David A Harrich

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

68 papers	2,370 citations	218677 26 h-index	223800 46 g-index
70 all docs	70 docs citations	70 times ranked	3228 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The unique features of SARSâ€CoVâ€2 transmission: Comparison with SARSâ€CoV, MERSâ€CoV and 2009 H1N1 pandemic influenza virus. Reviews in Medical Virology, 2021, 31, e2171.	8.3	64
2	Dengue virus-free defective interfering particles have potent and broad anti-dengue virus activity. Communications Biology, 2021, 4, 557.	4.4	9
3	Assessing the Binding of Venoms from Aquatic Elapids to the Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor Orthosteric Site of Different Prey Models. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2020, 21, 7377.	4.1	12
4	Evolutionary Interpretations of Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor Targeting Venom Effects by a Clade of Asian Viperidae Snakes. Neurotoxicity Research, 2020, 38, 312-318.	2.7	19
5	Tat-Based Therapies as an Adjuvant for an HIV-1 Functional Cure. Viruses, 2020, 12, 415.	3.3	18
6	An Appetite for Destruction: Detecting Prey-Selective Binding of Î±-Neurotoxins in the Venom of Afro-Asian Elapids. Toxins, 2020, 12, 205.	3.4	32
7	A Taxon-Specific and High-Throughput Method for Measuring Ligand Binding to Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptors. Toxins, 2019, 11, 600.	3.4	29
8	Oxazole-Benzenesulfonamide Derivatives Inhibit HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase Interaction with Cellular eEF1A and Reduce Viral Replication. Journal of Virology, 2019, 93, .	3.4	8
9	eEF1A demonstrates paralog specific effects on HIV-1 reverse transcription efficiency. Virology, 2019, 530, 65-74.	2.4	8
10	Strong <i>In Vivo</i> Inhibition of HIV-1 Replication by Nullbasic, a Tat Mutant. MBio, 2019, 10, .	4.1	11
11	HIV-1 Uncoating and Reverse Transcription Require eEF1A Binding to Surface-Exposed Acidic Residues of the Reverse Transcriptase Thumb Domain. MBio, 2018, 9, .	4.1	18
12	RNA glycosidase and other agents target Tat to inhibit HIV-1 transcription. Biochemical Journal, 2018, 475, 1059-1062.	3.7	0
13	Differential Effects of Strategies to Improve the Transduction Efficiency of Lentiviral Vector that Conveys an Anti-HIV Protein, Nullbasic, in Human T Cells. Virologica Sinica, 2018, 33, 142-152.	3.0	5
14	The eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1A regulation of actin stress fibers is important for infectious RSV production. Virology Journal, 2018, 15, 182.	3.4	10
15	Toward the â€œunravellingâ€• of HIV: Host cell factors involved in HIV-1 core uncoating. PLoS Pathogens, 2018, 14, e1007270.	4.7	12
16	A mutant Tat protein inhibits infection of human cells by strains from diverse HIV-1 subtypes. Virology Journal, 2017, 14, 52.	3.4	10
17	Shutdown of HIV-1 Transcription in T Cells by Nullbasic, a Mutant Tat Protein. MBio, 2016, 7, .	4.1	16
18	The protein arginine methyltransferase PRMT6 inhibits HIV-1 Tat nucleolar retention. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research, 2016, 1863, 254-262.	4.1	13

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19	Binding of the eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1A with the 5â€™UTR of HIV-1 genomic RNA is important for reverse transcription. Virology Journal, 2015, 12, 118.	3.4	9
20	Specific Interaction between eEF1A and HIV RT Is Critical for HIV-1 Reverse Transcription and a Potential Anti-HIV Target. PLoS Pathogens, 2015, 11, e1005289.	4.7	16
21	A Mutant Tat Protein Inhibits HIV-1 Reverse Transcription by Targeting the Reverse Transcription Complex. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 4827-4836.	3.4	16
22	Evaluation of Polycaprolactone Matrices for Sustained Vaginal Delivery of Nevirapine in the Prevention of Heterosexual HIV Transmission. Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2014, 103, 2107-2115.	3.3	3
23	A HIV-1 Tat mutant protein disrupts HIV-1 Rev function by targeting the DEAD-box RNA helicase DDX1. Retrovirology, 2014, 11, 121.	2.0	28
24	Synergistic activity of tenofovir and nevirapine combinations released from polycaprolactone matrices for potential enhanced prevention of HIV infection through the vaginal route. European Journal of Pharmaceutics and Biopharmaceutics, 2014, 88, 406-414.	4.3	7
25	The Eukaryotic Elongation Factor 1A Is Critical for Genome Replication of the Paramyxovirus Respiratory Syncytial Virus. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e114447.	2.5	22
26	Overexpression of PRMT6 does not suppress HIV-1 Tat transactivation in cells naturally lacking PRMT6. Virology Journal, 2013, 10, 207.	3.4	11
27	Revisiting transdominant-negative proteins in HIV gene therapy. Future Virology, 2013, 8, 757-768.	1.8	3
28	The Unexpected Roles of Eukaryotic Translation Elongation Factors in RNA Virus Replication and Pathogenesis. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 2013, 77, 253-266.	6.6	98
29	An Evaluation of Polycaprolactone Matrices for Vaginal Delivery of the Antiviral, Tenofovir, in Preventing Heterosexual Transmission of HIV. Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2013, 102, 3725-3735.	3.3	12
30	A Mutant Tat Protein Provides Strong Protection from HIV-1 Infection in Human CD4+T Cells. Human Gene Therapy, 2013, 24, 270-282.	2.7	19
31	Ivermectin is a specific inhibitor of importin Î±/Î²-mediated nuclear import able to inhibit replication of HIV-1 and dengue virus. Biochemical Journal, 2012, 443, 851-856.	3.7	559
32	Eukaryotic elongation factor 1 complex subunits are critical HIV-1 reverse transcription cofactors. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 9587-9592.	7.1	49
33	Recombinant rabbit singleâ€chain antibodies bind to the catalytic and Câ€terminal domains of HIVâ€1 integrase protein and strongly inhibit HIVâ€1 replication. Biotechnology and Applied Biochemistry, 2012, 59, 353-366.	3.1	11
34	Nullbasic, a Potent Anti-HIV Tat Mutant, Induces CRM1-Dependent Disruption of HIV Rev Trafficking. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e51466.	2.5	25
35	HIV gene therapy thatâ€™s not a SIN. HIV Therapy, 2010, 4, 395-398.	0.6	0
36	Strand Transfer and Elongation of HIV-1 Reverse Transcription Is Facilitated by Cell Factors In Vitro. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e13229.	2.5	20

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37	Potent Inhibition of HIV-1 Replication by a Tat Mutant. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e7769.	2.5	47
38	Arginine Methylation Increases the Stability of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Tat. Journal of Virology, 2009, 83, 11694-11703.	3.4	42
39	Reverse Transcriptase and Cellular Factors: Regulators of HIV-1 Reverse Transcription. Viruses, 2009, 1, 873-894.	3.3	37
40	Maturation of the HIV reverse transcription complex: putting the jigsaw together. Reviews in Medical Virology, 2009, 19, 324-337.	8.3	45
41	Human Immunodeficiency Virus type-1 reverse transcriptase exists as post-translationally modified forms in virions and cells. Retrovirology, 2008, 5, 115.	2.0	9
42	Cell Factors Stimulate Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Reverse Transcription In Vitro. Journal of Virology, 2008, 82, 1425-1437.	3.4	37
43	HIV-1 Tat implicated as a key factor in viral spread. Future HIV Therapy, 2008, 2, 323-326.	0.4	1
44	SOCS1: a host factor required for HIV-1 Gag trafficking. Future HIV Therapy, 2008, 2, 247-251.	0.4	1
45	The HIV-1 Tat Protein Stimulates Reverse Transcription In Vitro. Current HIV Research, 2007, 5, 474-483.	0.5	26
46	HIV-1 Replication from After Cell Entry to the Nuclear Periphery. Current HIV Research, 2007, 5, 293-299.	0.5	25
47	Functional relevance of nonsynonymous mutations in the HIV-1 tat gene within an epidemiologically-linked transmission cohort. Virology Journal, 2007, 4, 107.	3.4	2
48	Isolated HIV-1 core is active for reverse transcription. Retrovirology, 2007, 4, 77.	2.0	30
49	Protein methylation is required to maintain optimal HIV-1 infectivity. Retrovirology, 2006, 3, 92.	2.0	29
50	HIV Type 1 Inhibition by Protein Kinase C Modulatory Compounds. AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses, 2006, 22, 854-864.	1.1	65
51	Will Diverse Tat Interactions Lead to Novel Antiretroviral Drug Targets?. Current Drug Targets, 2006, 7, 1595-1606.	2.1	14
52	SerpinB2 Is an Inducible Host Factor Involved in Enhancing HIV-1 Transcription and Replication. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 31348-31358.	3.4	20
53	SerpinB2 Is an Inducible Host Factor Involved in Enhancing HIV-1 Transcription and Replication. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 31348-31358.	3.4	8
54	Phosphorylation of HIV Tat by PKR increases interaction with TAR RNA and enhances transcription. Virology Journal, 2005, 2, 17.	3.4	54

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55	The first strand transfer reaction of HIV-1 reverse transcription is more efficient in infected cells than in cell-free natural endogenous reverse transcription reactions. Journal of Clinical Virology, 2003, 26, 229-238.	3.1	17
56	Inhibition of Retinoblastoma Protein Degradation by Interaction with the Serpin Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor 2 via a Novel Consensus Motif. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2003, 23, 6520-6532.	2.3	64
57	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Protease Regulation of Tat Activity Is Essential for Efficient Reverse Transcription and Replication. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 9912-9921.	3.4	29
58	Kunjin Virus Replicon Vectors for Human Immunodeficiency Virus Vaccine Development. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 7796-7803.	3.4	45
59	Kunjin Virus Replicon Vaccine Vectors Induce Protective CD8 + T-Cell Immunity. Journal of Virology, 2002, 76, 3791-3799.	3.4	70
60	Mechanistic aspects of HIV-1 reverse transcription initiation. Reviews in Medical Virology, 2002, 12, 31-45.	8.3	28
61	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Reverse Transcription Is Stimulated by Tat from Other Lentiviruses. Virology, 2002, 300, 226-235.	2.4	11
62	Inhibitors of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Reverse Transcriptase Target Distinct Phases of Early Reverse Transcription. Journal of Virology, 2001, 75, 3095-3104.	3.4	47
63	Gag-Pol Supplied in trans Is Efficiently Packaged and Supports Viral Function in Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1. Journal of Virology, 2001, 75, 6835-6840.	3.4	27
64	The Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 TAR RNA Upper Stem-Loop Plays Distinct Roles in Reverse Transcription and RNA Packaging. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 5639-5646.	3.4	54
65	Functional Domains of Tat Required for Efficient Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Reverse Transcription. Journal of Virology, 1999, 73, 2499-2508.	3.4	38
66	Treponema pallidum, Lipoproteins, and Synthetic Lipoprotein Analogues Induce Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Gene Expression in Monocytes via NF-ÂB Activation. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 1998, 177, 941-950.	4.0	64
67	Tat is required for efficient HIV-1 reverse transcription. EMBO Journal, 1997, 16, 1224-1235.	7.8	141
68	Repeated B motifs in the human immunodeficiency virus type I long terminal repeat enhancer region do not exhibit cooperative factor binding.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1988, 85, 9406-9410.	7.1	40