

Hong-Bing Shu

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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108
papers

10,891
citations

31902

53
h-index

31759

101
g-index

113
all docs

113
docs citations

113
times ranked

9759
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	MARCH3 negatively regulates IL-3-triggered inflammatory response by mediating K48-linked polyubiquitination and degradation of IL-3R β . <i>Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy</i> , 2022, 7, 21.	7.1	5
2	Reciprocal regulation of IL-33 receptor-mediated inflammatory response and pulmonary fibrosis by TRAF6 and USP38. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, e2116279119.	3.3	23
3	USP8 inhibition reshapes an inflamed tumor microenvironment that potentiates the immunotherapy. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2022, 13, 1700.	5.8	45
4	Modulation of innate immune response to viruses including SARS-CoV-2 by progesterone. <i>Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy</i> , 2022, 7, 137.	7.1	16
5	PCBP1 modulates the innate immune response by facilitating the binding of cGAS to DNA. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2021, 18, 2334-2343.	4.8	24
6	Mitotic inactivation of the cGAS-MITA/STING pathways. <i>Journal of Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2021, 13, 721-727.	1.5	4
7	VRK2 is involved in the innate antiviral response by promoting mitostress-induced mtDNA release. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2021, 18, 1186-1196.	4.8	22
8	The RNA-binding protein LUC7L2 mediates MITA/STING intron retention to negatively regulate innate antiviral response. <i>Cell Discovery</i> , 2021, 7, 46.	3.1	12
9	mTORC1 activity regulates post-translational modifications of glycine decarboxylase to modulate glycine metabolism and tumorigenesis. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 4227.	5.8	24
10	Epigenetic Dysregulation Induces Translocation of Histone H3 into Cytoplasm. <i>Advanced Science</i> , 2021, 8, e2100779.	5.6	5
11	The membrane-associated E3 ubiquitin ligase MARCH3 downregulates the IL-6 receptor and suppresses colitis-associated carcinogenesis. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2021, 18, 2648-2659.	4.8	9
12	The zinc-finger protein ZFYVE1 modulates TLR3-mediated signaling by facilitating TLR3 ligand binding. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2020, 17, 741-752.	4.8	18
13	SNX8 modulates the innate immune response to RNA viruses by regulating the aggregation of VISA. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2020, 17, 1126-1135.	4.8	18
14	Innate Immune Response to Cytoplasmic DNA: Mechanisms and Diseases. <i>Annual Review of Immunology</i> , 2020, 38, 79-98.	9.5	88
15	DNA-PK deficiency potentiates cGAS-mediated antiviral innate immunity. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 6182.	5.8	70
16	KAT5 acetylates cGAS to promote innate immune response to DNA virus. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 21568-21575.	3.3	56
17	Dephosphorylation of cGAS by PPP6C impairs its substrate binding activity and innate antiviral response. <i>Protein and Cell</i> , 2020, 11, 584-599.	4.8	25
18	ZCCHC3 modulates TLR3-mediated signaling by promoting recruitment of TRIF to TLR3. <i>Journal of Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2020, 12, 251-262.	1.5	17

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19	CSK promotes innate immune response to DNA virus by phosphorylating MITA. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2020, 526, 199-205.	1.0	11
20	Deciphering the pathways to antiviral innate immunity and inflammation. <i>Advances in Immunology</i> , 2020, 145, 1-36.	1.1	41
21	The epigenetic landscapes of histone modifications on HSV-1 genome in human THP-1 cells. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2020, 176, 104730.	1.9	10
22	Phosphorylation of cGAS by CDK1 impairs self-DNA sensing in mitosis. <i>Cell Discovery</i> , 2020, 6, 26.	3.1	78
23	ZFYVE1 negatively regulates MDA5- but not RIG-I-mediated innate antiviral response. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2020, 16, e1008457.	2.1	15
24	The Membrane-Associated MARCH E3 Ligase Family: Emerging Roles in Immune Regulation. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2019, 10, 1751.	2.2	73
25	Regulation of TRIF-mediated innate immune response by K27-linked polyubiquitination and deubiquitination. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 4115.	5.8	49
26	PTPN1/2-mediated dephosphorylation of MITA/STING promotes its 20S proteasomal degradation and attenuates innate antiviral response. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2019, 116, 20063-20069.	3.3	51
27	USP19 Inhibits TNF- α and IL-1 β -Triggered NF- κ B Activation by Deubiquitinating TAK1. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2019, 203, 259-268.	0.4	83
28	FAM64A positively regulates STAT3 activity to promote Th17 differentiation and colitis-associated carcinogenesis. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2019, 116, 10447-10452.	3.3	44
29	RACK1 attenuates RLR antiviral signaling by targeting VISA-TRAF complexes. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2019, 508, 667-674.	1.0	21
30	Virus-induced accumulation of intracellular bile acids activates the TGR5- β -arrestin-SRC axis to enable innate antiviral immunity. <i>Cell Research</i> , 2019, 29, 193-205.	5.7	69
31	Delicate regulation of the cGAS-MITA-mediated innate immune response. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2018, 15, 666-675.	4.8	21
32	ZDHHC11 modulates innate immune response to DNA virus by mediating MITA-IRF3 association. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2018, 15, 907-916.	4.8	20
33	Quantitative Proteomics Identified TTC4 as a TBK1 Interactor and a Positive Regulator of SeV-Induced Innate Immunity. <i>Proteomics</i> , 2018, 18, 1700403.	1.3	15
34	A Naturally Occurring Deletion in the Effector Domain of H5N1 Swine Influenza Virus Nonstructural Protein 1 Regulates Viral Fitness and Host Innate Immunity. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2018, 92, .	1.5	20
35	IFITM3 inhibits virus-triggered induction of type I interferon by mediating autophagosome-dependent degradation of IRF3. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2018, 15, 858-867.	4.8	60
36	MARCH3 attenuates IL-1 β -triggered inflammation by mediating K48-linked polyubiquitination and degradation of IL-1RI. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2018, 115, 12483-12488.	3.3	31

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37	TMED2 Potentiates Cellular IFN Responses to DNA Viruses by Reinforcing MITA Dimerization and Facilitating Its Trafficking. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2018, 25, 3086-3098.e3.	2.9	66
38	SNX8 modulates innate immune response to DNA virus by mediating trafficking and activation of MITA. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2018, 14, e1007336.	2.1	31
39	TARBP2 negatively regulates IFN- β production and innate antiviral response by targeting MAVS. <i>Molecular Immunology</i> , 2018, 104, 1-10.	1.0	16
40	The Zinc-Finger Protein ZCCHC3 Binds RNA and Facilitates Viral RNA Sensing and Activation of the RIG-I-like Receptors. <i>Immunity</i> , 2018, 49, 438-448.e5.	6.6	88
41	TRIM27 mediates STAT3 activation at retromer-positive structures to promote colitis and colitis-associated carcinogenesis. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 3441.	5.8	52
42	Cytoplasmic Mechanisms of Recognition and Defense of Microbial Nucleic Acids. <i>Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2018, 34, 357-379.	4.0	75
43	ZCCHC3 is a co-sensor of cGAS for dsDNA recognition in innate immune response. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 3349.	5.8	93
44	Human Cytomegalovirus Tegument Protein UL82 Inhibits STING-Mediated Signaling to Evade Antiviral Immunity. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2017, 21, 231-243.	5.1	162
45	Innate immunity to RNA virus is regulated by temporal and reversible sumoylation of RIG-I and MDA5. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2017, 214, 973-989.	4.2	103
46	Multifaceted roles of TRIM38 in innate immune and inflammatory responses. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2017, 14, 331-338.	4.8	65
47	USP13 negatively regulates antiviral responses by deubiquitinating STING. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2017, 8, 15534.	5.8	138
48	SPI-2/Crma inhibits IFN- β induction by targeting TBK1/IKK μ . <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 10495.	1.6	7
49	TRIM8 Negatively Regulates TLR3/4-Mediated Innate Immune Response by Blocking TRIF-TBK1 Interaction. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2017, 199, 1856-1864.	0.4	53
50	Emerging roles of rhomboid-like pseudoproteases in inflammatory and innate immune responses. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2017, 591, 3182-3189.	1.3	12
51	SNX8 mediates IFN- β -triggered noncanonical signaling pathway and host defense against <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> . <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, 13000-13005.	3.3	20
52	PKACs attenuate innate antiviral response by phosphorylating VISA and priming it for MARCH5-mediated degradation. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2017, 13, e1006648.	2.1	28
53	TRIM32-TAX1BP1-dependent selective autophagic degradation of TRIF negatively regulates TLR3/4-mediated innate immune responses. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2017, 13, e1006600.	2.1	89
54	iRhom2 is essential for innate immunity to RNA virus by antagonizing ER- and mitochondria-associated degradation of VISA. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2017, 13, e1006693.	2.1	39

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55	MSX1 Modulates RLR-Mediated Innate Antiviral Signaling by Facilitating Assembly of TBK1-Associated Complexes. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2016, 197, 199-207.	0.4	25
56	LSm14A Plays a Critical Role in Antiviral Immune Responses by Regulating MITA Level in a Cell-Specific Manner. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2016, 196, 5101-5111.	0.4	34
57	The Type I Interferon-IRF7 Axis Mediates Transcriptional Expression of Usp25 Gene. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2016, 291, 13206-13215.	1.6	30
58	Hydrogen peroxide detection with high specificity in living cells and inflamed tissues. <i>International Journal of Energy Production and Management</i> , 2016, 3, 217-222.	1.9	16
59	Sumoylation Promotes the Stability of the DNA Sensor cGAS and the Adaptor STING to Regulate the Kinetics of Response to DNA Virus. <i>Immunity</i> , 2016, 45, 555-569.	6.6	256
60	iRhom2 is essential for innate immunity to DNA viruses by mediating trafficking and stability of the adaptor STING. <i>Nature Immunology</i> , 2016, 17, 1057-1066.	7.0	200
61	Duck Tembusu Virus Nonstructural Protein 1 Antagonizes IFN- β Signaling Pathways by Targeting VISA. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2016, 197, 4704-4713.	0.4	56
62	USP18 recruits USP20 to promote innate antiviral response through deubiquitinating STING/MITA. <i>Cell Research</i> , 2016, 26, 1302-1319.	5.7	109
63	KrÄppel-like factor 4 negatively regulates cellular antiviral immune response. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2016, 13, 65-72.	4.8	54
64	PASD1 promotes STAT3 activity and tumor growth by inhibiting TC45-mediated dephosphorylation of STAT3 in the nucleus. <i>Journal of Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2016, 8, 221-231.	1.5	13
65	Foot-and-mouth disease virus structural protein VP3 degrades Janus kinase 1 to inhibit IFN- β signal transduction pathways. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2016, 15, 850-860.	1.3	42
66	The tumor suppressor PTEN has a critical role in antiviral innate immunity. <i>Nature Immunology</i> , 2016, 17, 241-249.	7.0	138
67	DYRK2 Negatively Regulates Type I Interferon Induction by Promoting TBK1 Degradation via Ser527 Phosphorylation. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2015, 11, e1005179.	2.1	49
68	Parafibromin Is a Component of IFN- β -Triggered Signaling Pathways That Facilitates JAK1/2-Mediated Tyrosine Phosphorylation of STAT1. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2015, 195, 2870-2878.	0.4	15
69	Quantitative Proteomics Reveals the Roles of Peroxisome-associated Proteins in Antiviral Innate Immune Responses*. <i>Molecular and Cellular Proteomics</i> , 2015, 14, 2535-2549.	2.5	24
70	<sc>WDFY</sc> 1 mediates <sc>TLR</sc> 3/4 signaling by recruitingÄ <sc>TRIF</sc>. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2015, 16, 447-455.	2.0	65
71	TRIM38 Negatively Regulates TLR3/4-Mediated Innate Immune and Inflammatory Responses by Two Sequential and Distinct Mechanisms. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2015, 195, 4415-4425.	0.4	70
72	Induction of USP25 by viral infection promotes innate antiviral responses by mediating the stabilization of TRAF3 and TRAF6. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, 11324-11329.	3.3	99

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73	TRIM4 modulates type I interferon induction and cellular antiviral response by targeting RIG-I for K63-linked ubiquitination. <i>Journal of Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2014, 6, 154-163.	1.5	171
74	Death-associated protein kinase 1 is an IRF3/7-interacting protein that is involved in the cellular antiviral immune response. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2014, 11, 245-252.	4.8	22
75	RNF26 Temporally Regulates Virus-Triggered Type I Interferon Induction by Two Distinct Mechanisms. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2014, 10, e1004358.	2.1	158
76	Adding to the STING. <i>Immunity</i> , 2014, 41, 871-873.	6.6	46
77	NLRC3, a Member of the NLR Family of Proteins, Is a Negative Regulator of Innate Immune Signaling Induced by the DNA Sensor STING. <i>Immunity</i> , 2014, 40, 329-341.	6.6	245
78	TRIM38 inhibits TNF α - and IL-1 β -triggered NF- κ B activation by mediating lysosome-dependent degradation of TAB2/3. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, 1509-1514.	3.3	113
79	The ER-Associated Protein ZDHHC1 Is a Positive Regulator of DNA Virus-Triggered, MITA/STING-Dependent Innate Immune Signaling. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2014, 16, 450-461.	5.1	129
80	Extracellular signal-regulated kinase, receptor interacting protein, and reactive oxygen species regulate shikonin-induced autophagy in human hepatocellular carcinoma. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 738, 142-152.	1.7	39
81	MITA/STING: A central and multifaceted mediator in innate immune response. <i>Cytokine and Growth Factor Reviews</i> , 2014, 25, 631-639.	3.2	83
82	Heat shock cognate 71 (HSC71) regulates cellular antiviral response by impairing formation of VISA aggregates. <i>Protein and Cell</i> , 2013, 4, 373-382.	4.8	17
83	The Dual-specificity Phosphatase DUSP14 Negatively Regulates Tumor Necrosis Factor- and Interleukin-1-induced Nuclear Factor- κ B Activation by Dephosphorylating the Protein Kinase TAK1. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 288, 819-825.	1.6	43
84	E3 ligase WWP2 negatively regulates TLR3-mediated innate immune response by targeting TRIF for ubiquitination and degradation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2013, 110, 5115-5120.	3.3	95
85	RAVER1 is a coactivator of MDA5-mediated cellular antiviral response. <i>Journal of Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2013, 5, 111-119.	1.5	30
86	USP2a negatively regulates IL-1 β - and virus-induced NF- κ B activation by deubiquitinating TRAF6. <i>Journal of Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2013, 5, 39-47.	1.5	60
87	LSm14A is a processing body-associated sensor of viral nucleic acids that initiates cellular antiviral response in the early phase of viral infection. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2012, 109, 11770-11775.	3.3	129
88	The E3 ubiquitin ligase MARCH8 negatively regulates IL-1 β -induced NF- κ B activation by targeting the IL1RAP coreceptor for ubiquitination and degradation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2012, 109, 14128-14133.	3.3	96
89	TRIM32 Protein Modulates Type I Interferon Induction and Cellular Antiviral Response by Targeting MITA/STING Protein for K63-linked Ubiquitination. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2012, 287, 28646-28655.	1.6	313
90	SEN2 negatively regulates cellular antiviral response by deSUMOylating IRF3 and conditioning it for ubiquitination and degradation. <i>Journal of Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2011, 3, 283-292.	1.5	71

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91	Resistance to Inhibitors of Cholinesterase-8A (Ric-8A) Is Critical for Growth Factor Receptor-induced Actin Cytoskeletal Reorganization. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2011, 286, 31055-31061.	1.6	28
92	Regulation of virus-triggered type I interferon signaling by cellular and viral proteins. <i>Frontiers in Biology</i> , 2010, 5, 12-31.	0.7	6
93	Glycogen Synthase Kinase 3 β Regulates IRF3 Transcription Factor-Mediated Antiviral Response via Activation of the Kinase TBK1. <i>Immunity</i> , 2010, 33, 878-889.	6.6	154
94	WDR5 is essential for assembly of the VISA-associated signaling complex and virus-triggered IRF3 and NF- κ B activation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 815-820.	3.3	93
95	The ubiquitin-specific protease 17 is involved in virus-triggered type I IFN signaling. <i>Cell Research</i> , 2010, 20, 802-811.	5.7	57
96	Regulation of Virus-triggered Signaling by OTUB1- and OTUB2-mediated Deubiquitination of TRAF3 and TRAF6. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 4291-4297.	1.6	161
97	Virus-triggered Ubiquitination of TRAF3/6 by cIAP1/2 Is Essential for Induction of Interferon- β (IFN- β) and Cellular Antiviral Response. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 9470-9476.	1.6	117
98	The E3 Ubiquitin Ligase RNF5 Targets Virus-Induced Signaling Adaptor for Ubiquitination and Degradation. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2010, 184, 6249-6255.	0.4	147
99	ISG56 is a negative-feedback regulator of virus-triggered signaling and cellular antiviral response. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2009, 106, 7945-7950.	3.3	176
100	The Ubiquitin Ligase RNF5 Regulates Antiviral Responses by Mediating Degradation of the Adaptor Protein MITA. <i>Immunity</i> , 2009, 30, 397-407.	6.6	378
101	The Adaptor Protein MITA Links Virus-Sensing Receptors to IRF3 Transcription Factor Activation. <i>Immunity</i> , 2008, 29, 538-550.	6.6	1,209
102	The Adaptor Protein MITA Links Virus-Sensing Receptors to IRF3 Transcription Factor Activation. <i>Immunity</i> , 2008, 29, 538-550.	6.6	753
103	RBCK1 Negatively Regulates Tumor Necrosis Factor- and Interleukin-1-triggered NF- κ B Activation by Targeting TAB2/3 for Degradation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2007, 282, 16776-16782.	1.6	59
104	Negative regulation of MDA5- but not RIG-I-mediated innate antiviral signaling by the dihydroxyacetone kinase. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2007, 104, 11706-11711.	3.3	113
105	The Ret Finger Protein Inhibits Signaling Mediated by the Noncanonical and Canonical κ B Kinase Family Members. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2006, 176, 1072-1080.	0.4	68
106	VISA Is an Adapter Protein Required for Virus-Triggered IFN- β Signaling. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2005, 19, 727-740.	4.5	1,656
107	Mechanisms of the TRIF-induced Interferon-stimulated Response Element and NF- κ B Activation and Apoptosis Pathways. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004, 279, 15652-15661.	1.6	224
108	Is Tall-1 a trimer or a virus-like cluster?. <i>Nature</i> , 2004, 427, 414-414.	13.7	5