Xusheng Qiu

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

		236925	315739
60	1,730	25	38
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

69	69	69	2130
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Ubiquitination on Lysine 247 of Newcastle Disease Virus Matrix Protein Enhances Viral Replication and Virulence by Driving Nuclear-Cytoplasmic Trafficking. Journal of Virology, 2022, 96, JVI0162921.	3.4	10
2	Newcastle disease virus degrades SIRT3 via PINK1-PRKN-dependent mitophagy to reprogram energy metabolism in infected cells. Autophagy, 2022, 18, 1503-1521.	9.1	52
3	Inhibition of anti-viral stress granule formation by coronavirus endoribonuclease nsp15 ensures efficient virus replication. PLoS Pathogens, 2021, 17, e1008690.	4.7	83
4	Newcastle Disease Virus Induced Pathologies Severely Affect the Exocrine and Endocrine Functions of the Pancreas in Chickens. Genes, 2021, 12, 495.	2.4	5
5	Caspase-Dependent Cleavage of DDX21 Suppresses Host Innate Immunity. MBio, 2021, 12, e0100521.	4.1	13
6	Comparison of the protective antigen variabilities of prevalent Newcastle disease viruses in response to homologous/heterologous genotype vaccines. Poultry Science, 2021, 100, 101267.	3.4	5
7	Newcastle-disease-virus-induced ferroptosis through nutrient deprivation and ferritinophagy in tumor cells. IScience, 2021, 24, 102837.	4.1	40
8	Upregulation of DUSP6 impairs infectious bronchitis virus replication by negatively regulating ERK pathway and promoting apoptosis. Veterinary Research, 2021, 52, 7.	3.0	18
9	Genome-Wide Analysis of Alternative Splicing during Host-Virus Interactions in Chicken. Viruses, 2021, 13, 2409.	3.3	3
10	Development of a Recombinant Thermostable Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV) Vaccine Express Infectious Bronchitis Virus (IBV) Multiple Epitopes for Protecting against IBV and NDV Challenges. Vaccines, 2020, 8, 564.	4.4	6
11	Newcastle Disease virus infection activates PI3K/Akt/mTOR and p38 MAPK/Mnk1 pathways to benefit viral mRNA translation via interaction of the viral NP protein and host eIF4E. PLoS Pathogens, 2020, 16, e1008610.	4.7	43
12	Characterization and functional analysis of chicken APOBEC4. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2020, 106, 103631.	2.3	9
13	Proteasomal degradation of human SERINC4: A potent host anti-HIV-1 factor that is antagonized by nef. Current Research in Virological Science, 2020, 1, 100002.	3.5	9
14	Newcastle Disease Virus V Protein Degrades Mitochondrial Antiviral Signaling Protein To Inhibit Host Type I Interferon Production via E3 Ubiquitin Ligase RNF5. Journal of Virology, 2019, 93, .	3.4	73
15	A Recombinant La Sota Vaccine Strain Expressing Multiple Epitopes of Infectious Bronchitis Virus (IBV) Protects Specific Pathogen-Free (SPF) Chickens against IBV and NDV Challenges. Vaccines, 2019, 7, 170.	4.4	13
16	In Vitro and In Vivo Metabolomic Profiling after Infection with Virulent Newcastle Disease Virus. Viruses, 2019, 11, 962.	3.3	19
17	Exosomes Carry microRNAs into Neighboring Cells to Promote Diffusive Infection of Newcastle Disease Virus. Viruses, 2019, 11, 527.	3.3	26
18	CD4 Expression and Env Conformation Are Critical for HIV-1 Restriction by SERINC5. Journal of Virology, 2019, 93, .	3.4	41

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19	eIF2Î±-CHOP-BCl-2/JNK and IRE1Î±-XBP1/JNK signaling promote apoptosis and inflammation and support the proliferation of Newcastle disease virus. Cell Death and Disease, 2019, 10, 891.	6.3	89
20	Goose MAVS functions in RIG-I-mediated IFN-Î² signaling activation. Developmental and Comparative Immunology, 2019, 93, 58-65.	2.3	16
21	Infectious bronchitis virus entry mainly depends on clathrin mediated endocytosis and requires classical endosomal/lysosomal system. Virology, 2019, 528, 118-136.	2.4	42
22	HIV-1 Nef Antagonizes SERINC5 Restriction by Downregulation of SERINC5 via the Endosome/Lysosome System. Journal of Virology, 2018, 92, .	3.4	77
23	NDV entry into dendritic cells through macropinocytosis and suppression of T lymphocyte proliferation. Virology, 2018, 518, 126-135.	2.4	12
24	Newcastle disease virus infection triggers HMGB1 release to promote the inflammatory response. Virology, 2018, 525, 19-31.	2.4	40
25	Newcastle disease virus induces G0/G1 cell cycle arrest in asynchronously growing cells. Virology, 2018, 520, 67-74.	2.4	23
26	Supplementation of Vitamin E Protects Chickens from Newcastle Disease Virus-Mediated Exacerbation of Intestinal Oxidative Stress and Tissue Damage. Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry, 2018, 47, 1655-1666.	1.6	28
27	Potential of genotype VII Newcastle disease viruses to cause differential infections in chickens and ducks. Transboundary and Emerging Diseases, 2018, 65, 1851-1862.	3.0	19
28	Vitamin E Supplementation Ameliorates Newcastle Disease Virus-Induced Oxidative Stress and Alleviates Tissue Damage in the Brains of Chickens. Viruses, 2018, 10, 173.	3.3	19
29	Deep Sequencing-Based Transcriptome Profiling Reveals Avian Interferon-Stimulated Genes and Provides Comprehensive Insight into Newcastle Disease Virus-Induced Host Responses. Viruses, 2018, 10, 162.	3.3	25
30	Production, characterization, and epitope mapping of a monoclonal antibody against genotype VII Newcastle disease virus V protein. Journal of Virological Methods, 2018, 260, 88-97.	2.1	3
31	Chicken RNA-binding protein T-cell internal antigen-1 contributes to stress granule formation in chicken cells and tissues. Journal of Veterinary Science, 2018, 19, 3.	1.3	1
32	Specific Monoclonal Antibodies Recognizing the Endogenous Chicken High Mobility Group Box 1 Protein. Monoclonal Antibodies in Immunodiagnosis and Immunotherapy, 2017, 36, 163-168.	1.6	1
33	Newcastle disease virus induces stable formation of bona fide stress granules to facilitate viral replication through manipulating host protein translation. FASEB Journal, 2017, 31, 1482-1493.	0.5	41
34	Identification of genes involved in Mycoplasma gallisepticum biofilm formation using mini-Tn4001-SGM transposon mutagenesis. Veterinary Microbiology, 2017, 198, 17-22.	1.9	11
35	Phylogenetic, antigenic and biological characterization of pigeon paramyxovirus type 1 circulating in China. Virology Journal, 2017, 14, 186.	3.4	21
36	RIP1 is a central signaling protein in regulation of TNF-Î±/TRAIL mediated apoptosis and necroptosis during Newcastle disease virus infection. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 43201-43217.	1.8	35

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37	Newcastle Disease Virus V Protein Targets Phosphorylated STAT1 to Block IFN-I Signaling. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0148560.	2.5	45
38	Infectious bronchitis virus poly-epitope-based vaccine protects chickens from acute infection. Vaccine, 2016, 34, 5209-5216.	3.8	21
39	Identification and functional analysis of phosphorylation in Newcastle disease virus phosphoprotein. Archives of Virology, 2016, 161, 2103-2116.	2.1	15
40	Newcastle disease virus infection induces activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome. Virology, 2016, 496, 90-96.	2.4	22
41	Graphene Oxides Decorated with Carnosine as an Adjuvant To Modulate Innate Immune and Improve Adaptive Immunity in Vivo. ACS Nano, 2016, 10, 2203-2213.	14.6	87
42	Prediction and identification of novel IBV S1 protein derived CTL epitopes in chicken. Vaccine, 2016, 34, 380-386.	3.8	34
43	Evolution of Newcastle Disease Virus Quasispecies Diversity and Enhanced Virulence after Passage through Chicken Air Sacs. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 2052-2063.	3.4	39
44	Regulation of de novo translation of host cells by manipulation of PERK/PKR and GADD34-PP1 activity during Newcastle disease virus infection. Journal of General Virology, 2016, 97, 867-879.	2.9	24
45	Newcastle disease virus employs macropinocytosis and Rab5a-dependent intracellular trafficking to infect DF-1 cells. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 86117-86133.	1.8	19
46	Characterization of the chaperonin GroEL in Mycoplasma gallisepticum. Archives of Microbiology, 2015, 197, 235-244.	2.2	9
47	Characterization of triosephosphate isomerase fromMycoplasma gallisepticum. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2015, 362, fnv140.	1.8	7
48	Development of Strand-Specific Real-Time RT-PCR to Distinguish Viral RNAs during Newcastle Disease Virus Infection. Scientific World Journal, The, 2014, 2014, 1-10.	2.1	14
49	Enzymatic Activity Analysis and Catalytic Essential Residues Identification ofBrucella abortusMalate Dehydrogenase. Scientific World Journal, The, 2014, 2014, 1-8.	2.1	5
50	Mycoplasma synoviaeenolase is a plasminogen/fibronectin binding protein. BMC Veterinary Research, 2014, 10, 223.	1.9	46
51	Autophagy Benefits the Replication of Newcastle Disease Virus in Chicken Cells and Tissues. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 525-537.	3.4	102
52	Toll-like receptor 3 inhibits Newcastle disease virus replication through activation of pro-inflammatory cytokines and the type-1 interferon pathway. Archives of Virology, 2014, 159, 2937-2948.	2.1	39
53	Activation of the PKR/eIF2Î± signaling cascade inhibits replication of Newcastle disease virus. Virology Journal, 2014, 11, 62.	3.4	54
54	Goose RIG-I functions in innate immunity against Newcastle disease virus infections. Molecular Immunology, 2013, 53, 321-327.	2.2	60

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55	A SOE-PCR method of introducing multiple mutations into Mycoplasma gallisepticum neuraminidase. Journal of Microbiological Methods, 2013, 94, 117-120.	1.6	9
56	Hybrid- and complex-type N-glycans are not essential for Newcastle disease virus infection and fusion of host cells. Glycobiology, 2012, 22, 369-378.	2.5	14
57	Identification of biofilm formation by Mycoplasma gallisepticum. Veterinary Microbiology, 2012, 161, 96-103.	1.9	31
58	Rescue of virulent class I Newcastle disease virus variant 9a5b-D5C1. Virology Journal, 2012, 9, 120.	3.4	11
59	Rapid detection of duck hepatitis virus type-1 by reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification. Journal of Virological Methods, 2012, 182, 76-81.	2.1	15
60	Entire genome sequence analysis of genotype IX Newcastle disease viruses reveals their early-genotype phylogenetic position and recent-genotype genome size. Virology Journal, 2011, 8, 117.	3.4	29