

Shaden Kamhawi

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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106
papers

7,304
citations

61984

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h-index

58581

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115
all docs

115
docs citations

115
times ranked

5430
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	In Vivo Imaging Reveals an Essential Role for Neutrophils in Leishmaniasis Transmitted by Sand Flies. <i>Science</i> , 2008, 321, 970-974.	12.6	719
2	Development of a Natural Model of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis: Powerful Effects of Vector Saliva and Saliva Preexposure on the Long-Term Outcome of Leishmania major Infection in the Mouse Ear Dermis. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 1998, 188, 1941-1953.	8.5	392
3	Toward a Defined Anti-Leishmania Vaccine Targeting Vector Antigens. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2001, 194, 331-342.	8.5	359
4	Molecular Aspects of Parasite-Vector and Vector-Host Interactions in Leishmaniasis. <i>Annual Review of Microbiology</i> , 2001, 55, 453-483.	7.3	326
5	Phlebotomine sand flies and Leishmania parasites: friends or foes?. <i>Trends in Parasitology</i> , 2006, 22, 439-445.	3.3	272
6	Targeted gene deletion in Leishmania major identifies leishmanolysin (GP63) as a virulence factor. <i>Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology</i> , 2002, 120, 33-40.	1.1	235
7	A Role for Insect Galectins in Parasite Survival. <i>Cell</i> , 2004, 119, 329-341.	28.9	232
8	Immunity to a salivary protein of a sand fly vector protects against the fatal outcome of visceral leishmaniasis in a hamster model. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2008, 105, 7845-7850.	7.1	221
9	Exosome Secretion by the Parasitic Protozoan Leishmania within the Sand Fly Midgut. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2015, 13, 957-967.	6.4	220
10	Gut Microbes Egested during Bites of Infected Sand Flies Augment Severity of Leishmaniasis via Inflammasome-Derived IL-1 β . <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2018, 23, 134-143.e6.	11.0	174
11	Vector Transmission of Leishmania Abrogates Vaccine-Induced Protective Immunity. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2009, 5, e1000484.	4.7	169
12	Quantification of the infectious dose of <i>Leishmania major</i> transmitted to the skin by single sand flies. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2008, 105, 10125-10130.	7.1	159
13	Comparative salivary gland transcriptomics of sandfly vectors of visceral leishmaniasis. <i>BMC Genomics</i> , 2006, 7, 52.	2.8	148
14	Sand Fly Salivary Proteins Induce Strong Cellular Immunity in a Natural Reservoir of Visceral Leishmaniasis with Adverse Consequences for Leishmania. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2009, 5, e1000441.	4.7	148
15	Vaccines to combat the neglected tropical diseases. <i>Immunological Reviews</i> , 2011, 239, 237-270.	6.0	143
16	The biological and immunomodulatory properties of sand fly saliva and its role in the establishment of Leishmania infections. <i>Microbes and Infection</i> , 2000, 2, 1765-1773.	1.9	132
17	Discovery of Markers of Exposure Specific to Bites of <i>Lutzomyia longipalpis</i> , the Vector of <i>Leishmania infantum chagasi</i> in Latin America. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2010, 4, e638.	3.0	126
18	What's behind a sand fly bite? The profound effect of sand fly saliva on host hemostasis, inflammation and immunity. <i>Infection, Genetics and Evolution</i> , 2014, 28, 691-703.	2.3	122

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19	A sand fly salivary protein vaccine shows efficacy against vector-transmitted cutaneous leishmaniasis in nonhuman primates. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2015, 7, 290ra90.	12.4	121
20	From transcriptome to immunome: Identification of DTH inducing proteins from a <i>Phlebotomus ariasi</i> salivary gland cDNA library. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2006, 24, 374-390.	3.8	120
21	Immunity to Distinct Sand Fly Salivary Proteins Primes the Anti-Leishmania Immune Response towards Protection or Exacerbation of Disease. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2008, 2, e226.	3.0	118
22	Accelerating the development of a therapeutic vaccine for human Chagas disease: rationale and prospects. <i>Expert Review of Vaccines</i> , 2012, 11, 1043-1055.	4.4	117
23	The Gut Microbiome of the Vector <i>Lutzomyia longipalpis</i> Is Essential for Survival of <i>Leishmania infantum</i> . <i>MBio</i> , 2017, 8, .	4.1	115
24	Sequential blood meals promote <i>Leishmania</i> replication and reverse metacyclogenesis augmenting vector infectivity. <i>Nature Microbiology</i> , 2018, 3, 548-555.	13.3	108
25	Structure and Function of a "Yellow" Protein from Saliva of the Sand Fly <i>Lutzomyia longipalpis</i> That Confers Protective Immunity against <i>Leishmania major</i> Infection. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2011, 286, 32383-32393.	3.4	102
26	High degree of conservancy among secreted salivary gland proteins from two geographically distant <i>Phlebotomus duboscqi</i> sandflies populations (Mali and Kenya). <i>BMC Genomics</i> , 2006, 7, 226.	2.8	93
27	Immunity to Sand Fly Salivary Protein LJM11 Modulates Host Response to Vector-Transmitted <i>Leishmania</i> Conferring Ulcer-Free Protection. <i>Journal of Investigative Dermatology</i> , 2012, 132, 2735-2743.	0.7	81
28	Characterization of a <i>Leishmania</i> stage-specific mitochondrial membrane protein that enhances the activity of cytochrome <i>c</i> oxidase and its role in virulence. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 2010, 77, 399-414.	2.5	73
29	A second generation leishmanization vaccine with a markerless attenuated <i>Leishmania major</i> strain using CRISPR gene editing. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 3461.	12.8	72
30	Enhanced Protective Efficacy of Nonpathogenic Recombinant <i>Leishmania tarentolae</i> Expressing Cysteine Proteinases Combined with a Sand Fly Salivary Antigen. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e2751.	3.0	71
31	A New Model of Progressive Visceral Leishmaniasis in Hamsters by Natural Transmission via Bites of Vector Sand Flies. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 207, 1328-1338.	4.0	70
32	Exploring the midgut transcriptome of <i>Phlebotomus papatasi</i> : comparative analysis of expression profiles of sugar-fed, blood-fed and <i>Leishmania major</i> -infected sandflies. <i>BMC Genomics</i> , 2007, 8, 300.	2.8	63
33	Mosquito Saliva: The Hope for a Universal Arbovirus Vaccine?. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 218, 7-15.	4.0	62
34	What constitutes a neglected tropical disease?. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008001.	3.0	61
35	Intradermal Immunization of <i>Leishmania donovani</i> Centrin Knock-Out Parasites in Combination with Salivary Protein LJM19 from Sand Fly Vector Induces a Durable Protective Immune Response in Hamsters. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2016, 10, e0004322.	3.0	56
36	Sand flies, <i>Leishmania</i> , and transcriptome-borne solutions. <i>Parasitology International</i> , 2009, 58, 1-5.	1.3	55

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37	New Insights Into the Transmissibility of <i>Leishmania infantum</i> From Dogs to Sand Flies: Experimental Vector-Transmission Reveals Persistent Parasite Depots at Bite Sites. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 213, 1752-1761.	4.0	54
38	The potential economic value of a cutaneous leishmaniasis vaccine in seven endemic countries in the Americas. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2013, 31, 480-486.	3.8	51
39	Does the Arthropod Microbiota Impact the Establishment of Vector-Borne Diseases in Mammalian Hosts?. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2015, 11, e1004646.	4.7	51
40	Delayed-Type Hypersensitivity to Sand Fly Saliva in Humans from a Leishmaniasis-Endemic Area of Mali Is TH1-Mediated and Persists to Midlife. <i>Journal of Investigative Dermatology</i> , 2013, 133, 452-459.	0.7	49
41	Molecular Diversity between Salivary Proteins from New World and Old World Sand Flies with Emphasis on <i>Bichromomyia olmeca</i> , the Sand Fly Vector of <i>Leishmania mexicana</i> in Mesoamerica. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2016, 10, e0004771.	3.0	47
42	Single-cell RNA sequencing of <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> from tsetse salivary glands unveils metacyclogenesis and identifies potential transmission blocking antigens. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 2613-2621.	7.1	47
43	Validation of Recombinant Salivary Protein PpSP32 as a Suitable Marker of Human Exposure to <i>Phlebotomus papatasi</i> , the Vector of <i>Leishmania major</i> in Tunisia. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003991.	3.0	47
44	Leishmaniasis: the act of transmission. <i>Trends in Parasitology</i> , 2021, 37, 976-987.	3.3	43
45	Safety and immunogenicity of a mosquito saliva peptide-based vaccine: a randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind, phase 1 trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2020, 395, 1998-2007.	13.7	42
46	<i>Leishmania major</i> Survival in Selective <i>Phlebotomus papatasi</i> Sand Fly Vector Requires a Specific SCG-Encoded Lipophosphoglycan Galactosylation Pattern. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2010, 6, e1001185.	4.7	41
47	Seasonality and Prevalence of <i>Leishmania major</i> Infection in <i>Phlebotomus duboscqi</i> Neveu-Lemaire from Two Neighboring Villages in Central Mali. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1139.	3.0	41
48	SALO, a novel classical pathway complement inhibitor from saliva of the sand fly <i>Lutzomyia longipalpis</i> . <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 19300.	3.3	40
49	Vector Saliva in Vaccines for Visceral Leishmaniasis: A Brief Encounter of High Consequence?. <i>Frontiers in Public Health</i> , 2014, 2, 99.	2.7	38
50	Circulating Biomarkers of Immune Activation, Oxidative Stress and Inflammation Characterize Severe Canine Visceral Leishmaniasis. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 32619.	3.3	37
51	Pre-clinical antigenicity studies of an innovative multivalent vaccine for human visceral leishmaniasis. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0005951.	3.0	36
52	The yin and yang of leishmaniasis control. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0005529.	3.0	34
53	Species Composition of Sand Flies and Population Dynamics of <i>Phlebotomus papatasi</i> (Diptera: Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock Medical Entomology, 1995, 32, 822-826.	1.8	31
54	A defined subunit vaccine that protects against vector-borne visceral leishmaniasis. <i>Npj Vaccines</i> , 2017, 2, 23.	6.0	31

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55	Preclinical validation of a live attenuated dermatropic <i>Leishmania</i> vaccine against vector transmitted fatal visceral leishmaniasis. <i>Communications Biology</i> , 2021, 4, 929.	4.4	30
56	Incrimination of <i>Phlebotomus kandelakii</i> and <i>Phlebotomus balcanicus</i> as Vectors of <i>Leishmania infantum</i> in Tbilisi, Georgia. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2012, 6, e1609.	3.0	28
57	KSAC, a Defined <i>Leishmania</i> Antigen, plus Adjuvant Protects against the Virulence of <i>L. major</i> Transmitted by Its Natural Vector <i>Phlebotomus duboscqi</i> . <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2012, 6, e1610.	3.0	28
58	Characterization of the Early Inflammatory Infiltrate at the Feeding Site of Infected Sand Flies in Mice Protected from Vector-Transmitted <i>Leishmania major</i> by Exposure to Uninfected Bites. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e2781.	3.0	28
59	World neglected tropical diseases day. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0007999.	3.0	23
60	Discrepant Prevalence and Incidence of <i>Leishmania</i> Infection between Two Neighboring Villages in Central Mali Based on Leishmanin Skin Test Surveys. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2009, 3, e565.	3.0	22
61	Will COVID-19 become the next neglected tropical disease?. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008271.	3.0	22
62	Asymptomatic Visceral <i>Leishmania infantum</i> Infection in US Soldiers Deployed to Iraq. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 68, 2036-2044.	5.8	20
63	The Sand Fly Salivary Protein Lufaxin Inhibits the Early Steps of the Alternative Pathway of Complement by Direct Binding to the Proconvertase C3b-B. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2017, 8, 1065.	4.8	19
64	Distinct gene expression patterns in vector-residing <i>Leishmania infantum</i> identify parasite stage-enriched markers. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008014.	3.0	19
65	A sand fly salivary protein acts as a neutrophil chemoattractant. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 3213.	12.8	19
66	Prevalence of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis in Districts of High and Low Endemicity in Mali. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2016, 10, e0005141.	3.0	19
67	<i>Phlebotomus papatasi</i> SP15: mRNA expression variability and amino acid sequence polymorphisms of field populations. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2015, 8, 298.	2.5	17
68	<i>Leishmania</i> HASP and SHERP Genes Are Required for In Vivo Differentiation, Parasite Transmission and Virulence Attenuation in the Host. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2017, 13, e1006130.	4.7	17
69	DNA plasmid coding for <i>Phlebotomus sergenti</i> salivary protein PsSP9, a member of the SP15 family of proteins, protects against <i>Leishmania tropica</i> . <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007067.	3.0	17
70	<i>Leishmania</i> infection induces a limited differential gene expression in the sand fly midgut. <i>BMC Genomics</i> , 2020, 21, 608.	2.8	16
71	Immunization of Experimental Dogs With Salivary Proteins From <i>Lutzomyia longipalpis</i> , Using DNA and Recombinant Canarypox Virus Induces Immune Responses Consistent With Protection Against <i>Leishmania infantum</i> . <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2018, 9, 2558.	4.8	15
72	A <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> -Based Vaccine That Secretes Sand Fly Salivary Protein LJM11 Confers Long-Term Protection against Vector-Transmitted <i>Leishmania major</i> . <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2014, 82, 2736-2745.	2.2	14

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73	<i>Lutzomyia longipalpis</i> Saliva Induces Heme Oxygenase-1 Expression at Bite Sites. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2018, 9, 2779.	4.8	13
74	Population genetics analysis of <i>Phlebotomus papatasi</i> sand flies from Egypt and Jordan based on mitochondrial cytochrome b haplotypes. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2018, 11, 214.	2.5	13
75	Using Humans to Make a Human Leishmaniasis Vaccine. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2014, 6, 234fs18.	12.4	12
76	Expression plasticity of <i>Phlebotomus papatasi</i> salivary gland genes in distinct ecotopes through the sand fly season. <i>BMC Ecology</i> , 2011, 11, 24.	3.0	11
77	Structure of SALO, a leishmaniasis vaccine candidate from the sand fly <i>Lutzomyia longipalpis</i> . <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0005374.	3.0	11
78	<i>Phlebotomus papatasi</i> Yellow-Related and Apyrase Salivary Proteins Are Candidates for Vaccination against Human Cutaneous Leishmaniasis. <i>Journal of Investigative Dermatology</i> , 2018, 138, 598-606.	0.7	11
79	A cross-sectional study of the filarial and <i>Leishmania</i> co-endemicity in two ecologically distinct settings in Mali. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2018, 11, 18.	2.5	11
80	Sandfly Fever Sicilian Virus- <i>Leishmania</i> major co-infection modulates innate inflammatory response favoring myeloid cell infections and skin hyperinflammation. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2021, 15, e0009638.	3.0	11
81	<i>Leishmania infantum</i> xenodiagnosis from vertically infected dogs reveals significant skin tropism. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2021, 15, e0009366.	3.0	11
82	Immunity to vector saliva is compromised by short sand fly seasons in endemic regions with temperate climates. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 7990.	3.3	10
83	Heme Oxygenase-1 Induction by Blood-Feeding Arthropods Controls Skin Inflammation and Promotes Disease Tolerance. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2020, 33, 108317.	6.4	10
84	Protective Efficacy in a Hamster Model of a Multivalent Vaccine for Human Visceral Leishmaniasis (MuLeVaClin) Consisting of the KMP11, LEISH-F3+, and LJL143 Antigens in Virosomes, Plus GLA-SE Adjuvant. <i>Microorganisms</i> , 2021, 9, 2253.	3.6	10
85	Impaired development of a miltefosine-resistant <i>Leishmania infantum</i> strain in the sand fly vectors <i>Phlebotomus perniciosus</i> and <i>Lutzomyia longipalpis</i> . <i>International Journal for Parasitology: Drugs and Drug Resistance</i> , 2019, 11, 1-7.	3.4	9
86	Biomarkers for Zoonotic Visceral Leishmaniasis in Latin America. <i>Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology</i> , 2018, 8, 245.	3.9	8
87	Towards a Sustainable Vector-Control Strategy in the Post Kala-Azar Elimination Era. <i>Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology</i> , 2021, 11, 641632.	3.9	8
88	Differential expression profiles of the salivary proteins SP15 and SP44 from <i>Phlebotomus papatasi</i> . <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2016, 9, 357.	2.5	7
89	Patchy Parasitized Skin Governs <i>Leishmania donovani</i> Transmission to Sand Flies. <i>Trends in Parasitology</i> , 2017, 33, 748-750.	3.3	7
90	Building Research and Development Capacity for Neglected Tropical Diseases Impacting Leishmaniasis in the Middle East and North Africa: A Case Study. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003695.	3.0	6

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91	Immune response dynamics and <i>Lutzomyia longipalpis</i> exposure characterize a biosignature of visceral leishmaniasis susceptibility in a canine cohort. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2021, 15, e0009137.	3.0	6
92	Coinfection With <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> Confers Protection Against Cutaneous Leishmaniasis. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2018, 9, 2855.	4.8	4
93	Binding of <i>Leishmania infantum</i> Lipophosphoglycan to the Midgut Is Not Sufficient To Define Vector Competence in <i>Lutzomyia longipalpis</i> Sand Flies. <i>MSphere</i> , 2020, 5, .	2.9	4
94	<i>Leishmania</i> : A Maestro in Epigenetic Manipulation of Macrophage Inflammasomes. <i>Trends in Parasitology</i> , 2020, 36, 498-501.	3.3	4
95	The human immune response to saliva of <i>Phlebotomus alexandri</i> , the vector of visceral leishmaniasis in Iraq, and its relationship to sand fly exposure and infection. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2021, 15, e0009378.	3.0	4
96	A clinical study to optimise a sand fly biting protocol for use in a controlled human infection model of cutaneous leishmaniasis (the FLYBITE study). <i>Wellcome Open Research</i> , 2021, 6, 168.	1.8	4
97	Implicating bites from a leishmaniasis sand fly vector in the loss of tolerance in pemphigus. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2020, 5, .	5.0	4
98	Seasonal and Physiological Variations of <i>Phlebotomus papatasi</i> Salivary Gland Antigens in Central Iran. <i>Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases</i> , 2016, 10, 39-49.	0.9	4
99	Basic and Translational Research on Sand Fly Saliva. , 2017, , 65-89.		3
100	Individuals co-exposed to sand fly saliva and filarial parasites exhibit altered monocyte function. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2021, 15, e0009448.	3.0	2
101	Unique Features of Vector-Transmitted Leishmaniasis and Their Relevance to Disease Transmission and Control. , 2017, , 91-114.		1
102	<i>Phlebotomus papatasi</i> sand fly predicted salivary protein diversity and immune response potential based on in silico prediction in Egypt and Jordan populations. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0007489.	3.0	1
103	Gut Microbiota Egested During Bites of Infected Sand flies Augments Severity of Leishmaniasis via Inflammasome-Derived IL-11. <i>SSRN Electronic Journal</i> , 0, , .	0.4	1
104	Antibody Responses to <i>Phlebotomus papatasi</i> Saliva in American Soldiers With Cutaneous Leishmaniasis Versus Controls. <i>Frontiers in Tropical Diseases</i> , 2022, 2, .	1.4	1
105	Targeting Components in Vector Saliva. , 2014, , 599-608.		0
106	VSG overcomes an early barrier to survival of African trypanosomes in tsetse flies. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2016, 113, 6821-6823.	7.1	0