

Stefan Phlmann

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L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
227	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	56.2	10629
226	A Multibasic Cleavage Site in the Spike Protein of SARS-CoV-2 Is Essential for Infection of Human Lung Cells. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2020 , 78, 779-784.e5	17.6	965
225	Evidence that TMPRSS2 activates the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus spike protein for membrane fusion and reduces viral control by the humoral immune response. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2011 , 85, 4122-34	6.6	711
224	TMPRSS2 and ADAM17 cleave ACE2 differentially and only proteolysis by TMPRSS2 augments entry driven by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus spike protein. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2014 , 88, 1293-307	6.6	547
223	Human coronavirus NL63 employs the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus receptor for cellular entry. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2005 , 102, 7988-93	11.5	518
222	SARS-CoV-2 variants B.1.351 and P.1 escape from neutralizing antibodies. <i>Cell</i> , 2021 , 184, 2384-2393.e12	56.2	459
221	Diversity of receptors binding HIV on dendritic cell subsets. <i>Nature Immunology</i> , 2002 , 3, 975-83	19.1	428
220	Protease inhibitors targeting coronavirus and filovirus entry. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2015 , 116, 76-84	10.8	420
219	A novel Syk-dependent mechanism of platelet activation by the C-type lectin receptor CLEC-2. <i>Blood</i> , 2006 , 107, 542-9	2.2	386
218	Sensitivity of HIV-1 to entry inhibitors correlates with envelope/coreceptor affinity, receptor density, and fusion kinetics. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2002 , 99, 16249-54	11.5	362
217	Differential downregulation of ACE2 by the spike proteins of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus and human coronavirus NL63. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010 , 84, 1198-205	6.6	324
216	Hepatitis C virus glycoproteins interact with DC-SIGN and DC-SIGNR. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2003 , 77, 4070-80	6.6	321
215	Structural Basis for Potent Neutralization of Betacoronaviruses by Single-Domain Camelid Antibodies. <i>Cell</i> , 2020 , 181, 1004-1015.e15	56.2	319
214	DC-SIGN and DC-SIGNR bind ebola glycoproteins and enhance infection of macrophages and endothelial cells. <i>Virology</i> , 2003 , 305, 115-23	3.6	296
213	The SARS-coronavirus-host interactome: identification of cyclophilins as target for pan-coronavirus inhibitors. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2011 , 7, e1002331	7.6	292
212	Influenza and SARS-coronavirus activating proteases TMPRSS2 and HAT are expressed at multiple sites in human respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012 , 7, e35876	3.7	290
211	DC-SIGN and DC-SIGNR interact with the glycoprotein of Marburg virus and the S protein of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2004 , 78, 12090-5	6.6	290

210	The novel coronavirus 2019 (2019-nCoV) uses the SARS-coronavirus receptor ACE2 and the cellular protease TMPRSS2 for entry into target cells		284
209	Nafamostat Mesylate Blocks Activation of SARS-CoV-2: New Treatment Option for COVID-19. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2020 , 64,	5.9	281
208	Proteolytic activation of the SARS-coronavirus spike protein: cutting enzymes at the cutting edge of antiviral research. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2013 , 100, 605-14	10.8	279
207	DC-SIGNR, a DC-SIGN homologue expressed in endothelial cells, binds to human and simian immunodeficiency viruses and activates infection in trans. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2001 , 98, 2670-5	11.5	268
206	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. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2013 , 87, 5502-11	6.6	251
205	Chloroquine does not inhibit infection of human lung cells with SARS-CoV-2. <i>Nature</i> , 2020 , 585, 588-590	50.4	243
204	Expression of DC-SIGN by dendritic cells of intestinal and genital mucosae in humans and rhesus macaques. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2002 , 76, 1866-75	6.6	220
203	Cleavage and activation of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus spike protein by human airway trypsin-like protease. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2011 , 85, 13363-72	6.6	219
202	TMPRSS2 activates the human coronavirus 229E for cathepsin-independent host cell entry and is expressed in viral target cells in the respiratory epithelium. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2013 , 87, 6150-60	6.6	215
201	Differential N-linked glycosylation of human immunodeficiency virus and Ebola virus envelope glycoproteins modulates interactions with DC-SIGN and DC-SIGNR. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2003 , 77, 1337-46	6.6	211
200	Susceptibility to SARS coronavirus S protein-driven infection correlates with expression of angiotensin converting enzyme 2 and infection can be blocked by soluble receptor. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2004 , 319, 1216-21	3.4	208
199	Discovery and optimization of a natural HIV-1 entry inhibitor targeting the gp41 fusion peptide. <i>Cell</i> , 2007 , 129, 263-75	56.2	206
198	DC-SIGN interactions with human immunodeficiency virus type 1 and 2 and simian immunodeficiency virus. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2001 , 75, 4664-72	6.6	189
197	DC-SIGN and CLEC-2 mediate human immunodeficiency virus type 1 capture by platelets. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2006 , 80, 8951-60	6.6	186
196	Proteolytic activation of the 1918 influenza virus hemagglutinin. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2009 , 83, 3200-11	6.6	176
195	Cellular entry of the SARS coronavirus. <i>Trends in Microbiology</i> , 2004 , 12, 466-72	12.4	172
194	The C-type lectin receptors CLEC-2 and Dectin-1, but not DC-SIGN, signal via a novel YXXL-dependent signaling cascade. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2007 , 282, 12397-409	5.4	169
193	LSECTin interacts with filovirus glycoproteins and the spike protein of SARS coronavirus. <i>Virology</i> , 2005 , 340, 224-36	3.6	167

192	The Omicron variant is highly resistant against antibody-mediated neutralization: Implications for control of the COVID-19 pandemic.. <i>Cell</i> , 2021 ,	56.2	156
191	S protein of severe acute respiratory syndrome-associated coronavirus mediates entry into hepatoma cell lines and is targeted by neutralizing antibodies in infected patients. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2004 , 78, 6134-42	6.6	153
190	TMPRSS2 and TMPRSS4 facilitate trypsin-independent spread of influenza virus in Caco-2 cells. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010 , 84, 10016-25	6.6	151
189	Immune responses against SARS-CoV-2 variants after heterologous and homologous ChAdOx1 nCoV-19/BNT162b2 vaccination. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2021 , 27, 1525-1529	50.5	141
188	The clinically approved drugs amiodarone, dronedarone and verapamil inhibit filovirus cell entry. <i>Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy</i> , 2014 , 69, 2123-31	5.1	140
187	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	10.6	131
186	Natural proteolytic processing of hemofiltrate CC chemokine 1 generates a potent CC chemokine receptor (CCR)1 and CCR5 agonist with anti-HIV properties. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2000 , 192, 1501-8	16.6	126
185	Tmprss2 is essential for influenza H1N1 virus pathogenesis in mice. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2013 , 9, e1003774	7.6	125
184	Camostat mesylate inhibits SARS-CoV-2 activation by TMPRSS2-related proteases and its metabolite GBPA exerts antiviral activity. <i>EBioMedicine</i> , 2021 , 65, 103255	8.8	120
183	CD4 independence of simian immunodeficiency virus Envs is associated with macrophage tropism, neutralization sensitivity, and attenuated pathogenicity. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2002 , 76, 2595-605	6.6	117
182	Placental expression of DC-SIGN may mediate intrauterine vertical transmission of HIV. <i>Journal of Pathology</i> , 2001 , 195, 586-92	9.4	115
181	A single asparagine-linked glycosylation site of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus spike glycoprotein facilitates inhibition by mannose-binding lectin through multiple mechanisms. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010 , 84, 8753-64	6.6	109
180	Novel insights into proteolytic cleavage of influenza virus hemagglutinin. <i>Reviews in Medical Virology</i> , 2010 , 20, 298-310	11.7	101
179	LY6E impairs coronavirus fusion and confers immune control of viral disease. <i>Nature Microbiology</i> , 2020 , 5, 1330-1339	26.6	98
178	Different host cell proteases activate the SARS-coronavirus spike-protein for cell-cell and virus-cell fusion. <i>Virology</i> , 2011 , 413, 265-74	3.6	94
177	Quantitative expression and virus transmission analysis of DC-SIGN on monocyte-derived dendritic cells. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2002 , 76, 9135-42	6.6	94
176	Functional analysis of potential cleavage sites in the MERS-coronavirus spike protein. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018 , 8, 16597	4.9	94
175	IFITM proteins inhibit entry driven by the MERS-coronavirus spike protein: evidence for cholesterol-independent mechanisms. <i>Viruses</i> , 2014 , 6, 3683-98	6.2	90

174	Bitter-sweet symphony: glycan-lectin interactions in virus biology. <i>FEMS Microbiology Reviews</i> , 2014 , 38, 598-632	15.1	89
173	Highly conserved regions within the spike proteins of human coronaviruses 229E and NL63 determine recognition of their respective cellular receptors. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2006 , 80, 8639-52	6.6	89
172	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. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2013 , 87, 4384-94	6.6	84
171	Mutations in the Spike Protein of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Transmitted in Korea Increase Resistance to Antibody-Mediated Neutralization. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2019 , 93,	6.6	84
170	Type II transmembrane serine proteases in cancer and viral infections. <i>Trends in Molecular Medicine</i> , 2009 , 15, 303-12	11.5	78
169	A novel mechanism for LSEctin binding to Ebola virus surface glycoprotein through truncated glycans. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2008 , 283, 593-602	5.4	77
168	Pharmacological Inhibition of Acid Sphingomyelinase Prevents Uptake of SARS-CoV-2 by Epithelial Cells. <i>Cell Reports Medicine</i> , 2020 , 1, 100142	18	76
167	The role of DC-SIGN and DC-SIGNR in HIV and SIV attachment, infection, and transmission. <i>Virology</i> , 2001 , 286, 1-6	3.6	76
166	Cathepsins B and L activate Ebola but not Marburg virus glycoproteins for efficient entry into cell lines and macrophages independent of Tmprss2 expression. <i>Virology</i> , 2012 , 424, 3-10	3.6	72
165	Simian immunodeficiency virus variants with differential T-cell and macrophage tropism use CCR5 and an unidentified cofactor expressed in CEMx174 cells for efficient entry. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1997 , 71, 6509-16	6.6	69
164	Functional and antigenic characterization of human, rhesus macaque, pigtailed macaque, and murine DC-SIGN. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2001 , 75, 10281-9	6.6	67
163	Analysis of the interaction of Ebola virus glycoprotein with DC-SIGN (dendritic cell-specific intercellular adhesion molecule 3-grabbing nonintegrin) and its homologue DC-SIGNR. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2007 , 196 Suppl 2, S237-46	7	63
162	DESC1 and MSPL activate influenza A viruses and emerging coronaviruses for host cell entry. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2014 , 88, 12087-97	6.6	62
161	Prospects of HIV-1 entry inhibitors as novel therapeutics. <i>Reviews in Medical Virology</i> , 2004 , 14, 255-70	11.7	62
160	Low serum neutralizing anti-SARS-CoV-2 S antibody levels in mildly affected COVID-19 convalescent patients revealed by two different detection methods. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2021 , 18, 936-944	15.4	62
159	Different residues in the SARS-CoV spike protein determine cleavage and activation by the host cell protease Tmprss2. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017 , 12, e0179177	3.7	57
158	The Ebola virus glycoprotein and HIV-1 Vpu employ different strategies to counteract the antiviral factor tetherin. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2011 , 204 Suppl 3, S850-60	7	56
157	Interactions of LSEctin and DC-SIGN/DC-SIGNR with viral ligands: Differential pH dependence, internalization and virion binding. <i>Virology</i> , 2008 , 373, 189-201	3.6	55

156	DC-SIGN interactions with human immunodeficiency virus: virus binding and transfer are dissociable functions. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2001 , 75, 10523-6	6.6	55
155	Comparative analysis of Ebola virus glycoprotein interactions with human and bat cells. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2011 , 204 Suppl 3, S840-9	7	54
154	Guanylate-Binding Proteins 2 and 5 Exert Broad Antiviral Activity by Inhibiting Furin-Mediated Processing of Viral Envelope Proteins. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2019 , 27, 2092-2104.e10	10.6	53
153	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	18.9	53
152	SARS-CoV-2 variant B.1.617 is resistant to Bamlanivimab and evades antibodies induced by infection and vaccination		48
151	Priming Time: How Cellular Proteases Arm Coronavirus Spike Proteins 2018 , 71-98		48
150	pH Optimum of Hemagglutinin-Mediated Membrane Fusion Determines Sensitivity of Influenza A Viruses to the Interferon-Induced Antiviral State and IFITMs. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2017 , 91,	6.6	46
149	Peptide-based inhibitors of the HIV envelope protein and other class I viral fusion proteins. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2010 , 16, 1143-58	3.3	46
148	Compact, Polyvalent Mannose Quantum Dots as Sensitive, Ratiometric FRET Probes for Multivalent Protein-Ligand Interactions. <i>Angewandte Chemie - International Edition</i> , 2016 , 55, 4738-42	16.4	45
147	The signal peptide of the ebolavirus glycoprotein influences interaction with the cellular lectins DC-SIGN and DC-SIGNR. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2006 , 80, 6305-17	6.6	45
146	The role of DC-SIGN and DC-SIGNR in HIV and Ebola virus infection: can potential therapeutics block virus transmission and dissemination?. <i>Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Targets</i> , 2002 , 6, 423-31	6.4	43
145	Co-receptor usage of BOB/GPR15 in addition to CCR5 has no significant effect on replication of simian immunodeficiency virus in vivo. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 1999 , 180, 1494-502	7	43
144	Functional comparison of mouse CIRE/mouse DC-SIGN and human DC-SIGN. <i>International Immunology</i> , 2006 , 18, 741-53	4.9	42
143	SARS-CoV-2 mutations acquired in mink reduce antibody-mediated neutralization. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2021 , 35, 109017	10.6	42
142	Dissecting Multivalent Lectin-Carbohydrate Recognition Using Polyvalent Multifunctional Glycan-Quantum Dots. <i>Journal of the American Chemical Society</i> , 2017 , 139, 11833-11844	16.4	41
141	Interferon-Induced Transmembrane Protein-Mediated Inhibition of Host Cell Entry of Ebolaviruses. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2015 , 212 Suppl 2, S210-8	7	41
140	The SARS-CoV-2 and other human coronavirus spike proteins are fine-tuned towards temperature and proteases of the human airways. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2021 , 17, e1009500	7.6	41
139	Lack of MERS coronavirus neutralizing antibodies in humans, eastern province, Saudi Arabia. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013 , 19, 2034-6	10.2	40

138	Platelet activation suppresses HIV-1 infection of T cells. <i>Retrovirology</i> , 2013 , 10, 48	3.6	39
137	Influenza A virus encoding secreted Gaussia luciferase as useful tool to analyze viral replication and its inhibition by antiviral compounds and cellular proteins. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014 , 9, e97695	3.7	39
136	SARS-CoV-2 variants B.1.351 and B.1.1.248: Escape from therapeutic antibodies and antibodies induced by infection and vaccination		39
135	Analysis of Ebola Virus Entry Into Macrophages. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2015 , 212 Suppl 2, S247-57		38
134	SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibodies: Longevity, breadth, and evasion by emerging viral variants. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2021 , 18, e1003656	11.6	37
133	The Proteolytic Activation of (H3N2) Influenza A Virus Hemagglutinin Is Facilitated by Different Type II Transmembrane Serine Proteases. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2016 , 90, 4298-4307	6.6	34
132	Inhibition of proprotein convertases abrogates processing of the middle eastern respiratory syndrome coronavirus spike protein in infected cells but does not reduce viral infectivity. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2015 , 211, 889-97	7	33
131	Hemofiltrate CC chemokine 1[9-74] causes effective internalization of CCR5 and is a potent inhibitor of R5-tropic human immunodeficiency virus type 1 strains in primary T cells and macrophages. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2002 , 46, 982-90	5.9	33
130	The Role of Phlebovirus Glycoproteins in Viral Entry, Assembly and Release. <i>Viruses</i> , 2016 , 8,	6.2	33
129	Alpha-1 antitrypsin inhibits TMPRSS2 protease activity and SARS-CoV-2 infection. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021 , 12, 1726	17.4	32
128	TMPRSS11A activates the influenza A virus hemagglutinin and the MERS coronavirus spike protein and is insensitive against blockade by HAI-1. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2018 , 293, 13863-13873	5.4	31
127	Inhibition of acid sphingomyelinase by ambroxol prevents SARS-CoV-2 entry into epithelial cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2021 , 296, 100701	5.4	31
126	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	10.6	31
125	Camostat mesylate inhibits SARS-CoV-2 activation by TMPRSS2-related proteases and its metabolite GBPA exerts antiviral activity 2020 ,		30
124	A Polymorphism within the Internal Fusion Loop of the Ebola Virus Glycoprotein Modulates Host Cell Entry. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2017 , 91,	6.6	28
123	CD4- and dynamin-dependent endocytosis of HIV-1 into plasmacytoid dendritic cells. <i>Virology</i> , 2012 , 423, 152-64	3.6	28
122	Incorporation of podoplanin into HIV released from HEK-293T cells, but not PBMC, is required for efficient binding to the attachment factor CLEC-2. <i>Retrovirology</i> , 2010 , 7, 47	3.6	27
121	Impact of polymorphisms in the DC-SIGNR neck domain on the interaction with pathogens. <i>Virology</i> , 2006 , 347, 354-63	3.6	27

120	The Glycoproteins of All Filovirus Species Use the Same Host Factors for Entry into Bat and Human Cells but Entry Efficiency Is Species Dependent. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016 , 11, e0149651	3.7	27
119	Molecular mechanism of inhibiting the SARS-CoV-2 cell entry facilitator TMPRSS2 with camostat and nafamostat.. <i>Chemical Science</i> , 2021 , 12, 983-992	9.4	27
118	The glycoprotein of vesicular stomatitis virus promotes release of virus-like particles from tetherin-positive cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017 , 12, e0189073	3.7	26
117	Host cell factors in filovirus entry: novel players, new insights. <i>Viruses</i> , 2012 , 4, 3336-62	6.2	26
116	Amino acid 324 in the simian immunodeficiency virus SIVmac V3 loop can confer CD4 independence and modulate the interaction with CCR5 and alternative coreceptors. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2004 , 78, 3223-32	6.6	25
115	Influenza A virus does not encode a tetherin antagonist with Vpu-like activity and induces IFN-dependent tetherin expression in infected cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012 , 7, e43337	3.7	25
114	TMPRSS2 Isoform 1 Activates Respiratory Viruses and Is Expressed in Viral Target Cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015 , 10, e0138380	3.7	25
113	Camostat Mesylate May Reduce Severity of Coronavirus Disease 2019 Sepsis: A First Observation 2020 , 2, e0284		25
112	Tetherin Sensitivity of Influenza A Viruses Is Strain Specific: Role of Hemagglutinin and Neuraminidase. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2015 , 89, 9178-88	6.6	24
111	Mouse LSECtin as a model for a human Ebola virus receptor. <i>Glycobiology</i> , 2011 , 21, 806-12	5.8	24
110	Heterologous ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 and BNT162b2 prime-boost vaccination elicits potent neutralizing antibody responses and T cell reactivity against prevalent SARS-CoV-2 variants.. <i>EBioMedicine</i> , 2021 , 75, 103761	8.8	24
109	The multiple facets of HIV attachment to dendritic cell lectins. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2010 , 12, 1553-61	3.9	23
108	Protective mucosal immunity against SARS-CoV-2 after heterologous systemic prime-mucosal boost immunization. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021 , 12, 6871	17.4	22
107	How Ebola virus counters the interferon system. <i>Zoonoses and Public Health</i> , 2012 , 59 Suppl 2, 116-31	2.9	21
106	Modulation of virion incorporation of Ebolavirus glycoprotein: effects on attachment, cellular entry and neutralization. <i>Virology</i> , 2006 , 352, 345-56	3.6	21
105	Cellular entry of HIV: Evaluation of therapeutic targets. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2006 , 12, 1963-73	3.3	21
104	Analysis of determinants in filovirus glycoproteins required for tetherin antagonism. <i>Viruses</i> , 2014 , 6, 1654-71	6.2	20
103	Glycan-Gold Nanoparticles as Multifunctional Probes for Multivalent Lectin-Carbohydrate Binding: Implications for Blocking Virus Infection and Nanoparticle Assembly. <i>Journal of the American Chemical Society</i> , 2020 , 142, 18022-18034	16.4	20

102	Heterologous ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 and BNT162b2 prime-boost vaccination elicits potent neutralizing antibody responses and T cell reactivity		20
101	Neutralization of the SARS-CoV-2 Delta variant after heterologous and homologous BNT162b2 or ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccination. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2021 , 18, 2455-2456	15.4	20
100	Modulation of HIV-1 Gag/Gag-Pol frameshifting by tRNA abundance. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2019 , 47, 5210-5222	20.1	19
99	Modulation of HIV and SIV neutralization sensitivity by DC-SIGN and mannose-binding lectin. <i>Virology</i> , 2007 , 368, 322-30	3.6	19
98	Tmprss2 knock-out mice are resistant to H10 influenza A virus pathogenesis. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2019 , 100, 1073-1078	4.9	19
97	Sphingosine prevents binding of SARS-CoV-2 spike to its cellular receptor ACE2. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2020 , 295, 15174-15182	5.4	19
96	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	3.7	19
95	The role of the alternative coreceptor GPR15 in SIV tropism for human cells. <i>Virology</i> , 2012 , 433, 73-84	3.6	18
94	The Tetherin Antagonism of the Ebola Virus Glycoprotein Requires an Intact Receptor-Binding Domain and Can Be Blocked by GP1-Specific Antibodies. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2016 , 90, 11075-11086	6.6	17
93	Hemagglutinin Cleavability, Acid Stability, and Temperature Dependence Optimize Influenza B Virus for Replication in Human Airways. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2019 , 94,	6.6	17
92	Evidence that multiple defects in murine DC-SIGN inhibit a functional interaction with pathogens. <i>Virology</i> , 2006 , 345, 482-91	3.6	17
91	Mutations in the C3 region of human and simian immunodeficiency virus envelope have differential effects on viral infectivity, replication, and CD4-dependency. <i>Virology</i> , 2003 , 315, 292-302	3.6	17
90	Evaluation of current approaches to inhibit HIV entry. <i>Current Drug Targets Infectious Disorders</i> , 2002 , 2, 9-16		17
89	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. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016 , 11, e0166013	3.7	17
88	Humoral and Cellular Immune Responses Against Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Variants and Human Coronaviruses After Single BNT162b2 Vaccination. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021 , 73, 2000-2008	11.6	17
87	Interaction between the spike protein of human coronavirus NL63 and its cellular receptor ACE2. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2006 , 581, 281-4	3.6	17
86	A system for production of defective interfering particles in the absence of infectious influenza A virus. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019 , 14, e0212757	3.7	15
85	Cellular entry of retroviruses. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2013 , 790, 128-49	3.6	15

84	Therapeutic Application of Alpha-1 Antitrypsin in COVID-19. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2021 , 204, 224-227	10.2	15
83	Tetherin Inhibits Nipah Virus but Not Ebola Virus Replication in Fruit Bat Cells. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2019 , 93,	6.6	14
82	A pair of noncompeting neutralizing human monoclonal antibodies protecting from disease in a SARS-CoV-2 infection model. <i>European Journal of Immunology</i> , 2021 ,	6.1	14
81	The Omicron variant is highly resistant against antibody-mediated neutralization Implications for control of the COVID-19 pandemic		13
80	Mutation D614G increases SARS-CoV-2 transmission. <i>Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy</i> , 2021 , 6, 101	21	13
79	SARS-CoV-2 delta variant neutralisation after heterologous ChAdOx1-S/BNT162b2 vaccination. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2021 , 398, 1041-1042	40	13
78	Calu-3 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. <i>Virology</i> , 2019 , 532, 22-29	3.6	12
77	Basic amino acid residues in the V3 loop of simian immunodeficiency virus envelope alter viral coreceptor tropism and infectivity but do not allow efficient utilization of CXCR4 as entry cofactor. <i>Virology</i> , 2001 , 284, 287-96	3.6	12
76	The spike protein of SARS-CoV-2 variant A.30 is heavily mutated and evades vaccine-induced antibodies with high efficiency. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2021 , 18, 2673-2675	15.4	12
75	Delta variant (B.1.617.2) sublineages do not show increased neutralization resistance. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2021 , 18, 2557-2559	15.4	12
74	LY6E impairs coronavirus fusion and confers immune control of viral disease 2020 ,		12
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