartache, Now a Migraine!. Headache, 2013, 53, 1204-1206.	1.8	2
38	Production of Recombinant Disulfide-Rich Venom Peptides for Structural and Functional Analysis via Expression in the Periplasm of E. coli. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e63865.	1.1	140
39	Inhibition of Voltage-Gated Na <sup>+</sup> Currents in Sensory Neurons by the Sea Anemone Toxin APETx2. Biophysical Journal, 2012, 102, 324a-325a.	0.2	0
40	Inhibition of voltage-gated Na <sup>+</sup> currents in sensory neurones by the sea anemone toxin APETx2. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2012, 165, 2167-2177.	2.7	73
41	Cyclisation Increases the Stability of the Sea Anemone Peptide APETx2 but Decreases Its Activity at Acid-Sensing Ion Channel 3. Marine Drugs, 2012, 10, 1511-1527.	2.2	19
42	Functional Expression in Escherichia coli of the Disulfide-Rich Sea Anemone Peptide APETx2, a Potent Blocker of Acid-Sensing Ion Channel 3. Marine Drugs, 2012, 10, 1605-1618.	2.2	41
43	A Dynamic Pharmacophore Drives the Interaction between Psalmotoxin-1 and the Putative Drug Target Acid-Sensing Ion Channel 1a. Molecular Pharmacology, 2011, 80, 796-808.	1.0	85
44	De novo sequencing of peptides from the parotid secretion of the cane toad, Bufo marinus (Rhinella) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rBT /Overlock 10 Tf	0.8	31
45	Venomics: a new paradigm for natural products-based drug discovery. Amino Acids, 2011, 40, 15-28.	1.2	172
46	Spider-Venom Peptides as Therapeutics. Toxins, 2010, 2, 2851-2871.	1.5	251
47	Chemical synthesis and folding of APETx2, a potent and selective inhibitor of acid sensing ion channel 3. Toxicon, 2009, 54, 56-61.	0.8	42
48	Neurotoxicity and Other Pharmacological Activities of the Snake Venom Phospholipase A2 OS2:â€‰% The N-Terminal Region Is More Important Than Enzymatic Activity. Biochemistry, 2006, 45, 5800-5816.	1.2	63
49	Four Novel Tarantula Toxins as Selective Modulators of Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Subtypes. Molecular Pharmacology, 2006, 69, 419-429.	1.0	141
50	The receptor site of the spider toxin PcTx1 on the proton-gated cation channel ASIC1a. Journal of Physiology, 2006, 570, 339-354.	1.3	82
51	A new sea anemone peptide, APETx2, inhibits ASIC3, a major acid-sensitive channel in sensory neurons. EMBO Journal, 2004, 23, 1516-1525.	3.5	352
52	Tarantulas: eight-legged pharmacists and combinatorial chemists. Toxicon, 2004, 43, 555-574.	0.8	206
53	Synthesis of Some Nefopam Analogues as Potential Analgesics. Australian Journal of Chemistry, 2002, 55, 577.	0.5	8
54	Pharmacology and biochemistry of spider venoms. Toxicon, 2002, 40, 225-254.	0.8	303

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55	Neurotoxic activity of venom from the Australian Eastern mouse spider ( <i>Missulena bradleyi</i> ) involves modulation of sodium channel gating. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2000, 130, 1817-1824.	2.7	44
56	Sex differences in the pharmacological activity of venom from the white-tailed spider ( <i>Lampona</i> ) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock_10 Tf 50 7	0.8	31
57	Evidence that histamine is the principal pharmacological component of venom from an Australian wolf spider ( <i>Lycosa godeffroyi</i> ). <i>Toxicon</i> , 1998, 36, 367-375.	0.8	33