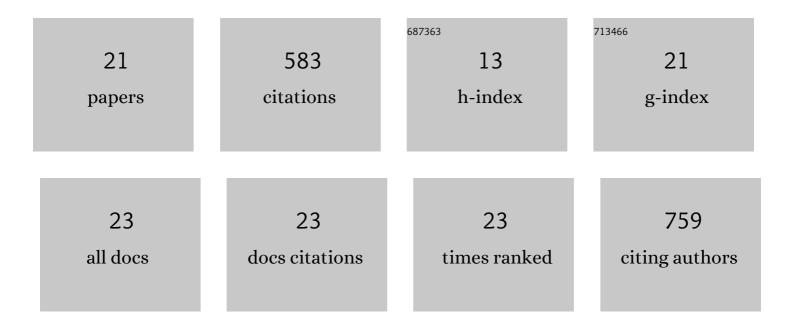
Wilmore C Webley

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Lipid rafts, caveolae, caveolin-1, and entry by Chlamydiae into host cells. Experimental Cell Research, 2003, 287, 67-78.	2.6	92
2	The Bronchial Lavage of Pediatric Patients with Asthma Contains InfectiousChlamydia. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2005, 171, 1083-1088.	5.6	80
3	Chlamydia pneumoniae-Specific IgE Is Prevalent in Asthma and Is Associated with Disease Severity. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e35945.	2.5	57
4	Infection-mediated asthma: etiology, mechanisms and treatment options, with focus on Chlamydia pneumoniae and macrolides. Respiratory Research, 2017, 18, 98.	3.6	52
5	Occurrence of Chlamydia trachomatis and Chlamydia pneumoniae in paediatric respiratory infections. European Respiratory Journal, 2008, 33, 360-367.	6.7	44
6	Infectious Chlamydia pneumoniae is Associated With Elevated Interleukin-8 and Airway Neutrophilia in Children With Refractory Asthma. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2010, 29, 1093-1098.	2.0	38
7	Caveolin-2 associates with intracellular chlamydial inclusions independently of caveolin-1. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2004, 4, 23.	2.9	25
8	Detection of Chlamydia in the peripheral blood cells of normal donors using in vitroculture, immunofluorescence microscopy and flow cytometry techniques. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2006, 6, 23.	2.9	24
9	In vitro assessment of halobacterial gas vesicles as a Chlamydia vaccine display and delivery system. Vaccine, 2012, 30, 5942-5948.	3.8	23
10	The prevalence and identity of Chlamydia-specific IgE in children with asthma and other chronic respiratory symptoms. Respiratory Research, 2012, 13, 32.	3.6	15
11	Infectious asthma triggers: time to revise the hygiene hypothesis?. Trends in Microbiology, 2015, 23, 389-391.	7.7	15
12	Colonization of paediatric lower respiratory tract with genital <i>Mycoplasma</i> species. Respirology, 2011, 16, 1081-1087.	2.3	13
13	Bronchoscopy in severe childhood asthma: Irresponsible or irreplaceable?. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2020, 55, 795-802.	2.0	11
14	Evidence of Infectious Asthma Phenotype: Chlamydia-Induced Allergy and Pathogen-Specific IgE in a Neonatal Mouse Model. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e83453.	2.5	10
15	Respiratory Chlamydia Infection Induce Release of Hepoxilin A3 and Histamine Production by Airway Neutrophils. Frontiers in Immunology, 2018, 9, 2357.	4.8	6
16	Cell Surface Display of the Chlamydial Glycolipid Exoantigen (GLXA) Demonstrated by Antibody-Dependent Complement-Mediated Cytotoxicity. Current Microbiology, 2004, 49, 13-21.	2.2	5
17	Chronic Chlamydia pneumoniae lung infection: a neglected explanation for macrolide effects in wheezing and asthma?. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2016, 4, e8.	10.7	5
18	Persistence and Significance of <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> in the Housefly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2021, 21, 854-863.	1.5	3

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Respiratory Chlamydophyla pneumoniae resides primarily in the lower airway. European Respiratory Journal, 2011, 38, 994-995.	6.7	2
20	Notice of Duplicate Publication. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 175, 94-94.	5.6	1
21	Successful removal ofChlamydia pneumoniae from plateletpheresis products collected using automated leukoreduction hemapheresis techniques. Journal of Clinical Apheresis, 2006, 21, 195-201.	1.3	0