Shannon C Kenney

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/7015778/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

57	3,775	126907	155660
papers	citations	33 h-index	55 g-index

57	57	57	2826
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Reduced IRF4 expression promotes lytic phenotype in Type 2 EBV-infected B cells. PLoS Pathogens, 2022, 18, e1010453.	4.7	10
2	Hippo signaling effectors YAP and TAZ induce Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) lytic reactivation through TEADs in epithelial cells. PLoS Pathogens, 2021, 17, e1009783.	4.7	9
3	Î”Np63Î± promotes Epstein-Barr virus latency in undifferentiated epithelial cells. PLoS Pathogens, 2021, 17, e1010045.	4.7	8
4	EBNA2-deleted Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) isolate, P3HR1, causes Hodgkin-like lymphomas and diffuse large B cell lymphomas with type II and Wp-restricted latency types in humanized mice. PLoS Pathogens, 2020, 16, e1008590.	4.7	16
5	B cells infected with Type 2 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) have increased NFATc1/NFATc2 activity and enhanced lytic gene expression in comparison to Type 1 EBV infection. PLoS Pathogens, 2020, 16, e1008365.	4.7	24
6	An EBNA3A-Mutated Epstein-Barr Virus Retains the Capacity for Lymphomagenesis in a Cord Blood-Humanized Mouse Model. Journal of Virology, 2020, 94, .	3.4	5
7	Epstein-Barr Virus Infection Promotes Epithelial Cell Growth by Attenuating Differentiation-Dependent Exit from the Cell Cycle. MBio, 2019, 10, .	4.1	25
8	Development of a novel inducer for EBV lytic therapy. Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters, 2019, 29, 2259-2264.	2.2	7
9	Complete and Durable Responses in Primary Central Nervous System Posttransplant Lymphoproliferative Disorder with Zidovudine, Ganciclovir, Rituximab, and Dexamethasone. Clinical Cancer Research, 2018, 24, 3273-3281.	7.0	20
10	Human Cytomegalovirus Productively Replicates In Vitro in Undifferentiated Oral Epithelial Cells. Journal of Virology, 2018, 92, .	3.4	10
11	A cancer-associated Epstein-Barr virus BZLF1 promoter variant enhances lytic infection. PLoS Pathogens, 2018, 14, e1007179.	4.7	68
12	Epsteinâ€“Barr Virus Gene BARF1 Expression is Regulated by the Epithelial Differentiation Factor Î”Np63Î± in Undifferentiated Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma. Cancers, 2018, 10, 76.	3.7	14
13	An EBNA3C-deleted Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) mutant causes B-cell lymphomas with delayed onset in a cord blood-humanized mouse model. PLoS Pathogens, 2018, 14, e1007221.	4.7	22
14	The Epstein-Barr virus EBNA2 protein induces a subset of NOTCH target genes in thyroid cancer cell lines but fails to suppress proliferation. Surgery, 2017, 161, 195-201.	1.9	1
15	Latent Membrane Protein 1 (LMP1) and LMP2A Collaborate To Promote Epstein-Barr Virus-Induced B Cell Lymphomas in a Cord Blood-Humanized Mouse Model but Are Not Essential. Journal of Virology, 2017, 91, .	3.4	33
16	Differentiation-Dependent LMP1 Expression Is Required for Efficient Lytic Epstein-Barr Virus Reactivation in Epithelial Cells. Journal of Virology, 2017, 91, .	3.4	40
17	Restricted TET2 Expression in Germinal Center Type B Cells Promotes Stringent Epstein-Barr Virus Latency. Journal of Virology, 2017, 91, .	3.4	18
18	Adoptively transferred VÎ³9VÎ´2 T cells show potent antitumor effects in a preclinical B cell lymphomagenesis model. JCI Insight, 2017, 2, .	5.0	56

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Hypoxia-inducible factor-1Î± plays roles in Epstein-Barr virusâ€™s natural life cycle and tumorigenesis by inducing lytic infection through direct binding to the immediate-early BZLF1 gene promoter. PLoS Pathogens, 2017, 13, e1006404.	4.7	55
20	Leflunomide/teriflunomide inhibit Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-induced lymphoproliferative disease and lytic viral replication. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 44266-44280.	1.8	61
21	PD-1/CTLA-4 Blockade Inhibits Epstein-Barr Virus-Induced Lymphoma Growth in a Cord Blood Humanized-Mouse Model. PLoS Pathogens, 2016, 12, e1005642.	4.7	87
22	Human papillomavirus promotes Epstein-Barr virus maintenance and lytic reactivation in immortalized oral keratinocytes. Virology, 2016, 495, 52-62.	2.4	50
23	Lenalidomide, Thalidomide, and Pomalidomide Reactivate the Epsteinâ€“Barr Virus Lytic Cycle through Phosphoinositide 3-Kinase Signaling and Ikaros Expression. Clinical Cancer Research, 2016, 22, 4901-4912.	7.0	41
24	5-hydroxymethylation of the EBV genome regulates the latent to lytic switch. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, E7257-65.	7.1	28
25	Cellular Differentiation Regulator BLIMP1 Induces Epstein-Barr Virus Lytic Reactivation in Epithelial and B Cells by Activating Transcription from both the R and Z Promoters. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 1731-1743.	3.4	75
26	LMP1-deficient Epstein-Barr virus mutant requires T cells for lymphomagenesis. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2015, 125, 304-315.	8.2	56
27	Differentiation-Dependent KLF4 Expression Promotes Lytic Epstein-Barr Virus Infection in Epithelial Cells. PLoS Pathogens, 2015, 11, e1005195.	4.7	79
28	Regulation of the latent-lytic switch in Epsteinâ€“Barr virus. Seminars in Cancer Biology, 2014, 26, 60-68.	9.6	219
29	Epstein-Barr Virus Kinase-Targeted Therapy for Primary Central Nervous System Post-Transplant Lymphoproliferative Disorder. Blood, 2014, 124, 1750-1750.	1.4	0
30	Viral Genome Methylation Differentially Affects the Ability of BZLF1 versus BRLF1 To Activate Epstein-Barr Virus Lytic Gene Expression and Viral Replication. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 935-950.	3.4	53
31	Thalidomide, Lenalidomide and Pomalidomide Disrupt Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) Latency: Clinical Implications. Blood, 2013, 122, 3499-3499.	1.4	2
32	The B-Cell Specific Transcription Factor, Oct-2, Promotes Epstein-Barr Virus Latency by Inhibiting the Viral Immediate-Early Protein, BZLF1. PLoS Pathogens, 2012, 8, e1002516.	4.7	32
33	An Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) Mutant with Enhanced BZLF1 Expression Causes Lymphomas with Abortive Lytic EBV Infection in a Humanized Mouse Model. Journal of Virology, 2012, 86, 7976-7987.	3.4	102
34	The Cellular Ataxia Telangiectasia-Mutated Kinase Promotes Epstein-Barr Virus Lytic Reactivation in Response to Multiple Different Types of Lytic Reactivation-Inducing Stimuli. Journal of Virology, 2012, 86, 13360-13370.	3.4	71
35	A New Model of Epstein-Barr Virus Infection Reveals an Important Role for Early Lytic Viral Protein Expression in the Development of Lymphomas. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 165-177.	3.4	239
36	The Epstein-Barr Virus BRRF1 Protein, Na, Induces Lytic Infection in a TRAF2- and p53-Dependent Manner. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 4318-4329.	3.4	30

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Cellular Transcription Factor Oct-1 Interacts with the Epstein-Barr Virus BRLF1 Protein To Promote Disruption of Viral Latency. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 8940-8953.	3.4	32
38	Validation of Arrayâ€based RNA Expression Profiles in Paraffinâ€embedded Samples of Epsteinâ€Barr Virusâ€related Malignancy. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, lb313.	0.5	0
39	Hsp90 inhibitors: A potential treatment for latent EBV infection?. Cell Cycle, 2010, 9, 1665-1666.	2.6	9
40	Methylation-Dependent Binding of the Epstein-Barr Virus BZLF1 Protein to Viral Promoters. PLoS Pathogens, 2009, 5, e1000356.	4.7	70
41	CCAAT/enhancer binding proteins Î± and Î² regulate the tumor necrosis factor receptor 1 gene promoter. Molecular Immunology, 2009, 46, 2706-2713.	2.2	20
42	X-Box-Binding Protein 1 Activates Lytic Epstein-Barr Virus Gene Expression in Combination with Protein Kinase D. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 7363-7370.	3.4	105
43	ZEB1 and c-Jun Levels Contribute to the Establishment of Highly Lytic Epstein-Barr Virus Infection in Gastric AGS Cells. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 10113-10122.	3.4	49
44	Roles of lytic viral infection and IL-6 in early versus late passage lymphoblastoid cell lines and EBV-associated lymphoproliferative disease. International Journal of Cancer, 2007, 121, 1274-1281.	5.1	55
45	BZLF1 Activation of the Methylated Form of the BRLF1 Immediate-Early Promoter Is Regulated by BZLF1 Residue 186. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 7338-7348.	3.4	75
46	Epstein-Barr Virus Lytic Infection Is Required for Efficient Production of the Angiogenesis Factor Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor in Lymphoblastoid Cell Lines. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 13984-13992.	3.4	93
47	Epstein-Barr Virus Lytic Infection Contributes to Lymphoproliferative Disease in a SCID Mouse Model. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 13993-14003.	3.4	198
48	Lytic Induction Therapy for Epstein-Barr Virus-Positive B-Cell Lymphomas. Journal of Virology, 2004, 78, 1893-1902.	3.4	200
49	The BRRF1 Early Gene of Epstein-Barr Virus Encodes a Transcription Factor That Enhances Induction of Lytic Infection by BRLF1. Journal of Virology, 2004, 78, 4983-4992.	3.4	54
50	Reactivation of Latent Epstein-Barr Virus by Methotrexate: A Potential Contributor to Methotrexate-Associated Lymphomas. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2004, 96, 1691-1702.	6.3	228
51	The EBV lytic switch protein, Z, preferentially binds to and activates the methylated viral genome. Nature Genetics, 2004, 36, 1099-1104.	21.4	170
52	Chemotherapy induces lytic EBV replication and confers ganciclovir susceptibility to EBV-positive epithelial cell tumors. Cancer Research, 2002, 62, 1920-6.	0.9	133
53	Epstein-Barr Virus Immediate-Early Protein BZLF1 Is SUMO-1 Modified and Disrupts Promyelocytic Leukemia Bodies. Journal of Virology, 2001, 75, 2388-2399.	3.4	213
54	Epstein-Barr Virus Immediate-Early Protein BRLF1 Interacts with CBP, Promoting Enhanced BRLF1 Transactivation. Journal of Virology, 2001, 75, 6228-6234.	3.4	44

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Epstein-Barr Virus Immediate-Early Proteins BZLF1 and BRLF1 Activate the ATF2 Transcription Factor by Increasing the Levels of Phosphorylated p38 and c-Jun N-Terminal Kinases. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 1224-1233.	3.4	161
56	Rescue of the Epsteinâ€“Barr Virus BZLF1 Mutant, Z(S186A), Early Gene Activation Defect by the BRLF1 Gene Product. Virology, 1998, 251, 187-197.	2.4	59
57	Direct BRLF1 binding is required for cooperative BZLF1/BRLF1 activation of the Epstein-Barr virus early promoter, BMRF1. Nucleic Acids Research, 1993, 21, 1999-2007.	14.5	141