

Oliver Planz

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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86
papers

5,566
citations

87723

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79541

73
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91
all docs

91
docs citations

91
times ranked

5303
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The MEK1/2-inhibitor ATR-002 efficiently blocks SARS-CoV-2 propagation and alleviates pro-inflammatory cytokine/chemokine responses. <i>Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences</i> , 2022, 79, 65.	2.4	29
2	Could a Lower Toll-like Receptor (TLR) and NF- κ B Activation Due to a Changed Charge Distribution in the Spike Protein Be the Reason for the Lower Pathogenicity of Omicron?. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 5966.	1.8	9
3	Mild Acid Elution and MHC Immunoaffinity Chromatography Reveal Similar Albeit Not Identical Profiles of the HLA Class I Immunoepitome. <i>Journal of Proteome Research</i> , 2021, 20, 289-304.	1.8	32
4	Improved in vitro Efficacy of Baloxavir Marboxil Against Influenza A Virus Infection by Combination Treatment With the MEK Inhibitor ATR-002. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2021, 12, 611958.	1.5	12
5	Inactivation of SARS-CoV-2 through Treatment with the Mouth Rinsing Solutions ViruProX [®] and BacterX [®] Pro. <i>Microorganisms</i> , 2021, 9, 521.	1.6	34
6	Designing a SARS-CoV-2 T-Cell-Inducing Vaccine for High-Risk Patient Groups. <i>Vaccines</i> , 2021, 9, 428.	2.1	22
7	COVID-19: Mechanistic Model of the African Paradox Supports the Central Role of the NF- κ B Pathway. <i>Viruses</i> , 2021, 13, 1887.	1.5	12
8	NF- κ B Pathway as a Potential Target for Treatment of Critical Stage COVID-19 Patients. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2020, 11, 598444.	2.2	153
9	Adeno-associated virus-vectored influenza vaccine elicits neutralizing and Fc γ 3 receptor-activating antibodies. <i>EMBO Molecular Medicine</i> , 2020, 12, e10938.	3.3	24
10	Antiviral efficacy against influenza virus and pharmacokinetic analysis of a novel MEK-inhibitor, ATR-002, in cell culture and in the mouse model. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2020, 178, 104806.	1.9	21
11	Targeting intracellular signaling as an antiviral strategy: aerosolized LASAG for the treatment of influenza in hospitalized patients. <i>Emerging Microbes and Infections</i> , 2018, 7, 1-8.	3.0	22
12	Metabolic conversion of CI-1040 turns a cellular MEK-inhibitor into an antibacterial compound. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 9114.	1.6	10
13	The clinically approved MEK inhibitor Trametinib efficiently blocks influenza A virus propagation and cytokine expression. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2018, 157, 80-92.	1.9	33
14	A tissue-based draft map of the murine MHC class I immunoepitome. <i>Scientific Data</i> , 2018, 5, 180157.	2.4	45
15	The MEK-inhibitor CI-1040 displays a broad anti-influenza virus activity in vitro and provides a prolonged treatment window compared to standard of care in vivo. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2017, 142, 178-184.	1.9	44
16	Increased Plasma Matrix Metalloproteinase-9 Levels Contribute to Intracerebral Hemorrhage during Thrombolysis after Concomitant Stroke and Influenza Infection. <i>Cerebrovascular Diseases Extra</i> , 2017, 6, 50-59.	0.5	12
17	Pharmacodynamics, Pharmacokinetics, and Antiviral Activity of BAY 81-8781, a Novel NF- κ B Inhibiting Anti-influenza Drug. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2017, 8, 2130.	1.5	21
18	Characterization of the Canine MHC Class I DLA-88*50101 Peptide Binding Motif as a Prerequisite for Canine T Cell Immunotherapy. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0167017.	1.1	17

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19	Cytotoxic T cell vaccination with PLGA microspheres interferes with influenza A virus replication in the lung and suppresses the infectious disease. <i>Journal of Controlled Release</i> , 2015, 216, 121-131.	4.8	17
20	Antiviral activity of Ladanina067, an extract from wild black currant leaves against influenza A virus in vitro and in vivo. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2014, 5, 171.	1.5	28
21	The NF- κ B inhibitor SC75741 efficiently blocks influenza virus propagation and confers a high barrier for development of viral resistance. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2013, 15, 1198-1211.	1.1	68
22	Development of cellular signaling pathway inhibitors as new antivirals against influenza. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2013, 98, 457-468.	1.9	94
23	The NF-kappaB inhibitor SC75741 protects mice against highly pathogenic avian influenza A virus. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2013, 99, 336-344.	1.9	35
24	Combination of MEK inhibitors and oseltamivir leads to synergistic antiviral effects after influenza A virus infection in vitro. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2013, 98, 319-324.	1.9	43
25	A Plant Extract of <i>Ribes nigrum folium</i> Possesses Anti-Influenza Virus Activity In Vitro and In Vivo by Preventing Virus Entry to Host Cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e63657.	1.1	24
26	PAR1 contributes to influenza A virus pathogenicity in mice. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2013, 123, 206-214.	3.9	73
27	The NS1 Protein of Influenza A Virus Blocks RIG-I-Mediated Activation of the Noncanonical NF- κ B Pathway and p52/RelB-Dependent Gene Expression in Lung Epithelial Cells. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2012, 86, 10211-10217.	1.5	65
28	The adaptor protein FHL2 enhances the cellular innate immune response to influenza A virus infection. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2012, 14, 1135-1147.	1.1	13
29	Vaccine protection against lethal homologous and heterologous challenge using recombinant AAV vectors expressing codon-optimized genes from pandemic swine origin influenza virus (SOIV). <i>Vaccine</i> , 2011, 29, 1690-1699.	1.7	25
30	Response to Letter by McColl et al Regarding Article, "Influenza Virus Infection Aggravates Stroke Outcome". <i>Stroke</i> , 2011, 42, .	1.0	0
31	Influenza Virus Infection Aggravates Stroke Outcome. <i>Stroke</i> , 2011, 42, 783-791.	1.0	104
32	Inhibition of influenza virus-induced NF-kappaB and Raf/MEK/ERK activation can reduce both virus titers and cytokine expression simultaneously in vitro and in vivo. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2011, 92, 45-56.	1.9	110
33	Antiviral activity of the proteasome inhibitor VL-01 against influenza A viruses. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2011, 91, 304-313.	1.9	22
34	Antiviral activity of the MEK-inhibitor U0126 against pandemic H1N1v and highly pathogenic avian influenza virus in vitro and in vivo. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2011, 92, 195-203.	1.9	100
35	Influenza virus H5N1 hemagglutinin (HA) T cell epitope conjugates: design, synthesis and immunogenicity. <i>Journal of Peptide Science</i> , 2011, 17, 226-232.	0.8	4
36	Low-Dose Interferon Type I Treatment Is Effective Against H5N1 and Swine-Origin H1N1 Influenza A Viruses In Vitro and In Vivo. <i>Journal of Interferon and Cytokine Research</i> , 2011, 31, 515-525.	0.5	35

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37	The NS Segment of an H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus (HPAIV) Is Sufficient To Alter Replication Efficiency, Cell Tropism, and Host Range of an H7N1 HPAIV. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010, 84, 2122-2133.	1.5	69
38	Highly Pathogenic Influenza Virus Infection of the Thymus Interferes with T Lymphocyte Development. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2010, 185, 4824-4834.	0.4	31
39	The Alternative NF- κ B Signalling Pathway is a Prerequisite for an Appropriate Immune Response Against Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus Infection. <i>Viral Immunology</i> , 2010, 23, 295-308.	0.6	5
40	Borna disease virus: a unique pathogen and its interaction with intracellular signalling pathways. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2009, 11, 872-879.	1.1	17
41	Spread of Infection and Lymphocyte Depletion in Mice Depends on Polymerase of Influenza Virus. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2009, 175, 1178-1186.	1.9	31
42	Antibodies and CD4+ T-cells mediate cross-protection against H5N1 influenza virus infection in mice after vaccination with a low pathogenic H5N2 strain. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2008, 26, 6965-6974.	1.7	27
43	Role of Hypercytokinemia in NF- κ B p50-Deficient Mice after H5N1 Influenza A Virus Infection. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2008, 82, 11461-11466.	1.5	43
44	Influenza viruses and the NF- κ B signaling pathway – towards a novel concept of antiviral therapy. <i>Biological Chemistry</i> , 2008, 389, 1307-12.	1.2	96
45	Signaling to Life and Death: Influenza Viruses and Intracellular Signal Transduction Cascades. <i>Monographs in Virology</i> , 2008, , 210-224.	0.6	1
46	Influenza A Virus NS1 Protein Activates the PI3K/Akt Pathway To Mediate Antiapoptotic Signaling Responses. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2007, 81, 3058-3067.	1.5	286
47	Acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) blocks influenza virus propagation via its NF- κ B-inhibiting activity. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2007, 9, 1683-1694.	1.1	181
48	Alteration of NF- κ B activity leads to mitochondrial apoptosis after infection with pathological prion protein. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2007, 9, 2202-2217.	1.1	30
49	CYSTUS052, a polyphenol-rich plant extract, exerts anti-influenza virus activity in mice. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2007, 76, 1-10.	1.9	108
50	A polyphenol rich plant extract, CYSTUS052, exerts anti influenza virus activity in cell culture without toxic side effects or the tendency to induce viral resistance. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2007, 76, 38-47.	1.9	142
51	Anti-viral approaches against influenza viruses. , 2006, , 115-167.		0
52	Ringling the alarm bells: signalling and apoptosis in influenza virus infected cells. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2006, 8, 375-386.	1.1	210
53	Bivalent role of the phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase (PI3K) during influenza virus infection and host cell defence. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2006, 8, 1336-1348.	1.1	212
54	Membrane Accumulation of Influenza A Virus Hemagglutinin Triggers Nuclear Export of the Viral Genome via Protein Kinase C β -mediated Activation of ERK Signaling. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006, 281, 16707-16715.	1.6	121

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55	Prevention of Virus Persistence and Protection against Immunopathology after Borna Disease Virus Infection of the Brain by a Novel Orf Virus Recombinant. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2005, 79, 314-325.	1.5	49
56	Viral targeting of the interferon- α -inducing Traf family member-associated NF- κ B activator (TANK)-binding kinase-1. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2005, 102, 13640-13645.	3.3	102
57	Constitutive Activation of the Transcription Factor NF- κ B Results in Impaired Borna Disease Virus Replication. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2005, 79, 6043-6051.	1.5	17
58	Inhibition of Borna Disease Virus-Mediated Cell Fusion by Monoclonal Antibodies Directed against the Viral Glycoprotein. <i>Intervirology</i> , 2004, 47, 108-113.	1.2	1
59	NF- κ B-dependent Induction of Tumor Necrosis Factor-related Apoptosis-inducing Ligand (TRAIL) and Fas/FasL Is Crucial for Efficient Influenza Virus Propagation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004, 279, 30931-30937.	1.6	220
60	Lung-specific expression of active Raf kinase results in increased mortality of influenza A virus-infected mice. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2004, 23, 6639-6646.	2.6	46
61	Rac1 and PAK1 are upstream of IKK- μ and TBK-1 in the viral activation of interferon regulatory factor-3. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2004, 567, 230-238.	1.3	126
62	MEK inhibition impairs influenza B virus propagation without emergence of resistant variants. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2004, 561, 37-43.	1.3	105
63	Precursors of Borna Disease Virus-Specific T Cells in Secondary Lymphatic Tissue of Experimentally Infected Rats. <i>Journal of NeuroVirology</i> , 2003, 9, 325-335.	1.0	6
64	Caspase 3 activation is essential for efficient influenza virus propagation. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2003, 22, 2717-2728.	3.5	299
65	Genetic relationship of Borna disease virus isolates. <i>Virus Genes</i> , 2003, 26, 25-30.	0.7	12
66	Influenza-virus-induced signaling cascades: targets for antiviral therapy?. <i>Trends in Molecular Medicine</i> , 2003, 9, 46-52.	3.5	149
67	Novel Recombinant Parapoxvirus Vectors Induce Protective Humoral and Cellular Immunity against Lethal Herpesvirus Challenge Infection in Mice. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2003, 77, 9312-9323.	1.5	59
68	Borna Disease Virus Nucleoprotein Interacts with the Cdc2-Cyclin B1 Complex. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2003, 77, 11186-11192.	1.5	22
69	The Influenza A Virus NS1 Protein Inhibits Activation of Jun N-Terminal Kinase and AP-1 Transcription Factors. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2002, 76, 11166-11171.	1.5	164
70	The immunopathogenesis of Borna disease virus infection. <i>Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark</i> , 2002, 7, d541-555.	3.0	62
71	Influenza virus propagation is impaired by inhibition of the Raf/MEK/ERK signalling cascade. <i>Nature Cell Biology</i> , 2001, 3, 301-305.	4.6	463
72	Neutralizing Antibodies in Persistent Borna Disease Virus Infection: Prophylactic Effect of gp94-Specific Monoclonal Antibodies in Preventing Encephalitis. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2001, 75, 943-951.	1.5	43

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73	High-Dose Borna Disease Virus Infection Induces a Nucleoprotein-Specific Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte Response and Prevention of Immunopathology. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2001, 75, 11700-11708.	1.5	18
74	MEK-Specific Inhibitor U0126 Blocks Spread of Borna Disease Virus in Cultured Cells. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2001, 75, 4871-4877.	1.5	109
75	A Naturally Processed Rat Major Histocompatibility Complex Class I-associated Viral Peptide as Target Structure of Borna Disease Virus-specific CD8+ T Cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001, 276, 13689-13694.	1.6	24
76	Bornavirus isolates of human origin. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2000, 355, 656.	6.3	2
77	General and specific immunosuppression caused by antiviral T-cell responses. <i>Immunological Reviews</i> , 1999, 168, 305-315.	2.8	49
78	Borna Disease Virus Nucleoprotein (p40) Is a Major Target for CD8 + -T-Cell-Mediated Immune Response. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1999, 73, 1715-1718.	1.5	47
79	Pathogenesis of Borna Disease Virus: Granulocyte Fractions of Psychiatric Patients Harbor Infectious Virus in the Absence of Antiviral Antibodies. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1999, 73, 6251-6256.	1.5	60
80	Lack of antiviral effect of amantadine in Borna disease virus infection. <i>Medical Microbiology and Immunology</i> , 1998, 186, 195-200.	2.6	36
81	Persistence of Borna disease virus-specific nucleic acid in blood of psychiatric patient. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 1998, 352, 623.	6.3	30
82	Virus-Specific CD4 ⁺ T Cells Eliminate Borna Disease Virus from the Brain via Induction of Cytotoxic CD8 ⁺ T Cells. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1998, 72, 4387-4395.	1.5	42
83	Specific cytotoxic T cells eliminate cells producing neutralizing antibodies. <i>Nature</i> , 1996, 382, 726-729.	13.7	93
84	Presence of CD4+ and CD8+ T Cells and Expression of MHC Class I and MHC Class II Antigen in Horses with Borna Disease Virus-Induced Encephalitis. <i>Brain Pathology</i> , 1995, 5, 223-230.	2.1	59
85	Human Borna Disease Virus Infection. , 0, , 179-225.		16
86	Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics and Antiviral Efficacy of the MEK Inhibitor Zapnometinib in Animal Models and in Humans. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 0, 13, .	1.6	5