Sarah Catherine Gilbert

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

273 papers	34,496 citations	4370 86 h-index	4628 170 g-index
302 all docs	302 docs citations	302 times ranked	31830 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Safety and efficacy of the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine (AZD1222) against SARS-CoV-2: an interim analysis of four randomised controlled trials in Brazil, South Africa, and the UK. Lancet, The, 2021, 397, 99-111.	6.3	3,887
2	Safety and immunogenicity of the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine against SARS-CoV-2: a preliminary report of a phase 1/2, single-blind, randomised controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2020, 396, 467-478.	6.3	2,080
3	Safety and immunogenicity of ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine administered in a prime-boost regimen in young and old adults (COV002): a single-blind, randomised, controlled, phase 2/3 trial. Lancet, The, 2020, 396, 1979-1993.	6.3	1,196
4	Efficacy of the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 Covid-19 Vaccine against the B.1.351 Variant. New England Journal of Medicine, 2021, 384, 1885-1898.	13.9	1,077
5	Single-dose administration and the influence of the timing of the booster dose on immunogenicity and efficacy of ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (AZD1222) vaccine: a pooled analysis of four randomised trials. Lancet, The, 2021, 397, 881-891.	6.3	979
6	Evidence of escape of SARS-CoV-2 variant B.1.351 from natural and vaccine-induced sera. Cell, 2021, 184, 2348-2361.e6.	13.5	936
7	Correlates of protection against symptomatic and asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection. Nature Medicine, 2021, 27, 2032-2040.	15.2	900
8	ChAdOx1ÂnCoV-19 vaccine prevents SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia in rhesus macaques. Nature, 2020, 586, 578-582.	13.7	840
9	Enhanced immunogenicity for CD8+ T cell induction and complete protective efficacy of malaria DNA vaccination by boosting with modified vaccinia virus Ankara. Nature Medicine, 1998, 4, 397-402.	15.2	640
10	Reduced neutralization of SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617 by vaccine and convalescent serum. Cell, 2021, 184, 4220-4236.e13.	13.5	630
11	Efficacy of ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (AZD1222) vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 variant of concern 202012/01 (B.1.1.7): an exploratory analysis of a randomised controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2021, 397, 1351-1362.	6.3	540
12	Recombinant modified vaccinia virus Ankara expressing antigen 85A boosts BCG-primed and naturally acquired antimycobacterial immunity in humans. Nature Medicine, 2004, 10, 1240-1244.	15.2	538
13	Enhanced T-cell immunogenicity of plasmid DNA vaccines boosted by recombinant modified vaccinia virus Ankara in humans. Nature Medicine, 2003, 9, 729-735.	15.2	536
14	Natural selection of hemi- and heterozygotes for G6PD deficiency in Africa by resistance to severe malaria. Nature, 1995, 376, 246-249.	13.7	525
15	Antibody evasion by the P.1 strain of SARS-CoV-2. Cell, 2021, 184, 2939-2954.e9.	13.5	519
16	T cell and antibody responses induced by a single dose of ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (AZD1222) vaccine in a phase 1/2 clinical trial. Nature Medicine, 2021, 27, 270-278.	15.2	473
17	Reduced neutralization of SARS-CoV-2 B.1.1.7 variant by convalescent and vaccine sera. Cell, 2021, 184, 2201-2211.e7.	13.5	442
18	Potent CD8+ T-Cell Immunogenicity in Humans of a Novel Heterosubtypic Influenza A Vaccine, MVA-NP+M1. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2011, 52, 1-7.	2.9	424

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19	Upregulation of TGF-Î², FOXP3, and CD4+CD25+ Regulatory T Cells Correlates with More Rapid Parasite Growth in Human Malaria Infection. Immunity, 2005, 23, 287-296.	6.6	328
20	A Novel Chimpanzee Adenovirus Vector with Low Human Seroprevalence: Improved Systems for Vector Derivation and Comparative Immunogenicity. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e40385.	1.1	301
21	A Monovalent Chimpanzee Adenovirus Ebola Vaccine Boosted with MVA. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 374, 1635-1646.	13.9	295
22	Association of Malaria Parasite Population Structure, HLA, and Immunological Antagonism. Science, 1998, 279, 1173-1177.	6.0	278
23	Phase 1/2 trial of SARS-CoV-2 vaccine ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 with a booster dose induces multifunctional antibody responses. Nature Medicine, 2021, 27, 279-288.	15.2	265
24	Protective CD8+ T-cell immunity to human malaria induced by chimpanzee adenovirus-MVA immunisation. Nature Communications, 2013, 4, 2836.	5.8	256
25	Viral Booster Vaccines Improve Mycobacterium bovis BCG-Induced Protection against Bovine Tuberculosis. Infection and Immunity, 2009, 77, 3364-3373.	1.0	237
26	Memory CD8 T cell responses exceeding a large but definable threshold provide long-term immunity to malaria. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 14017-14022.	3.3	236
27	Enhanced T cell-mediated protection against malaria in human challenges by using the recombinant poxviruses FP9 and modified vaccinia virus Ankara. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 4836-4841.	3.3	228
28	Preliminary Assessment of the Efficacy of a T-Cellâ€“Based Influenza Vaccine, MVA-NP+M1, in Humans. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2012, 55, 19-25.	2.9	224
29	Reactogenicity and immunogenicity after a late second dose or a third dose of ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 in the UK: a substudy of two randomised controlled trials (COV001 and COV002). Lancet, The, 2021, 398, 981-990.	6.3	214
30	Enhanced Immunogenicity of CD4+ T-Cell Responses and Protective Efficacy of a DNA-Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara Prime-Boost Vaccination Regimen for Murine Tuberculosis. Infection and Immunity, 2001, 69, 681-686.	1.0	213
31	Enhancement of MHC class I-restricted peptide-specific T cell induction by a DNA prime/MVA boost vaccination regime. Vaccine, 1998, 16, 439-445.	1.7	211
32	ChAd63-MVAâ€“vectored Blood-stage Malaria Vaccines Targeting MSP1 and AMA1: Assessment of Efficacy Against Mosquito Bite Challenge in Humans. Molecular Therapy, 2012, 20, 2355-2368.	3.7	196
33	Clinical Assessment of a Recombinant Simian Adenovirus ChAd63: A Potent New Vaccine Vector. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2012, 205, 772-781.	1.9	194
34	Safety and immunogenicity of the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (AZD1222) vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 in HIV infection: a single-arm substudy of a phase 2/3 clinical trial. Lancet HIV,the, 2021, 8, e474-e485.	2.1	190
35	MVA.85A Boosting of BCG and an Attenuated, phoP Deficient M. tuberculosis Vaccine Both Show Protective Efficacy Against Tuberculosis in Rhesus Macaques. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e5264.	1.1	186
36	Prime-boost vectored malaria vaccines: Progress and prospects. Hum Vaccin, 2010, 6, 78-83.	2.4	184

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37	Safety and immunogenicity of a candidate Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus viral-vectored vaccine: a dose-escalation, open-label, non-randomised, uncontrolled, phase 1 trial. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2020, 20, 816-826.	4.6	182
38	Intranasal ChAdOx1 nCoV-19/AZD1222 vaccination reduces viral shedding after SARS-CoV-2 D614G challenge in preclinical models. Science Translational Medicine, 2021, 13, .	5.8	180
39	Induction of CD8+ T cells using heterologous prime-boost immunisation strategies. Immunological Reviews, 1999, 170, 29-38.	2.8	179
40	Prime-Boost Immunization with Adenoviral and Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara Vectors Enhances the Durability and Polyfunctionality of Protective Malaria CD8 ⁺ T-Cell Responses. Infection and Immunity, 2010, 78, 145-153.	1.0	178
41	Clinical Assessment of a Novel Recombinant Simian Adenovirus ChAdOx1 as a Vectored Vaccine Expressing Conserved Influenza A Antigens. Molecular Therapy, 2014, 22, 668-674.	3.7	165
42	A Randomised, Double-Blind, Controlled Vaccine Efficacy Trial of DNA/MVA ME-TRAP Against Malaria Infection in Gambian Adults. PLoS Medicine, 2004, 1, e33.	3.9	161
43	Enhancing protective immunity to malaria with a highly immunogenic virus-like particle vaccine. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 46621.	1.6	158
44	Phase Ia Clinical Evaluation of the Safety and Immunogenicity of the Plasmodium falciparum Blood-Stage Antigen AMA1 in ChAd63 and MVA Vaccine Vectors. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e31208.	1.1	157
45	Enhanced CD8 T cell immunogenicity and protective efficacy in a mouse malaria model using a recombinant adenoviral vaccine in heterologous primeâ€"boost immunisation regimes. Vaccine, 2002, 20, 1039-1045.	1.7	156
46	Phase Ia Clinical Evaluation of the Plasmodium falciparum Blood-stage Antigen MSP1 in ChAd63 and MVA Vaccine Vectors. Molecular Therapy, 2011, 19, 2269-2276.	3.7	156
47	A DNA Prime-Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara Boost Vaccine Encoding Thrombospondin-Related Adhesion Protein but Not Circumsporozoite Protein Partially Protects Healthy Malaria-Naive Adults against Plasmodium falciparum Sporozoite Challenge. Infection and Immunity, 2006, 74, 5933-5942.	1.0	154
48	A protein particle vaccine containing multiple malaria epitopes. Nature Biotechnology, 1997, 15, 1280-1284.	9.4	153
49	Calculation of Liverâ€toâ€Blood Inocula, Parasite Growth Rates, and Preerythrocytic Vaccine Efficacy, from Serial Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction Studies of Volunteers Challenged with Malaria Sporozoites. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2005, 191, 619-626.	1.9	152
50	Effective induction of high-titer antibodies by viral vector vaccines. Nature Medicine, 2008, 14, 819-821.	15.2	148
51	Competition Between CTL Narrows the Immune Response Induced by Prime-Boost Vaccination Protocols. Journal of Immunology, 2002, 168, 4391-4398.	0.4	145
52	Differential Immunogenicity of Various Heterologous Prime-Boost Vaccine Regimens Using DNA and Viral Vectors in Healthy Volunteers. Journal of Immunology, 2005, 174, 449-455.	0.4	143
53	Long-Term Thermostabilization of Live Poxviral and Adenoviral Vaccine Vectors at Supraphysiological Temperatures in Carbohydrate Glass. Science Translational Medicine, 2010, 2, 19ra12.	5.8	139
54	Innate Immune Responses to Human Malaria: Heterogeneous Cytokine Responses to Blood-Stage Plasmodium falciparum Correlate with Parasitological and Clinical Outcomes. Journal of Immunology, 2006, 177, 5736-5745.	0.4	138

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55	Tâ€cellâ€inducing vaccines â€“ whatâ€™s the future. Immunology, 2012, 135, 19-26.	2.0	135
56	Clinical development of Modified Vaccinia virus Ankara vaccines. Vaccine, 2013, 31, 4241-4246.	1.7	135
57	ChAdOx1 and MVA based vaccine candidates against MERS-CoV elicit neutralising antibodies and cellular immune responses in mice. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 3780-3788.	1.7	133
58	Theileria parva candidate vaccine antigens recognized by immune bovine cytotoxic T lymphocytes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 3286-3291.	3.3	129
59	DNA multi-CTL epitope vaccines for HIV and Plasmodium falciparum: immunogenicity in mice. Vaccine, 1998, 16, 426-435.	1.7	125
60	A Phase 2b Randomised Trial of the Candidate Malaria Vaccines FP9 ME-TRAP and MVA ME-TRAP among Children in Kenya. PLOS Clinical Trials, 2006, 1, e29.	3.5	124
61	Safety and immunogenicity of the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (AZD1222) vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 in people living with and without HIV in South Africa: an interim analysis of a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 1B/2A trial. Lancet HIV,the, 2021, 8, e568-e580.	2.1	124
62	Durable Human Memory T Cells Quantifiable by Cultured Enzyme-Linked Immunospot Assays Are Induced by Heterologous Prime Boost Immunization and Correlate with Protection against Malaria. Journal of Immunology, 2005, 175, 5675-5680.	0.4	123
63	Evaluation of the immunogenicity of prime-boost vaccination with the replication-deficient viral vectored COVID-19 vaccine candidate ChAdOx1 nCoV-19. Npj Vaccines, 2020, 5, 69.	2.9	121
64	Native-like SARS-CoV-2 Spike Glycoprotein Expressed by ChAdOx1 nCoV-19/AZD1222 Vaccine. ACS Central Science, 2021, 7, 594-602.	5.3	118
65	Progression of Plasmodium berghei through Anopheles stephensi Is Density-Dependent. PLoS Pathogens, 2007, 3, e195.	2.1	113
66	Prime-boost vaccination with chimpanzee adenovirus and modified vaccinia Ankara encoding TRAP provides partial protection against Plasmodium falciparum infection in Kenyan adults. Science Translational Medicine, 2015, 7, 286re5.	5.8	113
67	Evaluation of the Efficacy of ChAd63-MVA Vectored Vaccines Expressing Circumsporozoite Protein and ME-TRAP Against Controlled Human Malaria Infection in Malaria-Naive Individuals. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2015, 211, 1076-1086.	1.9	110
68	Phase 1 Evaluation of 3 Highly Immunogenic Primeâ€Boost Regimens, Including a 12â€Month Reboosting Vaccination, for Malaria Vaccination in Gambian Men. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2004, 189, 2213-2219.	1.9	108
69	A T Cell-Inducing Influenza Vaccine for the Elderly: Safety and Immunogenicity of MVA-NP+M1 in Adults Aged over 50 Years. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e48322.	1.1	107
70	Cellular immune responses induced in cattle by heterologous prime-boost vaccination using recombinant viruses and bacille Calmette-Guerin. Immunology, 2004, 112, 461-470.	2.0	106
71	Urgent needs of low-income and middle-income countries for COVID-19 vaccines and therapeutics. Lancet, The, 2021, 397, 562-564.	6.3	105
72	Heterologous vaccination regimens with self-amplifying RNA and adenoviral COVID vaccines induce robust immune responses in mice. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 2893.	5.8	104

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73	Thick blood film examination for Plasmodium falciparum malaria has reduced sensitivity and underestimates parasite density. Malaria Journal, 2006, 5, 104.	0.8	101
74	Coadministration of Seasonal Influenza Vaccine and MVA-NP+M1 Simultaneously Achieves Potent Humoral and Cell-Mediated Responses. Molecular Therapy, 2014, 22, 233-238.	3.7	101
75	Heterologous Two-Dose Vaccination with Simian Adenovirus and Poxvirus Vectors Elicits Long-Lasting Cellular Immunity to Influenza Virus A in Healthy Adults. EBioMedicine, 2018, 29, 146-154.	2.7	100
76	Evidence of Blood Stage Efficacy with a Virosomal Malaria Vaccine in a Phase IIa Clinical Trial. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e1493.	1.1	99
77	Safety and Immunogenicity of DNA/Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara Malaria Vaccination in African Adults. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2003, 188, 1239-1244.	1.9	98
78	Poly(lactic acid) and poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) particles as versatile carrier platforms for vaccine delivery. Nanomedicine, 2014, 9, 2703-2718.	1.7	98
79	Chimpanzee Adenovirus Vaccine Provides Multispecies Protection against Rift Valley Fever. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 20617.	1.6	98
80	Synergistic DNAâ€“MVA prime-boost vaccination regimes for malaria and tuberculosis. Vaccine, 2006, 24, 4554-4561.	1.7	97
81	Altered peptide ligands narrow the repertoire of cellular immune responses by interfering with T-cell priming. Nature Medicine, 1999, 5, 565-571.	15.2	96
82	Safety and High Level Efficacy of the Combination Malaria Vaccine Regimen of RTS,S/AS01_BWith Chimpanzee Adenovirus 63 and Modified Vaccinia Ankara Vectored Vaccines Expressing ME-TRAP. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2016, 214, 772-781.	1.9	96
83	QUANTITATIVE REAL-TIME POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION FOR MALARIA DIAGNOSIS AND ITS USE IN MALARIA VACCINE CLINICAL TRIALS. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2005, 73, 191-198.	0.6	96
84	Gene gun intradermal DNA immunization followed by boosting with modified vaccinia virus Ankara: enhanced CD8+ T cell immunogenicity and protective efficacy in the influenza and malaria models. Vaccine, 1999, 18, 623-632.	1.7	95
85	Boosting with Poxviruses Enhances Mycobacterium bovis BCG Efficacy against Tuberculosis in Guinea Pigs. Infection and Immunity, 2005, 73, 3814-3816.	1.0	95
86	Singleâ€dose immunogenicity and protective efficacy of simian adenoviral vectors against Plasmodium berghei. European Journal of Immunology, 2008, 38, 732-741.	1.6	95
87	Comparison of numerous delivery systems for the induction of cytotoxic T lymphocytes by immunization. European Journal of Immunology, 1996, 26, 1951-1959.	1.6	89
88	Recombinant modified vaccinia Ankara primes functionally activated CTL specific for a melanoma tumor antigen epitope in melanoma patients with a high risk of disease recurrence. International Journal of Cancer, 2005, 113, 259-266.	2.3	89
89	Anti-CD25 Antibody Enhancement of Vaccine-Induced Immunogenicity: Increased Durable Cellular Immunity with Reduced Immunodominance. Journal of Immunology, 2005, 175, 7264-7273.	0.4	89
90	A single dose of ChAdOx1 MERS provides protective immunity in rhesus macaques. Science Advances, 2020, 6, eaba8399.	4.7	89

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91	The Induction and Persistence of T Cell IFN-Î³ Responses after Vaccination or Natural Exposure Is Suppressed byPlasmodium falciparum. Journal of Immunology, 2007, 179, 4193-4201.	0.4	88
92	Enhanced CD8+T Cell Immune Responses and Protection Elicited againstPlasmodium bergheiMalaria by Prime Boost Immunization Regimens Using a Novel Attenuated Fowlpox Virus. Journal of Immunology, 2004, 172, 3094-3100.	0.4	87
93	Recombination-Mediated Genetic Engineering of a Bacterial Artificial Chromosome Clone of Modified Vaccinia virus Ankara (MVA). PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e1638.	1.1	87
94	A clinical trial of prime-boost immunisation with the candidate malaria vaccines RTS,S/AS02A and MVA-CS. Vaccine, 2006, 24, 2850-2859.	1.7	86
95	Impact on Malaria Parasite Multiplication Rates in Infected Volunteers of the Protein-in-Adjuvant Vaccine AMA1-C1/Alhydrogel+CPG 7909. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e22271.	1.1	84
96	Protective efficacy of a novel simian adenovirus vaccine against lethal MERS-CoV challenge in a transgenic human DPP4 mouse model. Npj Vaccines, 2017, 2, 28.	2.9	81
97	Protection fromPlasmodium berghei infection by priming and boosting Tâ€‰cells to a single class I-restricted epitope with recombinant carriers suitable for human use. European Journal of Immunology, 1998, 28, 4345-4355.	1.6	80
98	AZD1222/ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccination induces a polyfunctional spike proteinâ€“specific T _H 1 response with a diverse TCR repertoire. Science Translational Medicine, 2021, 13, eabj7211.	5.8	80
99	Safety of DNA and modified vaccinia virus Ankara vaccines against liver-stage P. falciparum malaria in non-immune volunteers. Vaccine, 2003, 21, 1995-2002.	1.7	78
100	Enhancing Blood-Stage Malaria Subunit Vaccine Immunogenicity in Rhesus Macaques by Combining Adenovirus, Poxvirus, and Protein-in-Adjuvant Vaccines. Journal of Immunology, 2010, 185, 7583-7595.	0.4	76
101	Bacterial Production of Indole Related Compounds Reveals Their Role in Association Between Duckweeds and Endophytes. Frontiers in Chemistry, 2018, 6, 265.	1.8	75
102	Prevalence of serum neutralizing antibodies against chimpanzee adenovirus 63 and human adenovirus 5 in Kenyan Children, in the context of vaccine vector efficacy. Vaccine, 2009, 27, 3501-3504.	1.7	73
103	Safety, immunogenicity and efficacy of a pre-erythrocytic malaria candidate vaccine, ICC-1132 formulated in Seppic ISA 720. Vaccine, 2005, 23, 857-864.	1.7	72
104	Characterization of the Fine Specificity of Bovine CD8 T-Cell Responses to Defined Antigens from the Protozoan ParasiteTheileria parva. Infection and Immunity, 2008, 76, 685-694.	1.0	72
105	Humoral Immunogenicity and Efficacy of a Single Dose of ChAdOx1 MERS Vaccine Candidate in Dromedary Camels. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 16292.	1.6	72
106	Operation Warp Speed: implications for global vaccine security. The Lancet Global Health, 2021, 9, e1017-e1021.	2.9	72
107	Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction for malaria diagnosis and its use in malaria vaccine clinical trials. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2005, 73, 191-8.	0.6	71
108	Genetic analysis of hostâ€“parasite coevolution in human malaria. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 1997, 352, 1317-1325.	1.8	70

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109	Simian adenoviruses as vaccine vectors. Future Virology, 2016, 11, 649-659.	0.9	69
110	Rational Zika vaccine design via the modulation of antigen membrane anchors in chimpanzee adenoviral vectors. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 2441.	5.8	69
111	Single-Dose Protection againstPlasmodium bergheiby a Simian Adenovirus Vector Using a Human Cytomegalovirus Promoter Containing Intron A. Journal of Virology, 2008, 82, 3822-3833.	1.5	67
112	Immunity Against Heterosubtypic Influenza Virus Induced By Adenovirus And MVA Expressing Nucleoprotein And Matrix Protein-1. Scientific Reports, 2013, 3, 1443.	1.6	67
113	What Lies Beneath: Antibody Dependent Natural Killer Cell Activation by Antibodies to Internal Influenza Virus Proteins. EBioMedicine, 2016, 8, 277-290.	2.7	67
114	Chimpanzee adenoviral vectors as vaccines for outbreak pathogens. Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics, 2017, 13, 3020-3032.	1.4	67
115	Dry-Coated Live Viral Vector Vaccines Delivered by Nanopatch Microprojections Retain Long-Term Thermostability and Induce Transgene-Specific T Cell Responses in Mice. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e67888.	1.1	66
116	Safety of recombinant fowlpox strain FP9 and modified vaccinia virus Ankara vaccines against liver-stage P. falciparum malaria in non-immune volunteers. Vaccine, 2006, 24, 3026-3034.	1.7	65
117	Recombinant Viral Vaccines Expressing Merozoite Surface Protein-1 Induce Antibody- and T Cell-Mediated Multistage Protection against Malaria. Cell Host and Microbe, 2009, 5, 95-105.	5.1	65
118	Safety and Immunogenicity of Heterologous Prime-Boost Immunisation with Plasmodium falciparum Malaria Candidate Vaccines, ChAd63 ME-TRAP and MVA ME-TRAP, in Healthy Gambian and Kenyan Adults. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e57726.	1.1	64
119	Correcting COVID-19 vaccine misinformation. EClinicalMedicine, 2021, 33, 100780.	3.2	63
120	Safety, Immunogenicity, and Efficacy of Prime-Boost Immunization with Recombinant Poxvirus FP9 and Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara Encoding the Full-Length Plasmodium falciparum Circumsporozoite Protein. Infection and Immunity, 2006, 74, 2706-2716.	1.0	62
121	Tailoring subunit vaccine immunogenicity: Maximizing antibody and T cell responses by using combinations of adenovirus, poxvirus and protein-adjuvant vaccines against Plasmodium falciparum MSP1. Vaccine, 2010, 28, 7167-7178.	1.7	62
122	A booster dose enhances immunogenicity of the COVID-19 vaccine candidate ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 in aged mice. Med, 2021, 2, 243-262.e8.	2.2	62
123	Novel Protein and Poxvirus-Based Vaccine Combinations for Simultaneous Induction of Humoral and Cell-Mediated Immunity. Journal of Immunology, 2005, 175, 599-606.	0.4	60
124	A Plasmodium falciparum candidate vaccine based on a six-antigen polyprotein encoded by recombinant poxviruses. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 290-295.	3.3	59
125	Safety and Immunogenicity of a Heterologous Prime-Boost Ebola Virus Vaccine Regimen in Healthy Adults in the United Kingdom and Senegal. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2019, 219, 1187-1197.	1.9	59
126	A prime-boost immunisation regimen using DNA followed by recombinant modified vaccinia virus Ankara induces strong cellular immune responses against the Plasmodium falciparum TRAP antigen in chimpanzees. Vaccine, 2001, 19, 4595-4602.	1.7	58

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127	Extended Follow-Up Following a Phase 2b Randomized Trial of the Candidate Malaria Vaccines FP9 ME-TRAP and MVA ME-TRAP among Children in Kenya. PLoS ONE, 2007, 2, e707.	1.1	57
128	The Requirement for Potent Adjuvants To Enhance the Immunogenicity and Protective Efficacy of Protein Vaccines Can Be Overcome by Prior Immunization with a Recombinant Adenovirus. Journal of Immunology, 2011, 187, 2602-2616.	0.4	55
129	Comparison of Modeling Methods to Determine Liver-to-blood Inocula and Parasite Multiplication Rates During Controlled Human Malaria Infection. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2013, 208, 340-345.	1.9	53
130	Examination of Influenza Specific T Cell Responses after Influenza Virus Challenge in Individuals Vaccinated with MVA-NP+M1 Vaccine. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e62778.	1.1	52
131	ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (AZD1222) protects Syrian hamsters against SARS-CoV-2 B.1.351 and B.1.1.7. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 5868.	5.8	52
132	Immunogenicity and efficacy of a chimpanzee adenovirus-vectored Rift Valley Fever vaccine in mice. Virology Journal, 2013, 10, 349.	1.4	51
133	Safety and efficacy of novel malaria vaccine regimens of RTS,S/AS01B alone, or with concomitant ChAd63-MVA-vectored vaccines expressing ME-TRAP. Npj Vaccines, 2018, 3, 49.	2.9	51
134	Translating the Immunogenicity of Prime-boost Immunization With ChAd63 and MVA ME-TRAP From Malaria Naive to Malaria-endemic Populations. Molecular Therapy, 2014, 22, 1992-2003.	3.7	49
135	Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte Epitopes for HLA-B53 and Other HLA Types in the Malaria Vaccine Candidate Liver-Stage Antigen 3. Infection and Immunity, 2000, 68, 227-232.	1.0	48
136	Vaccination With Viral Vectors Expressing Chimeric Hemagglutinin, NP and M1 Antigens Protects Ferrets Against Influenza Virus Challenge. Frontiers in Immunology, 2019, 10, 2005.	2.2	48
137	A Phase Ia Study to Assess the Safety and Immunogenicity of New Malaria Vaccine Candidates ChAd63 CS Administered Alone and with MVA CS. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e115161.	1.1	48
138	ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (AZD1222) vaccine candidate significantly reduces SARS-CoV-2 shedding in ferrets. Npj Vaccines, 2021, 6, 67.	2.9	47
139	Immunogenicity of the candidate malaria vaccines FP9 and modified vaccinia virus Ankara encoding the pre-erythrocytic antigen MEâ€“TRAP in 1â€“6 year old children in a malaria endemic area. Vaccine, 2006, 24, 4709-4715.	1.7	46
140	New Candidate Vaccines against Blood-StagePlasmodium falciparumMalaria: Prime-Boost Immunization Regimens Incorporating Human and Simian Adenoviral Vectors and Poxviral Vectors Expressing an Optimized Antigen Based on Merozoite Surface Protein 1. Infection and Immunity, 2010, 78, 4601-4612.	1.0	46
141	A human Phase I/IIa malaria challenge trial of a polyprotein malaria vaccine. Vaccine, 2011, 29, 7514-7522.	1.7	46
142	A Single Immunization with MVA Expressing GnGc Glycoproteins Promotes Epitope-specific CD8+-T Cell Activation and Protects Immune-competent Mice against a Lethal RVFV Infection. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2309.	1.3	46
143	A single-dose ChAdOx1-vectored vaccine provides complete protection against Nipah Bangladesh and Malaysia in Syrian golden hamsters. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007462.	1.3	46
144	Transgene Optimization, Immunogenicity and In Vitro Efficacy of Viral Vectored Vaccines Expressing Two Alleles of Plasmodium falciparum AMA1. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e20977.	1.1	45

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145	Global public health security and justice for vaccines and therapeutics in the COVID-19 pandemic. EClinicalMedicine, 2021, 39, 101053.	3.2	45
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