List of Publications by Year in descending order

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	9786	16650
18,455	73	123
citations	h-index	g-index
233	233	16587
docs citations	times ranked	citing authors
	18,455 citations 233 docs citations	18,45573citationsh-index233233docs citationstimes ranked

LUIS ENULANES

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Commentary: Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV): Announcement of the Coronavirus Study Group. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 7790-7792.	3.4	1,012
2	Nidovirales: Evolving the largest RNA virus genome. Virus Research, 2006, 117, 17-37.	2.2	757
3	Continuous and Discontinuous RNA Synthesis in Coronaviruses. Annual Review of Virology, 2015, 2, 265-288.	6.7	525
4	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Envelope Protein Ion Channel Activity Promotes Virus Fitness and Pathogenesis. PLoS Pathogens, 2014, 10, e1004077.	4.7	440
5	Severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus ORF3a protein activates the NLRP3 inflammasome by promoting TRAF3â€dependent ubiquitination of ASC. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 8865-8877.	0.5	434
6	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus E protein transports calcium ions and activates the NLRP3 inflammasome. Virology, 2015, 485, 330-339.	2.4	427
7	Rapid generation of a mouse model for Middle East respiratory syndrome. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 4970-4975.	7.1	399
8	A Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus That Lacks the E Gene Is Attenuated In Vitro and In Vivo. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 1701-1713.	3.4	354
9	Inhibition of NF-κB-Mediated Inflammation in Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-Infected Mice Increases Survival. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 913-924.	3.4	344
10	Engineering the largest RNA virus genome as an infectious bacterial artificial chromosome. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2000, 97, 5516-5521.	7.1	320
11	A comparative sequence analysis to revise the current taxonomy of the family Coronaviridae. Archives of Virology, 2003, 148, 2207-2235.	2.1	311
12	Role of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Viroporins E, 3a, and 8a in Replication and Pathogenesis. MBio, 2018, 9, .	4.1	248
13	Engineering a Replication-Competent, Propagation-Defective Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus as a Vaccine Candidate. MBio, 2013, 4, e00650-13.	4.1	236
14	Titration of African Swine Fever (ASF) Virus. Journal of General Virology, 1976, 32, 471-477.	2.9	233
15	Subcellular location and topology of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus envelope protein. Virology, 2011, 415, 69-82.	2.4	211
16	Sequence Motifs Involved in the Regulation of Discontinuous Coronavirus Subgenomic RNA Synthesis. Journal of Virology, 2004, 78, 980-994.	3.4	207
17	The PDZ-Binding Motif of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Envelope Protein Is a Determinant of Viral Pathogenesis. PLoS Pathogens, 2014, 10, e1004320.	4.7	201
18	Construction of a Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Infectious cDNA Clone and a Replicon To Study Coronavirus RNA Synthesis. Journal of Virology, 2006, 80, 10900-10906.	3.4	198

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19	Targeted Recombination Demonstrates that the Spike Gene of Transmissible Gastroenteritis Coronavirus Is a Determinant of Its Enteric Tropism and Virulence. Journal of Virology, 1999, 73, 7607-7618.	3.4	195
20	The Nucleoprotein Is Required for Efficient Coronavirus Genome Replication. Journal of Virology, 2004, 78, 12683-12688.	3.4	190
21	Coronavirus E protein forms ion channels with functionally and structurally-involved membrane lipids. Virology, 2012, 432, 485-494.	2.4	189
22	Biochemical Aspects of Coronavirus Replication and Virus-Host Interaction. Annual Review of Microbiology, 2006, 60, 211-230.	7.3	187
23	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus nsp1 Facilitates Efficient Propagation in Cells through a Specific Translational Shutoff of Host mRNA. Journal of Virology, 2012, 86, 11128-11137.	3.4	187
24	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Envelope Protein Regulates Cell Stress Response and Apoptosis. PLoS Pathogens, 2011, 7, e1002315.	4.7	173
25	Coronavirus Nucleocapsid Protein Facilitates Template Switching and Is Required for Efficient Transcription. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 2169-2175.	3.4	171
26	Critical epitopes in transmissible gastroenteritis virus neutralization. Journal of Virology, 1986, 60, 131-139.	3.4	168
27	The Membrane M Protein Carboxy Terminus Binds to Transmissible Gastroenteritis Coronavirus Core and Contributes to Core Stability. Journal of Virology, 2001, 75, 1312-1324.	3.4	162
28	Middle East Respiratory Coronavirus Accessory Protein 4a Inhibits PKR-Mediated Antiviral Stress Responses. PLoS Pathogens, 2016, 12, e1005982.	4.7	161
29	Genetic evolution and tropism of transmissible gastroenteritis coronaviruses. Virology, 1992, 190, 92-105.	2.4	157
30	Two Amino Acid Changes at the N-Terminus of Transmissible Gastroenteritis Coronavirus Spike Protein Result in the Loss of Enteric Tropism. Virology, 1997, 227, 378-388.	2.4	156
31	Structural Bases of Coronavirus Attachment to Host Aminopeptidase N and Its Inhibition by Neutralizing Antibodies. PLoS Pathogens, 2012, 8, e1002859.	4.7	155
32	Antigenic homology among coronaviruses related to transmissible gastroenteritis virus. Virology, 1990, 174, 410-417.	2.4	152
33	Pathogenicity of severe acute respiratory coronavirus deletion mutants in hACE-2 transgenic mice. Virology, 2008, 376, 379-389.	2.4	146
34	Generation of a Replication-Competent, Propagation-Deficient Virus Vector Based on the Transmissible Gastroenteritis Coronavirus Genome. Journal of Virology, 2002, 76, 11518-11529.	3.4	145
35	Coronavirus virulence genes with main focus on SARS-CoV envelope gene. Virus Research, 2014, 194, 124-137.	2.2	140
36	A conserved immunogenic and vulnerable site on the coronavirus spike protein delineated by cross-reactive monoclonal antibodies. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 1715.	12.8	138

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37	The transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus contains a spherical core shell consisting of M and N proteins. Journal of Virology, 1996, 70, 4773-4777.	3.4	137
38	Identification of the Mechanisms Causing Reversion to Virulence in an Attenuated SARS-CoV for the Design of a Genetically Stable Vaccine. PLoS Pathogens, 2015, 11, e1005215.	4.7	137
39	Transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus, but not the related porcine respiratory coronavirus, has a sialic acid (N-glycolylneuraminic acid) binding activity. Journal of Virology, 1996, 70, 5634-5637.	3.4	136
40	Residues involved in the antigenic sites of transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus S glycoprotein. Virology, 1991, 183, 225-238.	2.4	134
41	Molecular Basis of Coronavirus Virulence and Vaccine Development. Advances in Virus Research, 2016, 96, 245-286.	2.1	128
42	Reactivity with monoclonal antibodies of viruses from an episode of foot-and-mouth disease. Virus Research, 1987, 8, 261-274.	2.2	127
43	Immunization with an attenuated severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus deleted in E protein protects against lethal respiratory disease. Virology, 2010, 399, 120-128.	2.4	127
44	Monoclonal antibodies specific for African swine fever virus proteins. Journal of Virology, 1985, 54, 199-206.	3.4	126
45	Genome-Wide Analysis of Protein-Protein Interactions and Involvement of Viral Proteins in SARS-CoV Replication. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e3299.	2.5	126
46	VIROLOGY: The SARS Coronavirus: A Postgenomic Era. Science, 2003, 300, 1377-1378.	12.6	123
47	Recombinant Canine Coronaviruses Related to Transmissible Gastroenteritis Virus of Swine Are Circulating in Dogs. Journal of Virology, 2009, 83, 1532-1537.	3.4	123
48	Absence of E protein arrests transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus maturation in the secretory pathway. Virology, 2007, 368, 296-308.	2.4	121
49	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronaviruses with Mutations in the E Protein Are Attenuated and Promising Vaccine Candidates. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 3870-3887.	3.4	118
50	Extensive antigenic heterogeneity of foot-and-mouth disease virus of serotype C. Virology, 1988, 167, 113-124.	2.4	116
51	RNA-RNA and RNA-protein interactions in coronavirus replication and transcription. RNA Biology, 2011, 8, 237-248.	3.1	116
52	Coronavirus nucleocapsid protein is an RNA chaperone. Virology, 2007, 357, 215-227.	2.4	115
53	Role of Nucleotides Immediately Flanking the Transcription-Regulating Sequence Core in Coronavirus Subgenomic mRNA Synthesis. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 2506-2516.	3.4	112
54	A Live Attenuated Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Is Immunogenic and Efficacious in Golden Syrian Hamsters. Journal of Virology, 2008, 82, 7721-7724.	3.4	112

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55	A G-quadruplex-binding macrodomain within the "SARS-unique domain―is essential for the activity of the SARS-coronavirus replication–transcription complex. Virology, 2015, 484, 313-322.	2.4	112
56	Mutagenesis of Coronavirus nsp14 Reveals Its Potential Role in Modulation of the Innate Immune Response. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 5399-5414.	3.4	110
57	Complete Protection against Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-Mediated Lethal Respiratory Disease in Aged Mice by Immunization with a Mouse-Adapted Virus Lacking E Protein. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 6551-6559.	3.4	108
58	Adaptive Evolution of MERS-CoV to Species Variation in DPP4. Cell Reports, 2018, 24, 1730-1737.	6.4	108
59	Vaccines to prevent severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-induced disease. Virus Research, 2008, 133, 45-62.	2.2	106
60	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Replication Inhibitor That Interferes with the Nucleic Acid Unwinding of the Viral Helicase. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2012, 56, 4718-4728.	3.2	105
61	Coronavirus Gene 7 Counteracts Host Defenses and Modulates Virus Virulence. PLoS Pathogens, 2011, 7, e1002090.	4.7	104
62	MERS-CoV 4b protein interferes with the NF-κB-dependent innate immune response during infection. PLoS Pathogens, 2018, 14, e1006838.	4.7	104
63	Coronavirus reverse genetic systems: Infectious clones and replicons. Virus Research, 2014, 189, 262-270.	2.2	100
64	Towards a solution to MERS: protective human monoclonal antibodies targeting different domains and functions of the MERS-coronavirus spike glycoprotein. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2019, 8, 516-530.	6.5	99
65	Antigenic structure of the E2 glycoprotein from transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus. Virus Research, 1988, 10, 77-93.	2.2	98
66	Transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus gene 7 is not essential but influences in vivo virus replication and virulence. Virology, 2003, 308, 13-22.	2.4	97
67	SARS-CoV-Encoded Small RNAs Contribute to Infection-Associated Lung Pathology. Cell Host and Microbe, 2017, 21, 344-355.	11.0	97
68	Transcription Regulatory Sequences and mRNA Expression Levels in the Coronavirus Transmissible Gastroenteritis Virus. Journal of Virology, 2002, 76, 1293-1308.	3.4	94
69	African swine fever virus. Archives of Virology, 1983, 76, 73-90.	2.1	92
70	Interference of ribosomal frameshifting by antisense peptide nucleic acids suppresses SARS coronavirus replication. Antiviral Research, 2011, 91, 1-10.	4.1	88
71	Recommendations of the coronavirus study group for the nomenclature of the structural proteins, mRNAs, and genes of coronaviruses. Virology, 1990, 176, 306-307.	2.4	84
72	Analysis of SARS-CoV E protein ion channel activity by tuning the protein and lipid charge. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2013, 1828, 2026-2031.	2.6	82

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73	Eicosanoid signalling blockade protects middle-aged mice from severe COVID-19. Nature, 2022, 605, 146-151.	27.8	82
74	Engineering the Transmissible Gastroenteritis Virus Genome as an Expression Vector Inducing Lactogenic Immunity. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 4357-4369.	3.4	81
75	Recovery of a Neurovirulent Human Coronavirus OC43 from an Infectious cDNA Clone. Journal of Virology, 2006, 80, 3670-3674.	3.4	77
76	Antigenic Differentiation between Transmissible Gastroenteritis Virus of Swine and a Related Porcine Respiratory Coronavirus. Journal of General Virology, 1988, 69, 1725-1730.	2.9	76
77	Subcellular localization of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus nucleocapsid protein. Journal of General Virology, 2005, 86, 3303-3310.	2.9	76
78	Relevance of Viroporin Ion Channel Activity on Viral Replication and Pathogenesis. Viruses, 2015, 7, 3552-3573.	3.3	76
79	Isolation and Properties of the DNA of African Swine Fever (ASF) Virus. Journal of General Virology, 1976, 32, 479-492.	2.9	75
80	Specific Secretion of Active Single-Chain Fv Antibodies into the Supernatants of Escherichia coli Cultures by Use of the Hemolysin System. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2000, 66, 5024-5029.	3.1	75
81	Localization of antigenic sites of the E2 glycoprotein of transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus. Journal of General Virology, 1990, 71, 271-279.	2.9	74
82	Engineering passive immunity in transgenic mice secreting virus-neutralizing antibodies in milk. Nature Biotechnology, 1998, 16, 349-354.	17.5	74
83	Complete genome sequence of transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus PUR46-MAD clone and evolution of the purdue virus cluster. Virus Genes, 2001, 23, 105-118.	1.6	74
84	Molecular Characterization of Transmissible Gastroenteritis Coronavirus Defective Interfering Genomes: Packaging and Heterogeneity. Virology, 1996, 217, 495-507.	2.4	71
85	Replication and Packaging of Transmissible Gastroenteritis Coronavirus-Derived Synthetic Minigenomes. Journal of Virology, 1999, 73, 1535-1545.	3.4	71
86	Monoclonal antibodies of African swine fever virus: antigenic differences among field virus isolates and viruses passaged in cell culture. Journal of Virology, 1986, 58, 385-392.	3.4	70
87	Cross-links in African swine fever virus DNA. Journal of Virology, 1979, 31, 579-583.	3.4	69
88	Tropism of human adenovirus type 5-based vectors in swine and their ability to protect against transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus. Journal of Virology, 1996, 70, 3770-3780.	3.4	69
89	Revision of the taxonomy of theCoronavirus, Torovirus andArterivirus genera. Archives of Virology, 1994, 135, 227-237.	2.1	68
90	Organization of Two Transmissible Gastroenteritis Coronavirus Membrane Protein Topologies within the Virion and Core. Journal of Virology, 2001, 75, 12228-12240.	3.4	68

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91	Transmissible Gastroenteritis Coronavirus Packaging Signal Is Located at the 5′ End of the Virus Genome. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 7890-7902.	3.4	68
92	The Polypyrimidine Tract-Binding Protein Affects Coronavirus RNA Accumulation Levels and Relocalizes Viral RNAs to Novel Cytoplasmic Domains Different from Replication-Transcription Sites. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 5136-5149.	3.4	68
93	Membrane protein molecules of transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus also expose the carboxy-terminal region on the external surface of the virion. Journal of Virology, 1995, 69, 5269-5277.	3.4	68
94	Stabilization of a Full-Length Infectious cDNA Clone of Transmissible Gastroenteritis Coronavirus by Insertion of an Intron. Journal of Virology, 2002, 76, 4655-4661.	3.4	66
95	Chimeric camel/human heavy-chain antibodies protect against MERS-CoV infection. Science Advances, 2018, 4, eaas9667.	10.3	66
96	Mechanisms of transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus neutralization. Virology, 1990, 177, 559-569.	2.4	63
97	Host cell proteins interacting with the 3′ end of TGEV coronavirus genome influence virus replication. Virology, 2009, 391, 304-314.	2.4	63
98	The Use of Transient Expression Systems for the Rapid Production of Virus-like Particles in Plants. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2013, 19, 5564-5573.	1.9	62
99	Porcine leukocyte cellular subsets sensitive to African swine fever virus in vitro. Journal of Virology, 1984, 52, 37-46.	3.4	62
100	Identification of a Coronavirus Transcription Enhancer. Journal of Virology, 2008, 82, 3882-3893.	3.4	61
101	A novel porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus vector system that stably expresses enhanced green fluorescent protein as a separate transcription unit. Veterinary Research, 2013, 44, 104.	3.0	60
102	Molecular Basis of Transmissible Gastroenteritis Virus Epidemiology. , 1995, , 337-376.		59
103	Combined action of type I and type III interferon restricts initial replication of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus in the lung but fails to inhibit systemic virus spread. Journal of General Virology, 2012, 93, 2601-2605.	2.9	56
104	From The Cover: Development of a transgenic mouse model susceptible to human coronavirus 229E. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 8275-8280.	7.1	54
105	Characterization of the sialic acid binding activity of transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus by analysis of haemagglutination-deficient mutants. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2000, 81, 489-496.	1.8	54
106	A Novel Sorting Signal for Intracellular Localization Is Present in the S Protein of a Porcine Coronavirus but Absent from Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-associated Coronavirus. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 43661-43666.	3.4	52
107	Phosphorylation and subcellular localization of transmissible gastroenteritis virus nucleocapsid protein in infected cells. Journal of General Virology, 2005, 86, 2255-2267.	2.9	52
108	The envelope protein of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus interacts with the non-structural protein 3 and is ubiquitinated. Virology, 2010, 402, 281-291.	2.4	51

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109	Molecular Characterization of Feline Infectious Peritonitis Virus Strain DF-2 and Studies of the Role of ORF3abc in Viral Cell Tropism. Journal of Virology, 2012, 86, 6258-6267.	3.4	51
110	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Protein 6 Is Required for Optimal Replication. Journal of Virology, 2009, 83, 2368-2373.	3.4	49
111	Role of RNA chaperones in virus replication. Virus Research, 2009, 139, 253-266.	2.2	49
112	Localization of structural proteins in African swine fever virus particles by immunoelectron microscopy. Journal of Virology, 1986, 58, 377-384.	3.4	49
113	Transgenic Mice Secreting Coronavirus Neutralizing Antibodies into the Milk. Journal of Virology, 1998, 72, 3762-3772.	3.4	47
114	Binding of Transmissible Gastroenteritis Coronavirus to Cell Surface Sialoglycoproteins. Journal of Virology, 2002, 76, 6037-6043.	3.4	46
115	Sensitivity of Macrophages from Different Species to African Swine Fever (ASF) Virus. Journal of General Virology, 1977, 34, 455-463.	2.9	45
116	Development of Protection against Coronavirus Induced Diseases. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 1995, 380, 197-211.	1.6	45
117	Analysis and simulation of a neutralizing epitope of transmissible gastroenteritis virus. Journal of Virology, 1990, 64, 3304-3309.	3.4	43
118	Cooperation between transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus (TGEV) structural proteins in the in vitro induction of virus-specific antibodies. Virus Research, 1996, 46, 111-124.	2.2	41
119	Alphacoronavirus Protein 7 Modulates Host Innate Immune Response. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 9754-9767.	3.4	41
120	Coronavirus derived expression systems. Journal of Biotechnology, 2001, 88, 183-204.	3.8	40
121	Induction of Antibodies Protecting against Transmissible Gastroenteritis Coronavirus (TGEV) by Recombinant Adenovirus Expressing TGEV Spike Protein. Virology, 1995, 213, 503-516.	2.4	37
122	Vectored vaccines to protect against PRRSV. Virus Research, 2010, 154, 150-160.	2.2	37
123	Structure and Functional Relevance of a Transcription-Regulating Sequence Involved in Coronavirus Discontinuous RNA Synthesis. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 4963-4973.	3.4	37
124	Two Types of Virus-Related Particles Are Found during Transmissible Gastroenteritis Virus Morphogenesis. Journal of Virology, 1998, 72, 4022-4031.	3.4	37
125	An antibody derivative expressed from viral vectors passively immunizes pigs against transmissible gastroenteritis virus infection when supplied orally in crude plant extracts. Plant Biotechnology Journal, 2006, 4, 623-631.	8.3	36
126	Epitope specificity of protective lactogenic immunity against swine transmissible gastroenteritis virus. Journal of Virology, 1992, 66, 6502-6508.	3.4	36

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127	An ACE2-blocking antibody confers broad neutralization and protection against Omicron and other SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern. Science Immunology, 2022, 7, eabp9312.	11.9	35
128	The sialic acid binding activity of the S protein facilitates infection by porcine transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus. Virology Journal, 2011, 8, 435.	3.4	34
129	Lack of protection in vivo with neutralizing monoclonal antibodies to transmissible gastroenteritis virus. Veterinary Microbiology, 1988, 18, 197-208.	1.9	33
130	Comparison of vesicular stomatitis virus pseudotyped with the S proteins from a porcine and a human coronavirus. Journal of General Virology, 2009, 90, 1724-1729.	2.9	33
131	Porcine aminopeptidase N mediated polarized infection by porcine epidemic diarrhea virus in target cells. Virology, 2015, 478, 1-8.	2.4	33
132	Cross-neutralization activity against SARS-CoV-2 is present in currently available intravenous immunoglobulins. Immunotherapy, 2020, 12, 1247-1255.	2.0	33
133	Long-Distance RNA-RNA Interactions in the Coronavirus Genome Form High-Order Structures Promoting Discontinuous RNA Synthesis during Transcription. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 177-186.	3.4	32
134	A Transmissible Gastroenteritis Coronavirus Nucleoprotein Epitope Elicits T Helper Cells That Collaborate in the in Vitro Antibody Synthesis to the Three Major Structural Viral Proteins. Virology, 1995, 212, 746-751.	2.4	31
135	Nidovirales. , 2008, , 419-430.		31
136	Virulence factors in porcine coronaviruses and vaccine design. Virus Research, 2016, 226, 142-151.	2.2	31
137	Expression of swine transmissible gastroenteritis virus envelope antigens on the surface of infected cells: epitopes externally exposed. Virus Research, 1990, 16, 247-254.	2.2	30
138	Isolation of sequences from a random-sequence expression library that mimic viral epitopes. Journal of Immunological Methods, 1992, 152, 149-157.	1.4	29
139	Use of virus vectors for the expression in plants of active full-length and single chain anti-coronavirus antibodies. Biotechnology Journal, 2006, 1, 1103-1111.	3.5	29
140	Development of a novel DNA-launched dengue virus type 2 infectious clone assembled in a bacterial artificial chromosome. Virus Research, 2014, 180, 12-22.	2.2	29
141	Antigen selection and presentation to protect against transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus. Veterinary Microbiology, 1992, 33, 249-262.	1.9	27
142	Antigenic structure of transmissible gastroenteritis virus nucleoprotein. Virology, 1992, 188, 168-174.	2.4	27
143	An adenovirus recombinant expressing the spike glycoprotein of porcine respiratory coronavirus is immunogenic in swine. Journal of General Virology, 1996, 77, 309-313.	2.9	27
144	Transmissible Gastroenteritis Coronavirus Genome Packaging Signal Is Located at the 5′ End of the Genome and Promotes Viral RNA Incorporation into Virions in a Replication-Independent Process. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 11579-11590.	3.4	27

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145	Engineering Infectious cDNAs of Coronavirus as Bacterial Artificial Chromosomes. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2008, 454, 275-291.	0.9	27
146	Coronavirus Reverse Genetics and Development of Vectors for Gene Expression. Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology, 2005, 287, 161-197.	1.1	26
147	S1 Subunit of Spike Protein from a Current Highly Virulent Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus Is an Important Determinant of Virulence in Piglets. Viruses, 2018, 10, 467.	3.3	26
148	Interference of coronavirus infection by expression of immunoglobulin G (IgG) or IgA virus-neutralizing antibodies. Journal of Virology, 1997, 71, 5251-5258.	3.4	26
149	Preclinical and randomized phase I studies of plitidepsin in adults hospitalized with COVID-19. Life Science Alliance, 2022, 5, e202101200.	2.8	26
150	Cholesterol is important for a post-adsorption step in the entry process of transmissible gastroenteritis virus. Antiviral Research, 2010, 88, 311-316.	4.1	25
151	Allosteric inhibition of aminopeptidase N functions related to tumor growth and virus infection. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 46045.	3.3	25
152	Effects of Infection with Transmissible Gastroenteritis Virus on Concomitant Immune Responses to Dietary and Injected Antigens. Vaccine Journal, 2004, 11, 337-343.	2.6	22
153	Recombinant Chimeric Transmissible Gastroenteritis Virus (TGEV) - Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV) Virus Provides Protection against Virulent PEDV. Viruses, 2019, 11, 682.	3.3	22
154	The Coronaviridae Now Comprises Two Genera, Coronavirus and Torovirus: Report of the Coronaviridae Study Group. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 1994, 342, 255-257.	1.6	22
155	In vitro and in vivo expression of foreign genes by transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus-derived minigenomes. Journal of General Virology, 2002, 83, 567-579.	2.9	22
156	Contribution of Host miRNA-223-3p to SARS-CoV-Induced Lung Inflammatory Pathology. MBio, 2022, 13, e0313521.	4.1	22
157	A continuous epitope from transmissible gastroenteritis virus S protein fused to E. coli heat-labile toxin B subunit expressed by attenuated Salmonella induces serum and secretory immunity. Virus Research, 1996, 41, 1-9.	2.2	21
158	Development of a Single-Cycle Infectious SARS-CoV-2 Virus Replicon Particle System for Use in Biosafety Level 2 Laboratories. Journal of Virology, 2022, 96, JVI0183721.	3.4	21
159	Engineering Infectious cDNAs of Coronavirus as Bacterial Artificial Chromosomes. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2015, 1282, 135-152.	0.9	20
160	RNA virus replication, transcription and recombination. RNA Biology, 2011, 8, 182-183.	3.1	19
161	Identification of a Gamma Interferon-Activated Inhibitor of Translation-Like RNA Motif at the 3′ End of the Transmissible Gastroenteritis Coronavirus Genome Modulating Innate Immune Response. MBio, 2015, 6, e00105.	4.1	19
162	Gene N Proximal and Distal RNA Motifs Regulate Coronavirus Nucleocapsid mRNA Transcription. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 8968-8980.	3.4	18

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163	Antigenic modules in the N-terminal S1 region of the transmissible gastroenteritis virus spike protein. Journal of General Virology, 2011, 92, 1117-1126.	2.9	18
164	A Point Mutation within the Replicase Gene Differentially Affects Coronavirus Genome versus Minigenome Replication. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 15016-15026.	3.4	17
165	SARS-CoV-2 Mutant Spectra at Different Depth Levels Reveal an Overwhelming Abundance of Low Frequency Mutations. Pathogens, 2022, 11, 662.	2.8	16
166	Inter-specific analysis of Drosophila alcohol dehydrogenase by an immunoenzymatic assay using monoclonal antibodies. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1989, 160, 638-646.	2.1	15
167	The replication of a mouse adapted SARS-CoV in a mouse cell line stably expressing the murine SARS-CoV receptor mACE2 efficiently induces the expression of proinflammatory cytokines. Journal of Virological Methods, 2013, 193, 639-646.	2.1	15
168	Minimum Determinants of Transmissible Gastroenteritis Virus Enteric Tropism Are Located in the N-Terminus of Spike Protein. Pathogens, 2020, 9, 2.	2.8	15
169	Transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGEV)-based vectors with engineered murine tropism express the rotavirus VP7 protein and immunize mice against rotavirus. Virology, 2011, 410, 107-118.	2.4	14
170	Transmissible Gastroenteritis Coronavirus RNA-Dependent RNA Polymerase and Nonstructural Proteins 2, 3, and 8 Are Incorporated into Viral Particles. Journal of Virology, 2012, 86, 1261-1266.	3.4	13
171	Genetically Engineered Live-Attenuated Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Viruses Confer Full Protection against Lethal Infection. MBio, 2021, 12, .	4.1	13
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