

# Nadine KrÃ¼ger

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

30  
papers

19,681  
citations

516215

16  
h-index

476904

29  
g-index

35  
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35  
docs citations

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times ranked

39042  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	SARS-CoV-2 Cell Entry Depends on ACE2 and TMPRSS2 and Is Blocked by a Clinically Proven Protease Inhibitor. <i>Cell</i> , 2020, 181, 271-280.e8.	13.5	16,161
2	SARS-CoV-2 variants B.1.351 and P.1 escape from neutralizing antibodies. <i>Cell</i> , 2021, 184, 2384-2393.e12.	13.5	848
3	The Omicron variant is highly resistant against antibody-mediated neutralization: Implications for control of the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Cell</i> , 2022, 185, 447-456.e11.	13.5	736
4	Chloroquine does not inhibit infection of human lung cells with SARS-CoV-2. <i>Nature</i> , 2020, 585, 588-590.	13.7	370
5	Camostat mesylate inhibits SARS-CoV-2 activation by TMPRSS2-related proteases and its metabolite GBPA exerts antiviral activity. <i>EBioMedicine</i> , 2021, 65, 103255.	2.7	256
6	SARS-CoV-2 variant B.1.617 is resistant to bamlanivimab and evades antibodies induced by infection and vaccination. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2021, 36, 109415.	2.9	206
7	Polymorphisms in dipeptidyl peptidase 4 reduce host cell entry of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus. <i>Emerging Microbes and Infections</i> , 2020, 9, 155-168.	3.0	77
8	SARS-CoV-2 mutations acquired in mink reduce antibody-mediated neutralization. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2021, 35, 109017.	2.9	77
9	B.1.617.2 enters and fuses lung cells with increased efficiency and evades antibodies induced by infection and vaccination. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2021, 37, 109825.	2.9	73
10	SARS-CoV-2 Omicron sublineages show comparable cell entry but differential neutralization by therapeutic antibodies. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2022, 30, 1103-1111.e6.	5.1	38
11	Small-Molecule Thioesters as SARS-CoV-2 Main Protease Inhibitors: Enzyme Inhibition, Structure-Activity Relationships, Antiviral Activity, and X-ray Structure Determination. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2022, 65, 9376-9395.	2.9	35
12	Therapeutic Application of Alpha-1 Antitrypsin in COVID-19. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2021, 204, 224-227.	2.5	25
13	The Hemagglutinin of Bat-Associated Influenza Viruses Is Activated by TMPRSS2 for pH-Dependent Entry into Bat but Not Human Cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0152134.	1.1	23
14	Characterization of African bat henipavirus GH-M74a glycoproteins. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2014, 95, 539-548.	1.3	21
15	Surface Glycoproteins of an African Henipavirus Induce Syncytium Formation in a Cell Line Derived from an African Fruit Bat, <i>Hypsignathus monstrosus</i> . <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2013, 87, 13889-13891.	1.5	20
16	Tetherin Inhibits Nipah Virus but Not Ebola Virus Replication in Fruit Bat Cells. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2019, 93, .	1.5	18
17	Functional Properties and Genetic Relatedness of the Fusion and Hemagglutinin-Neuraminidase Proteins of a Mumps Virus-Like Bat Virus. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2015, 89, 4539-4548.	1.5	17
18	Evidence for an ACE2-Independent Entry Pathway That Can Protect from Neutralization by an Antibody Used for COVID-19 Therapy. <i>MBio</i> , 2022, 13, e0036422.	1.8	17

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19	The Sialic Acid Binding Activity of Human Parainfluenza Virus 3 and Mumps Virus Glycoproteins Enhances the Adherence of Group B Streptococci to HEp-2 Cells. <i>Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology</i> , 2018, 8, 280.	1.8	16
20	The Upper Respiratory Tract of Felids Is Highly Susceptible to SARS-CoV-2 Infection. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 10636.	1.8	16
21	Entry, Replication, Immune Evasion, and Neurotoxicity of Synthetically Engineered Bat-Borne Mumps Virus. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2018, 25, 312-320.e7.	2.9	13
22	Synergistic inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 cell entry by otamixaban and covalent protease inhibitors: pre-clinical assessment of pharmacological and molecular properties. <i>Chemical Science</i> , 2021, 12, 12600-12609.	3.7	11
23	Alternatives to animal models and their application in the discovery of species susceptibility to SARS-CoV-2 and other respiratory infectious pathogens: A review. <i>Veterinary Pathology</i> , 2022, , 030098582110736.	0.8	11
24	Attachment Protein G of an African Bat Henipavirus Is Differentially Restricted in Chiropteran and Nonchiropteran Cells. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2014, 88, 11973-11980.	1.5	10
25	Investigations on SARS-CoV-2 Susceptibility of Domestic and Wild Animals Using Primary Cell Culture Models Derived from the Upper and Lower Respiratory Tract. <i>Viruses</i> , 2022, 14, 828.	1.5	10
26	Fusogenicity of the Ghana Virus (Henipavirus: Ghanaian bat henipavirus) Fusion Protein is Controlled by the Cytoplasmic Domain of the Attachment Glycoprotein. <i>Viruses</i> , 2019, 11, 800.	1.5	5
27	Inhibitors of signal peptide peptidase and subtilisin/kexin-isozyme 1 inhibit Ebola virus glycoprotein-driven cell entry by interfering with activity and cellular localization of endosomal cathepsins. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0214968.	1.1	5
28	Recombinant mumps viruses expressing the batMuV fusion glycoprotein are highly fusion active and neurovirulent. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2016, 97, 2837-2848.	1.3	5
29	Nafamostat-Mediated Inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 Ribosomal Frameshifting Is Insufficient to Impair Viral Replication in Vero Cells. Comment on Munshi et al. Identifying Inhibitors of $\omega$ 1 Programmed Ribosomal Frameshifting in a Broad Spectrum of Coronaviruses. <i>Viruses</i> 2022, 14, 177. <i>Viruses</i> , 2022, 14, 1526.	1.5	3
30	The Amino Acid at Position 8 of the Proteolytic Cleavage Site of the Mumps Virus Fusion Protein Affects Viral Proteolysis and Fusogenicity. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2020, 94, .	1.5	0