

Jun Cui

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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94
papers

6,391
citations

61984

43
h-index

74163

75
g-index

98
all docs

98
docs citations

98
times ranked

9654
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	NLR5 Negatively Regulates the NF- κ B and Type I Interferon Signaling Pathways. <i>Cell</i> , 2010, 141, 483-496.	28.9	365
2	Tumor-derived exosomes promote tumor progression and T-cell dysfunction through the regulation of enriched exosomal microRNAs in human nasopharyngeal carcinoma. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2014, 5, 5439-5452.	1.8	303
3	TRIM14 Inhibits cGAS Degradation Mediated by Selective Autophagy Receptor p62 to Promote Innate Immune Responses. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2016, 64, 105-119.	9.7	277
4	Mechanisms and pathways of innate immune activation and regulation in health and cancer. <i>Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics</i> , 2014, 10, 3270-3285.	3.3	246
5	CLICs-dependent chloride efflux is an essential and proximal upstream event for NLRP3 inflammasome activation. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2017, 8, 202.	12.8	246
6	NLRX1 Negatively Regulates TLR-Induced NF- κ B Signaling by Targeting TRAF6 and IKK. <i>Immunity</i> , 2011, 34, 843-853.	14.3	241
7	NLRP4 negatively regulates type I interferon signaling by targeting the kinase TBK1 for degradation via the ubiquitin ligase DTX4. <i>Nature Immunology</i> , 2012, 13, 387-395.	14.5	229
8	Potential therapeutic effects of dipyridamole in the severely ill patients with COVID-19. <i>Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica B</i> , 2020, 10, 1205-1215.	12.0	193
9	Zika virus evades interferon-mediated antiviral response through the co-operation of multiple nonstructural proteins in vitro. <i>Cell Discovery</i> , 2017, 3, 17006.	6.7	166
10	Mucosal Profiling of Pediatric-Onset Colitis and IBD Reveals Common Pathogenics and Therapeutic Pathways. <i>Cell</i> , 2019, 179, 1160-1176.e24.	28.9	163
11	Tetherin Suppresses Type I Interferon Signaling by Targeting MAVS for NDP52-Mediated Selective Autophagic Degradation in Human Cells. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2017, 68, 308-322.e4.	9.7	149
12	Zika virus elicits inflammation to evade antiviral response by cleaving cGAS via NS3-caspase-1 axis. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2018, 37, .	7.8	148
13	TRIM11 Suppresses AIM2 Inflammasome by Degrading AIM2 via p62-Dependent Selective Autophagy. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2016, 16, 1988-2002.	6.4	141
14	USP3 inhibits type I interferon signaling by deubiquitinating RIG-I-like receptors. <i>Cell Research</i> , 2014, 24, 400-416.	12.0	140
15	USP19 modulates autophagy and antiviral immune responses by deubiquitinating Beclin-1. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2016, 35, 866-880.	7.8	136
16	LRRC25 inhibits type I IFN signaling by targeting ISG15-associated RIG-I for autophagic degradation. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2018, 37, 351-366.	7.8	123
17	Gut epithelial TSC1/mTOR controls RIPK3-dependent necroptosis in intestinal inflammation and cancer. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2020, 130, 2111-2128.	8.2	111
18	Spleen mediates a distinct hematopoietic progenitor response supporting tumor-promoting myelopoiesis. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2018, 128, 3425-3438.	8.2	111

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19	Enhanced TLR-induced NF- κ B signaling and type I interferon responses in NLRC5 deficient mice. <i>Cell Research</i> , 2012, 22, 822-835.	12.0	110
20	USP38 Inhibits Type I Interferon Signaling by Editing TBK1 Ubiquitination through NLRP4 Signalosome. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2016, 64, 267-281.	9.7	107
21	LMP1-mediated glycolysis induces myeloid-derived suppressor cell expansion in nasopharyngeal carcinoma. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2017, 13, e1006503.	4.7	103
22	m6A RNA modification controls autophagy through upregulating ULK1 protein abundance. <i>Cell Research</i> , 2018, 28, 955-957.	12.0	95
23	RNA-induced liquid phase separation of SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid protein facilitates NF- κ B hyper-activation and inflammation. <i>Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy</i> , 2021, 6, 167.	17.1	87
24	USP18 negatively regulates NF- κ B signaling by targeting TAK1 and NEMO for deubiquitination through distinct mechanisms. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 12738.	3.3	86
25	Interplay of m ⁶ A and H3K27 trimethylation restrains inflammation during bacterial infection. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2020, 6, eaba0647.	10.3	85
26	DeepNitro: Prediction of Protein Nitration and Nitrosylation Sites by Deep Learning. <i>Genomics, Proteomics and Bioinformatics</i> , 2018, 16, 294-306.	6.9	81
27	STING signaling remodels the tumor microenvironment by antagonizing myeloid-derived suppressor cell expansion. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2019, 26, 2314-2328.	11.2	81
28	SFTSV Infection Induces BAK/BAX-Dependent Mitochondrial DNA Release to Trigger NLRP3 Inflammasome Activation. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2020, 30, 4370-4385.e7.	6.4	80
29	COX-2 promotes metastasis in nasopharyngeal carcinoma by mediating interactions between cancer cells and myeloid-derived suppressor cells. <i>Onc Immunology</i> , 2015, 4, e1044712.	4.6	79
30	Assembly of the WHIP-TRIM14-PPP6C Mitochondrial Complex Promotes RIG-I-Mediated Antiviral Signaling. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2017, 68, 293-307.e5.	9.7	77
31	<i>Porphyromonas gingivalis</i> Promotes Colorectal Carcinoma by Activating the Hematopoietic NLRP3 Inflammasome. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2021, 81, 2745-2759.	0.9	77
32	Main protease of SARS-CoV-2 serves as a bifunctional molecule in restricting type I interferon antiviral signaling. <i>Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy</i> , 2020, 5, 221.	17.1	75
33	USP19 suppresses inflammation and promotes M2-like macrophage polarization by manipulating NLRP3 function via autophagy. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2021, 18, 2431-2442.	10.5	74
34	TRIM9 short isoform preferentially promotes DNA and RNA virus-induced production of type I interferon by recruiting GSK3 β to TBK1. <i>Cell Research</i> , 2016, 26, 613-628.	12.0	70
35	IL-17 production by tissue-resident MAIT cells is locally induced in children with pneumonia. <i>Mucosal Immunology</i> , 2020, 13, 824-835.	6.0	70
36	Perfluoroalkyl substance pollutants activate the innate immune system through the AIM2 inflammasome. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 2915.	12.8	69

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37	Broad and diverse mechanisms used by deubiquitinase family members in regulating the type I interferon signaling pathway during antiviral responses. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2018, 4, eaar2824.	10.3	65
38	NOD-like receptor family, pyrin domain containing 3 (NLRP3) contributes to inflammation, pyroptosis, and mucin production in human airway epithelium on rhinovirus infection. <i>Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology</i> , 2019, 144, 777-787.e9.	2.9	63
39	Selective autophagy controls the stability of transcription factor IRF3 to balance type I interferon production and immune suppression. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2021, 17, 1379-1392.	9.1	57
40	LRRC59 modulates type I interferon signaling by restraining the SQSTM1/p62-mediated autophagic degradation of pattern recognition receptor DDX58/RIG-I. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2020, 16, 408-418.	9.1	56
41	NLRP11 attenuates Toll-like receptor signalling by targeting TRAF6 for degradation via the ubiquitin ligase RNF19A. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2017, 8, 1977.	12.8	54
42	Galectin-9 promotes a suppressive microenvironment in human cancer by enhancing STING degradation. <i>Oncogenesis</i> , 2020, 9, 65.	4.9	52
43	Auto-ubiquitination of NEDD4-1 Recruits USP13 to Facilitate Autophagy through Deubiquitinating VPS34. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2020, 30, 2807-2819.e4.	6.4	44
44	Reversible ubiquitination shapes NLRC5 function and modulates NF- κ B activation switch. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2015, 211, 1025-1040.	5.2	43
45	LRRC25 Functions as an Inhibitor of NF- κ B Signaling Pathway by Promoting p65/RelA for Autophagic Degradation. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 13448.	3.3	43
46	TRIM45 functions as a tumor suppressor in the brain via its E3 ligase activity by stabilizing p53 through K63-linked ubiquitination. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2017, 8, e2831-e2831.	6.3	42
47	Excessive deubiquitination of NLRP3-R779C variant contributes to very-early-onset inflammatory bowel disease development. <i>Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology</i> , 2021, 147, 267-279.	2.9	38
48	SKP2 attenuates NF- κ B signaling by mediating IKK β degradation through autophagy. <i>Journal of Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2018, 10, 205-215.	3.3	32
49	Pik3ip1 Is a Negative Immune Regulator that Inhibits Antitumor T-Cell Immunity. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2019, 25, 6180-6194.	7.0	32
50	The BECN1-USP19 axis plays a role in the crosstalk between autophagy and antiviral immune responses. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2016, 12, 1210-1211.	9.1	31
51	HFE inhibits type I IFNs signaling by targeting the SQSTM1-mediated MAVS autophagic degradation. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2021, 17, 1962-1977.	9.1	31
52	Lipotoxicity-induced STING1 activation stimulates MTORC1 and restricts hepatic lipophagy. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2022, 18, 860-876.	9.1	31
53	DHX29 functions as an RNA co-sensor for MDA5-mediated EMCV-specific antiviral immunity. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2018, 14, e1006886.	4.7	30
54	Calnexin Impairs the Antitumor Immunity of CD4+ and CD8+ T Cells. <i>Cancer Immunology Research</i> , 2019, 7, 123-135.	3.4	30

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55	p62 acts as an oncogene and is targeted by miR-124-3p in glioma. <i>Cancer Cell International</i> , 2019, 19, 280.	4.1	29
56	Structural basis for GTP-induced dimerization and antiviral function of guanylate-binding proteins. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	7.1	28
57	The First Case of Ischemia-Free Kidney Transplantation in Humans. <i>Frontiers in Medicine</i> , 2019, 6, 276.	2.6	27
58	<scp>NLRP</scp> 11 disrupts <scp>MAVS</scp> signalosome to inhibit type I interferon signaling and virus-induced apoptosis. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2017, 18, 2160-2171.	4.5	26
59	Dynamics of P53 in response to DNA damage: Mathematical modeling and perspective. <i>Progress in Biophysics and Molecular Biology</i> , 2015, 119, 175-182.	2.9	25
60	BST2 inhibits type I IFN (interferon) signaling by accelerating MAVS degradation through CALCOCO2-directed autophagy. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2018, 14, 171-172.	9.1	25
61	USP38 Couples Histone Ubiquitination and Methylation via KDM5B to Resolve Inflammation. <i>Advanced Science</i> , 2020, 7, 2002680.	11.2	25
62	Contributions of T cell dysfunction to the resistance against anti-PD-1 therapy in oral carcinogenesis. <i>Journal of Experimental and Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2019, 38, 299.	8.6	24
63	TRIM14 Promotes Noncanonical NF- κ B Activation by Modulating p100/p52 Stability via Selective Autophagy. <i>Advanced Science</i> , 2020, 7, 1901261.	11.2	24
64	The Deubiquitinase USP38 Promotes NHEJ Repair through Regulation of HDAC1 Activity and Regulates Cancer Cell Response to Genotoxic Insults. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2020, 80, 719-731.	0.9	24
65	A Hierarchical Mechanism of RIG-I Ubiquitination Provides Sensitivity, Robustness and Synergy in Antiviral Immune Responses. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 29263.	3.3	23
66	Mutual Stabilization between TRIM9 Short Isoform and MKK6 Potentiates p38 Signaling to Synergistically Suppress Glioblastoma Progression. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2018, 23, 838-851.	6.4	23
67	Virus-specific editing identification approach reveals the landscape of A-to-I editing and its impacts on SARS-CoV-2 characteristics and evolution. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2022, 50, 2509-2521.	14.5	23
68	OTUD7B deubiquitinates SQSTM1/p62 and promotes IRF3 degradation to regulate antiviral immunity. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2022, 18, 2288-2302.	9.1	22
69	Selective autophagy controls the stability of TBK1 via NEDD4 to balance host defense. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2022, 29, 40-53.	11.2	21
70	The F-box protein <scp>FBXL</scp> 18 promotes glioma progression by promoting K63-linked ubiquitination of Akt. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2017, 591, 145-154.	2.8	20
71	cGAS guards against chromosome end-to-end fusions during mitosis and facilitates replicative senescence. <i>Protein and Cell</i> , 2022, 13, 47-64.	11.0	20
72	Palmitoylation restricts SQSTM1/p62-mediated autophagic degradation of NOD2 to modulate inflammation. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2022, 29, 1541-1551.	11.2	20

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73	Stratified ubiquitination of RIG-I creates robust immune response and induces selective gene expression. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2017, 3, e1701764.	10.3	18
74	A plausible model for bimodal p53 switch in DNA damage response. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2014, 588, 815-821.	2.8	15
75	The NEDD4-USP13 axis facilitates autophagy via deubiquitinating PIK3C3. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2020, 16, 1150-1151.	9.1	14
76	High-throughput screening of functional deubiquitinating enzymes in autophagy. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2021, 17, 1367-1378.	9.1	14
77	Single AAV-Mediated CRISPR-SaCas9 Inhibits HSV-1 Replication by Editing ICP4 in Trigeminal Ganglion Neurons. <i>Molecular Therapy - Methods and Clinical Development</i> , 2020, 18, 33-43.	4.1	14
78	LRRC14 attenuates Toll-like receptor-mediated NF- κ B signaling through disruption of IKK complex. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2016, 347, 65-73.	2.6	13
79	Selection of reference genes for gene expression studies in human bladder cancer using SYBR α Green quantitative polymerase chain reaction. <i>Oncology Letters</i> , 2017, 14, 6001-6011.	1.8	10
80	Autophagy and Immune Tolerance. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2019, 1206, 635-665.	1.6	10
81	Targeting Selective Autophagy as a Therapeutic Strategy for Viral Infectious Diseases. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2022, 13, 889835.	3.5	9
82	Dual Feedforward Loops Modulate Type I Interferon Responses and Induce Selective Gene Expression during TLR4 Activation. <i>IScience</i> , 2020, 23, 100881.	4.1	7
83	TRIM14 inhibits OPTN-mediated autophagic degradation of KDM4D to epigenetically regulate inflammation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, .	7.1	7
84	Mathematical model identifies effective P53 accumulation with target gene binding affinity in DNA damage response for cell fate decision. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2018, 17, 2716-2730.	2.6	6
85	Selective Autophagy Regulates Innate Immunity Through Cargo Receptor Network. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2019, 1209, 145-166.	1.6	6
86	An inducible CRISPR/Cas9 screen identifies DTX2 as a transcriptional regulator of human telomerase. <i>IScience</i> , 2022, 25, 103813.	4.1	6
87	Autophagy Activation Induces p62-Dependent Autophagic Degradation of Dengue Virus Capsid Protein During Infection. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 0, 13, .	3.5	6
88	Integrated modeling and analysis of intracellular and intercellular mechanisms in shaping the interferon response to viral infection. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0186105.	2.5	5
89	Palmitoylation facilitates inflammation through suppressing NOD2 degradation mediated by the selective autophagy receptor SQSTM1. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2022, 18, 2254-2255.	9.1	4
90	The inhibitory effect of troglitazone on macrophage differentiation mediated by repressing NF- κ B ctivation independently of PPAR γ 3. <i>Molecular and Cellular Toxicology</i> , 2014, 10, 261-268.	1.7	2

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91	Igniting autophagy through the regulation of phase separation. Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy, 2020, 5, 49.	17.1	2
92	Unanchored ubiquitin chain sustains RIG-I-induced interferon-I activation and controls selective gene expression. Science Bulletin, 2021, 66, 794-802.	9.0	2
93	Introduction. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2019, 1209, 1-6.	1.6	0
94	The TRIM14-USP14-BRCC3 complex epigenetically regulates inflammation through inhibiting OPTN-mediated autophagic degradation of KDM4D. Autophagy, 2022, , .	9.1	0