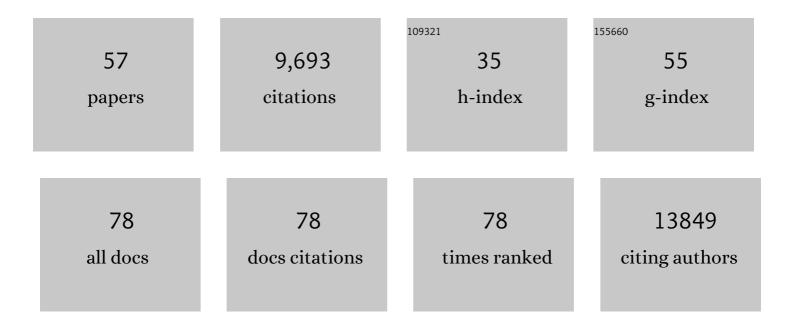
Michael Emerman

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	lF	CITATIONS
1	A SARS-CoV-2 protein interaction map reveals targets for drug repurposing. Nature, 2020, 583, 459-468.	27.8	3,542
2	Positive selection of primate TRIM5Â identifies a critical species-specific retroviral restriction domain. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 2832-2837.	7.1	634
3	HIV-1 Accessory Proteins—Ensuring Viral Survival in a Hostile Environment. Cell Host and Microbe, 2008, 3, 388-398.	11.0	481
4	Changes in growth properties on passage in tissue culture of viruses derived from infectious molecular clones of HIV-1LAI, HIV-1MAL, and HIV-1ELI. Virology, 1991, 185, 661-672.	2.4	430
5	Ancient Adaptive Evolution of the Primate Antiviral DNA-Editing Enzyme APOBEC3G. PLoS Biology, 2004, 2, e275.	5.6	426
6	Evolutionary conflicts between viruses and restriction factors shape immunity. Nature Reviews Immunology, 2012, 12, 687-695.	22.7	309
7	Capsid Is a Dominant Determinant of Retrovirus Infectivity in Nondividing Cells. Journal of Virology, 2004, 78, 5670-5678.	3.4	272
8	The Ability of Primate Lentiviruses to Degrade the Monocyte Restriction Factor SAMHD1 Preceded the Birth of the Viral Accessory Protein Vpx. Cell Host and Microbe, 2012, 11, 194-204.	11.0	245
9	Guidelines for Naming Nonprimate APOBEC3 Genes and Proteins. Journal of Virology, 2009, 83, 494-497.	3.4	217
10	Antiretroelement Activity of APOBEC3H Was Lost Twice in Recent Human Evolution. Cell Host and Microbe, 2008, 4, 249-259.	11.0	187
11	Adaptive Evolution and Antiviral Activity of the Conserved Mammalian Cytidine Deaminase APOBEC3H. Journal of Virology, 2006, 80, 3853-3862.	3.4	177
12	Positive Selection and Increased Antiviral Activity Associated with the PARP-Containing Isoform of Human Zinc-Finger Antiviral Protein. PLoS Genetics, 2008, 4, e21.	3.5	171
13	Discordant Evolution of the Adjacent Antiretroviral Genes TRIM22 and TRIM5 in Mammals. PLoS Pathogens, 2007, 3, e197.	4.7	165
14	Evolution-Guided Identification of Antiviral Specificity Determinants in the Broadly Acting Interferon-Induced Innate Immunity Factor MxA. Cell Host and Microbe, 2012, 12, 598-604.	11.0	144
15	Paleovirology—Modern Consequences of Ancient Viruses. PLoS Biology, 2010, 8, e1000301.	5.6	143
16	Ancient Adaptive Evolution of Tetherin Shaped the Functions of Vpu and Nef in Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Primate Lentiviruses. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 7124-7134.	3.4	135
17	A virus-packageable CRISPR screen identifies host factors mediating interferon inhibition of HIV. ELife, 2018, 7, .	6.0	115
18	Convergence and Divergence in the Evolution of the APOBEC3G-Vif Interaction Reveal Ancient Origins of Simian Immunodeficiency Viruses. PLoS Pathogens, 2013, 9, e1003135.	4.7	108

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19	The Host Restriction Factor APOBEC3G and Retroviral Vif Protein Coevolve due to Ongoing Genetic Conflict. Cell Host and Microbe, 2012, 11, 91-98.	11.0	101
20	An In Vitro Rapid-Turnover Assay for Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Replication Selects for Cell-to-Cell Spread of Virus. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 10882-10891.	3.4	98
21	Evidence for a cytopathogenicity determinant in HIV-1 Vpr. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 9503-9508.	7.1	96
22	Gene Loss and Adaptation to Hominids Underlie the Ancient Origin of HIV-1. Cell Host and Microbe, 2013, 14, 85-92.	11.0	93
23	Natural Polymorphisms in Human APOBEC3H and HIV-1 Vif Combine in Primary T Lymphocytes to Affect Viral G-to-A Mutation Levels and Infectivity. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004761.	3.5	92
24	Evolutionary Toggling of Vpx/Vpr Specificity Results in Divergent Recognition of the Restriction Factor SAMHD1. PLoS Pathogens, 2013, 9, e1003496.	4.7	86
25	An evolutionary perspective on the broad antiviral specificity of MxA. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2013, 16, 493-499.	5.1	71
26	An expanded clade of rodent Trim5 genes. Virology, 2009, 385, 473-483.	2.4	68
27	Host gene evolution traces the evolutionary history of ancient primate lentiviruses. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2013, 368, 20120496.	4.0	68
28	The Range of Human APOBEC3H Sensitivity to Lentiviral Vif Proteins. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 88-95.	3.4	66
29	Polymorphism in Human APOBEC3H Affects a Phenotype Dominant for Subcellular Localization and Antiviral Activity. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 8197-8207.	3.4	60
30	Human Trim5α has additional activities that are uncoupled from retroviral capsid recognition. Virology, 2011, 409, 113-120.	2.4	59
31	The Breadth of Antiviral Activity of Apobec3DE in Chimpanzees Has Been Driven by Positive Selection. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 11361-11371.	3.4	52
32	A Single Nucleotide Polymorphism in Human APOBEC3C Enhances Restriction of Lentiviruses. PLoS Pathogens, 2016, 12, e1005865.	4.7	50
33	Retrocopying expands the functional repertoire of APOBEC3 antiviral proteins in primates. ELife, 2020, 9, .	6.0	50
34	Evolutionary Analyses Suggest a Function of MxB Immunity Proteins Beyond Lentivirus Restriction. PLoS Pathogens, 2015, 11, e1005304.	4.7	48
35	The Role of the Antiviral APOBEC3 Gene Family in Protecting Chimpanzees against Lentiviruses from Monkeys. PLoS Pathogens, 2015, 11, e1005149.	4.7	47
36	TRIM34 restricts HIV-1 and SIV capsids in a TRIM5α-dependent manner. PLoS Pathogens, 2020, 16, e1008507.	4.7	39

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37	Cytidine deaminase efficiency of the lentiviral viral restriction factor APOBEC3C correlates with dimerization. Nucleic Acids Research, 2017, 45, 3378-3394.	14.5	38
38	Activation of the DNA Damage Response Is a Conserved Function of HIV-1 and HIV-2 Vpr That Is Independent of SLX4 Recruitment. MBio, 2016, 7, .	4.1	36
39	Antagonism of SAMHD1 is actively maintained in natural infections of simian immunodeficiency virus. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 21136-21141.	7.1	31
40	Conservation and Innovation of APOBEC3A Restriction Functions during Primate Evolution. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 2016, 33, 1889-1901.	8.9	25
41	A CRISPR screen for factors regulating SAMHD1 degradation identifies IFITMs as potent inhibitors of lentiviral particle delivery. Retrovirology, 2018, 15, 26.	2.0	24
42	Evolutionary Landscapes of Host-Virus Arms Races. Annual Review of Immunology, 2022, 40, 271-294.	21.8	24
43	Learning from lentiviruses. Nature Genetics, 2000, 24, 8-9.	21.4	21
44	Mutational resilience of antiviral restriction favors primate TRIM5α in host-virus evolutionary arms races. ELife, 2020, 9, .	6.0	20
45	Polymorphisms in Human APOBEC3H Differentially Regulate Ubiquitination and Antiviral Activity. Viruses, 2020, 12, 378.	3.3	16
46	Combinatorial mutagenesis of rapidly evolving residues yields super-restrictor antiviral proteins. PLoS Biology, 2019, 17, e3000181.	5.6	13
47	Structural Basis for a Species-Specific Determinant of an SIV Vif Protein toward Hominid APOBEC3G Antagonism. Cell Host and Microbe, 2019, 26, 739-747.e4.	11.0	13
48	How TRIM5Â defends against retroviral invasions. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 5249-5250.	7.1	11
49	Macaque interferon-induced transmembrane proteins limit replication of SHIV strains in an Envelope-dependent manner. PLoS Pathogens, 2019, 15, e1007925.	4.7	11
50	Recurrent Loss of APOBEC3H Activity during Primate Evolution. Journal of Virology, 2018, 92, .	3.4	10
51	APOBEC3C Tandem Domain Proteins Create Super Restriction Factors against HIV-1. MBio, 2020, 11, .	4.1	5
52	Highly-potent, synthetic APOBEC3s restrict HIV-1 through deamination-independent mechanisms. PLoS Pathogens, 2021, 17, e1009523.	4.7	4
53	Divergence in Dimerization and Activity of Primate APOBEC3C. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2021, 433, 167306.	4.2	3
54	HIV-1 Vif Gained Breadth in APOBEC3G Specificity after Cross-Species Transmission of Its Precursors. Journal of Virology, 2022, 96, JVI0207121.	3.4	2

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55	TRIM34 restricts HIV-1 and SIV capsids in a TRIM5α-dependent manner. , 2020, 16, e1008507.		0
56	TRIM34 restricts HIV-1 and SIV capsids in a TRIM5α-dependent manner. , 2020, 16, e1008507.		0
57	TRIM34 restricts HIV-1 and SIV capsids in a TRIM5α-dependent manner. , 2020, 16, e1008507.		0