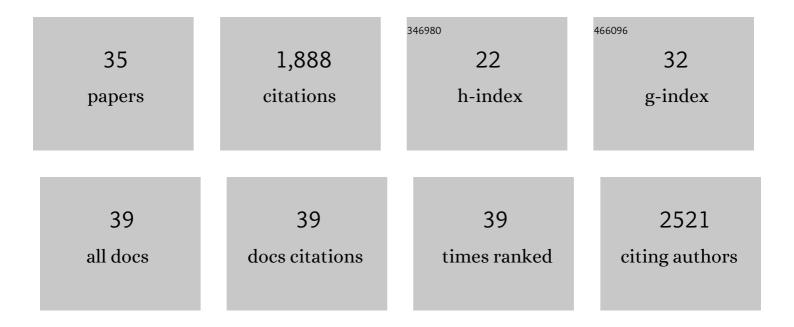
Rachel E Simmonds

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9500262/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Aberrant stromal tissue factor localisation and mycolactone-driven vascular dysfunction, exacerbated by IL-1β, are linked to fibrin formation in Buruli ulcer lesions. PLoS Pathogens, 2022, 18, e1010280.	2.1	5
2	Synthesis, Biological Evaluation and Docking Studies of Ring-Opened Analogues of Ipomoeassin F. Molecules, 2022, 27, 4419.	1.7	0
3	Inhibition of the SEC61 translocon by mycolactone induces a protective autophagic response controlled by EIF2S1-dependent translation that does not require ULK1 activity. Autophagy, 2021, , 1-19.	4.3	6
4	Mycolactone enhances the Ca2+ leak from endoplasmic reticulum by trapping Sec61 translocons in a Ca2+ permeable state. Biochemical Journal, 2021, 478, 4005-4024.	1.7	13
5	The One That Got Away: How Macrophage-Derived IL-1β Escapes the Mycolactone-Dependent Sec61 Blockade in Buruli Ulcer. Frontiers in Immunology, 2021, 12, 788146.	2.2	6
6	Structure of the Inhibited State of the Sec Translocon. Molecular Cell, 2020, 79, 406-415.e7.	4.5	44
7	Ipomoeassin F Binds Sec61Î \pm to Inhibit Protein Translocation. Journal of the American Chemical Society, 2019, 141, 8450-8461.	6.6	58
8	Transient up-regulation of miR-155-3p by lipopolysaccharide in primary human monocyte-derived macrophages results in RISC incorporation but does not alter TNF expression. Wellcome Open Research, 2019, 4, 43.	0.9	10
9	Transient up-regulation of miR-155-3p by lipopolysaccharide in primary human monocyte-derived macrophages results in RISC incorporation but does not alter TNF expression. Wellcome Open Research, 2019, 4, 43.	0.9	4
10	Inhibition of Sec61-dependent translocation by mycolactone uncouples the integrated stress response from ER stress, driving cytotoxicity via translational activation of ATF4. Cell Death and Disease, 2018, 9, 397.	2.7	59
11	Buruli Ulcer: a Review of the Current Knowledge. Current Tropical Medicine Reports, 2018, 5, 247-256.	1.6	65
12	Buruli Ulcer: Case Study of a Neglected Tropical Disease. Advances in Environmental Microbiology, 2017, , 105-149.	0.1	0
13	Mycolactone reveals substrate-driven complexity of Sec61-dependent transmembrane protein biogenesis. Journal of Cell Science, 2017, 130, 1307-1320.	1.2	51
14	Mechanistic insights into the inhibition of Sec61-dependent co- and post-translational translocation by mycolactone. Journal of Cell Science, 2016, 129, 1404-15.	1.2	77
15	Recent advances: role of mycolactone in the pathogenesis and monitoring of <i>Mycobacterium ulcerans</i> infection/Buruli ulcer disease. Cellular Microbiology, 2016, 18, 17-29.	1.1	74
16	Mycolactone-Dependent Depletion of Endothelial Cell Thrombomodulin Is Strongly Associated with Fibrin Deposition in Buruli Ulcer Lesions. PLoS Pathogens, 2015, 11, e1005011.	2.1	38
17	The Pathogenic Mechanism of the Mycobacterium ulcerans Virulence Factor, Mycolactone, Depends on Blockade of Protein Translocation into the ER. PLoS Pathogens, 2014, 10, e1004061.	2.1	129
18	Pleiotropic molecular effects of the <i>Mycobacterium ulcerans</i> virulence factor mycolactone underlying the cell death and immunosuppression seen in Buruli ulcer. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2014, 42, 177-183.	1.6	51

RACHEL E SIMMONDS

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	TLR Signalling and Adapter Utilization in Primary Human <i>In vitro</i> Differentiated Adipocytes. Scandinavian Journal of Immunology, 2012, 76, 359-370.	1.3	20
20	Mycolactone Inhibits Monocyte Cytokine Production by a Posttranscriptional Mechanism. Journal of Immunology, 2009, 182, 2194-2202.	0.4	89
21	Signalling, inflammation and arthritis: NF-ÂB and its relevance to arthritis and inflammation. Rheumatology, 2008, 47, 584-590.	0.9	309
22	Inhibitors of TLR8 Reduce TNF Production from Human Rheumatoid Synovial Membrane Cultures. Journal of Immunology, 2008, 181, 8002-8009.	0.4	85
23	Molecular diversity and thrombotic risk in protein S deficiency: The PROSIT study. Human Mutation, 2005, 25, 259-269.	1.1	48
24	Efficient isolation of peptide ligands for the endothelial cell protein C receptor (EPCR) using candidate receptor phage display biopanning. Peptides, 2005, 26, 1264-1269.	1.2	8
25	Coagulation, inflammation, and apoptosis: different roles for protein S and the protein S–C4b binding protein complex. Blood, 2004, 103, 1192-1201.	0.6	185
26	Regulation of the human endothelial cell protein C receptor gene promoter by multiple Sp1 binding sites. Blood, 2003, 101, 4393-4401.	0.6	12
27	Deletion or replacement of the second EGF-like domain of protein S results in loss of APC cofactor activity. Blood, 2003, 101, 1416-1418.	0.6	26
28	In vitro high level protein S expression after modification of protein S cDNA. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2003, 90, 1214-5.	1.8	3
29	Protein S Gla-domain mutations causing impaired Ca2+-induced phospholipid binding and severe functional protein S deficiency. Blood, 2002, 100, 2812-2819.	0.6	26
30	Genetic and Phenotypic Variability between Families with Hereditary Protein S Deficiency. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2002, 87, 258-265.	1.8	32
31	Haemostatic Genetic Risk Factors in Arterial Thrombosis. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2001, 86, 374-385.	1.8	51
32	Structural and Functional Implications of the Intron/Exon Organization of the Human Endothelial Cell Protein C/Activated Protein C Receptor (EPCR) Gene: Comparison With the Structure of CD1/Major Histocompatibility Complex 1 and 2 Domains. Blood, 1999, 94, 632-641.	0.6	114
33	Structural and Functional Implications of the Intron/Exon Organization of the Human Endothelial Cell Protein C/Activated Protein C Receptor (EPCR) Gene: Comparison With the Structure of CD1/Major Histocompatibility Complex 1 and 2 Domains. Blood, 1999, 94, 632-641.	0.6	0
34	Clarification of the Risk for Venous Thrombosis Associated with Hereditary Protein S Deficiency by Investigation of a Large Kindred with a Characterized Gene Defect. Annals of Internal Medicine, 1998, 128, 8.	2.0	91
35	Cenetic and Phenotypic Analysis of a Large (122-Member) Protein S–Deficient Kindred Provides an Explanation for the Familial Coexistence of Type I and Type III Plasma Phenotypes. Blood, 1997, 89, 4364-4370.	0.6	98