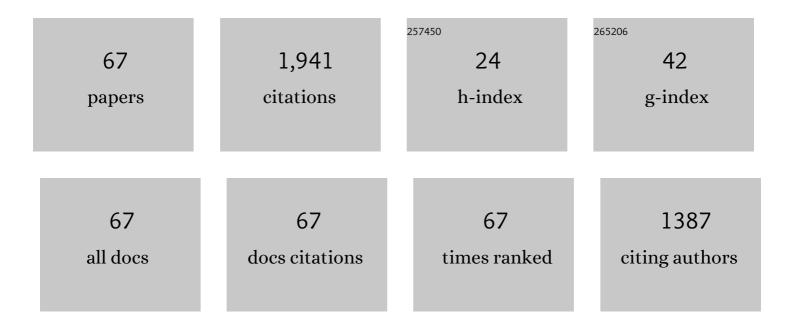
Qingzhong Yu

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Quantitative regulation of the thermal stability of enveloped virus vaccines by surface charge engineering to prevent the self-aggregation of attachment glycoproteins. PLoS Pathogens, 2022, 18, e1010564.	4.7	5
2	Optimization of oncolytic effect of Newcastle disease virus Clone30 by selecting sensitive tumor host and constructing more oncolytic viruses. Gene Therapy, 2021, 28, 697-717.	4.5	15
3	The recombinant Newcastle disease virus Anhinga strain expressing human TRAIL exhibit antitumor effects on a glioma nude mice model. Journal of Medical Virology, 2021, 93, 3890-3898.	5.0	8
4	Pathogenic evaluation of a turkey coronavirus isolate (TCoV NC1743) in turkey poults for establishing a TCoV disease model. Veterinary Microbiology, 2021, 259, 109155.	1.9	1
5	Heterologous prime-boost regimens with HAdV-5 and NDV vectors elicit stronger immune responses to Ebola virus than homologous regimens in mice. Archives of Virology, 2021, 166, 3333-3341.	2.1	5
6	Novel Recombinant Newcastle Disease Virus-Based In Ovo Vaccines Bypass Maternal Immunity to Provide Full Protection from Early Virulent Challenge. Vaccines, 2021, 9, 1189.	4.4	3
7	Genetic stability of a Newcastle disease virus vectored infectious laryngotracheitis virus vaccine after serial passages in chicken embryos. Vaccine, 2020, 38, 925-932.	3.8	9
8	Expression of Two Foreign Genes by a Newcastle Disease Virus Vector From the Optimal Insertion Sites through a Combination of the ITU and IRES-Dependent Expression Approaches. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2020, 11, 769.	3.5	8
9	Limited Protection Conferred by Recombinant Newcastle Disease Virus Expressing Infectious Bronchitis Spike Protein. Avian Diseases, 2019, 64, 53.	1.0	7
10	A novel genotype VII Newcastle disease virus vaccine candidate generated by mutation in the L and F genes confers improved protection in chickens. Veterinary Microbiology, 2018, 216, 99-106.	1.9	19
11	Generation of a recombinant Newcastle disease virus expressing two foreign genes for use as a multivalent vaccine and gene therapy vector. Vaccine, 2018, 36, 4846-4850.	3.8	11
12	Newcastle disease virus vectored infectious laryngotracheitis vaccines protect commercial broiler chickens in the presence of maternally derived antibodies. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 789-795.	3.8	16
13	Recombinant Newcastle disease virus expressing human TRAIL as a potential candidate for hepatoma therapy. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2017, 802, 85-92.	3.5	21
14	Newcastle disease vaccines—A solved problem or a continuous challenge?. Veterinary Microbiology, 2017, 206, 126-136.	1.9	239
15	Infectious Bronchitis Virus S2 of 4/91 Expressed from Recombinant Virus Does Not Protect Against Ark-Type Challenge. Avian Diseases, 2017, 61, 397-401.	1.0	8
16	Engineered Newcastle disease virus expressing the F and G proteins of AMPV-C confers protection against challenges in turkeys. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 4025.	3.3	15
17	Two single mutations in the fusion protein of Newcastle disease virus confer hemagglutinin-neuraminidase independent fusion promotion and attenuate the pathogenicity in chickens. Virology, 2017, 509, 146-151.	2.4	18
18	Evaluation of a thermostable Newcastle disease virus strain TS09-C as an in-ovo vaccine for chickens. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0172812.	2.5	13

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19	Generation of Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV) Recombinants Expressing the Infectious Laryngotracheitis Virus (ILTV) Glycoprotein gB or gD as Dual Vaccines. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2016, 1404, 89-101.	0.9	2
20	Molecular basis for the thermostability of Newcastle disease virus. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 22492.	3.3	20
21	Recombinant Newcastle disease virus (NDV/Anh-IL-2) expressing human IL-2 as a potential candidate for suppresses growth of hepatoma therapy. Journal of Pharmacological Sciences, 2016, 132, 24-30.	2.5	32
22	Expressing foreign genes by Newcastle disease virus for cancer therapy. Molecular Biology, 2015, 49, 171-178.	1.3	5
23	Development of a novel thermostable Newcastle disease virus vaccine vector for expression of a heterologous gene. Journal of General Virology, 2015, 96, 1219-1228.	2.9	34
24	Development of a Newcastle disease virus vector expressing a foreign gene through an internal ribosomal entry site provides direct proof for a sequential transcription mechanism. Journal of General Virology, 2015, 96, 2028-2035.	2.9	20
25	Recombinant Newcastle Disease virus Expressing IL15 Demonstrates Promising Antitumor Efficiency in Melanoma Model. Technology in Cancer Research and Treatment, 2015, 14, 607-615.	1.9	39
26	Development of an improved vaccine evaluation protocol to compare the efficacy of Newcastle disease vaccines. Biologicals, 2015, 43, 136-145.	1.4	39
27	P and M gene junction is the optimal insertion site in Newcastle disease virus vaccine vector for for foreign gene expression. Journal of General Virology, 2015, 96, 40-45.	2.9	49
28	Genetically engineered Newcastle disease virus expressing interleukin-2 and TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand for cancer therapy. Cancer Biology and Therapy, 2014, 15, 1226-1238.	3.4	75
29	Recombinant Newcastle Disease Virus Anhinga Strain (NDV/Anh-EGFP) for Hepatoma Therapy. Technology in Cancer Research and Treatment, 2014, 13, 169-175.	1.9	10
30	Methyltransferase-Defective Avian Metapneumovirus Vaccines Provide Complete Protection against Challenge with the Homologous Colorado Strain and the Heterologous Minnesota Strain. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 12348-12363.	3.4	21
31	Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV) Recombinants Expressing Infectious Laryngotracheitis Virus (ILTV) Glycoproteins gB and gD Protect Chickens against ILTV and NDV Challenges. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 8397-8406.	3.4	77
32	Infectious Bronchitis Virus S2 Expressed from Recombinant Virus Confers Broad Protection Against Challenge. Avian Diseases, 2014, 58, 83-89.	1.0	42
33	The pathogenicity of avian metapneumovirus subtype C wild bird isolates in domestic turkeys. Virology Journal, 2013, 10, 38.	3.4	12
34	HN gene C-terminal extension of Newcastle disease virus is not the determinant of the enteric tropism. Virus Genes, 2013, 47, 27-33.	1.6	6
35	Effects of the HN gene C-terminal extensions on the Newcastle disease virus virulence. Virus Genes, 2013, 47, 498-504.	1.6	8
36	Newcastle disease virus fusion and haemagglutinin-neuraminidase proteins contribute to its macrophage host range. Journal of General Virology, 2013, 94, 1189-1194.	2.9	29

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37	Application of the ligation-independent cloning (LIC) method for rapid construction of a minigenome rescue system for Newcastle disease virus VG/GA strain. Plasmid, 2013, 70, 314-320.	1.4	5
38	Characteristics of Pigeon Paramyxovirus Serotype-1 Isolates (PPMV-1) from the Russian Federation from 2001 to 2009. Avian Diseases, 2013, 57, 2-7.	1.0	36
39	Passive antibody transfer in chickens to model maternal antibody after avian influenza vaccination. Veterinary Immunology and Immunopathology, 2013, 152, 341-347.	1.2	39
40	Protection by Recombinant Newcastle Disease Viruses (NDV) Expressing the Glycoprotein (G) of Avian Metapneumovirus (aMPV) Subtype A or B against Challenge with Virulent NDV and aMPV. World Journal of Vaccines, 2013, 03, 130-139.	0.8	17
41	Biochemical characterization of the small hydrophobic protein of avian metapneumovirus. Virus Research, 2012, 167, 297-301.	2.2	2
42	Generation and characterization of a recombinant Newcastle disease virus expressing the red fluorescent protein for use in co-infection studies. Virology Journal, 2012, 9, 227.	3.4	14
43	Generation and evaluation of a recombinant Newcastle disease virus expressing the glycoprotein (G) of avian metapneumovirus subgroup C as a bivalent vaccine in turkeys. Vaccine, 2011, 29, 8624-8633.	3.8	54
44	Topology and cellular localization of the small hydrophobic protein of avian metapneumovirus. Virus Research, 2011, 160, 102-107.	2.2	2
45	Thermal Inactivation of Avian Viral and Bacterial Pathogens in an Effluent Treatment System within a Biosafety Level 2 and 3 Enhanced Facility. Applied Biosafety, 2011, 16, 206-217.	0.5	6
46	Deletion of the M2-2 gene from avian metapneumovirus subgroup C impairs virus replication and immunogenicity in Turkeys. Virus Genes, 2011, 42, 339-346.	1.6	6
47	The cellular endosomal sorting complex required for transport pathway is not involved in avian metapneumovirus budding in a virus-like-particle expression system. Journal of General Virology, 2011, 92, 1205-1213.	2.9	6
48	A single amino acid substitution in the haemagglutinin-neuraminidase protein of Newcastle disease virus results in increased fusion promotion and decreased neuraminidase activities without changes in virus pathotype. Journal of General Virology, 2011, 92, 544-551.	2.9	14
49	Pathogenicity evaluation of different Newcastle disease virus chimeras in 4-week-old chickens. Tropical Animal Health and Production, 2010, 42, 1785-1795.	1.4	14
50	Generation and biological assessment of recombinant avian metapneumovirus subgroup C (aMPV-C) viruses containing different length of the G gene. Virus Research, 2010, 147, 182-188.	2.2	19
51	Comparison of Viral Shedding Following Vaccination With Inactivated and Live Newcastle Disease Vaccines Formulated With Wild-Type and Recombinant Viruses. Avian Diseases, 2009, 53, 39-49.	1.0	145
52	Glycoprotein gene truncation in avian metapneumovirus subtype C isolates from the United States. Virus Genes, 2008, 37, 266-272.	1.6	10
53	Evaluation of Newcastle disease virus chimeras expressing the Hemagglutinin-Neuraminidase protein of velogenic strains in the context of a mesogenic recombinant virus backbone. Virus Research, 2007, 129, 182-190.	2.2	59
54	Production and Characterization of Monoclonal Antibodies That React to the Nucleocapsid Protein of Avian Metapneumovirus Subtype C. Avian Diseases, 2006, 50, 419-424.	1.0	1

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Genomic sequences of low-virulence avian paramyxovirus-1 (Newcastle disease virus) isolates obtained from live-bird markets in North America not related to commonly utilized commercial vaccine strains. Veterinary Microbiology, 2005, 106, 7-16.	1.9	60
56	A Wild Goose Metapneumovirus Containing a Large Attachment Glycoprotein Is Avirulent but Immunoprotective in Domestic Turkeys. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 14834-14842.	3.4	28
57	Comparison of the full-length genome sequence of Avian metapneumovirus subtype C with other paramyxoviruses. Virus Research, 2005, 107, 83-92.	2.2	34
58	Recombinant Respiratory Syncytial Viruses Lacking the C-Terminal Third of the Attachment (G) Protein Are Immunogenic and Attenuated In Vivo and In Vitro. Journal of Virology, 2004, 78, 5773-5783.	3.4	14
59	Characterization of Recombinant Respiratory Syncytial Viruses with the Region Responsible for Type 2 T-Cell Responses and Pulmonary Eosinophilia Deleted from the Attachment (G) Protein. Journal of Virology, 2004, 78, 8446-8454.	3.4	17
60	The bulk of the phosphorylation of human respiratory syncytial virus phosphoprotein is not essential but modulates viral RNA transcription and replication. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2000, 81, 129-133.	1.8	42
61	Cloning into M13 Bacteriophage Vectors. , 1996, 58, 343-348.		1
62	Sequence and in vitro expression of the phosphoprotein gene of avian pneumovirus. Virus Research, 1995, 36, 247-257.	2.2	29
63	Functional cDNA clones of the human respiratory syncytial (RS) virus N, P, and L proteins support replication of RS virus genomic RNA analogs and define minimal trans-acting requirements for RNA replication. Journal of Virology, 1995, 69, 2412-2419.	3.4	151
64	Characterization of Two Density Populations of Feline Calicivirus Particles. Virology, 1994, 205, 530-533.	2.4	11
65	Cloning and sequencing of the matrix protein (M) gene of turkey rhinotracheitis virus reveal a gene order different from that of respiratory syncytial virus. Virology, 1992, 186, 426-434.	2.4	75
66	Sequence and in vitro expression of the M2 gene of turkey rhinotracheitis pneumovirus. Journal of General Virology, 1992, 73, 1355-1363.	2.9	40
67	Deduced Amino Acid Sequence of the Fusion Glycoprotein of Turkey Rhinotracheitis Virus has Greater Identity with that of Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus, a Pneumovirus, than that of Paramyxoviruses and Morbilliviruses. Journal of General Virology, 1991, 72, 75-81.	2.9	49