

Erwin London

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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143
papers

14,032
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23544

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Using cyclodextrin-induced lipid substitution to study membrane lipid and ordered membrane domain (raft) function in cells. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes</i> , 2022, 1864, 183774.	1.4	8
2	Loss of plasma membrane lipid asymmetry can induce ordered domain (raft) formation. <i>Journal of Lipid Research</i> , 2022, 63, 100155.	2.0	9
3	Transbilayer Coupling of Lipids in Cells Investigated by Imaging Fluorescence Correlation Spectroscopy. <i>Journal of Physical Chemistry B</i> , 2022, 126, 2325-2336.	1.2	3
4	Molecular substructure of the liquid-ordered phase formed by sphingomyelin and cholesterol: sphingomyelin clusters forming nano-subdomains are a characteristic feature. <i>Biophysical Reviews</i> , 2022, 14, 655-678.	1.5	12
5	Preparation and utility of asymmetric lipid vesicles for studies of perfringolysin O-lipid interactions. <i>Methods in Enzymology</i> , 2021, 649, 253-276.	0.4	2
6	The Fluorescent Dye 1,6-Diphenyl-1,3,5-hexatriene Binds to Amyloid Fibrils Formed by Human Amylin and Provides a New Probe of Amylin Amyloid Kinetics. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2021, 60, 1964-1970.	1.2	3
7	Preparation of Asymmetric Vesicles with Trapped CsCl Avoids Osmotic Imbalance, Non-Physiological External Solutions, and Minimizes Leakage. <i>Langmuir</i> , 2021, 37, 11611-11617.	1.6	4
8	Phospholipid exchange shows insulin receptor activity is supported by both the propensity to form wide bilayers and ordered raft domains. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2021, 297, 101010.	1.6	12
9	Cholesterol and sphingomyelin are critical for Fc γ 3 receptor-mediated phagocytosis of <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> by macrophages. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2021, 297, 101411.	1.6	12
10	Sphingomyelins and ent-Sphingomyelins Form Homophilic Nano-Subdomains within Liquid Ordered Domains. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2020, 119, 539-552.	0.2	14
11	Preparation and Drug Entrapment Properties of Asymmetric Liposomes Containing Cationic and Anionic Lipids. <i>Langmuir</i> , 2020, 36, 12521-12531.	1.6	13
12	Induction of Ordered Lipid Raft Domain Formation by Loss of Lipid Asymmetry. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2020, 119, 483-492.	0.2	28
13	Nanodomains can persist at physiologic temperature in plasma membrane vesicles and be modulated by altering cell lipids. <i>Journal of Lipid Research</i> , 2020, 61, 758-766.	2.0	36
14	Membrane Structure—Function Insights from Asymmetric Lipid Vesicles. <i>Accounts of Chemical Research</i> , 2019, 52, 2382-2391.	7.6	48
15	Analyzing Transmembrane Protein and Hydrophobic Helix Topography by Dual Fluorescence Quenching. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2019, 2003, 351-368.	0.4	6
16	Replacing plasma membrane outer leaflet lipids with exogenous lipid without damaging membrane integrity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0223572.	1.1	15
17	Kiss and Run Asymmetric Vesicles to Investigate Coupling. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2019, 117, 1009-1011.	0.2	1
18	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> lipids can form ordered membrane domains (rafts). <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes</i> , 2019, 1861, 183050.	1.4	10

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19	Sterol structure dependence of insulin receptor and insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor activation. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes</i> , 2019, 1861, 819-826.	1.4	26
20	The Influence of Lipid Composition Upon Lipid Domain Formation in the Inner Leaflet of Asymmetric Vesicles Using Spin-Labeled Lipids. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2019, 116, 78a.	0.2	1
21	Effect of sterol structure on ordered membrane domain (raft) stability in symmetric and asymmetric vesicles. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes</i> , 2019, 1861, 1112-1122.	1.4	31
22	14. Formation and properties of asymmetric lipid vesicles prepared using cyclodextrin-catalyzed lipid exchange. , 2019, , 441-464.		1
23	Title is missing!. , 2019, 14, e0223572.		0
24	Title is missing!. , 2019, 14, e0223572.		0
25	Lipid rafts can form in the inner and outer membranes of <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> and have different properties and associated proteins. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 2018, 108, 63-76.	1.2	41
26	Sterol Structure Strongly Modulates Membrane-Islet Amyloid Polypeptide Interactions. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2018, 57, 1868-1879.	1.2	12
27	Analysis of Lipids and Lipid Rafts in <i>Borrelia</i> . <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2018, 1690, 69-82.	0.4	4
28	Effects of host cell sterol composition upon internalization of <i>Yersinia pseudotuberculosis</i> and clustered β 1 integrin. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2018, 293, 1466-1479.	1.6	8
29	Preparation of asymmetric phospholipid vesicles for use as cell membrane models. <i>Nature Protocols</i> , 2018, 13, 2086-2101.	5.5	128
30	Lipid Structure and Composition Control Consequences of Interleaflet Coupling in Asymmetric Vesicles. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2018, 115, 664-678.	0.2	44
31	¹ H NMR Shows Slow Phospholipid Flip-Flop in Gel and Fluid Bilayers. <i>Langmuir</i> , 2017, 33, 3731-3741.	1.6	100
32	Islet Amyloid Polypeptide Membrane Interactions: Effects of Membrane Composition. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2017, 56, 376-390.	1.2	109
33	The effect of sterol structure upon clathrin-mediated and clathrin-independent endocytosis. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2017, 130, 2682-2695.	1.2	44
34	Preparation and Physical Properties of Asymmetric Model Membrane Vesicles. <i>Springer Series in Biophysics</i> , 2017, , 1-27.	0.4	6
35	Changes in glucosylceramide structure affect virulence and membrane biophysical properties of <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> . <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes</i> , 2017, 1859, 2224-2233.	1.4	34
36	Ordered Membrane Domain-Forming Properties of the Lipids of <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> . <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2016, 111, 2666-2675.	0.2	12

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37	Effect of lipid composition and amino acid sequence upon transmembrane peptide-accelerated lipid transleaflet diffusion (flip-flop). <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes</i> , 2016, 1858, 1812-1820.	1.4	25
38	Subnanometer Structure of an Asymmetric Model Membrane: Interleaflet Coupling Influences Domain Properties. <i>Langmuir</i> , 2016, 32, 5195-5200.	1.6	105
39	New Insights into How Cholesterol and Unsaturation Control Lipid Domain Formation. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2016, 111, 465-466.	0.2	2
40	Efficient replacement of plasma membrane outer leaflet phospholipids and sphingolipids in cells with exogenous lipids. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2016, 113, 14025-14030.	3.3	72
41	Highly Hydrophilic Segments Attached to Hydrophobic Peptides Translocate Rapidly across Membranes. <i>Langmuir</i> , 2016, 32, 10752-10760.	1.6	7
42	Cholesterol lipids and cholesterol-containing lipid rafts in bacteria. <i>Chemistry and Physics of Lipids</i> , 2016, 199, 11-16.	1.5	42
43	Raft-Like Membrane Domains in Pathogenic Microorganisms. <i>Current Topics in Membranes</i> , 2015, 75, 233-268.	0.5	46
44	Decreasing Transmembrane Segment Length Greatly Decreases Perfringolysin O Pore Size. <i>Journal of Membrane Biology</i> , 2015, 248, 517-527.	1.0	5
45	A new role for lipid domains?. <i>Nature Chemical Biology</i> , 2015, 11, 383-384.	3.9	7
46	Ordered Raft Domains Induced by Outer Leaflet Sphingomyelin in Cholesterol-Rich Asymmetric Vesicles. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2015, 108, 2212-2222.	0.2	85
47	Using Sterol Substitution to Probe the Role of Membrane Domains in Membrane Functions. <i>Lipids</i> , 2015, 50, 721-734.	0.7	16
48	Notch-modifying xylosyltransferase structures support an SNI-like retaining mechanism. <i>Nature Chemical Biology</i> , 2015, 11, 847-854.	3.9	60
49	The Effect of Membrane Lipid Composition on the Formation of Lipid Ultrananodomains. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2015, 109, 1630-1638.	0.2	73
50	Preparation of Artificial Plasma Membrane Mimicking Vesicles with Lipid Asymmetry. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e87903.	1.1	73
51	Selective Association of Outer Surface Lipoproteins with the Lipid Rafts of <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> . <i>MBio</i> , 2014, 5, e00899-14.	1.8	31
52	The Influence of Natural Lipid Asymmetry upon the Conformation of a Membrane-inserted Protein (Perfringolysin O). <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2014, 289, 5467-5478.	1.6	32
53	Transmembrane Protein (Perfringolysin O) Association with Ordered Membrane Domains (Rafts) Depends Upon the Raft-Associating Properties of Protein-Bound Sterol. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2013, 105, 2733-2742.	0.2	18
54	Effect of Cyclodextrin and Membrane Lipid Structure upon Cyclodextrin-Lipid Interaction. <i>Langmuir</i> , 2013, 29, 14631-14638.	1.6	69

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55	The dependence of lipid asymmetry upon phosphatidylcholine acyl chain structure. <i>Journal of Lipid Research</i> , 2013, 54, 223-231.	2.0	41
56	Analyzing Transmembrane Protein and Hydrophobic Helix Topography by Dual Fluorescence Quenching. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2013, 974, 279-295.	0.4	10
57	Mapping Peptide Thiol Accessibility in Membranes Using a Quaternary Ammonium Isotope-Coded Mass Tag (ICMT). <i>Bioconjugate Chemistry</i> , 2013, 24, 1235-1247.	1.8	5
58	Sphingolipids and Membrane Domains: Recent Advances. <i>Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology</i> , 2013, , 33-55.	0.9	29
59	Proving Lipid Rafts Exist: Membrane Domains in the Prokaryote <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> Have the Same Properties as Eukaryotic Lipid Rafts. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2013, 9, e1003353.	2.1	96
60	Lipid Exchange between <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> and Host Cells. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2013, 9, e1003109.	2.1	105
61	The dependence of lipid asymmetry upon polar headgroup structure. <i>Journal of Lipid Research</i> , 2013, 54, 3385-3393.	2.0	30
62	Altering Hydrophobic Sequence Lengths Shows That Hydrophobic Mismatch Controls Affinity for Ordered Lipid Domains (Rafts) in the Multitransmembrane Strand Protein Perfringolysin O. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 288, 1340-1352.	1.6	64
63	Acyl Chain Length and Saturation Modulate Interleaflet Coupling in Asymmetric Bilayers: Effects on Dynamics and Structural Order. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2012, 103, 2311-2319.	0.2	109
64	A novel leaflet-selective fluorescence labeling technique reveals differences between inner and outer leaflets at high bilayer curvature. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes</i> , 2012, 1818, 1284-1290.	1.4	21
65	Asymmetric GUVs Prepared by $M\hat{I}^2CD$ -Mediated Lipid Exchange: An FCS Study. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2011, 100, L1-L3.	0.2	109
66	Preparation and Properties of Asymmetric Large Unilamellar Vesicles: Interleaflet Coupling in Asymmetric Vesicles Is Dependent on Temperature but Not Curvature. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2011, 100, 2671-2678.	0.2	97
67	Measurement of Lipid Nanodomain (Raft) Formation and Size in Sphingomyelin/POPC/Cholesterol Vesicles Shows TX-100 and Transmembrane Helices Increase Domain Size by Coalescing Preexisting Nanodomains But Do Not Induce Domain Formation. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2011, 101, 2417-2425.	0.2	122
68	Low pH-Induced Pore Formation by the T Domain of Botulinum Toxin Type A is Dependent upon NaCl Concentration. <i>Journal of Membrane Biology</i> , 2010, 236, 191-201.	1.0	7
69	Perfringolysin O Association with Ordered Lipid Domains: Implications for Transmembrane Protein Raft Affinity. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2010, 99, 3255-3263.	0.2	38
70	The Effect of Hydrophilic Substitutions and Anionic Lipids upon the Transverse Positioning of the Transmembrane Helix of the ErbB2 (neu) Protein Incorporated into Model Membrane Vesicles. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2010, 396, 209-220.	2.0	18
71	Cholesterol Lipids of <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> Form Lipid Rafts and Are Required for the Bactericidal Activity of a Complement-Independent Antibody. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2010, 8, 331-342.	5.1	97
72	Preparation and Properties of Asymmetric Vesicles That Mimic Cell Membranes. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2009, 284, 6079-6092.	1.6	177

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73	Transmembrane vs. non-transmembrane hydrophobic helix topography in model and natural membranes. <i>Current Opinion in Structural Biology</i> , 2009, 19, 464-472.	2.6	24
74	Strong Correlation Between Statistical Transmembrane Tendency and Experimental Hydrophobicity Scales for Identification of Transmembrane Helices. <i>Journal of Membrane Biology</i> , 2009, 229, 165-168.	1.0	9
75	The Membrane Topography of the Diphtheria Toxin T Domain Linked to the A Chain Reveals a Transient Transmembrane Hairpin and Potential Translocation Mechanisms. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2009, 48, 10446-10456.	1.2	21
76	Effect of Lipid Composition on the Topography of Membrane-Associated Hydrophobic Helices: Stabilization of Transmembrane Topography by Anionic Lipids. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2008, 379, 704-718.	2.0	27
77	Behavior of the Deeply Inserted Helices in Diphtheria Toxin T Domain: Helices 5, 8, and 9 Interact Strongly and Promote Pore Formation, While Helices 6/7 Limit Pore Formation. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2008, 47, 4565-4574.	1.2	16
78	How Interaction of Perfringolysin O with Membranes Is Controlled by Sterol Structure, Lipid Structure, and Physiological Low pH. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2008, 283, 4632-4642.	1.6	112
79	Using Model Membrane-inserted Hydrophobic Helices to Study the Equilibrium between Transmembrane and Nontransmembrane States. <i>Journal of General Physiology</i> , 2007, 130, 229-232.	0.9	5
80	Effect of ceramide N-acyl chain and polar headgroup structure on the properties of ordered lipid domains (lipid rafts). <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes</i> , 2007, 1768, 2205-2212.	1.4	85
81	The phenyltetraene lysophospholipid analog PTE-ET-18-OMe as a fluorescent anisotropy probe of liquid ordered membrane domains (lipid rafts) and ceramide-rich membrane domains. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes</i> , 2007, 1768, 2213-2221.	1.4	4
82	Effect of Sequence Hydrophobicity and Bilayer Width upon the Minimum Length Required for the Formation of Transmembrane Helices in Membranes. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2007, 374, 671-687.	2.0	48
83	The Control of Transmembrane Helix Transverse Position in Membranes by Hydrophilic Residues. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2007, 374, 1251-1269.	2.0	36
84	Membrane Topography of the Hydrophobic Anchor Sequence of Poliovirus 3A and 3AB Proteins and the Functional Effect of 3A/3AB Membrane Association upon RNA Replication. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2007, 46, 5185-5199.	1.2	65
85	Effect of the Structure of Lipids Favoring Disordered Domain Formation on the Stability of Cholesterol-Containing Ordered Domains (Lipid Rafts): Identification of Multiple Raft-Stabilization Mechanisms. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2007, 93, 4307-4318.	0.2	120
86	Detecting Ordered Domain Formation (Lipid Rafts) in Model Membranes Using Tempo. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2007, 398, 29-40.	0.4	8
87	Cholesterol Precursors Stabilize Ordinary and Ceramide-rich Ordered Lipid Domains (Lipid Rafts) to Different Degrees. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006, 281, 21903-21913.	1.6	130
88	Topography of the Hydrophilic Helices of Membrane-Inserted Diphtheria Toxin T Domain: TH1 as a Hydrophilic Tether. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2006, 45, 8124-8134.	1.2	20
89	An amino acid α -transmembrane tendency scale that approaches the theoretical limit to accuracy for prediction of transmembrane helices: Relationship to biological hydrophobicity. <i>Protein Science</i> , 2006, 15, 1987-2001.	3.1	117
90	Scanning the Membrane-bound Conformation of Helix 1 in the Colicin E1 Channel Domain by Site-directed Fluorescence Labeling. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006, 281, 885-895.	1.6	31

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91	Toward Elucidating the Membrane Topology of Helix Two of the Colicin E1 Channel Domain. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006, 281, 32375-32384.	1.6	12
92	How principles of domain formation in model membranes may explain ambiguities concerning lipid raft formation in cells. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2005, 1746, 203-220.	1.9	223
93	Role of Predicted Transmembrane Domains for Type III Translocation, Pore Formation, and Signaling by the <i>Yersinia pseudotuberculosis</i> YopB Protein. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2005, 73, 2433-2443.	1.0	38
94	Palmitoylation and Intracellular Domain Interactions Both Contribute to Raft Targeting of Linker for Activation of T Cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2005, 280, 18931-18942.	1.6	113
95	Topography of Diphtheria Toxin A Chain Inserted into Lipid Vesicles. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2005, 44, 2183-2196.	1.2	22
96	Behavior of Diphtheria Toxin T Domain Containing Substitutions That Block Normal Membrane Insertion at Pro345 and Leu307: A Control of Deep Membrane Insertion and Coupling between Deep Insertion of Hydrophobic Subdomains. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2005, 44, 4488-4498.	1.2	34
97	Ceramide Selectively Displaces Cholesterol from Ordered Lipid Domains (Rafts). <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004, 279, 9997-10004.	1.6	372
98	Analyzing Topography of Membrane-Inserted Diphtheria Toxin T Domain Using BODIPY-Streptavidin: At Low pH, Helices 8 and 9 Form a Transmembrane Hairpin but Helices 5 and 7 Form Stable Nonclassical Inserted Segments on the cis Side of the Bilayer. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2004, 43, 9127-9139.	1.2	49
99	Position and Ionization State of Asp in the Core of Membrane-Inserted \pm Helices Control Both the Equilibrium between Transmembrane and Nontransmembrane Helix Topography and Transmembrane Helix Positioning. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2004, 43, 8794-8806.	1.2	62
100	Relationship between Sterol/Steroid Structure and Participation in Ordered Lipid Domains (Lipid) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 3	1.2	147
101	Cumulative Effects of Amino Acid Substitutions and Hydrophobic Mismatch upon the Transmembrane Stability and Conformation of Hydrophobic \pm -Helices. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2003, 42, 3275-3285.	1.2	94
102	The Effect of Interactions Involving Ionizable Residues Flanking Membrane-Inserted Hydrophobic Helices upon Helix-Helix Interaction. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2003, 42, 10833-10842.	1.2	31
103	Exclusion of a Transmembrane-Type Peptide from Ordered-Lipid Domains (Rafts) Detected by Fluorescence Quenching: A Extension of Quenching Analysis to Account for the Effects of Domain Size and Domain Boundaries. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2003, 42, 12376-12390.	1.2	80
104	Using a Novel Dual Fluorescence Quenching Assay for Measurement of Tryptophan Depth within Lipid Bilayers To Determine Hydrophobic \pm -Helix Locations within Membranes. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2003, 42, 3265-3274.	1.2	89
105	Measuring the depth of amino acid residues in membrane-inserted peptides by fluorescence quenching. <i>Current Topics in Membranes</i> , 2002, 52, 89-115.	0.5	55
106	Interaction of the Membrane-Inserted Diphtheria Toxin T Domain with Peptides and Its Possible Implications for Chaperone-like T Domain Behavior. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2002, 41, 3243-3253.	1.2	26
107	Topography of Helices 5 and 7 in Membrane-inserted Diphtheria Toxin T Domain. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2002, 277, 16517-16527.	1.6	25
108	Insights into lipid raft structure and formation from experiments in model membranes. <i>Current Opinion in Structural Biology</i> , 2002, 12, 480-486.	2.6	252

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109	Effect of the Structure of Natural Sterols and Sphingolipids on the Formation of Ordered Sphingolipid/Sterol Domains (Rafts). <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001, 276, 33540-33546.	1.6	472
110	Fluorescence Quenching Assay of Sphingolipid/Phospholipid Phase Separation in Model Membranes. <i>Methods in Enzymology</i> , 2000, 312, 272-290.	0.4	15
111	Structure and Function of Sphingolipid- and Cholesterol-rich Membrane Rafts. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2000, 275, 17221-17224.	1.6	2,082
112	Insolubility of lipids in Triton X-100: physical origin and relationship to sphingolipid/cholesterol membrane domains (rafts). <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes</i> , 2000, 1508, 182-195.	1.4	591
113	The Effect of Sterol Structure on Membrane Lipid Domains Reveals How Cholesterol Can Induce Lipid Domain Formation. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2000, 39, 843-849.	1.2	480
114	The Effects of Polar and/or Ionizable Residues in the Core and Flanking Regions of Hydrophobic Helices on Transmembrane Conformation and Oligomerization. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2000, 39, 9632-9640.	1.2	43
115	Interaction of Diphtheria Toxin T Domain with Molten Globule-Like Proteins and Its Implications for Translocation. <i>Science</i> , 1999, 284, 955-957.	6.0	122
116	Location of Diphenylhexatriene (DPH) and Its Derivatives within Membranes: A Comparison of Different Fluorescence Quenching Analyses of Membrane Depth. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1999, 38, 2610-2610.	1.2	14
117	Control of the Transmembrane Orientation and Interhelical Interactions within Membranes by Hydrophobic Helix Length. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1999, 38, 5905-5912.	1.2	122
118	The location of fluorescence probes with charged groups in model membranes. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes</i> , 1998, 1374, 63-76.	1.4	95
119	Groups with Polar Characteristics Can Locate at Both Shallow and Deep Locations in Membranes: The Behavior of Dansyl and Related Probes. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1998, 37, 4603-4611.	1.2	53
120	Membrane Topography of the T Domain of Diphtheria Toxin Probed with Single Tryptophan Mutants. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1998, 37, 17915-17922.	1.2	42
121	Location of Diphenylhexatriene (DPH) and Its Derivatives within Membranes: A Comparison of Different Fluorescence Quenching Analyses of Membrane Depth. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1998, 37, 8180-8190.	1.2	332
122	Cholesterol and Sphingolipid Enhance the Triton X-100 Insolubility of Glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored Proteins by Promoting the Formation of Detergent-insoluble Ordered Membrane Domains. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1998, 273, 1150-1157.	1.6	373
123	Identifying Transmembrane States and Defining the Membrane Insertion Boundaries of Hydrophobic Helices in Membrane-inserted Diphtheria Toxin T Domain. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1998, 273, 22950-22956.	1.6	50
124	Identification of Shallow and Deep Membrane-penetrating Forms of Diphtheria Toxin T Domain That Are Regulated by Protein Concentration and Bilayer Width. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1997, 272, 25091-25098.	1.6	66
125	Transmembrane Orientation of Hydrophobic α -Helices Is Regulated Both by the Relationship of Helix Length to Bilayer Thickness and by the Cholesterol Concentration. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1997, 36, 10213-10220.	1.2	201
126	Use of Trp Mutations To Evaluate the Conformational Behavior and Membrane Insertion of A and B Chains in Whole Diphtheria Toxin. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1997, 36, 16300-16308.	1.2	17

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127	On the Origin of Sphingolipid/Cholesterol-Rich Detergent-Insoluble Cell Membranes:Â Physiological Concentrations of Cholesterol and Sphingolipid Induce Formation of a Detergent-Insoluble, Liquid-Ordered Lipid Phase in Model Membranes. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1997, 36, 10944-10953.	1.2	640
128	Structure of Detergent-Resistant Membrane Domains: Does Phase Separation Occur in Biological Membranes?. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 1997, 240, 1-7.	1.0	489
129	Simple Procedure for Reversed-Phase High-Performance Liquid Chromatographic Purification of Long Hydrophobic Peptides That Form Transmembrane Helices. <i>Analytical Biochemistry</i> , 1997, 251, 113-116.	1.1	31
130	Anchoring of Tryptophan and Tyrosine Analogs at the Hydrocarbon-Polar Boundary in Model Membrane Vesicles. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1995, 34, 15475-15479.	1.2	124
131	Control of the Depth of Molecules within Membranes by Polar Groups: Determination of the Location of Anthracene-Labeled Probes in Model Membranes by Parallax Analysis of Nitroxide-Labeled Phospholipid Induced Fluorescence Quenching. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1995, 34, 11460-11466.	1.2	43
132	Extension of the parallax analysis of membrane penetration depth to the polar region of model membranes: Use of fluorescence quenching by a spin-label attached to the phospholipid polar headgroup. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1993, 32, 10826-10831.	1.2	203
133	Determination of the location of fluorescent probes attached to fatty acids using parallax analysis of fluorescence quenching: effect of carboxyl ionization state and environment on depth. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1992, 31, 5322-5327.	1.2	97
134	Calibration of the parallax fluorescence quenching method for determination of membrane penetration depth: refinement and comparison of quenching by spin-labeled and brominated lipids. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1992, 31, 5312-5322.	1.2	122
135	How bacterial protein toxins enter cells: the role of partial unfolding in membrane translocation. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 1992, 6, 3277-3282.	1.2	61
136	Diphtheria toxin: membrane interaction and membrane translocation. <i>BBA - Biomembranes</i> , 1992, 1113, 25-51.	7.9	145
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