

# Roy Duncan

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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82  
papers

3,210  
citations

101496  
36  
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175177  
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all docs

82  
docs citations

82  
times ranked

2210  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Recessive Mutations in SYNPO2 as a Candidate of Monogenic Nephrotic Syndrome. <i>Kidney International Reports</i> , 2021, 6, 472-483.	0.4	7
2	Polycistronic Genome Segment Evolution and Gain and Loss of FAST Protein Function during Fusogenic Orthoreovirus Speciation. <i>Viruses</i> , 2020, 12, 702.	1.5	9
3	Structure, amphipathy, and topology of the membrane-proximal helix 8 influence apelin receptor plasma membrane localization. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes</i> , 2019, 1861, 183036.	1.4	4
4	Fusogenic Reoviruses and Their Fusion-Associated Small Transmembrane (FAST) Proteins. <i>Annual Review of Virology</i> , 2019, 6, 341-363.	3.0	41
5	HDAC6 differentially regulates autophagy in stem-like versus differentiated cancer cells. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2019, 15, 686-706.	4.3	32
6	Myomaker and Myomerger: It Takes Two to Make One. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2018, 46, 676-678.	3.1	4
7	Myogenic differentiation triggers PML nuclear body loss and DAXX relocalization to chromocentres. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2017, 8, e2724-e2724.	2.7	17
8	Reovirus FAST Protein Enhances Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Oncolytic Virotherapy in Primary and Metastatic Tumor Models. <i>Molecular Therapy - Oncolytics</i> , 2017, 6, 80-89.	2.0	35
9	A novel tribasic Golgi export signal directs cargo protein interaction with activated Rab11 and AP-1â€“dependent Golgiâ€“plasma membrane trafficking. <i>Molecular Biology of the Cell</i> , 2016, 27, 1320-1331.	0.9	21
10	Citral reduces breast tumor growth by inhibiting the cancer stem cell marker ALDH1A3. <i>Molecular Oncology</i> , 2016, 10, 1485-1496.	2.1	65
11	Synaptopodin-2 induces assembly of peripheral actin bundles and immature focal adhesions to promote lamellipodia formation and prostate cancer cell migration. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 11162-11174.	0.8	24
12	Reovirus FAST Proteins Drive Pore Formation and Syncytiogenesis Using a Novel Helix-Loop-Helix Fusion-Inducing Lipid Packing Sensor. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2015, 11, e1004962.	2.1	18
13	Nonclassical Resident Macrophages Are Important Determinants in the Development of Myocardial Fibrosis. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2015, 185, 927-942.	1.9	64
14	The p10 FAST protein fusion peptide functions as a cystine noose to induce cholesterol-dependent liposome fusion without liposome tubulation. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes</i> , 2015, 1848, 408-416.	1.4	14
15	Efficient Reovirus- and Measles Virus-Mediated Pore Expansion during Syncytium Formation Is Dependent on Annexin A1 and Intracellular Calcium. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2014, 88, 6137-6147.	1.5	28
16	Golgi complexâ€“plasma membrane trafficking directed by an autonomous, tribasic Golgi export signal. <i>Molecular Biology of the Cell</i> , 2014, 25, 866-878.	0.9	30
17	A Compact, Multifunctional Fusion Module Directs Cholesterol-Dependent Homomultimerization and Syncytiogenic Efficiency of Reovirus p10 FAST Proteins. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2014, 10, e1004023.	2.1	23
18	Reovirus FAST proteins: virus-encoded cellular fusogens. <i>Trends in Microbiology</i> , 2014, 22, 715-724.	3.5	73

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19	Lysophosphatidylcholine Reversibly Arrests Pore Expansion during Syncytium Formation Mediated by Diverse Viral Fusogens. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2014, 88, 6528-6531.	1.5	14
20	Polybasic Trafficking Signal Mediates Golgi Export, ER Retention or ER Export and Retrieval Based on Membrane-Proximity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e94194.	1.1	18
21	Piscine reovirus encodes a cytotoxic, non-fusogenic, integral membrane protein and previously unrecognized virion outer-capsid proteins. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2013, 94, 1039-1050.	1.3	44
22	Prostate cancer cell migration induced by myopodin isoforms is associated with formation of morphologically and biochemically distinct actin networks. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 5046-5058.	0.2	12
23	Bioinformatics of Recent Aqua- and Orthoreovirus Isolates from Fish: Evolutionary Gain or Loss of FAST and Fiber Proteins and Taxonomic Implications. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e68607.	1.1	66
24	Cell-Cell Membrane Fusion Induced by p15 Fusion-associated Small Transmembrane (FAST) Protein Requires a Novel Fusion Peptide Motif Containing a Myristoylated Polyproline Type II Helix. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2012, 287, 3403-3414.	1.6	36
25	Myopodin isoforms alter the chemokinetic response of PC3 cells in response to different migration stimuli via differential effects on Rho-ROCK signaling pathways. <i>Carcinogenesis</i> , 2012, 33, 2100-2107.	1.3	12
26	Biophysical and functional assays for viral membrane fusion peptides. <i>Methods</i> , 2011, 55, 122-126.	1.9	2
27	Homomultimerization of the reovirus p14 fusion-associated small transmembrane protein during transit through the ER-Golgi complex secretory pathway. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2011, 92, 162-166.	1.3	19
28	The Reovirus Fusion-Associated Small Transmembrane (FAST) Proteins: Virus-Encoded Cellular Fusogens. <i>Current Topics in Membranes</i> , 2011, 68, 107-140.	0.5	28
29	Helix-Destabilizing, $\beta^2$ -Branched, and Polar Residues in the Baboon Reovirus p15 Transmembrane Domain Influence the Modularity of FAST Proteins. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2011, 85, 4707-4719.	1.5	18
30	Membrane Perturbation Elicits an IRF3-Dependent, Interferon-Independent Antiviral Response. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2011, 85, 10926-10931.	1.5	39
31	Virion Structure of Baboon Reovirus, a Fusogenic Orthoreovirus That Lacks an Adhesion Fiber. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2011, 85, 7483-7495.	1.5	20
32	Orthoreovirus. , 2011, , 1611-1620.		1
33	Different activities of the reovirus FAST proteins and influenza hemagglutinin in cell-cell fusion assays and in response to membrane curvature agents. <i>Virology</i> , 2010, 397, 119-129.	1.1	19
34	Facilitated leaky scanning and atypical ribosome shunting direct downstream translation initiation on the tricistronic S1 mRNA of avian reovirus. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2010, 38, 7260-7272.	6.5	19
35	Features of a Spatially Constrained Cysteine Loop in the p10 FAST Protein Ectodomain Define a New Class of Viral Fusion Peptides. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 16424-16433.	1.6	36
36	Multifaceted Sequence-Dependent and -Independent Roles for Reovirus FAST Protein Cytoplasmic Tails in Fusion Pore Formation and Syncytiogenesis. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2009, 83, 12185-12195.	1.5	27

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37	The p14 FAST Protein of Reptilian Reovirus Increases Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Neuropathogenesis. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2009, 83, 552-561.	1.5	52
38	Aquareovirus Effects Syncytiogenesis by Using a Novel Member of the FAST Protein Family Translated from a Noncanonical Translation Start Site. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2009, 83, 5951-5955.	1.5	41
39	Reovirus FAST Protein Transmembrane Domains Function in a Modular, Primary Sequence-Independent Manner To Mediate Cell-Cell Membrane Fusion. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2009, 83, 2941-2950.	1.5	37
40	Enhanced Fusion Pore Expansion Mediated by the Trans-Acting Endodomain of the Reovirus FAST Proteins. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2009, 5, e1000331.	2.1	28
41	Intracellular delivery of bovine lactoferricin's antimicrobial core (RRWQWR) kills T-leukemia cells. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2009, 388, 736-741.	1.0	53
42	A Virus-Encoded Cell-Cell Fusion Machine Dependent on Surrogate Adhesins. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2008, 4, e1000016.	2.1	43
43	Leaky Scanning and Scanning-independent Ribosome Migration on the Tricistronic S1 mRNA of Avian Reovirus. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2007, 282, 25613-25622.	1.6	18
44	Bovine lactoferricin causes apoptosis in Jurkat T-leukemia cells by sequential permeabilization of the cell membrane and targeting of mitochondria. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2007, 313, 2634-2650.	1.2	101
45	Sequences of avian reovirus M1, M2 and M3 genes and predicted structure/function of the encoded 1/4 proteins. <i>Virus Research</i> , 2006, 116, 45-57.	1.1	24
46	The p14 Fusion-associated Small Transmembrane (FAST) Protein Effects Membrane Fusion from a Subset of Membrane Microdomains. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006, 281, 31778-31789.	1.6	32
47	The p14 Fusion-associated Small Transmembrane (FAST) Protein Effects Membrane Fusion from a Subset of Membrane Microdomains. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006, 281, 31778-31789.	1.6	14
48	Liposome reconstitution of a minimal protein-mediated membrane fusion machine. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2005, 24, 2980-2988.	3.5	51
49	Structure of avian orthoreovirus virion by electron cryomicroscopy and image reconstruction. <i>Virology</i> , 2005, 343, 25-35.	1.1	62
50	Extensive Syncytium Formation Mediated by the Reovirus FAST Proteins Triggers Apoptosis-Induced Membrane Instability. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2005, 79, 8090-8100.	1.5	102
51	Unusual Topological Arrangement of Structural Motifs in the Baboon Reovirus Fusion-Associated Small Transmembrane Protein. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2005, 79, 6216-6226.	1.5	40
52	Structural and Functional Properties of an Unusual Internal Fusion Peptide in a Nonenveloped Virus Membrane Fusion Protein. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2004, 78, 2808-2818.	1.5	46
53	Myristoylation, a Protruding Loop, and Structural Plasticity Are Essential Features of a Nonenveloped Virus Fusion Peptide Motif. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004, 279, 51386-51394.	1.6	50
54	Reptilian Reovirus Utilizes a Small Type III Protein with an External Myristylated Amino Terminus To Mediate Cell-Cell Fusion. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2004, 78, 4342-4351.	1.5	76

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55	Cell-Cell Fusion Induced by the Avian Reovirus Membrane Fusion Protein Is Regulated by Protein Degradation. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2004, 78, 5996-6004.	1.5	25
56	Reptilian reovirus: a new fusogenic orthoreovirus species. <i>Virology</i> , 2004, 319, 131-140.	1.1	59
57	Palmitoylation, Membrane-Proximal Basic Residues, and Transmembrane Glycine Residues in the Reovirus p10 Protein Are Essential for Syncytium Formation. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2003, 77, 9769-9779.	1.5	46
58	The S4 Genome Segment of Baboon Reovirus Is Bicistronic and Encodes a Novel Fusion-Associated Small Transmembrane Protein. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2002, 76, 2131-2140.	1.5	74
59	Sequential Partially Overlapping Gene Arrangement in the Tricistronic S1 Genome Segments of Avian Reovirus and Nelson Bay Reovirus: Implications for Translation Initiation. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2002, 76, 609-618.	1.5	64
60	Birnavirus VP1 Proteins Form a Distinct Subgroup of RNA-Dependent RNA Polymerases Lacking a GDD Motif. <i>Virology</i> , 2002, 296, 241-250.	1.1	46
61	Identification and Characterization of a Baboon Reovirus-Specific Nonstructural Protein Encoded by the Bicistronic S4 Genome Segment. <i>Virology</i> , 2002, 304, 44-52.	1.1	14
62	Generation and Genetic Characterization of Avian Reovirus Temperature-Sensitive Mutants. <i>Virology</i> , 2001, 284, 113-122.	1.1	13
63	Avian Reovirus Major $\sigma$ -Class Outer Capsid Protein Influences Efficiency of Productive Macrophage Infection in a Virus Strain-Specific Manner. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2001, 75, 5027-5035.	1.5	16
64	A new class of fusion-associated small transmembrane (FAST) proteins encoded by the non-enveloped fusogenic reoviruses. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2000, 19, 902-912.	3.5	160
65	Extensive Sequence Divergence and Phylogenetic Relationships between the Fusogenic and Nonfusogenic Orthoreoviruses: A Species Proposal. <i>Virology</i> , 1999, 260, 316-328.	1.1	112
66	Characterization of Two Avian Reoviruses That Exhibit Strain-Specific Quantitative Differences in Their Syncytium-Inducing and Pathogenic Capabilities. <i>Virology</i> , 1998, 250, 263-272.	1.1	50
67	The Low pH-Dependent Entry of Avian Reovirus Is Accompanied by Two Specific Cleavages of the Major Outer Capsid Protein $\sigma$ 2C. <i>Virology</i> , 1996, 219, 179-189.	1.1	36
68	Avian Reovirus-Induced Syncytium Formation Is Independent of Infectious Progeny Virus Production and Enhances the Rate, but Is Not Essential, for Virus-Induced Cytopathology and Virus Egress. <i>Virology</i> , 1996, 224, 453-464.	1.1	52
69	C-terminal Trimerization, but Not N-terminal Trimerization, of the Reovirus Cell Attachment Protein Is a Posttranslational and Hsp70/ATP-dependent Process. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1996, 271, 8466-8471.	1.6	25
70	Characterization of a Novel Syncytium-Inducing Baboon Reovirus. <i>Virology</i> , 1995, 212, 752-756.	1.1	47
71	Localization of Two Protease-Sensitive Regions Separating Distinct Domains in the Reovirus Cell-Attachment Protein $\sigma$ 1. <i>Virology</i> , 1994, 203, 149-152.	1.1	22
72	Antigenic and Genomic Differences of Two Jasper Strains of Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus. <i>Intervirology</i> , 1992, 34, 197-201.	1.2	6

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73	Site-directed mutagenesis of the C-terminal portion of reovirus protein $\sigma 1$ : Evidence for a conformation-dependent receptor binding domain. <i>Virology</i> , 1992, 186, 219-227.	1.1	36
74	Trimerization of the reovirus cell attachment protein ( $\sigma 1$ ) induces conformational changes in $\sigma 1$ necessary for its cell-binding function. <i>Virology</i> , 1991, 184, 758-761.	1.1	23
75	Conformational and functional analysis of the C-terminal globular head of the reovirus cell attachment protein. <i>Virology</i> , 1991, 182, 810-819.	1.1	43
76	The N-terminal heptad repeat region of reovirus cell attachment protein $\sigma 1$ is responsible for $\sigma 1$ oligomer stability and possesses intrinsic oligomerization function. <i>Virology</i> , 1991, 182, 336-345.	1.1	41
77	Biochemical and biophysical characterization of the reovirus cell attachment protein $\sigma 1$ : Evidence that it is a homotrimer. <i>Virology</i> , 1991, 184, 23-32.	1.1	71
78	Sequence analysis of infectious pancreatic necrosis virus genome segment B and its encoded VP1 protein: A putative RNA-dependent RNA polymerase lacking the Gly-Asp-Asp motif. <i>Virology</i> , 1991, 181, 541-552.	1.1	128
79	Identification of conserved domains in the cell attachment proteins of the three serotypes of reovirus. <i>Virology</i> , 1990, 174, 399-409.	1.1	84
80	The cell attachment proteins of type 1 and type 3 reovirus are differentially susceptible to trypsin and chymotrypsin. <i>Virology</i> , 1989, 170, 62-70.	1.1	48
81	Expression in <i>Escherichia coli</i> of the major outer capsid protein of infectious pancreatic necrosis virus. <i>Gene</i> , 1989, 79, 369-374.	1.0	14
82	Mapping of the large RNA genome segment of infectious pancreatic necrosis virus by hybrid arrested translation. <i>Virology</i> , 1987, 158, 211-217.	1.1	46