

Guangming Zhong

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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182
papers

9,262
citations

36303

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times ranked

3604
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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Characterization of Pathogenic CD8 ⁺ T cells in Chlamydia-Infected OT1 Mice. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2022, 90, IAI0045321.	2.2	2
2	Chlamydia Deficient in Plasmid-Encoded Glycoprotein 3 (pGP3) as an Attenuated Live Oral Vaccine. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2022, 90, IAI0047221.	2.2	10
3	Evidence for cGAS-STING Signaling in the Female Genital Tract Resistance to Chlamydia trachomatis Infection. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2022, 90, iai0067021.	2.2	10
4	Interleukin-27 (IL-27) Promotes Chlamydial Infection in the Female Genital Tract. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2022, , e0065121.	2.2	0
5	Effectiveness of Platelet-Rich Plasma in the Prevention of Chlamydia-Induced Hydrosalpinx in a Murine Model. <i>Reproductive Sciences</i> , 2021, 28, 1031-1040.	2.5	0
6	Adoptive Transfer of Group 3-Like Innate Lymphoid Cells Restores Mouse Colon Resistance to Colonization of a Gamma Interferon-Susceptible Chlamydia muridarum Mutant. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2021, 89, .	2.2	16
7	Regulation of <i>Chlamydia</i> spreading from the small intestine to the large intestine via an immunological barrier. <i>Immunology and Cell Biology</i> , 2021, 99, 611-621.	2.3	9
8	Chlamydia overcomes multiple gastrointestinal barriers to achieve long-lasting colonization. <i>Trends in Microbiology</i> , 2021, 29, 1004-1012.	7.7	17
9	<i>Chlamydia</i> Spreads to the Large Intestine Lumen via Multiple Pathways. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2021, 89, e0025421.	2.2	6
10	Gastrointestinal Chlamydia-Induced CD8 ⁺ T Cells Promote Chlamydial Pathogenicity in the Female Upper Genital Tract. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2021, 89, e0020521.	2.2	5
11	The role of an enzymatically inactive CPAF mutant vaccination in Chlamydia muridarum genital tract infection. <i>Microbial Pathogenesis</i> , 2021, 160, 105137.	2.9	2
12	The Cryptic Plasmid Improves Chlamydia Fitness in Different Regions of the Gastrointestinal Tract. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2020, 88, .	2.2	10
13	Immunodominant regions prediction of nucleocapsid protein for SARS-CoV-2 early diagnosis: a bioinformatics and immunoinformatics study. <i>Pathogens and Global Health</i> , 2020, 114, 463-470.	2.3	20
14	Suppression of Chlamydial Pathogenicity by Nonspecific CD8 ⁺ T Lymphocytes. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2020, 88, .	2.2	3
15	Effects of Immunomodulatory Drug Fingolimod (FTY720) on Chlamydia Dissemination and Pathogenesis. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2020, 88, .	2.2	5
16	Innate Lymphoid Cells Are Required for Endometrial Resistance to <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Infection. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2020, 88, .	2.2	16
17	Gastrointestinal Coinfection Promotes Chlamydial Pathogenicity in the Genital Tract. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2020, 88, .	2.2	13
18	Proteome array of antibody responses to Chlamydia trachomatis infection in nonhuman primates. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2020, 248, 117444.	4.3	1

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19	Evasion of Innate Lymphoid Cell-Regulated Gamma Interferon Responses by <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> To Achieve Long-Lasting Colonization in Mouse Colon. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2020, 88, .	2.2	12
20	<i>Chlamydia</i> Deficient in Plasmid-Encoded pGP3 Is Prevented from Spreading to Large Intestine. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2020, 88, .	2.2	12
21	Animal Models of <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Infection. , 2020, , .		2
22	Chlamydial plasmid-encoded virulence factor Pgp3 interacts with human cathelicidin peptide LL-37 to modulate immune response. <i>Microbes and Infection</i> , 2019, 21, 50-55.	1.9	30
23	Tim-4 Inhibits NLRP3 Inflammasome via the LKB1/AMPK \pm Pathway in Macrophages. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2019, 203, 990-1000.	0.8	31
24	A primary study on genes with selected mutations by in vitro passage of <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> strains. <i>Pathogens and Disease</i> , 2019, 77, .	2.0	1
25	Distinct Roles of Chromosome- versus Plasmid-Encoded Genital Tract Virulence Factors in Promoting <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> Colonization in the Gastrointestinal Tract. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2019, 87, .	2.2	17
26	<i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> Induces Pathology in the Female Upper Genital Tract via Distinct Mechanisms. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2019, 87, .	2.2	15
27	The Plasmid-Encoded pGP3 Promotes <i>Chlamydia</i> Evasion of Acidic Barriers in Both Stomach and Vagina. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2019, 87, .	2.2	27
28	Antigen-Specific CD4 ⁺ T Cell-Derived Gamma Interferon Is Both Necessary and Sufficient for Clearing <i>Chlamydia</i> from the Small Intestine but Not the Large Intestine. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2019, 87, .	2.2	15
29	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases workshop report: “Chlamydia vaccines: The way forward” Vaccine, 2019, 37, 7346-7354.	3.8	39
30	<i>Chlamydia</i> Spreading from the Genital Tract to the Gastrointestinal Tract – A Two-Hit Hypothesis. <i>Trends in Microbiology</i> , 2018, 26, 611-623.	7.7	41
31	Oral <i>Chlamydia</i> vaccination induces transmucosal protection in the airway. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2018, 36, 2061-2068.	3.8	23
32	The Genital Tract Virulence Factor pGP3 Is Essential for <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> Colonization in the Gastrointestinal Tract. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2018, 86, .	2.2	37
33	Transcervical Inoculation with <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Induces Infertility in HLA-DR4 Transgenic and Wild-Type Mice. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2018, 86, .	2.2	17
34	Nonpathogenic Colonization with <i>Chlamydia</i> in the Gastrointestinal Tract as Oral Vaccination for Inducing Transmucosal Protection. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2018, 86, .	2.2	41
35	Update on <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Vaccinology. <i>Vaccine Journal</i> , 2017, 24, .	3.1	86
36	Chlamydial protease-like activity factor mediated protection against <i>C. trachomatis</i> in guinea pigs. <i>Immunology and Cell Biology</i> , 2017, 95, 454-460.	2.3	4

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37	IL-6-mediated signaling pathways limit <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> infection and exacerbate its pathogenicity in the mouse genital tract. <i>Microbes and Infection</i> , 2017, 19, 536-545.	1.9	22
38	<i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> with Mutations in Chromosomal Genes <i>tc0237</i> and/or <i>tc0668</i> Is Deficient in Colonizing the Mouse Gastrointestinal Tract. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2017, 85, .	2.2	30
39	Advances and Obstacles in the Genetic Dissection of Chlamydial Virulence. <i>Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology</i> , 2017, 412, 133-158.	1.1	19
40	Chlamydial Plasmid-Dependent Pathogenicity. <i>Trends in Microbiology</i> , 2017, 25, 141-152.	7.7	99
41	Chlamydial Lipoproteins Stimulate Toll-Like Receptors 1/2 Mediated Inflammatory Responses through MyD88-Dependent Pathway. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2017, 8, 78.	3.5	32
42	Uterotubal junction prevents chlamydial ascension via innate immunity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0183189.	2.5	5
43	The cryptic plasmid is more important for <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> to colonize the mouse gastrointestinal tract than to infect the genital tract. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0177691.	2.5	28
44	The <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> Organisms Fail to Auto-Inoculate the Mouse Genital Tract after Colonization in the Gastrointestinal Tract for 70 days. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0155880.	2.5	37
45	The <i>Chlamydia</i> -Secreted Protease CPAF Promotes Chlamydial Survival in the Mouse Lower Genital Tract. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2016, 84, 2697-2702.	2.2	21
46	The Chromosome-Encoded Hypothetical Protein TC0668 Is an Upper Genital Tract Pathogenicity Factor of <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> . <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2016, 84, 467-479.	2.2	51
47	Neutralizing antichlamydial activity of complement by chlamydia-secreted protease CPAF. <i>Microbes and Infection</i> , 2016, 18, 669-674.	1.9	25
48	Intravenous Inoculation with <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> Leads to a Long-Lasting Infection Restricted to the Gastrointestinal Tract. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2016, 84, 2382-2388.	2.2	38
49	Small Molecule Inhibition of Rab7 Impairs B Cell Class Switching and Plasma Cell Survival To Dampen the Autoantibody Response in Murine Lupus. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2016, 197, 3792-3805.	0.8	25
50	Guinea pig genital tract lipidome reveals in vivo and in vitro regulation of phosphatidylcholine 16:0/18:1 and contribution to <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> serovar D infectivity. <i>Metabolomics</i> , 2016, 12, 1.	3.0	4
51	IgA modulates respiratory dysfunction as a sequela to pulmonary chlamydial infection as neonates. <i>Pathogens and Disease</i> , 2016, 74, ftv121.	2.0	3
52	An optimized, fast-to-perform mouse lung infection model with the human pathogen <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> for in vivo screening of antibiotics, vaccine candidates and modified host-pathogen interactions. <i>Pathogens and Disease</i> , 2016, 74, ftv120.	2.0	9
53	The p47phox deficiency significantly attenuates the pathogenicity of <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> in the mouse oviduct but not uterine tissues. <i>Microbes and Infection</i> , 2016, 18, 190-198.	1.9	13
54	Plasmid-Encoded Pgp5 Is a Significant Contributor to <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> Induction of Hydrosalpinx. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0124840.	2.5	37

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55	The Chlamydia pneumoniae Inclusion Membrane Protein Cpn1027 Interacts with Host Cell Wnt Signaling Pathway Regulator Cytoplasmic Activation/Proliferation-Associated Protein 2 (Caprin2). PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0127909.	2.5	17
56	Chlamydia muridarum Induction of Glandular Duct Dilatation in Mice. Infection and Immunity, 2015, 83, 2327-2337.	2.2	19
57	Intrauterine Infection with Plasmid-Free Chlamydia muridarum Reveals a Critical Role of the Plasmid in Chlamydial Ascension and Establishes a Model for Evaluating Plasmid-Independent Pathogenicity. Infection and Immunity, 2015, 83, 2583-2592.	2.2	17
58	<i>In Vivo</i> and <i>Ex Vivo</i> Imaging Reveals a Long-Lasting Chlamydial Infection in the Mouse Gastrointestinal Tract following Genital Tract Inoculation. Infection and Immunity, 2015, 83, 3568-3577.	2.2	63
59	<i>In Vitro</i> Passage Selects for Chlamydia muridarum with Enhanced Infectivity in Cultured Cells but Attenuated Pathogenicity in Mouse Upper Genital Tract. Infection and Immunity, 2015, 83, 1881-1892.	2.2	49
60	Chlamydia-secreted protease CPAF degrades host antimicrobial peptides. Microbes and Infection, 2015, 17, 402-408.	1.9	53
61	Chlamydial Plasmid-Encoded Virulence Factor Pgp3 Neutralizes the Antichlamydial Activity of Human Cathelicidin LL-37. Infection and Immunity, 2015, 83, 4701-4709.	2.2	49
62	Infection with Chlamydia pneumoniae as a cause of coronary heart disease: the hypothesis is still untested#. Pathogens and Disease, 2015, 73, 1-9.	2.0	25
63	Characterization of CPAF Critical Residues and Secretion during Chlamydia trachomatis Infection. Infection and Immunity, 2015, 83, 2234-2241.	2.2	29
64	Chlamydia trachomatis. , 2015, , 1449-1469.		1
65	Use of a Guinea Pig-Specific Transcriptome Array for Evaluation of Protective Immunity against Genital Chlamydial Infection following Intranasal Vaccination in Guinea Pigs. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e114261.	2.5	14
66	Plasmid-Encoded Pgp3 Is a Major Virulence Factor for Chlamydia muridarum To Induce Hydrosalpinx in Mice. Infection and Immunity, 2014, 82, 5327-5335.	2.2	111
67	Complement Factor C5 but Not C3 Contributes Significantly to Hydrosalpinx Development in Mice Infected with Chlamydia muridarum. Infection and Immunity, 2014, 82, 3154-3163.	2.2	36
68	Chlamydial Induction of Hydrosalpinx in 11 Strains of Mice Reveals Multiple Host Mechanisms for Preventing Upper Genital Tract Pathology. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e95076.	2.5	70
69	Signaling via Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor 1 but Not Toll-Like Receptor 2 Contributes Significantly to Hydrosalpinx Development following Chlamydia muridarum Infection. Infection and Immunity, 2014, 82, 1833-1839.	2.2	37
70	Reduced Live Organism Recovery and Lack of Hydrosalpinx in Mice Infected with Plasmid-Free Chlamydia muridarum. Infection and Immunity, 2014, 82, 983-992.	2.2	75
71	Lack of Long-Lasting Hydrosalpinx in A/J Mice Correlates with Rapid but Transient Chlamydial Ascension and Neutrophil Recruitment in the Oviduct following Intravaginal Inoculation with Chlamydia muridarum. Infection and Immunity, 2014, 82, 2688-2696.	2.2	38
72	Transformation of Chlamydia muridarum Reveals a Role for Pgp5 in Suppression of Plasmid-Dependent Gene Expression. Journal of Bacteriology, 2014, 196, 989-998.	2.2	71

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73	Question the questions on CPAF. <i>Pathogens and Disease</i> , 2014, 72, 3-4.	2.0	19
74	Induction of protective immunity against <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> intracervical infection in DBA/1j mice. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2014, 32, 1407-1413.	3.8	20
75	Bioluminescence Imaging of <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> Ascending Infection in Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e101634.	2.5	35
76	pORF5 plasmid protein of <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> induces MAPK-mediated pro-inflammatory cytokines via TLR2 activation in THP-1 cells. <i>Science China Life Sciences</i> , 2013, 56, 460-466.	4.9	39
77	A path forward for the chlamydial virulence factor CPAF. <i>Microbes and Infection</i> , 2013, 15, 1026-1032.	1.9	28
78	Induction of protective immunity against <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> intravaginal infection with the chlamydial immunodominant antigen macrophage infectivity potentiator. <i>Microbes and Infection</i> , 2013, 15, 329-338.	1.9	35
79	Prevention of <i>Chlamydia</i> -Induced Infertility by Inhibition of Local Caspase Activity. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 207, 1095-1104.	4.0	48
80	<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Outer Membrane Complex Protein B (OmcB) Is Processed by the Protease CPAF. <i>Journal of Bacteriology</i> , 2013, 195, 951-957.	2.2	22
81	Contribution of Interleukin-12 p35 (IL-12p35) and IL-12p40 to Protective Immunity and Pathology in Mice Infected with <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> . <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2013, 81, 2962-2971.	2.2	28
82	Structure of the <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Immunodominant Antigen Pgp3. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 288, 22068-22079.	3.4	41
83	Characterization of <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Plasmid-Encoded Open Reading Frames. <i>Journal of Bacteriology</i> , 2013, 195, 3819-3826.	2.2	80
84	Oviduct Infection and Hydrosalpinx in DBA1j Mice Is Induced by Intracervical but Not Intravaginal Inoculation with <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> . <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e71649.	2.5	47
85	Identification of a Novel Nuclear Localization Signal Sequence in <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> -Secreted Hypothetical Protein CT311. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e64529.	2.5	17
86	<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> GlgA Is Secreted into Host Cell Cytoplasm. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e68764.	2.5	40
87	Transformation of Sexually Transmitted Infection-Causing Serovars of <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Using Blasticidin for Selection. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e80534.	2.5	27
88	Chlamydial Protease/Proteasome-Like Activity Factor. , 2013, , 3616-3623.		0
89	CT694 and pgp3 as Serological Tools for Monitoring Trachoma Programs. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2012, 6, e1873.	3.0	98
90	Identification of Antigen-Specific Antibody Responses Associated with Upper Genital Tract Pathology in Mice Infected with <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> . <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2012, 80, 1098-1106.	2.2	22

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91	Chlamydia trachomatis Antigens Recognized in Women With Tubal Factor Infertility, Normal Fertility, and Acute Infection. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2012, 119, 1009-1016.	2.4	89
92	Protective immunity against mouse upper genital tract pathology correlates with high IFN γ but low IL-17 T cell and anti-secretion protein antibody responses induced by replicating chlamydial organisms in the airway. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2012, 30, 475-485.	3.8	44
93	Mapping immunodominant antigens and H-2-linked antibody responses in mice urogenitally infected with <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> . <i>Microbes and Infection</i> , 2012, 14, 659-665.	1.9	2
94	Rottlerin-Mediated Inhibition of <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Growth and Uptake of Sphingolipids Is Independent of p38-Regulated/Activated Protein Kinase (PRAK). <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e44733.	2.5	5
95	Induction of Protective Immunity against <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> Intravaginal Infection with a Chlamydial Glycogen Phosphorylase. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e32997.	2.5	22
96	Genome-Wide Identification of <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Antigens Associated with Trachomatous Trichiasis. , 2012, 53, 2551.		26
97	Genome-wide identification of <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> antigens associated with tubal factor infertility. <i>Fertility and Sterility</i> , 2011, 96, 715-721.	1.0	79
98	Localization of <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> hypothetical protein CT311 in host cell cytoplasm. <i>Microbial Pathogenesis</i> , 2011, 51, 101-109.	2.9	26
99	Vaccination with the defined chlamydial secreted protein CPAF induces robust protection against female infertility following repeated genital chlamydial challenge. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2011, 29, 2519-2522.	3.8	37
100	A <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> OmcB C-Terminal Fragment Is Released into the Host Cell Cytoplasm and Is Immunogenic in Humans. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2011, 79, 2193-2203.	2.2	23
101	<i>Chlamydia Trachomatis</i> Secretion of Proteases for Manipulating Host Signaling Pathways. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2011, 2, 14.	3.5	62
102	<i>Chlamydia</i> -Secreted Proteins in Chlamydial Interactions with Host Cells. <i>Current Chemical Biology</i> , 2011, 5, 29-37.	0.5	4
103	Localization and characterization of the hypothetical protein CT440 in <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> -infected cells. <i>Science China Life Sciences</i> , 2011, 54, 1048-1054.	4.9	4
104	Enhanced upper genital tract pathologies by blocking Tim-3 and PD-L1 signaling pathways in mice intravaginally infected with <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> . <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2011, 11, 347.	2.9	24
105	The chlamydial periplasmic stress response serine protease cHtrA is secreted into host cell cytosol. <i>BMC Microbiology</i> , 2011, 11, 87.	3.3	64
106	<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> secretion of hypothetical protein CT622 into host cell cytoplasm via a secretion pathway that can be inhibited by the type III secretion system inhibitor compound 1. <i>Microbiology (United Kingdom)</i> , 2011, 157, 1134-1144.	1.8	49
107	<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Secretion of an Immunodominant Hypothetical Protein (CT795) into Host Cell Cytoplasm. <i>Journal of Bacteriology</i> , 2011, 193, 2498-2509.	2.2	23
108	A live-attenuated chlamydial vaccine protects against trachoma in nonhuman primates. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2011, 208, 2217-2223.	8.5	142

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109	Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha Production from CD8 ⁺ T Cells Mediates Oviduct Pathological Sequelae following Primary Genital Chlamydia muridarum Infection. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2011, 79, 2928-2935.	2.2	125
110	Altered protein secretion of Chlamydia trachomatis in persistently infected human endocervical epithelial cells. <i>Microbiology (United Kingdom)</i> , 2011, 157, 2759-2771.	1.8	35
111	Chlamydia-Secreted Proteins in Chlamydial Interactions with Host Cells. <i>Current Chemical Biology</i> , 2011, 5, 29-37.	0.5	4
112	Association of tubal factor infertility with elevated antibodies to Chlamydia trachomatis caseinolytic protease P. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2010, 203, 494.e7-494.e14.	1.3	61
113	Immunodominant Regions of a <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Type III Secretion Effector Protein, Tarp. <i>Vaccine Journal</i> , 2010, 17, 1371-1376.	3.1	12
114	Identification of <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Outer Membrane Complex Proteins by Differential Proteomics. <i>Journal of Bacteriology</i> , 2010, 192, 2852-2860.	2.2	70
115	Secretion of the chlamydial virulence factor CPAF requires the Sec-dependent pathway. <i>Microbiology (United Kingdom)</i> , 2010, 156, 3031-3040.	1.8	53
116	Characterization of Pgp3, a <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Plasmid-Encoded Immunodominant Antigen. <i>Journal of Bacteriology</i> , 2010, 192, 6017-6024.	2.2	80
117	A Genome-Wide Profiling of the Humoral Immune Response to <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Infection Reveals Vaccine Candidate Antigens Expressed in Humans. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2010, 185, 1670-1680.	0.8	121
118	The Contribution of Interleukin-12/Interferon- γ Axis in Protection Against Neonatal Pulmonary <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> Challenge. <i>Journal of Interferon and Cytokine Research</i> , 2010, 30, 407-415.	1.2	22
119	Mice Deficient in MyD88 Develop a Th2-Dominant Response and Severe Pathology in the Upper Genital Tract following <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> Infection. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2010, 184, 2602-2610.	0.8	95
120	Immunization with a Combination of Integral Chlamydial Antigens and a Defined Secreted Protein Induces Robust Immunity against Genital Chlamydial Challenge. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2010, 78, 3942-3949.	2.2	20
121	Autoprocessing and self-activation of the secreted protease CPAF in Chlamydia-infected cells. <i>Microbial Pathogenesis</i> , 2010, 49, 164-173.	2.9	33
122	Heat denatured enzymatically inactive recombinant chlamydial protease-like activity factor induces robust protective immunity against genital chlamydial challenge. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2010, 28, 2323-2329.	3.8	20
123	A MyD88-Dependent Early IL-17 Production Protects Mice against Airway Infection with the Obligate Intracellular Pathogen <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> . <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2009, 183, 1291-1300.	0.8	95
124	Distinct Roles of CD28- and CD40 Ligand-Mediated Costimulation in the Development of Protective Immunity and Pathology during <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> Urogenital Infection in Mice. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2009, 77, 3080-3089.	2.2	31
125	Chlamydial protease-like activity factor—insights into immunity and vaccine development. <i>Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , 2009, 83, 179-184.	1.9	21
126	A limited role for antibody in protective immunity induced by rCPAF and CpG vaccination against primary genital <i>Chlamydia muridarum</i> challenge. <i>FEMS Immunology and Medical Microbiology</i> , 2009, 55, 271-279.	2.7	25

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127	Killing me softly: chlamydial use of proteolysis for evading host defenses. Trends in Microbiology, 2009, 17, 467-474.	7.7	75
128	A chlamydial type III-secreted effector protein (Tarp) is predominantly recognized by antibodies from humans infected with Chlamydia trachomatis and induces protective immunity against upper genital tract pathologies in mice. Vaccine, 2009, 27, 2967-2980.	3.8	49
129	Identifying catalytic residues in CPAF, a Chlamydia-secreted protease. Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, 2009, 485, 16-23.	3.0	32
130	Chlamydia vaccine candidates and tools for chlamydial antigen discovery. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2009, 8, 1365-1377.	4.4	88
131	Immunization with chlamydial plasmid protein pORF5 DNA vaccine induces protective immunity against genital chlamydial infection in mice. Science in China Series C: Life Sciences, 2008, 51, 973-980.	1.3	29
132	Antibodies from women urogenitally infected with C. trachomatis predominantly recognized the plasmid protein pgp3 in a conformation-dependent manner. BMC Microbiology, 2008, 8, 90.	3.3	42
133	Structural Basis for Activation and Inhibition of the Secreted Chlamydia Protease CPAF. Cell Host and Microbe, 2008, 4, 529-542.	11.0	79
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