## Conrad P Quinn

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Investigation of Bioterrorism-Related Anthrax, United States, 2001: Epidemiologic Findings. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2002, 8, 1019-1028.	4.3	607
2	Detection and Quantification of Anthrax Lethal Factor in Serum by Mass Spectrometry. Analytical Chemistry, 2007, 79, 8463-8470.	6.5	89
3	The Structure of the Major Cell Wall Polysaccharide of Bacillus anthracis Is Species-specific. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 27932-27941.	3.4	80
4	Standardized, mathematical model-based and validated in vitro analysis of anthrax lethal toxin neutralization. Journal of Immunological Methods, 2008, 333, 89-106.	1.4	65
5	Anthrax Toxin-Expressing Bacillus cereus Isolated from an Anthrax-Like Eschar. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0156987.	2.5	51
6	Quantitative Mass Spectrometry for Bacterial Protein Toxins — A Sensitive, Specific, High-Throughput Tool for Detection and Diagnosis. Molecules, 2011, 16, 2391-2413.	3.8	48
7	Cell Wall Carbohydrate Compositions of Strains from the <i>Bacillus cereus</i> Group of Species Correlate with Phylogenetic Relatedness. Journal of Bacteriology, 2008, 190, 112-121.	2.2	45
8	Localization and structural analysis of a conserved pyruvylated epitope in Bacillus anthracis secondary cell wall polysaccharides and characterization of the galactose-deficient wall polysaccharides. CDC 684. Glycobiology, 2012, 22, 1103-1117.	2.5	42
9	Secondary cell wall polysaccharides from Bacillus cereus strains G9241, 03BB87 and 03BB102 causing fatal pneumonia share similar glycosyl structures with the polysaccharides from Bacillus anthracis. Glycobiology, 2011, 21, 934-948.	2.5	41
10	Lethal Factor Toxemia and Anti-Protective Antigen Antibody Activity in Naturally Acquired Cutaneous Anthrax. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2011, 204, 1321-1327.	4.0	36
11	Structural Elucidation of the Nonclassical Secondary Cell Wall Polysaccharide from Bacillus cereus ATCC 10987. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2008, 283, 29812-29821.	3.4	33
12	Secondary cell wall polysaccharides of Bacillus anthracis are antigens that contain specific epitopes which cross-react with three pathogenic Bacillus cereus strains that caused severe disease, and other epitopes common to all the Bacillus cereus strains tested. Glycobiology, 2009, 19, 665-673.	2.5	24
13	Lethal Factor and Anti-Protective Antigen IgG Levels Associated with Inhalation Anthrax, Minnesota, USA. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2014, 20, 310-314.	4.3	22
14	Analysis of Anthrax Immune Globulin Intravenous with Antimicrobial Treatment in Injection Drug Users, Scotland, 2009–2010. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2017, 23, 56-65.	4.3	20
15	Detection of anthrax protective antigen (PA) using europium labeled anti-PA monoclonal antibody and time-resolved fluorescence. Journal of Immunological Methods, 2014, 408, 78-88.	1.4	15
16	Galactosylation of the Secondary Cell Wall Polysaccharide of Bacillus anthracis and Its Contribution to Anthrax Pathogenesis. Journal of Bacteriology, 2018, 200, .	2.2	15
17	Structural and immunochemical relatedness suggests a conserved pathogenicity motif for secondary cell wall polysaccharides in Bacillus anthracis and infection-associated Bacillus cereus. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0183115.	2.5	6
18	Phage Display Analysis of Monoclonal Antibody Binding to Anthrax Toxin Lethal Factor. Toxins, 2017, 9, 221.	3.4	4