JosÃ© A Melero

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

61 papers	4,421 citations	101543 36 h-index	123424 61 g-index
63 all docs	63 docs citations	63 times ranked	4501 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Chimeric Pneumoviridae fusion proteins as immunogens to induce crossâ€neutralizing antibody responses. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2018, 10, 175-187.	6.9	10
2	Antigenic and sequence variability of the human respiratory syncytial virus F glycoprotein compared to related viruses in a comprehensive dataset. Vaccine, 2018, 36, 6660-6673.	3.8	32
3	The respiratory syncytial virus vaccine landscape: lessons from the graveyard and promising candidates. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2018, 18, e295-e311.	9.1	355
4	Potent single-domain antibodies that arrest respiratory syncytial virus fusion protein in its prefusion state. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 14158.	12.8	58
5	Structure and immunogenicity of pre-fusion-stabilized human metapneumovirus F glycoprotein. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 1528.	12.8	86
6	Structural, antigenic and immunogenic features of respiratory syncytial virus glycoproteins relevant for vaccine development. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 461-468.	3.8	53
7	The Complexity of Antibody Responses Elicited against the Respiratory Syncytial Virus Glycoproteins in Hospitalized Children Younger than 2 Years. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2017, 8, 2301.	3.5	13
8	Rapid profiling of RSV antibody repertoires from the memory B cells of naturally infected adult donors. Science Immunology, 2016, 1, .	11.9	180
9	Influence of antigen conformation and mode of presentation on the antibody and protective responses against human respiratory syncytial virus: relevance for vaccine development. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2016, 15, 1319-1325.	4.4	4
10	Trivalency of a Nanobody Specific for the Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus Fusion Glycoprotein Drastically Enhances Virus Neutralization and Impacts Escape Mutant Selection. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2016, 60, 6498-6509.	3.2	30
11	ISG15 Is Upregulated in Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection and Reduces Virus Growth through Protein ISGylation. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 3428-3438.	3.4	56
12	Influence of Respiratory Syncytial Virus F Glycoprotein Conformation on Induction of Protective Immune Responses. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 5485-5498.	3.4	29
13	Generation and Characterization of ALX-0171, a Potent Novel Therapeutic Nanobody for the Treatment of Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2016, 60, 6-13.	3.2	222
14	Engineering, Structure and Immunogenicity of the Human Metapneumovirus F Protein in the Postfusion Conformation. PLoS Pathogens, 2016, 12, e1005859.	4.7	50
15	Characterization of a Prefusion-Specific Antibody That Recognizes a Quaternary, Cleavage-Dependent Epitope on the RSV Fusion Glycoprotein. PLoS Pathogens, 2015, 11, e1005035.	4.7	106
16	Conservation of G-Protein Epitopes in Respiratory Syncytial Virus (Group A) Despite Broad Genetic Diversity: Is Antibody Selection Involved in Virus Evolution?. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 7776-7785.	3.4	62
17	Clinical response to pandemic h1n1 influenza virus from a fatal and mild case in ferrets. Virology Journal, 2015, 12, 48.	3.4	8
18	The Pneumovirinae fusion (F) protein: A common target for vaccines and antivirals. Virus Research, 2015, 209, 128-135.	2.2	26

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19	Generation of monoclonal antibodies specific of the postfusion conformation of the Pneumovirinae fusion (F) protein. Journal of Virological Methods, 2015, 224, 1-8.	2.1	7
20	Recombinant Soluble Respiratory Syncytial Virus F Protein That Lacks Heptad Repeat B, Contains a GCN4 Trimerization Motif and Is Not Cleaved Displays Prefusion-Like Characteristics. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0130829.	2.5	15
21	Social, economic, and health impact of the respiratory syncytial virus: a systematic search. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2014, 14, 544.	2.9	76
22	Characterization of an enhanced antigenic change in the pandemic 2009 H1N1 influenza virus haemagglutinin. Journal of General Virology, 2014, 95, 1033-1042.	2.9	10
23	A Monomeric Uncleaved Respiratory Syncytial Virus F Antigen Retains Prefusion-Specific Neutralizing Epitopes. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 11802-11810.	3.4	38
24	Polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies specific for the six-helix bundle of the human respiratory syncytial virus fusion glycoprotein as probes of the protein post-fusion conformation. Virology, 2014, 460-461, 119-127.	2.4	11
25	Influence of Respiratory Syncytial Virus Strain Differences on Pathogenesis and Immunity. Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology, 2013, 372, 59-82.	1.1	51
26	Characterization In Vitro and In Vivo of a Pandemic H1N1 Influenza Virus from a Fatal Case. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e53515.	2.5	29
27	Entry of Enveloped Viruses into Host Cells: Membrane Fusion. Sub-Cellular Biochemistry, 2013, 68, 467-487.	2.4	50
28	Neutralizing antibodies against the preactive form of respiratory syncytial virus fusion protein offer unique possibilities for clinical intervention. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 3089-3094.	7.1	217
29	Selection and characterization of human respiratory syncytial virus escape mutants resistant to a polyclonal antiserum raised against the F protein. Archives of Virology, 2012, 157, 1071-1080.	2.1	7
30	Llama-Derived Single Domain Antibodies to Build Multivalent, Superpotent and Broadened Neutralizing Anti-Viral Molecules. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e17665.	2.5	150
31	Progress in understanding and controlling respiratory syncytial virus: Still crazy after all these years. Virus Research, 2011, 162, 80-99.	2.2	381
32	Residues of the Human Metapneumovirus Fusion (F) Protein Critical for Its Strain-Related Fusion Phenotype: Implications for the Virus Replication Cycle. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 12650-12661.	3.4	22
33	Recombinant Sendai Viruses Expressing Fusion Proteins with Two Furin Cleavage Sites Mimic the Syncytial and Receptor-Independent Infection Properties of Respiratory Syncytial Virus. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 2771-2780.	3.4	30
34	Neutralization of Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infectivity by Antibodies and Low-Molecular-Weight Compounds Targeted against the Fusion Glycoprotein. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 7970-7982.	3.4	54
35	Ten Years of Global Evolution of the Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus BA Genotype with a 60-Nucleotide Duplication in the G Protein Gene. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 7500-7512.	3.4	153
36	Lack of antibody affinity maturation due to poor Toll-like receptor stimulation leads to enhanced respiratory syncytial virus disease. Nature Medicine, 2009, 15, 34-41.	30.7	430

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37	Structural properties of the human respiratory syncytial virus P protein: Evidence for an elongated homotetrameric molecule that is the smallest orthologue within the family of paramyxovirus polymerase cofactors. Proteins: Structure, Function and Bioinformatics, 2008, 72, 946-958.	2.6	43
38	Low-pH-Induced Membrane Fusion Mediated by Human Metapneumovirus F Protein Is a Rare, Strain-Dependent Phenomenon. Journal of Virology, 2008, 82, 8891-8895.	3.4	65
39	Insertion of the Two Cleavage Sites of the Respiratory Syncytial Virus Fusion Protein in Sendai Virus Fusion Protein Leads to Enhanced Cell-Cell Fusion and a Decreased Dependency on the HN Attachment Protein for Activity. Journal of Virology, 2008, 82, 5986-5998.	3.4	27
40	Characterization of the epitope for anti-human respiratory syncytial virus F protein monoclonal antibody 101F using synthetic peptides and genetic approaches. Journal of General Virology, 2007, 88, 2719-2723.	2.9	48
41	Structural analysis of the human respiratory syncytial virus phosphoprotein: characterization of an Î±-helical domain involved in oligomerization. Journal of General Virology, 2006, 87, 159-169.	2.9	65
42	Sequence elements of the fusion peptide of human respiratory syncytial virus fusion protein required for activity. Journal of General Virology, 2006, 87, 1649-1658.	2.9	15
43	Comparison of affinity chromatography and adsorption to vaccinia virus recombinant infected cells for depletion of antibodies directed against respiratory syncytial virus glycoproteins present in a human immunoglobulin preparation. Journal of Medical Virology, 2005, 76, 248-255.	5.0	25
44	The cysteine-rich region of respiratory syncytial virus attachment protein inhibits innate immunity elicited by the virus and endotoxin. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 8996-9001.	7.1	101
45	Genetic and Antigenic Variability of Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus (Groups A and B) Isolated over Seven Consecutive Seasons in Argentina (1995 to 2001). Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2005, 43, 2266-2273.	3.9	45
46	Thermostability of the human respiratory syncytial virus fusion protein before and after activation: implications for the membrane-fusion mechanism. Journal of General Virology, 2004, 85, 3677-3687.	2.9	33
47	The Soluble Form of Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus Attachment Protein Differs from the Membrane-Bound Form in Its Oligomeric State but Is Still Capable of Binding to Cell Surface Proteoglycans. Journal of Virology, 2004, 78, 3524-3532.	3.4	45
48	Comparison of antibodies directed against human respiratory syncytial virus antigens present in two commercial preparations of human immunoglobulins with different neutralizing activities. Vaccine, 2004, 23, 435-443.	3.8	10
49	Effect of Proteolytic Processing at Two Distinct Sites on Shape and Aggregation of an Anchorless Fusion Protein of Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus and Fate of the Intervening Segment. Virology, 2002, 298, 317-326.	2.4	66
50	Evaluation of the antibody specificities of human convalescent-phase sera against the attachment (G) protein of human respiratory syncytial virus: Influence of strain variation and carbohydrate side chains. Journal of Medical Virology, 2000, 60, 468-474.	5.0	65
51	Electron Microscopy of the Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus Fusion Protein and Complexes That It Forms with Monoclonal Antibodies. Virology, 2000, 271, 122-131.	2.4	101
52	DNA encoding the attachment (G) or fusion (F) protein of respiratory syncytial virus induces protection in the absence of pulmonary inflammation. Journal of General Virology, 2000, 81, 2519-2523.	2.9	51
53	Binding of human respiratory syncytial virus to cells: implication of sulfated cell surface proteoglycans. Journal of General Virology, 2000, 81, 2715-2722.	2.9	91
54	The C-terminal third of human respiratory syncytial virus attachment (G) protein is partially resistant to protease digestion and is glycosylated in a cell-type-specific manner. Journal of General Virology, 2000, 81, 919-927.	2.9	20

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55	Priming with a Secreted Form of the Fusion Protein of Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Promotes Interleukin-4 (IL-4) and IL-5 Production but Not Pulmonary Eosinophilia following RSV Challenge. Journal of Virology, 1999, 73, 10086-10094.	3.4	40
56	Eliminating a Region of Respiratory Syncytial Virus Attachment Protein Allows Induction of Protective Immunity without Vaccine-enhanced Lung Eosinophilia. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 1998, 187, 1921-1926.	8.5	137
57	Conformational studies of a short linear peptide corresponding to a major conserved neutralizing epitope of human respiratory syncytial virus fusion glycoprotein. Biopolymers, 1998, 39, 537-548.	2.4	15
58	Recombinant Vaccinia Virus Coexpressing the F Protein of Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) and Interleukin-4 (IL-4) Does Not Inhibit the Development of RSV-Specific Memory Cytotoxic T Lymphocytes, whereas Priming Is Diminished in the Presence of High Levels of IL-2 or Gamma Interferon. Journal of Virology, 1998, 72, 4080-4087.	3.4	55
59	Membrane Permeability Changes Induced inEscherichia coliby the SH Protein of Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus. Virology, 1997, 235, 342-351.	2.4	66
60	Host Cell Effect upon Glycosylation and Antigenicity of Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus G Glycoprotein. Virology, 1996, 221, 301-309.	2.4	66
61	Mapping of Monoclonal Antibody Epitopes of the Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus P Protein. Virology, 1993, 195, 239-242.	2.4	14