Stéphanie Reynard

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6467191/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Pathogenesis of recent Lassa virus isolates from lineages II and VII in cynomolgus monkeys. Virulence, 2022, 13, 654-669.	4.4	5
2	Systemic viral spreading and defective host responses are associated with fatal Lassa fever in macaques. Communications Biology, 2021, 4, 27.	4.4	19
3	Early control of viral load by favipiravir promotes survival to Ebola virus challenge and prevents cytokine storm in non-human primates. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021, 15, e0009300.	3.0	6
4	A single-shot Lassa vaccine induces long-term immunity and protects cynomolgus monkeys against heterologous strains. Science Translational Medicine, 2021, 13, .	12.4	34
5	Vaccines inducing immunity to Lassa virus glycoprotein and nucleoprotein protect macaques after a single shot. Science Translational Medicine, 2019, 11, .	12.4	53
6	Non-Pathogenic Mopeia Virus Induces More Robust Activation of Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cells than Lassa Virus. Viruses, 2019, 11, 287.	3.3	8
7	Immune parameters and outcomes during Ebola virus disease. JCI Insight, 2019, 4, .	5.0	36
8	A Vaccine Platform against Arenaviruses Based on a Recombinant Hyperattenuated Mopeia Virus Expressing Heterologous Glycoproteins. Journal of Virology, 2018, 92, .	3.4	43
9	Lassa virus activates myeloid dendritic cells but suppresses their ability to stimulate T cells. PLoS Pathogens, 2018, 14, e1007430.	4.7	28
10	Ebola viral dynamics in nonhuman primates provides insights into virus immuno-pathogenesis and antiviral strategies. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 4013.	12.8	54
11	Clinical, virological, and biological parameters associated with outcomes of Ebola virus infection in Macenta, Guinea. JCI Insight, 2017, 2, e88864.	5.0	60
12	Interference with the production of infectious viral particles and bimodal inhibition of replication are broadly conserved antiviral properties of IFITMs. PLoS Pathogens, 2017, 13, e1006610.	4.7	56
13	Production of CXC and CC Chemokines by Human Antigen-Presenting Cells in Response to Lassa Virus or Closely Related Immunogenic Viruses, and in Cynomolgus Monkeys with Lassa Fever. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2637.	3.0	13
14	Exonuclease Domain of the Lassa Virus Nucleoprotein Is Critical To Avoid RIG-I Signaling and To Inhibit the Innate Immune Response. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 13923-13927.	3.4	49
15	The Exonuclease Domain of Lassa Virus Nucleoprotein Is Involved in Antigen-Presenting-Cell-Mediated NK Cell Responses. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 13811-13820.	3.4	24
16	<scp>NK</scp> cells are strongly activated by <scp>L</scp> assa and <scp>M</scp> opeia virusâ€infected human macrophages in vitro but do not mediate virus suppression. European Journal of Immunology, 2012, 42, 1822-1832.	2.9	18
17	Human Dendritic Cells Infected with the Nonpathogenic Mopeia Virus Induce Stronger T-Cell Responses than Those Infected with Lassa Virus. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 8293-8306.	3.4	57
18	Lassa Virus Nucleoprotein Mutants Generated by Reverse Genetics Induce a Robust Type I Interferon Response in Human Dendritic Cells and Macrophages. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 12093-12097.	3.4	63

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Early and Strong Immune Responses Are Associated with Control of Viral Replication and Recovery in Lassa Virus-Infected Cynomolgus Monkeys. Journal of Virology, 2009, 83, 5890-5903.	3.4	163