

Cesare Montecucco

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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249
papers

20,917
citations

9775

73
h-index

11601

135
g-index

253
all docs

253
docs citations

253
times ranked

10735
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Latrotoxin-Induced Neuromuscular Junction Degeneration Reveals Urocortin 2 as a Critical Contributor to Motor Axon Terminal Regeneration. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 1186.	1.8	1
2	An agonist of the CXCR4 receptor is therapeutic for the neuroparalysis induced by <i>Bungarus</i> snakes envenoming. <i>Clinical and Translational Medicine</i> , 2022, 12, e651.	1.7	6
3	Toxicology and pharmacology of botulinum and tetanus neurotoxins: an update. <i>Archives of Toxicology</i> , 2022, 96, 1521-1539.	1.9	22
4	Detection of VAMP Proteolysis by Tetanus and Botulinum Neurotoxin Type B In Vivo with a Cleavage-Specific Antibody. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 4355.	1.8	6
5	Melatonin promotes regeneration of injured motor axons via MT ₁ receptors. <i>Journal of Pineal Research</i> , 2021, 70, e12695.	3.4	21
6	Tetanus and tetanus neurotoxin: From peripheral uptake to central nervous tissue targets. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2021, 158, 1244-1253.	2.1	21
7	Exceptionally potent human monoclonal antibodies are effective for prophylaxis and treatment of tetanus in mice. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2021, 131, .	3.9	8
8	Novel Small Molecule Inhibitors That Prevent the Neuroparalysis of Tetanus Neurotoxin. <i>Pharmaceuticals</i> , 2021, 14, 1134.	1.7	3
9	An agonist of the CXCR4 receptor accelerates the recovery from the peripheral neuroparalysis induced by Taipan snake envenomation. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008547.	1.3	8
10	Clinical duration of action of different botulinum toxin types in humans. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2020, 179, 84-91.	0.8	24
11	An Agonist of the CXCR4 Receptor Strongly Promotes Regeneration of Degenerated Motor Axon Terminals. <i>Cells</i> , 2019, 8, 1183.	1.8	16
12	The role of the single interchains disulfide bond in tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins and the development of antitetanus and antibotulism drugs. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2019, 21, e13037.	1.1	17
13	A CXCR4 receptor agonist strongly stimulates axonal regeneration after damage. <i>Annals of Clinical and Translational Neurology</i> , 2019, 6, 2395-2402.	1.7	15
14	Tables of Toxicity of Botulinum and Tetanus Neurotoxins. <i>Toxins</i> , 2019, 11, 686.	1.5	69
15	Hydrogen peroxide is a neuronal alarmin that triggers specific RNAs, local translation of Annexin A2, and cytoskeletal remodeling in Schwann cells. <i>Rna</i> , 2018, 24, 915-925.	1.6	14
16	Discovery of novel bacterial toxins by genomics and computational biology. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2018, 147, 2-12.	0.8	46
17	Hsp90 and Thioredoxin-Thioredoxin Reductase enable the catalytic activity of Clostridial neurotoxins inside nerve terminals. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2018, 147, 32-37.	0.8	24
18	Neurophysiologic profile in muscular reinnervation of different botulinum toxins in humans. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2018, 156, S23.	0.8	0

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19	Detection of Clostridium tetani Neurotoxins Inhibited In Vivo by Botulinum Antitoxin B: Potential for Misleading Mouse Test Results in Food Controls. Toxins, 2018, 10, 248.	1.5	4
20	Primary resistance of human patients to botulinum neurotoxins A and B. Annals of Clinical and Translational Neurology, 2018, 5, 971-975.	1.7	4
21	Tetanus and Botulinum Neurotoxins. Toxinology, 2018, , 171-186.	0.2	0
22	Schwann cells are activated by ATP released from neurons in an <i>in vitro</i> cellular model of Miller Fisher syndrome. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2017, 10, 597-603.	1.2	16
23	<sc>CXCL</sc>12 \pm /<sc>SDF</sc> \hat{a} €1 from perisynaptic Schwann cells promotes regeneration of injured motor axon terminals. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2017, 9, 1000-1010.	3.3	48
24	Botulinum Neurotoxins: Biology, Pharmacology, and Toxicology. Pharmacological Reviews, 2017, 69, 200-235.	7.1	506
25	Animal models for studying motor axon terminal paralysis and recovery. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2017, 142, 122-129.	2.1	18
26	Identification and characterization of Clostridium botulinum group III field strains by matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS). Anaerobe, 2017, 48, 126-134.	1.0	13
27	Hsp90 is involved in the entry of clostridial neurotoxins into the cytosol of nerve terminals. Cellular Microbiology, 2017, 19, e12647.	1.1	39
28	Electrophysiological Characterization of the Antarease Metalloprotease from Tityus serrulatus Venom. Toxins, 2017, 9, 81.	1.5	8
29	High Conservation of Tetanus and Botulinum Neurotoxins Cleavage Sites on Human SNARE Proteins Suggests That These Pathogens Exerted Little or No Evolutionary Pressure on Humans. Toxins, 2017, 9, 404.	1.5	9
30	Semicarbazone EGA Inhibits Uptake of Diphtheria Toxin into Human Cells and Protects Cells from Intoxication. Toxins, 2016, 8, 221.	1.5	11
31	EGA Protects Mammalian Cells from Clostridium difficile CDT, Clostridium perfringens Iota Toxin and Clostridium botulinum C2 Toxin. Toxins, 2016, 8, 101.	1.5	7
32	ATP Released by Injured Neurons Activates Schwann Cells. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2016, 10, 134.	1.8	27
33	Botulinum neurotoxin A1 likes it double sweet. Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2016, 23, 619-621.	3.6	6
34	The first non Clostridial botulinum-like toxin cleaves VAMP within the juxtamembrane domain. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 30257.	1.6	84
35	An animal model of Miller Fisher syndrome: Mitochondrial hydrogen peroxide is produced by the autoimmune attack of nerve terminals and activates Schwann cells. Neurobiology of Disease, 2016, 96, 95-104.	2.1	26
36	On the translocation of botulinum and tetanus neurotoxins across the membrane of acidic intracellular compartments. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2016, 1858, 467-474.	1.4	82

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37	Thioredoxin reductase inhibitor auranofin prevents membrane transport of diphtheria toxin into the cytosol and protects human cells from intoxication. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2016, 116, 23-28.	0.8	16
38	Tetanus and Botulinum Neurotoxins. , 2016, , 1-16.		0
39	A Novel Inhibitor Prevents the Peripheral Neuroparalysis of Botulinum Neurotoxins. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 17513.	1.6	29
40	Snake and Spider Toxins Induce a Rapid Recovery of Function of Botulinum Neurotoxin Paralysed Neuromuscular Junction. <i>Toxins</i> , 2015, 7, 5322-5336.	1.5	30
41	On Botulinum Neurotoxin Variability. <i>MBio</i> , 2015, 6, .	1.8	78
42	Mitochondrial alarmins released by degenerating motor axon terminals activate perisynaptic Schwann cells. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, E497-505.	3.3	59
43	Current gaps in basic science knowledge of botulinum neurotoxin biological actions. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2015, 107, 59-63.	0.8	15
44	Practical guidance for CD management involving treatment of botulinum toxin: a consensus statement. <i>Journal of Neurology</i> , 2015, 262, 2201-2213.	1.8	59
45	The thioredoxin reductase " Thioredoxin redox system cleaves the interchain disulphide bond of botulinum neurotoxins on the cytosolic surface of synaptic vesicles. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2015, 107, 32-36.	0.8	26
46	Inhibition of botulinum neurotoxins interchain disulfide bond reduction prevents the peripheral neuroparalysis of botulism. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 98, 522-530.	2.0	33
47	The synaptotagmin juxtamembrane domain is involved in neuroexocytosis. <i>FEBS Open Bio</i> , 2015, 5, 388-396.	1.0	6
48	Thioredoxin and Its Reductase Are Present on Synaptic Vesicles, and Their Inhibition Prevents the Paralysis Induced by Botulinum Neurotoxins. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2014, 8, 1870-1878.	2.9	90
49	The blockade of the neurotransmitter release apparatus by botulinum neurotoxins. <i>Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences</i> , 2014, 71, 793-811.	2.4	101
50	Diphtheria toxin conformational switching at acidic pH. <i>FEBS Journal</i> , 2014, 281, 2115-2122.	2.2	26
51	Botulinum neurotoxins: genetic, structural and mechanistic insights. <i>Nature Reviews Microbiology</i> , 2014, 12, 535-549.	13.6	461
52	Synergism between Basic Asp49 and Lys49 Phospholipase A2 Myotoxins of Viperid Snake Venom In Vitro and In Vivo. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e109846.	1.1	76
53	Botulinum Neurotoxin Type A is Internalized and Translocated from Small Synaptic Vesicles at the Neuromuscular Junction. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2013, 48, 120-127.	1.9	65
54	The thioredoxin reductase"thioredoxin system is involved in the entry of tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins in the cytosol of nerve terminals. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2013, 587, 150-155.	1.3	55

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55	Neutralisation of specific surface carboxylates speeds up translocation of botulinum neurotoxin type B enzymatic domain. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2013, 587, 3831-3836.	1.3	33
56	Botulinum neurotoxin serotype D is poorly effective in humans: An in vivo electrophysiological study. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2013, 124, 999-1004.	0.7	37
57	Calpains participate in nerve terminal degeneration induced by spider and snake presynaptic neurotoxins. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2013, 64, 20-28.	0.8	19
58	Why myotoxin-containing snake venoms possess powerful nucleotidases?. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2013, 430, 1289-1293.	1.0	33
59	Time course and temperature dependence of the membrane translocation of tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins C and D in neurons. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2013, 430, 38-42.	1.0	30
60	The Apoptogenic Toxin AIP56 Is a Metalloprotease A-B Toxin that Cleaves NF- κ B P65. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2013, 9, e1003128.	2.1	41
61	Evidence for a radial SNARE super-complex mediating neurotransmitter release at the <i>Drosophila</i> neuromuscular junction. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2013, 126, 3134-40.	1.2	29
62	Muscle phospholipid hydrolysis by <i>Bothrops</i> and <i>Crotalus</i> myotoxins: distinct mechanisms of action. <i>FEBS Journal</i> , 2013, 280, 3878-3886.	2.2	42
63	The adjuvant MF59 induces ATP release from muscle that potentiates response to vaccination. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2013, 110, 21095-21100.	3.3	125
64	Envenomations by <i>Bothrops</i> and <i>Crotalus</i> Snakes Induce the Release of Mitochondrial Alarmins. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2012, 6, e1526.	1.3	32
65	Double anchorage to the membrane and intact inter-chain disulfide bond are required for the low pH induced entry of tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins into neurons. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2011, 13, 1731-1743.	1.1	61
66	Lipid function at synapses. <i>Current Opinion in Neurobiology</i> , 2010, 20, 543-549.	2.0	53
67	Imaging the cell entry of the anthrax oedema and lethal toxins with fluorescent protein chimeras. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2010, 12, 1435-1445.	1.1	50
68	<i>Bothrops</i> snake myotoxins induce a large efflux of ATP and potassium with spreading of cell damage and pain. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 14140-14145.	3.3	66
69	Arg206 of SNAP-25 is essential for neuroexocytosis at the <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> neuromuscular junction. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2010, 123, 3276-3283.	1.2	18
70	The C-terminal region of a Lys49 myotoxin mediates Ca ²⁺ influx in C2C12 myotubes. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2010, 55, 590-596.	0.8	28
71	Paralytic activity of lysophosphatidylcholine from saliva of the waterbug <i>Belostoma anurum</i> . <i>Journal of Experimental Biology</i> , 2010, 213, 3305-3310.	0.8	14
72	The Adenylate Cyclase Toxins of <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> and <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> Promote Th2 Cell Development by Shaping T Cell Antigen Receptor Signaling. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2009, 5, e1000325.	2.1	43

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73	Electric dipole reorientation in the interaction of botulinum neurotoxins with neuronal membranes. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2009, 583, 2321-2325.	1.3	17
74	Assay of diffusion of different botulinum neurotoxin type a formulations injected in the mouse leg. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2009, 40, 374-380.	1.0	92
75	Mass spectrometry analysis of the phospholipase A ₂ activity of snake presynaptic neurotoxins in cultured neurons. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2009, 111, 737-744.	2.1	48
76	The N-terminal half of the receptor domain of botulinum neurotoxin A binds to microdomains of the plasma membrane. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2009, 380, 76-80.	1.0	80
77	Different mechanisms of inhibition of nerve terminals by botulinum and snake presynaptic neurotoxins. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2009, 54, 561-564.	0.8	26
78	Calcium overload in nerve terminals of cultured neurons intoxicated by alpha-latrotoxin and snake PLA2 neurotoxins. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2009, 54, 138-144.	0.8	54
79	The anthrax lethal factor and its MAPK kinase-specific metalloprotease activity. <i>Molecular Aspects of Medicine</i> , 2009, 30, 431-438.	2.7	71
80	Neurotoxicity of inverted-cone shaped lipids. <i>NeuroToxicology</i> , 2009, 30, 174-181.	1.4	9
81	Tetanus, botulinum and snake presynaptic neurotoxins. <i>Rendiconti Lincei</i> , 2008, 19, 173-188.	1.0	3
82	Tetanus Toxin Fragment C Binds to a Protein Present in Neuronal Cell Lines and Motoneurons. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2008, 74, 1941-1950.	2.1	76
83	Pathogenomics: An updated European Research Agenda. <i>Infection, Genetics and Evolution</i> , 2008, 8, 386-393.	1.0	8
84	The <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> cytotoxin promotes activation of mast cell (T helper 2) cytokine production. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2008, 10, 899-907.	1.1	8
85	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> : Balancing innocent research with dual-use potential. <i>International Journal of Medical Microbiology</i> , 2008, 298, 345-364.	1.5	37
86	Ratio of lethal and edema factors in rabbit systemic anthrax. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2008, 52, 824-828.	0.8	41
87	cAMP imaging of cells treated with pertussis toxin, cholera toxin, and anthrax edema toxin. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2008, 376, 429-433.	1.0	18
88	Chapter 11 Botulism. <i>Handbook of Clinical Neurology</i> / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2008, 91, 333-368.	1.0	109
89	Snake Phospholipase A2 Neurotoxins Enter Neurons, Bind Specifically to Mitochondria, and Open Their Transition Pores. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2008, 283, 34013-34020.	1.6	86
90	Suppression of T-Lymphocyte Activation and Chemotaxis by the Adenylate Cyclase Toxin of <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> . <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2008, 76, 2822-2832.	1.0	53

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91	Anthrax Edema Toxin Modulates PKA- and CREB-Dependent Signaling in Two Phases. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e3564.	1.1	19
92	Calcium Influx and Mitochondrial Alterations at Synapses Exposed to Snake Neurotoxins or Their Phospholipid Hydrolysis Products. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2007, 282, 11238-11245.	1.6	61
93	Transient Synaptic Silencing of Developing Striate Cortex Has Persistent Effects on Visual Function and Plasticity. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 4530-4540.	1.7	53
94	The Neutrophil-Activating Protein of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> Crosses Endothelia to Promote Neutrophil Adhesion In Vivo. Journal of Immunology, 2007, 178, 1312-1320.	0.4	87
95	Where and how do anthrax toxins exit endosomes to intoxicate host cells?. Trends in Microbiology, 2007, 15, 477-482.	3.5	24
96	VacA and HP-NAP, Ying and Yang of Helicobacter pylori-associated gastric inflammation. Clinica Chimica Acta, 2007, 381, 32-38.	0.5	24
97	A lysolecithin/fatty acid mixture promotes and then blocks neurotransmitter release at the Drosophila melanogaster larval neuromuscular junction. Neuroscience Letters, 2007, 416, 6-11.	1.0	16
98	Peculiar Binding of Botulinum Neurotoxins. ACS Chemical Biology, 2007, 2, 96-98.	1.6	21
99	The crystal structure of CagS from the <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> pathogenicity island. Proteins: Structure, Function and Bioinformatics, 2007, 69, 440-443.	1.5	10
100	Glycogen synthase kinase-3 activation is essential for the snake phospholipase A2 neurotoxin-induced secretion in chromaffin cells. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 25, 2341-2348.	1.2	6
101	Neuromuscular paralysis and recovery in mice injected with botulinum neurotoxins A and C. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 25, 2697-2704.	1.2	51
102	Anthrax toxins inhibit immune cell chemotaxis by perturbing chemokine receptor signalling. Cellular Microbiology, 2007, 9, 924-929.	1.1	68
103	The concerted action of the Helicobacter pylori cytotoxin VacA and of the v-ATPase proton pump induces swelling of isolated endosomes. Cellular Microbiology, 2007, 9, 1481-1490.	1.1	42
104	Traffic of Botulinum Toxins A and E in Excitatory and Inhibitory Neurons. Traffic, 2007, 8, 142-153.	1.3	87
105	Reversible skeletal neuromuscular paralysis induced by different lysophospholipids. FEBS Letters, 2006, 580, 6317-6321.	1.3	32
106	Streptococcus pneumoniae induces mast cell degranulation. International Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2006, 296, 325-329.	1.5	24
107	A molecular model of the Vibrio cholerae cytotoxin transmembrane pore. Toxicon, 2006, 47, 35-40.	0.8	14
108	Presynaptic enzymatic neurotoxins. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2006, 97, 1534-1545.	2.1	100

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109	Death of a chaperone. <i>Nature</i> , 2006, 443, 511-512.	13.7	9
110	Cell entry and cAMP imaging of anthrax edema toxin. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2006, 25, 5405-5413.	3.5	68
111	Entering neurons: botulinum toxins and synaptic vesicle recycling. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2006, 7, 995-999.	2.0	87
112	Clinical use of non-a botulinum toxins: Botulinum toxin type C and botulinum toxin type F. <i>Neurotoxicity Research</i> , 2006, 9, 127-131.	1.3	49
113	Botulinum neurotoxins and formalin-induced pain: Central vs. peripheral effects in mice. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2006, 1082, 124-131.	1.1	71
114	Interaction with CagF Is Required for Translocation of CagA into the Host via the Helicobacter pylori Type IV Secretion System. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2006, 74, 273-281.	1.0	68
115	The Helicobacter pylori VacA cytotoxin activates RBL-2H3 cells by inducing cytosolic calcium oscillations. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2005, 7, 191-198.	1.1	41
116	SNARE complexes and neuroexocytosis: how many, how close?. <i>Trends in Biochemical Sciences</i> , 2005, 30, 367-372.	3.7	161
117	Crystal structure of antigen TpF1 from Treponema pallidum. <i>Proteins: Structure, Function and Bioinformatics</i> , 2005, 62, 827-830.	1.5	22
118	Anthrax toxins suppress T lymphocyte activation by disrupting antigen receptor signaling. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2005, 201, 325-331.	4.2	152
119	Antiepileptic Effects of Botulinum Neurotoxin E. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 25, 1943-1951.	1.7	87
120	Anthrax Edema Toxin Cooperates with Lethal Toxin to Impair Cytokine Secretion during Infection of Dendritic Cells. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2005, 174, 4934-4941.	0.4	136
121	Taipoxin Induces Synaptic Vesicle Exocytosis and Disrupts the Interaction of Synaptophysin I with VAMP2. <i>Molecular Pharmacology</i> , 2005, 67, 1901-1908.	1.0	28
122	Equivalent Effects of Snake PLA2 Neurotoxins and Lysophospholipid-Fatty Acid Mixtures. <i>Science</i> , 2005, 310, 1678-1680.	6.0	180
123	Internalization and Mechanism of Action of Clostridial Toxins in Neurons. <i>NeuroToxicology</i> , 2005, 26, 761-767.	1.4	98
124	Botulinal neurotoxins: revival of an old killer. <i>Current Opinion in Pharmacology</i> , 2005, 5, 274-279.	1.7	270
125	Potent inhibitors of anthrax lethal factor from green tea. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2004, 5, 418-422.	2.0	74
126	Stop the killer: how to inhibit the anthrax lethal factor metalloprotease. <i>Trends in Biochemical Sciences</i> , 2004, 29, 282-285.	3.7	32

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127	Different types of botulinum toxin in humans. <i>Movement Disorders</i> , 2004, 19, S53-S59.	2.2	109
128	Snake presynaptic neurotoxins with phospholipase A2 activity induce punctate swellings of neurites and exocytosis of synaptic vesicles. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2004, 117, 3561-3570.	1.2	63
129	Tyrosine-728 and glutamic acid-735 are essential for the metalloproteolytic activity of the lethal factor of <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> . <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2004, 313, 496-502.	1.0	52
130	Presynaptic receptor arrays for clostridial neurotoxins. <i>Trends in Microbiology</i> , 2004, 12, 442-446.	3.5	147
131	The multiple cellular activities of the VacA cytotoxin of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> . <i>International Journal of Medical Microbiology</i> , 2004, 293, 589-597.	1.5	31
132	The neutrophil-activating protein of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> (HP-NAP) activates the MAPK pathway in human neutrophils. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 2003, 33, 840-849.	1.6	48
133	Molecular and cellular mechanisms of action of the vacuolating cytotoxin (VacA) and neutrophil-activating protein (HP-NAP) virulence factors of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> . <i>Microbes and Infection</i> , 2003, 5, 715-721.	1.0	97
134	Taipoxin induces F-actin fragmentation and enhances release of catecholamines in bovine chromaffin cells. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2003, 85, 329-337.	2.1	36
135	VAMP/synaptobrevin cleavage by tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins is strongly enhanced by acidic liposomes. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2003, 542, 132-136.	1.3	28
136	Toxicity of botulinum neurotoxins in central nervous system of mice. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2003, 41, 475-481.	0.8	39
137	G-CSF-stimulated Neutrophils Are a Prominent Source of Functional BLyS. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2003, 197, 297-302.	4.2	284
138	Immunosuppressive and Proinflammatory Activities of the VacA Toxin of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> . <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2003, 198, 1767-1771.	4.2	33
139	The Metalloproteolytic Activity of the Anthrax Lethal Factor Is Substrate-inhibited. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2003, 278, 40075-40078.	1.6	48
140	Structure of Two Iron-binding Proteins from <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> . <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2002, 277, 15093-15098.	1.6	111
141	Characterization and Immunogenicity of the CagF Protein of the cag Pathogenicity Island of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> . <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2002, 70, 6468-6470.	1.0	11
142	Botulinum neurotoxin serotypes A and C do not affect motor units survival in humans: an electrophysiological study by motor units counting. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2002, 113, 1258-1264.	0.7	37
143	Anthrax toxin: a tripartite lethal combination ¹ . <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2002, 531, 384-388.	1.3	116
144	Structure of the Neutrophil-activating Protein from <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> . <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2002, 323, 125-130.	2.0	133

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145	Problems in identifying microbial-derived neutrophil activators, focusing on <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> . <i>Trends in Microbiology</i> , 2002, 10, 14.	3.5	0
146	The <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> haemolysin anion channel is required for cell vacuolation and death. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2002, 4, 397-409.	1.1	39
147	Internalization and Proteolytic Action of Botulinum Toxins in CNS Neurons and Astrocytes. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2002, 73, 372-379.	2.1	62
148	Botulinum Neurotoxin E-Insensitive Mutants of SNAP-25 Fail to Bind VAMP but Support Exocytosis. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2002, 73, 2424-2433.	2.1	22
149	Screening inhibitors of anthrax lethal factor. <i>Nature</i> , 2002, 418, 386-386.	13.7	106
150	The neutrophil-activating protein (HP-NAP) of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> is a potent stimulant of mast cells. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 2002, 32, 671.	1.6	76
151	Site-Directed Mutagenesis Identifies Active-Site Residues of the Light Chain of Botulinum Neurotoxin Type A. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2001, 288, 1231-1237.	1.0	53
152	How the Loop and Middle Regions Influence the Properties of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> VacA Channels. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2001, 81, 3204-3215.	0.2	15
153	Detoxification of a bacterial toxin by the toxin itself. <i>Trends in Pharmacological Sciences</i> , 2001, 22, 493-494.	4.0	4
154	Virulence factors of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> . <i>International Journal of Medical Microbiology</i> , 2001, 290, 647-658.	1.5	44
155	Problems in assaying neutrophil activators. <i>Trends in Microbiology</i> , 2001, 9, 314-315.	3.5	1
156	Tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins: turning bad guys into good by research. <i>Toxicon</i> , 2001, 39, 27-41.	0.8	158
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