Lanying Du

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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106	13,753	23567	29157
papers	citations	58 h-index	104 g-index

110	110	110	18028
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The spike protein of SARS-CoV â€" a target for vaccine and therapeutic development. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2009, 7, 226-236.	28.6	1,405
2	Characterization of the receptor-binding domain (RBD) of 2019 novel coronavirus: implication for development of RBD protein as a viral attachment inhibitor and vaccine. Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2020, 17, 613-620.	10.5	1,376
3	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.	12.0	1,083
4	Neutralizing Antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 and Other Human Coronaviruses. Trends in Immunology, 2020, 41, 355-359.	6.8	677
5	Molecular Mechanism for Antibody-Dependent Enhancement of Coronavirus Entry. Journal of Virology, 2020, 94, .	3.4	539
6	A pan-coronavirus fusion inhibitor targeting the HR1 domain of human coronavirus spike. Science Advances, 2019, 5, eaav4580.	10.3	393
7	Recent advances in the detection of respiratory virus infection in humans. Journal of Medical Virology, 2020, 92, 408-417.	5.0	356
8	Structure-based discovery of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus fusion inhibitor. Nature Communications, 2014, 5, 3067.	12.8	324
9	Subunit Vaccines Against Emerging Pathogenic Human Coronaviruses. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2020, 11, 298.	3.5	310
10	Measures for diagnosing and treating infections by a novel coronavirus responsible for a pneumonia outbreak originating in Wuhan, China. Microbes and Infection, 2020, 22, 74-79.	1.9	288
11	An emerging coronavirus causing pneumonia outbreak in Wuhan, China: calling for developing therapeutic and prophylactic strategies. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2020, 9, 275-277.	6.5	268
12	MERS-CoV spike protein: a key target for antivirals. Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Targets, 2017, 21, 131-143.	3.4	236
13	Receptor usage and cell entry of bat coronavirus HKU4 provide insight into bat-to-human transmission of MERS coronavirus. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 12516-12521.	7.1	232
14	Exceptionally Potent Neutralization of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus by Human Monoclonal Antibodies. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 7796-7805.	3.4	212
15	Receptor Usage and Cell Entry of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Coronavirus. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 6121-6125.	3.4	176
16	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.	3.4	168
17	Receptor-binding domain of SARS-CoV spike protein induces long-term protective immunity in an animal model. Vaccine, 2007, 25, 2832-2838.	3.8	154
18	A Truncated Receptor-Binding Domain of MERS-CoV Spike Protein Potently Inhibits MERS-CoV Infection and Induces Strong Neutralizing Antibody Responses: Implication for Developing Therapeutics and Vaccines. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e81587.	2.5	145

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19	Current advancements and potential strategies in the development of MERS-CoV vaccines. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2014, 13, 761-774.	4.4	139
20	A Conformation-Dependent Neutralizing Monoclonal Antibody Specifically Targeting Receptor-Binding Domain in Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Spike Protein. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 7045-7053.	3.4	133
21	A safe and convenient pseudovirus-based inhibition assay to detect neutralizing antibodies and screen for viral entry inhibitors against the novel human coronavirus MERS-CoV. Virology Journal, 2013, 10, 266.	3.4	127
22	Intranasal vaccination with recombinant receptor-binding domain of MERS-CoV spike protein induces much stronger local mucosal immune responses than subcutaneous immunization: Implication for designing novel mucosal MERS vaccines. Vaccine, 2014, 32, 2100-2108.	3.8	126
23	Learning from the past: development of safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2021, 19, 211-219.	28.6	126
24	Intranasal Vaccination of Recombinant Adeno-Associated Virus Encoding Receptor-Binding Domain of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) Spike Protein Induces Strong Mucosal Immune Responses and Provides Long-Term Protection against SARS-CoV Infection. Journal of Immunology, 2008, 180, 948-956.	0.8	124
25	A novel receptor-binding domain (RBD)-based mRNA vaccine against SARS-CoV-2. Cell Research, 2020, 30, 932-935.	12.0	124
26	Searching for an ideal vaccine candidate among different MERS coronavirus receptor-binding fragmentsâ€"The importance of immunofocusing in subunit vaccine design. Vaccine, 2014, 32, 6170-6176.	3.8	121
27	Two Mutations Were Critical for Bat-to-Human Transmission of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 9119-9123.	3.4	119
28	Recombinant receptor-binding domain of SARS-CoV spike protein expressed in mammalian, insect and E. coli cells elicits potent neutralizing antibody and protective immunity. Virology, 2009, 393, 144-150.	2.4	118
29	Cleavage of spike protein of SARS coronavirus by protease factor Xa is associated with viral infectivity. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2007, 359, 174-179.	2.1	116
30	A peptide-based viral inactivator inhibits Zika virus infection in pregnant mice and fetuses. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 15672.	12.8	115
31	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.	10.5	114
32	Yeast-expressed recombinant protein of the receptor-binding domain in SARS-CoV spike protein with deglycosylated forms as a SARS vaccine candidate. Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics, 2014, 10, 648-658.	3.3	112
33	Junctional and allele-specific residues are critical for MERS-CoV neutralization by an exceptionally potent germline-like antibody. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 8223.	12.8	106
34	Introduction of neutralizing immunogenicity index to the rational design of MERS coronavirus subunit vaccines. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 13473.	12.8	106
35	Prospects for a MERS-CoV spike vaccine. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2018, 17, 677-686.	4.4	106
36	Identification of SARS-CoV RBD-targeting monoclonal antibodies with cross-reactive or neutralizing activity against SARS-CoV-2. Antiviral Research, 2020, 179, 104820.	4.1	106

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37	Research and development of universal influenza vaccines. Microbes and Infection, 2010, 12, 280-286.	1.9	102
38	Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) entry inhibitors targeting spike protein. Virus Research, 2014, 194, 200-210.	2.2	100
39	Neutralizing antibodies for the treatment of COVID-19. Nature Biomedical Engineering, 2020, 4, 1134-1139.	22.5	98
40	Advances in MERS-CoV Vaccines and Therapeutics Based on the Receptor-Binding Domain. Viruses, 2019, 11, 60.	3.3	97
41	A recombinant receptor-binding domain of MERS-CoV in trimeric form protects human dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (hDPP4) transgenic mice from MERS-CoV infection. Virology, 2016, 499, 375-382.	2.4	95
42	Neutralizing antibodies for the prevention and treatment of COVID-19. Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2021, 18, 2293-2306.	10.5	91
43	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.	4.0	87
44	Vaccines for the prevention against the threat of MERS-CoV. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2016, 15, 1123-1134.	4.4	87
45	Biomechanical characterization of SARS-CoV-2 spike RBD and human ACE2 protein-protein interaction. Biophysical Journal, 2021, 120, 1011-1019.	0.5	87
46	SARS-CoV-2 spike protein: a key target for eliciting persistent neutralizing antibodies. Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy, 2021, 6, 95.	17.1	85
47	Yeast-expressed SARS-CoV recombinant receptor-binding domain (RBD219-N1) formulated with aluminum hydroxide induces protective immunity and reduces immune enhancement. Vaccine, 2020, 38, 7533-7541.	3.8	84
48	An M2e-based multiple antigenic peptide vaccine protects mice from lethal challenge with divergent H5N1 influenza viruses. Virology Journal, 2010, 7, 9.	3.4	78
49	A Novel Nanobody Targeting Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) Receptor-Binding Domain Has Potent Cross-Neutralizing Activity and Protective Efficacy against MERS-CoV. Journal of Virology, 2018, 92, .	3.4	77
50	Priming with rAAV encoding RBD of SARS-CoV S protein and boosting with RBD-specific peptides for T cell epitopes elevated humoral and cellular immune responses against SARS-CoV infection. Vaccine, 2008, 26, 1644-1651.	3.8	74
51	Modulation of HBV replication by microRNA-15b through targeting hepatocyte nuclear factor 1Î±. Nucleic Acids Research, 2014, 42, 6578-6590.	14.5	74
52	Optimization of antigen dose for a receptor-binding domain-based subunit vaccine against MERS coronavirus. Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics, 2015, 11, 1244-1250.	3.3	72
53	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.	3.4	72
54	Multi-Organ Damage in Human Dipeptidyl Peptidase 4 Transgenic Mice Infected with Middle East Respiratory Syndrome-Coronavirus. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0145561.	2.5	70

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55	Potent and persistent antibody responses against the receptor-binding domain of SARS-CoV spike protein in recovered patients. Virology Journal, 2010, 7, 299.	3.4	69
56	Recombinant Receptor-Binding Domains of Multiple Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronaviruses (MERS-CoVs) Induce Cross-Neutralizing Antibodies against Divergent Human and Camel MERS-CoVs and Antibody Escape Mutants. Journal of Virology, 2017, 91, .	3.4	69
57	Synthetic Peptides outside the Spike Protein Heptad Repeat Regions as Potent Inhibitors of Sars-Associated Coronavirus. Antiviral Therapy, 2005, 10, 393-403.	1.0	63
58	Engineering a stable CHO cell line for the expression of a MERS-coronavirus vaccine antigen. Vaccine, 2018, 36, 1853-1862.	3.8	62
59	Identification and characterization of novel neutralizing epitopes in the receptor-binding domain of SARS-CoV spike protein: Revealing the critical antigenic determinants in inactivated SARS-CoV vaccine. Vaccine, 2006, 24, 5498-5508.	3.8	55
60	Receptor-binding domain-based subunit vaccines against MERS-CoV. Virus Research, 2015, 202, 151-159.	2.2	54
61	Therapeutic antibodies and fusion inhibitors targeting the spike protein of SARS-CoV-2. Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Targets, 2021, 25, 415-421.	3.4	52
62	Receptor-binding domain of MERS-CoV with optimal immunogen dosage and immunization interval protects human transgenic mice from MERS-CoV infection. Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics, 2017, 13, 1615-1624.	3.3	50
63	Identification of Novel Natural Products as Effective and Broad-Spectrum Anti-Zika Virus Inhibitors. Viruses, 2019, 11, 1019.	3.3	50
64	Novel virus-like nanoparticle vaccine effectively protects animal model from SARS-CoV-2 infection. PLoS Pathogens, 2021, 17, e1009897.	4.7	49
65	A 219-mer CHO-Expressing Receptor-Binding Domain of SARS-CoV S Protein Induces Potent Immune Responses and Protective Immunity. Viral Immunology, 2010, 23, 211-219.	1.3	47
66	Single-dose treatment with a humanized neutralizing antibody affords full protection of a human transgenic mouse model from lethal Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS)-coronavirus infection. Antiviral Research, 2016, 132, 141-148.	4.1	46
67	Middle East respiratory syndrome: current status and future prospects for vaccine development. Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy, 2015, 15, 1647-1651.	3.1	44
68	Current development of COVID-19 diagnostics, vaccines and therapeutics. Microbes and Infection, 2020, 22, 231-235.	1.9	44
69	The development of Nanosota-1 as anti-SARS-CoV-2 nanobody drug candidates. ELife, 2021, 10, .	6.0	42
70	Recombinant adeno-associated virus expressing the receptor-binding domain of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus S protein elicits neutralizing antibodies: Implication for developing SARS vaccines. Virology, 2006, 353, 6-16.	2.4	41
71	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.	6.5	41
72	Critical neutralizing fragment of Zika virus EDIII elicits cross-neutralization and protection against divergent Zika viruses. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2018, 7, 1-8.	6.5	41

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73	Development of subunit vaccines against severe acute respiratory syndrome. , 2008, 44, 63.		40
74	From SARS-CoV to SARS-CoV-2: safety and broad-spectrum are important for coronavirus vaccine development. Microbes and Infection, 2020, 22, 245-253.	1.9	36
75	Improved Pharmacological and Structural Properties of HIV Fusion Inhibitor AP3 over Enfuvirtide: Highlighting Advantages of Artificial Peptide Strategy. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 13028.	3.3	33
76	Cross-neutralization of SARS coronavirus-specific antibodies against bat SARS-like coronaviruses. Science China Life Sciences, 2017, 60, 1399-1402.	4.9	33
77	An H5N1 M2e-based multiple antigenic peptide vaccine confers heterosubtypic protection from lethal infection with pandemic 2009 H1N1 virus. Virology Journal, 2010, 7, 151.	3.4	32
78	Development of a safe and convenient neutralization assay for rapid screening of influenza HA-specific neutralizing monoclonal antibodies. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2010, 397, 580-585.	2.1	32
79	Rational Design of Zika Virus Subunit Vaccine with Enhanced Efficacy. Journal of Virology, 2019, 93, .	3.4	32
80	Induction of protection against divergent H5N1 influenza viruses using a recombinant fusion protein linking influenza M2e to Onchocerca volvulus activation associated protein-1 (ASP-1) adjuvant. Vaccine, 2010, 28, 7233-7240.	3.8	29
81	A Critical HA1 Neutralizing Domain of H5N1 Influenza in an Optimal Conformation Induces Strong Cross-Protection. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e53568.	2.5	28
82	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.	3.8	23
83	Enhanced Ability of Oligomeric Nanobodies Targeting MERS Coronavirus Receptor-Binding Domain. Viruses, 2019, 11, 166.	3.3	23
84	MERS Coronavirus: An Emerging Zoonotic Virus. Viruses, 2019, 11, 663.	3.3	22
85	Recent advances in nanotechnology-based COVID-19 vaccines and therapeutic antibodies. Nanoscale, 2022, 14, 1054-1074.	5.6	22
86	Treatment of Paraquat-Induced Lung Injury With an Anti-C5a Antibody: Potential Clinical Application*. Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 46, e419-e425.	0.9	21
87	Vaccine booster efficiently inhibits entry of SARS-CoV-2 omicron variant. Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2022, 19, 445-446.	10.5	19
88	Highly conserved M2e and hemagglutinin epitope-based recombinant proteins induce protection against influenza virus infection. Microbes and Infection, 2017, 19, 641-647.	1.9	18
89	A vaccine inducing solely cytotoxic T lymphocytes fully prevents Zika virus infection and fetal damage. Cell Reports, 2021, 35, 109107.	6.4	18
90	Effect of Low-Pathogenic Human Coronavirus-Specific Antibodies on SARS-CoV-2. Trends in Immunology, 2020, 41, 853-854.	6.8	18

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91	Effects of Adjuvants on the Immunogenicity and Efficacy of a Zika Virus Envelope Domain III Subunit Vaccine. Vaccines, 2019, 7, 161.	4.4	16
92	Transfusion-Transmitted Zika Virus Infection in Pregnant Mice Leads to Broad Tissue Tropism With Severe Placental Damage and Fetal Demise. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2019, 10, 29.	3.5	14
93	RBD-mRNA vaccine induces broadly neutralizing antibodies against Omicron and multiple other variants and protects mice from SARS-CoV-2 challenge. Translational Research, 2022, 248, 11-21.	5.0	13
94	The latest advancements in Zika virus vaccine development. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2017, 16, 951-954.	4.4	12
95	A recombinant protein containing highly conserved hemagglutinin residues 81-122 of influenza H5N1 induces strong humoral and mucosal immune responses. BioScience Trends, 2013, 7, 129-37.	3.4	12
96	Advances in mRNA and other vaccines against MERS-CoV. Translational Research, 2022, 242, 20-37.	5.0	11
97	Advances in the research and development of therapeutic antibodies against the Zika virus. Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2019, 16, 96-97.	10.5	10
98	Recent Advances in the Development of Virus-Like Particle-Based Flavivirus Vaccines. Vaccines, 2020, 8, 481.	4.4	10
99	An overview of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus vaccines in preclinical studies. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2020, 19, 817-829.	4.4	10
100	The Potency of an Anti-MERS Coronavirus Subunit Vaccine Depends on a Unique Combinatorial Adjuvant Formulation. Vaccines, 2020, 8, 251.	4.4	9
101	Anti-HIV antibody and drug combinations exhibit synergistic activity against drug-resistant HIV-1 strains. Journal of Infection, 2017, 75, 68-71.	3.3	7
102	Up-regulation of human cervical cancer proto-oncogene contributes to hepatitis B virus-induced malignant transformation of hepatocyte by down-regulating E-cadherin. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 29196-29208.	1.8	4
103	Neutralizing antibodies and their cocktails against SARS-CoV-2 Omicron and other circulating variants. , 2022, 19, 962-964.		4
104	Intranasally administered peptidic viral fusion inhibitor protected hDPP4 transgenic mice from MERS-CoV infection. Lancet, The, 2015, 386, S44.	13.7	3
105	A gossypol derivative effectively protects against Zika and dengue virus infection without toxicity. BMC Biology, 2022, 20, .	3.8	3
106	An emerging coronavirus causing pneumonia outbreak in Wuhan, China: calling for developing therapeutic and prophylactic strategies. , 0, .		1