Glen N Barber

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

122 papers	22,647 citations	16451 64 h-index	21540 114 g-index
124 all docs	124 docs citations	124 times ranked	19628 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Epigenetic reprogramming of tumor cellâ€“intrinsic STING function sculpts antigenicity and T cell recognition of melanoma. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	7.1	78
2	STING regulates metabolic reprogramming in macrophages via HIF-1Î± during Brucella infection. PLoS Pathogens, 2021, 17, e1009597.	4.7	45
3	STING, a cytosolic DNA sensor, plays a critical role in atherogenesis: a link between innate immunity and chronic inflammation caused by lifestyle-related diseases. European Heart Journal, 2021, 42, 4336-4348.	2.2	61
4	Trial in Progress: A Phase II Trial of Belinostat As Consolidation Therapy with Zidovudine for Adult T-Cell Leukemia-Lymphoma (ATLL). Blood, 2021, 138, 2477-2477.	1.4	3
5	STING Signaling Drives Production of Innate Cytokines, Generation of CD8+ T Cells and Enhanced Protection Against Trypanosoma cruzi Infection. Frontiers in Immunology, 2021, 12, 775346.	4.8	5
6	STING differentially regulates experimental GVHD mediated by CD8 versus CD4 T cell subsets. Science Translational Medicine, 2020, 12, .	12.4	15
7	Radiation Attenuates Prostate Tumor Antiviral Responses to Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Containing IFNÎ², Resulting in Pronounced Antitumor Systemic Immune Responses. Molecular Cancer Research, 2020, 18, 1232-1243.	3.4	13
8	Brucella suppress STING expression via miR-24 to enhance infection. PLoS Pathogens, 2020, 16, e1009020.	4.7	18
9	Virus infection is controlled by hematopoietic and stromal cell sensing of murine cytomegalovirus through STING. ELife, 2020, 9, .	6.0	13
10	Brucella suppress STING expression via miR-24 to enhance infection. , 2020, 16, e1009020.		0
11	Brucella suppress STING expression via miR-24 to enhance infection. , 2020, 16, e1009020.		0
12	Brucella suppress STING expression via miR-24 to enhance infection. , 2020, 16, e1009020.		0
13	Brucella suppress STING expression via miR-24 to enhance infection. , 2020, 16, e1009020.		0
14	STING Signaling in Melanoma Cells Shapes Antigenicity and Can Promote Antitumor T-cell Activity. Cancer Immunology Research, 2019, 7, 1837-1848.	3.4	59
15	<i>Brucella abortus</i> Cyclic Dinucleotides Trigger STING-Dependent Unfolded Protein Response That Favors Bacterial Replication. Journal of Immunology, 2019, 202, 2671-2681.	0.8	37
16	Editorial: Immuno-Epigenetic Markers for Infectious Diseases. Frontiers in Immunology, 2019, 10, 2719.	4.8	0
17	STING signaling and host defense against microbial infection. Experimental and Molecular Medicine, 2019, 51, 1-10.	7.7	119
18	Ovarian Cancer Cells Commonly Exhibit Defective STING Signaling Which Affects Sensitivity to Viral Oncolysis. Molecular Cancer Research, 2019, 17, 974-986.	3.4	95

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19	Reciprocal regulation of STING and TCR signaling by mTORC1 for T-cell activation and function. Life Science Alliance, 2019, 2, e201800282.	2.8	40
20	The Innate Immune Sensor Sting Promotes Donor CD8+ T Cell Activation and Recipient APC Death Early after Preclinical Allogeneic Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation. Blood, 2019, 134, 3202-3202.	1.4	0
21	Oncolytic Viruses as Antigen-Agnostic Cancer Vaccines. Cancer Cell, 2018, 33, 599-605.	16.8	178
22	Suppression of STING signaling through epigenetic silencing and missense mutation impedes DNA damage mediated cytokine production. Oncogene, 2018, 37, 2037-2051.	5.9	158
23	Extrinsic Phagocyte-Dependent STING Signaling Dictates the Immunogenicity of Dying Cells. Cancer Cell, 2018, 33, 862-873.e5.	16.8	133
24	Pro-inflammation Associated with a Gain-of-Function Mutation (R284S) in the Innate Immune Sensor STING. Cell Reports, 2018, 23, 1112-1123.	6.4	92
25	<i>Brucella abortus</i> Triggers a cGAS-Independent STING Pathway To Induce Host Protection That Involves Guanylate-Binding Proteins and Inflammasome Activation. Journal of Immunology, 2018, 200, 607-622.	0.8	84
26	Combating herpesvirus encephalitis by potentiating a TLR3â€"mTORC2 axis. Nature Immunology, 2018, 19, 1071-1082.	14.5	52
27	The cGAS/STING Pathway Is Important for Dendritic Cell Activation but Is Not Essential to Induce Protective Immunity against <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> Infection. Journal of Innate Immunity, 2018, 10, 239-252.	3.8	28
28	Liver Immune Cells Release Type 1 Interferon Due to DNA Sensing and Amplify Liver Injury from Acetaminophen Overdose. Cells, 2018, 7, 88.	4.1	24
29	Downregulation of cytoplasmic DNases is implicated in cytoplasmic DNA accumulation and SASP in senescent cells. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 1249.	12.8	215
30	The Birds, the Bees, and Innate Immunity. Immunity, 2017, 46, 521-522.	14.3	2
31	Ubiquitination of STING at lysine 224 controls IRF3 activation. Science Immunology, 2017, 2, .	11.9	115
32	Cutting Edge: Innate Immune Augmenting Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Expressing Zika Virus Proteins Confers Protective Immunity. Journal of Immunology, 2017, 198, 3023-3028.	0.8	44
33	Cytoplasmic chromatin triggers inflammation in senescence and cancer. Nature, 2017, 550, 402-406.	27.8	851
34	A noncanonical function of cGAMP in inflammasome priming and activation. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2017, 214, 3611-3626.	8.5	128
35	Simian T Lymphotropic Virus 1 Infection of Papio anubis:<i>tax</i>Sequence Heterogeneity and T Cell Recognition. Journal of Virology, 2017, 91, .	3.4	3
36	STING-Dependent Signaling Underlies IL-10 Controlled Inflammatory Colitis. Cell Reports, 2017, 21, 3873-3884.	6.4	101

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37	Vaccine-induced immune responses against both Gag and Env improve control of simian immunodeficiency virus replication in rectally challenged rhesus macaques. PLoS Pathogens, 2017, 13, e1006529.	4.7	19
38	Recurrent Loss of STING Signaling in Melanoma Correlates with Susceptibility to Viral Oncolysis. Cancer Research, 2016, 76, 6747-6759.	0.9	262
39	The TAR-RNA binding protein is required for immunoresponses triggered by Cardiovirus infection. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2016, 480, 187-193.	2.1	22
40	Activation of STING requires palmitoylation at the Golgi. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 11932.	12.8	436
41	Deregulation of STING Signaling in Colorectal Carcinoma Constrains DNA Damage Responses and Correlates With Tumorigenesis. Cell Reports, 2016, 14, 282-297.	6.4	414
42	Cellular Immune Responses against Simian T-Lymphotropic Virus Type 1 Target Tax in Infected Baboons. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 5280-5291.	3.4	8
43	Retargeting Oncolytic Vesicular Stomatitis Virus to Human T-Cell Lymphotropic Virus Type 1-Associated Adult T-Cell Leukemia. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 11786-11800.	3.4	17
44	Bacterial c-di-GMP Affects Hematopoietic Stem/Progenitors and Their Niches through STING. Cell Reports, 2015, 11, 71-84.	6.4	41
45	DNase II-dependent DNA digestion is required for DNA sensing by TLR9. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 5853.	12.8	107
46	Oncogenic Human T-Cell Lymphotropic Virus Type 1 Tax Suppression of Primary Innate Immune Signaling Pathways. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 4880-4893.	3.4	18
47	Modulation of the cGAS-STING DNA sensing pathway by gammaherpesviruses. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, E4306-15.	7.1	250
48	Correction for Tesfay et al., Vesiculovirus Neutralization by Natural IgM and Complement. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 1945-1946.	3.4	0
49	STING: infection, inflammation and cancer. Nature Reviews Immunology, 2015, 15, 760-770.	22.7	950
50	Cytosolic-DNA-Mediated, STING-Dependent Proinflammatory Gene Induction Necessitates Canonical NF-ÎºB Activation through TBK1. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 5328-5341.	3.4	523
51	Preclinical safety and activity of recombinant VSVâ€IFNâ€Î² in an immunocompetent model of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. Head and Neck, 2014, 36, 1619-1627.	2.0	14
52	Self-DNA, STING-dependent signaling and the origins of autoinflammatory disease. Current Opinion in Immunology, 2014, 31, 121-126.	5.5	116
53	Primate-specific miR-576-3p sets host defense signalling threshold. Nature Communications, 2014, 5, 4963.	12.8	52
54	The STING controlled cytosolic-DNA activated innate immune pathway and microbial disease. Microbes and Infection, 2014, 16, 998-1001.	1.9	26

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55	STING-dependent cytosolic DNA sensing pathways. Trends in Immunology, 2014, 35, 88-93.	6.8	285
56	Innate immunity in an in vitro murine blastocyst model using embryonic and trophoblast stem cells. Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering, 2014, 117, 358-365.	2.2	11
57	Inflammation-driven carcinogenesis is mediated through STING. Nature Communications, 2014, 5, 5166.	12.8	334
58	STING-Dependent Cytosolic DNA Sensing Mediates Innate Immune Recognition of Immunogenic Tumors. Immunity, 2014, 41, 830-842.	14.3	1,325
59	Intrinsic Self-DNA Triggers Inflammatory Disease Dependent on STING. Journal of Immunology, 2014, 193, 4634-4642.	0.8	140
60	Activation of the STING Adaptor Attenuates Experimental Autoimmune Encephalitis. Journal of Immunology, 2014, 192, 5571-5578.	0.8	92
61	Nucleic acid sensing by T cells initiates Th2 cell differentiation. Nature Communications, 2014, 5, 3566.	12.8	36
62	Cyclic Dinucleotides Trigger ULK1 (ATG1) Phosphorylation of STING to Prevent Sustained Innate Immune Signaling. Cell, 2013, 155, 688-698.	28.9	562
63	STING Recognition of Cytoplasmic DNA Instigates Cellular Defense. Molecular Cell, 2013, 50, 5-15.	9.7	234
64	DNA damage sensor MRE11 recognizes cytosolic double-stranded DNA and induces type I interferon by regulating STING trafficking. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 2969-2974.	7.1	298
65	DDX24 Negatively Regulates Cytosolic RNA-Mediated Innate Immune Signaling. PLoS Pathogens, 2013, 9, e1003721.	4.7	66
66	Novel c-di-GMP recognition modes of the mouse innate immune adaptor protein STING. Acta Crystallographica Section D: Biological Crystallography, 2013, 69, 352-366.	2.5	36
67	DENV Inhibits Type I IFN Production in Infected Cells by Cleaving Human STING. PLoS Pathogens, 2012, 8, e1002934.	4.7	411
68	STING manifests self DNA-dependent inflammatory disease. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 19386-19391.	7.1	419
69	Evaluation of Innate Immune Signaling Pathways in Transformed Cells. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2012, 797, 217-238.	0.9	13
70	Autoimmunity Initiates in Nonhematopoietic Cells and Progresses via Lymphocytes in an Interferon-Dependent Autoimmune Disease. Immunity, 2012, 36, 120-131.	14.3	428
71	STING-dependent signaling. Nature Immunology, 2011, 12, 929-930.	14.5	43
72	Activation of STAT6 by STING Is Critical for Antiviral Innate Immunity. Cell, 2011, 147, 436-446.	28.9	316

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73	Innate Immune Recognition of an AT-Rich Stem-Loop DNA Motif in the Plasmodium falciparum Genome. Immunity, 2011, 35, 194-207.	14.3	234
74	Cytoplasmic DNA innate immune pathways. Immunological Reviews, 2011, 243, 99-108.	6.0	203
75	The STING pathway and regulation of innate immune signaling in response to DNA pathogens. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2011, 68, 1157-1165.	5.4	100
76	Innate immune DNA sensing pathways: STING, AIMII and the regulation of interferon production and inflammatory responses. Current Opinion in Immunology, 2011, 23, 10-20.	5.5	222
77	Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Expressing Tumor Suppressor p53 Is a Highly Attenuated, Potent Oncolytic Agent. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 10440-10450.	3.4	39
78	The Alpha Subunit of Eukaryotic Initiation Factor 2B (eIF2B) Is Required for eIF2-Mediated Translational Suppression of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 9716-9725.	3.4	29
79	Potential of vesicular stomatitis virus as an oncolytic therapy for recurrent and drug-resistant ovarian cancer. Chinese Journal of Cancer, 2011, 30, 805-814.	4.9	7
80	Explicit targeting of transformed cells by VSV in ovarian epithelial tumor-bearing Wv mouse models. Gynecologic Oncology, 2010, 116, 269-275.	1.4	9
81	Attenuation of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Encephalitis through MicroRNA Targeting. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 1550-1562.	3.4	96
82	TAX1BP1 and A20 Inhibit Antiviral Signaling by Targeting TBK1-IKKi Kinases. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 14999-15009.	3.4	143
83	Safety Studies on Intrahepatic or Intratumoral Injection of Oncolytic Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Expressing Interferon-Î² in Rodents and Nonhuman Primates. Human Gene Therapy, 2010, 21, 451-462.	2.7	62
84	Interference of CD40L-Mediated Tumor Immunotherapy by Oncolytic Vesicular Stomatitis Virus. Human Gene Therapy, 2010, 21, 439-450.	2.7	74
85	Phosphorylation of the NFAR proteins by the dsRNA-dependent protein kinase PKR constitutes a novel mechanism of translational regulation and cellular defense. Genes and Development, 2010, 24, 2640-2653.	5.9	85
86	Expression of IFN-Î² Enhances Both Efficacy and Safety of Oncolytic Vesicular Stomatitis Virus for Therapy of Mesothelioma. Cancer Research, 2009, 69, 7713-7720.	0.9	96
87	The NFAR's (Nuclear Factors Associated with dsRNA): Evolutionarily conserved members of the dsRNA binding protein family. RNA Biology, 2009, 6, 35-39.	3.1	41
88	Vesicular stomatitis virus inhibits mitotic progression and triggers cell death. EMBO Reports, 2009, 10, 1154-1160.	4.5	25
89	STING regulates intracellular DNA-mediated, type I interferon-dependent innate immunity. Nature, 2009, 461, 788-792.	27.8	2,084
90	A High Resolution Comparative Genomic Hybridization Array of Adult T-Cell Leukemia-Lymphoma in Individuals of African Descent.. Blood, 2009, 114, 4241-4241.	1.4	0

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91	Engineering VSV-IFN-NIS for the Treatment of Multiple Myeloma.. Blood, 2009, 114, 378-378.	1.4	0
92	STING is an endoplasmic reticulum adaptor that facilitates innate immune signalling. Nature, 2008, 455, 674-678.	27.8	2,526
93	NFAR-1 and -2 modulate translation and are required for efficient host defense. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 4173-4178.	7.1	66
94	Use of Biological Therapy to Enhance Both Virotherapy and Adoptive T-Cell Therapy for Cancer. Molecular Therapy, 2008, 16, 1910-1918.	8.2	44
95	Treg Depletionâ€"enhanced IL-2 Treatment Facilitates Therapy of Established Tumors Using Systemically Delivered Oncolytic Virus. Molecular Therapy, 2008, 16, 1217-1226.	8.2	47
96	Loss of DExD/H Box RNA Helicase LGP2 Manifests Disparate Antiviral Responses. Journal of Immunology, 2007, 178, 6444-6455.	0.8	341
97	Fas-Associated Death Domain-Containing Protein-Mediated Antiviral Innate Immune Signaling Involves the Regulation of <i>Irf7</i>. Journal of Immunology, 2007, 178, 2429-2439.	0.8	49
98	Oncolytic Immunovirotherapy for Melanoma Using Vesicular Stomatitis Virus. Cancer Research, 2007, 67, 2840-2848.	0.9	241
99	Evaluating Replication-Defective Vesicular Stomatitis Virus as a Vaccine Vehicle. Journal of Virology, 2006, 80, 6993-7008.	3.4	32
100	VSV-tumor selective replication and protein translation. Oncogene, 2005, 24, 7710-7719.	5.9	129
101	VSV Disrupts the Rae1/mrnp41 mRNA Nuclear Export Pathway. Molecular Cell, 2005, 17, 93-102.	9.7	202
102	Vesicular Stomatitis Virus as an Oncolytic Vector. Viral Immunology, 2004, 17, 516-527.	1.3	125
103	A FADD-dependent innate immune mechanism in mammalian cells. Nature, 2004, 432, 401-405.	27.8	273
104	Defective translational control facilitates vesicular stomatitis virus oncolysis. Cancer Cell, 2004, 5, 51-65.	16.8	167
105	The dsRNA binding protein family: critical roles, diverse cellular functions. FASEB Journal, 2003, 17, 961-983.	0.5	326
106	Development of Recombinant Vesicular Stomatitis Viruses That Exploit Defects in Host Defense To Augment Specific Oncolytic Activity. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 8843-8856.	3.4	188
107	The oncolytic effect of recombinant vesicular stomatitis virus is enhanced by expression of the fusion cytosine deaminase/uracil phosphoribosyltransferase suicide gene. Cancer Research, 2003, 63, 8366-76.	0.9	56
108	Genetically Engineered Vesicular Stomatitis Virus in Gene Therapy: Application for Treatment of Malignant Disease. Journal of Virology, 2002, 76, 895-904.	3.4	201

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109	The 90- and 110-kDa Human NFAR Proteins Are Translated from Two Differentially Spliced mRNAs Encoded on Chromosome 19p13. Genomics, 2001, 71, 256-259.	2.9	38
110	HHV-8 encoded vIRF-1 represses the interferon antiviral response by blocking IRF-3 recruitment of the CBP/p300 coactivators. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 800-811.	5.9	198
111	Induction of a TRAIL mediated suicide program by interferon alpha in primary effusion lymphoma. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 7029-7040.	5.9	62
112	Oncolytic Activity of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Is Effective against Tumors Exhibiting Aberrant p53, Ras, or Myc Function and Involves the Induction of Apoptosis. Journal of Virology, 2001, 75, 3474-3479.	3.4	170
113	Characterization of Two Evolutionarily Conserved, Alternatively Spliced Nuclear Phosphoproteins, NFAR-1 and -2, That Function in mRNA Processing and Interact with the Double-stranded RNA-dependent Protein Kinase, PKR. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 32300-32312.	3.4	112
114	The interferons and cell death: guardians of the cell or accomplices of apoptosis?. Seminars in Cancer Biology, 2000, 10, 103-111.	9.6	40
115	Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV) Therapy of Tumors. IUBMB Life, 2000, 50, 135-138.	3.4	135
116	The IRF-3 Transcription Factor Mediates Sendai Virus-Induced Apoptosis. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 3781-3792.	3.4	148
117	Alpha/Beta Interferons Potentiate Virus-Induced Apoptosis through Activation of the FADD/Caspase-8 Death Signaling Pathway. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 1513-1523.	3.4	269
118	Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV) Therapy of Tumors. IUBMB Life, 2000, 50, 135-138.	3.4	109
119	Essential Role for the dsRNA-Dependent Protein Kinase PKR in Innate Immunity to Viral Infection. Immunity, 2000, 13, 129-141.	14.3	456
120	Inhibition of the Interferon- Inducible Protein Kinase PKR by HCV E2 Protein. Science, 1999, 285, 107-110.	12.6	689
121	PKR, apoptosis and cancer. International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 1999, 31, 123-138.	2.8	183
122	Activation of the dsRNA-dependent protein kinase, PKR, induces apoptosis through FADD-mediated death signaling. EMBO Journal, 1998, 17, 6888-6902.	7.8	325