

# Wang Yanyi

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

48  
papers

25,698  
citations

147801

31  
h-index

206112

48  
g-index

50  
all docs

50  
docs citations

50  
times ranked

44658  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	African swine fever virus I267L acts as an important virulence factor by inhibiting RNA polymerase III-RIG-I-mediated innate immunity. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2022, 18, e1010270.	4.7	40
2	Herpes simplex virus protein UL56 inhibits cGAS-Mediated DNA sensing to evade antiviral immunity. , 2022, 1, 100014.		6
3	SRP54 Negatively Regulates IFN-Beta Production and Antiviral Response by Targeting RIG-I and MDA5. <i>Virologica Sinica</i> , 2021, 36, 231-240.	3.0	4
4	Histone deacetylase 3 promotes innate antiviral immunity through deacetylation of TBK1. <i>Protein and Cell</i> , 2021, 12, 261-278.	11.0	18
5	SARS-CoV-2 membrane glycoprotein M antagonizes the MAVS-mediated innate antiviral response. <i>Cellular and Molecular Immunology</i> , 2021, 18, 613-620.	10.5	143
6	SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid protein impairs stress granule formation to promote viral replication. <i>Cell Discovery</i> , 2021, 7, 38.	6.7	71
7	Capillary electrophoresis based on nucleic acid analysis for diagnosing inherited diseases. <i>Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine</i> , 2021, 59, 249-266.	2.3	5
8	FAM177A1 Inhibits IL-1 $\beta$ -Induced Signaling by Impairing TRAF6-Ubc13 Association. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2021, 207, 3090-3097.	0.8	3
9	Ubiquitination of TLR3 by TRIM3 signals its ESCRT-mediated trafficking to the endolysosomes for innate antiviral response. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 23707-23716.	7.1	21
10	Temporal profiling of plasma cytokines, chemokines and growth factors from mild, severe and fatal COVID-19 patients. <i>Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy</i> , 2020, 5, 100.	17.1	101
11	A pneumonia outbreak associated with a new coronavirus of probable bat origin. <i>Nature</i> , 2020, 579, 270-273.	27.8	17,004
12	Infection with novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) causes pneumonia in Rhesus macaques. <i>Cell Research</i> , 2020, 30, 670-677.	12.0	194
13	Molecular and serological investigation of 2019-nCoV infected patients: implication of multiple shedding routes. <i>Emerging Microbes and Infections</i> , 2020, 9, 386-389.	6.5	1,471
14	<scp>RNF</scp> 152 positively regulates <scp>TLR</scp> / <scp>IL</scp> $\beta$ signaling by enhancing MyD88 oligomerization. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2020, 21, e48860.	4.5	22
15	USP44 positively regulates innate immune response to DNA viruses through deubiquitinating MITA. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2020, 16, e1008178.	4.7	27
16	Human Cytomegalovirus Protein UL94 Targets MITA to Evade the Antiviral Immune Response. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2020, 94, .	3.4	25
17	YIPF5 Is Essential for Innate Immunity to DNA Virus and Facilitates COPII-Dependent STING Trafficking. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2019, 203, 1560-1570.	0.8	44
18	Human cytomegalovirus protein UL42 antagonizes cGAS/MITA-mediated innate antiviral response. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2019, 15, e1007691.	4.7	44

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19	FAM64A positively regulates STAT3 activity to promote Th17 differentiation and colitis-associated carcinogenesis. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2019, 116, 10447-10452.	7.1	44
20	Human Cytomegalovirus DNA Polymerase Subunit UL44 Antagonizes Antiviral Immune Responses by Suppressing IRF3- and NF- $\kappa$ B-Mediated Transcription. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2019, 93, .	3.4	25
21	The Regulation of cGAS. <i>Virologica Sinica</i> , 2018, 33, 117-124.	3.0	15
22	TRIM27 mediates STAT3 activation at retromer-positive structures to promote colitis and colitis-associated carcinogenesis. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 3441.	12.8	52
23	Human Cytomegalovirus Protein UL31 Inhibits DNA Sensing of cGAS to Mediate Immune Evasion. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2018, 24, 69-80.e4.	11.0	84
24	Human Cytomegalovirus Tegument Protein UL82 Inhibits STING-Mediated Signaling to Evade Antiviral Immunity. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2017, 21, 231-243.	11.0	162
25	PKACs attenuate innate antiviral response by phosphorylating VISA and priming it for MARCH5-mediated degradation. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2017, 13, e1006648.	4.7	28
26	GPATCH3 negatively regulates RLR-mediated innate antiviral responses by disrupting the assembly of VISA signalosome. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2017, 13, e1006328.	4.7	26
27	iRhom2 is essential for innate immunity to RNA virus by antagonizing ER- and mitochondria-associated degradation of VISA. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2017, 13, e1006693.	4.7	39
28	LSm14A Plays a Critical Role in Antiviral Immune Responses by Regulating MITA Level in a Cell-Specific Manner. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2016, 196, 5101-5111.	0.8	34
29	PASD1 promotes STAT3 activity and tumor growth by inhibiting TC45-mediated dephosphorylation of STAT3 in the nucleus. <i>Journal of Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2016, 8, 221-231.	3.3	13
30	The RNA-binding protein Mex3B is a coreceptor of Toll-like receptor 3 in innate antiviral response. <i>Cell Research</i> , 2016, 26, 288-303.	12.0	47
31	Autoubiquitination of TRIM26 links TBK1 to NEMO in RLR-mediated innate antiviral immune response. <i>Journal of Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2016, 8, 31-43.	3.3	61
32	Adding to the STING. <i>Immunity</i> , 2014, 41, 871-873.	14.3	46
33	TRIM38 inhibits TNF $\alpha$ - and IL-1 $\beta$ -triggered NF- $\kappa$ B activation by mediating lysosome-dependent degradation of TAB2/3. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, 1509-1514.	7.1	113
34	Viral suppression of innate immunity via spatial isolation of TBK1/IKK $\mu$ from mitochondrial antiviral platform. <i>Journal of Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2014, 6, 324-337.	3.3	92
35	The ER-Associated Protein ZDHHC1 Is a Positive Regulator of DNA Virus-Triggered, MITA/STING-Dependent Innate Immune Signaling. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2014, 16, 450-461.	11.0	129
36	MITA/STING: A central and multifaceted mediator in innate immune response. <i>Cytokine and Growth Factor Reviews</i> , 2014, 25, 631-639.	7.2	83

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37	Heat shock cognate 71 (HSC71) regulates cellular antiviral response by impairing formation of VISA aggregates. <i>Protein and Cell</i> , 2013, 4, 373-382.	11.0	17
38	Innate immune responses to DNA viruses. <i>Protein and Cell</i> , 2013, 4, 1-7.	11.0	30
39	TRIM32 Protein Modulates Type I Interferon Induction and Cellular Antiviral Response by Targeting MITA/STING Protein for K63-linked Ubiquitination. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2012, 287, 28646-28655.	3.4	313
40	Linear Ubiquitination of NEMO Brakes the Antiviral Response. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2012, 12, 129-131.	11.0	15
41	Tripartite motif 8 (TRIM8) modulates TNF $\alpha$ - and IL-1 $\beta$ -triggered NF- $\kappa$ B activation by targeting TAK1 for K63-linked polyubiquitination. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011, 108, 19341-19346.	7.1	159
42	Regulation of virus-triggered type I interferon signaling by cellular and viral proteins. <i>Frontiers in Biology</i> , 2010, 5, 12-31.	0.7	6
43	WDR5 is essential for assembly of the VISA-associated signaling complex and virus-triggered IRF3 and NF- $\kappa$ B activation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 815-820.	7.1	93
44	The E3 Ubiquitin Ligase RNF5 Targets Virus-Induced Signaling Adaptor for Ubiquitination and Degradation. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2010, 184, 6249-6255.	0.8	147
45	The Ubiquitin Ligase RNF5 Regulates Antiviral Responses by Mediating Degradation of the Adaptor Protein MITA. <i>Immunity</i> , 2009, 30, 397-407.	14.3	378
46	The Adaptor Protein MITA Links Virus-Sensing Receptors to IRF3 Transcription Factor Activation. <i>Immunity</i> , 2008, 29, 538-550.	14.3	1,209
47	The Adaptor Protein MITA Links Virus-Sensing Receptors to IRF3 Transcription Factor Activation. <i>Immunity</i> , 2008, 29, 538-550.	14.3	753
48	VISA Is an Adapter Protein Required for Virus-Triggered IFN- $\beta$ Signaling. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2005, 19, 727-740.	9.7	1,656