

Sean P J Whelan

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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100
papers

11,414
citations

41344

49
h-index

38395

95
g-index

127
all docs

127
docs citations

127
times ranked

16143
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Human immunoglobulin from transchromosomal bovines hyperimmunized with SARS-CoV-2 spike antigen efficiently neutralizes viral variants. <i>Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics</i> , 2022, 18, 1-10.	3.3	20
2	Longitudinal Study after Sputnik V Vaccination Shows Durable SARS-CoV-2 Neutralizing Antibodies and Reduced Viral Variant Escape to Neutralization over Time. <i>MBio</i> , 2022, 13, e0344221.	4.1	19
3	Antibody-mediated broad sarbecovirus neutralization through ACE2 molecular mimicry. <i>Science</i> , 2022, 375, 449-454.	12.6	108
4	JIB-04 Has Broad-Spectrum Antiviral Activity and Inhibits SARS-CoV-2 Replication and Coronavirus Pathogenesis. <i>MBio</i> , 2022, 13, e0337721.	4.1	14
5	SARS-CoV-2 spreads through cell-to-cell transmission. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, .	7.1	145
6	Germinal centre-driven maturation of B cell response to mRNA vaccination. <i>Nature</i> , 2022, 604, 141-145.	27.8	198
7	Defining the risk of SARS-CoV-2 variants on immune protection. <i>Nature</i> , 2022, 605, 640-652.	27.8	117
8	CD164 is a host factor for lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus entry. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, e2119676119.	7.1	12
9	SARS-CoV-2 productively infects primary human immune system cells <i>in vitro</i> and in COVID-19 patients. <i>Journal of Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2022, 14, .	3.3	26
10	Multivalent designed proteins neutralize SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern and confer protection against infection in mice. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2022, 14, eabn1252.	12.4	68
11	Detection of Bourbon Virus-Specific Serum Neutralizing Antibodies in Human Serum in Missouri, USA. <i>MSphere</i> , 2022, 7, .	2.9	9
12	Complete Mapping of Mutations to the SARS-CoV-2 Spike Receptor-Binding Domain that Escape Antibody Recognition. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2021, 29, 44-57.e9.	11.0	937
13	Identification of SARS-CoV-2 spike mutations that attenuate monoclonal and serum antibody neutralization. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2021, 29, 477-488.e4.	11.0	700
14	N-terminal domain antigenic mapping reveals a site of vulnerability for SARS-CoV-2. <i>Cell</i> , 2021, 184, 2332-2347.e16.	28.9	784
15	In vivo monoclonal antibody efficacy against SARS-CoV-2 variant strains. <i>Nature</i> , 2021, 596, 103-108.	27.8	222
16	Methylation of viral mRNA cap structures by PCIF1 attenuates the antiviral activity of interferon- β . <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	7.1	21
17	Broad sarbecovirus neutralization by a human monoclonal antibody. <i>Nature</i> , 2021, 597, 103-108.	27.8	220
18	SARS-CoV-2 RBD antibodies that maximize breadth and resistance to escape. <i>Nature</i> , 2021, 597, 97-102.	27.8	385

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19	Systematic analysis of SARS-CoV-2 infection of an ACE2-negative human airway cell. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2021, 36, 109364.	6.4	109
20	Isolation of Reconstructed Functional Ribonucleoprotein Complexes of Machupo Virus. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2021, 95, e0105421.	3.4	7
21	Effect of Immunosuppression on the Immunogenicity of mRNA Vaccines to SARS-CoV-2. <i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i> , 2021, 174, 1572-1585.	3.9	273
22	Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Chimeras Expressing the Oropouche Virus Glycoproteins Elicit Protective Immune Responses in Mice. <i>MBio</i> , 2021, 12, e0046321.	4.1	9
23	A potently neutralizing SARS-CoV-2 antibody inhibits variants of concern by utilizing unique binding residues in a highly conserved epitope. <i>Immunity</i> , 2021, 54, 2399-2416.e6.	14.3	79
24	A vaccine-induced public antibody protects against SARS-CoV-2 and emerging variants. <i>Immunity</i> , 2021, 54, 2159-2166.e6.	14.3	52
25	Neutralizing Monoclonal Antibodies That Target the Spike Receptor Binding Domain Confer Fc Receptor-Independent Protection against SARS-CoV-2 Infection in Syrian Hamsters. <i>MBio</i> , 2021, 12, e0239521.	4.1	13
26	Lrp1 is a host entry factor for Rift Valley fever virus. <i>Cell</i> , 2021, 184, 5163-5178.e24.	28.9	46
27	A class II MHC-targeted vaccine elicits immunity against SARS-CoV-2 and its variants. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	7.1	22
28	A novel class of TMPRSS2 inhibitors potently block SARS-CoV-2 and MERS-CoV viral entry and protect human epithelial lung cells. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	7.1	54
29	Structural mechanism of SARS-CoV-2 neutralization by two murine antibodies targeting the RBD. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2021, 37, 109881.	6.4	14
30	Structure and function of negative-strand RNA virus polymerase complexes. <i>The Enzymes</i> , 2021, 50, 21-78.	1.7	10
31	A broad-spectrum antiviral molecule, QL47, selectively inhibits eukaryotic translation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2020, 295, 1694-1703.	3.4	3
32	Structure of the Vesicular Stomatitis Virus L Protein in Complex with Its Phosphoprotein Cofactor. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2020, 30, 53-60.e5.	6.4	51
33	Structure of the Receptor Binding Domain of EnvP(b)1, an Endogenous Retroviral Envelope Protein Expressed in Human Tissues. <i>MBio</i> , 2020, 11, .	4.1	6
34	Cholesterol 25-hydroxylase suppresses SARS-CoV-2 replication by blocking membrane fusion. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 32105-32113.	7.1	192
35	Replication-Competent Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Vaccine Vector Protects against SARS-CoV-2-Mediated Pathogenesis in Mice. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2020, 28, 465-474.e4.	11.0	156
36	Inhibition of PIKfyve kinase prevents infection by Zaire ebolavirus and SARS-CoV-2. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 20803-20813.	7.1	154

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37	Oligomerization of the Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Phosphoprotein Is Dispensable for mRNA Synthesis but Facilitates RNA Replication. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2020, 94, .	3.4	7
38	TMPRSS2 and TMPRSS4 promote SARS-CoV-2 infection of human small intestinal enterocytes. <i>Science Immunology</i> , 2020, 5, .	11.9	811
39	Neutralizing Antibody and Soluble ACE2 Inhibition of a Replication-Competent VSV-SARS-CoV-2 and a Clinical Isolate of SARS-CoV-2. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2020, 28, 475-485.e5.	11.0	380
40	Rapid isolation and profiling of a diverse panel of human monoclonal antibodies targeting the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2020, 26, 1422-1427.	30.7	450
41	Structure of a rabies virus polymerase complex from electron cryo-microscopy. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 2099-2107.	7.1	58
42	SARS-CoV-2 Viral RNA Shedding for More Than 87 Days in an Individual With an Impaired CD8+ T Cell Response. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2020, 11, 618402.	4.8	14
43	Neutralizing Antibody and Soluble ACE2 Inhibition of a Replication-Competent VSV-SARS-CoV-2 and a Clinical Isolate of SARS-CoV-2. <i>SSRN Electronic Journal</i> , 2020, , 3606354.	0.4	16
44	Human, Nonhuman Primate, and Bat Cells Are Broadly Susceptible to Tibrovirus Particle Cell Entry. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2019, 10, 856.	3.5	8
45	Global analysis of polysome-associated mRNA in vesicular stomatitis virus infected cells. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2019, 15, e1007875.	4.7	22
46	Sulfated glycosaminoglycans and low-density lipoprotein receptor contribute to <i>Clostridium difficile</i> toxin A entry into cells. <i>Nature Microbiology</i> , 2019, 4, 1760-1769.	13.3	71
47	RNA ligands activate the Machupo virus polymerase and guide promoter usage. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2019, 116, 10518-10524.	7.1	19
48	Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Transcription Is Inhibited by TRIM69 in the Interferon-Induced Antiviral State. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2019, 93, .	3.4	28
49	STING-dependent translation inhibition restricts RNA virus replication. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2018, 115, E2058-E2067.	7.1	131
50	Phase Transitions Drive the Formation of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Replication Compartments. <i>MBio</i> , 2018, 9, .	4.1	183
51	Reconstruction of the cell entry pathway of an extinct virus. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2018, 14, e1007123.	4.7	18
52	Identification of Potent Ebola Virus Entry Inhibitors with Suitable Properties for in Vivo Studies. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2018, 61, 6293-6307.	6.4	20
53	Mechanism of membrane fusion induced by vesicular stomatitis virus G protein. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, E28-E36.	7.1	98
54	An <i>In Vitro</i> RNA Synthesis Assay for Rabies Virus Defines Ribonucleoprotein Interactions Critical for Polymerase Activity. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2017, 91, .	3.4	30

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55	Repeatable Population Dynamics among Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Lineages Evolved under High Co-infection. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2016, 7, 370.	3.5	14
56	Phenotypic lentivirus screens to identify functional single domain antibodies. <i>Nature Microbiology</i> , 2016, 1, 16080.	13.3	46
57	Production of immunogenic West Nile virus-like particles using a herpes simplex virus 1 recombinant vector. <i>Virology</i> , 2016, 496, 186-193.	2.4	23
58	Infectious Entry Pathway Mediated by the Human Endogenous Retrovirus K Envelope Protein. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2016, 90, 3640-3649.	3.4	22
59	Rabies Internalizes into Primary Peripheral Neurons via Clathrin Coated Pits and Requires Fusion at the Cell Body. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2016, 12, e1005753.	4.7	45
60	Structure of the L Protein of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus from Electron Cryomicroscopy. <i>Cell</i> , 2015, 162, 314-327.	28.9	211
61	Recoding of the Vesicular Stomatitis Virus L Gene by Computer-Aided Design Provides a Live, Attenuated Vaccine Candidate. <i>MBio</i> , 2015, 6, .	4.1	52
62	Tracking the Fate of Genetically Distinct Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Matrix Proteins Highlights the Role for Late Domains in Assembly. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2015, 89, 11750-11760.	3.4	19
63	Sensitivity of the Polymerase of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus to 2'â€² Substitutions in the Template and Nucleotide Triphosphate during Initiation and Elongation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2014, 289, 9961-9969.	3.4	14
64	mRNA Cap Methylation Influences Pathogenesis of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus <i>In Vivo</i> . <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2014, 88, 2913-2926.	3.4	41
65	A Genome-Wide Small Interfering RNA Screen Identifies Host Factors Required for Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Infection. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2014, 88, 8355-8360.	3.4	29
66	The polymerase of negative-stranded RNA viruses. <i>Current Opinion in Virology</i> , 2013, 3, 103-110.	5.4	62
67	Uptake of Rabies Virus into Epithelial Cells by Clathrin-Mediated Endocytosis Depends upon Actin. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2013, 87, 11637-11647.	3.4	81
68	A ribosome-specialized translation initiation pathway is required for cap-dependent translation of vesicular stomatitis virus mRNAs. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2013, 110, 324-329.	7.1	155
69	Mechanism of RNA synthesis initiation by the vesicular stomatitis virus polymerase. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2012, 31, 1320-1329.	7.8	79
70	Niemann-Pick C1 (NPC1)/NPC1-like1 Chimeras Define Sequences Critical for NPC1's Function as a Filovirus Entry Receptor. <i>Viruses</i> , 2012, 4, 2471-2484.	3.3	36
71	Structural Properties of the C Terminus of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus N Protein Dictate N-RNA Complex Assembly, Encapsidation, and RNA Synthesis. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2012, 86, 8720-8729.	3.4	15
72	Critical phosphoprotein elements that regulate polymerase architecture and function in vesicular stomatitis virus. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2012, 109, 14628-14633.	7.1	57

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73	Genetic Inactivation of COPI Coatmer Separately Inhibits Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Entry and Gene Expression. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2012, 86, 655-666.	3.4	37
74	Architecture and regulation of negative-strand viral enzymatic machinery. <i>RNA Biology</i> , 2012, 9, 941-948.	3.1	27
75	La protéine L des Mononegavirales. <i>Virologie</i> , 2012, 16, 258-268.	0.1	2
76	Biochemical and Structural Insights into Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Transcription. , 2011, , 127-147.		1
77	Arenavirus Z protein controls viral RNA synthesis by locking a polymerase-promoter complex. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011, 108, 19743-19748.	7.1	77
78	A Recombinant Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Bearing a Lethal Mutation in the Glycoprotein Gene Uncovers a Second Site Suppressor That Restores Fusion. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2011, 85, 8105-8115.	3.4	32
79	Anterograde or retrograde transsynaptic labeling of CNS neurons with vesicular stomatitis virus vectors. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011, 108, 15414-15419.	7.1	172
80	A Freeze Frame View of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Transcription Defines a Minimal Length of RNA for 5' Processing. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2011, 7, e1002073.	4.7	36
81	Infectious Lassa Virus, but Not Filoviruses, Is Restricted by BST-2/Tetherin. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010, 84, 10569-10580.	3.4	125
82	Assembly of a functional Machupo virus polymerase complex. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 20069-20074.	7.1	64
83	Molecular architecture of the vesicular stomatitis virus RNA polymerase. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 20075-20080.	7.1	91
84	Protein Expression Redirects Vesicular Stomatitis Virus RNA Synthesis to Cytoplasmic Inclusions. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2010, 6, e1000958.	4.7	125
85	The Length of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Particles Dictates a Need for Actin Assembly during Clathrin-Dependent Endocytosis. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2010, 6, e1001127.	4.7	149
86	Ribose 2'-O Methylation of the Vesicular Stomatitis Virus mRNA Cap Precedes and Facilitates Subsequent Guanine-N-7 Methylation by the Large Polymerase Protein. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2009, 83, 11043-11050.	3.4	88
87	Opposing Effects of Inhibiting Cap Addition and Cap Methylation on Polyadenylation during Vesicular Stomatitis Virus mRNA Synthesis. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2009, 83, 1930-1940.	3.4	37
88	Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Enters Cells through Vesicles Incompletely Coated with Clathrin That Depend upon Actin for Internalization. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2009, 5, e1000394.	4.7	290
89	Response to "Non-segmented negative-strand RNA virus RNA synthesis in vivo". <i>Virology</i> , 2008, 371, 234-237.	2.4	10
90	A Conserved Motif in Region V of the Large Polymerase Proteins of Nonsegmented Negative-Sense RNA Viruses That Is Essential for mRNA Capping. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2008, 82, 775-784.	3.4	122

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91	Vesicular Stomatitis Viruses Resistant to the Methylase Inhibitor Sinefungin Upregulate RNA Synthesis and Reveal Mutations That Affect mRNA Cap Methylation. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2007, 81, 4104-4115.	3.4	35
92	Vesicular Stomatitis Virus mRNA Capping Machinery Requires Specific <i>cis</i> -Acting Signals in the RNA. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2007, 81, 11499-11506.	3.4	41
93	A unique strategy for mRNA cap methylation used by vesicular stomatitis virus. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2006, 103, 8493-8498.	7.1	130
94	Amino Acid Residues within Conserved Domain VI of the Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Large Polymerase Protein Essential for mRNA Cap Methyltransferase Activity. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2005, 79, 13373-13384.	3.4	109
95	Genome-wide RNAi screen reveals a specific sensitivity of IRES-containing RNA viruses to host translation inhibition. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2005, 19, 445-452.	5.9	193
96	Transcription and replication initiate at separate sites on the vesicular stomatitis virus genome. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2002, 99, 9178-9183.	7.1	92
97	Transcriptional control of the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase of vesicular stomatitis virus. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta Gene Regulatory Mechanisms</i> , 2002, 1577, 337-353.	2.4	100
98	Identification of a Minimal Size Requirement for Termination of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus mRNA: Implications for the Mechanism of Transcription. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2000, 74, 8268-8276.	3.4	57
99	Regulation of RNA Synthesis by the Genomic Termini of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus: Identification of Distinct Sequences Essential for Transcription but Not Replication. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1999, 73, 297-306.	3.4	84
100	The 5' Terminal Trailer Region of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Contains a Position-Dependent <i>cis</i> -Acting Signal for Assembly of RNA into Infectious Particles. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1999, 73, 307-315.	3.4	39