

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Li Li

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Potent binding of 2019 novel coronavirus spike protein by a SARS coronavirus-specific human monoclonal antibody. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2020, 9, 382-385.	3.0	1,086
2	Inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 (previously 2019-nCoV)Âinfection by a highly potent pan-coronavirus fusion inhibitor targeting its spike protein that harbors a high capacity to mediate membrane fusion. Cell Research, 2020, 30, 343-355.	5.7	1,083
3	Fusion mechanism of 2019-nCoV and fusion inhibitors targeting HR1 domain in spike protein. Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2020, 17, 765-767.	4.8	564
4	Identification of Required Host Factors for SARS-CoV-2 Infection in Human Cells. Cell, 2021, 184, 92-105.e16.	13.5	480
5	Attenuated replication and pathogenicity of SARS-CoV-2 B.1.1.529 Omicron. Nature, 2022, 603, 693-699.	13.7	460
6	A pan-coronavirus fusion inhibitor targeting the HR1 domain of human coronavirus spike. Science Advances, 2019, 5, eaav4580.	4.7	393
7	AXL is a candidate receptor for SARS-CoV-2 that promotes infection of pulmonary and bronchial epithelial cells. Cell Research, 2021, 31, 126-140.	5.7	356
8	Structure-based discovery of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus fusion inhibitor. Nature Communications, 2014, 5, 3067.	5.8	324
9	Neutralization of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Omicron Variant by Sera From BNT162b2 or CoronaVac Vaccine Recipients. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2022, 75, e822-e826.	2.9	322
10	SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant shows less efficient replication and fusion activity when compared with Delta variant in TMPRSS2-expressed cells. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2022, 11, 277-283.	3.0	308
11	The role of furin cleavage site in SARS-CoV-2 spike protein-mediated membrane fusion in the presence or absence of trypsin. Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy, 2020, 5, 92.	7.1	263
12	MERS-CoV spike protein: a key target for antivirals. Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Targets, 2017, 21, 131-143.	1.5	236
13	Identification of Human Single-Domain Antibodies against SARS-CoV-2. Cell Host and Microbe, 2020, 27, 891-898.e5.	5.1	227
14	Exceptionally Potent Neutralization of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus by Human Monoclonal Antibodies. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 7796-7805.	1.5	212
15	Evaluating the Association of Clinical Characteristics With Neutralizing Antibody Levels in Patients Who Have Recovered From Mild COVID-19 in Shanghai, China. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2020, 180, 1356.	2.6	211
16	Pulmonary surfactant–biomimetic nanoparticles potentiate heterosubtypic influenza immunity. Science, 2020, 367, .	6.0	203
17	Decoy nanoparticles protect against COVID-19 by concurrently adsorbing viruses and inflammatory cytokines. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 27141-27147.	3.3	173
18	Identification of a Receptor-Binding Domain in the S Protein of the Novel Human Coronavirus Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus as an Essential Target for Vaccine Development. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 9939-9942.	1.5	168

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19	RBD-Fc-based COVID-19 vaccine candidate induces highly potent SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibody response. Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy, 2020, 5, 282.	7.1	149
20	AXL promotes Zika virus infection in astrocytes by antagonizing type I interferon signalling. Nature Microbiology, 2018, 3, 302-309.	5.9	129
21	High neutralizing antibody titer in intensive care unit patients with COVID-19. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2020, 9, 1664-1670.	3.0	129
22	Emerging SARS-CoV-2 variants expand species tropism to murines. EBioMedicine, 2021, 73, 103643.	2.7	127
23	A novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) causing pneumonia-associated respiratory syndrome. Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2020, 17, 554-554.	4.8	124
24	A peptide-based viral inactivator inhibits Zika virus infection in pregnant mice and fetuses. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 15672.	5.8	115
25	Identification of an ideal adjuvant for receptor-binding domain-based subunit vaccines against Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus. Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2016, 13, 180-190.	4.8	114
26	Pathogenicity, transmissibility, and fitness of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron in Syrian hamsters. Science, 2022, 377, 428-433.	6.0	113
27	Enhancement versus neutralization by SARS-CoV-2 antibodies from a convalescent donor associates with distinct epitopes on the RBD. Cell Reports, 2021, 34, 108699.	2.9	110
28	Additional molecular testing of saliva specimens improves the detection of respiratory viruses. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2017, 6, 1-7.	3.0	101
29	Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) entry inhibitors targeting spike protein. Virus Research, 2014, 194, 200-210.	1.1	100
30	Protective Effect of Intranasal Regimens Containing Peptidic Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Fusion Inhibitor Against MERS-CoV Infection. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2015, 212, 1894-1903.	1.9	87
31	Seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 in Hong Kong and in residents evacuated from Hubei province, China: a multicohort study. Lancet Microbe, The, 2020, 1, e111-e118.	3.4	86
32	A genome-scale screen for synthetic drivers of T cell proliferation. Nature, 2022, 603, 728-735.	13.7	84
33	Broad neutralization of SARS-CoV-2 variants by an inhalable bispecific single-domain antibody. Cell, 2022, 185, 1389-1401.e18.	13.5	82
34	Design, Synthesis, and Biological Activity of Novel 5-((Arylfuran/1 <i>H</i> -pyrrol-2-yl)methylene)-2-thioxo-3-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)thiazolidin-4-ones as HIV-1 Fusion Inhibitors Targeting gp41. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2011, 54, 572-579.	2.9	81
35	Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV): challenges inÂidentifying its source and controlling its spread. Microbes and Infection, 2013, 15, 625-629.	1.0	79
36	Genomic signature and protein sequence analysis of a novel influenza AÂ(H7N9) virus that causes an outbreak in humans in China. Microbes and Infection, 2013, 15, 432-439.	1.0	78

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37	Antivirals with common targets against highly pathogenic viruses. Cell, 2021, 184, 1604-1620.	13.5	78
38	Engineered trimeric ACE2 binds viral spike protein and locks it in "Three-up―conformation to potently inhibit SARS-CoV-2 infection. Cell Research, 2021, 31, 98-100.	5.7	76
39	Distinct mechanisms for TMPRSS2 expression explain organ-specific inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 infection by enzalutamide. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 866.	5.8	73
40	Characterization and Demonstration of the Value of a Lethal Mouse Model of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Infection and Disease. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 57-67.	1.5	72
41	Respiratory Syncytial Virus Entry Inhibitors Targeting the F Protein. Viruses, 2013, 5, 211-225.	1.5	64
42	Peptide-Based Membrane Fusion Inhibitors Targeting HCoV-229E Spike Protein HR1 and HR2 Domains. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2018, 19, 487.	1.8	63
43	Neutralization mechanism of a human antibody with pan-coronavirus reactivity including SARS-CoV-2. Nature Microbiology, 2022, 7, 1063-1074.	5.9	63
44	Development of Small-molecule HIV Entry Inhibitors Specifically Targeting gp120 or gp41. Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry, 2015, 16, 1074-1090.	1.0	61
45	A tailored extracellular matrix (ECM) - Mimetic coating for cardiovascular stents by stepwise assembly of hyaluronic acid and recombinant human type III collagen. Biomaterials, 2021, 276, 121055.	5.7	58
46	A bivalent recombinant protein inactivates HIV-1 by targeting the gp41 prehairpin fusion intermediate induced by CD4 D1D2 domains. Retrovirology, 2012, 9, 104.	0.9	57
47	Omicron variant susceptibility to neutralizing antibodies induced in children by natural SARS-CoV-2 infection or COVID-19 vaccine. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2022, 11, 543-547.	3.0	57
48	Visual and Motor Deficits in Grown-up Mice with Congenital Zika Virus Infection. EBioMedicine, 2017, 20, 193-201.	2.7	55
49	Receptor-binding domain-based subunit vaccines against MERS-CoV. Virus Research, 2015, 202, 151-159.	1.1	54
50	A novel STING agonist-adjuvanted pan-sarbecovirus vaccine elicits potent and durable neutralizing antibody and T cell responses in mice, rabbits and NHPs. Cell Research, 2022, 32, 269-287.	5.7	54
51	Receptor-binding domain as a target for developing SARS vaccines. Journal of Thoracic Disease, 2013, 5 Suppl 2, S142-8.	0.6	52
52	Novel Recombinant Engineered gp41 N-terminal Heptad Repeat Trimers and Their Potential as Anti-HIV-1 Therapeutics or Microbicides. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 25506-25515.	1.6	51
53	A Potent Germline-like Human Monoclonal Antibody Targets a pH-Sensitive Epitope on H7N9 Influenza Hemagglutinin. Cell Host and Microbe, 2017, 22, 471-483.e5.	5.1	48
54	In Vitro Selection and Characterization of HIV-1 Variants with Increased Resistance to Sifuvirtide, a Novel HIV-1 Fusion Inhibitor. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 3277-3287.	1.6	47

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55	Approaches for Identification of HIV-1 Entry Inhibitors Targeting gp41 Pocket. Viruses, 2013, 5, 127-149.	1.5	46
56	Advancements in the development of subunit influenza vaccines. Microbes and Infection, 2015, 17, 123-134.	1.0	43
57	Impact of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) Variant-Associated Receptor Binding Domain (RBD) Mutations on the Susceptibility to Serum Antibodies Elicited by Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Infection or Vaccination. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2022, 74, 1623-1630.	2.9	42
58	Surface Exposure of the HIV-1 Env Cytoplasmic Tail LLP2 Domain during the Membrane Fusion Process. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2008, 283, 16723-16731.	1.6	41
59	Testing of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Replication Inhibitors for the Ability To Block Viral Entry. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2015, 59, 742-744.	1.4	41
60	Neutralization of Zika virus by germline-like human monoclonal antibodies targeting cryptic epitopes on envelope domain III. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2017, 6, 1-11.	3.0	41
61	Identification of the HIV-1 gp41 Core-binding Motif in the Scaffolding Domain of Caveolin-1. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2007, 282, 6143-6152.	1.6	40
62	Development of therapeutics for treatment of Ebola virus infection. Microbes and Infection, 2015, 17, 109-117.	1.0	40
63	Development of oncolytic virotherapy: from genetic modification to combination therapy. Frontiers of Medicine, 2020, 14, 160-184.	1.5	40
64	Injectable multifunctional hyaluronic acid/methylcellulose hydrogels for chronic wounds repairing. Carbohydrate Polymers, 2022, 289, 119456.	5.1	40
65	A predicted receptor-binding and critical neutralizing domain in S protein of the novel human coronavirus HCoV-EMC. Journal of Infection, 2013, 66, 464-466.	1.7	39
66	Griffithsin with A Broad-Spectrum Antiviral Activity by Binding Glycans in Viral Glycoprotein Exhibits Strong Synergistic Effect in Combination with A Pan-Coronavirus Fusion Inhibitor Targeting SARS-CoV-2 Spike S2 Subunit. Virologica Sinica, 2020, 35, 857-860.	1.2	39
67	Structural and functional basis for pan-CoV fusion inhibitors against SARS-CoV-2 and its variants with preclinical evaluation. Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy, 2021, 6, 288.	7.1	38
68	The impact of spike N501Y mutation on neutralizing activity and RBD binding of SARS-CoV-2 convalescent serum. EBioMedicine, 2021, 71, 103544.	2.7	38
69	Polyanionic Candidate Microbicides Accelerate the Formation of Semen-Derived Amyloid Fibrils to Enhance HIV-1 Infection. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e59777.	1.1	37
70	The development of HIV vaccines targeting gp41 membrane-proximal external region (MPER): challenges and prospects. Protein and Cell, 2018, 9, 596-615.	4.8	37
71	Broad-Spectrum Coronavirus Fusion Inhibitors to Combat COVID-19 and Other Emerging Coronavirus Diseases. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2020, 21, 3843.	1.8	37
72	Receptor-binding domains of spike proteins of emerging or re-emerging viruses as targets for development of antiviral vaccines. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2012, 1, 1-8.	3.0	36

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73	Conjugation of a Nonspecific Antiviral Sapogenin with a Specific HIV Fusion Inhibitor: A Promising Strategy for Discovering New Antiviral Therapeutics. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2014, 57, 7342-7354.	2.9	36
74	Zika virus infects renal proximal tubular epithelial cells with prolonged persistency and cytopathic effects. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2017, 6, 1-7.	3.0	34
75	Advancements in Developing Strategies for Sterilizing and Functional HIV Cures. BioMed Research International, 2017, 2017, 1-12.	0.9	34
76	Improved Pharmacological and Structural Properties of HIV Fusion Inhibitor AP3 over Enfuvirtide: Highlighting Advantages of Artificial Peptide Strategy. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 13028.	1.6	33
77	Characterization by high-resolution crystal structure analysis of a triple-helix region of human collagen type III with potent cell adhesion activity. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2019, 508, 1018-1023.	1.0	33
78	Antibody Response of Combination of BNT162b2 and CoronaVac Platforms of COVID-19 Vaccines against Omicron Variant. Vaccines, 2022, 10, 160.	2.1	33
79	Age-associated SARS-CoV-2 breakthrough infection and changes in immune response in a mouse model. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2022, 11, 368-383.	3.0	33
80	HIV-1 gp41 Core with Exposed Membrane-Proximal External Region Inducing Broad HIV-1 Neutralizing Antibodies. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e18233.	1.1	32
81	An engineered HIV-1 gp41 trimeric coiled coil with increased stability and anti-HIV-1 activity: implication for developing anti-HIV microbicides. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2013, 68, 2533-2544.	1.3	32
82	Small molecule fusion inhibitors: Design, synthesis and biological evaluation of (Z)-3-(5-(3-benzyl-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidinylidene)methyl)-N-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxy)phenyl-2,5-dimethylpyrroles and related derivatives targeting HIV-1 gp41. Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry, 2013, 21, 7539-7548.	1.4	32
83	Potent MERS-CoV Fusion Inhibitory Peptides Identified from HR2 Domain in Spike Protein of Bat Coronavirus HKU4. Viruses, 2019, 11, 56.	1.5	31
84	Pan-coronavirus fusion inhibitors as the hope for today and tomorrow. Protein and Cell, 2021, 12, 84-88.	4.8	31
85	Peptide-based pan-CoV fusion inhibitors maintain high potency against SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant. Cell Research, 2022, 32, 404-406.	5.7	31
86	Synergistic Effect Resulting From Combinations of a Bifunctional HIV-1 Antagonist With Antiretroviral Drugs. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2014, 67, 1-6.	0.9	30
87	Alterations in serotonin, transient receptor potential channels and protease-activated receptors in rats with irritable bowel syndrome attenuated by Shugan decoction. World Journal of Gastroenterology, 2015, 21, 4852.	1.4	30
88	Development of human neutralizing monoclonal antibodies for prevention and therapy of MERS-CoV infections. Microbes and Infection, 2015, 17, 142-148.	1.0	30
89	Development of Protein- and Peptide-Based HIV Entry Inhibitors Targeting gp120 or gp41. Viruses, 2019, 11, 705.	1.5	30
90	The Antihistamine Drugs Carbinoxamine Maleate and Chlorpheniramine Maleate Exhibit Potent Antiviral Activity Against a Broad Spectrum of Influenza Viruses. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2018, 9, 2643.	1.5	29

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91	The impact of receptor-binding domain natural mutations on antibody recognition of SARS-CoV-2. Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy, 2021, 6, 132.	7.1	29
92	Dissolving microneedle-encapsulated drug-loaded nanoparticles and recombinant humanized collagen type III for the treatment of chronic wound <i>via</i> anti-inflammation and enhanced cell proliferation and angiogenesis. Nanoscale, 2022, 14, 1285-1295.	2.8	29
93	HIV-1 variants with a single-point mutation in the gp41 pocket region exhibiting different susceptibility to HIV fusion inhibitors with pocket- or membrane-binding domain. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2012, 1818, 2950-2957.	1.4	28
94	The Adjuvanticity of an O. volvulus-Derived rOv-ASP-1 Protein in Mice Using Sequential Vaccinations and in Non-Human Primates. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e37019.	1.1	28
95	ADS-J1 inhibits HIV-1 infection and membrane fusion by targeting the highly conserved pocket in the gp41 NHR-trimer. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2014, 1838, 1296-1305.	1.4	27
96	Rhinovirus respiratory tract infection in hospitalized adult patients is associated with T H 2 response irrespective of asthma. Journal of Infection, 2018, 76, 465-474.	1.7	27
97	Using gene expression databases for classical trait QTL candidate gene discovery in the BXD recombinant inbred genetic reference population: Mouse forebrain weight. BMC Genomics, 2008, 9, 444.	1.2	26
98	Design, synthesis, and biological activity of novel 1,4-disubstituted piperidine/piperazine derivatives as CCR5 antagonist-based HIV-1 entry inhibitors. Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters, 2012, 22, 3284-3286.	1.0	26
99	Co-delivery of HIV-1 entry inhibitor and nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor shuttled by nanoparticles. Aids, 2016, 30, 827-838.	1.0	26
100	A novel HIV-1 gp41 tripartite model for rational design of HIV-1 fusion inhibitors with improved antiviral activity. Aids, 2017, 31, 885-894.	1.0	26
101	Protein- and Peptide-Based Virus Inactivators: Inactivating Viruses Before Their Entry Into Cells. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2020, 11, 1063.	1.5	26
102	A non-ACE2 competing human single-domain antibody confers broad neutralization against SARS-CoV-2 and circulating variants. Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy, 2021, 6, 378.	7.1	26
103	Microenvironment-responsive multifunctional hydrogels with spatiotemporal sequential release of tailored recombinant human collagen type III for the rapid repair of infected chronic diabetic wounds. Journal of Materials Chemistry B, 2021, 9, 9684-9699.	2.9	26
104	Maleic anhydride-modified chicken ovalbumin as an effective and inexpensive anti-HIV microbicide candidate for prevention of HIV sexual transmission. Retrovirology, 2010, 7, 37.	0.9	25
105	Creating an Artificial Tail Anchor as a Novel Strategy To Enhance the Potency of Peptide-Based HIV Fusion Inhibitors. Journal of Virology, 2017, 91, .	1.5	25
106	An ultrapotent pan-β-coronavirus lineage B (β-CoV-B) neutralizing antibody locks the receptor-binding domain in closed conformation by targeting its conserved epitope. Protein and Cell, 2022, 13, 655-675.	4.8	25
107	Mutations of Gln64 in the HIV-1 gp41 N-Terminal Heptad Repeat Render Viruses Resistant to Peptide HIV Fusion Inhibitors Targeting the gp41 Pocket. Journal of Virology, 2012, 86, 589-593.	1.5	24
108	Design, Synthesis, and Biological Evaluation of Highly Potent Small Molecule–Peptide Conjugates as New HIV-1 Fusion Inhibitors. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2013, 56, 2527-2539.	2.9	24

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109	An immunogen containing four tandem 10E8 epitope repeats with exposed key residues induces antibodies that neutralize HIV-1 and activates an ADCC reporter gene. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2016, 5, 1-12.	3.0	24
110	Small-molecule HIV-1 entry inhibitors targeting gp120 and gp41: a patent review (2010-2015). Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents, 2017, 27, 707-719.	2.4	24
111	A highly potent and stable pan-coronavirus fusion inhibitor as a candidate prophylactic and therapeutic for COVID-19 and other coronavirus diseases. Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica B, 2022, 12, 1652-1661.	5.7	24
112	A pan-sarbecovirus vaccine induces highly potent and durable neutralizing antibody responses in non-human primates against SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant. Cell Research, 2022, 32, 495-497.	5.7	24
113	Development of SARS vaccines and therapeutics is still needed. Future Virology, 2013, 8, 1-2.	0.9	23
114	A Peptide-Based HIV-1 Fusion Inhibitor with Two Tail-Anchors and Palmitic Acid Exhibits Substantially Improved In Vitro and Ex Vivo Anti-HIV-1 Activity and Prolonged In Vivo Half-Life. Molecules, 2019, 24, 1134.	1.7	23
115	Inhibition of viral suppressor of RNAi proteins by designer peptides protects from enteroviral infection inÂvivo. Immunity, 2021, 54, 2231-2244.e6.	6.6	23
116	Boosting of serum neutralizing activity against the Omicron variant among recovered COVID-19 patients by BNT162b2 and CoronaVac vaccines. EBioMedicine, 2022, 79, 103986.	2.7	23
117	HIV-1 impairs human retinal pigment epithelial barrier function: possible association with the pathogenesis of HIV-associated retinopathy. Laboratory Investigation, 2014, 94, 777-787.	1.7	22
118	Development of small-molecule viral inhibitors targeting various stages of the life cycle of emerging and re-emerging viruses. Frontiers of Medicine, 2017, 11, 449-461.	1.5	22
119	A Five-Helix-Based SARS-CoV-2 Fusion Inhibitor Targeting Heptad Repeat 2 Domain against SARS-CoV-2 and Its Variants of Concern. Viruses, 2022, 14, 597.	1.5	22
120	Chemically modified bovine beta-lactoglobulin inhibits human papillomavirus infection. Microbes and Infection, 2013, 15, 506-510.	1.0	21
121	ADS-J1 Inhibits Semen-Derived Amyloid Fibril Formation and Blocks Fibril-Mediated Enhancement of HIV-1 Infection. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2015, 59, 5123-5134.	1.4	21
122	HIV-1 gp41-targeting fusion inhibitory peptides enhance the gp120-targeting protein-mediated inactivation of HIV-1 virions. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2017, 6, 1-7.	3.0	21
123	Sin1/mTORC2 regulate B cell growth and metabolism by activating mTORC1 and Myc. Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2019, 16, 757-769.	4.8	21
124	Chemically Modified Human Serum Albumin Potently Blocks Entry of Ebola Pseudoviruses and Viruslike Particles. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2017, 61, .	1.4	20
125	Chidamide, a histone deacetylase inhibitor-based anticancer drug, effectively reactivates latent HIV-1 provirus. Microbes and Infection, 2018, 20, 626-634.	1.0	20
126	Combining a Fusion Inhibitory Peptide Targeting the MERS-CoV S2 Protein HR1 Domain and a Neutralizing Antibody Specific for the S1 Protein Receptor-Binding Domain (RBD) Showed Potent Synergism against Pseudotyped MERS-CoV with or without Mutations in RBD. Viruses, 2019, 11, 31.	1.5	20

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127	Identification of a gp41 Core-Binding Molecule with Homologous Sequence of Human TNNI3K-Like Protein as a Novel Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Entry Inhibitor. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 9359-9368.	1.5	19
128	Peptides derived from HIVâ€1 gp120 coâ€receptor binding domain form amyloid fibrils and enhance HIVâ€1 infection. FEBS Letters, 2014, 588, 1515-1522.	1.3	19
129	PA-356R is a unique signature of the avian influenza A (H7N9) viruses with bird-to-human transmissibility: Potential implication for animal surveillances. Journal of Infection, 2013, 67, 490-494.	1.7	18
130	Antibody Response of BNT162b2 and CoronaVac Platforms in Recovered Individuals Previously Infected by COVID-19 against SARS-CoV-2 Wild Type and Delta Variant. Vaccines, 2021, 9, 1442.	2.1	18
131	A Novel Chimeric Protein-based HIV-1 Fusion Inhibitor Targeting gp41 Glycoprotein with High Potency and Stability. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 28425-28434.	1.6	17
132	Nonneutralizing Antibodies Induced by the HIV-1 gp41 NHR Domain Gain Neutralizing Activity in the Presence of the HIV Fusion Inhibitor Enfuvirtide: a Potential Therapeutic Vaccine Strategy. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 6960-6964.	1.5	17
133	A randomized open-label clinical trial of an anti-HPV biological dressing (JB01-BD) administered intravaginally to treat high-risk HPV infection. Microbes and Infection, 2016, 18, 148-152.	1.0	17
134	Design, modeling and 3D printing of a personalized cervix tissue implant with protein release function. Biomedical Materials (Bristol), 2020, 15, 045005.	1.7	17
135	Structure-based evidence for the enhanced transmissibility of the dominant SARS-CoV-2 B.1.1.7 variant (Alpha). Cell Discovery, 2021, 7, 109.	3.1	17
136	Design of highly potent HIV fusion inhibitors based on artificial peptide sequences. Chemical Communications, 2012, 48, 11579.	2.2	16
137	Serological Investigation of Subclinical Influenza A(H7H9) Infection Among Healthcare and Non-Healthcare Workers in Zhejiang Province, China. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2013, 57, 919-921.	2.9	16
138	Revisiting the mechanism of enfuvirtide and designing an analog with improved fusion inhibitory activity by targeting triple sites in gp41. Aids, 2019, 33, 1545-1555.	1.0	16
139	IgG Fc-binding motif-conjugated HIV-1 fusion inhibitor exhibits improved potency and in vivo half-life: Potential application in combination with broad neutralizing antibodies. PLoS Pathogens, 2019, 15, e1008082.	2.1	16
140	25-Hydroxycholesterol-Conjugated EK1 Peptide with Potent and Broad-Spectrum Inhibitory Activity against SARS-CoV-2, Its Variants of Concern, and Other Human Coronaviruses. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 11869.	1.8	16
141	Neutralization sensitivity of HIV-1 subtype B' clinical isolates from former plasma donors in China. Virology Journal, 2013, 10, 10.	1.4	15
142	Hydrophobic mutations in buried polar residues enhance HIV-1 gp41 N-terminal heptad repeat–C-terminal heptad repeat interactions and C-peptides' anti-HIV activity. Aids, 2014, 28, 1251-1260.	1.0	15
143	Effect of Different Adjuvants on Immune Responses Elicited by Protein-Based Subunit Vaccines against SARS-CoV-2 and Its Delta Variant. Viruses, 2022, 14, 501.	1.5	15
144	Early Treatment of High-Risk Hospitalized Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Patients With a Combination of Interferon Beta-1b and Remdesivir: A Phase 2 Open-label Randomized Controlled Trial. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2023, 76, e216-e226.	2.9	15

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145	Genomic signature analysis of the recently emerged highly pathogenic A(H5N8) avian influenza virus: implying an evolutionary trend for bird-to-human transmission. Microbes and Infection, 2017, 19, 597-604.	1.0	14
146	Sodium Copper Chlorophyllin Is Highly Effective against Enterovirus (EV) A71 Infection by Blocking Its Entry into the Host Cell. ACS Infectious Diseases, 2020, 6, 882-890.	1.8	14
147	A Nanoparticle-Encapsulated Non-Nucleoside Reverse-Transcriptase Inhibitor with Enhanced Anti-HIV-1 Activity and Prolonged Circulation Time in Plasma. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2014, 21, 925-935.	0.9	14
148	An Asia-specific variant of human IgG1 represses colorectal tumorigenesis by shaping the tumor microenvironment. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2022, 132, .	3.9	14
149	Artificial peptides conjugated with cholesterol and pocket-specific small molecules potently inhibit infection by laboratory-adapted and primary HIV-1 isolates and enfuvirtide-resistant HIV-1 strains. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2014, 69, 1537-1545.	1.3	13
150	Adding an Artificial Tail—Anchor to a Peptide-Based HIV-1 Fusion Inhibitor for Improvement of Its Potency and Resistance Profile. Molecules, 2017, 22, 1996.	1.7	13
151	Erythromycin Estolate Inhibits Zika Virus Infection by Blocking Viral Entry as a Viral Inactivator. Viruses, 2019, 11, 1064.	1.5	13
152	Immunogenicity of a Heterologous Prime-Boost COVID-19 Vaccination with mRNA and Inactivated Virus Vaccines Compared with Homologous Vaccination Strategy against SARS-CoV-2 Variants. Vaccines, 2022, 10, 72.	2.1	13
153	A Palmitic Acid-Conjugated, Peptide-Based pan-CoV Fusion Inhibitor Potently Inhibits Infection of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron and Other Variants of Concern. Viruses, 2022, 14, 549.	1.5	13
154	The cytoplasmic domain of influenza M2 protein interacts with caveolin-1. Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, 2009, 486, 150-154.	1.4	12
155	Rational improvement of gp41-targeting HIV-1 fusion inhibitors: an innovatively designed Ile-Asp-Leu tail with alternative conformations. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 31983.	1.6	12
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