

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Δτζε Τ Πλς

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Escapes from RNA Interference-Mediated Inhibition. Journal of Virology, 2004, 78, 2601-2605.	3.4	426
2	Tet-On Systems For Doxycycline-inducible Gene Expression. Current Gene Therapy, 2016, 16, 156-167.	2.0	253
3	Targeted sequencing by proximity ligation for comprehensive variant detection and local haplotyping. Nature Biotechnology, 2014, 32, 1019-1025.	17.5	231
4	CRISPR-Cas9 Can Inhibit HIV-1 Replication but NHEJ Repair Facilitates Virus Escape. Molecular Therapy, 2016, 24, 522-526.	8.2	190
5	A Combinatorial CRISPR-Cas9 Attack on HIV-1 DNA Extinguishes All Infectious Provirus in Infected T Cell Cultures. Cell Reports, 2016, 17, 2819-2826.	6.4	112
6	Viral Evolution as a Tool to Improve the Tetracycline-regulated Gene Expression System. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 18776-18782.	3.4	111
7	The HIV-1 Tat Protein Has a Versatile Role in Activating Viral Transcription. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 9506-9516.	3.4	86
8	IFI16 Targets the Transcription Factor Sp1 to Suppress HIV-1 Transcription and Latency Reactivation. Cell Host and Microbe, 2019, 25, 858-872.e13.	11.0	83
9	CRISPR-Cas based antiviral strategies against HIV-1. Virus Research, 2018, 244, 321-332.	2.2	69
10	HIV-1 transcriptional silencing caused by TRIM22 inhibition of Sp1 binding to the viral promoter. Retrovirology, 2015, 12, 104.	2.0	62
11	Extinction of all infectious HIV in cell culture by the CRISPR-Cas12a system with only a single crRNA. Nucleic Acids Research, 2020, 48, 5527-5539.	14.5	56
12	CRISPR/Cas9: a double-edged sword when used to combat HIV infection. Retrovirology, 2016, 13, 37.	2.0	52
13	Inhibition of polyadenylation by stable RNA secondary structure. Nucleic Acids Research, 1998, 26, 1870-1876.	14.5	48
14	Retroviral microRNAs. Current Opinion in Virology, 2014, 7, 47-54.	5.4	41
15	Tat-dependent production of an HIV-1 TAR-encoded miRNA-like small RNA. Nucleic Acids Research, 2016, 44, 4340-4353.	14.5	38
16	HIV-1 RNA Editing, Hypermutation, and Error-Prone Reverse Transcription. Science, 2001, 292, 7a-7.	12.6	35
17	A regulatable AAV vector mediating GDNF biological effects at clinically-approved sub-antimicrobial doxycycline doses. Molecular Therapy - Methods and Clinical Development, 2016, 3, 16027.	4.1	32
18	The Impact of HIV-1 Genetic Diversity on CRISPR-Cas9 Antiviral Activity and Viral Escape. Viruses, 2019, 11, 255.	3.3	31

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19	A Conditionally Replicating Virus as a Novel Approach Toward an HIV Vaccine. Methods in Enzymology, 2004, 388, 359-379.	1.0	30
20	HIV-1 splicing at the major splice donor site is restricted by RNA structure. Virology, 2014, 468-470, 609-620.	2.4	27
21	Opening of the TAR hairpin in the HIV-1 genome causes aberrant RNA dimerization and packaging. Retrovirology, 2012, 9, 59.	2.0	26
22	The Genetic Stability of a Conditional Live HIV-1 Variant Can Be Improved by Mutations in the Tet-On Regulatory System That Restrain Evolution. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 17084-17091.	3.4	25
23	Construction of a Doxycycline-Dependent Simian Immunodeficiency Virus Reveals a Nontranscriptional Function of Tat in Viral Replication. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 11159-11169.	3.4	25
24	Tackling HIV Persistence: Pharmacological versus CRISPR-Based Shock Strategies. Viruses, 2018, 10, 157.	3.3	23
25	The HIV-1 Tat Protein Enhances Splicing at the Major Splice Donor Site. Journal of Virology, 2018, 92, .	3.4	23
26	The Allosteric HIV-1 Integrase Inhibitor BI-D Affects Virion Maturation but Does Not Influence Packaging of a Functional RNA Genome. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e103552.	2.5	22
27	Improving the Safety of a Conditional-Live Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Vaccine by Controlling both Gene Expression and Cell Entry. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 3855-3858.	3.4	21
28	Selecting the optimal Tetâ€On system for doxycyclineâ€inducible gene expression in transiently transfected and stably transduced mammalian cells. Biotechnology Journal, 2016, 11, 71-79.	3.5	21
29	CRISPR-Cas9 Dual-gRNA Attack Causes Mutation, Excision and Inversion of the HIV-1 Proviral DNA. Viruses, 2020, 12, 330.	3.3	21
30	Human immunodeficiency virus uses tRNALys,3as primer for reverse transcription in HeLa-CD4+cells. FEBS Letters, 1994, 341, 49-53.	2.8	19
31	A Short Sequence Motif in the 5′ Leader of the HIV-1 Genome Modulates Extended RNA Dimer Formation and Virus Replication. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2014, 289, 35061-35074.	3.4	18
32	HIV-1 splicing is controlled by local RNA structure and binding of splicing regulatory proteins at the major 5′ splice site. Journal of General Virology, 2015, 96, 1906-1917.	2.9	18
33	Alternative tRNA Priming of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Reverse Transcription Explains Sequence Variation in the Primer-Binding Site That Has Been Attributed to APOBEC3G Activity. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 3179-3181.	3.4	17
34	Conditional live virus as a novel approach towards a safe live attenuated HIV vaccine. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2002, 1, 293-301.	4.4	16
35	HIV-1 evolution: frustrating therapies, but disclosing molecular mechanisms. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2010, 365, 1965-1973.	4.0	16
36	Combinatorial CRISPR-Cas9 and RNA Interference Attack on HIV-1 DNA and RNA Can Lead to Cross-Resistance. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2017, 61, .	3.2	15

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37	The HIV-1 leader RNA is exquisitely sensitive to structural changes. Virology, 2015, 483, 236-252.	2.4	14
38	How Polypurine Tract Changes in the HIV-1 RNA Genome Can Cause Resistance against the Integrase Inhibitor Dolutegravir. MBio, 2018, 9, .	4.1	13
39	Regulation of Glutamate Dehydrogenase Expression in the Developing Rat Liver. Control at Different Levels in the Prenatal Period. FEBS Journal, 1996, 235, 677-682.	0.2	11
40	On the generation of the MSD-Ѱ class of defective HIV proviruses. Retrovirology, 2019, 16, 19.	2.0	11
41	Interferon-inducible TRIM22 contributes to maintenance of HIV-1 proviral latency in T cell lines. Virus Research, 2019, 269, 197631.	2.2	10
42	Conditional Virus Replication as an Approach to a Safe Live Attenuated Human Immunodeficiency Virus Vaccine. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2002, 8, 134-137.	2.1	9
43	Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 splicing at the major splice donor site is controlled by highly conserved RNA sequence and structural elements. Journal of General Virology, 2015, 96, 3389-3395.	2.9	9
44	Role of Occult and Post-acute Phase Replication in Protective Immunity Induced with a Novel Live Attenuated SIV Vaccine. PLoS Pathogens, 2016, 12, e1006083.	4.7	9
45	Establishment of a mouse xenograft model of metastatic adrenocortical carcinoma. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 51050-51057.	1.8	9
46	A Phylogenetic Survey on the Structure of the HIV-1 Leader RNA Domain That Encodes the Splice Donor Signal. Viruses, 2016, 8, 200.	3.3	7
47	Tat has a dual role in simian immunodeficiency virus transcription. Journal of General Virology, 2012, 93, 2279-2289.	2.9	6
48	Transient CRISPR-Cas Treatment Can Prevent Reactivation of HIV-1 Replication in a Latently Infected T-Cell Line. Viruses, 2021, 13, 2461.	3.3	6
49	Conditionally replicating HIV and SIV variants. Virus Research, 2016, 216, 66-75.	2.2	5
50	On the primer binding site mutation that appears and disappears during HIV and SIV replication. Retrovirology, 2015, 12, 75.	2.0	3
51	Construction of Nef-positive doxycycline-dependent HIV-1 variants using bicistronic expression elements. Virology, 2016, 488, 96-107.	2.4	2
52	Partial Protection by Vaccination Does Not Prevent Chronic Neuro-inflammation in an SIV Model. AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses, 2014, 30, A284-A284.	1.1	1
53	Variations in the Abortive HIV-1 RNA Hairpin Do Not Impede Viral Sensing and Innate Immune Responses. Pathogens, 2021, 10, 897.	2.8	1