

Decheng Yang

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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64
papers

2,914
citations

172386

29
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168321

53
g-index

65
all docs

65
docs citations

65
times ranked

3190
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Myocarditis. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2016, 118, 496-514.	2.0	363
2	Coxsackievirus B3 Replication Is Reduced by Inhibition of the Extracellular Signal-Regulated Kinase (ERK) Signaling Pathway. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2002, 76, 3365-3373.	1.5	187
3	Caspase Activation and Specific Cleavage of Substrates after Coxsackievirus B3-Induced Cytopathic Effect in HeLa Cells. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1998, 72, 7669-7675.	1.5	161
4	MicroRNA: an Emerging Therapeutic Target and Intervention Tool. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2008, 9, 978-999.	1.8	158
5	Coxsackievirus B3 replication and pathogenesis. <i>Future Microbiology</i> , 2015, 10, 629-653.	1.0	145
6	Coxsackievirus B3 proteases 2A and 3C induce apoptotic cell death through mitochondrial injury and cleavage of eIF4G1 but not DAP5/p97/NAT1. <i>Apoptosis: an International Journal on Programmed Cell Death</i> , 2007, 12, 513-524.	2.2	128
7	Host Gene Regulation During Coxsackievirus B3 Infection in Mice. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2000, 87, 328-334.	2.0	107
8	Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL overexpression inhibits cytochrome c release, activation of multiple caspases, and virus release following coxsackievirus B3 infection. <i>Virology</i> , 2003, 313, 147-157.	1.1	103
9	CXCL10 Inhibits Viral Replication Through Recruitment of Natural Killer Cells in Coxsackievirus B3-Induced Myocarditis. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2009, 104, 628-638.	2.0	91
10	Inhibition of Coxsackievirus B3 Replication by Small Interfering RNAs Requires Perfect Sequence Match in the Central Region of the Viral Positive Strand. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2005, 79, 2151-2159.	1.5	87
11	Coxsackievirus B3 Infection Activates the Unfolded Protein Response and Induces Apoptosis through Downregulation of p58 ^{IPK} and Activation of CHOP and SREBP1. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010, 84, 8446-8459.	1.5	85
12	Proteasome Inhibition Reduces Coxsackievirus B3 Replication in Murine Cardiomyocytes. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2003, 163, 381-385.	1.9	74
13	Inhibition of Coxsackievirus B3 in Cell Cultures and in Mice by Peptide-Conjugated Morpholino Oligomers Targeting the Internal Ribosome Entry Site. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2006, 80, 11510-11519.	1.5	64
14	In Vitro Mutational and Inhibitory Analysis of the cis-Acting Translational Elements within the 5' UTR of Coxsackievirus B3: Potential Targets for Antiviral Action of Antisense Oligomers. <i>Virology</i> , 1997, 228, 63-73.	1.1	63
15	MiR-126 promotes coxsackievirus replication by mediating cross-talk of ERK1/2 and Wnt/ β -catenin signal pathways. <i>Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences</i> , 2013, 70, 4631-4644.	2.4	58
16	Overexpression of Interferon- β -inducible GTPase Inhibits Coxsackievirus B3-induced Apoptosis through the Activation of the Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase/Akt Pathway and Inhibition of Viral Replication. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2003, 278, 33011-33019.	1.6	55
17	Viral Myocarditis. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 1999, 84, 704-712.	2.0	53
18	Targeted Delivery of Mutant Tolerant Anti-Coxsackievirus Artificial MicroRNAs Using Folate Conjugated Bacteriophage Phi29 pRNA. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e21215.	1.1	52

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19	Intercalated discs: cellular adhesion and signaling in heart health and diseases. <i>Heart Failure Reviews</i> , 2019, 24, 115-132.	1.7	50
20	Coxsackievirus-Induced miR-21 Disrupts Cardiomyocyte Interactions via the Downregulation of Intercalated Disk Components. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2014, 10, e1004070.	2.1	46
21	Targeted delivery of anti-coxsackievirus siRNAs using ligand-conjugated packaging RNAs. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2009, 83, 307-316.	1.9	45
22	MicroRNA-203 enhances Coxsackievirus B3 replication through targeting zinc finger protein-148. <i>Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences</i> , 2013, 70, 277-291.	2.4	45
23	Nip21 Gene Expression Reduces Coxsackievirus B3 Replication by Promoting Apoptotic Cell Death via a Mitochondria-Dependent Pathway. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2002, 90, 1251-1258.	2.0	42
24	An ERK-p38 Subnetwork Coordinates Host Cell Apoptosis and Necrosis during Coxsackievirus B3 Infection. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2013, 13, 67-76.	5.1	39
25	A phosphorothioate antisense oligodeoxynucleotide specifically inhibits coxsackievirus B3 replication in cardiomyocytes and mouse hearts. <i>Laboratory Investigation</i> , 2004, 84, 703-714.	1.7	36
26	Specific interactions of mouse organ proteins with the 5' untranslated region of coxsackievirus B3: Potential determinants of viral tissue tropism. <i>Journal of Medical Virology</i> , 2005, 77, 414-424.	2.5	32
27	Antiviral Activity of an Isatin Derivative via Induction of PERK-Nrf2-Mediated Suppression of Cap-Independent Translation. <i>ACS Chemical Biology</i> , 2014, 9, 1015-1024.	1.6	32
28	Interaction of viral proteins with host cell death machinery. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 1998, 5, 653-659.	5.0	31
29	A Shine-Dalgarno-like Sequence Mediates in Vitro Ribosomal Internal Entry and Subsequent Scanning for Translation Initiation of Coxsackievirus B3 RNA. <i>Virology</i> , 2003, 305, 31-43.	1.1	31
30	IRES-Dependent Translational Control during Virus-Induced Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress and Apoptosis. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2012, 3, 92.	1.5	30
31	Focal adhesion kinase mediates the interferon- β -inducible GTPase-induced phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/Akt survival pathway and further initiates a positive feedback loop of NF- κ B activation. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2008, 10, 1787-1800.	1.1	29
32	Recent Advances in Biological Strategies for Targeted Drug Delivery. <i>Cardiovascular & Hematological Disorders Drug Targets</i> , 2009, 9, 206-221.	0.2	29
33	Exploiting the Therapeutic Potential of MicroRNAs in Viral Diseases. <i>Molecular Diagnosis and Therapy</i> , 2010, 14, 271-282.	1.6	29
34	Cleavage of DAP5 by coxsackievirus B3 2A protease facilitates viral replication and enhances apoptosis by altering translation of IRES-containing genes. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2016, 23, 828-840.	5.0	29
35	Current advances in Phi29 pRNA biology and its application in drug delivery. <i>Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews RNA</i> , 2012, 3, 469-481.	3.2	25
36	Specific Inhibition of Coxsackievirus B3 Translation and Replication by Phosphorothioate Antisense Oligodeoxynucleotides. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2001, 45, 1043-1052.	1.4	22

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37	MicroRNAs-Based Therapeutic Strategy for Virally Induced Diseases. <i>Current Drug Discovery Technologies</i> , 2008, 5, 49-58.	0.6	22
38	Specific interactions of HeLa cell proteins with Coxsackievirus B3 RNA: La autoantigen binds differentially to multiple sites within the 5' untranslated region. <i>Virus Research</i> , 2002, 90, 23-36.	1.1	21
39	The immunity-related GTPase Irgm3 relieves endoplasmic reticulum stress response during coxsackievirus B3 infection via a PI3K/Akt dependent pathway. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2012, 14, 133-146.	1.1	21
40	Genetic Determinants of Coxsackievirus B3 Pathogenesis. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2002, 975, 169-179.	1.8	19
41	MYOCARDITIS AS SYSTEMIC DISEASE: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON PATHOGENESIS. <i>Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology</i> , 1997, 24, 997-1003.	0.9	18
42	Emodin inhibits coxsackievirus B3 replication via multiple signalling cascades leading to suppression of translation. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2016, 473, 473-485.	1.7	18
43	Genome-wide microRNA and messenger RNA profiling in rodent liver development implicates mir302b and mir20a in repressing transforming growth factor-beta signaling. <i>Hepatology</i> , 2013, 57, 2491-2501.	3.6	17
44	Cleavage of osmosensitive transcriptional factor NFAT5 by Coxsackieviral protease 2A promotes viral replication. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2017, 13, e1006744.	2.1	17
45	Specific interaction of HeLa cell proteins with coxsackievirus B3 3'UTR: La autoantigen binds the 3' and 5' UTR independently of the poly(A) tail. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2007, 9, 1705-1715.	1.1	16
46	Heat shock protein 70 promotes coxsackievirus B3 translation initiation and elongation via Akt-mTORC1 pathway depending on activation of p70S6K and Cdc2. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2017, 19, e12725.	1.1	14
47	Hsp70-1: upregulation via selective phosphorylation of heat shock factor 1 during coxsackieviral infection and promotion of viral replication via the AU-rich element. <i>Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences</i> , 2016, 73, 1067-1084.	2.4	13
48	Cleavage and Sub-Cellular Redistribution of Nuclear Pore Protein 98 by Coxsackievirus B3 Protease 2A Impairs Cardioprotection. <i>Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology</i> , 2019, 9, 265.	1.8	12
49	Expression Profile and Function Analysis of Long Non-coding RNAs in the Infection of Coxsackievirus B3. <i>Virologica Sinica</i> , 2019, 34, 618-630.	1.2	10
50	Pro-apoptotic activity of mBNIP-21 depends on its BNIP-2 and Cdc42GAP homology (BCH) domain and is enhanced by coxsackievirus B3 infection. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2010, 12, 599-614.	1.1	8
51	Cleavage of Desmosomal Cadherins Promotes β -Catenin Degradation and Benefits Wnt Signaling in Coxsackievirus B3-Induced Destruction of Cardiomyocytes. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2020, 11, 767.	1.5	7
52	P58 ^{IPK} inhibits coxsackievirus-induced apoptosis via the PI3K/Akt pathway requiring activation of ATF6a and subsequent upregulation of mitofusin 2. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2014, 16, 411-424.	1.1	6
53	NFAT5-Mediated Signalling Pathways in Viral Infection and Cardiovascular Dysfunction. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 4872.	1.8	6
54	Antisense DNA and RNA agents against picornaviruses. <i>Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark</i> , 2008, Volume, 4707.	3.0	5

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55	Polymerase Fidelity Contributes to Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus Pathogenicity and Transmissibility <i>In Vivo</i> . <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2020, 95, .	1.5	4
56	Cleavage and degradation of EDEM1 promotes coxsackievirus B3 replication via ATF6 α -mediated unfolded protein response signalling. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2020, 22, e13198.	1.1	3
57	Poly(rC) binding protein 1 benefits coxsackievirus B3 infection via suppressing the translation of p62/SQSTM1. <i>Virus Research</i> , 2022, 318, 198851.	1.1	1
58	Antisense DNA and RNA: Potential Therapeutics for Viral Infection. <i>Anti-Infective Agents in Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2006, 5, 367-377.	0.6	0
59	Differential Gene Expression in Coxsackievirus Infection and Its Effect on Viral Pathogenesis. , 2009, , 495-524.		0
60	Viral Replication Strategies: Manipulation of ER Stress Response Pathways and Promotion of IRES-Dependent Translation. , 2013, , .		0
61	The Signaling Duel Between Virus and Host: Impact on Coxsackieviral Pathogenesis. , 2008, , 267-284.		0
62	Host Signaling Responses to Coxsackievirus Infection. , 2009, , 525-545.		0
63	Nucleic Acid-Based Strategies for the Treatment of Coxsackievirus-Induced Myocarditis. , 0, , .		0
64	New Trends in the Development of Treatments of Viral Myocarditis. , 0, , .		0