Mariano Esteban

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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338 papers	17,659 citations	12330 69 h-index	24982 109 g-index

345 all docs	345 docs citations	345 times ranked	13078 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Impact of Protein Kinase PKR in Cell Biology: from Antiviral to Antiproliferative Action. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 2006, 70, 1032-1060.	6.6	656
2	The dsRNA protein kinase PKR: Virus and cell control. Biochimie, 2007, 89, 799-811.	2.6	552
3	Quantification of antigen specific CD8+ T cells using an ELISPOT assay. Journal of Immunological Methods, 1995, 181, 45-54.	1.4	348
4	The Interferon-induced Double-Stranded RNA-Activated Protein Kinase Induces Apoptosis. Virology, 1994, 199, 491-496.	2.4	333
5	Induction of apoptosis by the dsRNA-dependent protein kinase (PKR): mechanism of action. Apoptosis: an International Journal on Programmed Cell Death, 2000, 5, 107-114.	4.9	318
6	Innate Immune Sensing of Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara (MVA) Is Mediated by TLR2-TLR6, MDA-5 and the NALP3 Inflammasome. PLoS Pathogens, 2009, 5, e1000480.	4.7	285
7	An HIV-1 clade C DNA prime, NYVAC boost vaccine regimen induces reliable, polyfunctional, and long-lasting T cell responses. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2008, 205, 63-77.	8.5	273
8	Priming with recombinant influenza virus followed by administration of recombinant vaccinia virus induces CD8+ T-cell-mediated protective immunity against malaria.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1993, 90, 5214-5218.	7.1	245
9	Enhanced anti-tumour immunity requires the interplay between resident and circulating memory CD8+ T cells. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 16073.	12.8	222
10	Emerging SARS-CoV-2 Variants and Impact in Global Vaccination Programs against SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19. Vaccines, 2021, 9, 243.	4.4	217
11	Biology of Attenuated Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara Recombinant Vector in Mice: Virus Fate and Activation of B- and T-Cell Immune Responses in Comparison with the Western Reserve Strain and Advantages as a Vaccine. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 923-933.	3.4	204
12	Isolation and characterization of neutralizing monoclonal antibodies to vaccinia virus. Journal of Virology, 1985, 56, 482-488.	3.4	187
13	Induction of Apoptosis by Double-Stranded-RNA-Dependent Protein Kinase (PKR) Involves the Î± Subunit of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 2 and NF-Î°B. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1999, 19, 4653-4663.	2.3	186
14	Cryo-electron tomography of vaccinia virus. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 2772-2777.	7.1	179
15	Translational resistance of late alphavirus mRNA to eIF2Â phosphorylation: a strategy to overcome the antiviral effect of protein kinase PKR. Genes and Development, 2006, 20, 87-100.	5.9	176
16	Endoplasmic Reticulum-Golgi Intermediate Compartment Membranes and Vimentin Filaments Participate in Vaccinia Virus Assembly. Journal of Virology, 2002, 76, 1839-1855.	3.4	175
17	The Evolution of Poxvirus Vaccines. Viruses, 2015, 7, 1726-1803.	3.3	164
18	Interferon inhibits Viral Protein Synthesis in L Cells infected with Vaccinia Virus. Nature, 1972, 238, 385-388.	27.8	161

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19	TRAF Family Proteins Link PKR with NF-ÎºB Activation. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 4502-4512.	2.3	147
20	A 14,000-Mr envelope protein of vaccinia virus is involved in cell fusion and forms covalently linked trimers. Journal of Virology, 1987, 61, 395-404.	3.4	147
21	Vaccinia Virus E3L Protein Is an Inhibitor of the Interferon (IFN)-Induced 2-5A Synthetase Enzyme. Virology, 1998, 243, 406-414.	2.4	142
22	The Interferon System and Vaccinia Virus Evasion Mechanisms. Journal of Interferon and Cytokine Research, 2009, 29, 581-598.	1.2	141
23	Activation of the IFN-Inducible Enzyme RNase L Causes Apoptosis of Animal Cells. Virology, 1997, 236, 354-363.	2.4	136
24	Resistance of vaccinia virus to interferon is related to an interference phenomenon between the virus and the interferon system. Virology, 1984, 134, 12-28.	2.4	133
25	Open reading frame 5 of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus as a cause of virus-induced apoptosis. Journal of Virology, 1996, 70, 2876-2882.	3.4	131
26	Expression of the firefly luciferase gene in vaccinia virus: a highly sensitive gene marker to follow virus dissemination in tissues of infected animals.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1988, 85, 1667-1671.	7.1	127
27	The Poxvirus Vectors MVA and NYVAC as Gene Delivery Systems for Vaccination Against Infectious Diseases and Cancer. Current Gene Therapy, 2008, 8, 97-120.	2.0	127
28	Activation of NF-ÎºB by the dsRNA-dependent protein kinase, PKR involves the IÎºB kinase complex. Oncogene, 2000, 19, 1369-1378.	5.9	125
29	Vaccinia Virus E3 Protein Prevents the Antiviral Action of ISG15. PLoS Pathogens, 2008, 4, e1000096.	4.7	123
30	Immunization with HIV Gag targeted to dendritic cells followed by recombinant New York vaccinia virus induces robust T-cell immunity in nonhuman primates. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 7131-7136.	7.1	121
31	The Apoptosis Pathway Triggered by the Interferon-Induced Protein Kinase PKR Requires the Third Basic Domain, Initiates Upstream of Bcl-2, and Involves ICE-like Proteases1. Virology, 1997, 231, 81-88.	2.4	119
32	Protection in dogs against visceral leishmaniasis caused by Leishmania infantum is achieved by immunization with a heterologous prime-boost regime using DNA and vaccinia recombinant vectors expressing LACK.. Vaccine, 2003, 21, 2474-2484.	3.8	118
33	Identification and characterization of vaccinia virus genes encoding proteins that are highly antigenic in animals and are immunodominant in vaccinated humans. Journal of Virology, 1992, 66, 386-398.	3.4	116
34	Autophosphorylation Sites Participate in the Activation of the Double-Stranded-RNA-Activated Protein Kinase PKR. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1996, 16, 6295-6302.	2.3	113
35	African Swine Fever Virus GeneA179L,a Viral Homologue ofbcl-2, Protects Cells from Programmed Cell Death. Virology, 1996, 225, 227-230.	2.4	110
36	Vaccinia virus induces cell fusion at acid ph and this activity is mediated by the N-terminus of the 14-kDa virus envelope protein. Virology, 1990, 178, 81-91.	2.4	109

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37	Cellular Gene Expression Survey of Vaccinia Virus Infection of Human HeLa Cells. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 6493-6506.	3.4	107
38	Acidosis Induces Necrosis and Apoptosis of Cultured Hippocampal Neurons. Experimental Neurology, 2000, 162, 1-12.	4.1	106
39	Interleukin-12 (IL-12) Enhancement of the Cellular Immune Response against Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Env Antigen in a DNA Prime/Vaccinia Virus Boost Vaccine Regimen Is Time and Dose Dependent: Suppressive Effects of IL-12 Boost Are Mediated by Nitric Oxide. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 6278-6286.	3.4	104
40	The interferon-induced protein kinase (PKR), triggers apoptosis through FADD-mediated activation of caspase 8 in a manner independent of Fas and TNF-Î± receptors. Oncogene, 2000, 19, 3665-3674.	5.9	101
41	A Novel Poxvirus-Based Vaccine, MVA-CHIKV, Is Highly Immunogenic and Protects Mice against Chikungunya Infection. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 3527-3547.	3.4	101
42	Early Virus Protein Synthesis in Vaccinia Virus-infected Cells. Journal of General Virology, 1973, 19, 201-216.	2.9	100
43	MVA and NYVAC as Vaccines against Emergent Infectious Diseases and Cancer. Current Gene Therapy, 2011, 11, 189-217.	2.0	100
44	Comparative Analysis of the Magnitude, Quality, Phenotype, and Protective Capacity of Simian Immunodeficiency Virus Gag-Specific CD8+ T Cells following Human-, Simian-, and Chimpanzee-Derived Recombinant Adenoviral Vector Immunization. Journal of Immunology, 2013, 190, 2720-2735.	0.8	99
45	Characterization ofin VivoPrimary and Secondary CD8+T Cell Responses Induced by Recombinant Influenza and Vaccinia Viruses. Cellular Immunology, 1996, 173, 96-107.	3.0	96
46	Vaccinia virus A17L gene product is essential for an early step in virion morphogenesis. Journal of Virology, 1995, 69, 4640-4648.	3.4	96
47	Mapping and nucleotide sequence of the vaccinia virus gene that encodes a 14-kilodalton fusion protein. Journal of Virology, 1987, 61, 3550-3554.	3.4	95
48	Human cytomegalovirus final envelopment on membranes containing bothtrans-Golgi network and endosomal markers. Cellular Microbiology, 2010, 12, 386-404.	2.1	91
49	Characterization of early stages in vaccinia virus membrane biogenesis: implications of the 21-kilodalton protein and a newly identified 15-kilodalton envelope protein. Journal of Virology, 1997, 71, 1821-1833.	3.4	91
50	The impact of PKR activation: from neurodegeneration to cancer. FASEB Journal, 2014, 28, 1965-1974.	0.5	90
51	Attenuated Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara Can Be Used as an Immunizing Agent under Conditions of Preexisting Immunity to the Vector. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 7651-7655.	3.4	88
52	Distinct Gene Expression Profiling after Infection of Immature Human Monocyte-Derived Dendritic Cells by the Attenuated Poxvirus Vectors MVA and NYVAC. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 8707-8721.	3.4	88
53	The vaccinia virus 14-kilodalton fusion protein forms a stable complex with the processed protein encoded by the vaccinia virus A17L gene. Journal of Virology, 1993, 67, 3435-3440.	3.4	88
54	Head-to-head comparison on the immunogenicity of two HIV/AIDS vaccine candidates based on the attenuated poxvirus strains MVA and NYVAC co-expressing in a single locus the HIV-1BX08 gp120 and HIV-1IIIB Gag-Pol-Nef proteins of clade B. Vaccine, 2007, 25, 2863-2885.	3.8	84

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55	The Interferon-Induced Double-Stranded RNA-Activated Human p68 Protein Kinase Inhibits the Replication of Vaccinia Virus. Virology, 1993, 193, 1037-1041.	2.4	83
56	Recombinant viruses expressing a human malaria antigen can elicit potentially protective immune CD8+ responses in mice. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1998, 95, 3954-3959.	7.1	81
57	Cryo-X-ray tomography of vaccinia virus membranes and inner compartments. Journal of Structural Biology, 2009, 168, 234-239.	2.8	81
58	Vaccinia Virus 15-Kilodalton (A14L) Protein Is Essential for Assembly and Attachment of Viral Crescents to Virosomes. Journal of Virology, 1998, 72, 1287-1296.	3.4	81
59	A heterologous primeâ€“boost regime using DNA and recombinant vaccinia virus expressing the Leishmania infantum P36/LACK antigen protects BALB/c mice from cutaneous leishmaniasis. Vaccine, 2002, 20, 1226-1231.	3.8	78
60	COVID-19 Vaccine Candidates Based on Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara Expressing the SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein Induce Robust T- and B-Cell Immune Responses and Full Efficacy in Mice. Journal of Virology, 2021, 95, .	3.4	78
61	Microarray Analysis Reveals Characteristic Changes of Host Cell Gene Expression in Response to Attenuated Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara Infection of Human HeLa Cells. Journal of Virology, 2004, 78, 5820-5834.	3.4	77
62	Prime-Boost Immunization Schedules Based on Influenza Virus and Vaccinia Virus Vectors Potentiate Cellular Immune Responses against Human Immunodeficiency Virus Env Protein Systemically and in the Genitorectal Draining Lymph Nodes. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 7048-7057.	3.4	74
63	Immunogenic Profiling in Mice of a HIV/AIDS Vaccine Candidate (MVA-B) Expressing Four HIV-1 Antigens and Potentiation by Specific Gene Deletions. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e12395.	2.5	74
64	Induction of HIV Immunity in the Genital Tract After Intranasal Delivery of a MVA Vector: Enhanced Immunogenicity After DNA Prime-Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara Boost Immunization Schedule. Journal of Immunology, 2004, 172, 6209-6220.	0.8	73
65	Cellular and Biochemical Differences between Two Attenuated Poxvirus Vaccine Candidates (MVA and) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Over	3.4	73
66	Generation and immunogenicity of novel HIV/AIDS vaccine candidates targeting HIV-1 Env/Gag-Pol-Nef antigens of clade C. Vaccine, 2007, 25, 1969-1992.	3.8	73
67	Poxvirus vectors as HIV/AIDS vaccines in humans. Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics, 2012, 8, 1192-1207.	3.3	73
68	Enhancing poxvirus vectors vaccine immunogenicity. Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics, 2014, 10, 2235-2244.	3.3	73
69	A Striking Property of Recombinant Poxviruses: Efficient Inducers of in Vivo Expansion of Primed CD8+ T Cells. Virology, 2001, 280, 155-159.	2.4	71
70	Recombinant poxviruses as mucosal vaccine vectors. Journal of General Virology, 2005, 86, 2925-2936.	2.9	71
71	Differential CD4⁺versus CD8⁺T-Cell Responses Elicited by Different Poxvirus-Based Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Vaccine Candidates Provide Comparable Efficacies in Primates. Journal of Virology, 2008, 82, 2975-2988.	3.4	71
72	The latency protein LANA2 from Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus inhibits apoptosis induced by dsRNA-activated protein kinase but not RNase L activation. Journal of General Virology, 2003, 84, 1463-1470.	2.9	70

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73	Heterologous Prime-Boost Vaccination with the LACK Antigen Protects against Murine Visceral Leishmaniasis. Infection and Immunity, 2005, 73, 5286-5289.	2.2	70
74	Safety and immunogenicity of a modified pox vector-based HIV/AIDS vaccine candidate expressing Env, Gag, Pol and Nef proteins of HIV-1 subtype B (MVA-B) in healthy HIV-1-uninfected volunteers: A phase I clinical trial (RISVAC02). Vaccine, 2011, 29, 8309-8316.	3.8	70
75	Cryo X-ray nano-tomography of vaccinia virus infected cells. Journal of Structural Biology, 2012, 177, 202-211.	2.8	70
76	Vaccinia virus membrane proteins p8 and p16 are cotranslationally inserted into the rough endoplasmic reticulum and retained in the intermediate compartment. Journal of Virology, 1997, 71, 7404-7420.	3.4	70
77	Poxvirus vector-based HIV vaccines. Current Opinion in HIV and AIDS, 2010, 5, 391-396.	3.8	68
78	Regulation of the tumor suppressor PTEN by SUMO. Cell Death and Disease, 2012, 3, e393-e393.	6.3	68
79	A Candidate HIV/AIDS Vaccine (MVA-B) Lacking Vaccinia Virus Gene C6L Enhances Memory HIV-1-Specific T-Cell Responses. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e24244.	2.5	67
80	Inducible Expression of the 2-5A Synthetase/RNase L System Results in Inhibition of Vaccinia Virus Replication. Virology, 1997, 227, 220-228.	2.4	66
81	Resistance to viral infection of super p53 mice. Oncogene, 2005, 24, 3059-3062.	5.9	66
82	Clinical applications of attenuated MVA poxvirus strain. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2013, 12, 1395-1416.	4.4	66
83	The ESCRT machinery is not required for human cytomegalovirus envelopment. Cellular Microbiology, 2007, 9, 2955-2967.	2.1	65
84	Replication of vaccinia DNA in mouse L cells I. In vivo DNA synthesis. Virology, 1977, 78, 57-75.	2.4	64
85	A 14K envelope protein of vaccinia virus with an important role in virus-host cell interactions is altered during virus persistence and determines the plaque size phenotype of the virus. Virology, 1987, 159, 423-432.	2.4	64
86	The catalytic activity of dsRNA-dependent protein kinase, PKR, is required for NF-Î²B activation. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 385-394.	5.9	64
87	The HIV/AIDS Vaccine Candidate MVA-B Administered as a Single Immunogen in Humans Triggers Robust, Polyfunctional, and Selective Effector Memory T Cell Responses to HIV-1 Antigens. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 11468-11478.	3.4	63
88	Prime-Boost Immunization Strategies against Chikungunya Virus. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 13333-13343.	3.4	63
89	IL-12 and IL-18 act in synergy to clear vaccinia virus infection: involvement of innate and adaptive components of the immune system. Journal of General Virology, 2003, 84, 1961-1972.	2.9	63
90	Isolation and characterization of attenuated mutants of vaccinia virus. Virology, 1987, 159, 408-422.	2.4	62

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91	A poxvirus Bcl-2-like gene family involved in regulation of host immune response: sequence similarity and evolutionary history. Virology Journal, 2010, 7, 59.	3.4	62
92	Assembly of vaccinia virus: incorporation of p14 and p32 into the membrane of the intracellular mature virus. Journal of Virology, 1995, 69, 3560-3574.	3.4	62
93	Attenuated and vectored vaccines protect nonhuman primates against Chikungunya virus. JCI Insight, 2017, 2, e83527.	5.0	62
94	The Interferon-Induced Double-Stranded RNA-Activated Human p68 Protein Kinase Potently Inhibits Protein Synthesis in Cultured Cells. Virology, 1993, 192, 380-385.	2.4	61
95	Molecular cloning, encoding sequence, and expression of vaccinia virus nucleic acid-dependent nucleoside triphosphatase gene.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1986, 83, 9566-9570.	7.1	60
96	Improving Adaptive and Memory Immune Responses of an HIV/AIDS Vaccine Candidate MVA-B by Deletion of Vaccinia Virus Genes (C6L and K7R) Blocking Interferon Signaling Pathways. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e66894.	2.5	60
97	Bcl-2 prevents nitric oxide-mediated apoptosis and poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase cleavage. FEBS Letters, 1997, 403, 273-278.	2.8	59
98	Evidence that avian reovirus Ïƒ A protein is an inhibitor of the double-stranded RNA-dependent protein kinase. Journal of General Virology, 2003, 84, 1629-1639.	2.9	59
99	Improved NYVAC-Based Vaccine Vectors. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e25674.	2.5	59
100	The Vaccinia Virus 14-Kilodalton (A27L) Fusion Protein Forms a Triple Coiled-Coil Structure and Interacts with the 21-Kilodalton (A17L) Virus Membrane Protein through a C-Terminal Î±-Helix. Journal of Virology, 1998, 72, 10126-10137.	3.4	59
101	Insertion of Vaccinia Virus C7L Host Range Gene into NYVAC-B Genome Potentiates Immune Responses against HIV-1 Antigens. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e11406.	2.5	59
102	Highly attenuated vaccinia virus mutants for the generation of safe recombinant viruses.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1989, 86, 1287-1291.	7.1	58
103	The combination of DNA vectors expressing IL-12 + IL-18 elicits high protective immune response against cutaneous leishmaniasis after priming with DNA-p36/LACK and the cytokines, followed by a booster with a vaccinia virus recombinant expressing p36/LACK. Microbes and Infection, 2003, 5, 73-84.	1.9	58
104	Therapeutics and Vaccines Against Chikungunya Virus. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2015, 15, 250-257.	1.5	58
105	Differences in Virus-Induced Cell Morphology and in Virus Maturation between MVA and Other Strains (WR, Ankara, and NYCBH) of Vaccinia Virus in Infected Human Cells. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 10606-10622.	3.4	57
106	A vaccinia virus core protein, p39, is membrane associated. Journal of Virology, 1996, 70, 6909-6921.	3.4	57
107	Modification of membrane permeability in vaccinia virus-infected cells. Virology, 1982, 117, 62-69.	2.4	56
108	Safety and immunogenicity of a modified vaccinia Ankara-based HIV-1 vaccine (MVA-B) in HIV-1-infected patients alone or in combination with a drug to reactivate latent HIV-1. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2015, 70, 1833-1842.	3.0	56

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109	Administration to mice of a monoclonal antibody that neutralizes the intracellular mature virus form of vaccinia virus limits virus replication efficiently under prophylactic and therapeutic conditions. Journal of General Virology, 2002, 83, 1059-1067.	2.9	56
110	Tissue distribution of the Ankara strain of vaccinia virus (MVA) after mucosal or systemic administration. Archives of Virology, 2003, 148, 827-839.	2.1	54
111	EV01: A phase I trial in healthy HIV negative volunteers to evaluate a clade C HIV vaccine, NYVAC-C undertaken by the EuroVacc Consortium. Vaccine, 2008, 26, 3153-3161.	3.8	54
112	Aerosol immunization with NYVAC and MVA vectored vaccines is safe, simple, and immunogenic. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 2046-2051.	7.1	54
113	Improving the MVA Vaccine Potential by Deleting the Viral Gene Coding for the IL-18 Binding Protein. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e32220.	2.5	54
114	F11-Mediated Inhibition of RhoA Signalling Enhances the Spread of Vaccinia Virus In Vitro and In Vivo in an Intranasal Mouse Model of Infection. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e8506.	2.5	53
115	Identification of Functional Domains in the 14-Kilodalton Envelope Protein (A27L) of Vaccinia Virus. Journal of Virology, 1999, 73, 9098-9109.	3.4	53
116	Structure of vaccinia DNA: Analysis of the viral genorne by restriction endonucleases. Virology, 1978, 86, 88-101.	2.4	52
117	MVA-LACK as a safe and efficient vector for vaccination against leishmaniasis. Microbes and Infection, 2006, 8, 810-822.	1.9	52
118	Vaccinia virus induces apoptosis of infected macrophages. Journal of General Virology, 2002, 83, 2821-2832.	2.9	52
119	The purified 14-kilodalton envelope protein of vaccinia virus produced in Escherichia coli induces virus immunity in animals.. Journal of Virology, 1991, 65, 5631-5635.	3.4	51
120	Antiviral Effect of Prostaglandins of the A Series: Inhibition of Vaccinia Virus Replication in Cultured Cells. Journal of General Virology, 1982, 63, 435-440.	2.9	50
121	Anti-apoptotic and oncogenic properties of the dsRNA-binding protein of vaccinia virus, E3L. Oncogene, 2002, 21, 8379-8387.	5.9	50
122	Studies on the Mechanisms of Vaccinia Virus Cytopathic Effects: I. Inhibition of Protein Synthesis in Infected Cells is Associated with Virus-induced RNA Synthesis. Journal of General Virology, 1978, 39, 391-402.	2.9	49
123	Antiviral activity of a synthetic analog of prostaglandin A in mice infected with influenza A virus. Archives of Virology, 1988, 99, 89-100.	2.1	49
124	Caspase 9 activation by the dsRNA-dependent protein kinase, PKR: molecular mechanism and relevance. FEBS Letters, 2002, 529, 249-255.	2.8	49
125	Attenuated poxvirus vectors MVA and NYVAC as promising vaccine cadidates against HIV/AIDS. Hum Vaccin, 2009, 5, 867-871.	2.4	49
126	SIRT1 stabilizes PML promoting its sumoylation. Cell Death and Differentiation, 2011, 18, 72-79.	11.2	49

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127	Activation of the double-stranded RNA (dsRNA)-activated human protein kinase in vivo in the absence of its dsRNA binding domain.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1994, 91, 10551-10555.	7.1	47
128	Virus distribution of the attenuated MVA and NYVAC poxvirus strains in mice. Journal of General Virology, 2007, 88, 2473-2478.	2.9	47
129	The Chemotherapeutic Drug 5-Fluorouracil Promotes PKR-Mediated Apoptosis in a p53- Independent Manner in Colon and Breast Cancer Cells. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e23887.	2.5	47
130	Nature and mode of action of vaccinia virus products that block activation of the interferon-mediated ppp(A2â€²p)nA-synthetase. Virology, 1984, 134, 29-39.	2.4	46
131	Studies on the mechanism of entry of vaccinia virus in animal cells. Archives of Virology, 1987, 92, 135-150.	2.1	46
132	Interferon-Î³ Severely Inhibits DNA Synthesis of Vaccinia Virus in a Macrophage Cell Line. Virology, 1994, 198, 731-735.	2.4	46
133	Enhanced CD8+ T cell response to HIV-1 env by combined immunization with influenza and vaccinia virus recombinants. Vaccine, 1999, 17, 887-892.	3.8	45
134	Improving recombinant MVA immune responses: Potentiation of the immune responses to HIV-1 with MVA and DNA vectors expressing Env and the cytokines IL-12 and IFN-gamma. Virus Research, 2006, 116, 11-20.	2.2	45
135	Role of mitochondria in apoptosis induced by the 2â€5A system and mechanisms involved. Apoptosis: an International Journal on Programmed Cell Death, 2006, 11, 725-738.	4.9	44
136	Inducible expression of the vaccinia virus A17L gene provides a synchronized system to monitor sorting of viral proteins during morphogenesis. Journal of Virology, 1996, 70, 7641-7653.	3.4	44
137	Antiviral action of the tumor suppressor ARF. EMBO Journal, 2006, 25, 4284-4292.	7.8	43
138	A Vaccine Based on a Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara Vector Expressing Zika Virus Structural Proteins Controls Zika Virus Replication in Mice. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 17385.	3.3	43
139	Safety and immunogenicity of a multivalent HIV vaccine comprising envelope protein with either DNA or NYVAC vectors (HVTN 096): a phase 1b, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Lancet HIV,the, 2019, 6, e737-e749.	4.7	43
140	MC159L protein from the poxvirus molluscum contagiosum virus inhibits NF-ÎºB activation and apoptosis induced by PKR. Journal of General Virology, 2001, 82, 3027-3034.	2.9	43
141	The Major Core Protein P4a (A10L Gene) of Vaccinia Virus Is Essential for Correct Assembly of Viral DNA into the Nucleoprotein Complex To Form Immature Viral Particles. Journal of Virology, 2001, 75, 5778-5795.	3.4	42
142	Improved Innate and Adaptive Immunostimulation by Genetically Modified HIV-1 Protein Expressing NYVAC Vectors. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e16819.	2.5	42
143	A Human Multi-Epitope Recombinant Vaccinia Virus as a Universal T Cell Vaccine Candidate against Influenza Virus. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e25938.	2.5	42
144	Vaccine-Induced Linear Epitope-Specific Antibodies to Simian Immunodeficiency Virus SIVmac239 Envelope Are Distinct from Those Induced to the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Envelope in Nonhuman Primates. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 8643-8650.	3.4	42

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145	Generation of a dominant 8-MDa deletion at the left terminus of vaccinia virus DNA.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1985, 82, 3365-3369.	7.1	41
146	Regulated Expression of the Interferon-Induced Protein Kinase p68 (PKR) by Vaccinia Virus Recombinants Inhibits the Replication of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus but Not That of Poliovirus. Journal of Interferon and Cytokine Research, 1996, 16, 1073-1078.	1.2	41
147	Deletion of the Vaccinia Virus N2L Gene Encoding an Inhibitor of IRF3 Improves the Immunogenicity of Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara Expressing HIV-1 Antigens. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 3392-3410.	3.4	41
148	Structural and functional studies of a 39,000-Mr immunodominant protein of vaccinia virus. Journal of Virology, 1987, 61, 3910-3919.	3.4	41
149	Comparison of Immunogenicity in Rhesus Macaques of Transmitted-Founder, HIV-1 Group M Consensus, and Trivalent Mosaic Envelope Vaccines Formulated as a DNA Prime, NYVAC, and Envelope Protein Boost. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 6462-6480.	3.4	40
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