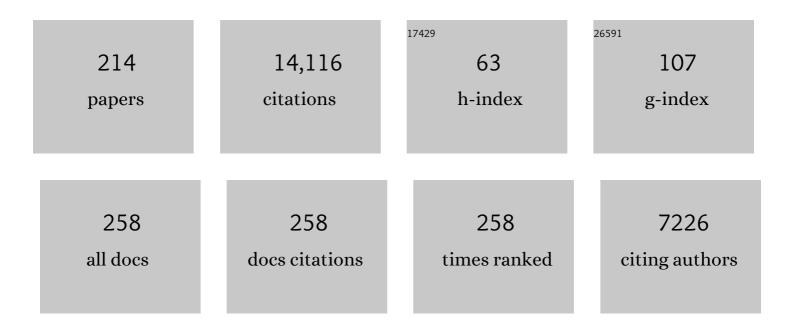
David L Suarez

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Development of a Real-Time Reverse Transcriptase PCR Assay for Type A Influenza Virus and the Avian H5 and H7 Hemagglutinin Subtypes. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2002, 40, 3256-3260.	1.8	1,346
2	Development of a Real-Time Reverse-Transcription PCR for Detection of Newcastle Disease Virus RNA in Clinical Samples. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2004, 42, 329-338.	1.8	400
3	Highly pathogenic avian influenza. OIE Revue Scientifique Et Technique, 2000, 19, 463-482.	0.5	380
4	Effect of Vaccine Use in the Evolution of Mexican Lineage H5N2 Avian Influenza Virus. Journal of Virology, 2004, 78, 8372-8381.	1.5	341
5	Comparisons of Highly Virulent H5N1 Influenza A Viruses Isolated from Humans and Chickens from Hong Kong. Journal of Virology, 1998, 72, 6678-6688.	1.5	324
6	Recombination Resulting in Virulence Shift in Avian Influenza Outbreak, Chile. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2004, 10, 693-699.	2.0	285
7	Influenza Research Database: an integrated bioinformatics resource for influenza research and surveillance. Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses, 2012, 6, 404-416.	1.5	270
8	Susceptibility of North American Ducks and Gulls to H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2006, 12, 1663-1670.	2.0	257
9	Antigenic differences among Newcastle disease virus strains of different genotypes used in vaccine formulation affect viral shedding after a virulent challenge. Vaccine, 2007, 25, 7238-7246.	1.7	229
10	Updated unified phylogenetic classification system and revised nomenclature for Newcastle disease virus. Infection, Genetics and Evolution, 2019, 74, 103917.	1.0	227
11	Characterization of Highly Pathogenic H5N1 Avian Influenza A Viruses Isolated from South Korea. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 3692-3702.	1.5	205
12	Phylogenetic Diversity among Low-Virulence Newcastle Disease Viruses from Waterfowl and Shorebirds and Comparison of Genotype Distributions to Those of Poultry-Origin Isolates. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 12641-12653.	1.5	200
13	Immunology of avian influenza virus: a review. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2000, 24, 269-283.	1.0	196
14	Development of Real-Time RT-PCR for the Detection of Avian Influenza Virus. Avian Diseases, 2003, 47, 1079-1082.	0.4	185
15	Evolution of avian influenza viruses. Veterinary Microbiology, 2000, 74, 15-27.	0.8	166
16	Characterization of a Highly Pathogenic H5N1 Avian Influenza A Virus Isolated from Duck Meat. Journal of Virology, 2002, 76, 6344-6355.	1.5	161
17	Continued Circulation in China of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses Encoding the Hemagglutinin Gene Associated with the 1997 H5N1 Outbreak in Poultry and Humans. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 6592-6599.	1.5	155
18	Application of real-time RT-PCR for the quantitation and competitive replication study of H5 and H7 subtype avian influenza virus. Journal of Virological Methods, 2004, 119, 151-158.	1.0	149

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Protection against diverse highly pathogenic H5 avian influenza viruses in chickens immunized with a recombinant fowlpox vaccine containing an H5 avian influenza hemagglutinin gene insert. Vaccine, 2000, 18, 1088-1095.	1.7	146
20	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.	0.4	145
21	Role of Poultry in the Spread of Novel H7N9 Influenza Virus in China. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 5381-5390.	1.5	127
22	Virulent Newcastle disease virus elicits a strong innate immune response in chickens. Journal of General Virology, 2011, 92, 931-939.	1.3	125
23	Phylogenetic Analysis of H7 Avian Influenza Viruses Isolated from the Live Bird Markets of the Northeast United States. Journal of Virology, 1999, 73, 3567-3573.	1.5	120
24	Distinct Pathogenesis of Hong Kong-Origin H5N1 Viruses in Mice Compared to That of Other Highly Pathogenic H5 Avian Influenza Viruses. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 1443-1450.	1.5	119
25	Characterization of Class I Newcastle Disease Virus Isolates from Hong Kong Live Bird Markets and Detection Using Real-Time Reverse Transcription-PCR. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2007, 45, 1310-1314.	1.8	118
26	Use of Sequence-Independent, Single-Primer-Amplification (SISPA) for rapid detection, identification, and characterization of avian RNA viruses. Virology, 2017, 509, 159-166.	1.1	117
27	Domestic Pigs Have Low Susceptibility to H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses. PLoS Pathogens, 2008, 4, e1000102.	2.1	114
28	Removal of Real-Time Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) Inhibitors Associated with Cloacal Swab Samples and Tissues for Improved Diagnosis of Avian Influenza Virus by RT-PCR. Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation, 2009, 21, 771-778.	0.5	114
29	Influenza Virus (A/HK/156/97) Hemagglutinin Expressed by an Alphavirus Replicon System Protects Chickens against Lethal Infection with Hong Kong-Origin H5N1 Viruses. Virology, 2000, 278, 55-59.	1.1	112
30	Age at infection affects the pathogenicity of Asian highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 viruses in ducks. Virus Research, 2007, 130, 151-161.	1.1	109
31	Original Article: Real time reverse transcription (RRT)â€polymerase chain reaction (PCR) methods for detection of pandemic (H1N1) 2009 influenza virus and European swine influenza A virus infections in pigs. Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses, 2010, 4, 277-293.	1.5	105
32	Type A Influenza Virus Detection and Quantitation by Real-Time RT-PCR. , 2008, 436, 19-26.		104
33	Movements of Birds and Avian Influenza from Asia into Alaska. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2007, 13, 547-552.	2.0	103
34	Phylogenetic analyses of type A influenza genes in natural reservoir species in North America reveals genetic variation. Virus Research, 2005, 114, 89-100.	1.1	101
35	Detection of avian influenza virus using an interferometric biosensor. Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry, 2007, 389, 1193-1199.	1.9	100
36	Multiple alignment comparison of the non-structural genes of influenza A viruses. Virus Research, 1998, 54, 59-69.	1.1	97

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37	Pathogenicity and Transmission of H5 and H7 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses in Mallards. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 9967-9982.	1.5	96
38	Generation of reassortant influenza vaccines by reverse genetics that allows utilization of a DIVA (Differentiating Infected from Vaccinated Animals) strategy for the control of avian influenza. Vaccine, 2004, 22, 3175-3181.	1.7	95
39	Development and Use of Fowlpox Vectored Vaccines for Avian Influenza. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1081, 193-201.	1.8	95
40	H5N2 Avian Influenza Outbreak in Texas in 2004: the First Highly Pathogenic Strain in the United States in 20 Years?. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 11412-11421.	1.5	93
41	Diagnostic Approach for Differentiating Infected from Vaccinated Poultry on the Basis of Antibodies to NS1, the Nonstructural Protein of Influenza A Virus. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2005, 43, 676-683.	1.8	93
42	Vaccines protect chickens against H5 highly pathogenic avian influenza in the face of genetic changes in field viruses over multiple years. Veterinary Microbiology, 2000, 74, 165-172.	0.8	92
43	Overview of avian influenza DIVA test strategies. Biologicals, 2005, 33, 221-226.	0.5	91
44	Sequence Analysis of the Hemagglutinin Gene of H9N2 Korean Avian Influenza Viruses and Assessment of the Pathogenic Potential of Isolate MS96. Avian Diseases, 2000, 44, 527.	0.4	88
45	SequenceAnalysis of Recent H7 Avian Influenza Viruses Associated with ThreeDifferent Outbreaks in Commercial Poultry in the UnitedStates. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 13399-13402.	1.5	88
46	Review of Rapid Molecular Diagnostic Tools for Avian Influenza Virus. Avian Diseases, 2007, 51, 201-208.	0.4	87
47	Amelioration of Influenza Virus Pathogenesis in Chickens Attributed to the Enhanced Interferon-Inducing Capacity of a Virus with a Truncated NS1 Gene. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 1838-1847.	1.5	83
48	Detection of <i>Mycobacterium Bovis</i> in Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded Tissues of Cattle and Elk by PCR Amplification of an IS6110 Sequence Specific for <i>Mycobacterium Tuberculosis</i> Complex Organisms. Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation, 1997, 9, 244-249.	0.5	80
49	Development of an Internal Positive Control for Rapid Diagnosis of Avian Influenza Virus Infections by Real-Time Reverse Transcription-PCR with Lyophilized Reagents. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2006, 44, 3065-3073.	1.8	80
50	Antibody Titer Has Positive Predictive Value for Vaccine Protection against Challenge with Natural Antigenic-Drift Variants of H5N1 High-Pathogenicity Avian Influenza Viruses from Indonesia. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 3746-3762.	1.5	80
51	Recombinant Paramyxovirus Type 1-Avian Influenza-H7 Virus as a Vaccine for Protection of Chickens Against Influenza and Newcastle Disease. Avian Diseases, 2003, 47, 1047-1050.	0.4	79
52	Protective avian influenza in ovo vaccination with non-replicating human adenovirus vector. Vaccine, 2007, 25, 2886-2891.	1.7	79
53	Isolation from Turkey Breeder Hens of a Reassortant H1N2 Influenza Virus with Swine, Human, and Avian Lineage Genes. Avian Diseases, 2002, 46, 111-121.	0.4	76
54	Isolation and Characterization of H3N2 Influenza A Virus from Turkeys. Avian Diseases, 2005, 49, 207-213.	0.4	75

4

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55	Evolution of H5 subtype avian influenza A viruses in North America. Virus Research, 1997, 51, 115-124.	1.1	74
56	lsolation and characterization of new wild-type isolates of bovine lentivirus. Journal of Virology, 1993, 67, 5051-5055.	1.5	74
57	Pekin and Muscovy ducks respond differently to vaccination with a H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) commercial inactivated vaccine. Vaccine, 2011, 29, 6549-6557.	1.7	73
58	Lack of Susceptibility to SARS-CoV-2 and MERS-CoV in Poultry. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2020, 26, 3074-3076.	2.0	73
59	Low-Pathogenicity Avian Influenza Virus (H6N2) in Chickens in California, 2000–02. Avian Diseases, 2003, 47, 872-881.	0.4	72
60	NP, PB1, and PB2 Viral Genes Contribute to Altered Replication of H5N1 Avian Influenza Viruses in Chickens. Journal of Virology, 2008, 82, 4544-4553.	1.5	72
61	Influenza neuraminidase antibodies provide partial protection for chickens against high pathogenic avian influenza infection. Vaccine, 2007, 25, 3763-3772.	1.7	70
62	The Multifaceted Zoonotic Risk of H9N2 Avian Influenza. Veterinary Sciences, 2018, 5, 82.	0.6	69
63	Characterization of influenza virus variants with different sizes of the non-structural (NS) genes and their potential as a live influenza vaccine in poultry. Vaccine, 2008, 26, 3580-3586.	1.7	68
64	Detection of a Broad Range of Class I and II Newcastle Disease Viruses Using a Multiplex Real-Time Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction Assay. Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation, 2008, 20, 414-425.	0.5	68
65	Structural features of the avian influenza virus hemagglutinin that influence virulence. Veterinary Microbiology, 2000, 74, 77-86.	0.8	67
66	Characterization of the 2012 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H7N3 Virus Isolated from Poultry in an Outbreak in Mexico: Pathobiology and Vaccine Protection. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 9086-9096.	1.5	66
67	Avian influenza virus: prospects for prevention and control by vaccination. Animal Health Research Reviews, 2005, 6, 1-15.	1.4	61
68	Influenza Neuraminidase as a Vaccine Antigen. Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology, 2009, 333, 227-241.	0.7	60
69	The Effect of Eukaryotic Expression Vectors and Adjuvants on DNA Vaccines in Chickens Using an Avian Influenza Model. Avian Diseases, 2000, 44, 861.	0.4	59
70	Epidemiologic and Surveillance Studies on Avian Influenza in Live-Bird Markets in New York and New Jersey, 2001. Avian Diseases, 2003, 47, 996-1001.	0.4	58
71	Real–Time Reverse Transcription–Polymerase Chain Reaction Assays for the Detection and Differentiation of North American Swine Influenza Viruses. Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation, 2004, 16, 367-373.	0.5	56
72	Changes in adaptation of H5N2 highly pathogenic avian influenza H5 clade 2.3.4.4 viruses in chickens and mallards. Virology, 2016, 499, 52-64.	1.1	56

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73	Development and Application of Reference Antisera against 15 Hemagglutinin Subtypes of Influenza Virus by DNA Vaccination of Chickens. Vaccine Journal, 2006, 13, 395-402.	3.2	55
74	The Effect of Various Disinfectants on Detection of Avian Influenza Virus by Real Time RT-PCR. Avian Diseases, 2003, 47, 1091-1095.	0.4	54
75	Characterization of Low-Pathogenicity H5N1 Avian Influenza Viruses from North America. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 11612-11619.	1.5	54
76	Improving pandemic influenza risk assessment. ELife, 2014, 3, e03883.	2.8	53
77	Phylogenetic Analysis of Hemagglutinin and Neuraminidase Genes of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1 Egyptian Strains Isolated from 2006 to 2008 Indicates Heterogeneity with Multiple Distinct Sublineages. Avian Diseases, 2010, 54, 345-349.	0.4	52
78	H5N2 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses from the US 2014-2015 outbreak have an unusually long pre-clinical period in turkeys. BMC Veterinary Research, 2016, 12, 260.	0.7	51
79	Recombinant viral-vectored vaccines for the control of avian influenza in poultry. Veterinary Microbiology, 2017, 206, 144-151.	0.8	50
80	Update on Molecular Epidemiology of H1, H5, and H7 Influenza Virus Infections in Poultry in North America. Avian Diseases, 2003, 47, 888-897.	0.4	49
81	Evaluation of chicken-origin (DF-1) and quail-origin (QT-6) fibroblast cell lines for replication of avian influenza viruses. Journal of Virological Methods, 2008, 153, 22-28.	1.0	49
82	Detection of H5N1 High-Pathogenicity Avian Influenza Virus in Meat and Tracheal Samples from Experimentally Infected Chickens. Avian Diseases, 2008, 52, 40-48.	0.4	49
83	Lack of chicken adaptation of newly emergent Eurasian H5N8 and reassortant H5N2 high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses in the U.S. is consistent with restricted poultry outbreaks in the Pacific flyway during 2014–2015. Virology, 2016, 494, 190-197.	1.1	49
84	Rapid, multiplexed, whole genome and plasmid sequencing of foodborne pathogens using long-read nanopore technology. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 16350.	1.6	49
85	Susceptibility of turkeys to pandemic-H1N1 virus by reproductive tract insemination. Virology Journal, 2010, 7, 27.	1.4	48
86	Avian influenza: our current understanding. Animal Health Research Reviews, 2010, 11, 19-33.	1.4	47
87	DIVA Vaccination Strategies for Avian Influenza Virus. Avian Diseases, 2012, 56, 836-844.	0.4	47
88	Effect of Probe-Site Mismatches on Detection of Virulent Newcastle Disease Viruses Using a Fusion-Gene Real-Time Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction Test. Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation, 2006, 18, 519-528.	0.5	46
89	Pathogenic potential of North American H7N2 avian influenza virus: A mutagenesis study using reverse genetics. Virology, 2006, 353, 388-395.	1.1	45
90	Protection of chickens against avian influenza with non-replicating adenovirus-vectored vaccine. Vaccine, 2008, 26, 2640-2646.	1.7	45

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91	Poultry vaccination directed evolution of H9N2 low pathogenicity avian influenza viruses in Korea. Virology, 2016, 488, 225-231.	1.1	45
92	Characterization of recent H5 subtype avian influenza viruses from US poultry. Avian Pathology, 2004, 33, 288-297.	0.8	44
93	Sequence analysis of the hemagglutinin gene of H9N2 Korean avian influenza viruses and assessment of the pathogenic potential of isolate MS96. Avian Diseases, 2000, 44, 527-35.	0.4	44
94	Efficacy of Commercial Vaccines in Protecting Chickens and Ducks Against H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses from Vietnam. Avian Diseases, 2010, 54, 262-271.	0.4	42
95	Association of Mx1 Asn631 variant alleles with reductions in morbidity, early mortality, viral shedding, and cytokine responses in chickens infected with a highly pathogenic avian influenza virus. Immunogenetics, 2011, 63, 363-375.	1.2	42
96	Differences in Pathogenicity, Response to Vaccination, and Innate Immune Responses in Different Types of Ducks Infected with a Virulent H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus from Vietnam. Avian Diseases, 2012, 56, 479-487.	0.4	42
97	An Evaluation of Avian Influenza Diagnostic Methods with Domestic Duck Specimens. Avian Diseases, 2009, 53, 276-280.	0.4	41
98	Phylogenetic and biological characterization of highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza viruses (Vietnam 2005) in chickens and ducks. Virus Research, 2009, 142, 108-120.	1.1	41
99	Analytical Validation of a Real-Time Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction Test for Pan-American Lineage H7 Subtype Avian Influenza Viruses. Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation, 2008, 20, 612-616.	0.5	39
100	Passive antibody transfer in chickens to model maternal antibody after avian influenza vaccination. Veterinary Immunology and Immunopathology, 2013, 152, 341-347.	0.5	39
101	Identification of Hypervariable and Conserved Regions in the Surface Envelope Gene in the Bovine Lentivirus. Virology, 1995, 212, 728-733.	1.1	38
102	Biologic Characterization of H4, H6, and H9 Type Low Pathogenicity Avian Influenza Viruses from Wild Birds in Chickens and Turkeys. Avian Diseases, 2009, 53, 552-562.	0.4	38
103	Reassortment ofÂlnfluenza A VirusesÂin Wild Birds in AlaskaÂbefore H5 Clade 2.3.4.4 Outbreaks. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2017, 23, 654-657.	2.0	38
104	Detection of Arcobacter species in gastric samples from swine. Veterinary Microbiology, 1997, 57, 325-336.	0.8	37
105	Molecular and Biological Characteristics of H5 and H7 Avian Influenza Viruses in Live-Bird Markets of the Northeastern United States, 1994–2001. Avian Diseases, 2003, 47, 898-904.	0.4	37
106	Development and Validation of a Real-Time Taqman®Polymerase Chain Reaction Assay for the Detection of Mycoplasma gallisepticum in Naturally Infected Birds. Avian Diseases, 2006, 50, 537-544.	0.4	37
107	Susceptibility of Poultry to Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 Virus. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2009, 15, 2061-2063.	2.0	36
108	Pathobiological characterization of low-pathogenicity H5 avian influenza viruses of diverse origins in chickens, ducks and turkeys. Archives of Virology, 2010, 155, 1439-1451.	0.9	36

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109	Characteristics of Pigeon Paramyxovirus Serotype-1 Isolates (PPMV-1) from the Russian Federation from 2001 to 2009. Avian Diseases, 2013, 57, 2-7.	0.4	36
110	Suboptimal protection against H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses from Vietnam in ducks vaccinated with commercial poultry vaccines. Vaccine, 2013, 31, 4953-4960.	1.7	35
111	Protection of White Leghorn chickens by U.S. emergency H5 vaccination against clade 2.3.4.4 H5N2 high pathogenicity avian influenza virus. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 6336-6344.	1.7	35
112	Evolution of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1 Virus in Natural Ecosystems of Northern Eurasia (2005–08). Avian Diseases, 2010, 54, 483-495.	0.4	34
113	Genetic characterization and pathogenesis of the first H9N2 low pathogenic avian influenza viruses isolated from chickens in Kenyan live bird markets. Infection, Genetics and Evolution, 2020, 78, 104074.	1.0	34
114	Improved early and long-term detection of bovine lentivirus by a nested polymerase chain reaction test in experimentally infected calves. American Journal of Veterinary Research, 1995, 56, 579-86.	0.3	34
115	Homologous and heterologous antigenic matched vaccines containing different H5 hemagglutinins provide variable protection of chickens from the 2014 U.S. H5N8 and H5N2 clade 2.3.4.4 highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 6345-6353.	1.7	33
116	Development of Multiplex Real-Time RT-PCR as a Diagnostic Tool for Avian Influenza. Avian Diseases, 2003, 47, 1087-1090.	0.4	32
117	Genetic and antigenic relatedness of H3 subtype influenza A viruses isolated from avian and mammalian species. Vaccine, 2008, 26, 966-977.	1.7	32
118	Pathogenicity of two Egyptian H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses in domestic ducks. Archives of Virology, 2011, 156, 37-51.	0.9	32
119	Virulent Newcastle disease viruses from chicken origin are more pathogenic and transmissible to chickens than viruses normally maintained in wild birds. Veterinary Microbiology, 2019, 235, 25-34.	0.8	31
120	Sequence Analysis of Related Low-Pathogenic and Highly Pathogenic H5N2 Avian Influenza Isolates from United States Live Bird Markets and Poultry Farms from 1983 to 1989. Avian Diseases, 2000, 44, 356.	0.4	30
121	Vaccination of domestic ducks against H5N1 HPAI: A review. Virus Research, 2013, 178, 21-34.	1.1	30
122	Evaluation of a High-Pathogenicity H5N1 Avian Influenza A Virus Isolated from Duck Meat. Avian Diseases, 2003, 47, 951-955.	0.4	29
123	Domestic Poultry and SARS Coronavirus, Southern China. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2004, 10, 914-916.	2.0	29
124	Avian influenza A virus subtype H5N2 in a red-lored Amazon parrot. Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, 2006, 228, 236-241.	0.2	29
125	Pathobiology of triple reassortant H3N2 influenza viruses in breeder turkeys and its potential implication for vaccine studies in turkeys. Vaccine, 2009, 27, 819-824.	1.7	29
126	International Biological Engagement Programs Facilitate Newcastle Disease Epidemiological Studies. Frontiers in Public Health, 2015, 3, 235.	1.3	29

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127	Pathobiology of Clade 2.3.4.4 H5Nx High-Pathogenicity Avian Influenza Virus Infections in Minor Gallinaceous Poultry Supports Early Backyard Flock Introductions in the Western United States in 2014-2015. Journal of Virology, 2017, 91, .	1.5	29
128	Impact of route of exposure and challenge dose on the pathogenesis of H7N9 low pathogenicity avian influenza virus in chickens. Virology, 2015, 477, 72-81.	1.1	28
129	Characterization of a Feline Influenza A(H7N2) Virus. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2018, 24, 75-86.	2.0	28
130	Pathogenicity and transmission of virulent Newcastle disease virus from the 2018–2019 California outbreak and related viruses in young and adult chickens. Virology, 2019, 531, 203-218.	1.1	28
131	Isolation and Genetic Characterization of Avian Influenza Viruses and a Newcastle Disease Virus from Wild Birds in Barbados: 2003–2004. Avian Diseases, 2007, 51, 781-787.	0.4	27
132	Differentiation of Infected and Vaccinated Animals (DIVA) Using the NS1 Protein of Avian Influenza Virus. Avian Diseases, 2010, 54, 278-286.	0.4	25
133	Rapid virulence prediction and identification of Newcastle disease virus genotypes using third-generation sequencing. Virology Journal, 2018, 15, 179.	1.4	25
134	Vaccination and acute phase mediator production in chickens challenged with low pathogenic avian influenza virus; novel markers for vaccine efficacy?. Vaccine, 2012, 30, 3097-3105.	1.7	24
135	H9N2 low pathogenic avian influenza in Pakistan (2012–2015). Veterinary Record Open, 2016, 3, e000171.	0.3	24
136	Bovine lentivirus induces early transient B-cell proliferation in experimentally inoculated cattle and appears to be pantropic. Journal of Virology, 1997, 71, 640-644.	1.5	24
137	Use of a Novel Virus Inactivation Method for a Multicenter Avian Influenza Real-Time Reverse Transcriptase—Polymerase Chain Reaction Proficiency Study. Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation, 2005, 17, 76-80.	0.5	23
138	Characterization of low pathogenicity avian influenza viruses isolated from wild birds in Mongolia 2005 through 2007. Virology Journal, 2009, 6, 190.	1.4	23
139	Characteristics of Diagnostic Tests Used in the 2002 Low-Pathogenicity Avian Influenza H7N2 Outbreak in Virginia. Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation, 2007, 19, 341-348.	0.5	22
140	Pathogenicity and transmission studies of H5N2 parrot avian influenza virus of Mexican lineage in different poultry species. Veterinary Microbiology, 2008, 129, 48-57.	0.8	22
141	Short- and long-term protective efficacy against clade 2.3.4.4 H5N2 highly pathogenic avian influenza virus following prime-boost vaccination in turkeys. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 5637-5643.	1.7	22
142	Previous infection with virulent strains of Newcastle disease virus reduces highly pathogenic avian influenza virus replication, disease, and mortality in chickens. Veterinary Research, 2015, 46, 97.	1.1	21
143	Isolation and Characterization of Newcastle Disease Virus from Live Bird Markets in Tanzania. Avian Diseases, 2019, 63, 634.	0.4	21
144	Development and Bench Validation of Real-Time Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction Protocols for Rapid Detection of the Subtypes H6, H9, and H11 of Avian Influenza Viruses in Experimental Samples. Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation, 2007, 19, 625-634.	0.5	20

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145	Biologic Characterization of Chicken-Derived H6N2 Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses in Chickens and Ducks. Avian Diseases, 2010, 54, 120-125.	0.4	20
146	Avian Influenza <i>In Ovo</i> Vaccination with Replication Defective Recombinant Adenovirus in Chickens: Vaccine Potency, Antibody Persistence, and Maternal Antibody Transfer. Avian Diseases, 2011, 55, 285-292.	0.4	20
147	Rapid evolution of Mexican H7N3 highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses in poultry. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0222457.	1.1	20
148	Evaluation of Oxyanion Adsorption Mechanisms on Oxides Using FTIR Spectroscopy and Electrophoretic Mobility. ACS Symposium Series, 1999, , 136-178.	0.5	19
149	Comparative efficacy of North American and antigenically matched reverse genetics derived H5N9 DIVA marker vaccines against highly pathogenic Asian H5N1 avian influenza viruses in chickens. Vaccine, 2009, 27, 6247-6260.	1.7	17
150	Susceptibility of swine to H5 and H7 low pathogenic avian influenza viruses. Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses, 2016, 10, 346-352.	1.5	17
151	Avian Influenza Virus RNA Extraction from Tissue and Swab Material. , 2008, 436, 13-18.		17
152	Variation in protection of four divergent avian influenza virus vaccine seed strains against eight clade 2.2.1 and 2.2.1.1. <scp>E</scp> gyptian <scp>H</scp> 5 <scp>N</scp> 1 high pathogenicity variants in poultry. Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses, 2014, 8, 654-662.	1.5	16
153	Protection of commercial turkeys following inactivated or recombinant H5 vaccine application against the 2015 U.S. H5N2 clade 2.3.4.4 highly pathogenic avian influenza virus. Veterinary Immunology and Immunopathology, 2017, 191, 74-79.	0.5	16
154	Multiple Gene Segments Are Associated with Enhanced Virulence of Clade 2.3.4.4 H5N8 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus in Mallards. Journal of Virology, 2021, 95, e0095521.	1.5	16
155	Non-target RNA depletion strategy to improve sensitivity of next-generation sequencing for the detection of RNA viruses in poultry. Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation, 2022, 34, 638-645.	0.5	16
156	Surveillance and Genetic Characterization of Virulent Newcastle Disease Virus Subgenotype V.3 in Indigenous Chickens from Backyard Poultry Farms and Live Bird Markets in Kenya. Viruses, 2021, 13, 103.	1.5	15
157	Genome Sequence Variations of Infectious Bronchitis Virus Serotypes From Commercial Chickens in Mexico. Frontiers in Veterinary Science, 0, 9, .	0.9	15
158	Presence of Newcastle disease viruses of sub-genotypes Vc and VIn in backyard chickens and in apparently healthy wild birds from Mexico in 2017. Virus Genes, 2019, 55, 479-489.	0.7	14
159	First Complete Genome Sequence of Currently Circulating Infectious Bronchitis Virus Strain DMV/1639 of the GI-17 Lineage. Microbiology Resource Announcements, 2019, 8, .	0.3	14
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