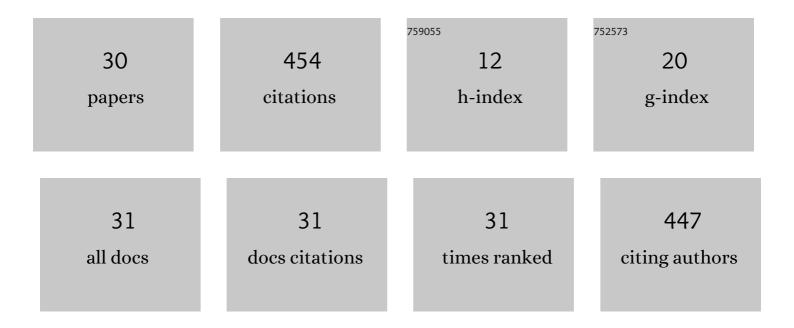


## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Li Vu

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Ribavirin-Resistant Variants of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus: the Effect of Restricted Quasispecies Diversity on Viral Virulence. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 4008-4020.	1.5	62
2	An increased replication fidelity mutant of foot-and-mouth disease virus retains fitness in vitro and virulence in vivo. Antiviral Research, 2013, 100, 1-7.	1.9	44
3	Complete genome sequence and phylogenetic analysis of Senecavirus A isolated in Northeast China in 2016. Archives of Virology, 2017, 162, 3173-3176.	0.9	38
4	Senecavirus-Specific Recombination Assays Reveal the Intimate Link between Polymerase Fidelity and RNA Recombination. Journal of Virology, 2019, 93, .	1.5	32
5	Foot-and-mouth disease virus low-fidelity polymerase mutants are attenuated. Archives of Virology, 2014, 159, 2641-2650.	0.9	29
6	hnRNP K Is a Novel Internal Ribosomal Entry Site-Transacting Factor That Negatively Regulates Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus Translation and Replication and Is Antagonized by Viral 3C Protease. Journal of Virology, 2020, 94, .	1.5	28
7	Fine mapping of a foot-and-mouth disease virus epitope recognized by serotype-independent monoclonal antibody 4B2. Journal of Microbiology, 2011, 49, 94-101.	1.3	27
8	Rapid detection of foot-and-mouth disease virus using reverse transcription recombinase polymerase amplification combined with a lateral flow dipstick. Journal of Virological Methods, 2018, 261, 46-50.	1.0	21
9	Development and evaluation of serotype-specific recombinase polymerase amplification combined with lateral flow dipstick assays for the diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease virus serotype A, O and Asia1. BMC Veterinary Research, 2018, 14, 359.	0.7	19
10	Insertion of type O-conserved neutralizing epitope into the foot-and-mouth disease virus type Asia1 VP1 G-H loop: effect on viral replication and neutralization phenotype. Journal of General Virology, 2012, 93, 1442-1448.	1.3	15
11	Foot-and-mouth disease virus type O specific mutations determine RNA-dependent RNA polymerase fidelity and virus attenuation. Virology, 2018, 518, 87-94.	1.1	15
12	Heterogeneous Nuclear Ribonucleoprotein L Negatively Regulates Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus Replication through Inhibition of Viral RNA Synthesis by Interacting with the Internal Ribosome Entry Site in the 5′ Untranslated Region. Journal of Virology, 2020, 94, .	1.5	15
13	Identification of a conserved conformational epitope in the VP2 protein of foot-and-mouth disease virus. Archives of Virology, 2017, 162, 1877-1885.	0.9	13
14	Identification of a conformational neutralizing epitope on the VP1 protein of type A foot-and-mouth disease virus. Research in Veterinary Science, 2017, 115, 374-381.	0.9	10
15	Identification and complete-genome phylogenetic analysis of an epizootic hemorrhagic disease virus serotype 7 strain isolated in China. Archives of Virology, 2019, 164, 3121-3126.	0.9	10
16	Modification of the internal ribosome entry site element impairs the growth of foot-and-mouth disease virus in porcine-derived cells. Journal of General Virology, 2016, 97, 901-911.	1.3	10
17	ldentification of a conserved linear neutralizing epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 9A9 against serotype A foot-and-mouth disease virus. Archives of Virology, 2016, 161, 2705-2716.	0.9	8
18	VP1 B–C and D–E loops of bovine enterovirus cluster B can effectively display foot-and-mouth disease virus type O-conserved neutralizing epitope. Journal of General Virology, 2013, 94, 2691-2699.	1.3	7

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19	Identification of a conserved linear epitope using a monoclonal antibody against non-structural protein 3B of foot-and-mouth disease virus. Archives of Virology, 2016, 161, 365-375.	0.9	7
20	Isolation, complete genome sequencing, and phylogenetic analysis of the first Chuzan virus in China. Virus Genes, 2016, 52, 138-141.	0.7	6
21	T135I substitution in the nonstructural protein 2C enhances foot-and-mouth disease virus replication. Virus Genes, 2017, 53, 840-847.	0.7	6
22	Identification of a conserved linear epitope using monoclonal antibody against non-structural protein 3A of foot-and-mouth disease virus with potential for differentiation between infected and vaccinated animals. Research in Veterinary Science, 2019, 124, 178-185.	0.9	5
23	A Temperature-Dependent Translation Defect Caused by Internal Ribosome Entry Site Mutation Attenuates Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus: Implications for Rational Vaccine Design. Journal of Virology, 2020, 94, .	1.5	5
24	Engineering His-Tagged Senecavirus A for One-Step Purification of Viral Antigens. Vaccines, 2022, 10, 170.	2.1	5
25	Identification of a serotype-independent linear epitope of foot-and-mouth disease virus. Archives of Virology, 2017, 162, 3875-3880.	0.9	4
26	Polymerase Fidelity Contributes to Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus Pathogenicity and Transmissibility <i>In Vivo</i> . Journal of Virology, 2020, 95, .	1.5	4
27	Etx-Y71A as a non-toxic mutant of Clostridium perfringens epsilon toxin induces protective immunity in mice and sheep. Vaccine, 2020, 38, 6553-6561.	1.7	3
28	Potent neutralization activity against type O foot-and-mouth disease virus elicited by a conserved type O neutralizing epitope displayed on bovine parvovirus virus-like particles. Journal of General Virology, 2019, 100, 187-198.	1.3	3
29	Genetic characteristics and pathogenicity of the first bluetongue virus serotype 20 strain isolated in China. Transboundary and Emerging Diseases, 2022, 69, .	1.3	2
30	The Stem-Loop I of Senecavirus A IRES Is Essential for Cap-Independent Translation Activity and Virus Recovery. Viruses, 2021, 13, 2159.	1.5	1