Han-Ching Wang

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

74 papers	3,834 citations	159585 30 h-index	133252 59 g-index
76 all docs	76 docs citations	76 times ranked	2564 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	A novel C-type lectin LvCTL 4.2 has antibacterial activity but facilitates WSSV infection in shrimp (L.) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Over	2.3	13
2	The regulation of shrimp metabolism by the white spot syndrome virus (WSSV). Reviews in Aquaculture, 2022, 14, 1150-1169.	9.0	14
3	Diagnostic performance of a Rapid Test Kit for white spot syndrome virus (WSSV). Aquaculture, 2022, 558, 738379.	3.5	2
4	Litopenaeus vannamei peritrophin interacts with WSSV and AHPND-causing V. parahaemolyticus to regulate disease pathogenesis. Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2022, 126, 271-282.	3.6	5
5	Cytotoxicity of Vibrio parahaemolyticus AHPND toxin on shrimp hemocytes, a newly identified target tissue, involves binding of toxin to aminopeptidase N1 receptor. PLoS Pathogens, 2021, 17, e1009463.	4.7	19
6	Metabolic Alterations in Shrimp Stomach During Acute Hepatopancreatic Necrosis Disease and Effects of Taurocholate on Vibrio parahaemolyticus. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2021, 12, 631468.	3.5	14
7	In Litopenaeus vannamei, the cuticular chitin-binding proteins LvDD9A and LvDD9B retard AHPND pathogenesis but facilitate WSSV infection. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2021, 120, 103999.	2.3	7
8	Bile acid and bile acid transporters are involved in the pathogenesis of acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease in white shrimp<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>. Cellular Microbiology, 2020, 22, e13127.	2.1	20
9	Penaeus vannamei serine proteinase inhibitor 7 (LvSerpin7) acts as an immune brake by regulating the proPO system in AHPND-affected shrimp. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2020, 106, 103600.	2.3	15
10	Shrimp SIRT1 activates of the WSSV IE1 promoter independently of the NF-Î°B binding site. Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2020, 106, 910-919.	3.6	12
11	ASC-deficiency impairs host defense against Aeromonas hydrophila infection in Japanese medaka, Oryzias latipes. Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2020, 105, 427-437.	3.6	15
12	White Spot Syndrome Virus Benefits from Endosomal Trafficking, Substantially Facilitated by a Valosin-Containing Protein, To Escape Autophagic Elimination and Propagate in the Crustacean Cherax quadricarinatus. Journal of Virology, 2020, 94, .	3.4	21
13	Interleukin-17A/F1 from Japanese pufferfish (Takifugu rubripes) stimulates the immune response in head kidney and intestinal cells. Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2020, 103, 143-149.	3.6	10
14	A Review of the Functional Annotations of Important Genes in the AHPND-Causing pVA1 Plasmid. Microorganisms, 2020, 8, 996.	3.6	16
15	Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease in penaeid shrimp. Reviews in Aquaculture, 2020, 12, 1867-1880.	9.0	80
16	The gene structure and hypervariability of the complete Penaeus monodon Dscam gene. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 16595.	3.3	8
17	The Pathobiome in Animal and Plant Diseases. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 34, 996-1008.	8.7	208
18	Glutamine Metabolism in Both the Oxidative and Reductive Directions Is Triggered in Shrimp Immune Cells (Hemocytes) at the WSSV Genome Replication Stage to Benefit Virus Replication. Frontiers in Immunology, 2019, 10, 2102.	4.8	21

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19	Structural Insights to the Heterotetrameric Interaction between the Vibrio parahaemolyticus PirAvp and PirBvp Toxins and Activation of the Cry-Like Pore-Forming Domain. Toxins, 2019, 11, 233.	3.4	26
20	Selective expression of a â€œcorrect cloudâ€•of Dscam in crayfish survivors after second exposure to the same pathogen. Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2019, 92, 430-437.	3.6	20
21	LvRas and LvRap are both important for WSSV replication in Litopenaeus vannamei. Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2019, 88, 150-160.	3.6	19
22	ICTV Virus Taxonomy Profile: Nimaviridae. Journal of General Virology, 2019, 100, 1053-1054.	2.9	38
23	The Rho signalling pathway mediates the pathogenicity of AHPNDâ€causing <i>V.Âparahaemolyticus</i> in shrimp. Cellular Microbiology, 2018, 20, e12849.	2.1	28
24	Draft Genome Sequence of Vibrio parahaemolyticus Strain M1-1, Which Causes Acute Hepatopancreatic Necrosis Disease in Shrimp in Vietnam. Genome Announcements, 2018, 6, .	0.8	12
25	What vaccination studies tell us about immunological memory within the innate immune system of cultured shrimp and crayfish. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2018, 80, 53-66.	2.3	53
26	Microbiome Dynamics in a Shrimp Grow-out Pond with Possible Outbreak of Acute Hepatopancreatic Necrosis Disease. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 9395.	3.3	112
27	Using CRISPR/Cas9-mediated gene editing to further explore growth and trade-off effects in myostatin-mutated F4 medaka (Oryzias latipes). Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 11435.	3.3	36
28	Resonant Dipolar Coupling of Microwaves with Confined Acoustic Vibrations in a Rod-shaped Virus. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 4611.	3.3	19
29	Constitutive overexpressed type I interferon induced downregulation of antiviral activity in medaka fish (Oryzias latipes). Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2017, 68, 12-20.	2.3	5
30	Dscam1 in Pancrustacean Immunity: Current Status and a Look to the Future. Frontiers in Immunology, 2017, 8, 662.	4.8	30
31	Replication of the Shrimp Virus WSSV Depends on Glutamate-Driven Anaplerosis. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0146902.	2.5	19
32	A member of the immunoglobulin superfamily, orange-spotted grouper novel immune gene EcVig, is induced by immune stimulants and type I interferon. Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2016, 58, 415-422.	3.6	2
33	Six Hours after Infection, the Metabolic Changes Induced by WSSV Neutralize the Hostâ€™s Oxidative Stress Defenses. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 27732.	3.3	40
34	Structure resonance energy transfer from EM wave to rod-like virus. , 2016, , .		1
35	Expression and biological activity of two types of interferon genes in medaka (Oryzias latipes). Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2016, 48, 20-29.	3.6	19
36	TALENs-mediated gene disruption of myostatin produces a larger phenotype of medaka with an apparently compromised immune system. Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2016, 48, 212-220.	3.6	33

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37	To complete its replication cycle, a shrimp virus changes the population of long chain fatty acids during infection via the PI3K-Akt-mTOR-HIF1Î± pathway. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2015, 53, 85-95.	2.3	45
38	The opportunistic marine pathogen <i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> becomes virulent by acquiring a plasmid that expresses a deadly toxin. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 10798-10803.	7.1	427
39	Pathogenesis of acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND) in shrimp. Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2015, 47, 1006-1014.	3.6	197
40	Reprint of â€œReview of Dscam-mediated immunity in shrimp and other arthropodsâ€• Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2015, 48, 306-314.	2.3	23
41	The DNA fibers of shrimp hemocyte extracellular traps are essential for the clearance of Escherichia coli. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2015, 48, 229-233.	2.3	24
42	A Novel Detection Platform for Shrimp White Spot Syndrome Virus Using an ICP11-Dependent Immunomagnetic Reduction (IMR) Assay. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0138207.	2.5	10
43	Validation of a Commercial Insulated Isothermal PCR-based POCKIT Test for Rapid and Easy Detection of White Spot Syndrome Virus Infection in Litopenaeus vannamei. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e90545.	2.5	41
44	Draft Genome Sequences of Four Strains of Vibrio parahaemolyticus, Three of Which Cause Early Mortality Syndrome/Acute Hepatopancreatic Necrosis Disease in Shrimp in China and Thailand. Genome Announcements, 2014, 2, .	0.8	123
45	An Invertebrate Warburg Effect: A Shrimp Virus Achieves Successful Replication by Altering the Host Metabolome via the PI3K-Akt-mTOR Pathway. PLoS Pathogens, 2014, 10, e1004196.	4.7	141
46	EcVig, a novel grouper immune-gene associated with antiviral activity against NNV infection. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2014, 43, 68-75.	2.3	10
47	Review of Dscam-mediated immunity in shrimp and other arthropods. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2014, 46, 129-138.	2.3	72
48	WSSV-induced crayfish Dscam shows durable immune behavior. Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2014, 40, 78-90.	3.6	41
49	Shrimp hemocytes release extracellular traps that kill bacteria. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2013, 41, 644-651.	2.3	60
50	Shrimp Dscam and its cytoplasmic tail splicing activator serine/arginine (SR)-rich protein B52 were both induced after white spot syndrome virus challenge. Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2013, 34, 209-219.	3.6	51
51	Properties of Litopenaeus vannamei Dscam (LvDscam) isoforms relatedÂto specific pathogen recognition. Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2013, 35, 1272-1281.	3.6	54
52	The DNA Virus White Spot Syndrome Virus Uses an Internal Ribosome Entry Site for Translation of the Highly Expressed Nonstructural Protein ICP35. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 13263-13278.	3.4	16
53	<i>Penaeus monodon</i>Thioredoxin Restores the DNA Binding Activity of Oxidized White Spot Syndrome Virus IE1. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2012, 17, 914-926.	5.4	19
54	Feeding hermit crabs to shrimp broodstock increases their risk of WSSV infection. Diseases of Aquatic Organisms, 2012, 98, 193-199.	1.0	4

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55	Spawning stress triggers WSSV replication in brooders via the activation of shrimp STAT. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2012, 38, 128-135.	2.3	15
56	Identification and characterization of DSCAM isoforms isolated from orange-spotted grouper Epinephelus coioides. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2012, 38, 148-159.	2.3	8
57	An oral nervous necrosis virus vaccine using Vibrio anguillarum as an expression host provides early protection. Aquaculture, 2011, 321, 26-33.	3.5	26
58	The expression of two novel orange-spotted grouper (Epinephelus coioides) TNF genes in peripheral blood leukocytes, various organs, and fish larvae. Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2011, 30, 618-629.	3.6	89
59	Penaeus monodon Dscam (PmDscam) has a highly diverse cytoplasmic tail and is the first membrane-bound shrimp Dscam to be reported. Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2011, 30, 1109-1123.	3.6	75
60	Microarray Analyses of Shrimp Immune Responses. Marine Biotechnology, 2011, 13, 629-638.	2.4	40
61	White Spot Syndrome Virus Induces Metabolic Changes Resembling the Warburg Effect in Shrimp Hemocytes in the Early Stage of Infection. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 12919-12928.	3.4	167
62	Polycistronic mRNAs and internal ribosome entry site elements (IRES) are widely used by white spot syndrome virus (WSSV) structural protein genes. Virology, 2009, 387, 353-363.	2.4	18
63	The putative invertebrate adaptive immune protein Litopenaeus vannamei Dscam (LvDscam) is the first reported Dscam to lack a transmembrane domain and cytoplasmic tail. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2009, 33, 1258-1267.	2.3	91
64	White spot syndrome virus protein ICP11: A histone-binding DNA mimic that disrupts nucleosome assembly. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 20758-20763.	7.1	79
65	Protein expression profiling of the shrimp cellular response to white spot syndrome virus infection. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2007, 31, 672-686.	2.3	142
66	Identification of icp11, the most highly expressed gene of shrimp white spot syndrome virus (WSSV). Diseases of Aquatic Organisms, 2007, 74, 179-189.	1.0	36
67	Neobenedenia girellae (Monogenea) Infection of Cultured Cobia Rachycentron canadum in Taiwan. Fish Pathology, 2006, 41, 51-56.	0.7	30
68	Identification of the Nucleocapsid, Tegument, and Envelope Proteins of the Shrimp White Spot Syndrome Virus Virion. Journal of Virology, 2006, 80, 3021-3029.	3.4	189
69	The Unique Stacked Rings in the Nucleocapsid of the White Spot Syndrome Virus Virion Are Formed by the Major Structural Protein VP664, the Largest Viral Structural Protein Ever Found. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 140-149.	3.4	72
70	Genomic and Proteomic Analysis of Thirty-Nine Structural Proteins of Shrimp White Spot Syndrome Virus. Journal of Virology, 2004, 78, 11360-11370.	3.4	219
71	Transcriptional Analysis of the DNA Polymerase Gene of Shrimp White Spot Syndrome Virus. Virology, 2002, 301, 136-147.	2.4	96
72	Ribonucleotide Reductase of Shrimp White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV): Expression and Enzymatic Activity in a Baculovirus/Insect Cell System and WSSV-Infected Shrimp. Virology, 2002, 304, 282-290.	2.4	24

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73	Sequencing and Amplified Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism Analysis of Ribonucleotide Reductase Large Subunit Gene of the White Spot Syndrome Virus in Blue Crab (Callinectes sapidus) from American Coastal Waters. Marine Biotechnology, 2001, 3, 163-171.	2.4	33
74	White Spot Syndrome Virus Triggers a Glycolytic Pathway in Shrimp Immune Cells (Hemocytes) to Benefit Its Replication. Frontiers in Immunology, 0, 13, .	4.8	8