

Philip g Stevenson

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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127
papers

5,242
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76326

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times ranked

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Mouse Cytomegalovirus G Protein-Coupled Receptor Homolog, M33, Coordinates Key Features of <i>In Vivo</i> Infection via Distinct Components of Its Signaling Repertoire. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2022, 96, JVIO186721.	3.4	3
2	CD4 ⁺ T Cells Control Murine Cytomegalovirus Infection Indirectly. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2022, 96, e0007722.	3.4	5
3	A live olfactory MCMV vaccine attenuated for systemic spread, protects against superinfection.. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2021, 95, e0126421.	3.4	2
4	Murine Cytomegalovirus MCK-2 Facilitates <i>In Vivo</i> Infection Transfer from Dendritic Cells to Salivary Gland Acinar Cells. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2021, 95, e0069321.	3.4	9
5	Olfactory Entry Promotes Herpesvirus Recombination. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2021, 95, e0155521.	3.4	0
6	Immune Control of β -Herpesviruses. <i>Viral Immunology</i> , 2020, 33, 225-232.	1.3	5
7	Vaccine protection against murine herpesvirus-4 is maintained when the priming virus lacks known latency genes. <i>Immunology and Cell Biology</i> , 2020, 98, 67-78.	2.3	10
8	Membrane association of a model CD4 ⁺ T cell vaccine antigen confers enhanced yet incomplete protection against murine herpesvirus-4 infection. <i>Immunology and Cell Biology</i> , 2020, 98, 332-343.	2.3	1
9	A CD4 ⁺ T Cell-NK Cell Axis of Gammaherpesvirus Control. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2020, 94, .	3.4	5
10	Limited protection against β -herpesvirus infection by replication-deficient virus particles. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2020, 101, 420-425.	2.9	4
11	Murine Cytomegalovirus Spread Depends on the Infected Myeloid Cell Type. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2019, 93, .	3.4	23
12	Murine Cytomegalovirus Glycoprotein O Promotes Epithelial Cell Infection <i>In Vivo</i> . <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2019, 93, .	3.4	10
13	Antibody arrests β -herpesvirus olfactory super-infection independently of neutralization. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2019, 100, 246-258.	2.9	13
14	Cytomegalovirus host entry and spread. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2019, 100, 545-553.	2.9	19
15	Murine cytomegalovirus disseminates independently of CX3CR1, CCL2 or its m131/m129 chemokine homologue. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2019, 100, 1695-1700.	2.9	6
16	Biocontrol of invasive carp: Risks abound. <i>Science</i> , 2018, 359, 877-877.	12.6	23
17	Gammaherpesvirus Colonization of the Spleen Requires Lytic Replication in B Cells. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2018, 92, .	3.4	11
18	Murine cytomegalovirus degrades MHC class II to colonize the salivary glands. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2018, 14, e1006905.	4.7	24

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19	Human cytomegalovirus US28 allows dendritic cell exit from lymph nodes. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2018, 99, 1509-1514.	2.9	16
20	The Major Envelope Glycoprotein of Murid Herpesvirus 4 Promotes Sexual Transmission. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2017, 91, .	3.4	10
21	Murine Cytomegalovirus Spreads by Dendritic Cell Recirculation. <i>MBio</i> , 2017, 8, .	4.1	52
22	Type I Interferon Signaling to Dendritic Cells Limits Murid Herpesvirus 4 Spread from the Olfactory Epithelium. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2017, 91, .	3.4	8
23	CD8+ T cell evasion mandates CD4+ T cell control of chronic gamma-herpesvirus infection. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2017, 13, e1006311.	4.7	14
24	Type I Interferons Direct Gammaherpesvirus Host Colonization. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2016, 12, e1005654.	4.7	12
25	Murine Cytomegalovirus Exploits Olfaction To Enter New Hosts. <i>MBio</i> , 2016, 7, e00251-16.	4.1	62
26	Type I Interferons and NK Cells Restrict Gammaherpesvirus Lymph Node Infection. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2016, 90, 9046-9057.	3.4	12
27	Herpes Simplex Virus 1 Interaction with Myeloid Cells <i>In Vivo</i> . <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2016, 90, 8661-8672.	3.4	5
28	Alveolar Macrophages Are a Prominent but Nonessential Target for Murine Cytomegalovirus Infecting the Lungs. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2016, 90, 2756-2766.	3.4	29
29	Glycogen Synthase Kinase 3 Inactivation Drives T-bet-Mediated Downregulation of Co-receptor PD-1 to Enhance CD8+ Cytolytic T Cell Responses. <i>Immunity</i> , 2016, 44, 274-286.	14.3	144
30	Luciferase-tagged wild-type and tropism-deficient mouse cytomegaloviruses reveal early dynamics of host colonization following peripheral challenge. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2016, 97, 3379-3391.	2.9	9
31	Type 1 Interferons and NK Cells Limit Murine Cytomegalovirus Escape from the Lymph Node Subcapsular Sinus. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2016, 12, e1006069.	4.7	23
32	Subcapsular sinus macrophages limit acute gammaherpesvirus dissemination. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2015, 96, 2314-2327.	2.9	31
33	Editorial overview: Viral immunology: Early events in viral infection. <i>Current Opinion in Virology</i> , 2015, 15, vii-ix.	5.4	0
34	The Role Of Chronic Norovirus Infection In The Enteropathy Associated With Common Variable Immunodeficiency. <i>American Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 2015, 110, 320-327.	0.4	95
35	Rhadinovirus Host Entry by Co-operative Infection. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2015, 11, e1004761.	4.7	28
36	<sc>KSHV</sc> ϵ -<sc>TK</sc> is a tyrosine kinase that disrupts focal adhesions and induces Rho ϵ -mediated cell contraction. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2015, 34, 448-465.	7.8	16

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37	Host entry by gamma-herpesviruses – lessons from animal viruses?. <i>Current Opinion in Virology</i> , 2015, 15, 34-40.	5.4	22
38	Lymph Node Macrophages Restrict Murine Cytomegalovirus Dissemination. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2015, 89, 7147-7158.	3.4	61
39	B-cell-independent lymphoid tissue infection by a B-cell-tropic rhadinovirus. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2015, 96, 2788-2793.	2.9	4
40	Defining Immune Engagement Thresholds for In Vivo Control of Virus-Driven Lymphoproliferation. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2014, 10, e1004220.	4.7	4
41	BAFF Receptor Deficiency Limits Gammaherpesvirus Infection. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2014, 88, 3965-3975.	3.4	10
42	B Cell Response to Herpesvirus Infection of the Olfactory Neuroepithelium. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2014, 88, 14030-14039.	3.4	11
43	A Murid Gamma-Herpesviruses Exploits Normal Splenic Immune Communication Routes for Systemic Spread. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2014, 15, 457-470.	11.0	54
44	Herpesvirus delivery to the murine respiratory tract. <i>Journal of Virological Methods</i> , 2014, 206, 105-114.	2.1	24
45	Glycoprotein B Cleavage Is Important for Murid Herpesvirus 4 To Infect Myeloid Cells. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2013, 87, 10828-10842.	3.4	9
46	Illumination of Murine Gammaherpesvirus-68 Cycle Reveals a Sexual Transmission Route from Females to Males in Laboratory Mice. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2013, 9, e1003292.	4.7	40
47	A Gammaherpesvirus Uses Alternative Splicing to Regulate Its Tropism and Its Sensitivity to Neutralization. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2013, 9, e1003753.	4.7	20
48	Herpes Simplex Virus 1 Targets the Murine Olfactory Neuroepithelium for Host Entry. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2013, 87, 10477-10488.	3.4	63
49	Myeloid Infection Links Epithelial and B Cell Tropisms of Murid Herpesvirus-4. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2012, 8, e1002935.	4.7	48
50	A Heparan-Dependent Herpesvirus Targets the Olfactory Neuroepithelium for Host Entry. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2012, 8, e1002986.	4.7	55
51	Virion endocytosis is a major target for murid herpesvirus-4 neutralization. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2012, 93, 1316-1327.	2.9	9
52	Bovine Herpesvirus Type 4 Glycoprotein L Is Nonessential for Infectivity but Triggers Virion Endocytosis during Entry. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2012, 86, 2653-2664.	3.4	19
53	Herpesvirus Glycoproteins Undergo Multiple Antigenic Changes before Membrane Fusion. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e30152.	2.5	12
54	The Bovine Herpesvirus 4 Bo10 Gene Encodes a Nonessential Viral Envelope Protein That Regulates Viral Tropism through both Positive and Negative Effects. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2011, 85, 1011-1024.	3.4	24

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55	Antibody Evasion by a Gammaherpesvirus O-Glycan Shield. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2011, 7, e1002387.	4.7	40
56	Murid Herpesvirus-4 Exploits Dendritic Cells to Infect B Cells. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2011, 7, e1002346.	4.7	53
57	In vivo function of the murid herpesvirus-4 ribonucleotide reductase small subunit. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2011, 92, 1550-1560.	2.9	10
58	A mechanistic basis for potent, glycoprotein B-directed gammaherpesvirus neutralization. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2011, 92, 2020-2033.	2.9	11
59	An In Vitro System for Studying Murid Herpesvirus-4 Latency and Reactivation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e11080.	2.5	3
60	Important Role for the Murid Herpesvirus 4 Ribonucleotide Reductase Large Subunit in Host Colonization via the Respiratory Tract. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010, 84, 10937-10942.	3.4	15
61	Interference with Dendritic Cell Populations Limits Early Antigen Presentation in Chronic β -Herpesvirus-68 Infection. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2010, 185, 3669-3676.	0.8	4
62	Vaccination with murid herpesvirus-4 glycoprotein B reduces viral lytic replication but does not induce detectable virion neutralization. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2010, 91, 2542-2552.	2.9	24
63	Comparative study of murid gammaherpesvirus 4 infection in mice and in a natural host, bank voles. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2010, 91, 2553-2563.	2.9	27
64	Vaccination against a hit-and-run viral cancer. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2010, 91, 2176-2185.	2.9	20
65	In vivo importance of heparan sulfate-binding glycoproteins for murid herpesvirus-4 infection. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2009, 90, 602-613.	2.9	27
66	In vivo imaging of murid herpesvirus-4 infection. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2009, 90, 21-32.	2.9	71
67	Glycoprotein L sets the neutralization profile of murid herpesvirus 4. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2009, 90, 1202-1214.	2.9	11
68	Murid herpesvirus-4 lacking thymidine kinase reveals route-dependent requirements for host colonization. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2009, 90, 1461-1470.	2.9	18
69	Immune control of mammalian gamma-herpesviruses: lessons from murid herpesvirus-4. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2009, 90, 2317-2330.	2.9	45
70	Antibody limits in vivo murid herpesvirus-4 replication by IgG Fc receptor-dependent functions. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2009, 90, 2592-2603.	2.9	14
71	A Single CD8+ T Cell Epitope Sets the Long-Term Latent Load of a Murid Herpesvirus. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2008, 4, e1000177.	4.7	17
72	The Murid Herpesvirus-4 gH/gL Binds to Glycosaminoglycans. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2008, 3, e1669.	2.5	28

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73	A Gamma-Herpesvirus Glycoprotein Complex Manipulates Actin to Promote Viral Spread. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e1808.	2.5	38
74	An Essential Role for the Proximal but Not the Distal Cytoplasmic Tail of Glycoprotein M in Murid Herpesvirus 4 Infection. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e2131.	2.5	9
75	Multiple Functions for ORF75c in Murid Herpesvirus-4 Infection. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e2781.	2.5	42
76	Glycoprotein B switches conformation during murid herpesvirus 4 entry. Journal of General Virology, 2008, 89, 1352-1363.	2.9	28
77	The Murid Herpesvirus-4 gL Regulates an Entry-Associated Conformation Change in gH. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e2811.	2.5	21
78	Glycoprotein L Disruption Reveals Two Functional Forms of the Murine Gammaherpesvirus 68 Glycoprotein H. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 280-291.	3.4	43
79	Evidence for a Multiprotein Gamma-2 Herpesvirus Entry Complex. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 13082-13091.	3.4	23
80	Dendritic Cells Present Lytic Antigens and Maintain Function throughout Persistent β -Herpesvirus Infection. Journal of Immunology, 2007, 179, 7506-7513.	0.8	10
81	Glycosaminoglycan Interactions in Murine Gammaherpesvirus-68 Infection. PLoS ONE, 2007, 2, e347.	2.5	50
82	Post-Exposure Vaccination Improves Gammaherpesvirus Neutralization. PLoS ONE, 2007, 2, e899.	2.5	18
83	Antibody evasion by the N terminus of murid herpesvirus-4 glycoprotein B. EMBO Journal, 2007, 26, 5131-5142.	7.8	25
84	IgG Fc Receptors Provide an Alternative Infection Route for Murine Gamma-Herpesvirus-68. PLoS ONE, 2007, 2, e560.	2.5	42
85	The Murine Gammaherpesvirus-68 gp150 Acts as an Immunogenic Decoy to Limit Virion Neutralization. PLoS ONE, 2007, 2, e705.	2.5	39
86	Murine Gammaherpesvirus-68 Inhibits Antigen Presentation by Dendritic Cells. PLoS ONE, 2007, 2, e1048.	2.5	37
87	CD4+ T cells specific for a model latency-associated antigen fail to control a gammaherpesvirus <i>in vivo</i> . European Journal of Immunology, 2006, 36, 3186-3197.	2.9	20
88	Murine gammaherpesvirus-68 glycoprotein H-glycoprotein L complex is a major target for neutralizing monoclonal antibodies. Journal of General Virology, 2006, 87, 1465-1475.	2.9	43
89	Murine gammaherpesvirus-68 glycoprotein B presents a difficult neutralization target to monoclonal antibodies derived from infected mice. Journal of General Virology, 2006, 87, 3515-3527.	2.9	34
90	Intercellular Gamma-Herpesvirus Dissemination Involves Co-Ordinated Intracellular Membrane Protein Transport. Traffic, 2005, 6, 780-793.	2.7	22

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91	The murine gamma-herpesvirus-68 MK3 protein causes TAP degradation independent of MHC class I heavy chain degradation. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 2005, 35, 171-179.	2.9	30
92	Gamma-Herpesvirus Latency Requires T Cell Evasion during Episome Maintenance. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2005, 3, e120.	5.6	65
93	Transcription of the murine gammaherpesvirus 68 ORF73 from promoters in the viral terminal repeats. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2005, 86, 561-574.	2.9	28
94	Immune Mechanisms in Murine Gammaherpesvirus-68 Infection. <i>Viral Immunology</i> , 2005, 18, 445-456.	1.3	60
95	Murine Gammaherpesvirus 68 Open Reading Frame 11 Encodes a Nonessential Virion Component. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2005, 79, 3163-3168.	3.4	12
96	Murine gammaherpesvirus 68 bcl-2 homologue contributes to latency establishment in vivo. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2005, 86, 31-40.	2.9	42
97	Glycoprotein M Is an Essential Lytic Replication Protein of the Murine Gammaherpesvirus 68. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2005, 79, 3459-3467.	3.4	43
98	The Murine Gammaherpesvirus 68 ORF27 Gene Product Contributes to Intercellular Viral Spread. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2005, 79, 5059-5068.	3.4	38
99	Murine gammaherpesvirus-68 ORF28 encodes a non-essential virion glycoprotein. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2005, 86, 919-928.	2.9	30
100	Forced lytic replication impairs host colonization by a latency-deficient mutant of murine gammaherpesvirus-68. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2004, 85, 137-146.	2.9	43
101	Characterization of Murine Gammaherpesvirus 68 Glycoprotein B. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2004, 78, 13370-13375.	3.4	28
102	Protection against wild-type murine gammaherpesvirus-68 latency by a latency-deficient mutant. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2004, 85, 131-135.	2.9	32
103	Murine Gammaherpesvirus 68 Lacking gp150 Shows Defective Virion Release but Establishes Normal Latency In Vivo. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2004, 78, 5103-5112.	3.4	91
104	Immune evasion by gamma-herpesviruses. <i>Current Opinion in Immunology</i> , 2004, 16, 456-462.	5.5	52
105	Viral Degradation of the MHC Class I Peptide Loading Complex. <i>Immunity</i> , 2004, 20, 305-317.	14.3	99
106	Murine Gammaherpesvirus 68 Lacking Thymidine Kinase Shows Severe Attenuation of Lytic Cycle Replication In Vivo but Still Establishes Latency. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2003, 77, 2410-2417.	3.4	63
107	Absence of a functional defect in CD8+ T cells during primary murine gammaherpesvirus-68 infection of I-Ab ^{+/+} /A ⁺ mice. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2003, 84, 337-341.	2.9	24
108	An Internal Ribosome Entry Site Directs Translation of the Murine Gammaherpesvirus68 MK3 Open Reading Frame. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2003, 77, 13093-13105.	3.4	26

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109	A γ -herpesvirus immune evasion gene allows tumor cells in vivo to escape attack by cytotoxic T cells specific for a tumor epitope. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 2002, 32, 3481-3487.	2.9	22
110	A battle for survival: immune control and immune evasion in murine γ 2-herpesvirus-68 infection. <i>Microbes and Infection</i> , 2002, 4, 1177-1182.	1.9	27
111	K3-mediated evasion of CD8+ T cells aids amplification of a latent γ 2-herpesvirus. <i>Nature Immunology</i> , 2002, 3, 733-740.	14.5	152
112	Ubiquitylation of MHC class I by the K3 viral protein signals internalization and TSG101-dependent degradation. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2002, 21, 2418-2429.	7.8	177
113	MHC Class I Ubiquitination by a Viral PHD/LAP Finger Protein. <i>Immunity</i> , 2001, 15, 627-636.	14.3	191
114	A Secreted Chemokine Binding Protein Encoded by Murine Gammaherpesvirus-68 Is Necessary for the Establishment of a Normal Latent Load. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2001, 194, 301-312.	8.5	99
115	Dissecting the host response to a γ 2-herpesvirus. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2001, 356, 581-593.	4.0	120
116	Inhibition of MHC class I-restricted antigen presentation by gamma 2-herpesviruses. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2000, 97, 8455-8460.	7.1	201
117	Contemporary Analysis of MHC-Related Immunodominance Hierarchies in the CD8+ T Cell Response to Influenza A Viruses. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2000, 165, 2404-2409.	0.8	103
118	Postexposure vaccination massively increases the prevalence of gamma 2-herpesvirus-specific CD8+ T cells but confers minimal survival advantage on CD4-deficient mice. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2000, 97, 2725-2730.	7.1	47
119	A γ 2-herpesvirus sneaks through a CD8+ T cell response primed to a lytic-phase epitope. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1999, 96, 9281-9286.	7.1	105
120	Changing patterns of dominance in the CD8+ T cell response during acute and persistent murine γ 2-herpesvirus infection. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 1999, 29, 1059-1067.	2.9	146
121	Non-Antigen-Specific B-Cell Activation following Murine Gammaherpesvirus Infection Is CD4 Independent In Vitro but CD4 Dependent In Vivo. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1999, 73, 1075-1079.	3.4	88
122	Long-Term Persistence of Activated Cytotoxic T Lymphocytes after Viral Infection of the Central Nervous System. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 1998, 187, 1575-1582.	8.5	104
123	Virus-specific CD8+ T cell numbers are maintained during γ 2-herpesvirus reactivation in CD4-deficient mice. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1998, 95, 15565-15570.	7.1	98
124	Kinetic Analysis of the Specific Host Response to a Murine Gammaherpesvirus. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1998, 72, 943-949.	3.4	101
125	Effector CD4+ and CD8+ T-cell mechanisms in the control of respiratory virus infections. <i>Immunological Reviews</i> , 1997, 159, 105-117.	6.0	407
126	Protection against Influenza Virus Encephalitis by Adoptive Lymphocyte Transfer. <i>Virology</i> , 1997, 232, 158-166.	2.4	11

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127	Recruitment, activation and proliferation of CD8+ memory T cells in an immunoprivileged site. European Journal of Immunology, 1997, 27, 3259-3268.	2.9	27