

# Suh-Chin Wu

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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62  
papers

1,740  
citations

257450

24  
h-index

302126

39  
g-index

63  
all docs

63  
docs citations

63  
times ranked

2380  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Low-Dose SARS-CoV-2 S-Trimer with an Emulsion Adjuvant Induced Th1-Biased Protective Immunity. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 4902.	4.1	9
2	Intranasal Immunization with Zika Virus Envelope Domain III-Flagellin Fusion Protein Elicits Systemic and Mucosal Immune Responses and Protection against Subcutaneous and Intravaginal Virus Challenges. <i>Pharmaceutics</i> , 2022, 14, 1014.	4.5	6
3	Neuraminidase (NA) 370-Loop Mutations of the 2009 Pandemic H1N1 Viruses Affect NA Enzyme Activity, Hemagglutination Titer, Mouse Virulence, and Inactivated-Virus Immunogenicity. <i>Viruses</i> , 2022, 14, 1304.	3.3	1
4	Site-Specific Glycan-Masking/Unmasking Hemagglutinin Antigen Design to Elicit Broadly Neutralizing and Stem-Binding Antibodies Against Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1 Virus Infections. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2021, 12, 692700.	4.8	5
5	Production of Multi-Subtype Influenza Virus-Like Particles by Molecular Fusion with BAFF or APRIL for Vaccine Development. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2021, 2248, 139-153.	0.9	2
6	Glycan Masking of Epitopes in the NTD and RBD of the Spike Protein Elicits Broadly Neutralizing Antibodies Against SARS-CoV-2 Variants. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2021, 12, 795741.	4.8	13
7	Nanoemulsion adjuvantation strategy of tumor-associated antigen therapy rephrases mucosal and immunotherapeutic signatures following intranasal vaccination. , 2020, 8, e001022.		13
8	Type IIb Heat Labile Enterotoxin B Subunit as a Mucosal Adjuvant to Enhance Protective Immunity against H5N1 Avian Influenza Viruses. <i>Vaccines</i> , 2020, 8, 710.	4.4	3
9	Use of PELC/CpG Adjuvant for Intranasal Immunization with Recombinant Hemagglutinin to Develop H7N9 Mucosal Vaccine. <i>Vaccines</i> , 2020, 8, 240.	4.4	7
10	A quantitative luciferase-based cell-cell fusion assay to measure four-serotype dengue virus E protein-triggered membrane fusion. <i>Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics</i> , 2020, 16, 2176-2182.	3.3	6
11	Progress and Concept for COVID-19 Vaccine Development. <i>Biotechnology Journal</i> , 2020, 15, e2000147.	3.5	75
12	Glycan-masking hemagglutinin antigens from stable CHO cell clones for H5N1 avian influenza vaccine development. <i>Biotechnology and Bioengineering</i> , 2019, 116, 598-609.	3.3	14
13	Dengue and Zika Virus Domain III-Flagellin Fusion and Glycan-Masking E Antigen for Prime-Boost Immunization. <i>Theranostics</i> , 2019, 9, 4811-4826.	10.0	14
14	Recombinant hemagglutinin produced from Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) stable cell clones and a PELC/CpG combination adjuvant for H7N9 subunit vaccine development. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2019, 37, 6933-6941.	3.8	10
15	Highly immunogenic influenza virus-like particles containing B-cell-activating factor (BAFF) for multi-subtype vaccine development. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2019, 164, 12-22.	4.1	8
16	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5 Hemagglutinin Fused with the A Subunit of Type IIb Escherichia coli Heat Labile Enterotoxin Elicited Protective Immunity and Neutralization by Intranasal Immunization in Mouse and Chicken Models. <i>Vaccines</i> , 2019, 7, 193.	4.4	3
17	Enhancing enterovirus A71 vaccine production yield by microcarrier perfusion bioreactor culture. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2018, 36, 3134-3139.	3.8	11
18	Zika virus structural biology and progress in vaccine development. <i>Biotechnology Advances</i> , 2018, 36, 47-53.	11.7	75

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19	Identification of Immunoreactive Peptides of Toxins to Simultaneously Assess the Neutralization Potency of Antivenoms against Neurotoxicity and Cytotoxicity of <i>Naja atra</i> Venom. <i>Toxins</i> , 2018, 10, 10.	3.4	12
20	Recombinant hemagglutinin proteins formulated in a novel PELC/CpG adjuvant for H7N9 subunit vaccine development. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2017, 146, 213-220.	4.1	4
21	Development of a full-length cDNA-derived enterovirus A71 vaccine candidate using reverse genetics technology. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2016, 132, 225-232.	4.1	11
22	Influenza Virus Hemagglutinin Glycoproteins with Different N-Glycan Patterns Activate Dendritic Cells In Vitro. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2016, 90, 6085-6096.	3.4	23
23	Multi-subtype influenza virus-like particles incorporated with flagellin and granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor for vaccine design. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2016, 133, 110-118.	4.1	8
24	Unmasking Stem-Specific Neutralizing Epitopes by Abolishing N-Linked Glycosylation Sites of Influenza Virus Hemagglutinin Proteins for Vaccine Design. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2016, 90, 8496-8508.	3.4	41
25	Development of single-chain variable fragments (scFv) against influenza virus targeting hemagglutinin subunit 2 (HA2). <i>Archives of Virology</i> , 2016, 161, 19-31.	2.1	17
26	Cross-Reactive Neuraminidase-Inhibiting Antibodies Elicited by Immunization with Recombinant Neuraminidase Proteins of H5N1 and Pandemic H1N1 Influenza A Viruses. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2015, 89, 7224-7234.	3.4	68
27	Use of recombinant flagellin in oil-in-water emulsions enhances hemagglutinin-specific mucosal IgA production and IL-17 secreting T cells against H5N1 avian influenza virus infection. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2015, 33, 4321-4329.	3.8	26
28	Selection and Characterization of DNA Aptamers Targeting All Four Serotypes of Dengue Viruses. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0131240.	2.5	39
29	Glycan Masking of Hemagglutinin for Adenovirus Vector and Recombinant Protein Immunizations Elicits Broadly Neutralizing Antibodies against H5N1 Avian Influenza Viruses. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e92822.	2.5	43
30	Dengue Type Four Viruses with E-Glu345Lys Adaptive Mutation from MRC-5 Cells Induce Low Viremia but Elicit Potent Neutralizing Antibodies in Rhesus Monkeys. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e100130.	2.5	4
31	Long-Term Immunogenicity Studies of Formalin-Inactivated Enterovirus 71 Whole-Virion Vaccine in Macaques. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e106756.	2.5	8
32	Glutamic Acid at Residue 125 of the prM Helix Domain Interacts with Positively Charged Amino Acids in E Protein Domain II for Japanese Encephalitis Virus-Like-Particle Production. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2014, 88, 8386-8396.	3.4	13
33	Heterologous prime-boost immunization regimens using adenovirus vector and virus-like particles induce broadly neutralizing antibodies against H5N1 avian influenza viruses. <i>Biotechnology Journal</i> , 2013, 8, 1315-1322.	3.5	11
34	Different Immunity Elicited by Recombinant H5N1 Hemagglutinin Proteins Containing Pauci-Mannose, High-Mannose, or Complex Type N-Glycans. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e66719.	2.5	37
35	Production of EV71 vaccine candidates. <i>Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics</i> , 2012, 8, 1775-1783.	3.3	64
36	Broader Neutralizing Antibodies against H5N1 Viruses Using Prime-Boost Immunization of Hyperglycosylated Hemagglutinin DNA and Virus-Like Particles. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e39075.	2.5	48

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37	Using recombinant DNA technology for the development of live-attenuated dengue vaccines. <i>Enzyme and Microbial Technology</i> , 2012, 51, 67-72.	3.2	8
38	Fabrication of influenza virus-like particles using M2 fusion proteins for imaging single viruses and designing vaccines. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2011, 29, 7163-7172.	3.8	22
39	Recombinant Trimeric HA Protein Immunogenicity of H5N1 Avian Influenza Viruses and Their Combined Use with Inactivated or Adenovirus Vaccines. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e20052.	2.5	48
40	Review of dengue virus and the development of a vaccine. <i>Biotechnology Advances</i> , 2011, 29, 239-247.	11.7	151
41	Production of Inactivated Influenza H5N1 Vaccines from MDCK Cells in Serum-Free Medium. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e14578.	2.5	35
42	Dengue Type 4 Live-Attenuated Vaccine Viruses Passaged in Vero Cells Affect Genetic Stability and Dengue-Induced Hemorrhaging in Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e25800.	2.5	10
43	Generating stable chinese hamster ovary cell clones to produce a truncated SARS-CoV spike protein for vaccine development. <i>Biotechnology Progress</i> , 2010, 26, 1733-1740.	2.6	4
44	Detection of swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) viruses using a localized surface plasmon coupled fluorescence fiber-optic biosensor. <i>Biosensors and Bioelectronics</i> , 2010, 26, 1068-1073.	10.1	55
45	Characterization of the GXXXG motif in the first transmembrane segment of Japanese encephalitis virus precursor membrane (prM) protein. <i>Journal of Biomedical Science</i> , 2010, 17, 39.	7.0	19
46	Dendritic Cell Activation by Recombinant Hemagglutinin Proteins of H1N1 and H5N1 Influenza A Viruses. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010, 84, 12011-12017.	3.4	34
47	RNA interference technology to improve recombinant protein production in Chinese hamster ovary cells. <i>Biotechnology Advances</i> , 2009, 27, 417-422.	11.7	29
48	Short hairpin RNA targeted to dihydrofolate reductase enhances the immunoglobulin G expression in gene-amplified stable Chinese hamster ovary cells. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2008, 26, 4969-4974.	3.8	13
49	High Genetic Stability of Dengue Virus Propagated in MRC-5 Cells as Compared to the Virus Propagated in Vero Cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2008, 3, e1810.	2.5	14
50	Artificial extracellular matrix proteins contain heparin-binding and RGD-containing domains to improve osteoblast-like cell attachment and growth. <i>Journal of Biomedical Materials Research - Part A</i> , 2006, 79A, 557-565.	4.0	8
51	Histidine at Residue 99 and the Transmembrane Region of the Precursor Membrane prM Protein Are Important for the prM-E Heterodimeric Complex Formation of Japanese Encephalitis Virus. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2005, 79, 8535-8544.	3.4	31
52	Mosquito and mammalian cells grown on microcarriers for four-serotype dengue virus production: Variations in virus titer, plaque morphology, and replication rate. <i>Biotechnology and Bioengineering</i> , 2004, 85, 482-488.	3.3	11
53	Novel Cell Adhesive Glycosaminoglycan-binding Proteins of Japanese Encephalitis Virus. <i>Biomacromolecules</i> , 2004, 5, 2160-2164.	5.4	14
54	Construction and characterization of a Fab recombinant protein for Japanese encephalitis virus neutralization. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2004, 23, 163-171.	3.8	10

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55	Optimization of microcarrier cell culture process for the inactivated enterovirus type 71 vaccine development. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2004, 22, 3858-3864.	3.8	67
56	Phenotypic and genotypic characterization of the neurovirulence and neuroinvasiveness of a large-plaque attenuated Japanese encephalitis virus isolate. <i>Microbes and Infection</i> , 2003, 5, 475-480.	1.9	8
57	The domain III fragment of Japanese encephalitis virus envelope protein: mouse immunogenicity and liposome adjuvanticity. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2003, 21, 2516-2522.	3.8	47
58	A Functional Epitope Determinant on Domain III of the Japanese Encephalitis Virus Envelope Protein Interacted with Neutralizing-Antibody Combining Sites. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2003, 77, 2600-2606.	3.4	91
59	Structural Basis of a Flavivirus Recognized by Its Neutralizing Antibody. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2003, 278, 46007-46013.	3.4	108
60	Production of Retrovirus and Adenovirus Vectors for Gene Therapy: A Comparative Study Using Microcarrier and Stationary Cell Culture. <i>Biotechnology Progress</i> , 2002, 18, 617-622.	2.6	53
61	Neutralizing peptide ligands selected from phage-displayed libraries mimic the conformational epitope on domain III of the Japanese encephalitis virus envelope protein. <i>Virus Research</i> , 2001, 76, 59-69.	2.2	38
62	Japanese encephalitis virus antigenic variants with characteristic differences in neutralization resistance and mouse virulence. <i>Virus Research</i> , 1997, 51, 173-181.	2.2	60