

Jinhua Liu

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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77
papers

3,244
citations

172457

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161849

54
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78
all docs

78
docs citations

78
times ranked

3033
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	H5N1 infection of the respiratory tract and beyond: a molecular pathology study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2007, 370, 1137-1145.	13.7	328
2	Evolution of the H9N2 influenza genotype that facilitated the genesis of the novel H7N9 virus. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, 548-553.	7.1	287
3	Prevalent Eurasian avian-like H1N1 swine influenza virus with 2009 pandemic viral genes facilitating human infection. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 17204-17210.	7.1	195
4	H9N2 influenza virus in China: a cause of concern. <i>Protein and Cell</i> , 2015, 6, 18-25.	11.0	182
5	High genetic compatibility and increased pathogenicity of reassortants derived from avian H9N2 and pandemic H1N1/2009 influenza viruses. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011, 108, 4164-4169.	7.1	158
6	Genotypic evolution and antigenic drift of H9N2 influenza viruses in China from 1994 to 2008. <i>Veterinary Microbiology</i> , 2010, 146, 215-225.	1.9	134
7	H5N1 avian influenza re-emergence of Lake Qinghai: phylogenetic and antigenic analyses of the newly isolated viruses and roles of migratory birds in virus circulation. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2008, 89, 697-702.	2.9	100
8	Natural and experimental infection of dogs with pandemic H1N1/2009 influenza virus. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2012, 93, 119-123.	2.9	72
9	Assessment of the Internal Genes of Influenza A (H7N9) Virus Contributing to High Pathogenicity in Mice. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2015, 89, 2-13.	3.4	71
10	Amino Acid 316 of Hemagglutinin and the Neuraminidase Stalk Length Influence Virulence of H9N2 Influenza Virus in Chickens and Mice. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2013, 87, 2963-2968.	3.4	70
11	The contribution of PA-X to the virulence of pandemic 2009 H1N1 and highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza viruses. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 8262.	3.3	69
12	Characterization of clade 2.3.4.4 highly pathogenic H5 avian influenza viruses in ducks and chickens. <i>Veterinary Microbiology</i> , 2016, 182, 116-122.	1.9	69
13	Prevailing PA Mutation K356R in Avian Influenza H9N2 Virus Increases Mammalian Replication and Pathogenicity. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2016, 90, 8105-8114.	3.4	68
14	Mouse-Adapted H9N2 Influenza A Virus PB2 Protein M147L and E627K Mutations Are Critical for High Virulence. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e40752.	2.5	65
15	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N6 Viruses Exhibit Enhanced Affinity for Human Type Sialic Acid Receptor and In-Contact Transmission in Model Ferrets. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2016, 90, 6235-6243.	3.4	64
16	IFI16 directly senses viral RNA and enhances RIG-I transcription and activation to restrict influenza virus infection. <i>Nature Microbiology</i> , 2021, 6, 932-945.	13.3	61
17	PA-X is a virulence factor in avian H9N2 influenza virus. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2015, 96, 2587-2594.	2.9	57
18	Genetic evolution of influenza H9N2 viruses isolated from various hosts in China from 1994 to 2013. <i>Emerging Microbes and Infections</i> , 2017, 6, 1-11.	6.5	56

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19	Twenty amino acids at the C-terminus of PA-X are associated with increased influenza A virus replication and pathogenicity. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2015, 96, 2036-2049.	2.9	54
20	Evaluation of the protective efficacy of a commercial vaccine against different antigenic groups of H9N2 influenza viruses in chickens. <i>Veterinary Microbiology</i> , 2012, 156, 193-199.	1.9	53
21	A Single Amino Acid at the Hemagglutinin Cleavage Site Contributes to the Pathogenicity and Neurovirulence of H5N1 Influenza Virus in Mice. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2012, 86, 6924-6931.	3.4	51
22	H9N2 influenza viruses prevalent in poultry in China are phylogenetically distinct from A/quail/Hong Kong/G1/97 presumed to be the donor of the internal protein genes of the H5N1 Hong Kong/97 virus. <i>Avian Pathology</i> , 2003, 32, 551-560.	2.0	42
23	Risk Perceptions for Avian Influenza Virus Infection among Poultry Workers, China. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 19, 313-316.	4.3	41
24	M Gene Reassortment in H9N2 Influenza Virus Promotes Early Infection and Replication: Contribution to Rising Virus Prevalence in Chickens in China. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2017, 91, .	3.4	41
25	Antigenic evolution of H9N2 chicken influenza viruses isolated in China during 2009â€“2013 and selection of a candidate vaccine strain with broad cross-reactivity. <i>Veterinary Microbiology</i> , 2016, 182, 1-7.	1.9	37
26	Naturally Occurring Mutations in the PA Gene Are Key Contributors to Increased Virulence of Pandemic H1N1/09 Influenza Virus in Mice. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2014, 88, 4600-4604.	3.4	36
27	Novel reassortant influenza viruses between pandemic (H1N1) 2009 and other influenza viruses pose a risk to public health. <i>Microbial Pathogenesis</i> , 2015, 89, 62-72.	2.9	33
28	Thapsigargin Is a Broad-Spectrum Inhibitor of Major Human Respiratory Viruses: Coronavirus, Respiratory Syncytial Virus and Influenza A Virus. <i>Viruses</i> , 2021, 13, 234.	3.3	33
29	A serological survey of canine H3N2, pandemic H1N1/09 and human seasonal H3N2 influenza viruses in dogs in China. <i>Veterinary Microbiology</i> , 2014, 168, 193-196.	1.9	32
30	Recombinant turkey herpesvirus expressing H9 hemagglutinin providing protection against H9N2 avian influenza. <i>Virology</i> , 2019, 529, 7-15.	2.4	30
31	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, .	3.4	30
32	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.	4.8	29
33	Structural basis for preferential avian receptor binding by the human-infecting H10N8 avian influenza virus. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2015, 6, 5600.	12.8	28
34	Reassortment with Dominant Chicken H9N2 Influenza Virus Contributed to the Fifth H7N9 Virus Human Epidemic. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2021, 95, .	3.4	27
35	Prevailing I292V PB2 mutation in avian influenza H9N2 virus increases viral polymerase function and attenuates IFN- β induction in human cells. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2019, 100, 1273-1281.	2.9	27
36	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.	4.7	25

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37	Risk Perceptions for Avian Influenza Virus Infection among Poultry Workers, China. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 19, 313-316.	4.3	25
38	Influenza A Virus Acquires Enhanced Pathogenicity and Transmissibility after Serial Passages in Swine. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2014, 88, 11981-11994.	3.4	24
39	Early apoptosis of porcine alveolar macrophages limits avian influenza virus replication and pro-inflammatory dysregulation. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 5, 17999.	3.3	22
40	Mink is a highly susceptible host species to circulating human and avian influenza viruses. <i>Emerging Microbes and Infections</i> , 2021, 10, 472-480.	6.5	22
41	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.	2.4	21
42	Cryptosporidium parvum Extract Inhibits Influenza Virus Replication In Vitro and In Vivo. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e113604.	2.5	20
43	Identification and analysis of long non-coding RNAs in response to H5N1 influenza viruses in duck (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>). <i>BMC Genomics</i> , 2019, 20, 36.	2.8	20
44	Emerging Role of Mucosal Vaccine in Preventing Infection with Avian Influenza A Viruses. <i>Viruses</i> , 2020, 12, 862.	3.3	20
45	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.	2.9	20
46	Epidemic Status of Swine Influenza Virus in China. <i>Indian Journal of Microbiology</i> , 2014, 54, 3-11.	2.7	19
47	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.	3.3	18
48	Thapsigargin at Non-Cytotoxic Levels Induces a Potent Host Antiviral Response that Blocks Influenza A Virus Replication. <i>Viruses</i> , 2020, 12, 1093.	3.3	18
49	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.	2.9	16
50	Generation and protective efficacy of a cold-adapted attenuated avian H9N2 influenza vaccine. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 30382.	3.3	15
51	Differential nucleocytoplasmic shuttling of the nucleoprotein of influenza A viruses and association with host tropism. <i>Cellular Microbiology</i> , 2017, 19, e12692.	2.1	15
52	Characterization of an Artificial Swine-Origin Influenza Virus with the Same Gene Combination as H1N1/2009 Virus: A Genesis Clue of Pandemic Strain. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e22091.	2.5	14
53	Broad-spectrum antiviral functions of duck interferon-induced protein with tetratricopeptide repeats (AviFIT). <i>Developmental and Comparative Immunology</i> , 2018, 84, 71-81.	2.3	13
54	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.	3.3	12

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55	Structure-Based Modification of an Anti-neuraminidase Human Antibody Restores Protection Efficacy against the Drifted Influenza Virus. <i>MBio</i> , 2020, 11, .	4.1	12
56	p21 restricts influenza A virus by perturbing the viral polymerase complex and upregulating type I interferon signaling. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2022, 18, e1010295.	4.7	12
57	Serological survey of canine H3N2, pandemic H1N1/09, and human seasonal H3N2 influenza viruses in cats in northern China, 2010â€“2014. <i>Virology Journal</i> , 2015, 12, 50.	3.4	11
58	Mouse-adapted H9N2 avian influenza virus causes systemic infection in mice. <i>Virology Journal</i> , 2019, 16, 135.	3.4	11
59	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.	3.3	10
60	The matrix gene of pdm/09 H1N1 contributes to the pathogenicity and transmissibility of SIV in mammals. <i>Veterinary Microbiology</i> , 2021, 255, 109039.	1.9	10
61	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.	4.7	10
62	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.	2.2	9
63	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.	1.9	9
64	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, .	3.4	9
65	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.	2.5	8
66	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, .	3.4	8
67	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.	1.9	7
68	Limited onward transmission potential of reassortment genotypes from chickens co-infected with H9N2 and H7N9 avian influenza viruses. <i>Emerging Microbes and Infections</i> , 2021, 10, 2030-2041.	6.5	6
69	N-linked glycosylation enhances hemagglutinin stability in avian H5N6 influenza virus to promote adaptation in mammals. , 2022, 1, .		6
70	Pathogenicity of novel reassortant Eurasian avian-like H1N1 influenza virus in pigs. <i>Virology</i> , 2021, 561, 28-35.	2.4	5
71	A D200N hemagglutinin substitution contributes to antigenic changes and increased replication of avian H9N2 influenza virus. <i>Veterinary Microbiology</i> , 2020, 245, 108669.	1.9	3
72	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, .	3.4	2

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73	Isolation and characterization of H4N6 avian influenza viruses from mallard ducks in Beijing, China. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0184437.	2.5	2
74	Functional divergence of oligoadenylate synthetase 1 (OAS1) proteins in Tetrapods. Science China Life Sciences, 2022, 65, 1395-1412.	4.9	2
75	The use of pyrosequencing for detection of hemagglutinin mutations associated with increased pathogenicity of H5N1 avian influenza viruses in mammals. Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation, 2018, 30, 619-622.	1.1	1
76	Recombinant HA1- \hat{P} fliC enhances adherence to respiratory epithelial cells and promotes the superiorly protective immune responses against H9N2 influenza virus in chickens. Veterinary Microbiology, 2021, 262, 109238.	1.9	1
77	H3N2 canine influenza virus and Enterococcus faecalis coinfection in dogs in China. BMC Veterinary Research, 2019, 15, 113.	1.9	0