

Transfer of a cyanobacterial neurotoxin within a temperate pathways for human exposure

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	\hat{I}^2 -N-Methylamino-L-Alanine Induces Neurological Deficits and Shortened Life Span in <i>Drosophila</i> . <i>Toxins</i> , 2010, 2, 2663-2679.	1.5	25
2	The Cyanobacteria Derived Toxin Beta-N-Methylamino-L-Alanine and Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. <i>Toxins</i> , 2010, 2, 2837-2850.	1.5	89
3	Distinguishing the cyanobacterial neurotoxin \hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-l-alanine (BMAA) from its structural isomer 2,4-diaminobutyric acid (2,4-DAB). <i>Toxicon</i> , 2010, 56, 868-879.	0.8	63
4	Distinguishing the cyanobacterial neurotoxin \hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-l-alanine (BMAA) from other diamino acids. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2011, 57, 730-738.	0.8	59
5	The effect of \hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-l-alanine (BMAA) on oxidative stress response enzymes of the macrophyte <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> . <i>Toxicon</i> , 2011, 57, 803-810.	0.8	45
6	Determination of the non protein amino acid \hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-l-alanine in estuarine cyanobacteria by capillary electrophoresis. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2011, 58, 410-414.	0.8	27
7	Contribution of geolocalisation to neuroepidemiological studies: Incidence of ALS and environmental factors in Limousin, France. <i>Journal of the Neurological Sciences</i> , 2011, 309, 115-122.	0.3	29
8	Early hippocampal cell death, and late learning and memory deficits in rats exposed to the environmental toxin BMAA (\hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-l-alanine) during the neonatal period. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2011, 219, 310-320.	1.2	76
9	An explanation for the changes in collagen in sporadic Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. <i>Medical Hypotheses</i> , 2011, 77, 565-567.	0.8	10
10	Effects of the cyanobacterial neurotoxin \hat{A} -N-methylamino-L-alanine (BMAA) on the survival, mobility and reproduction of <i>Daphnia magna</i> . <i>Journal of Plankton Research</i> , 2011, 33, 333-342.	0.8	33
11	Does \hat{I}^{\pm} -Amino- \hat{I}^2 -methylaminopropionic Acid (BMAA) Play a Role in Neurodegeneration?. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2011, 8, 3728-3746.	1.2	85
12	Natural toxins implicated in the development of Parkinson's disease. <i>Therapeutic Advances in Neurological Disorders</i> , 2011, 4, 361-373.	1.5	20
14	Prominent Human Health Impacts from Several Marine Microbes: History, Ecology, and Public Health Implications. <i>International Journal of Microbiology</i> , 2011, 2011, 1-15.	0.9	23
15	Solid phase extraction of \hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-L-alanine (BMAA) from South African water supplies. <i>Water Science and Technology</i> , 2011, 64, 1-7.	0.2	3
16	Neonatal Exposure to the Cyanobacterial Toxin BMAA Induces Changes in Protein Expression and Neurodegeneration in Adult Hippocampus. <i>Toxicological Sciences</i> , 2012, 130, 391-404.	1.4	76
17	Detection and quantification of \hat{I}^2 -methylamino-L-alanine in aquatic invertebrates. <i>Limnology and Oceanography: Methods</i> , 2012, 10, 891-898.	1.0	31
18	Synergistic toxicity of the environmental neurotoxins methylmercury and \hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-L-alanine. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2012, 23, 216-219.	0.6	51
19	Cyanobacterial Neurotoxin \hat{I}^2 -N-Methylamino-L-alanine (BMAA) in Shark Fins. <i>Marine Drugs</i> , 2012, 10, 509-520.	2.2	93

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20	Cyanotoxins. , 2012, , 651-675.		51
21	Elucidation of matrix effects and performance of solid-phase extraction for LC-MS/MS analysis of β -N-methylamino-L-alanine (BMAA) and 2,4-diaminobutyric acid (DAB) neurotoxins in cyanobacteria. Analyst, The, 2012, 137, 1210.	1.7	47
22	Analytical techniques for the detection of β -amino- β -methylaminopropionic acid. Analyst, The, 2012, 137, 1991.	1.7	59
23	Reactivity of β -Methylamino- β -alanine in Complex Sample Matrixes Complicating Detection and Quantification by Mass Spectrometry. Analytical Chemistry, 2012, 84, 7946-7953.	3.2	40
24	Weak BMAA toxicity compares with that of the dietary supplement beta-alanine. Neurobiology of Aging, 2012, 33, 1440-1447.	1.5	26
25	The rise of harmful cyanobacteria blooms: The potential roles of eutrophication and climate change. Harmful Algae, 2012, 14, 313-334.	2.2	1,680
26	The Complex Molecular Biology of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS). Progress in Molecular Biology and Translational Science, 2012, 107, 215-262.	0.9	131
27	Excitotoxic potential of the cyanotoxin β -methyl-amino-L-alanine (BMAA) in primary human neurons. Toxicol, 2012, 60, 1159-1165.	0.8	74
28	Spatial clustering of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and the potential role of BMAA. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Other Motor Neuron Disorders, 2012, 13, 25-32.	2.3	49
29	The physiological effect of ingested β -N-methylamino-L-alanine on a glutamatergic synapse in an in vivo preparation. Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part - C: Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2012, 156, 171-177.	1.3	18
30	Good mass spectrometry and its place in good science. Journal of Mass Spectrometry, 2012, 47, 795-809.	0.7	36
31	Selective LC-MS/MS method for the identification of BMAA from its isomers in biological samples. Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry, 2012, 403, 1719-1730.	1.9	73
32	The non-protein amino acid β -N-methylamino-L-alanine in Portuguese cyanobacterial isolates. Amino Acids, 2012, 42, 2473-2479.	1.2	42
33	Time-scale dependence in numerical simulations: Assessment of physical, chemical, and biological predictions in a stratified lake at temporal scales of hours to months. Environmental Modelling and Software, 2012, 35, 104-121.	1.9	55
34	Cyanotoxins in desert environments may present a risk to human health. Science of the Total Environment, 2012, 421-422, 118-123.	3.9	109
35	The cyanobacterial amino acid β -N-methylamino-L-alanine perturbs the intermediary metabolism in neonatal rats. Toxicology, 2013, 312, 6-11.	2.0	24
36	Cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins in Polish freshwater bodies. Oceanological and Hydrobiological Studies, 2013, 42, 358-378.	0.3	69
37	Is exposure to cyanobacteria an environmental risk factor for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other neurodegenerative diseases?. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Frontotemporal Degeneration, 2013, 14, 325-333.	1.1	72

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38	Development and in-house validation of a method for quantification of BMAA in mussels using dansyl chloride derivatization and ultra performance liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry. <i>Analytical Methods</i> , 2013, 5, 4865.	1.3	37
39	<i>Trichodesmium</i> a widespread marine cyanobacterium with unusual nitrogen fixation properties. <i>FEMS Microbiology Reviews</i> , 2013, 37, 286-302.	3.9	210
40	Effect of $\hat{2}$ -N-methylamino-l-alanine on oxidative stress of liver and kidney in rat. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology</i> , 2013, 35, 193-199.	2.0	17
41	Validation of the analytical procedure for the determination of the neurotoxin $\hat{2}$ -N-methylamino-l-alanine in complex environmental samples. <i>Analytica Chimica Acta</i> , 2013, 771, 42-49.	2.6	39
42	Aerosolization of cyanobacteria as a risk factor for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Medical Hypotheses</i> , 2013, 80, 142-145.	0.8	56
43	The cyanobacterial neurotoxin beta-N-methylamino-l-alanine (BMAA) induces neuronal and behavioral changes in honeybees. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2013, 270, 9-15.	1.3	26
44	Cyanobacterial toxins: biosynthetic routes and evolutionary roots. <i>FEMS Microbiology Reviews</i> , 2013, 37, 23-43.	3.9	282
45	Strategy for quantifying trace levels of BMAA in cyanobacteria by LC/MS/MS. <i>Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry</i> , 2013, 405, 1283-1292.	1.9	56
46	Neurotoxin-Induced Neuropeptide Perturbations in Striatum of Neonatal Rats. <i>Journal of Proteome Research</i> , 2013, 12, 1678-1690.	1.8	41
47	$\hat{2}$ -N-methylamino-l-alanine causes neurological and pathological phenotypes mimicking Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS): The first step towards an experimental model for sporadic ALS. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology</i> , 2013, 36, 243-255.	2.0	60
48	Linking $\hat{2}$ -methylamino-l-alanine exposure to sporadic amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in Annapolis, MD. <i>Toxicol</i> , 2013, 70, 179-183.	0.8	69
49	Cyanobacterial Toxin Degrading Bacteria: Who Are They?. <i>BioMed Research International</i> , 2013, 2013, 1-12.	0.9	76
50	Exposure to Environmental Toxicants and Pathogenesis of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis: State of the Art and Research Perspectives. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2013, 14, 15286-15311.	1.8	60
51	Cerebral uptake and protein incorporation of cyanobacterial toxin $\hat{2}$ -N-methylamino-L-alanine. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2013, 24, 779-784.	0.6	61
52	BMAA Inhibits Nitrogen Fixation in the Cyanobacterium <i>Nostoc</i> sp. PCC 7120. <i>Marine Drugs</i> , 2013, 11, 3091-3108.	2.2	50
53	Maternal Transfer of the Cyanobacterial Neurotoxin $\hat{2}$ -N-Methylamino-L-Alanine (BMAA) via Milk to Suckling Offspring. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e78133.	1.1	37
54	Beta-N-Methylamino-l-Alanine: LC-MS/MS Optimization, Screening of Cyanobacterial Strains and Occurrence in Shellfish from Thau, a French Mediterranean Lagoon. <i>Marine Drugs</i> , 2014, 12, 5441-5467.	2.2	56
55	The natural non-protein amino acid N- $\hat{2}$ -methylamino-l-alanine (BMAA) is incorporated into protein during synthesis. <i>Amino Acids</i> , 2014, 46, 2553-2559.	1.2	80

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56	Presence of the Neurotoxin BMAA in Aquatic Ecosystems: What Do We Really Know?. <i>Toxins</i> , 2014, 6, 1109-1138.	1.5	95
57	Co-occurrence of the Cyanotoxins BMAA, DABA and Anatoxin-a in Nebraska Reservoirs, Fish, and Aquatic Plants. <i>Toxins</i> , 2014, 6, 488-508.	1.5	107
58	Searching for a link between the L-BMAA neurotoxin and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: a study protocol of the French BMAALS programme. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2014, 4, e005528-e005528.	0.8	25
59	Mapping amyotrophic lateral sclerosis lake risk factors across northern New England. <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> , 2014, 13, 1.	1.2	101
60	Freshwater Harmful Algal Blooms: Toxins and Children's Health. <i>Current Problems in Pediatric and Adolescent Health Care</i> , 2014, 44, 2-24.	0.8	85
61	Uptake of a cyanotoxin, \hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-l-alanine, by wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>). <i>Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety</i> , 2014, 104, 127-131.	2.9	29
62	Environmental neurotoxins \hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-l-alanine (BMAA) and mercury in shark cartilage dietary supplements. <i>Food and Chemical Toxicology</i> , 2014, 70, 26-32.	1.8	49
63	BMAA in shellfish from two Portuguese transitional water bodies suggests the marine dinoflagellate <i>Gymnodinium catenatum</i> as a potential BMAA source. <i>Aquatic Toxicology</i> , 2014, 152, 131-138.	1.9	94
64	Phytochemicals – Biosynthesis, Function and Application. , 2014, , .		5
65	Detection of cyanobacterial neurotoxin \hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-l-alanine within shellfish in the diet of an ALS patient in Florida. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2014, 90, 167-173.	0.8	59
66	High Resolution Metabolite Imaging in the Hippocampus Following Neonatal Exposure to the Environmental Toxin BMAA Using ToF-SIMS. <i>ACS Chemical Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 5, 568-575.	1.7	30
67	Development of an analytical procedure for quantifying the underivatized neurotoxin \hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-l-alanine in brain tissues. <i>Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry</i> , 2014, 406, 4627-4636.	1.9	23
68	Non-protein amino acids and neurodegeneration: The enemy within. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2014, 253, 192-196.	2.0	52
69	Protein association of the neurotoxin and non-protein amino acid BMAA (\hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-l-alanine) in the liver and brain following neonatal administration in rats. <i>Toxicology Letters</i> , 2014, 226, 1-5.	0.4	44
70	Occurrence and transfer of a cyanobacterial neurotoxin \hat{I}^2 -methylamino-l-alanine within the aquatic food webs of Gonghu Bay (Lake Taihu, China) to evaluate the potential human health risk. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2014, 468-469, 457-463.	3.9	70
71	The fate of the cyanobacterial toxin \hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-l-alanine in freshwater mussels. <i>Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety</i> , 2014, 101, 51-58.	2.9	42
73	Intrathecal infusion of BMAA induces selective motor neuron damage and astrogliosis in the ventral horn of the spinal cord. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2014, 261, 1-9.	2.0	44
74	Quantification of neurotoxin BMAA (\hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-L-alanine) in seafood from Swedish markets. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2014, 4, 6931.	1.6	73

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75	Making green infrastructure healthier infrastructure. <i>Infection Ecology and Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 5, 30082.	0.5	61
76	Environmental neurotoxin interaction with proteins: Dose-dependent increase of free and protein-associated BMAA (\hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-L-alanine) in neonatal rat brain. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 15570.	1.6	26
77	Seafood sold in Sweden contains BMAA: A study of free and total concentrations with UHPLC-MS/MS and dansyl chloride derivatization. <i>Toxicology Reports</i> , 2015, 2, 1473-1481.	1.6	32
78	Climate change: what will it do to fish-parasite interactions?. <i>Biological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> , 2015, 116, 397-411.	0.7	56
79	Risk factors for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 7, 181.	1.5	272
80	Biotransfer of \hat{I}^2 -N-Methylamino-l-alanine (BMAA) in a Eutrophicated Freshwater Lake. <i>Marine Drugs</i> , 2015, 13, 1185-1201.	2.2	51
81	Detection of Cyanotoxins, \hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-L-alanine and Microcystins, from a Lake Surrounded by Cases of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. <i>Toxins</i> , 2015, 7, 322-336.	1.5	84
82	Global expansion of toxic and non-toxic cyanobacteria: effect on ecosystem functioning. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2015, 24, 889-908.	1.2	131
83	Detection of BMAA in the human central nervous system. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 292, 137-147.	1.1	44
84	\hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-L-alanine (BMAA) metabolism in the aquatic macrophyte <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> . <i>Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety</i> , 2015, 120, 88-92.	2.9	11
85	Baltic cyanobacteria – a source of biologically active compounds. <i>European Journal of Phycology</i> , 2015, 50, 343-360.	0.9	43
87	Genetic Factors in Environmentally Induced Disease. , 2015, , 21-43.		1
88	Environmental Neurotoxins Linked to a Prototypical Neurodegenerative Disease. , 2015, , 211-252.		7
89	Analysis of \hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino- l -alanine (L-BMAA) neurotoxicity in rat cerebellum. <i>NeuroToxicology</i> , 2015, 48, 192-205.	1.4	21
90	Assessment of the non-protein amino acid BMAA in Mediterranean mussel <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> after feeding with estuarine cyanobacteria. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2015, 22, 12501-12510.	2.7	19
91	Global cellular responses to \hat{I}^2 -methyl-amino-l-alanine (BMAA) by olfactory ensheathing glial cells (OEC). <i>Toxicon</i> , 2015, 99, 136-145.	0.8	15
92	Bioaccumulation of microcystins in invasive bivalves: A case study from the boreal lagoon ecosystem. <i>Oceanologia</i> , 2015, 57, 93-101.	1.1	26
93	\hat{I}^2 -N-methylamino-l-alanine (BMAA) uptake by the animal model, <i>Daphnia magna</i> and subsequent oxidative stress. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2015, 100, 20-26.	0.8	30

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94	Acceleration of cyanobacterial dominance in north temperate subarctic lakes during the Anthropocene. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2015, 18, 375-384.	3.0	270
95	Bacteria do not incorporate $\hat{1}^2$ -N-methylamino-L-alanine into their proteins. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2015, 102, 55-61.	0.8	35
96	$\hat{1}^2$ -N-methylamino-L-alanine (BMAA) and isomers: Distribution in different food web compartments of Thau lagoon, French Mediterranean Sea. <i>Marine Environmental Research</i> , 2015, 110, 8-18.	1.1	73
97	Biological Toxins from Marine and Freshwater Microalgae. <i>Springer Briefs in Molecular Science</i> , 2015, 13-55.	0.1	3
98	Trans generational effects of the neurotoxin BMAA on the aquatic grazer <i>Daphnia magna</i> . <i>Aquatic Toxicology</i> , 2015, 168, 98-107.	1.9	12
99	Effects of growth conditions on the production of neurotoxin 2,4-diaminobutyric acid (DAB) in <i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> and its universal presence in diverse cyanobacteria isolated from freshwater in China. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2015, 22, 5943-5951.	2.7	30
100	Desert crust microorganisms, their environment, and human health. <i>Journal of Arid Environments</i> , 2015, 112, 127-133.	1.2	60
101	Novel NMDA receptor-specific desensitization/inactivation produced by ingestion of the neurotoxins, $\hat{1}^2$ -N-methylamino-L-alanine (BMAA) or $\hat{1}^2$ -N-oxalylamino-L-alanine (BOAA/ $\hat{1}^2$ -ODAP). <i>Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part - C: Toxicology and Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 167, 43-50.	1.3	3
102	A Collaborative Evaluation of LC-MS/MS Based Methods for BMAA Analysis: Soluble Bound BMAA Found to Be an Important Fraction. <i>Marine Drugs</i> , 2016, 14, 45.	2.2	47
103	New Typical Vector of Neurotoxin $\hat{1}^2$ -N-Methylamino-L-Alanine (BMAA) in the Marine Benthic Ecosystem. <i>Marine Drugs</i> , 2016, 14, 202.	2.2	19
104	Review and analysis of occurrence, exposure and toxicity of cyanobacteria toxins in food. <i>EFSA Supporting Publications</i> , 2016, 13, .	0.3	60
105	Assessment of the mutagenic and genotoxic activity of cyanobacterial toxin beta-N-methyl-amino-L-alanine in <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> . <i>Toxicon</i> , 2016, 118, 134-140.	0.8	5
106	Dietary exposure to an environmental toxin triggers neurofibrillary tangles and amyloid deposits in the brain. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2016, 283, 20152397.	1.2	176
107	Seeking environmental causes of neurodegenerative disease and envisioning primary prevention. <i>NeuroToxicology</i> , 2016, 56, 269-283.	1.4	34
108	Health impacts from cyanobacteria harmful algae blooms: Implications for the North American Great Lakes. <i>Harmful Algae</i> , 2016, 54, 194-212.	2.2	413
109	Overview of the potent cyanobacterial neurotoxin $\hat{1}^2$ -methylamino-L-alanine (BMAA) and its analytical determination. <i>Food Additives and Contaminants - Part A Chemistry, Analysis, Control, Exposure and Risk Assessment</i> , 2016, 33, 1570-1586.	1.1	9
110	Neurotoxic non-proteinogenic amino acid $\hat{1}^2$ -N-methylamino-L-alanine and its role in biological systems. <i>Biochemistry (Moscow)</i> , 2016, 81, 794-805.	0.7	17
111	A new method for analysis of underivatized free $\hat{1}^2$ -methylamino-alanine: Validation and method comparison. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2016, 121, 105-108.	0.8	8

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112	β -methylamino-L-alanine (BMAA) is not found in the brains of patients with confirmed Alzheimer's disease. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 36363.	1.6	28
113	Quantitative proteomics analysis of zebrafish exposed to sub-lethal dosages of β -methyl-amino-L-alanine (BMAA). <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 29631.	1.6	28
114	Validation of ELISA methods for search and quantification of β -n-methylamino-l-alanine in water and fish tissue. <i>International Journal of Environmental Analytical Chemistry</i> , 2016, 96, 1290-1299.	1.8	10
115	Transfer of developmental neurotoxin β - N -methylamino- l -alanine (BMAA) via milk to nursed offspring: Studies by mass spectrometry and image analysis. <i>Toxicology Letters</i> , 2016, 258, 108-114.	0.4	18
116	Toxicology of freshwater cyanobacteria. <i>Journal of Environmental Science and Health, Part C: Environmental Carcinogenesis and Ecotoxicology Reviews</i> , 2016, 34, 137-168.	2.9	12
117	BMAA detected as neither free nor protein bound amino acid in blue mussels. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2016, 109, 45-50.	0.8	36
118	Cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins are present in drinking water impoundments and groundwater wells in desert environments. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2016, 114, 75-84.	0.8	41
119	The metabolism of the non-proteinogenic amino acid β -N-methylamino-L-alanine (BMAA) in the cyanobacterium <i>Synechocystis PCC6803</i> . <i>Toxicon</i> , 2016, 115, 41-48.	0.8	31
120	The use of l-serine to prevent β -methylamino-l-alanine (BMAA)-induced proteotoxic stress in vitro. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2016, 109, 7-12.	0.8	29
121	Systematic detection of BMAA (β -N-methylamino-l-alanine) and DAB (2,4-diaminobutyric acid) in mollusks collected in shellfish production areas along the French coasts. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2016, 110, 35-46.	0.8	54
122	BMAA extraction of cyanobacteria samples: which method to choose?. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2016, 23, 338-350.	2.7	42
123	Reaction Pathways and Kinetics of a Cyanobacterial Neurotoxin β -N-Methylamino-L-Alanine (BMAA) during Chlorination. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2017, 51, 1303-1311.	4.6	14
124	Predicting microcystin concentrations in lakes and reservoirs at a continental scale: A new framework for modelling an important health risk factor. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2017, 26, 625-637.	2.7	59
126	Chemical pollution and ecotoxicology. , 2017, , 547-587.		7
127	A critical review of the postulated role of the non-essential amino acid, β -methylamino-L-alanine, in neurodegenerative disease in humans. <i>Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part B: Critical Reviews</i> , 2017, 20, 183-229.	2.9	73
128	Potential transfer of neurotoxic amino acid β - N -methylamino-alanine (BMAA) from mother to infant during breast-feeding: Predictions from human cell lines. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 320, 40-50.	1.3	20
129	Optimization of the Determination Method for Dissolved Cyanobacterial Toxin BMAA in Natural Water. <i>Analytical Chemistry</i> , 2017, 89, 10991-10998.	3.2	23
130	Dietary exposure and neurotoxicity of the environmental free and bound toxin β - N -methylamino- l -alanine. <i>Food Research International</i> , 2017, 100, 1-13.	2.9	14

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131	50 years of research on Î±-amino-Î²-methylaminopropionic acid (Î²-methylaminoalanine). <i>Phytochemistry</i> , 2017, 144, 271-281.	1.4	37
132	Why does Finland have the highest dementia mortality rate? Environmental factors may be generalizable. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2017, 1671, 14-17.	1.1	18
133	Screening of BMAA-producing cyanobacteria in cultured isolates and in situ blooms. <i>Journal of Applied Phycology</i> , 2017, 29, 879-888.	1.5	23
134	Oceans. , 2017, , 493-554.		7
135	Structural Diversity of Microalgal Marine Toxins. <i>Comprehensive Analytical Chemistry</i> , 2017, 78, 35-88.	0.7	3
136	Cyanobacterial toxins as a high value-added product. , 2017, , 401-428.		5
137	Investigation of the interaction of Î²-methylamino-L-alanine with eukaryotic and prokaryotic proteins. <i>Amino Acids</i> , 2018, 50, 397-407.	1.2	12
138	Stress effects of cyanotoxin Î²-methylamino-L-alanine (BMAA) on cyanobacterial heterocyst formation and functionality. <i>Environmental Microbiology Reports</i> , 2018, 10, 369-377.	1.0	19
139	Toenail mercury Levels are associated with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis risk. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2018, 58, 36-41.	1.0	24
140	Protein association of Î²-N-methylamino-L-alanine in <i>Triticum aestivum</i> via irrigation. <i>Food Additives and Contaminants - Part A Chemistry, Analysis, Control, Exposure and Risk Assessment</i> , 2018, 35, 732-740.	1.1	12
141	BMAA-protein interactions: A possible new mechanism of toxicity. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2018, 143, 74-80.	0.8	35
142	Disposition of Î²-N-methylamino-L-alanine (L-BMAA), a neurotoxin, in rodents following a single or repeated oral exposure. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 339, 151-160.	1.3	13
143	Mode of Action and Toxicity of Major Cyanobacterial Toxins and Corresponding Chemical Variants. <i>Toxinology</i> , 2018, , 441-464.	0.2	2
144	Detection of the suspected neurotoxin Î²-methylamino-L-alanine (BMAA) in cyanobacterial blooms from multiple water bodies in Eastern Australia. <i>Harmful Algae</i> , 2018, 74, 10-18.	2.2	34
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