Judith G Levin

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

34 papers	2,922 citations	236925 25 h-index	395702 33 g-index
34 all docs	34 docs citations	34 times ranked	1608 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Nucleic-acid-chaperone activity of retroviral nucleocapsid proteins: significance for viral replication. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 1998, 23, 297-301.	7.5	370
2	Nucleic Acid Chaperone Activity of HIVâ€1 Nucleocapsid Protein: Critical Role in Reverse Transcription and Molecular Mechanism. Progress in Molecular Biology and Translational Science, 2005, 80, 217-286.	1.9	302
3	Deaminase-independent inhibition of HIV-1 reverse transcription by APOBEC3G. Nucleic Acids Research, 2007, 35, 7096-7108.	14.5	281
4	Zinc Finger Structures in the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Nucleocapsid Protein Facilitate Efficient Minus- and Plus-Strand Transfer. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 8980-8988.	3.4	192
5	Deficiency of 60 to 70 <i>S</i> RNA in Murine Leukemia Virus Particles Assembled in Cells Treated with Actinomycin D. Journal of Virology, 1974, 14, 152-161.	3.4	186
6	Biochemical Activities of Highly Purified, Catalytically Active Human APOBEC3G: Correlation with Antiviral Effect. Journal of Virology, 2006, 80, 5992-6002.	3.4	184
7	Role of HIV-1 nucleocapsid protein in HIV-1 reverse transcription. RNA Biology, 2010, 7, 754-774.	3.1	141
8	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 N-Terminal Capsid Mutants That Exhibit Aberrant Core Morphology and Are Blocked in Initiation of Reverse Transcription in Infected Cells. Journal of Virology, 2001, 75, 9357-9366.	3.4	135
9	Subtle Alterations of the Native Zinc Finger Structures Have Dramatic Effects on the Nucleic Acid Chaperone Activity of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Nucleocapsid Protein. Journal of Virology, 2002, 76, 4370-4378.	3.4	100
10	A Mechanism for Plus-Strand Transfer Enhancement by the HIV-1 Nucleocapsid Protein during Reverse Transcriptionâ€,â€¡. Biochemistry, 2000, 39, 9084-9091.	2.5	94
11	Actinomycin D Inhibits Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Minus-Strand Transfer in In Vitro and Endogenous Reverse Transcriptase Assays. Journal of Virology, 1998, 72, 6716-6724.	3.4	68
12	Structural determinants of human APOBEC3A enzymatic and nucleic acid binding properties. Nucleic Acids Research, 2014, 42, 1095-1110.	14.5	68
13	Nucleic Acid Conformational Changes Essential for HIV-1 Nucleocapsid Protein-mediated Inhibition of Self-priming in Minus-strand Transfer. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2003, 325, 1-10.	4.2	67
14	Oligomerization transforms human APOBEC3G from an efficient enzyme to a slowly dissociating nucleic acid-binding protein. Nature Chemistry, 2014, 6, 28-33.	13.6	67
15	Molecular Requirements for Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Plus-Strand Transfer: Analysis in Reconstituted and Endogenous Reverse Transcription Systems. Journal of Virology, 1999, 73, 4794-4805.	3.4	63
16	Mutating a Conserved Motif of the HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase Palm Subdomain Alters Primer Utilizationâ€. Biochemistry, 1997, 36, 5758-5768.	2.5	55
17	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Structure of the APOBEC3B Catalytic Domain: Structural Basis for Substrate Binding and DNA Deaminase Activity. Biochemistry, 2016, 55, 2944-2959.	2.5	55
18	Defects in Primer-Template Binding, Processive DNA Synthesis, and RNase H Activity Associated with Chimeric Reverse Transcriptases Having the Murine Leukemia Virus Polymerase Domain Joined to Escherichia coli RNase H. Biochemistry, 1995, 34, 5018-5029.	2.5	54

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19	HIV-1 Vif-mediated ubiquitination/degradation of APOBEC3G involves four critical lysine residues in its C-terminal domain. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 19539-19544.	7.1	53
20	The interdomain linker region of HIV-1 capsid protein is a critical determinant of proper core assembly and stability. Virology, 2011, 421, 253-265.	2.4	51
21	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 N-Terminal Capsid Mutants Containing Cores with Abnormally High Levels of Capsid Protein and Virtually No Reverse Transcriptase. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 12592-12602.	3.4	50
22	Alteration of Nucleic Acid Structure and Stability Modulates the Efficiency of Minus-Strand Transfer Mediated by the HIV-1 Nucleocapsid Protein. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 44154-44165.	3.4	48
23	Efficient Initiation of HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptionin Vitro. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 14185-14195.	3.4	44
24	Fundamental differences between the nucleic acid chaperone activities of HIV-1 nucleocapsid protein and Gag or Gag-derived proteins: Biological implications. Virology, 2010, 405, 556-567.	2.4	41
25	Sequence and structural determinants of human APOBEC3H deaminase and anti-HIV-1 activities. Retrovirology, 2015, 12, 3.	2.0	32
26	Effect of Polypurine Tract (PPT) Mutations on Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Replication: a Virus with a Completely Randomized PPT Retains Low Infectivity. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 6859-6867.	3.4	23
27	Effects of nucleic acid local structure and magnesium ions on minus-strand transfer mediated by the nucleic acid chaperone activity of HIV-1 nucleocapsid protein. Nucleic Acids Research, 2007, 35, 3974-3987.	14.5	23
28	Fidelity of plus-strand priming requires the nucleic acid chaperone activity of HIV-1 nucleocapsid protein. Nucleic Acids Research, 2009, 37, 1755-1766.	14.5	22
29	Selection of fully processed HIV-1 nucleocapsid protein is required for optimal nucleic acid chaperone activity in reverse transcription. Virus Research, 2014, 193, 52-64.	2.2	13
30	Mechanistic differences between HIV-1 and SIV nucleocapsid proteins and cross-species HIV-1 genomic RNA recognition. Retrovirology, 2016, 13, 89.	2.0	13
31	A second-site suppressor significantly improves the defective phenotype imposed by mutation of an aromatic residue in the N-terminal domain of the HIV-1 capsid protein. Virology, 2007, 359, 105-115.	2.4	10
32	Zinc finger function of HIV-1 nucleocapsid protein is required for removal of 5â€²-terminal genomic RNA fragments: A paradigm for RNA removal reactions in HIV-1 reverse transcription. Virus Research, 2013, 171, 346-355.	2.2	9
33	Generation of HIV-1/HIV-2 cross-reactive peptide antisera by small sequence changes in HIV-1 reverse transcriptase and integrase immunizing peptides. Journal of Biomedical Science, 1998, 5, 192-202.	7.0	8
34	Obituary. Virus Research, 2013, 171, 356.	2.2	0