Anice C Lowen

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

76 papers	5,001 citations	31 h-index	70 g-index
88 ext. papers	6,026 ext. citations	8.1 avg, IF	6 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
76	Intra- and inter-host evolution of H9N2 influenza A virus in Japanese quail.. *Virus Evolution*, **2022**, 8, veac001	3.7	0
75	Timing of exposure is critical in a highly sensitive model of SARS-CoV-2 transmission.. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2022**, 18, e1010181	7.6	1
74	Mutation L319Q in the PB1 Polymerase Subunit Improves Attenuation of a Candidate Live-Attenuated Influenza A Virus Vaccine.. *Microbiology Spectrum*, **2022**, e0007822	8.9	0
73	Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 genomes are currently circulating at low levels **2021**,		16
72	Filamentous viruses prevail under pressure. *Nature Microbiology*, **2021**, 6, 536-537	26.6	0
71	A quantitative approach to assess influenza A virus fitness and transmission in guinea pigs. *Journal of Virology*, **2021**,	6.6	1
70	Host factor Rab11a is critical for efficient assembly of influenza A virus genomic segments. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2021**, 17, e1009517	7.6	3
69	Animal models for SARS-CoV-2. *Current Opinion in Virology*, **2021**, 48, 73-81	7.5	24
68	Avian Influenza A Viruses Reassort and Diversify Differently in Mallards and Mammals. *Viruses*, **2021**, 13,	6.2	4
67	Rab11a mediates cell-cell spread and reassortment of influenza A virus genomes via tunneling nanotubes. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2021**, 17, e1009321	7.6	2
66	Mammalian orthoreovirus reassortment proceeds with little constraint on segment mixing.. *Journal of Virology*, **2021**, JVI0183221	6.6	1
65	Collective interactions augment influenza A virus replication in a host-dependent manner. *Nature Microbiology*, **2020**, 5, 1158-1169	26.6	9
64	Influenza A viruses are transmitted via the air from the nasal respiratory epithelium of ferrets. *Nature Communications*, **2020**, 11, 766	17.4	78
63	A method for the unbiased quantification of reassortment in segmented viruses. *Journal of Virological Methods*, **2020**, 280, 113878	2.6	2
62	Human OAS1 activation is highly dependent on both RNA sequence and context of activating RNA motifs. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **2020**, 48, 7520-7531	20.1	6
61	Type I and Type III Interferons Restrict SARS-CoV-2 Infection of Human Airway Epithelial Cultures. *Journal of Virology*, **2020**, 94,	6.6	152
60	Characterizing Emerging Canine H3 Influenza Viruses. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2020**, 16, e1008409	7.6	15

59	Characterizing Emerging Canine H3 Influenza Viruses **2020**, 16, e1008409		
58	Characterizing Emerging Canine H3 Influenza Viruses **2020**, 16, e1008409		
57	Characterizing Emerging Canine H3 Influenza Viruses **2020**, 16, e1008409		
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55	Characterizing Emerging Canine H3 Influenza Viruses **2020**, 16, e1008409		
54	Characterizing Emerging Canine H3 Influenza Viruses **2020**, 16, e1008409		
53	Incomplete influenza A virus genomes occur frequently but are readily complemented during localized viral spread. *Nature Communications*, **2019**, 10, 3526	17.4	32
52	Dysregulation of M segment gene expression contributes to influenza A virus host restriction. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2019**, 15, e1007892	7.6	10
51	H5N8 and H7N9 packaging signals constrain HA reassortment with a seasonal H3N2 influenza A virus. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2019**, 116, 4611-4618	11.5	12
50	Why Are CD8 T Cell Epitopes of Human Influenza A Virus Conserved?. *Journal of Virology*, **2019**, 93,	6.6	16
49	Orally Efficacious Broad-Spectrum Ribonucleoside Analog Inhibitor of Influenza and Respiratory Syncytial Viruses. *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*, **2018**, 62,	5.9	89
48	Implications of segment mismatch for influenza A virus evolution. *Journal of General Virology*, **2018**, 99, 3-16	4.9	45
47	Influenza A Virus Reassortment Is Limited by Anatomical Compartmentalization following Coinfection via Distinct Routes. *Journal of Virology*, **2018**, 92,	6.6	23
46	It's in the mix: Reassortment of segmented viral genomes. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2018**, 14, e1007200	7.6	27
45	Constraints, Drivers, and Implications of Influenza A Virus Reassortment. *Annual Review of Virology*, **2017**, 4, 105-121	14.6	62
44	Heterologous Packaging Signals on Segment 4, but Not Segment 6 or Segment 8, Limit Influenza A Virus Reassortment. *Journal of Virology*, **2017**, 91,	6.6	20
43	Seasonal H3N2 and 2009 Pandemic H1N1 Influenza A Viruses Reassort Efficiently but Produce Attenuated Progeny. *Journal of Virology*, **2017**, 91,	6.6	30
42	Identification and Characterization of Influenza Virus Entry Inhibitors through Dual Myxovirus High-Throughput Screening. *Journal of Virology*, **2016**, 90, 7368-7387	6.6	17

41	Virology: Host protein clips bird flu's wings in mammals. *Nature*, **2016**, 529, 30-1	50.4	1
40	Droplet digital PCR: A novel method for detection of influenza virus defective interfering particles. *Journal of Virological Methods*, **2016**, 237, 159-165	2.6	16
39	Competitive fitness of influenza B viruses with neuraminidase inhibitor-resistant substitutions in a coinfection model of the human airway epithelium. *Journal of Virology*, **2015**, 89, 4575-87	6.6	18
38	Influenza Virus Reassortment Is Enhanced by Semi-infectious Particles but Can Be Suppressed by Defective Interfering Particles. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2015**, 11, e1005204	7.6	51
37	Influenza A Virus Coinfection through Transmission Can Support High Levels of Reassortment. *Journal of Virology*, **2015**, 89, 8453-61	6.6	24
36	In memoriam--Richard M. Elliott (1954-2015). *Journal of General Virology*, **2015**, 96, 1975-1978	4.9	2
35	The M segment of the 2009 pandemic influenza virus confers increased neuraminidase activity, filamentous morphology, and efficient contact transmissibility to A/Puerto Rico/8/1934-based reassortant viruses. *Journal of Virology*, **2014**, 88, 3802-14	6.6	71
34	Roles of humidity and temperature in shaping influenza seasonality. *Journal of Virology*, **2014**, 88, 7692-5	6.6	268
33	Intrahost dynamics of influenza virus reassortment. *Journal of Virology*, **2014**, 88, 7485-92	6.6	30
32	Novel H7N9 influenza virus shows low infectious dose, high growth rate, and efficient contact transmission in the guinea pig model. *Journal of Virology*, **2014**, 88, 1502-12	6.6	43
31	Mutations to PB2 and NP proteins of an avian influenza virus combine to confer efficient growth in primary human respiratory cells. *Journal of Virology*, **2014**, 88, 13436-46	6.6	23
30	Influenza A virus reassortment. *Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology*, **2014**, 385, 377-401	3.3	67
29	Transmission in the guinea pig model. *Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology*, **2014**, 385, 157-83	3.3	23
28	Residue 41 of the Eurasian avian-like swine influenza a virus matrix protein modulates virion filament length and efficiency of contact transmission. *Journal of Virology*, **2014**, 88, 7569-77	6.6	22
27	Filament-producing mutants of influenza A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (H1N1) virus have higher neuraminidase activities than the spherical wild-type. *PLoS ONE*, **2014**, 9, e112462	3.7	15
26	Spherical influenza viruses have a fitness advantage in embryonated eggs, while filament-producing strains are selected in vivo. *Journal of Virology*, **2013**, 87, 13343-53	6.6	45
25	Influenza virus reassortment occurs with high frequency in the absence of segment mismatch. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2013**, 9, e1003421	7.6	116
24	Transmission of a 2009 pandemic influenza virus shows a sensitivity to temperature and humidity similar to that of an H3N2 seasonal strain. *Journal of Virology*, **2011**, 85, 1400-2	6.6	100

23	The M segment of the 2009 new pandemic H1N1 influenza virus is critical for its high transmission efficiency in the guinea pig model. *Journal of Virology*, **2011**, 85, 11235-41	6.6	111
22	Virulence-associated substitution D222G in the hemagglutinin of 2009 pandemic influenza A(H1N1) virus affects receptor binding. *Journal of Virology*, **2010**, 84, 11802-13	6.6	171
21	Transmission of pandemic H1N1 influenza virus and impact of prior exposure to seasonal strains or interferon treatment. *Journal of Virology*, **2010**, 84, 21-6	6.6	101
20	Animal Models for Influenza Virus Pathogenesis and Transmission. *Viruses*, **2010**, 2, 1530-1563	6.2	247
19	Blocking interhost transmission of influenza virus by vaccination in the guinea pig model. *Journal of Virology*, **2009**, 83, 2803-18	6.6	65
18	Live attenuated influenza viruses containing NS1 truncations as vaccine candidates against H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza. *Journal of Virology*, **2009**, 83, 1742-53	6.6	186
17	Transmission of influenza virus in a mammalian host is increased by PB2 amino acids 627K or 627E/701N. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2009**, 5, e1000252	7.6	421
16	Transmission of influenza virus via aerosols and fomites in the guinea pig model. *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, **2009**, 199, 858-65	7	148
15	Transmission of influenza virus in temperate zones is predominantly by aerosol, in the tropics by contact: a hypothesis. *PLOS Currents*, **2009**, 1, RRN1002		59
14	High temperature (30 degrees C) blocks aerosol but not contact transmission of influenza virus. *Journal of Virology*, **2008**, 82, 5650-2	6.6	242
13	Oseltamivir-resistant influenza A viruses are transmitted efficiently among guinea pigs by direct contact but not by aerosol. *Journal of Virology*, **2008**, 82, 10052-8	6.6	84
12	Influenza virus transmission is dependent on relative humidity and temperature. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2007**, 3, 1470-6	7.6	992
11	Genetic elements regulating packaging of the Bunyamwera orthobunyavirus genome. *Journal of General Virology*, **2006**, 87, 177-187	4.9	44
10	The guinea pig as a transmission model for human influenza viruses. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2006**, 103, 9988-92	11.5	270
9	Mutational analyses of the nonconserved sequences in the Bunyamwera Orthobunyavirus S segment untranslated regions. *Journal of Virology*, **2005**, 79, 12861-70	6.6	23
8	Attenuation of bunyavirus replication by rearrangement of viral coding and noncoding sequences. *Journal of Virology*, **2005**, 79, 6940-6	6.6	35
7	Complementarity, sequence and structural elements within the 3Sand 5Snon-coding regions of the Bunyamwera orthobunyavirus S segment determine promoter strength. *Journal of General Virology* , **2004**, 85, 3269-3278	4.9	57
6	Efficient bunyavirus rescue from cloned cDNA. *Virology*, **2004**, 330, 493-500	3.6	79

5	Why Are CD8 T Cell Epitopes of Human Influenza A Virus Conserved?		1
4	Type I and Type III IFN Restrict SARS-CoV-2 Infection of Human Airway Epithelial Cultures		16
3	Incomplete influenza A virus genomes are abundant but readily complemented during spatially structured viral spread		3
2	Collective interactions augment influenza A virus replication in a host-dependent manner		2
1	Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 genomes circulated at low levels over the first year of the pandemic. *Virus Evolution*,	3.7	10