

Guy C Brown

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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113
papers

20,267
citations

16451

64
h-index

24982

109
g-index

116
all docs

116
docs citations

116
times ranked

24497
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Neuroinflammation in Alzheimer's disease. <i>Lancet Neurology</i> , The, 2015, 14, 388-405.	10.2	4,129
2	Nanomolar concentrations of nitric oxide reversibly inhibit synaptosomal respiration by competing with oxygen at cytochrome oxidase. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 1994, 356, 295-298.	2.8	921
3	Neuronal Cell Death. <i>Physiological Reviews</i> , 2018, 98, 813-880.	28.8	737
4	Microglial phagocytosis of live neurons. <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 15, 209-216.	10.2	666
5	Inflammatory Neurodegeneration Mediated by Nitric Oxide from Activated Glia-Inhibiting Neuronal Respiration, Causing Glutamate Release and Excitotoxicity. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2001, 21, 6480-6491.	3.6	637
6	The inhibition of mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase by the gases carbon monoxide, nitric oxide, hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen sulfide: chemical mechanism and physiological significance. <i>Journal of Bioenergetics and Biomembranes</i> , 2008, 40, 533-9.	2.3	608
7	Nitric oxide and mitochondrial respiration. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Bioenergetics</i> , 1999, 1411, 351-369.	1.0	586
8	Regulation of mitochondrial respiration by nitric oxide inhibition of cytochrome c oxidase. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Bioenergetics</i> , 2001, 1504, 46-57.	1.0	526
9	Nitric oxide regulates mitochondrial respiration and cell functions by inhibiting cytochrome oxidase. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 1995, 369, 136-139.	2.8	494
10	Inflammatory Neurodegeneration and Mechanisms of Microglial Killing of Neurons. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2010, 41, 242-247.	4.0	479
11	Inflammatory Neurodegeneration Mediated by Nitric Oxide, Glutamate, and Mitochondria. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2003, 27, 325-355.	4.0	403
12	Nitric oxide and neuronal death. <i>Nitric Oxide - Biology and Chemistry</i> , 2010, 23, 153-165.	2.7	334
13	Inhibition of Microglial Phagocytosis Is Sufficient To Prevent Inflammatory Neuronal Death. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2011, 186, 4973-4983.	0.8	331
14	Nitric oxide inhibition of mitochondrial respiration and its role in cell death. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2002, 33, 1440-1450.	2.9	323
15	Inhibition of mitochondrial respiratory complex I by nitric oxide, peroxynitrite and S-nitrosothiols. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Bioenergetics</i> , 2004, 1658, 44-49.	1.0	292
16	Phagocytosis executes delayed neuronal death after focal brain ischemia. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2013, 110, E4098-107.	7.1	288
17	Eaten alive! Cell death by primary phagocytosis: "phagoptosis"™. <i>Trends in Biochemical Sciences</i> , 2012, 37, 325-332.	7.5	269
18	The endotoxin hypothesis of neurodegeneration. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2019, 16, 180.	7.2	254

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19	Analysis of the control of respiration rate, phosphorylation rate, proton leak rate and protonmotive force in isolated mitochondria using the 'top-down' approach of metabolic control theory. FEBS Journal, 1990, 188, 313-319.	0.2	253
20	Reversible Binding and Inhibition of Catalase by Nitric Oxide. FEBS Journal, 1995, 232, 188-191.	0.2	252
21	Rapid reduction of nitric oxide by mitochondria, and reversible inhibition of mitochondrial respiration by nitric oxide. Biochemical Journal, 1996, 315, 295-299.	3.7	249
22	How microglia kill neurons. Brain Research, 2015, 1628, 288-297.	2.2	233
23	There is no evidence that mitochondria are the main source of reactive oxygen species in mammalian cells. Mitochondrion, 2012, 12, 1-4.	3.4	232
24	Nitric oxide produced by activated astrocytes rapidly and reversibly inhibits cellular respiration. Neuroscience Letters, 1995, 193, 201-204.	2.1	204
25	A 'top-down' approach to the determination of control coefficients in metabolic control theory. FEBS Journal, 1990, 188, 321-325.	0.2	189
26	MFG-E8 Mediates Primary Phagocytosis of Viable Neurons during Neuroinflammation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 2657-2666.	3.6	189
27	Galectin-3, a novel endogenous TREM2 ligand, detrimentally regulates inflammatory response in Alzheimer's disease. Acta Neuropathologica, 2019, 138, 251-273.	7.7	187
28	Neuronal Death Induced by Nanomolar Amyloid β Is Mediated by Primary Phagocytosis of Neurons by Microglia. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 39904-39913.	3.4	185
29	Activation of microglial NADPH oxidase is synergistic with glial iNOS expression in inducing neuronal death: a dual-key mechanism of inflammatory neurodegeneration. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2005, 2, 20.	7.2	183
30	Nitric oxide induces rapid, calcium-dependent release of vesicular glutamate and ATP from cultured rat astrocytes. Glia, 2002, 40, 312-323.	4.9	182
31	Reversal of nitric oxide-, peroxynitrite- and S-nitrosothiol-induced inhibition of mitochondrial respiration or complex I activity by light and thiols. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Bioenergetics, 2000, 1459, 405-412.	1.0	180
32	Microglia Proliferation Is Regulated by Hydrogen Peroxide from NADPH Oxidase. Journal of Immunology, 2006, 176, 1046-1052.	0.8	179
33	Nitric oxide and mitochondrial respiration in the heart. Cardiovascular Research, 2007, 75, 283-290.	3.8	177
34	Spatial gradients of cellular phospho-proteins. FEBS Letters, 1999, 457, 452-454.	2.8	175
35	Regulation of apoptosis by the redox state of cytochrome c. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Bioenergetics, 2008, 1777, 877-881.	1.0	171
36	Nitric oxide, cytochrome c and mitochondria. Biochemical Society Symposia, 1999, 66, 17-25.	2.7	169

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37	Control of respiration and oxidative phosphorylation in isolated rat liver cells. FEBS Journal, 1990, 192, 355-362.	0.2	157
38	Nitric Oxide, Mitochondria, and Cell Death. IUBMB Life, 2001, 52, 189-195.	3.4	157
39	Nitric-Oxide-Induced Necrosis and Apoptosis in PC12 Cells Mediated by Mitochondria. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2002, 75, 1455-1464.	3.9	156
40	Living too long. EMBO Reports, 2015, 16, 137-141.	4.5	146
41	Nitric oxide and mitochondria. Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark, 2007, 12, 1024.	3.0	136
42	Neurophagy, the phagocytosis of live neurons and synapses by glia, contributes to brain development and disease. FEBS Journal, 2018, 285, 3566-3575.	4.7	133
43	Tumour necrosis factor alpha-induced neuronal loss is mediated by microglial phagocytosis. FEBS Letters, 2014, 588, 2952-2956.	2.8	120
44	Galectin-3 released in response to traumatic brain injury acts as an alarmin orchestrating brain immune response and promoting neurodegeneration. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 41689.	3.3	120
45	Microglial phagocytosis of neurons in neurodegeneration, and its regulation. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2021, 158, 621-639.	3.9	120
46	Inhibition of UDP/P2Y ₆ purinergic signaling prevents phagocytosis of viable neurons by activated microglia <i>in vitro</i> and <i>in vivo</i> . Glia, 2014, 62, 1463-1475.	4.9	119
47	Primary phagocytosis of viable neurons by microglia activated with LPS or A β is dependent on calreticulin/LRP phagocytic signalling. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2012, 9, 196.	7.2	116
48	Stimulation of the NADPH oxidase in activated rat microglia removes nitric oxide but induces peroxynitrite production. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2002, 80, 73-80.	3.9	114
49	Release of cytochrome c from heart mitochondria is induced by high Ca ²⁺ and peroxynitrite and is responsible for Ca ²⁺ -induced inhibition of substrate oxidation. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 1999, 1453, 41-48.	3.8	112
50	Fibrillar beta-amyloid peptide A β 1-40 activates microglial proliferation via stimulating TNF-alpha release and H ₂ O ₂ derived from NADPH oxidase: a cell culture study. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2006, 3, 24.	7.2	112
51	Caspases are reversibly inactivated by hydrogen peroxide. FEBS Letters, 2001, 500, 114-118.	2.8	111
52	Nitric oxide from inflammatory-activated glia synergizes with hypoxia to induce neuronal death. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2005, 79, 208-215.	2.9	111
53	Title is missing!. Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, 1997, 174, 189-192.	3.1	96
54	Superoxide dismutase and hydrogen peroxide cause rapid nitric oxide breakdown, peroxynitrite production and subsequent cell death. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 1999, 1454, 275-288.	3.8	87

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55	Nitric oxide induces apoptosis via hydrogen peroxide, but necrosis via energy and thiol depletion. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2003, 35, 1457-1468.	2.9	86
56	Inflammatory neurodegeneration induced by lipoteichoic acid from <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> is mediated by glia activation, nitrosative and oxidative stress, and caspase activation. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2005, 95, 1132-1143.	3.9	83
57	Activated Microglia Desialylate and Phagocytose Cells via Neuraminidase, Galectin-3, and Mer Tyrosine Kinase. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2017, 198, 4792-4801.	0.8	83
58	Caspase Inhibitors Protect Neurons by Enabling Selective Necroptosis of Inflamed Microglia. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 288, 9145-9152.	3.4	81
59	Nitric Oxide Causes Glutamate Release from Brain Synaptosomes. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 1998, 70, 1541-1546.	3.9	75
60	TET2 Regulates the Neuroinflammatory Response in Microglia. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2019, 29, 697-713.e8.	6.4	74
61	Different pathways for iNOS-mediated toxicity in vitro dependent on neuronal maturation and NMDA receptor expression. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2002, 82, 269-282.	3.9	73
62	CELL BIOLOGY: Enhanced: NO Says Yes to Mitochondria. <i>Science</i> , 2003, 299, 838-839.	12.6	73
63	Sialylation and Galectin-3 in Microglia-Mediated Neuroinflammation and Neurodegeneration. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 14, 162.	3.7	73
64	Diffusion control of protein phosphorylation in signal transduction pathways. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2000, 350, 901-907.	3.7	72
65	Rotenone induces neuronal death by microglial phagocytosis of neurons. <i>FEBS Journal</i> , 2013, 280, 5030-5038.	4.7	68
66	Lactadherin/CD11b is essential for microglia-mediated neuronal loss and phagoptosis induced by amyloid β . <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2013, 126, 312-317.	3.9	67
67	In the eye of the storm: mitochondrial damage during heart and brain ischaemia. <i>FEBS Journal</i> , 2013, 280, 4999-5014.	4.7	64
68	Nitric oxide donors, nitrosothiols and mitochondrial respiration inhibitors induce caspase activation by different mechanisms. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2000, 467, 155-159.	2.8	63
69	S-nitrosothiol inhibition of mitochondrial complex I causes a reversible increase in mitochondrial hydrogen peroxide production. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Bioenergetics</i> , 2006, 1757, 562-566.	1.0	56
70	Ca ²⁺ stimulates both the respiratory and phosphorylation subsystems in rat heart mitochondria. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 1996, 320, 329-334.	3.7	52
71	Highly purified lipoteichoic acid induced pro-inflammatory signalling in primary culture of rat microglia through Toll-like receptor 2: selective potentiation of nitric oxide production by muramyl dipeptide. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2006, 99, 596-607.	3.9	51
72	Transcellular regulation of cell respiration by nitric oxide generated by activated macrophages. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 1998, 439, 321-324.	2.8	49

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73	Activated microglia desialylate their surface, stimulating complement receptor 3-mediated phagocytosis of neurons. <i>Glia</i> , 2020, 68, 989-998.	4.9	48
74	Nitric oxide-induced cell death of cerebrocortical murine astrocytes is mediated through p53- and Bax-dependent pathways. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2004, 89, 812-821.	3.9	47
75	Inflammation induces multinucleation of Microglia via PKC inhibition of cytokinesis, generating highly phagocytic multinucleated giant cells. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2014, 128, 650-661.	3.9	46
76	The Phagocytic Code Regulating Phagocytosis of Mammalian Cells. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2021, 12, 629979.	4.8	44
77	Activated microglia cause reversible apoptosis of pheochromocytoma cells, inducing their cell death by phagocytosis. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2016, 129, 65-79.	2.0	40
78	Deoxyglucose prevents neurodegeneration in culture by eliminating microglia. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2014, 11, 58.	7.2	38
79	Nitric oxide stimulates PC12 cell proliferation via cGMP and inhibits at higher concentrations mainly via energy depletion. <i>Nitric Oxide - Biology and Chemistry</i> , 2006, 14, 238-246.	2.7	37
80	Nitric oxide from neuronal nitric oxide synthase sensitises neurons to hypoxia-induced death via competitive inhibition of cytochrome oxidase. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2007, 103, 070710052154011-???	3.9	36
81	Extracellular tau induces microglial phagocytosis of living neurons in cell cultures. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2020, 154, 316-329.	3.9	35
82	Reversible inhibition of cellular respiration by nitric oxide in vascular inflammation. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2001, 281, H2256-H2260.	3.2	34
83	Wild-type sTREM2 blocks A β aggregation and neurotoxicity, but the Alzheimer's R47H mutant increases A β aggregation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2021, 296, 100631.	3.4	33
84	Nitric oxide inhibition of cytochrome oxidase and mitochondrial respiration: Implications for inflammatory, neurodegenerative and ischaemic pathologies. , 1997, , 189-192.		33
85	Sialylation acts as a checkpoint for innate immune responses in the central nervous system. <i>Glia</i> , 2021, 69, 1619-1636.	4.9	31
86	The microglial P2Y6 receptor mediates neuronal loss and memory deficits in neurodegeneration. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2021, 37, 110148.	6.4	31
87	Anti-CD47 antibodies induce phagocytosis of live, malignant B cells by macrophages via the Fc domain, resulting in cell death by phagoptosis. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 60892-60903.	1.8	30
88	Lipopolysaccharide activates microglia via neuraminidase 1 desialylation of Toll-like Receptor 4. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2020, 155, 403-416.	3.9	29
89	NITRIC OXIDE FROM INDUCIBLE NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE SENSITIZES THE INFLAMED AORTA TO HYPOXIC DAMAGE VIA RESPIRATORY INHIBITION. <i>Shock</i> , 2005, 23, 319-323.	2.1	28
90	Calreticulin and Galectin-3 Oponise Bacteria for Phagocytosis by Microglia. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2019, 10, 2647.	4.8	28

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91	Activated human neutrophils rapidly break down nitric oxide. FEBS Letters, 1997, 417, 231-234.	2.8	27
92	Control of oxidative phosphorylation, gluconeogenesis, ureagenesis and ATP turnover in isolated perfused rat liver analyzed by top-down metabolic control analysis. FEBS Journal, 1998, 254, 194-201.	0.2	26
93	Amyloid β^2 induces microglia to phagocytose neurons via activation of protein kinase Cs and NADPH oxidase. International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2016, 81, 346-355.	2.8	25
94	Neuronal Loss after Stroke Due to Microglial Phagocytosis of Stressed Neurons. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 13442.	4.1	24
95	Mechanisms of cell death induced by arginase and asparaginase in precursor B-cell lymphoblasts. Apoptosis: an International Journal on Programmed Cell Death, 2019, 24, 145-156.	4.9	21
96	Inflammatory neuronal loss in the substantia nigra induced by systemic lipopolysaccharide is prevented by knockout of the P2Y6 receptor in mice. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2021, 18, 225.	7.2	19
97	CD33M inhibits microglial phagocytosis, migration and proliferation, but the Alzheimer's disease-protective variant CD33m stimulates phagocytosis and proliferation, and inhibits adhesion. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2021, 158, 297-310.	3.9	18
98	Electrostatic coupling between membrane proteins. FEBS Letters, 1990, 260, 1-5.	2.8	17
99	Paradoxical control properties of enzymes within pathways: can activation cause an enzyme to have increased control?. Biochemical Journal, 1996, 314, 753-760.	3.7	16
100	Effective Knockdown of Gene Expression in Primary Microglia With siRNA and Magnetic Nanoparticles Without Cell Death or Inflammation. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2018, 12, 313.	3.7	16
101	Deciphering microglial diversity in Alzheimer's disease. Science, 2017, 356, 1123-1124.	12.6	15
102	Infected, Eat Me! Innate Immunity Mediated by Live, Infected Cells Signaling To Be Phagocytosed. Infection and Immunity, 2021, 89, .	2.2	12
103	Does Soluble TREM2 Protect Against Alzheimer's Disease?. Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience, 2021, 13, 834697.	3.4	12
104	Brain Cells Release Calreticulin That Attracts and Activates Microglia, and Inhibits Amyloid Beta Aggregation and Neurotoxicity. Frontiers in Immunology, 2022, 13, 859686.	4.8	9
105	Mitochondria Mediate Nitric Oxide-Induced Cell Death. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1999, 893, 376-378.	3.8	8
106	Knockout of the P2Y6 Receptor Prevents Peri-Infarct Neuronal Loss after Transient, Focal Ischemia in Mouse Brain. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 2304.	4.1	6
107	Neu1 Is Released From Activated Microglia, Stimulating Microglial Phagocytosis and Sensitizing Neurons to Glutamate. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 0, 16, .	3.7	6
108	Production of peroxynitrite from nitric oxide, hydrogen peroxide and superoxide dismutase: pathological implications. Biochemical Society Transactions, 1997, 25, 409S-409S.	3.4	4

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109	Inflammation and Reactive Oxygen/Nitrogen Species in Glial/Neuronal Cultures. <i>NeuroMethods</i> , 2011, , 331-347.	0.3	3
110	The principle of sufficiency and the evolution of control: using control analysis to understand the design principles of biological systems. <i>Biochemical Society Transactions</i> , 2010, 38, 1210-1214.	3.4	2
111	Nitric oxide causes release of glutamate from brain synaptosomes. <i>Biochemical Society Transactions</i> , 1997, 25, 411S-411S.	3.4	1
112	Respiratory control in the mitochondrial <i>bc₁</i> complex. <i>Biochemical Society Transactions</i> , 1985, 13, 693-693.	3.4	0
113	NITRIC OXIDE AND MITOCHONDRIAL RESPIRATION. <i>Biochemical Society Transactions</i> , 1997, 25, 383S-383S.	3.4	0