

Sebastian E Winter

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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74
papers

9,434
citations

61984

43
h-index

79698

73
g-index

92
all docs

92
docs citations

92
times ranked

11422
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Gut inflammation provides a respiratory electron acceptor for Salmonella. <i>Nature</i> , 2010, 467, 426-429.	27.8	1,036
2	Host-Derived Nitrate Boosts Growth of <i>E. coli</i> in the Inflamed Gut. <i>Science</i> , 2013, 339, 708-711.	12.6	798
3	Depletion of Butyrate-Producing Clostridia from the Gut Microbiota Drives an Aerobic Luminal Expansion of Salmonella. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2016, 19, 443-454.	11.0	600
4	Intestinal inflammation allows <i>Salmonella</i> to use ethanolamine to compete with the microbiota. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011, 108, 17480-17485.	7.1	551
5	Simian immunodeficiency virus-induced mucosal interleukin-17 deficiency promotes Salmonella dissemination from the gut. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2008, 14, 421-428.	30.7	509
6	Precision editing of the gut microbiota ameliorates colitis. <i>Nature</i> , 2018, 553, 208-211.	27.8	377
7	Human Î±-Defensin 6 Promotes Mucosal Innate Immunity Through Self-Assembled Peptide Nanonets. <i>Science</i> , 2012, 337, 477-481.	12.6	337
8	Paneth cells secrete lysozyme via secretory autophagy during bacterial infection of the intestine. <i>Science</i> , 2017, 357, 1047-1052.	12.6	267
9	The dynamics of gut-associated microbial communities during inflammation. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2013, 14, 319-327.	4.5	263
10	Microbial Respiration and Formate Oxidation as Metabolic Signatures of Inflammation-Associated Dysbiosis. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2017, 21, 208-219.	11.0	239
11	Manipulation of small Rho GTPases is a pathogen-induced process detected by NOD1. <i>Nature</i> , 2013, 496, 233-237.	27.8	210
12	Phage-Mediated Acquisition of a Type III Secreted Effector Protein Boosts Growth of <i>Salmonella</i> by Nitrate Respiration. <i>MBio</i> , 2012, 3, .	4.1	194
13	Streptomycin-Induced Inflammation Enhances <i>Escherichia coli</i> Gut Colonization Through Nitrate Respiration. <i>MBio</i> , 2013, 4, .	4.1	176
14	Molecular and Phenotypic Analysis of the CS54 Island of <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serotype Typhimurium: Identification of Intestinal Colonization and Persistence Determinants. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2003, 71, 629-640.	2.2	167
15	The use of flow cytometry to detect expression of subunits encoded by 11 <i>Salmonella enterica</i> serotype Typhimurium fimbrial operons. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 2003, 48, 1357-1376.	2.5	156
16	Dysbiosis-Associated Change in Host Metabolism Generates Lactate to Support Salmonella Growth. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2018, 23, 54-64.e6.	11.0	154
17	Dysbiosis in the inflamed intestine. <i>Gut Microbes</i> , 2014, 5, 71-73.	9.8	153
18	Virulence factors enhance <i>Citrobacter rodentium</i> expansion through aerobic respiration. <i>Science</i> , 2016, 353, 1249-1253.	12.6	150

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19	Bacteria Facilitate Enteric Virus Co-infection of Mammalian Cells and Promote Genetic Recombination. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2018, 23, 77-88.e5.	11.0	148
20	Salmonella Uses Energy Taxits to Benefit from Intestinal Inflammation. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2013, 9, e1003267.	4.7	139
21	Respiration of Microbiota-Derived 1,2-propanediol Drives Salmonella Expansion during Colitis. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2017, 13, e1006129.	4.7	139
22	Murine colitis reveals a disease-associated bacteriophage community. <i>Nature Microbiology</i> , 2018, 3, 1023-1031.	13.3	132
23	An Oxidative Central Metabolism Enables Salmonella to Utilize Microbiota-Derived Succinate. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2017, 22, 291-301.e6.	11.0	124
24	The Vi-capsule prevents Toll-like receptor 4 recognition of Salmonella. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2008, 10, 876-890.	2.1	122
25	Salmonella, the host and its microbiota. <i>Current Opinion in Microbiology</i> , 2012, 15, 108-114.	5.1	110
26	Bacterial Adrenergic Sensors Regulate Virulence of Enteric Pathogens in the Gut. <i>MBio</i> , 2016, 7, .	4.1	100
27	The Vi Capsular Polysaccharide Prevents Complement Receptor 3-Mediated Clearance of <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serotype Typhi. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2011, 79, 830-837.	2.2	91
28	Editing of the gut microbiota reduces carcinogenesis in mouse models of colitis-associated colorectal cancer. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2019, 216, 2378-2393.	8.5	88
29	Contribution of Flagellin Pattern Recognition to Intestinal Inflammation during <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serotype Typhimurium Infection. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2009, 77, 1904-1916.	2.2	86
30	The <i>Salmonella enterica</i> serotype Typhi regulator TviA reduces interleukin-8 production in intestinal epithelial cells by repressing flagellin secretion. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2007, 10, 070827234913001-???	2.1	85
31	Why related bacterial species bloom simultaneously in the gut: principles underlying the "Like will to like" concept. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2014, 16, 179-184.	2.1	85
32	The Capsule Encoding the <i>viaB</i> Locus Reduces Interleukin-17 Expression and Mucosal Innate Responses in the Bovine Intestinal Mucosa during Infection with <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serotype Typhi. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2007, 75, 4342-4350.	2.2	83
33	Clinical pathogenesis of typhoid fever. <i>Journal of Infection in Developing Countries</i> , 2008, 2, 260-6.	1.2	81
34	Colonization Resistance: Battle of the Bugs or "Trois with the Host?". <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2013, 9, e1003730.	4.7	79
35	The TviA auxiliary protein renders the <i>Salmonella enterica</i> serotype Typhi RcsB regulon responsive to changes in osmolarity. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 2009, 74, 175-193.	2.5	77
36	Temporal Expression of Bacterial Proteins Instructs Host CD4 T Cell Expansion and Th17 Development. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2012, 8, e1002499.	4.7	73

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37	The Vi Capsular Polysaccharide Enables <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serovar Typhi to Evade Microbe-Guided Neutrophil Chemotaxis. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2014, 10, e1004306.	4.7	68
38	Microbiota-Derived Short-Chain Fatty Acids Modulate Expression of <i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> Determinants Required for Commensalism and Virulence. <i>MBio</i> , 2017, 8, .	4.1	68
39	Xenosiderophore Utilization Promotes <i>Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron</i> Resilience during Colitis. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2020, 27, 376-388.e8.	11.0	61
40	A <i>Salmonella</i> Virulence Factor Activates the NOD1/NOD2 Signaling Pathway. <i>MBio</i> , 2011, 2, .	4.1	59
41	A breathtaking feat. <i>Gut Microbes</i> , 2011, 2, 58-60.	9.8	59
42	A Rapid Change in Virulence Gene Expression during the Transition from the Intestinal Lumen into Tissue Promotes Systemic Dissemination of <i>Salmonella</i> . <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2010, 6, e1001060.	4.7	58
43	Very Long O-antigen Chains Enhance Fitness during <i>Salmonella</i> -induced Colitis by Increasing Bile Resistance. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2012, 8, e1002918.	4.7	57
44	Infection-Induced Intestinal Dysbiosis Is Mediated by Macrophage Activation and Nitrate Production. <i>MBio</i> , 2019, 10, .	4.1	49
45	Energy Taxis toward Host-Derived Nitrate Supports a <i>Salmonella</i> Pathogenicity Island 1-Independent Mechanism of Invasion. <i>MBio</i> , 2016, 7, .	4.1	47
46	<i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serovar Typhi Conceals the Invasion-Associated Type Three Secretion System from the Innate Immune System by Gene Regulation. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2014, 10, e1004207.	4.7	46
47	Epithelial-Derived Reactive Oxygen Species Enable AppBCX-Mediated Aerobic Respiration of <i>Escherichia coli</i> during Intestinal Inflammation. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2020, 28, 780-788.e5.	11.0	46
48	The Capsule-Encoding <i>viaB</i> Locus Reduces Intestinal Inflammation by a <i>Salmonella</i> Pathogenicity Island 1-Independent Mechanism. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2009, 77, 2932-2942.	2.2	45
49	The Blessings and Curses of Intestinal Inflammation. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2010, 8, 36-43.	11.0	43
50	Early MyD88-Dependent Induction of Interleukin-17A Expression during <i>Salmonella</i> Colitis. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2011, 79, 3131-3140.	2.2	40
51	Typhoid fever. <i>Gut Microbes</i> , 2012, 3, 88-92.	9.8	40
52	The Flagellar Regulator TviA Reduces Pyroptosis by <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serovar Typhi. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2015, 83, 1546-1555.	2.2	36
53	Endocannabinoids Inhibit the Induction of Virulence in Enteric Pathogens. <i>Cell</i> , 2020, 183, 650-665.e15.	28.9	31
54	<sc>Arginine sensing regulates virulence gene expression and disease progression in enteric pathogens. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 12387-12393.	7.1	29

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55	Salmonella finds a way: Metabolic versatility of Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium in diverse host environments. PLoS Pathogens, 2020, 16, e1008540.	4.7	29
56	Intestinal and chronic infections: Salmonella lifestyles in hostile environments. Environmental Microbiology Reports, 2011, 3, 508-517.	2.4	28
57	Iron acquisition pathways and colonization of the inflamed intestine by Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium. International Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2016, 306, 604-610.	3.6	26
58	Salmonella enterica Serovar Typhi Impairs CD4 T Cell Responses by Reducing Antigen Availability. Infection and Immunity, 2014, 82, 2247-2254.	2.2	25
59	STAT2 dependent Type I Interferon response promotes dysbiosis and luminal expansion of the enteric pathogen Salmonella Typhimurium. PLoS Pathogens, 2019, 15, e1007745.	4.7	25
60	Alternative Endogenous Protein Processing via an Autophagy-Dependent Pathway Compensates for Yersinia-Mediated Inhibition of Endosomal Major Histocompatibility Complex Class II Antigen Presentation. Infection and Immunity, 2010, 78, 5138-5150.	2.2	24
61	Host-Derived Metabolites Modulate Transcription of Salmonella Genes Involved in Lactate Utilization during Gut Colonization. Infection and Immunity, 2019, 87, .	2.2	20
62	Pre-existing anti-Salmonella vector immunity prevents the development of protective antigen-specific CD8 T-cell frequencies against murine listeriosis. Microbes and Infection, 2007, 9, 1447-1453.	1.9	19
63	Using Enteric Pathogens to Probe the Gut Microbiota. Trends in Microbiology, 2019, 27, 243-253.	7.7	19
64	C4-dicarboxylates and L-aspartate utilization by Escherichia coli K12 in the mouse intestine: L-aspartate as a major substrate for fumarate respiration and as a nitrogen source. Environmental Microbiology, 2021, 23, 2564-2577.	3.8	17
65	Salmonella Exploits Suicidal Behavior of Epithelial Cells. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2011, 2, 48.	3.5	16
66	Heterologous prime-boost immunizations with different Salmonella serovars for enhanced antigen-specific CD8 T-cell induction. Vaccine, 2008, 26, 1879-1886.	3.8	15
67	Utilization of Host Polyamines in Alternatively Activated Macrophages Promotes Chronic Infection by Brucella abortus. Infection and Immunity, 2018, 86, .	2.2	14
68	Microbial Sensing by Intestinal Myeloid Cells Controls Carcinogenesis and Epithelial Differentiation. Cell Reports, 2018, 24, 2342-2355.	6.4	13
69	Enterococcus faecalis : E. coli's Siderophore-Inducing Sidekick. Cell Host and Microbe, 2016, 20, 411-412.	11.0	12
70	Systematic reconstruction of an effector-gene network reveals determinants of Salmonella cellular and tissue tropism. Cell Host and Microbe, 2021, 29, 1531-1544.e9.	11.0	12
71	Transition metals and host-microbe interactions in the inflamed intestine. BioMetals, 2019, 32, 369-384.	4.1	10
72	Reshaping of bacterial molecular hydrogen metabolism contributes to the outgrowth of commensal E. coli during gut inflammation. ELife, 2021, 10, .	6.0	9

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73	Typhoid. , 2013, , 375-399.		2
74	How microbiological tests reflect bacterial pathogenesis and host adaptation. Brazilian Journal of Microbiology, 2021, 52, 1745-1753.	2.0	1