

# Honglei Sun

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9857842/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

55  
papers

1,848  
citations

279701

23  
h-index

276775

41  
g-index

55  
all docs

55  
docs citations

55  
times ranked

1984  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Evolution of the H9N2 influenza genotype that facilitated the genesis of the novel H7N9 virus. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 548-553.	3.3	287
2	Prevalent Eurasian avian-like H1N1 swine influenza virus with 2009 pandemic viral genes facilitating human infection. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 17204-17210.	3.3	195
3	Natural and experimental infection of dogs with pandemic H1N1/2009 influenza virus. Journal of General Virology, 2012, 93, 119-123.	1.3	72
4	Amino Acid 316 of Hemagglutinin and the Neuraminidase Stalk Length Influence Virulence of H9N2 Influenza Virus in Chickens and Mice. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 2963-2968.	1.5	70
5	The contribution of PA-X to the virulence of pandemic 2009 H1N1 and highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza viruses. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 8262.	1.6	69
6	Characterization of clade 2.3.4.4 highly pathogenic H5 avian influenza viruses in ducks and chickens. Veterinary Microbiology, 2016, 182, 116-122.	0.8	69
7	Prevailing PA Mutation K356R in Avian Influenza H9N2 Virus Increases Mammalian Replication and Pathogenicity. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 8105-8114.	1.5	68
8	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N6 Viruses Exhibit Enhanced Affinity for Human Type Sialic Acid Receptor and In-Contact Transmission in Model Ferrets. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 6235-6243.	1.5	64
9	IFI16 directly senses viral RNA and enhances RIG-I transcription and activation to restrict influenza virus infection. Nature Microbiology, 2021, 6, 932-945.	5.9	61
10	PA-X is a virulence factor in avian H9N2 influenza virus. Journal of General Virology, 2015, 96, 2587-2594.	1.3	57
11	Genetic evolution of influenza H9N2 viruses isolated from various hosts in China from 1994 to 2013. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2017, 6, 1-11.	3.0	56
12	Twenty amino acids at the C-terminus of PA-X are associated with increased influenza A virus replication and pathogenicity. Journal of General Virology, 2015, 96, 2036-2049.	1.3	54
13	A Single Amino Acid at the Hemagglutinin Cleavage Site Contributes to the Pathogenicity and Neurovirulence of H5N1 Influenza Virus in Mice. Journal of Virology, 2012, 86, 6924-6931.	1.5	51
14	M Gene Reassortment in H9N2 Influenza Virus Promotes Early Infection and Replication: Contribution to Rising Virus Prevalence in Chickens in China. Journal of Virology, 2017, 91, .	1.5	41
15	Antigenic evolution of H9N2 chicken influenza viruses isolated in China during 2009â€“2013 and selection of a candidate vaccine strain with broad cross-reactivity. Veterinary Microbiology, 2016, 182, 1-7.	0.8	37
16	Naturally Occurring Mutations in the PA Gene Are Key Contributors to Increased Virulence of Pandemic H1N1/09 Influenza Virus in Mice. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 4600-4604.	1.5	36
17	A serological survey of canine H3N2, pandemic H1N1/09 and human seasonal H3N2 influenza viruses in dogs in China. Veterinary Microbiology, 2014, 168, 193-196.	0.8	32
18	Recombinant turkey herpesvirus expressing H9 hemagglutinin providing protection against H9N2 avian influenza. Virology, 2019, 529, 7-15.	1.1	30

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	An R195K Mutation in the PA-X Protein Increases the Virulence and Transmission of Influenza A Virus in Mammalian Hosts. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2020, 94, .	1.5	30
20	Molecular Mechanisms for the Adaptive Switching Between the OAS/RNase L and OASL/RIG-I Pathways in Birds and Mammals. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2018, 9, 1398.	2.2	29
21	Structural basis for preferential avian receptor binding by the human-infecting H10N8 avian influenza virus. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2015, 6, 5600.	5.8	28
22	Reassortment with Dominant Chicken H9N2 Influenza Virus Contributed to the Fifth H7N9 Virus Human Epidemic. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2021, 95, .	1.5	27
23	Prevailing I292V PB2 mutation in avian influenza H9N2 virus increases viral polymerase function and attenuates IFN- $\beta$ induction in human cells. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2019, 100, 1273-1281.	1.3	27
24	Induction of PGRN by influenza virus inhibits the antiviral immune responses through downregulation of type I interferons signaling. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2019, 15, e1008062.	2.1	25
25	Influenza A Virus Acquires Enhanced Pathogenicity and Transmissibility after Serial Passages in Swine. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2014, 88, 11981-11994.	1.5	24
26	Mink is a highly susceptible host species to circulating human and avian influenza viruses. <i>Emerging Microbes and Infections</i> , 2021, 10, 472-480.	3.0	22
27	PA-X protein contributes to virulence of triple-reassortant H1N2 influenza virus by suppressing early immune responses in swine. <i>Virology</i> , 2017, 508, 45-53.	1.1	21
28	Enhanced pathogenicity and neurotropism of mouse-adapted H10N7 influenza virus are mediated by novel PB2 and NA mutations. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2017, 98, 1185-1195.	1.3	20
29	Truncation of C-terminal 20 amino acids in PA-X contributes to adaptation of swine influenza virus in pigs. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 21845.	1.6	18
30	C-terminal elongation of NS1 of H9N2 influenza virus induces a high level of inflammatory cytokines and increases transmission. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2015, 96, 259-268.	1.3	16
31	Characterization of fowl adenovirus serotype 4 circulating in chickens in China. <i>Veterinary Microbiology</i> , 2019, 238, 108427.	0.8	16
32	Generation and protective efficacy of a cold-adapted attenuated avian H9N2 influenza vaccine. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 30382.	1.6	15
33	Genotypic and pathotypic characterization of Newcastle disease virus isolated from racing pigeons in China. <i>Poultry Science</i> , 2015, 94, 1476-1482.	1.5	12
34	Transmission and pathogenicity of novel reassortants derived from Eurasian avian-like and 2009 pandemic H1N1 influenza viruses in mice and guinea pigs. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 27067.	1.6	12
35	Infection of chicken H9N2 influenza viruses in different species of domestic ducks. <i>Veterinary Microbiology</i> , 2019, 233, 1-4.	0.8	12
36	p21 restricts influenza A virus by perturbing the viral polymerase complex and upregulating type I interferon signaling. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2022, 18, e1010295.	2.1	12

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Comparative Virus Replication and Host Innate Responses in Human Cells Infected with Three Prevalent Clades (2.3.4, 2.3.2, and 7) of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1 Viruses. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2014, 88, 725-729.	1.5	11
38	Serological survey of canine H3N2, pandemic H1N1/09, and human seasonal H3N2 influenza viruses in cats in northern China, 2010–2014. <i>Virology Journal</i> , 2015, 12, 50.	1.4	11
39	Mouse-adapted H9N2 avian influenza virus causes systemic infection in mice. <i>Virology Journal</i> , 2019, 16, 135.	1.4	11
40	The infection of turkeys and chickens by reassortants derived from pandemic H1N1 2009 and avian H9N2 influenza viruses. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 10130.	1.6	10
41	H9N2 virus-derived M1 protein promotes H5N6 virus release in mammalian cells: Mechanism of avian influenza virus inter-species infection in humans. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2021, 17, e1010098.	2.1	10
42	Hemagglutinin mutation D222N of the 2009 pandemic H1N1 influenza virus alters receptor specificity without affecting virulence in mice. <i>Virus Research</i> , 2014, 189, 79-86.	1.1	9
43	Characterization of a novel H3N2 influenza virus isolated from domestic ducks in China. <i>Virus Genes</i> , 2016, 52, 568-572.	0.7	9
44	Cross- immunity of a H9N2 live attenuated influenza vaccine against H5N2 highly pathogenic avian influenza virus in chickens. <i>Veterinary Microbiology</i> , 2018, 220, 57-66.	0.8	9
45	Swine MicroRNAs <i>ssc-miR-221-3p</i> and <i>ssc-miR-222</i> Restrict the Cross-Species Infection of Avian Influenza Virus. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2020, 94, .	1.5	9
46	A Multiplex RT-PCR Assay for Detection and Differentiation of Avian-Origin Canine H3N2, Equine-Origin H3N8, Human-Origin H3N2, and H1N1/2009 Canine Influenza Viruses. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0170374.	1.1	8
47	Truncation of PA-X Contributes to Virulence and Transmission of H3N8 and H3N2 Canine Influenza Viruses in Dogs. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2020, 94, .	1.5	8
48	Mutations in PB2 and HA are crucial for the increased virulence and transmissibility of H1N1 swine influenza virus in mammalian models. <i>Veterinary Microbiology</i> , 2022, 265, 109314.	0.8	7
49	N-linked glycosylation enhances hemagglutinin stability in avian H5N6 influenza virus to promote adaptation in mammals. , 2022, 1, .		6
50	Pathogenicity of novel reassortant Eurasian avian-like H1N1 influenza virus in pigs. <i>Virology</i> , 2021, 561, 28-35.	1.1	5
51	A D200N hemagglutinin substitution contributes to antigenic changes and increased replication of avian H9N2 influenza virus. <i>Veterinary Microbiology</i> , 2020, 245, 108669.	0.8	3
52	Neurovirulence of Avian Influenza Virus Is Dependent on the Interaction of Viral NP Protein with FMRP in the Murine Brain. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2021, 95, .	1.5	2
53	Isolation and characterization of H4N6 avian influenza viruses from mallard ducks in Beijing, China. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0184437.	1.1	2
54	Functional divergence of oligoadenylate synthetase 1 (OAS1) proteins in Tetrapods. <i>Science China Life Sciences</i> , 2022, 65, 1395-1412.	2.3	2

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	The use of pyrosequencing for detection of hemagglutinin mutations associated with increased pathogenicity of H5N1 avian influenza viruses in mammals. <i>Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation</i> , 2018, 30, 619-622.	0.5	1