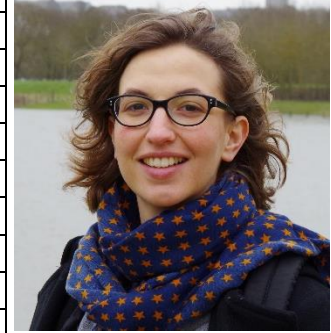


Buruli ulcer Laboratory network

Curriculum Vitae Dr. Estelle Marion

BU LABNET Core member

Country:	France		
Title	Dr.		
First name:	Estelle		
Last Name	Marion		
Current position	Researcher		
Department			
Institution	INSERM		
Address	Inserm U1232, PBH IRIS, CHU Angers, 49000 ANGERS		
Email:	Estelle.marion@inserm.fr		
Phone:	+33244688313		
Education	Year	University	Degree obtained
	2012	Angers, France	PhD in microbiology
Work Experience	Year	Institution	Position
	2012-2014	CDTLUB Pobè Benin	Post-Doc fellowship
	Since 2015	Inserm in U982 lab	Researcher
	Since 2018	Inserm, U1232, team 6	Team leader
Areas of interest	Buruli ulcer, M. ulcerans, mycolactone, diagnosis, treatment, interaction host-pathogen		
Publications (optional)	PubMed Link or Google Scholar profile link		



Coudereau C, Besnard A, Robbe-Saule M, Bris C, Kempf M, Johnson RC, Brou TY, Gnimavo R, Eyangoh S, Khater F, [Marion E](#). Stable and local reservoirs of *Mycobacterium ulcerans* inferred from the non-random distribution of bacterial genotypes at a village scale in Benin. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*. 2020 Mar;26(3):491-503. **IF 7.185 Q1 (5/89) in infectious diseases**

Degnonvi H, Fleuret S, Coudereau C, Gnimavo R, Giffon S, Yeramian E, Johnson RC, [Marion E](#). [Effect of well drilling on Buruli ulcer incidence in Benin: a case-control, quantitative survey](#). *Lancet Planet Health*. 2019. 10.1016 **IF 10.7. Journal rank not available**

[Foulon M](#), [Pouchin A](#), [Manry J](#), [Khater F](#), [Robbe-Saule M](#), [Durand A](#), [Esnault L](#), [Delneste Y](#), [Jeannin P](#), [Saint-André JP](#), [Croué A](#), [Altare F](#), [Abel L](#), [Alcaïs A](#), [Marion E](#). Skin-specific antibodies neutralizing mycolactone toxin during the spontaneous healing of *Mycobacterium ulcerans* infection. *Science Advances*. 2020. Feb 26;6(9):eaax7781. **IF 12.804 Q1 (4/69) in multidisciplinary science**

Robbe-Saule M, Babonneau J, Sismeiro O, Marsollier L, [Marion E](#). An Optimized Method for Extracting Bacterial RNA from Mouse Skin Tissue Colonized by *Mycobacterium ulcerans*. *Frontiers in Microbiology*. 2017. 8:512. **IF 4.019 Q2 (32/126) in microbiology**

[Marion E](#), Chauty A, Kempf M, Le Corre Y, Delneste Y, Croue A, Marsollier L. Clinical Features of Spontaneous Partial Healing During *Mycobacterium ulcerans* Infection. *Open Forum Infectious Diseases*. 2016. 3:ofw013. **IF 3.240 Q2 (31/88) in infectious diseases**

[Marion E](#), Jarry U, Cano C, Savary C, Beauvillain C, Robbe-Saule M, Preisser L, Altare F, Delneste Y, Jeannin P, Marsollier L. FVB/N Mice Spontaneously Heal Ulcerative Lesions Induced by *Mycobacterium ulcerans* and Switch *M. ulcerans* into a Low Mycolactone Producer. *Journal of Immunology*. 2016. 196:2690-2698. **IF 4.856 Q1 (34/151) in immunology**

Zogo B, Djenontin A, Carolan K, Babonneau J, Guegan JF, Eyangoh S, [Marion E](#). A Field Study in Benin to Investigate the Role of Mosquitoes and Other Flying Insects in the Ecology of *Mycobacterium ulcerans*. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Disease*. 2015. Jul 21;9(7):e0003941. **IF 3.948 Q1 (6/33) in tropical medicine**

[Marion E](#), Ganlonon L, Claco E, Blanchard S, Kempf M, Adeye A, Chauty A. Establishment of quantitative PCR (qPCR) and culture laboratory facilities in a field hospital in Benin: 1-year results. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology*. 2014. 52(12):4398-400. **IF 3.6 Q2 (36/123) in microbiology**

[Marion E](#), Song OR, Christophe T, Babonneau J, Fenistein D, Eyer J, Letournel F, Henrion D, Clere N, Paille V, Guérineau NC, Saint André JP, Gersbach P, Altmann KH, Stinear TP, Comoglio Y, Sandoz G, Preisser L, Delneste Y, Yeramian E, Marsollier L, Brodin P. Mycobacterial toxin induces analgesia in Buruli ulcer by targeting the angiotensin pathways. *Cell*. 2014. 19;157(7):1565-76. **IF 28.710 Q1 (3/187) in cell biology**

[Marion E](#), Carolan K, Adeye A, Kempf M, Chauty A, Marsollier L. Buruli ulcer in South Western Nigeria: A retrospective cohort study of patients treated in Benin. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Disease*. 2015. 9(1):e3443. **IF 3.948 Q1 (6/33) in tropical medicine**