Mathilde Richard

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

50 papers	2,149 citations	304602 22 h-index	265120 42 g-index
53 all docs	53 docs citations	53 times ranked	3889 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Reduced Replication of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus in Duck Endothelial Cells Compared to Chicken Endothelial Cells Is Associated with Stronger Antiviral Responses. Viruses, 2022, 14, 165.	1.5	11
2	Contribution of Neuraminidase to the Efficacy of Seasonal Split Influenza Vaccines in the Ferret Model. Journal of Virology, 2022, 96, jvi0195921.	1.5	8
3	In Silico Analyses of the Role of Codon Usage at the Hemagglutinin Cleavage Site in Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Genesis. Viruses, 2022, 14, 1352.	1.5	3
4	Insertions of codons encoding basic amino acids in H7 hemagglutinins of influenza A viruses occur by recombination with RNA at hotspots near snoRNA binding sites. Rna, 2021, 27, 123-132.	1.6	10
5	SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2 are transmitted through the air between ferrets over more than one meter distance. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 1653.	5.8	120
6	Cross-Reactivity Conferred by Homologous and Heterologous Prime-Boost A/H5 Influenza Vaccination Strategies in Humans: A Literature Review. Vaccines, 2021, 9, 1465.	2.1	4
7	Hemagglutinin Traits Determine Transmission of Avian A/H10N7 Influenza Virus between Mammals. Cell Host and Microbe, 2020, 28, 602-613.e7.	5.1	20
8	Genetic and antigenic characterization of influenza A/H5N1 viruses isolated from patients in Indonesia, 2008â€“2015. Virus Genes, 2020, 56, 417-429.	0.7	4
9	SARS-CoV-2 is transmitted via contact and via the air between ferrets. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 3496.	5.8	395
10	Influenza A viruses are transmitted via the air from the nasal respiratory epithelium of ferrets. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 766.	5.8	130
11	Characterizing Emerging Canine H3 Influenza Viruses. PLoS Pathogens, 2020, 16, e1008409.	2.1	29
12	Characterizing Emerging Canine H3 Influenza Viruses. , 2020, 16, e1008409.		0
13	Characterizing Emerging Canine H3 Influenza Viruses. , 2020, 16, e1008409.		0
14	Characterizing Emerging Canine H3 Influenza Viruses. , 2020, 16, e1008409.		0
15	Characterizing Emerging Canine H3 Influenza Viruses. , 2020, 16, e1008409.		0
16	Characterizing Emerging Canine H3 Influenza Viruses. , 2020, 16, e1008409.		0
17	Characterizing Emerging Canine H3 Influenza Viruses. , 2020, 16, e1008409.		0
18	Conserved structural RNA domains in regions coding for cleavage site motifs in hemagglutinin genes of influenza viruses. Virus Evolution, 2019, 5, vez034.	2.2	15

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19	Whole Genome Sequencing of A(H3N2) Influenza Viruses Reveals Variants Associated with Severity during the 2016â€“2017 Season. Viruses, 2019, 11, 108.	1.5	35
20	Lack of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Transmission in Rabbits. Viruses, 2019, 11, 381.	1.5	9
21	Co-circulation of genetically distinct highly pathogenic avian influenza A clade 2.3.4.4 (H5N6) viruses in wild waterfowl and poultry in Europe and East Asia, 2017â€“18. Virus Evolution, 2019, 5, vez004.	2.2	63
22	mSphere of Influence: Resolution of the Structure of an Influenza Virus Polymerase Is a Game Changer. MSphere, 2019, 4, .	1.3	0
23	Wild ducks excrete highly pathogenic avian influenza virus H5N8 (2014â€“2015) without clinical or pathological evidence of disease. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2018, 7, 1-10.	3.0	62
24	Induction of Cross-Clade Antibody and T-Cell Responses by a Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankaraâ€“Based Influenza A(H5N1) Vaccine in a Randomized Phase 1/2a Clinical Trial. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2018, 218, 614-623.	1.9	25
25	Productive replication of avian influenza viruses in chicken endothelial cells is determined by hemagglutinin cleavability and is related to innate immune escape. Virology, 2018, 513, 29-42.	1.1	13
26	Influenza A Virus Reassortment Is Limited by Anatomical Compartmentalization following Coinfection via Distinct Routes. Journal of Virology, 2018, 92, .	1.5	45
27	Creating Disease Resistant Chickens: A Viable Solution to Avian Influenza?. Viruses, 2018, 10, 561.	1.5	17
28	The culture of primary duck endothelial cells for the study of avian influenza. BMC Microbiology, 2018, 18, 138.	1.3	6
29	Human Clade 2.3.4.4 A/H5N6 Influenza Virus Lacks Mammalian Adaptation Markers and Does Not Transmit via the Airborne Route between Ferrets. MSphere, 2018, 3, .	1.3	42
30	Avian Influenza A Virus Pandemic Preparedness and Vaccine Development. Vaccines, 2018, 6, 46.	2.1	29
31	Factors determining human-to-human transmissibility of zoonotic pathogens via contact. Current Opinion in Virology, 2017, 22, 7-12.	2.6	21
32	Mutations Driving Airborne Transmission of A/H5N1 Virus in Mammals Cause Substantial Attenuation in Chickens only when combined. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 7187.	1.6	16
33	Mechanisms and risk factors for mutation from low to highly pathogenic avian influenza virus. EFSA Supporting Publications, 2017, 14, 1287E.	0.3	17
34	Neuraminidase-mediated haemagglutination of recent human influenza A(H3N2) viruses is determined by arginine 150 flanking the neuraminidase catalytic site. Journal of General Virology, 2017, 98, 1274-1281.	1.3	34
35	Subtype-specific structural constraints in the evolution of influenza A virus hemagglutinin genes. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 38892.	1.6	27
36	Multiple Natural Substitutions in Avian Influenza A Virus PB2 Facilitate Efficient Replication in Human Cells. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 5928-5938.	1.5	47

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37	Influenza virus damages the alveolar barrier by disrupting epithelial cell tight junctions. European Respiratory Journal, 2016, 47, 954-966.	3.1	158
38	Amino Acid Substitutions That Affect Receptor Binding and Stability of the Hemagglutinin of Influenza A/H7N9 Virus. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 3794-3799.	1.5	44
39	Influenza A virus transmission via respiratory aerosols or droplets as it relates to pandemic potential. FEMS Microbiology Reviews, 2016, 40, 68-85.	3.9	86
40	Influenza A (H10N7) Virus Causes Respiratory Tract Disease in Harbor Seals and Ferrets. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0159625.	1.1	16
41	Low Virulence and Lack of Airborne Transmission of the Dutch Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus H5N8 in Ferrets. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0129827.	1.1	40
42	H10N8 and H6N1 Maintain Avian Receptor Binding. Cell Host and Microbe, 2015, 17, 292-294.	5.1	5
43	One health, multiple challenges: The inter-species transmission of influenza A virus. One Health, 2015, 1, 1-13.	1.5	147
44	Influenza virus and endothelial cells: a species specific relationship. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2014, 5, 653.	1.5	68
45	Avian influenza A viruses: from zoonosis to pandemic. Future Virology, 2014, 9, 513-524.	0.9	42
46	Limited airborne transmission of H7N9 influenza A virus between ferrets. Nature, 2013, 501, 560-563.	13.7	182
47	Rescue of a H3N2 Influenza Virus Containing a Deficient Neuraminidase Protein by a Hemagglutinin with a Low Receptor-Binding Affinity. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e33880.	1.1	21
48	Combinatorial Effect of Two Framework Mutations (E119V and I222L) in the Neuraminidase Active Site of H3N2 Influenza Virus on Resistance to Oseltamivir. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2011, 55, 2942-2952.	1.4	34
49	Impact of influenza A virus neuraminidase mutations on the stability, activity, and sensibility of the neuraminidase to neuraminidase inhibitors. Journal of Clinical Virology, 2008, 41, 20-24.	1.6	22
50	Hemagglutinin Traits Determine Transmission of Avian A/H10N7 Virus between Mammals. SSRN Electronic Journal, 0, , .	0.4	0