

Takamasa Inoue

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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| # | ARTICLE | IF | CITATIONS |
|----|---|------|-----------|
| 1 | The ER Membrane Protein Complex Promotes Biogenesis of Dengue and Zika Virus Non-structural Multi-pass Transmembrane Proteins to Support Infection. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2019, 27, 1666-1674.e4. | 6.4 | 55 |
| 2 | β-Secretase promotes membrane insertion of the human papillomavirus L2 capsid protein during virus infection. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2018, 217, 3545-3559. | 5.2 | 39 |
| 3 | SGTA-Dependent Regulation of Hsc70 Promotes Cytosol Entry of Simian Virus 40 from the Endoplasmic Reticulum. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2017, 91, . | 3.4 | 29 |
| 4 | Regulated Erlin-dependent release of the B12 transmembrane J-protein promotes ER membrane penetration of a non-enveloped virus. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2017, 13, e1006439. | 4.7 | 20 |
| 5 | The Grp170 nucleotide exchange factor executes a key role during ERAD of cellular misfolded clients. <i>Molecular Biology of the Cell</i> , 2016, 27, 1650-1662. | 2.1 | 25 |
| 6 | EMC1-dependent stabilization drives membrane penetration of a partially destabilized non-enveloped virus. <i>ELife</i> , 2016, 5, . | 6.0 | 52 |
| 7 | A Non-enveloped Virus Hijacks Host Disaggregation Machinery to Translocate across the Endoplasmic Reticulum Membrane. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2015, 11, e1005086. | 4.7 | 45 |
| 8 | A Nucleotide Exchange Factor Promotes Endoplasmic Reticulum-to-Cytosol Membrane Penetration of the Nonenveloped Virus Simian Virus 40. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2015, 89, 4069-4079. | 3.4 | 29 |
| 9 | The nucleotide exchange factors Grp170 and Sil1 induce cholera toxin release from BiP to enable retrotranslocation. <i>Molecular Biology of the Cell</i> , 2015, 26, 2181-2189. | 2.1 | 20 |
| 10 | ERdj5 Reductase Cooperates with Protein Disulfide Isomerase To Promote Simian Virus 40 Endoplasmic Reticulum Membrane Translocation. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2015, 89, 8897-8908. | 3.4 | 40 |
| 11 | IRE1α is an endogenous substrate of endoplasmic-reticulum-associated degradation. <i>Nature Cell Biology</i> , 2015, 17, 1546-1555. | 10.3 | 173 |
| 12 | A Cytosolic Chaperone Complexes with Dynamic Membrane J-Proteins and Mobilizes a Nonenveloped Virus out of the Endoplasmic Reticulum. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2014, 10, e1004007. | 4.7 | 72 |
| 13 | How Viruses Use the Endoplasmic Reticulum for Entry, Replication, and Assembly. <i>Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology</i> , 2013, 5, a013250-a013250. | 5.5 | 94 |
| 14 | How Viruses and Toxins Disassemble to Enter Host Cells. <i>Annual Review of Microbiology</i> , 2011, 65, 287-305. | 7.3 | 32 |
| 15 | A Large and Intact Viral Particle Penetrates the Endoplasmic Reticulum Membrane to Reach the Cytosol. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2011, 7, e1002037. | 4.7 | 89 |
| 16 | BiP and Multiple DNAJ Molecular Chaperones in the Endoplasmic Reticulum Are Required for Efficient Simian Virus 40 Infection. <i>MBio</i> , 2011, 2, e00101-11. | 4.1 | 91 |