# Robert B Ashman

List of Publications by Year
in descending order



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|---|---|---|---|
| 20 papers | 1,061 citations | 623734 14 h-index | 888059 17 g-index |
| 21 all docs | 21 docs citations | 21 times ranked | 1536 citing authors |

| # | Article | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Macrophage-Inducible C-Type Lectin, Mincle, Is an Essential Component of the Innate Immune Response to Candida albicans. Journal of Immunology, 2008, 180, 7404-7413. | 0.8 | 393 |
| 2 | Human and mouse macrophage-inducible C-type lectin (Mincle) bind Candida albicans. Glycobiology, 2008, 18, 679-685. | 2.5 | 103 |
| 3 | Immunisation with the glycolytic enzyme enolase confers effective protection against Candida albicans infection in mice. Vaccine, 2011, 29, 5526-5533. | 3.8 | 82 |
| 4 | Innate versus adaptive immunity in Candida albicans infection. Immunology and Cell Biology, 2004, 82, 196-204. | 2.3 | 73 |
| 5 | Cellular and Cytokine Correlates of Mucosal Protection in Murine Model of Oral Candidiasis. Infection and Immunity, 2000, 68, 5771-5777. | 2.2 | 72 |
| 6 | Mincle polarizes human monocyte and neutrophil responses to Candida albicans. Immunology and Cell Biology, 2012, 90, 889-895. | 2.3 | 61 |
| 7 | An atypical role for the myeloid receptor Mincle in central nervous system injury. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2017, 37, 2098-2111. | 4.3 | 51 |
| 8 | Role of complement C5 and T lymphocytes in pathogenesis of disseminated and mucosal candidiasis in susceptible DBA/2 mice. Microbial Pathogenesis, 2003, 34, 103-113. | 2.9 | 50 |
| 9 | Nitric oxide-enhanced resistance to oral candidiasis. Immunology, 2001, 104, 447-454. | 4.4 | 43 |
| 10 | Protective and pathologic immune responses against Candida albicans infection. Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark, 2008, Volume, 3334. | 3.0 | 31 |
| 11 | IL-12 and Related Cytokines: Function and Regulatory Implications inCandida albicansInfection. Clinical and Developmental Immunology, 2011, 2011, 1-9. | 3.3 | 29 |
| 12 | Both CD4+ and CD8+ lymphocytes reduce the severity of tissue lesions in murine systemic candidiasis, and CD4+ cells also demonstrate strain-specific immunopathological effects. Microbiology (United) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5 | | 28 |
| 13 | A gene (Cargl) that regulates tissue resistance toCandida albicansmaps to chromosome 14 of the mouse. Microbial Pathogenesis, 1998, 25, 333-335. | 2.9 | 17 |
| 14 | Different virulence of is attributed to the ability of escape from neutrophil extracellular traps by secretion of DNase. American Journal of Translational Research (discontinued), 2017, 9, 50-62. | 0.0 | 17 |
| 15 | Association of a complement allotype (C3F) with acute inflammatory responses to Candida albicans infection. Medical Journal of Australia, 1994, 160, 732-733. | 1.7 | 4 |
| 16 | Oral Candidiasis: Clinical Manifestations and Cellular Adaptive Host Responses. , 2005, , 59-83. | | 3 |
| 17 | Acute labyrinthitis associated with systemicCandida albicansinfection in ageing mice. Journal of Laryngology and Otology, 1996, 110, 13-18. | 0.8 | 2 |
| 18 | Genes and gene pathways in Candida infection. , 2007, , 131-148. | | 1 |

| # | Article | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Early inflammatory responses to Candida albicans infection in inbred and complement-deficient mice. FEMS Immunology and Medical Microbiology, 1996, 14, 83-94. | 2.7 | 1 |
| 20 | Genetic models of Candida infection and host resistance factors. Drug Discovery Today: Disease Models, 2005, 2, 155-159. | 1.2 | 0 |