

Theophile ohlmann

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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70
papers

3,974
citations

147801

31
h-index

128289

60
g-index

76
all docs

76
docs citations

76
times ranked

4522
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Selenium, Selenoproteins and Viral Infection. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2019, 11, 2101.	4.1	294
2	Homozygous mutation of AURKC yields large-headed polyploid spermatozoa and causes male infertility. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2007, 39, 661-665.	21.4	248
3	DEAD-box protein DDX3 associates with eIF4F to promote translation of selected mRNAs. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2012, 31, 3745-3756.	7.8	228
4	Evidence for rRNA 2â€²-O-methylation plasticity: Control of intrinsic translational capabilities of human ribosomes. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, 12934-12939.	7.1	197
5	Genome editing in primary cells and in vivo using viral-derived Nanoblades loaded with Cas9-sgRNA ribonucleoproteins. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 45.	12.8	195
6	Conducting the initiation of protein synthesis: the role of eIF4G. <i>Biology of the Cell</i> , 2003, 95, 141-156.	2.0	191
7	The C-terminal domain of eukaryotic protein synthesis initiation factor (eIF) 4G is sufficient to support cap-independent translation in the absence of eIF4E.. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 1996, 15, 1371-1382.	7.8	190
8	The Leader of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Genomic RNA Harbors an Internal Ribosome Entry Segment That Is Active during the G ₂ /M Phase of the Cell Cycle. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2003, 77, 3939-3949.	3.4	178
9	Structural and functional diversity of viral IRESes. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Gene Regulatory Mechanisms</i> , 2009, 1789, 542-557.	1.9	152
10	A Reevaluation of the Cap-binding Protein, eIF4E, as a Rate-limiting Factor for Initiation of Translation in Reticulocyte Lysate. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1996, 271, 8983-8990.	3.4	138
11	The role of the DEADâ€“box RNA helicase DDX3 in mRNA metabolism. <i>Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews RNA</i> , 2013, 4, 369-385.	6.4	118
12	Translational control of retroviruses. <i>Nature Reviews Microbiology</i> , 2007, 5, 128-140.	28.6	115
13	HIV-2 genomic RNA contains a novel type of IRES located downstream of its initiation codon. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2005, 12, 1001-1007.	8.2	100
14	The DEAD-box helicase DDX3 substitutes for the cap-binding protein eIF4E to promote compartmentalized translation initiation of the HIV-1 genomic RNA. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2013, 41, 6286-6299.	14.5	98
15	An Internal Ribosome Entry Segment Promotes Translation of the Simian Immunodeficiency Virus Genomic RNA. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2000, 275, 11899-11906.	3.4	73
16	In Vitro Cleavage of eIF4GI but not eIF4GII by HIV-1 Protease and its Effects on Translation in the Rabbit Reticulocyte Lysate System. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2002, 318, 9-20.	4.2	70
17	Characterization of a novel RNA-binding region of eIF4GI critical for ribosomal scanning. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2003, 22, 1909-1921.	7.8	64
18	Back to basics: the untreated rabbit reticulocyte lysate as a competitive system to recapitulate cap/poly(A) synergy and the selective advantage of IRES-driven translation. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2007, 35, e121-e121.	14.5	60

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19	The proteolytic cleavage of eukaryotic initiation factor (eIF) 4G is prevented by eIF4E binding protein (PHAS-I; 4E-BP1) in the reticulocyte lysate. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 1997, 16, 844-855.	7.8	56
20	A new type of IRES within gag coding region recruits three initiation complexes on HIV-2 genomic RNA. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2010, 38, 1367-1381.	14.5	56
21	miRNA repression of translation in vitro takes place during 43S ribosomal scanning. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2013, 41, 586-598.	14.5	53
22	The interferon stimulated gene 20 protein (ISG20) is an innate defense antiviral factor that discriminates self versus non-self translation. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2019, 15, e1008093.	4.7	50
23	The Andes Hantavirus NSs Protein Is Expressed from the Viral Small mRNA by a Leaky Scanning Mechanism. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2012, 86, 2176-2187.	3.4	48
24	Lentiviral RNAs can use different mechanisms for translation initiation. <i>Biochemical Society Transactions</i> , 2008, 36, 690-693.	3.4	47
25	mTOR inactivation in myocardium from infant mice rapidly leads to dilated cardiomyopathy due to translation defects and p53/JNK-mediated apoptosis. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 2016, 97, 213-225.	1.9	43
26	DEAD-box RNA helicase DDX3 connects CRM1-dependent nuclear export and translation of the HIV-1 unspliced mRNA through its N-terminal domain. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Gene Regulatory Mechanisms</i> , 2016, 1859, 719-730.	1.9	43
27	Translational control of coronaviruses. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2020, 48, 12502-12522.	14.5	43
28	Mechanism of HIV-1 Tat RNA translation and its activation by the Tat protein. <i>Retrovirology</i> , 2009, 6, 74.	2.0	40
29	Translation regulation of mammalian selenoproteins. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - General Subjects</i> , 2018, 1862, 2480-2492.	2.4	39
30	Different effects of the TAR structure on HIV-1 and HIV-2 genomic RNA translation. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2012, 40, 2653-2667.	14.5	38
31	The properties of chimeric picornavirus IRESes show that discrimination between internal translation initiation sites is influenced by the identity of the IRES and not just the context of the AUG codon. <i>Rna</i> , 1999, 5, 764-778.	3.5	35
32	Involvement of the Rac1-IRSp53-Wave2-Arp2/3 Signaling Pathway in HIV-1 Gag Particle Release in CD4 T Cells. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2015, 89, 8162-8181.	3.4	34
33	In vitro studies reveal that different modes of initiation on HIV-1 mRNA have different levels of requirement for eukaryotic initiation factor eIF4F. <i>FEBS Journal</i> , 2012, 279, 3098-3111.	4.7	30
34	Activation of a microRNA response in trans reveals a new role for poly(A) in translational repression. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2011, 39, 5215-5231.	14.5	29
35	Translation initiation is driven by different mechanisms on the HIV-1 and HIV-2 genomic RNAs. <i>Virus Research</i> , 2013, 171, 366-381.	2.2	29
36	Translation of intronless RNAs is strongly stimulated by the Epstein-Barr virus mRNA export factor EB2. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2009, 37, 4932-4943.	14.5	28

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37	Two ribosome recruitment sites direct multiple translation events within HIV1 Gag open reading frame. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2017, 45, 7382-7400.	14.5	28
38	Focus on Translation Initiation of the HIV-1 mRNAs. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2019, 20, 101.	4.1	28
39	BRCA1 Interacts with Poly(A)-binding Protein. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006, 281, 24236-24246.	3.4	26
40	The NS1 Protein from Influenza Virus Stimulates Translation Initiation by Enhancing Ribosome Recruitment to mRNAs. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2017, 429, 3334-3352.	4.2	24
41	Alteration of ribosome function upon 5-fluorouracil treatment favors cancer cell drug-tolerance. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2022, 13, 173.	12.8	23
42	In vitro expression of the HIV-2 genomic RNA is controlled by three distinct internal ribosome entry segments that are regulated by the HIV protease and the Gag polyprotein. <i>Rna</i> , 2008, 14, 1443-1455.	3.5	22
43	In vitro translation in a hybrid cell free lysate with exogenous cellular ribosomes. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2015, 467, 387-398.	3.7	22
44	A Rev-CBP80-eIF4A complex drives Gag synthesis from the HIV-1 unspliced mRNA. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2018, 46, 11539-11552.	14.5	22
45	Characterization of two distinct RNA domains that regulate translation of the <i>Drosophila gypsy</i> retroelement. <i>Rna</i> , 2004, 10, 504-515.	3.5	21
46	Translational Control of the HIV Unspliced Genomic RNA. <i>Viruses</i> , 2015, 7, 4326-4351.	3.3	21
47	A Dormant Internal Ribosome Entry Site Controls Translation of Feline Immunodeficiency Virus. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2008, 82, 3574-3583.	3.4	20
48	Functional mechanisms of the cellular prion protein (PrPC) associated anti-HIV-1 properties. <i>Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences</i> , 2012, 69, 1331-1352.	5.4	20
49	Involvement of an Arginine Triplet in M1 Matrix Protein Interaction with Membranes and in M1 Recruitment into Virus-Like Particles of the Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 Virus. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0165421.	2.5	20
50	INT6 interacts with MIF4GD/SLIP1 and is necessary for efficient histone mRNA translation. <i>Rna</i> , 2012, 18, 1163-1177.	3.5	18
51	A single-chain and fast-responding light-inducible Cre recombinase as a novel optogenetic switch. <i>ELife</i> , 2021, 10, .	6.0	18
52	Cell-Free Protein Synthesis Enhancement from Real-Time NMR Metabolite Kinetics: Redirecting Energy Fluxes in Hybrid RRL Systems. <i>ACS Synthetic Biology</i> , 2018, 7, 218-226.	3.8	17
53	Translation initiation of the HIV-1 mRNA. <i>Translation</i> , 2014, 2, e960242.	2.9	16
54	The 3' Untranslated Region of the Andes Hantavirus Small mRNA Functionally Replaces the Poly(A) Tail and Stimulates Cap-Dependent Translation Initiation from the Viral mRNA. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010, 84, 10420-10424.	3.4	15

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55	HIV-2 genomic RNA accumulates in stress granules in the absence of active translation. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2014, 42, 12861-12875.	14.5	15
56	Epstein-Barr Virus Protein EB2 Stimulates Translation Initiation of mRNAs through Direct Interactions with both Poly(A)-Binding Protein and Eukaryotic Initiation Factor 4G. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2018, 92, .	3.4	15
57	Selenium Metabolism, Regulation, and Sex Differences in Mammals. <i>Molecular and Integrative Toxicology</i> , 2018, , 89-107.	0.5	13
58	microRNAs stimulate translation initiation mediated by HCV-like IRESes. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2017, 45, gkw1345.	14.5	12
59	A Versatile Strategy to Reduce UGA-Selenocysteine Recoding Efficiency of the Ribosome Using CRISPR-Cas9-Viral-Like-Particles Targeting Selenocysteine-tRNA ^[Ser] Sec. <i>Gene. Cells</i> , 2019, 8, 574.	4.1	12
60	<i>Ex Vivo</i> and <i>In Vivo</i> Inhibition of Human Rhinovirus Replication by a New Pseudosubstrate of Viral 2A Protease. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2012, 86, 691-704.	3.4	11
61	Interplay between Selenium, Selenoproteins and HIV-1 Replication in Human CD4 T-Lymphocytes. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 1394.	4.1	11
62	Tinkering signaling pathways by gain and loss of protein isoforms: the case of the EDA pathway regulator EDARADD. <i>BMC Evolutionary Biology</i> , 2015, 15, 129.	3.2	9
63	<i>In Vitro</i> translation of mRNAs that are in their native ribonucleoprotein complexes. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2015, 472, 111-119.	3.7	7
64	HIV-1 sequences isolated from patients promote expression of shorter isoforms of the Gag polyprotein. <i>Archives of Virology</i> , 2016, 161, 3495-3507.	2.1	7
65	Translation of SARS-CoV-2 gRNA Is Extremely Efficient and Competitive despite a High Degree of Secondary Structures and the Presence of an uORF. <i>Viruses</i> , 2022, 14, 1505.	3.3	7
66	Subcellular Localization of ENS-1/ERN1 in Chick Embryonic Stem Cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e92039.	2.5	4
67	A Fractionated Reticulocyte Lysate System for Studies on Protein Synthesis Initiation Factors. , 1998, 77, 211-226.		3
68	Effect of cleavage of the p220 subunit of eukaryotic translation initiation factor eIF-4F on protein synthesis <i>in vitro</i> . <i>Biochemical Society Transactions</i> , 1995, 23, 315S-315S.	3.4	2
69	Unlike for cellular mRNAs and other viral internal ribosome entry sites (IRESs), the eIF3 subunit e is not required for the translational activity of the HCV IRES. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2020, 295, 1843-1856.	3.4	2
70	L'initiation de la synthèse des protéines chez les eucaryotes.. <i>Medecine/Sciences</i> , 2000, 16, 77.	0.2	1