Stefan Phlmann

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

227 papers	27,628 citations	65 h-index	165 g-index
259 ext. papers	35,312 ext. citations	9.7 avg, IF	7.73 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
227	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	10.3	3
226	No evidence for increased cell entry or antibody evasion by Delta sublineage AY.4.2.. *Cellular and Molecular Immunology*, **2022**,	15.4	2
225	Rapid SARS-CoV-2 Adaptation to Available Cellular Proteases.. *Journal of Virology*, **2022**, jvi0218621	6.6	2
224	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**,	15.4	1
223	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**, 3009858211073678	2.8	2
222	Augmented Neutralization of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron Variant by Boost Vaccination and Monoclonal Antibodies.. *European Journal of Immunology*, **2022**,	6.1	1
221	Functional analysis of polymorphisms at the S1/S2 site of SARS-CoV-2 spike protein.. *PLoS ONE*, **2022**, 17, e0265453	3.7	2
220	Omicron: Master of immune evasion maintains robust ACE2 binding.. *Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy*, **2022**, 7, 118	21	1
219	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**, 110754	10.6	0
218	Comparable neutralisation evasion of SARS-CoV-2 omicron subvariants BA.1, BA.2, and BA.3.. *Lancet Infectious Diseases, The*, **2022**,	25.5	7
217	Evidence for an ACE2-Independent Entry Pathway That Can Protect from Neutralization by an Antibody Used for COVID-19 Therapy.. *MBio*, **2022**, e0036422	7.8	0
216	Understanding Omicron: Transmissibility, immune evasion and antiviral intervention.. *Clinical and Translational Medicine*, **2022**, 12, e839	5.7	0
215	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*, **2021**, 75, 103761	8.8	24
214	The Omicron variant is highly resistant against antibody-mediated neutralization: Implications for control of the COVID-19 pandemic.. *Cell*, **2021**,	56.2	156
213	Novel SARS-CoV-2 receptors: ASGR1 and KREMEN1.. *Cell Research*, **2021**,	24.7	8
212	Activation of Sphingomyelinase-Ceramide-Pathway in COVID-19 Purposes Its Inhibition for Therapeutic Strategies.. *Frontiers in Immunology*, **2021**, 12, 784989	8.4	2
211	Spike residue 403 affects binding of coronavirus spikes to human ACE2. *Nature Communications*, **2021**, 12, 6855	17.4	3

210	Protective mucosal immunity against SARS-CoV-2 after heterologous systemic prime-mucosal boost immunization. *Nature Communications*, **2021**, 12, 6871	17.4	22
209	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	9.9	4
208	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	15.4	12
207	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	4.9	0
206	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,	11.5	8
205	Delta variant (B.1.617.2) sublineages do not show increased neutralization resistance. *Cellular and Molecular Immunology*, **2021**, 18, 2557-2559	15.4	12
204	Thiol drugs decrease SARS-CoV-2 lung injury and disrupt SARS-CoV-2 spike complex binding to ACE2 **2021**,		11
203	assay to evaluate the efficacy of drugs targeting sphingolipids in preventing SARS-CoV-2 infection of nasal epithelial cells. *STAR Protocols*, **2021**, 2, 100356	1.4	3
202	Camostat mesylate inhibits SARS-CoV-2 activation by TMPRSS2-related proteases and its metabolite GBPA exerts antiviral activity. *EBioMedicine*, **2021**, 65, 103255	8.8	120
201	Mutation D614G increases SARS-CoV-2 transmission. *Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy*, **2021**, 6, 101	21	13
200	Alpha-1 antitrypsin inhibits TMPRSS2 protease activity and SARS-CoV-2 infection. *Nature Communications*, **2021**, 12, 1726	17.4	32
199	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	7.6	41
198	The sphingosine kinase 1 activator, K6PC-5, attenuates Ebola virus infection. *IScience*, **2021**, 24, 102266	6.1	3
197	SARS-CoV-2 variants B.1.351 and P.1 escape from neutralizing antibodies. *Cell*, **2021**, 184, 2384-2393.e12	56.2	459
196	SARS-CoV-2 mutations acquired in mink reduce antibody-mediated neutralization. *Cell Reports*, **2021**, 35, 109017	10.6	42
195	Cell culture-based production and in vivo characterization of purely clonal defective interfering influenza virus particles. *BMC Biology*, **2021**, 19, 91	7.3	8
194	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	4.9	4
193	A novel class of TMPRSS2 inhibitors potently block SARS-CoV-2 and MERS-CoV viral entry and protect human epithelial lung cells **2021**,		3

192	Therapeutic Application of Alpha-1 Antitrypsin in COVID-19. *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine*, **2021**, 204, 224-227	10.2	15
191	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	11.6	17
190	SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibodies: Longevity, breadth, and evasion by emerging viral variants. *PLoS Medicine*, **2021**, 18, e1003656	11.6	37
189	SARS-CoV-2 variant B.1.617 is resistant to bamlanivimab and evades antibodies induced by infection and vaccination. *Cell Reports*, **2021**, 36, 109415	10.6	131
188	Immune responses against SARS-CoV-2 variants after heterologous and homologous ChAdOx1 nCoV-19/BNT162b2 vaccination. *Nature Medicine*, **2021**, 27, 1525-1529	50.5	141
187	Molecular mechanism of inhibiting the SARS-CoV-2 cell entry facilitator TMPRSS2 with camostat and nafamostat.. *Chemical Science*, **2021**, 12, 983-992	9.4	27
186	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	15.4	62
185	Inhibition of acid sphingomyelinase by ambroxol prevents SARS-CoV-2 entry into epithelial cells. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2021**, 296, 100701	5.4	31
184	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,	11.5	2
183	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	9.4	2
182	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	15.4	20
181	Functional comparison of MERS-coronavirus lineages reveals increased replicative fitness of the recombinant lineage 5. *Nature Communications*, **2021**, 12, 5324	17.4	0
180	A pair of noncompeting neutralizing human monoclonal antibodies protecting from disease in a SARS-CoV-2 infection model. *European Journal of Immunology*, **2021**,	6.1	14
179	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	10.6	31
178	The Upper Respiratory Tract of Felids Is Highly Susceptible to SARS-CoV-2 Infection. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, **2021**, 22,	6.3	3
177	SARS-CoV-2 delta variant neutralisation after heterologous ChAdOx1-S/BNT162b2 vaccination. *Lancet, The*, **2021**, 398, 1041-1042	40	13
176	Dalbavancin: novel candidate for COVID-19 treatment. *Cell Research*, **2021**, 31, 243-244	24.7	4
175	Erythrocytes increase endogenous sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P) levels as an adaptive response to SARS-CoV-2 infection. *Clinical Science*, **2021**,	6.5	2

174	Pharmacological Inhibition of Acid Sphingomyelinase Prevents Uptake of SARS-CoV-2 by Epithelial Cells. *Cell Reports Medicine*, **2020**, 1, 100142	18	76
173	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	17.6	965
172	Structural Basis for Potent Neutralization of Betacoronaviruses by Single-Domain Camelid Antibodies. *Cell*, **2020**, 181, 1004-1015.e15	56.2	319
171	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	56.2	10629
170	Polymorphisms in dipeptidyl peptidase 4 reduce host cell entry of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus. *Emerging Microbes and Infections*, **2020**, 9, 155-168	18.9	53
169	LY6E impairs coronavirus fusion and confers immune control of viral disease **2020**,		12
168	Camostat mesylate inhibits SARS-CoV-2 activation by TMPRSS2-related proteases and its metabolite GBPA exerts antiviral activity **2020**,		30
167	Camostat Mesylate May Reduce Severity of Coronavirus Disease 2019 Sepsis: A First Observation **2020**, 2, e0284		25
166	LY6E impairs coronavirus fusion and confers immune control of viral disease. *Nature Microbiology*, **2020**, 5, 1330-1339	26.6	98
165	Sphingosine prevents binding of SARS-CoV-2 spike to its cellular receptor ACE2. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2020**, 295, 15174-15182	5.4	19
164	Chloroquine does not inhibit infection of human lung cells with SARS-CoV-2. *Nature*, **2020**, 585, 588-590	50.4	243
163	Glycan-Gold Nanoparticles as Multifunctional Probes for Multivalent Lectin-Carbohydrate Binding: Implications for Blocking Virus Infection and Nanoparticle Assembly. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, **2020**, 142, 18022-18034	16.4	20
162	Nafamostat Mesylate Blocks Activation of SARS-CoV-2: New Treatment Option for COVID-19. *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*, **2020**, 64,	5.9	281
161	H2 influenza A virus is not pathogenic in Tmprss2 knock-out mice. *Virology Journal*, **2020**, 17, 56	6.1	6
160	Interferon-Induced Transmembrane Proteins Mediate Viral Evasion in Acute and Chronic Hepatitis C Virus Infection. *Hepatology*, **2019**, 70, 1506-1520	11.2	11
159	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	10.6	53
158	Characterization of the Filovirus-Resistant Cell Line SH-SY5Y Reveals Redundant Role of Cell Surface Entry Factors. *Viruses*, **2019**, 11,	6.2	6
157	Disease Manifestation and Viral Sequences in a Bonobo More Than 30 Years after Papillomavirus Infection. *Pathogens*, **2019**, 8,	4.5	3

156	A system for production of defective interfering particles in the absence of infectious influenza A virus. *PLoS ONE*, **2019**, 14, e0212757	3.7	15
155	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. *Virology*, **2019**, 532, 22-29	3.6	12
154	Modulation of HIV-1 Gag/Gag-Pol frameshifting by tRNA abundance. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **2019**, 47, 5210-5222	20.1	19
153	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	3.7	1
152	Analysis of IFITM-IFITM Interactions by a Flow Cytometry-Based FRET Assay. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, **2019**, 20,	6.3	9
151	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	3.6	7
150	Novel Virus Related to Kaposi's Sarcoma-Associated Herpesvirus from Colobus Monkey. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, **2019**, 25, 1548-1551	10.2	2
149	Kaposi Sarcoma in Mantled Guereza. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, **2019**, 25, 1552-1555	10.2	1
148	Analysis of Resistance of Ebola Virus Glycoprotein-Driven Entry Against MDL28170, An Inhibitor of Cysteine Cathepsins. *Pathogens*, **2019**, 8,	4.5	3
147	Role of rhesus macaque IFITM3(2) in simian immunodeficiency virus infection of macaques. *PLoS ONE*, **2019**, 14, e0224082	3.7	
146	Hemagglutinin Cleavability, Acid Stability, and Temperature Dependence Optimize Influenza B Virus for Replication in Human Airways. *Journal of Virology*, **2019**, 94,	6.6	17
145	Seroprevalence of viral infections in captive rhesus and cynomolgus macaques. *Primate Biology*, **2019**, 6, 1-6	0.9	3
144	Tmprss2 knock-out mice are resistant to H10 influenza A virus pathogenesis. *Journal of General Virology*, **2019**, 100, 1073-1078	4.9	19
143	Release of Immunomodulatory Ebola Virus Glycoprotein-Containing Microvesicles Is Suppressed by Tetherin in a Species-Specific Manner. *Cell Reports*, **2019**, 26, 1841-1853.e6	10.6	7
142	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,	6.6	84
141	Tetherin Inhibits Nipah Virus but Not Ebola Virus Replication in Fruit Bat Cells. *Journal of Virology*, **2019**, 93,	6.6	14
140	A GXXXA Motif in the Transmembrane Domain of the Ebola Virus Glycoprotein Is Required for Tetherin Antagonism. *Journal of Virology*, **2018**, 92,	6.6	10
139	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	5.4	31

138	Cell Entry of Influenza A Viruses: Sweet Talk between HA and Ca1.2. *Cell Host and Microbe*, **2018**, 23, 697-699	23.4	4
137	Functional analysis of potential cleavage sites in the MERS-coronavirus spike protein. *Scientific Reports*, **2018**, 8, 16597	4.9	94
136	Priming Time: How Cellular Proteases Arm Coronavirus Spike Proteins **2018**, 71-98		48
135	A Polymorphism within the Internal Fusion Loop of the Ebola Virus Glycoprotein Modulates Host Cell Entry. *Journal of Virology*, **2017**, 91,	6.6	28
134	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	0.7	1
133	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,	6.6	46
132	The glycoprotein of vesicular stomatitis virus promotes release of virus-like particles from tetherin-positive cells. *PLoS ONE*, **2017**, 12, e0189073	3.7	26
131	Dissecting Multivalent Lectin-Carbohydrate Recognition Using Polyvalent Multifunctional Glycan-Quantum Dots. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, **2017**, 139, 11833-11844	16.4	41
130	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,	6.6	7
129	Rhesus macaque IFITM3 gene polymorphisms and SIV infection. *PLoS ONE*, **2017**, 12, e0172847	3.7	5
128	Non-human primate orthologues of TMPRSS2 cleave and activate the influenza virus hemagglutinin. *PLoS ONE*, **2017**, 12, e0176597	3.7	9
127	Different residues in the SARS-CoV spike protein determine cleavage and activation by the host cell protease TMPRSS2. *PLoS ONE*, **2017**, 12, e0179177	3.7	57
126	Detection systems for antibody responses against herpes B virus. *Primate Biology*, **2017**, 4, 9-16	0.9	2
125	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	6.6	17
124	Compact, Polyvalent Mannose Quantum Dots as Sensitive, Ratiometric FRET Probes for Multivalent Protein-Ligand Interactions. *Angewandte Chemie*, **2016**, 128, 4816-4820	3.6	5
123	Compact, Polyvalent Mannose Quantum Dots as Sensitive, Ratiometric FRET Probes for Multivalent Protein-Ligand Interactions. *Angewandte Chemie - International Edition*, **2016**, 55, 4738-42	16.4	45
122	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	6.6	34
121	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	3.7	17

120	The Role of Phlebovirus Glycoproteins in Viral Entry, Assembly and Release. *Viruses*, **2016**, 8,	6.2	33
119	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	3.7	27
118	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	3.7	19
117	Tetherin Sensitivity of Influenza A Viruses Is Strain Specific: Role of Hemagglutinin and Neuraminidase. *Journal of Virology*, **2015**, 89, 9178-88	6.6	24
116	Comparative Analysis of Host Cell Entry of Ebola Virus From Sierra Leone, 2014, and Zaire, 1976. *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, **2015**, 212 Suppl 2, S172-80	7	11
115	Analysis of Ebola Virus Entry Into Macrophages. *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, **2015**, 212 Suppl 2, S247-57	7	38
114	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, 889-97	7	33
113	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, 11727-33	6.6	4
112	Interferon-Induced Transmembrane Protein-Mediated Inhibition of Host Cell Entry of Ebolaviruses. *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, **2015**, 212 Suppl 2, S210-8	7	41
111	Protease inhibitors targeting coronavirus and filovirus entry. *Antiviral Research*, **2015**, 116, 76-84	10.8	420
110	TMPRSS2 Isoform 1 Activates Respiratory Viruses and Is Expressed in Viral Target Cells. *PLoS ONE*, **2015**, 10, e0138380	3.7	25
109	The clinically approved drugs amiodarone, dronedarone and verapamil inhibit filovirus cell entry. *Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy*, **2014**, 69, 2123-31	5.1	140
108	DESC1 and MSPL activate influenza A viruses and emerging coronaviruses for host cell entry. *Journal of Virology*, **2014**, 88, 12087-97	6.6	62
107	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	3.7	10
106	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	3.7	39
105	IFITM proteins inhibit entry driven by the MERS-coronavirus spike protein: evidence for cholesterol-independent mechanisms. *Viruses*, **2014**, 6, 3683-98	6.2	90
104	Analysis of determinants in filovirus glycoproteins required for tetherin antagonism. *Viruses*, **2014**, 6, 1654-71	6.2	20
103	Bitter-sweet symphony: glycan-lectin interactions in virus biology. *FEMS Microbiology Reviews*, **2014** , 38, 598-632	15.1	89

102	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, 1293-307	6.6	547
101	Platelet activation suppresses HIV-1 infection of T cells. *Retrovirology*, **2013**, 10, 48	3.6	39
100	Cellular entry of retroviruses. *Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology*, **2013**, 790, 128-49	3.6	15
99	Proteolytic activation of the SARS-coronavirus spike protein: cutting enzymes at the cutting edge of antiviral research. *Antiviral Research*, **2013**, 100, 605-14	10.8	279
98	Lack of MERS coronavirus neutralizing antibodies in humans, eastern province, Saudi Arabia. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, **2013**, 19, 2034-6	10.2	40
97	Tmprss2 is essential for influenza H1N1 virus pathogenesis in mice. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2013**, 9, e1003774	7.6	125
96	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, 4384-94	6.6	84
95	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, 5502-11	6.6	251
94	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, 6150-60	6.6	215
93	CD4- and dynamin-dependent endocytosis of HIV-1 into plasmacytoid dendritic cells. *Virology*, **2012** , 423, 152-64	3.6	28
92	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	3.6	72
91	How Ebola virus counters the interferon system. *Zoonoses and Public Health*, **2012**, 59 Suppl 2, 116-31	2.9	21
90	The role of the alternative coreceptor GPR15 in SIV tropism for human cells. *Virology*, **2012**, 433, 73-84	3.6	18
89	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	3.7	290
88	Host cell factors in filovirus entry: novel players, new insights. *Viruses*, **2012**, 4, 3336-62	6.2	26
87	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	3.7	25
86	DC-SIGN: access portal for sweet viral killers. *Cell Host and Microbe*, **2011**, 10, 5-7	23.4	6
85	Different host cell proteases activate the SARS-coronavirus spike-protein for cell-cell and virus-cell fusion. *Virology*, **2011**, 413, 265-74	3.6	94

84	Cleavage and activation of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus spike protein by human airway trypsin-like protease. *Journal of Virology*, **2011**, 85, 13363-72	6.6	219
83	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, 4122-34	6.6	711
82	The Ebola virus glycoprotein and HIV-1 Vpu employ different strategies to counteract the antiviral factor tetherin. *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, **2011**, 204 Suppl 3, S850-60	7	56
81	Comparative analysis of Ebola virus glycoprotein interactions with human and bat cells. *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, **2011**, 204 Suppl 3, S840-9	7	54
80	The SARS-coronavirus-host interactome: identification of cyclophilins as target for pan-coronavirus inhibitors. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2011**, 7, e1002331	7.6	292
79	Mouse LSECtin as a model for a human Ebola virus receptor. *Glycobiology*, **2011**, 21, 806-12	5.8	24
78	Calcium-modulating cyclophilin ligand does not restrict retrovirus release. *Nature Medicine*, **2010**, 16, 155-6; author reply 157	50.5	5
77	The multiple facets of HIV attachment to dendritic cell lectins. *Cellular Microbiology*, **2010**, 12, 1553-61	3.9	23
76	Lectin-like interactions in virus□ell recognition **2010**, 567-584		1
75	A single asparagine-linked glycosylation site of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus spike glycoprotein facilitates inhibition by mannose-binding lectin through multiple mechanisms. *Journal of Virology*, **2010**, 84, 8753-64	6.6	109
74	Differential downregulation of ACE2 by the spike proteins of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus and human coronavirus NL63. *Journal of Virology*, **2010**, 84, 1198-205	6.6	324
73	Incorporation of podoplanin into HIV released from HEK-293T cells, but not PBMC, is required for efficient binding to the attachment factor CLEC-2. *Retrovirology*, **2010**, 7, 47	3.6	27
72	TMPRSS2 and TMPRSS4 facilitate trypsin-independent spread of influenza virus in Caco-2 cells. *Journal of Virology*, **2010**, 84, 10016-25	6.6	151
71	Peptide-based inhibitors of the HIV envelope protein and other class I viral fusion proteins. *Current Pharmaceutical Design*, **2010**, 16, 1143-58	3.3	46
70	Novel insights into proteolytic cleavage of influenza virus hemagglutinin. *Reviews in Medical Virology*, **2010**, 20, 298-310	11.7	101
69	Cellular Entry of the SARS Coronavirus: Implications for Transmission, Pathogenicity and Antiviral Strategies **2010**, 3-22		3
68	Proteolytic activation of the 1918 influenza virus hemagglutinin. *Journal of Virology*, **2009**, 83, 3200-11	6.6	176
67	Type II transmembrane serine proteases in cancer and viral infections. *Trends in Molecular Medicine*, **2009**, 15, 303-12	11.5	78

66	Interactions of LSECtin and DC-SIGN/DC-SIGNR with viral ligands: Differential pH dependence, internalization and virion binding. *Virology*, **2008**, 373, 189-201	3.6	55
65	A novel mechanism for LSECtin binding to Ebola virus surface glycoprotein through truncated glycans. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2008**, 283, 593-602	5.4	77
64	Carbohydrates on HIV: mediators of immune evasion and targets for antiviral intervention. *Future HIV Therapy*, **2008**, 2, 253-257		1
63	A simian immunodeficiency virus V3 loop mutant that does not efficiently use CCR5 or common alternative coreceptors is moderately attenuated in vivo. *Virology*, **2007**, 360, 275-85	3.6	3
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13	Novel surrogate virus neutralization test reveals low serum neutralizing anti-SARS-CoV-2-S antibodies levels in mildly affected COVID-19 convalescents		5

12	Rapid SARS-CoV-2 Adaptation to Available Cellular Proteases	7
11	The SARS-CoV-2 and other human coronavirus spike proteins are fine-tuned towards temperature and proteases of the human airways	4
10	Evidence for influenza B virus hemagglutinin adaptation to the human host: high cleavability, acid-stability and preference for cool temperature	1
9	Humoral and cellular immune responses against SARS-CoV-2 variants and human coronaviruses after single BNT162b2 vaccination	4
8	A pair of non-competing neutralizing human monoclonal antibodies protecting from disease in a SARS-CoV-2 infection model	3
7	SARS-CoV-2 variant B.1.617 is resistant to Bamlanivimab and evades antibodies induced by infection and vaccination	48
6	Humoral and cellular immune response against SARS-CoV-2 variants following heterologous and homologous ChAdOx1 nCoV-19/BNT162b2 vaccination	6
5	Increased lung cell entry of B.1.617.2 and evasion of antibodies induced by infection and BNT162b2 vaccination	7
4	Heterologous ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 and BNT162b2 prime-boost vaccination elicits potent neutralizing antibody responses and T cell reactivity	20
3	SARS-CoV-2 variants B.1.351 and B.1.1.248: Escape from therapeutic antibodies and antibodies induced by infection and vaccination	39
2	SARS-CoV-2 mutations acquired in mink reduce antibody-mediated neutralization	3
1	BNT162b2 boosted immune responses six months after heterologous or homologous ChAdOx1nCoV-19/BNT162b2 vaccination against COVID-19	1