

Ming-Ming Hu

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

30
papers

2,089
citations

304743

22
h-index

414414

32
g-index

32
all docs

32
docs citations

32
times ranked

2569
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	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.	14.3	256
2	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.	3.3	171
3	Human Cytomegalovirus Tegument Protein UL82 Inhibits STING-Mediated Signaling to Evade Antiviral Immunity. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2017, 21, 231-243.	11.0	162
4	RNF26 Temporally Regulates Virus-Triggered Type I Interferon Induction by Two Distinct Mechanisms. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2014, 10, e1004358.	4.7	158
5	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.	7.1	113
6	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.	8.5	103
7	ZCCHC3 is a co-sensor of cGAS for dsDNA recognition in innate immune response. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 3349.	12.8	93
8	TRIM32-TAX1BP1-dependent selective autophagic degradation of TRIF negatively regulates TLR3/4-mediated innate immune responses. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2017, 13, e1006600.	4.7	89
9	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.	14.3	88
10	Innate Immune Response to Cytoplasmic DNA: Mechanisms and Diseases. <i>Annual Review of Immunology</i> , 2020, 38, 79-98.	21.8	88
11	Phosphorylation of cGAS by CDK1 impairs self-DNA sensing in mitosis. <i>Cell Discovery</i> , 2020, 6, 26.	6.7	78
12	Cytoplasmic Mechanisms of Recognition and Defense of Microbial Nucleic Acids. <i>Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2018, 34, 357-379.	9.4	75
13	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.	0.8	70
14	Virus-induced accumulation of intracellular bile acids activates the TGR5- β 2-arrestin-SRC axis to enable innate antiviral immunity. <i>Cell Research</i> , 2019, 29, 193-205.	12.0	69
15	Multifaceted roles of TRIM38 in innate immune and inflammatory responses. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2017, 14, 331-338.	10.5	65
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.	7.1	56
17	TRIM8 Negatively Regulates TLR3/4-Mediated Innate Immune Response by Blocking TRIF-TBK1 Interaction. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2017, 199, 1856-1864.	0.8	53
18	USP8 inhibition reshapes an inflamed tumor microenvironment that potentiates the immunotherapy. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2022, 13, 1700.	12.8	45

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19	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.	7.1	31
20	SNX8 modulates innate immune response to DNA virus by mediating trafficking and activation of MITA. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2018, 14, e1007336.	4.7	31
21	PKACs attenuate innate antiviral response by phosphorylating VISA and priming it for MARCH5-mediated degradation. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2017, 13, e1006648.	4.7	28
22	MSX1 Modulates RLR-Mediated Innate Antiviral Signaling by Facilitating Assembly of TBK1-Associated Complexes. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2016, 197, 199-207.	0.8	25
23	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.	10.5	22
24	VRK2 is involved in the innate antiviral response by promoting mitostress-induced mtDNA release. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2021, 18, 1186-1196.	10.5	22
25	ZDHHC11 modulates innate immune response to DNA virus by mediating MITA-IRF3 association. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2018, 15, 907-916.	10.5	20
26	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.	10.5	18
27	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.	3.7	16
28	Modulation of innate immune response to viruses including SARS-CoV-2 by progesterone. <i>Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy</i> , 2022, 7, 137.	17.1	16
29	Quantitative Proteomics Identified TTC4 as a TBK1 Interactor and a Positive Regulator of SeV-Induced Innate Immunity. <i>Proteomics</i> , 2018, 18, 1700403.	2.2	15
30	CSK promotes innate immune response to DNA virus by phosphorylating MITA. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2020, 526, 199-205.	2.1	11