Stefan PÃ¶hlmann

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	A pair of noncompeting neutralizing human monoclonal antibodies protecting from disease in a SARSâ€CoVâ€2 infection model. European Journal of Immunology, 2022, 52, 770-783.	1.6	24
2	A Recombinant System and Reporter Viruses for Papiine Alphaherpesvirus 2. Viruses, 2022, 14, 91.	1.5	0
3	The MEK1/2-inhibitor ATR-002 efficiently blocks SARS-CoV-2 propagation and alleviates pro-inflammatory cytokine/chemokine responses. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2022, 79, 65.	2.4	29
4	No evidence for increased cell entry or antibody evasion by Delta sublineage AY.4.2. Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2022, 19, 449-452.	4.8	7
5	Rapid SARS-CoV-2 Adaptation to Available Cellular Proteases. Journal of Virology, 2022, 96, jvi0218621.	1.5	30
6	MCMV-based vaccine vectors expressing full-length viral proteins provide long-term humoral immune protection upon a single-shot vaccination. Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2022, 19, 234-244.	4.8	8
7	Heterologous ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 and BNT162b2 prime-boost vaccination elicits potent neutralizing antibody responses and T cell reactivity against prevalent SARS-CoV-2 variants. EBioMedicine, 2022, 75, 103761.	2.7	104
8	Alternatives to animal models and their application in the discovery of species susceptibility to SARS-CoV-2 and other respiratory infectious pathogens: A review. Veterinary Pathology, 2022, , 030098582110736.	0.8	11
9	The Omicron variant is highly resistant against antibody-mediated neutralization: Implications for control of the COVID-19 pandemic. Cell, 2022, 185, 447-456.e11.	13.5	736
10	Novel SARS-CoV-2 receptors: ASGR1 and KREMEN1. Cell Research, 2022, 32, 1-2.	5.7	33
11	Augmented neutralization of SARSâ€CoVâ€2 Omicron variant by boost vaccination and monoclonal antibodies. European Journal of Immunology, 2022, 52, 970-977.	1.6	10
12	Functional analysis of polymorphisms at the S1/S2 site of SARS-CoV-2 spike protein. PLoS ONE, 2022, 17, e0265453.	1.1	8
13	Neutralizing antibody responses 300 days after SARSâ€CoVâ€2 infection and induction of high antibody titers after vaccination. European Journal of Immunology, 2022, 52, 810-815.	1.6	9
14	Omicron: Master of immune evasion maintains robust ACE2 binding. Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy, 2022, 7, 118.	7.1	27
15	Investigations on SARS-CoV-2 Susceptibility of Domestic and Wild Animals Using Primary Cell Culture Models Derived from the Upper and Lower Respiratory Tract. Viruses, 2022, 14, 828.	1.5	10
16	SARS-CoV-2 variants C.1.2 and B.1.621 (Mu) partially evade neutralization by antibodies elicited upon infection or vaccination. Cell Reports, 2022, 39, 110754.	2.9	5
17	Comparable neutralisation evasion of SARS-CoV-2 omicron subvariants BA.1, BA.2, and BA.3. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2022, 22, 766-767.	4.6	79
18	Evidence for an ACE2-Independent Entry Pathway That Can Protect from Neutralization by an Antibody Used for COVID-19 Therapy. MBio, 2022, 13, e0036422.	1.8	17

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19	Understanding Omicron: Transmissibility, immune evasion and antiviral intervention. Clinical and Translational Medicine, 2022, 12, e839.	1.7	3
20	SARS-CoV-2 Omicron sublineages show comparable cell entry but differential neutralization by therapeutic antibodies. Cell Host and Microbe, 2022, 30, 1103-1111.e6.	5.1	38
21	Efficient antibody evasion but reduced ACE2 binding by the emerging SARS-CoV-2 variant B.1.640.2. , 2022, , .		0
22	Small-Molecule Thioesters as SARS-CoV-2 Main Protease Inhibitors: Enzyme Inhibition, Structureâ€"Activity Relationships, Antiviral Activity, and X-ray Structure Determination. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2022, 65, 9376-9395.	2.9	35
23	Exploring antiviral and anti-inflammatory effects of thiol drugs in COVID-19. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2022, 323, L372-L389.	1.3	9
24	Mutagenic Analysis of the HIV Restriction Factor Shiftless. Viruses, 2022, 14, 1454.	1.5	3
25	Peptidomimetic inhibitors of TMPRSS2 block SARS-CoV-2 infection in cell culture. Communications Biology, 2022, 5, .	2.0	6
26	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 âˆ'1 Programmed Ribosomal Frameshifting in a Broad Spectrum of Coronaviruses. Viruses 2022, 14, 177. Viruses, 2022, 14, 1526.	1.5	3
27	Molecular mechanism of inhibiting the SARS-CoV-2 cell entry facilitator TMPRSS2 with camostat and nafamostat. Chemical Science, 2021, 12, 983-992.	3.7	66
28	Low serum neutralizing anti-SARS-CoV-2 S antibody levels in mildly affected COVID-19 convalescent patients revealed by two different detection methods. Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2021, 18, 936-944.	4.8	98
29	Inhibition of acid sphingomyelinase by ambroxol prevents SARS-CoV-2 entry into epithelial cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2021, 296, 100701.	1.6	63
30	Natural cystatin C fragments inhibit GPR15-mediated HIV and SIV infection without interfering with GPR15L signaling. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	3.3	11
31	Synergistic inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 cell entry by otamixaban and covalent protease inhibitors: pre-clinical assessment of pharmacological and molecular properties. Chemical Science, 2021, 12, 12600-12609.	3.7	11
32	Ex vivo assay to evaluate the efficacy of drugs targeting sphingolipids in preventing SARS-CoV-2 infection of nasal epithelial cells. STAR Protocols, 2021, 2, 100356.	0.5	7
33	Camostat mesylate inhibits SARS-CoV-2 activation by TMPRSS2-related proteases and its metabolite GBPA exerts antiviral activity. EBioMedicine, 2021, 65, 103255.	2.7	256
34	Mutation D614G increases SARS-CoV-2 transmission. Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy, 2021, 6, 101.	7.1	22
35	Alpha-1 antitrypsin inhibits TMPRSS2 protease activity and SARS-CoV-2 infection. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 1726.	5.8	86
36	The SARS-CoV-2 and other human coronavirus spike proteins are fine-tuned towards temperature and proteases of the human airways. PLoS Pathogens, 2021, 17, e1009500.	2.1	91

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37	The sphingosine kinase 1 activator, K6PC-5, attenuates Ebola virus infection. IScience, 2021, 24, 102266.	1.9	6
38	SARS-CoV-2 variants B.1.351 and P.1 escape from neutralizing antibodies. Cell, 2021, 184, 2384-2393.e12.	13.5	848
39	SARS-CoV-2 mutations acquired in mink reduce antibody-mediated neutralization. Cell Reports, 2021, 35, 109017.	2.9	77
40	Cell culture-based production and in vivo characterization of purely clonal defective interfering influenza virus particles. BMC Biology, 2021, 19, 91.	1.7	18
41	Urinary Levels of SARS-CoV-2 Nucleocapsid Protein Associate With Risk of AKI and COVID-19 Severity: A Single-Center Observational Study. Frontiers in Medicine, 2021, 8, 644715.	1.2	11
42	Therapeutic Application of Alpha-1 Antitrypsin in COVID-19. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2021, 204, 224-227.	2.5	25
43	How SARS-CoV-2 makes the cut. Nature Microbiology, 2021, 6, 828-829.	5.9	21
44	Humoral and Cellular Immune Responses Against Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Variants and Human Coronaviruses After Single BNT162b2 Vaccination. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2021, 73, 2000-2008.	2.9	30
45	SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibodies: Longevity, breadth, and evasion by emerging viral variants. PLoS Medicine, 2021, 18, e1003656.	3.9	109
46	SARS-CoV-2 variant B.1.617 is resistant to bamlanivimab and evades antibodies induced by infection and vaccination. Cell Reports, 2021, 36, 109415.	2.9	206
47	Immune responses against SARS-CoV-2 variants after heterologous and homologous ChAdOx1 nCoV-19/BNT162b2 vaccination. Nature Medicine, 2021, 27, 1525-1529.	15.2	363
48	Neutralization of the SARS-CoV-2 Delta variant after heterologous and homologous BNT162b2 or ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccination. Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2021, 18, 2455-2456.	4.8	35
49	Functional comparison of MERS-coronavirus lineages reveals increased replicative fitness of the recombinant lineage 5. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 5324.	5.8	11
50	B.1.617.2 enters and fuses lung cells with increased efficiency and evades antibodies induced by infection and vaccination. Cell Reports, 2021, 37, 109825.	2.9	73
51	The Upper Respiratory Tract of Felids Is Highly Susceptible to SARS-CoV-2 Infection. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 10636.	1.8	16
52	SARS-CoV-2 delta variant neutralisation after heterologous ChAdOx1-S/BNT162b2 vaccination. Lancet, The, 2021, 398, 1041-1042.	6.3	24
53	Dalbavancin: novel candidate for COVID-19 treatment. Cell Research, 2021, 31, 243-244.	5.7	8
54	Improved cellular and humoral immunity upon a second BNT162b2 and mRNA-1273 boost in prime-boost vaccination no/low responders with end-stage renal disease. Kidney International, 2021, 100, 1335-1337.	2.6	11

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55	The spike protein of SARS-CoV-2 variant A.30 is heavily mutated and evades vaccine-induced antibodies with high efficiency. Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2021, 18, 2673-2675.	4.8	25
56	Evidence that two instead of one defective interfering RNA in influenza A virus-derived defective interfering particles (DIPs) does not enhance antiviral activity. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 20477.	1.6	7
57	A novel class of TMPRSS2 inhibitors potently block SARS-CoV-2 and MERS-CoV viral entry and protect human epithelial lung cells. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	3.3	54
58	Delta variant (B.1.617.2) sublineages do not show increased neutralization resistance. Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2021, 18, 2557-2559.	4.8	41
59	Spike residue 403 affects binding of coronavirus spikes to human ACE2. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 6855.	5.8	25
60	Protective mucosal immunity against SARS-CoV-2 after heterologous systemic prime-mucosal boost immunization. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 6871.	5.8	147
61	Activation of Sphingomyelinase-Ceramide-Pathway in COVID-19 Purposes Its Inhibition for Therapeutic Strategies. Frontiers in Immunology, 2021, 12, 784989.	2.2	15
62	Erythrocytes increase endogenous sphingosine 1-phosphate levels as an adaptive response to SARS-CoV-2 infection. Clinical Science, 2021, 135, 2781-2791.	1.8	11
63	Camostat Mesylate May Reduce Severity of Coronavirus Disease 2019 Sepsis: A First Observation. , 2020, 2, e0284.		39
64	LY6E impairs coronavirus fusion and confers immune control of viral disease. Nature Microbiology, 2020, 5, 1330-1339.	5.9	170
65	Sphingosine prevents binding of SARSâ€“CoV-2 spike to its cellular receptor ACE2. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2020, 295, 15174-15182.	1.6	34
66	Chloroquine does not inhibit infection of human lung cells with SARS-CoV-2. Nature, 2020, 585, 588-590.	13.7	370
67	Glycan-Gold Nanoparticles as Multifunctional Probes for Multivalent Lectinâ€“Carbohydrate Binding: Implications for Blocking Virus Infection and Nanoparticle Assembly. Journal of the American Chemical Society, 2020, 142, 18022-18034.	6.6	49
68	Pharmacological Inhibition of Acid Sphingomyelinase Prevents Uptake of SARS-CoV-2 by Epithelial Cells. Cell Reports Medicine, 2020, 1, 100142.	3.3	142
69	A Multibasic Cleavage Site in the Spike Protein of SARS-CoV-2 Is Essential for Infection of Human Lung Cells. Molecular Cell, 2020, 78, 779-784.e5.	4.5	1,527
70	Structural Basis for Potent Neutralization of Betacoronaviruses by Single-Domain Camelid Antibodies. Cell, 2020, 181, 1004-1015.e15.	13.5	506
71	SARS-CoV-2 Cell Entry Depends on ACE2 and TMPRSS2 and Is Blocked by a Clinically Proven Protease Inhibitor. Cell, 2020, 181, 271-280.e8.	13.5	16,161
72	Polymorphisms in dipeptidyl peptidase 4 reduce host cell entry of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2020, 9, 155-168.	3.0	77

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73	Nafamostat Mesylate Blocks Activation of SARS-CoV-2: New Treatment Option for COVID-19. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2020, 64, .	1.4	394
74	H2 influenza A virus is not pathogenic in Tmprss2 knock-out mice. Virology Journal, 2020, 17, 56.	1.4	13
75	Analysis of IFITM-IFITM Interactions by a Flow Cytometry-Based FRET Assay. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 3859.	1.8	20
76	Spike proteins of novel MERS-coronavirus isolates from North- and West-African dromedary camels mediate robust viral entry into human target cells. Virology, 2019, 535, 261-265.	1.1	9
77	Novel Virus Related to Kaposiâ€™s Sarcomaâ€“Associated Herpesvirus from Colobus Monkey. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2019, 25, 1548-1551.	2.0	3
78	Kaposi Sarcoma in Mantled Guereza. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2019, 25, 1552-1555.	2.0	1
79	Analysis of Resistance of Ebola Virus Glycoprotein-Driven Entry Against MDL28170, An Inhibitor of Cysteine Cathepsins. Pathogens, 2019, 8, 192.	1.2	3
80	Role of rhesus macaque IFITM3(2) in simian immunodeficiency virus infection of macaques. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0224082.	1.1	1
81	Hemagglutinin Cleavability, Acid Stability, and Temperature Dependence Optimize Influenza B Virus for Replication in Human Airways. Journal of Virology, 2019, 94, .	1.5	32
82	Interferonâ€Induced Transmembrane Proteins Mediate Viral Evasion in Acute and Chronic Hepatitis C Virus Infection. Hepatology, 2019, 70, 1506-1520.	3.6	21
83	Guanylate-Binding Proteins 2 and 5 Exert Broad Antiviral Activity by Inhibiting Furin-Mediated Processing of Viral Envelope Proteins. Cell Reports, 2019, 27, 2092-2104.e10.	2.9	112
84	Characterization of the Filovirus-Resistant Cell Line SH-SY5Y Reveals Redundant Role of Cell Surface Entry Factors. Viruses, 2019, 11, 275.	1.5	7
85	Disease Manifestation and Viral Sequences in a Bonobo More Than 30 Years after Papillomavirus Infection. Pathogens, 2019, 8, 13.	1.2	4
86	A system for production of defective interfering particles in the absence of infectious influenza A virus. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0212757.	1.1	27
87	Calu-3â€¯cells are largely resistant to entry driven by filovirus glycoproteins and the entry defect can be rescued by directed expression of DC-SIGN or cathepsin L. Virology, 2019, 532, 22-29.	1.1	13
88	Modulation of HIV-1 Gag/Gag-Pol frameshifting by tRNA abundance. Nucleic Acids Research, 2019, 47, 5210-5222.	6.5	35
89	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. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0214968.	1.1	5
90	Release of Immunomodulatory Ebola Virus Glycoprotein-Containing Microvesicles Is Suppressed by Tetherin in a Species-Specific Manner. Cell Reports, 2019, 26, 1841-1853.e6.	2.9	13

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91	A Fosmid-Based System for the Generation of Recombinant Cercopithecine Alphaherpesvirus 2 Encoding Reporter Genes. Viruses, 2019, 11, 1026.	1.5	5
92	Mutations in the Spike Protein of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Transmitted in Korea Increase Resistance to Antibody-Mediated Neutralization. Journal of Virology, 2019, 93, .	1.5	111
93	Tetherin Inhibits Nipah Virus but Not Ebola Virus Replication in Fruit Bat Cells. Journal of Virology, 2019, 93, .	1.5	18
94	Tmprss2 knock-out mice are resistant to H10 influenza A virus pathogenesis. Journal of General Virology, 2019, 100, 1073-1078.	1.3	26
95	Seroprevalence of viral infections in captive rhesus and cynomolgus macaques. Primate Biology, 2019, 6, 1-6.	0.6	7
96	A GXXXA Motif in the Transmembrane Domain of the Ebola Virus Glycoprotein Is Required for Tetherin Antagonism. Journal of Virology, 2018, 92, .	1.5	12
97	Functional analysis of potential cleavage sites in the MERS-coronavirus spike protein. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 16597.	1.6	131
98	Priming Time: How Cellular Proteases Arm Coronavirus Spike Proteins. , 2018, , 71-98.		69
99	TMPRSS11A activates the influenza A virus hemagglutinin and the MERS coronavirus spike protein and is insensitive against blockade by HAI-1. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2018, 293, 13863-13873.	1.6	47
100	Cell Entry of Influenza A Viruses: Sweet Talk between HA and CaV1.2. Cell Host and Microbe, 2018, 23, 697-699.	5.1	8
101	Attachment/Binding. , 2018, , 137-145.		0
102	A Polymorphism within the Internal Fusion Loop of the Ebola Virus Glycoprotein Modulates Host Cell Entry. Journal of Virology, 2017, 91, .	1.5	33
103	Herpes B virus replication and viral lesions in the liver of a cynomolgus macaque which died from severe disease with rapid onset. Journal of Medical Primatology, 2017, 46, 256-259.	0.3	2
104	pH Optimum of Hemagglutinin-Mediated Membrane Fusion Determines Sensitivity of Influenza A Viruses to the Interferon-Induced Antiviral State and IFITMs. Journal of Virology, 2017, 91, .	1.5	54
105	Dissecting Multivalent Lectinâ€"Carbohydrate Recognition Using Polyvalent Multifunctional Glycan-Quantum Dots. Journal of the American Chemical Society, 2017, 139, 11833-11844.	6.6	54
106	Virion Background and Efficiency of Virion Incorporation Determine Susceptibility of Simian Immunodeficiency Virus Env-Driven Viral Entry to Inhibition by IFITM Proteins. Journal of Virology, 2017, 91, .	1.5	9
107	The glycoprotein of vesicular stomatitis virus promotes release of virus-like particles from tetherin-positive cells. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0189073.	1.1	40
108	Rhesus macaque IFITM3 gene polymorphisms and SIV infection. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0172847.	1.1	7

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109	Non-human primate orthologues of TMPRSS2 cleave and activate the influenza virus hemagglutinin. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0176597.	1.1	16
110	Different residues in the SARS-CoV spike protein determine cleavage and activation by the host cell protease TMPRSS2. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0179177.	1.1	71
111	Detection systems for antibody responses against herpes B virus. Primate Biology, 2017, 4, 9-16.	0.6	4
112	The Role of Phlebovirus Glycoproteins in Viral Entry, Assembly and Release. Viruses, 2016, 8, 202.	1.5	50
113	The Glycoproteins of All Filovirus Species Use the Same Host Factors for Entry into Bat and Human Cells but Entry Efficiency Is Species Dependent. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0149651.	1.1	30
114	The Hemagglutinin of Bat-Associated Influenza Viruses Is Activated by TMPRSS2 for pH-Dependent Entry into Bat but Not Human Cells. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0152134.	1.1	23
115	The Tetherin Antagonism of the Ebola Virus Glycoprotein Requires an Intact Receptor-Binding Domain and Can Be Blocked by GP1-Specific Antibodies. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 11075-11086.	1.5	21
116	Compact, Polyvalent Mannose Quantum Dots as Sensitive, Ratiometric FRET Probes for Multivalent Protein-Ligand Interactions. Angewandte Chemie, 2016, 128, 4816-4820.	1.6	16
117	Compact, Polyvalent Mannose Quantum Dots as Sensitive, Ratiometric FRET Probes for Multivalent Proteinâ€“Ligand Interactions. Angewandte Chemie - International Edition, 2016, 55, 4738-4742.	7.2	55
118	The Proteolytic Activation of (H3N2) Influenza A Virus Hemagglutinin Is Facilitated by Different Type II Transmembrane Serine Proteases. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 4298-4307.	1.5	40
119	Evidence that Processing of the Severe Fever with Thrombocytopenia Syndrome Virus Gn/Gc Polyprotein Is Critical for Viral Infectivity and Requires an Internal Gc Signal Peptide. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0166013.	1.1	26
120	Exclusive Decoration of Simian Immunodeficiency Virus Env with High-Mannose Type N-Glycans Is Not Compatible with Mucosal Transmission in Rhesus Macaques. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 11727-11733.	1.5	5
121	Interferon-Induced Transmembrane Proteinâ€“Mediated Inhibition of Host Cell Entry of Ebolaviruses. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2015, 212, S210-S218.	1.9	58
122	Protease inhibitors targeting coronavirus and filovirus entry. Antiviral Research, 2015, 116, 76-84.	1.9	513
123	Tetherin Sensitivity of Influenza A Viruses Is Strain Specific: Role of Hemagglutinin and Neuraminidase. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 9178-9188.	1.5	31
124	Comparative Analysis of Host Cell Entry of Ebola Virus From Sierra Leone, 2014, and Zaire, 1976. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2015, 212, S172-S180.	1.9	11
125	Analysis of Ebola Virus Entry Into Macrophages. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2015, 212, S247-S257.	1.9	47
126	Inhibition of Proprotein Convertases Abrogates Processing of the Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Spike Protein in Infected Cells but Does Not Reduce Viral Infectivity. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2015, 211, 889-897.	1.9	34

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127	TMPRSS2 Isoform 1 Activates Respiratory Viruses and Is Expressed in Viral Target Cells. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0138380.	1.1	36
128	Toll-Like Receptor 3 Signalling Up-Regulates Expression of the HIV Co-Receptor G-Protein Coupled Receptor 15 on Human CD4+ T Cells. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e88195.	1.1	11
129	Influenza A Virus Encoding Secreted Gaussia Luciferase as Useful Tool to Analyze Viral Replication and Its Inhibition by Antiviral Compounds and Cellular Proteins. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e97695.	1.1	50
130	IFITM Proteins Inhibit Entry Driven by the MERS-Coronavirus Spike Protein: Evidence for Cholesterol-Independent Mechanisms. Viruses, 2014, 6, 3683-3698.	1.5	123
131	Analysis of Determinants in Filovirus Glycoproteins Required for Tetherin Antagonism. Viruses, 2014, 6, 1654-1671.	1.5	22
132	Bitter-sweet symphony: glycanâ€"lectin interactions in virus biology. FEMS Microbiology Reviews, 2014, 38, 598-632.	3.9	117
133	TMPRSS2 and ADAM17 Cleave ACE2 Differentially and Only Proteolysis by TMPRSS2 Augments Entry Driven by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Spike Protein. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 1293-1307.	1.5	752
134	The clinically approved drugs amiodarone, dronedarone and verapamil inhibit filovirus cell entry. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2014, 69, 2123-2131.	1.3	159
135	DESC1 and MSPL Activate Influenza A Viruses and Emerging Coronaviruses for Host Cell Entry. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 12087-12097.	1.5	76
136	Platelet activation suppresses HIV-1 infection of T cells. Retrovirology, 2013, 10, 48.	0.9	55
137	Cellular Entry of Retroviruses. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2013, 790, 128-149.	0.8	21
138	Proteolytic activation of the SARS-coronavirus spike protein: Cutting enzymes at the cutting edge of antiviral research. Antiviral Research, 2013, 100, 605-614.	1.9	354
139	Lack of MERS Coronavirus Neutralizing Antibodies in Humans, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2013, 19, 2034-2036.	2.0	44
140	Tmprss2 Is Essential for Influenza H1N1 Virus Pathogenesis in Mice. PLoS Pathogens, 2013, 9, e1003774.	2.1	163
141	Severe Fever with Thrombocytopenia Virus Glycoproteins Are Targeted by Neutralizing Antibodies and Can Use DC-SIGN as a Receptor for pH-Dependent Entry into Human and Animal Cell Lines. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 4384-4394.	1.5	114
142	Attachment/Binding. , 2013, , 1-10.		0
143	The Spike Protein of the Emerging Betacoronavirus EMC Uses a Novel Coronavirus Receptor for Entry, Can Be Activated by TMPRSS2, and Is Targeted by Neutralizing Antibodies. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 5502-5511.	1.5	305
144	TMPRSS2 Activates the Human Coronavirus 229E for Cathepsin-Independent Host Cell Entry and Is Expressed in Viral Target Cells in the Respiratory Epithelium. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 6150-6160.	1.5	296

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145	Host Cell Factors in Filovirus Entry: Novel Players, New Insights. Viruses, 2012, 4, 3336-3362.	1.5	34
146	How Ebola Virus Counters the Interferon System. Zoonoses and Public Health, 2012, 59, 116-131.	0.9	26
147	The role of the alternative coreceptor GPR15 in SIV tropism for human cells. Virology, 2012, 433, 73-84.	1.1	21
148	Influenza and SARS-Coronavirus Activating Proteases TMPRSS2 and HAT Are Expressed at Multiple Sites in Human Respiratory and Gastrointestinal Tracts. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e35876.	1.1	365
149	CD4- and dynamin-dependent endocytosis of HIV-1 into plasmacytoid dendritic cells. Virology, 2012, 423, 152-164.	1.1	30
150	Cathepsins B and L activate Ebola but not Marburg virus glycoproteins for efficient entry into cell lines and macrophages independent of TMPRSS2 expression. Virology, 2012, 424, 3-10.	1.1	93
151	Influenza A Virus Does Not Encode a Tetherin Antagonist with Vpu-Like Activity and Induces IFN-Dependent Tetherin Expression in Infected Cells. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e43337.	1.1	28
152	DC-SIGN: Access Portal for Sweet Viral Killers. Cell Host and Microbe, 2011, 10, 5-7.	5.1	8
153	Different host cell proteases activate the SARS-coronavirus spike-protein for cellâ€“cell and virusâ€“cell fusion. Virology, 2011, 413, 265-274.	1.1	114
154	Cleavage and Activation of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Spike Protein by Human Airway Trypsin-Like Protease. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 13363-13372.	1.5	259
155	Evidence that TMPRSS2 Activates the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Spike Protein for Membrane Fusion and Reduces Viral Control by the Humoral Immune Response. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 4122-4134.	1.5	963
156	The Ebola Virus Glycoprotein and HIV-1 Vpu Employ Different Strategies to Counteract the Antiviral Factor Tetherin. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2011, 204, S850-S860.	1.9	64
157	Comparative Analysis of Ebola Virus Glycoprotein Interactions With Human and Bat Cells. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2011, 204, S840-S849.	1.9	64
158	The SARS-Coronavirus-Host Interactome: Identification of Cyclophilins as Target for Pan-Coronavirus Inhibitors. PLoS Pathogens, 2011, 7, e1002331.	2.1	367
159	Mouse LSECtin as a model for a human Ebola virus receptor. Glycobiology, 2011, 21, 806-812.	1.3	28
160	Peptide-Based Inhibitors of the HIV Envelope Protein and Other Class I Viral Fusion Proteins. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2010, 16, 1143-1158.	0.9	52
161	Novel insights into proteolytic cleavage of influenza virus hemagglutinin. Reviews in Medical Virology, 2010, 20, 298-310.	3.9	122
162	Calcium-modulating cyclophilin ligand does not restrict retrovirus release. Nature Medicine, 2010, 16, 155-156.	15.2	6

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