Taroh Kinoshita

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

178	12,389	22153	28297
papers	citations	59 h-index	105 g-index

188	188	188	9683
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Deficiency of the GPI anchor caused by a somatic mutation of the PIG-A gene in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. Cell, 1993, 73, 703-711.	28.9	978
2	Symbol Nomenclature for Graphical Representations of Glycans. Glycobiology, 2015, 25, 1323-1324.	2.5	818
3	Diagnosis and management of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. Blood, 2005, 106, 3699-3709.	1.4	652
4	Inherited Complete Deficiency of 20-Kilodalton Homologous Restriction Factor (CD59) as a Cause of Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria. New England Journal of Medicine, 1990, 323, 1184-1189.	27.0	333
5	Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria. Nature Reviews Disease Primers, 2017, 3, 17028.	30.5	299
6	Identity-by-descent filtering of exome sequence data identifies PIGV mutations in hyperphosphatasia mental retardation syndrome. Nature Genetics, 2010, 42, 827-829.	21.4	286
7	Biosynthesis, Remodelling and Functions of Mammalian GPI-anchored Proteins: Recent Progress. Journal of Biochemistry, 2008, 144, 287-294.	1.7	245
8	Abnormalities of PIG-A Transcripts in Granulocytes from Patients with Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria. New England Journal of Medicine, 1994, 330, 249-255.	27.0	243
9	Clinical whole-genome sequencing in severe early-onset epilepsy reveals new genes and improves molecular diagnosis. Human Molecular Genetics, 2014, 23, 3200-3211.	2.9	222
10	Angiotensin-converting enzyme is a GPI-anchored protein releasing factor crucial for fertilization. Nature Medicine, 2005, 11, 160-166.	30.7	218
11	Thematic Review Series: Glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) Anchors: Biochemistry and Cell Biology Biosynthesis of GPI-anchored proteins: special emphasis on GPI lipid remodeling. Journal of Lipid Research, 2016, 57, 6-24.	4.2	207
12	Hypomorphic promoter mutation in PIGM causes inherited glycosylphosphatidylinositol deficiency. Nature Medicine, 2006, 12, 846-851.	30.7	196
13	Dissecting and manipulating the pathway for glycosylphos-phatidylinositol-anchor biosynthesis. Current Opinion in Chemical Biology, 2000, 4, 632-638.	6.1	181
14	Fatty Acid Remodeling of GPI-anchored Proteins Is Required for Their Raft Association. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2007, 18, 1497-1506.	2.1	177
15	GPI-anchor remodeling: Potential functions of GPI-anchors in intracellular trafficking and membrane dynamics. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular and Cell Biology of Lipids, 2012, 1821, 1050-1058.	2.4	174
16	Biosynthesis and biology of mammalian GPI-anchored proteins. Open Biology, 2020, 10, 190290.	3.6	166
17	GPHR is a novel anion channel critical for acidification and functions of the Golgi apparatus. Nature Cell Biology, 2008, 10, 1135-1145.	10.3	161
18	Inositol Deacylation of Glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored Proteins Is Mediated by Mammalian PGAP1 and Yeast Bst1p. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 14256-14263.	3.4	157

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19	Molecular basis of clonal expansion of hematopoiesis in 2 patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH). Blood, 2006, 108, 4232-4236.	1.4	147
20	GPI Glycan Remodeling by PGAP5 Regulates Transport of GPI-Anchored Proteins from the ER to the Golgi. Cell, 2009, 139, 352-365.	28.9	137
21	Mutations in PIGO, a Member of the GPI-Anchor-Synthesis Pathway, Cause Hyperphosphatasia with Mental Retardation. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2012, 91, 146-151.	6.2	135
22	Defective Glycosyl Phosphatidylinositol Anchor Synthesis and Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria. Advances in Immunology, 1995, 60, 57-103.	2.2	134
23	Expression Cloning of PIG-L, a CandidateN-Acetylglucosaminyl-phosphatidylinositol Deacetylase. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 15834-15840.	3.4	133
24	Pig-n, a Mammalian Homologue of Yeast Mcd4p, Is Involved in Transferring Phosphoethanolamine to the First Mannose of the Glycosylphosphatidylinositol. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 35099-35106.	3.4	123
25	Gaa1p and Gpi8p Are Components of a Glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) Transamidase That Mediates Attachment of GPI to Proteins. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2000, 11, 1523-1533.	2.1	120
26	Biosynthesis and deficiencies of glycosylphosphatidylinositol. Proceedings of the Japan Academy Series B: Physical and Biological Sciences, 2014, 90, 130-143.	3.8	119
27	Sorting of GPI-anchored proteins into ER exit sites by p24 proteins is dependent on remodeled GPI. Journal of Cell Biology, 2011, 194, 61-75.	5.2	115
28	Human PIG-U and Yeast Cdc91p Are the Fifth Subunit of GPI Transamidase That Attaches GPI-Anchors to Proteins. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2003, 14, 1780-1789.	2.1	109
29	PGAP2 Is Essential for Correct Processing and Stable Expression of GPI-anchored Proteins. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2006, 17, 1410-1420.	2.1	108
30	Requirement of N-glycan on GPI-anchored proteins for efficient binding of aerolysin but not Clostridium septicum Î±-toxin. EMBO Journal, 2002, 21, 5047-5056.	7.8	105
31	PGAP2 Mutations, Affecting the GPI-Anchor-Synthesis Pathway, Cause Hyperphosphatasia with Mental Retardation Syndrome. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2013, 92, 584-589.	6.2	98
32	Structural remodeling, trafficking and functions of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored proteins. Progress in Lipid Research, 2011, 50, 411-424.	11.6	96
33	Structural remodeling of GPI anchors during biosynthesis and after attachment to proteins. FEBS Letters, 2010, 584, 1670-1677.	2.8	95
34	PIG-W Is Critical for Inositol Acylation but Not for Flipping of Glycosylphosphatidylinositol-Anchor. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2003, 14, 4285-4295.	2.1	93
35	PIGA mutations cause early-onset epileptic encephalopathies and distinctive features. Neurology, 2014, 82, 1587-1596.	1.1	93
36	Glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor deficiency caused by mutations inPIGWis associated with West syndrome and hyperphosphatasia with mental retardation syndrome. Journal of Medical Genetics, 2014, 51, 203-207.	3.2	93

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37	Mammalian GPI-anchored proteins require p24 proteins for their efficient transport from the ER to the plasma membrane. Biochemical Journal, 2008, 409, 555-562.	3.7	90
38	Mutations in PGAP3 Impair GPI-Anchor Maturation, Causing a Subtype of Hyperphosphatasia with Mental Retardation. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2014, 94, 278-287.	6.2	88
39	Post-Golgi anterograde transport requires GARP-dependent endosome-to-TGN retrograde transport. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2015, 26, 3071-3084.	2.1	88
40	PIG-C, One of the Three Human Genes Involved in the First Step of Glycosylphosphatidylinositol Biosynthesis Is a Homologue ofSaccharomyces cerevisiaeGPI2. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1996, 226, 193-199.	2.1	87
41	Hypomorphic Mutations in PGAP2, Encoding a GPI-Anchor-Remodeling Protein, Cause Autosomal-Recessive Intellectual Disability. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2013, 92, 575-583.	6.2	87
42	PIG-A and PIG-H, Which Participate in Glycosylphosphatidylinositol Anchor Biosynthesis, Form a Protein Complex in the Endoplasmic Reticulum. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 26868-26875.	3.4	84
43	Saccharomyces cerevisiae GPI10, the functional homologue of human PIG-B, is required for glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchor synthesis. Biochemical Journal, 1998, 332, 153-159.	3.7	84
44	PGAP1 Knock-out Mice Show Otocephaly and Male Infertility. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2007, 282, 30373-30380.	3.4	84
45	Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria: An acquired genetic disease. , 1999, 62, 175-182.		82
46	Targeted Therapy for Inherited GPI Deficiency. New England Journal of Medicine, 2007, 356, 1641-1647.	27.0	82
47	Mechanism for Release of Alkaline Phosphatase Caused by Glycosylphosphatidylinositol Deficiency in Patients with Hyperphosphatasia Mental Retardation Syndrome. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2012, 287, 6318-6325.	3.4	82
48	Surface Sialic Acids Taken from the Host Allow Trypanosome Survival in Tsetse Fly Vectors. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2004, 199, 1445-1450.	8.5	78
49	Spatially distinct and metabolically active membrane domain in mycobacteria. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 5400-5405.	7.1	78
50	Mammalian PIG-L and its yeast homologue Gpi12p are N-acetylglucosaminylphosphatidylinositol de-N-acetylases essential in glycosylphosphatidylinositol biosynthesis. Biochemical Journal, 1999, 339, 185-192.	3.7	77
51	A case of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria caused by a germline mutation and a somatic mutation in PIGT. Blood, 2013, 122, 1312-1315.	1.4	77
52	Vitamin B ₆ â€“responsive epilepsy due to inherited GPI deficiency. Neurology, 2013, 81, 1467-1469.	1.1	77
53	Two Subunits of Glycosylphosphatidylinositol Transamidase, GPI8 and PIG-T, Form a Functionally Important Intermolecular Disulfide Bridge. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 13959-13967.	3.4	75
54	PIG-V Involved in Transferring the Second Mannose in Glycosylphosphatidylinositol. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2005, 280, 9489-9497.	3.4	74

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55	A Patient With Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria Bearing Four Independent PIG-A Mutant Clones. Blood, 1997, 89, 3470-3476.	1.4	73
56	Requirement of PIG-F and PIG-O for Transferring Phosphoethanolamine to the Third Mannose in Glycosylphosphatidylinositol. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 20911-20919.	3.4	73
57	Null Mutation in PGAP1 Impairing Gpi-Anchor Maturation in Patients with Intellectual Disability and Encephalopathy. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004320.	3.5	72
58	Pathogenic Variants in PIGG Cause Intellectual Disability with Seizures and Hypotonia. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2016, 98, 615-626.	6.2	71
59	Mammalian PIG-X and Yeast Pbn1p Are the Essential Components of Glycosylphosphatidylinositol-Mannosyltransferase I. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2005, 16, 1439-1448.	2.1	68
60	Inefficient response of T lymphocytes to glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchorâ€“negative cells: implications for paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. Blood, 2002, 100, 4116-4122.	1.4	66
61	Mutations inPIGY: expanding the phenotype of inherited glycosylphosphatidylinositol deficiencies. Human Molecular Genetics, 2015, 24, 6146-6159.	2.9	64
62	Analysis of exome data for 4293 trios suggests GPI-anchor biogenesis defects are a rare cause of developmental disorders. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2017, 25, 669-679.	2.8	63
63	Mammalian PIG-L and its yeast homologue Gpi12p areN-acetylglucosaminylphosphatidylinositol de-N-acetylases essential in glycosylphosphatidylinositol biosynthesis. Biochemical Journal, 1999, 339, 185.	3.7	61
64	Novel compound heterozygous PIGT mutations caused multiple congenital anomalies-hypotonia-seizures syndrome 3. Neurogenetics, 2014, 15, 193-200.	1.4	61
65	Lipoarabinomannan binding to lactosylceramide in lipid rafts is essential for the phagocytosis of mycobacteria by human neutrophils. Science Signaling, 2016, 9, ra101.	3.6	58
66	PIGN mutations cause congenital anomalies, developmental delay, hypotonia, epilepsy, and progressive cerebellar atrophy. Neurogenetics, 2014, 15, 85-92.	1.4	57
67	A Homologue of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Dpm1p Is Not Sufficient for Synthesis of Dolichol-Phosphate-Mannose in Mammalian Cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 9249-9254.	3.4	56
68	GPI transamidase of Trypanosoma brucei has two previously uncharacterized (trypanosomatid) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 22 the United States of America, 2003, 100, 10682-10687.	7.1	53
69	The Initial Enzyme for Glycosylphosphatidylinositol Biosynthesis Requires PIG-Y, a Seventh Component. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2005, 16, 5236-5246.	2.1	53
70	N-Glycanâ€“dependent protein folding and endoplasmic reticulum retention regulate GPI-anchor processing. Journal of Cell Biology, 2018, 217, 585-599.	5.2	51
71	Molecular Genetics of Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria. International Journal of Hematology, 2003, 77, 107-112.	1.6	49
72	Mutations in GPAA1 , Encoding a GPI Transamidase Complex Protein, Cause Developmental Delay, Epilepsy, Cerebellar Atrophy, and Osteopenia. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2017, 101, 856-865.	6.2	49

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73	Peroxisome dependency of alkyl-containing GPI-anchor biosynthesis in the endoplasmic reticulum. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 17711-17716.	7.1	48
74	Glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) Anchors: Biochemistry and Cell Biology: Introduction to a Thematic Review Series. Journal of Lipid Research, 2016, 57, 4-5.	4.2	48
75	GPI7 Is the Second Partner of PIG-F and Involved in Modification of Glycosylphosphatidylinositol. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2005, 280, 9728-9734.	3.4	47
76	Rare Noncoding Mutations Extend the Mutational Spectrum in the PGAP3 Subtype of Hyperphosphatasia with Mental Retardation Syndrome. Human Mutation, 2016, 37, 737-744.	2.5	46
77	Transgenic pigs expressing human decay-accelerating factor regulated by porcine MCP gene promoter. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2002, 61, 302-311.	2.0	44
78	Mutations in the phosphatidylinositol glycan C (PIGC) gene are associated with epilepsy and intellectual disability. Journal of Medical Genetics, 2017, 54, 196-201.	3.2	44
79	Mutations in PIGS, Encoding a GPI Transamidase, Cause a Neurological Syndrome Ranging from Fetal Akinesia to Epileptic Encephalopathy. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2018, 103, 602-611.	6.2	44
80	Structural Requirements for the Recruitment of Gaa1 into a Functional Glycosylphosphatidylinositol Transamidase Complex. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 30535-30542.	3.4	43
81	The glycan core of GPI-anchored proteins modulates aerolysin binding but is not sufficient: the polypeptide moiety is required for the toxin-receptor interaction. FEBS Letters, 2002, 512, 249-254.	2.8	42
82	CHO Glycosylation Mutants: GPI Anchor. Methods in Enzymology, 2006, 416, 182-205.	1.0	42
83	Changes in molecular species profiles of glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchor precursors in early stages of biosynthesis. Journal of Lipid Research, 2007, 48, 1599-1606.	4.2	42
84	Glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchors regulate glycosphingolipid levels. Journal of Lipid Research, 2012, 53, 1522-1534.	4.2	41
85	CD59-deficient blood cells and PIG-A gene abnormalities in Japanese patients with aplastic anaemia. British Journal of Haematology, 1999, 104, 523-529.	2.5	39
86	Compound heterozygous mutations in the gene PIGP are associated with early infantile epileptic encephalopathy. Human Molecular Genetics, 2017, 26, 1706-1715.	2.9	39
87	Mutations in PIGU Impair the Function of the GPI Transamidase Complex, Causing Severe Intellectual Disability, Epilepsy, and Brain Anomalies. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2019, 105, 395-402.	6.2	39
88	<scp>PIGO</scp> mutations in intractable epilepsy and severe developmental delay with mild elevation of alkaline phosphatase levels. Epilepsia, 2014, 55, e13-7.	5.1	38
89	3D Structure and Interaction of p24Î² and p24Î´ Golgi Dynamics Domains: Implication for p24 Complex Formation and Cargo Transport. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2016, 428, 4087-4099.	4.2	38
90	Cross-talks of glycosylphosphatidylinositol biosynthesis with glycosphingolipid biosynthesis and ER-associated degradation. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 860.	12.8	38

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91	Long-term support of hematopoiesis by a single stem cell clone in patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. Blood, 2002, 99, 2748-2751.	1.4	37
92	Identification of a Golgi GPI-N-acetylgalactosamine transferase with tandem transmembrane regions in the catalytic domain. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 405.	12.8	37
93	Mutations in PIGB Cause an Inherited GPI Biosynthesis Defect with an Axonal Neuropathy and Metabolic Abnormality in Severe Cases. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2019, 105, 384-394.	6.2	37
94	Biogenesis of GPI-anchored proteins is essential for surface expression of sodium channels in zebrafish Rohon-Beard neurons to respond to mechanosensory stimulation. Development (Cambridge), 2010, 137, 1689-1698.	2.5	36
95	A GPI processing phospholipase A2, PGAP6, modulates Nodal signaling in embryos by shedding CRIPTO. Journal of Cell Biology, 2016, 215, 705-718.	5.2	36
96	Complement and inflammasome overactivation mediates paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria with autoinflammation. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2019, 129, 5123-5136.	8.2	36
97	GPI1 Stabilizes an Enzyme Essential in the First Step of Glycosylphosphatidylinositol Biosynthesis. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 18582-18588.	3.4	35
98	Relationship Between Aplastic Anemia and Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria. International Journal of Hematology, 2002, 75, 117-122.	1.6	34
99	Implications of lipid moiety in oligomerization and immunoreactivities of GPI-anchored proteins. Journal of Lipid Research, 2013, 54, 1077-1091.	4.2	33
100	Transport of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored proteins from the endoplasmic reticulum. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research, 2013, 1833, 2473-2478.	4.1	31
101	Significance of Glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored Protein Enrichment in Lipid Rafts for the Control of Autoimmunity. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 25490-25499.	3.4	30
102	Mutations in PIGL in a patient with Mabry syndrome. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2015, 167, 777-785.	1.2	30
103	The Î±-Helical Region in p24Î²2 Subunit of p24 Protein Cargo Receptor Is Pivotal for the Recognition and Transport of Glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored Proteins. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2014, 289, 16835-16843.	3.4	29
104	Phenotype-genotype correlations of PIGO deficiency with variable phenotypes from infantile lethality to mild learning difficulties. Human Mutation, 2017, 38, 805-815.	2.5	29
105	Free, unlinked glycosylphosphatidylinositols on mammalian cell surfaces revisited. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2019, 294, 5038-5049.	3.4	27
106	Efficient retrovirus-mediated PIG-A gene transfer and stable restoration of GPI-anchored protein expression in cells with the PNH phenotype. Blood, 2001, 97, 3004-3010.	1.4	25
107	A novel PIGN mutation and prenatal diagnosis of inherited glycosylphosphatidylinositol deficiency. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2016, 170, 183-188.	1.2	25
108	A cohort study of the nature of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria clones and PIG-A mutations in patients with aplastic anemia. European Journal of Haematology, 2006, 76, 502-509.	2.2	24

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109	Trypanosome Glycosylphosphatidylinositol Biosynthesis. Korean Journal of Parasitology, 2009, 47, 197.	1.3	24
110	Defective lipid remodeling of GPI anchors in peroxisomal disorders, Zellweger syndrome, and rhizomelic chondrodysplasia punctata. Journal of Lipid Research, 2012, 53, 653-663.	4.2	23
111	A homozygous PIGN missense mutation in Soft-Coated Wheaten Terriers with a canine paroxysmal dyskinesia. Neurogenetics, 2017, 18, 39-47.	1.4	23
112	Enzymatic mechanism of GPI anchor attachment clarified. Cell Cycle, 2014, 13, 1838-1839.	2.6	22
113	A novel mutation in PIGW causes glycosylphosphatidylinositol deficiency without hyperphosphatasia. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2016, 170, 3319-3322.	1.2	22
114	Epileptic apnea in a patient with inherited glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchor deficiency and PIGT mutations. Brain and Development, 2018, 40, 53-57.	1.1	22
115	Bi-allelic Variants in the GPI Transamidase Subunit PIGK Cause a Neurodevelopmental Syndrome with Hypotonia, Cerebellar Atrophy, and Epilepsy. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2020, 106, 484-495.	6.2	22
116	GPHR-Dependent Functions of the Golgi Apparatus Are Essential for the Formation of Lamellar Granules and the Skin Barrier. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2012, 132, 2019-2025.	0.7	21
117	Enhanced response of T lymphocytes from Pgap3 knockout mouse: Insight into roles of fatty acid remodeling of GPI anchored proteins. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2012, 417, 1235-1241.	2.1	20
118	A knockout cell library of GPI biosynthetic genes for functional studies of GPI-anchored proteins. Communications Biology, 2021, 4, 777.	4.4	20
119	Analysis ofPIG-A gene in a patient who developed reciprocal translocation of chromosome 12 and paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria during follow-up of aplastic anemia. , 1996, 51, 229-233.		19
120	TbGPI16 is an essential component of GPI transamidase inTrypanosoma brucei. FEBS Letters, 2006, 580, 603-606.	2.8	19
121	Genome-Wide Screening of Genes Required for Glycosylphosphatidylinositol Biosynthesis. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0138553.	2.5	19
122	Lipid moiety of glycosylphosphatidylinositolâ€anchored proteins contributes to the determination of their final destination in yeast. Genes To Cells, 2018, 23, 880-892.	1.2	19
123	GPI-anchor deficiency in myeloid cells causes impaired FcÎ³R effector functions. Blood, 2004, 104, 2825-2831.	1.4	18
124	A homozygous variant disrupting the PIGH start-codon is associated with developmental delay, epilepsy, and microcephaly. Human Mutation, 2018, 39, 822-826.	2.5	18
125	Calnexin mediates the maturation of GPI-anchors through ER retention. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2020, 295, 16393-16410.	3.4	18
126	Inherited glycosylphosphatidylinositol defects cause the rare Emm-negative blood phenotype and developmental disorders. Blood, 2021, 137, 3660-3669.	1.4	18

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127	Removal or Maintenance of Inositol-linked Acyl Chain in Glycosylphosphatidylinositol Is Critical in Trypanosome Life Cycle. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 11595-11602.	3.4	17
128	Î±2,3 linkage of sialic acid to a GPI anchor and an unpredicted GPI attachment site in human prion protein. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2020, 295, 7789-7798.	3.4	17
129	Simulation and estimation of gene number in a biological pathway using almost complete saturation mutagenesis screening of haploid mouse cells. BMC Genomics, 2014, 15, 1016.	2.8	16
130	Congenital Defects in the Expression of the Glycosylphosphatidylinositol-Anchored Complement Regulatory Proteins CD59 and Decay-Accelerating Factor. Seminars in Hematology, 2018, 55, 136-140.	3.4	16
131	Cerebral visual impairment and intellectual disability caused by PGAP1 variants. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2015, 23, 1689-1693.	2.8	15
132	Both Mammalian PIG-M and PIG-X are Required for Growth of GPI14-Disrupted Yeast. Journal of Biochemistry, 2007, 142, 123-129.	1.7	13
133	PIGN prevents protein aggregation in the endoplasmic reticulum independently of its function in the GPI synthesis. Journal of Cell Science, 2016, 130, 602-613.	2.0	13
134	Human SND2 mediates ER targeting of GPIâ€anchored proteins with low hydrophobic GPI attachment signals. FEBS Letters, 2021, 595, 1542-1558.	2.8	13
135	Cerebellar Neurodegeneration and Neuronal Circuit Remodeling in Golgi pH Regulator-Deficient Mice. ENeuro, 2019, 6, ENEURO.0427-18.2019.	1.9	13
136	Rescue of Glycosylphosphatidylinositol-Anchored Protein Biosynthesis Using Synthetic Glycosylphosphatidylinositol Oligosaccharides. ACS Chemical Biology, 2021, 16, 2297-2306.	3.4	13
137	PGAP6, a GPI-specific phospholipase A2, has narrow substrate specificity against GPI-anchored proteins. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2020, 295, 14501-14509.	3.4	12
138	Enhanced Responses of Glycosylphosphatidylinositol Anchor-Deficient T Lymphocytes. Journal of Immunology, 2004, 173, 3810-3815.	0.8	11
139	Glycosylphosphatidylinositol mannosyltransferase II is the rate-limiting enzyme in glycosylphosphatidylinositol biosynthesis under limited dolichol-phosphate mannose availability. Journal of Biochemistry, 2013, 154, 257-264.	1.7	11
140	Recurrent aseptic meningitis with PIGT mutations: a novel pathogenesis of recurrent meningitis successfully treated by eculizumab. BMJ Case Reports, 2018, 2018, bcr-2018-225910.	0.5	11
141	Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria. International Journal of Hematology, 2005, 82, 417-421.	1.6	10
142	Crystallographic analysis of murine p24Î³2 Golgi dynamics domain. Proteins: Structure, Function and Bioinformatics, 2017, 85, 764-770.	2.6	10
143	Nuclear envelope localization of PIG-B is essential for GPI-anchor synthesis in Drosophila. Journal of Cell Science, 2018, 131, .	2.0	10
144	Genome-wide CRISPR screen reveals CLPTM1L as a lipid scramblase required for efficient glycosylphosphatidylinositol biosynthesis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2022, 119, e2115083119.	7.1	10

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145	Impaired FcÏµRI stability, signaling, and effector functions in murine mast cells lacking glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored proteins. Blood, 2011, 118, 4377-4383.	1.4	9
146	New insights into the functions of PIGF, a protein involved in the ethanolamine phosphate transfer steps of glycosylphosphatidylinositol biosynthesis. Biochemical Journal, 2014, 463, 249-256.	3.7	9
147	Structural Changes of GPI Anchor After Its Attachment to Proteins: Functional Significance. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2015, 842, 17-25.	1.6	8
148	Glycan region of GPI anchored-protein is required for cytocidal oligomerization of an anticancer parasporin-2, Cry46Aa1 protein, from Bacillus thuringiensis strain A1547. Journal of Invertebrate Pathology, 2017, 142, 71-81.	3.2	8
149	A post glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) attachment to proteins, type 2 (PGAP2) variant identified in Mabry syndrome index cases: Molecular genetics of the prototypical inherited GPI disorder. European Journal of Medical Genetics, 2020, 63, 103822.	1.3	8
150	Loss of the N-acetylgalactosamine side chain of the GPI-anchor impairs bone formation and brain functions and accelerates the prion disease pathology. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2022, 298, 101720.	3.4	8
151	â€˜Stealthâ€™ corporate innovation: an emerging threat for therapeutic drug development. Nature Immunology, 2019, 20, 1409-1413.	14.5	7
152	Ethanolamineâ€phosphate on the second mannose is a preferential bridge for some GPIâ€anchored proteins. EMBO Reports, 2022, 23, .	4.5	7
153	Designing Sleeping Sickness Control. ACS Chemical Biology, 2008, 3, 601-603.	3.4	6
154	Differential use of p24 family members as cargo receptors for the transport of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored proteins and Wnt1. Journal of Biochemistry, 2022, 171, 75-83.	1.7	6
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156	Occupancy of whole blood cells by a single <scp>PIGA</scp>â€mutant clone with <scp>HMGA</scp>2 amplification in a paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria patient having blood cells with <scp>NKG</scp>2D ligands. British Journal of Haematology, 2013, 160, 114-116.	2.5	5
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