

Susan R. Weiss

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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110
papers

8,800
citations

38660

50
h-index

48187

88
g-index

115
all docs

115
docs citations

115
times ranked

9448
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Coronavirus Pathogenesis and the Emerging Pathogen Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus. <i>Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews</i> , 2005, 69, 635-664.	2.9	951
2	Coronavirus Pathogenesis. <i>Advances in Virus Research</i> , 2011, 81, 85-164.	0.9	655
3	The origins of SARS-CoV-2: A critical review. <i>Cell</i> , 2021, 184, 4848-4856.	13.5	330
4	Systematic Assembly of a Full-Length Infectious cDNA of Mouse Hepatitis Virus Strain A59. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2002, 76, 11065-11078.	1.5	281
5	Antagonism of the Interferon-Induced OAS-RNase L Pathway by Murine Coronavirus ns2 Protein Is Required for Virus Replication and Liver Pathology. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2012, 11, 607-616.	5.1	242
6	Activation of RNase L is dependent on OAS3 expression during infection with diverse human viruses. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2016, 113, 2241-2246.	3.3	221
7	The primary structure and expression of the second open reading frame of the polymerase gene of the coronavirus MHV-A59; a highly conserved polymerase is expressed by an efficient ribosomal frameshifting mechanism. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 1990, 18, 1825-1832.	6.5	216
8	Murine Coronavirus Mouse Hepatitis Virus Is Recognized by MDA5 and Induces Type I Interferon in Brain Macrophages/Microglia. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2008, 82, 9829-9838.	1.5	202
9	Early endonuclease-mediated evasion of RNA sensing ensures efficient coronavirus replication. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2017, 13, e1006195.	2.1	184
10	Coronavirus infection induces H-2 antigen expression on oligodendrocytes and astrocytes. <i>Science</i> , 1986, 232, 991-993.	6.0	173
11	Novel Inhibitors of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Entry That Act by Three Distinct Mechanisms. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2013, 87, 8017-8028.	1.5	159
12	SARS-CoV-2 induces double-stranded RNA-mediated innate immune responses in respiratory epithelial-derived cells and cardiomyocytes. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	3.3	159
13	Murine Hepatitis Virus Strain 1 Produces a Clinically Relevant Model of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome in A/J Mice. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2006, 80, 10382-10394.	1.5	152
14	Pathogenesis of Chimeric MHV4/MHV-A59 Recombinant Viruses: the Murine Coronavirus Spike Protein Is a Major Determinant of Neurovirulence. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1999, 73, 7752-7760.	1.5	149
15	Endosomal Proteolysis by Cathepsins Is Necessary for Murine Coronavirus Mouse Hepatitis Virus Type 2 Spike-Mediated Entry. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2006, 80, 5768-5776.	1.5	142
16	Fusion-defective mutants of mouse hepatitis virus A59 contain a mutation in the spike protein cleavage signal. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1993, 67, 4504-4512.	1.5	133
17	Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus NS4b Protein Inhibits Host RNase L Activation. <i>MBio</i> , 2016, 7, e00258.	1.8	125
18	Ribonuclease L mediates the cell-lethal phenotype of double-stranded RNA editing enzyme ADAR1 deficiency in a human cell line. <i>ELife</i> , 2017, 6, .	2.8	121

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19	Homologous 2'â€²,5â€²-phosphodiesterases from disparate RNA viruses antagonize antiviral innate immunity. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2013, 110, 13114-13119.	3.3	118
20	Three intergenic regions of coronavirus mouse hepatitis virus strain A59 genome RNA contain a common nucleotide sequence that is homologous to the 3' end of the viral mRNA leader sequence. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1985, 53, 834-840.	1.5	116
21	Forty years with coronaviruses. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2020, 217, .	4.2	112
22	Cell-free translation of murine coronavirus RNA. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1982, 43, 905-913.	1.5	108
23	Conformational Changes in the Spike Glycoprotein of Murine Coronavirus Are Induced at 37Â°C either by Soluble Murine CEACAM1 Receptors or by pH 8. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2003, 77, 830-840.	1.5	106
24	Demyelination Determinants Map to the Spike Glycoprotein Gene of Coronavirus Mouse Hepatitis Virus. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2000, 74, 9206-9213.	1.5	101
25	Enhanced Expression and Purification of Membrane Proteins by SUMO Fusion in <i>Escherichia coli</i> . <i>Journal of Structural and Functional Genomics</i> , 2005, 6, 103-111.	1.2	101
26	Enhanced green fluorescent protein expression may be used to monitor murine coronavirus spread in vitro and in the mouse central nervous system. <i>Journal of NeuroVirology</i> , 2002, 8, 381-391.	1.0	97
27	Evaluation of SSYA10-001 as a Replication Inhibitor of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, Mouse Hepatitis, and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronaviruses. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2014, 58, 4894-4898.	1.4	96
28	The internal open reading frame within the nucleocapsid gene of mouse hepatitis virus encodes a structural protein that is not essential for viral replication. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1997, 71, 996-1003.	1.5	96
29	Single-Amino-Acid Substitutions in Open Reading Frame (ORF) 1b-nsp14 and ORF 2a Proteins of the Coronavirus Mouse Hepatitis Virus Are Attenuating in Mice. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2005, 79, 3391-3400.	1.5	93
30	Pathogenesis of Murine Coronavirus in the Central Nervous System. <i>Journal of NeuroImmune Pharmacology</i> , 2010, 5, 336-354.	2.1	93
31	Antagonism of dsRNA-Induced Innate Immune Pathways by NS4a and NS4b Accessory Proteins during MERS Coronavirus Infection. <i>MBio</i> , 2019, 10, .	1.8	88
32	Inhibition of the Alpha/Beta Interferon Response by Mouse Hepatitis Virus at Multiple Levels. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2007, 81, 7189-7199.	1.5	81
33	Murine Coronavirus Spike Protein Determines the Ability of the Virus To Replicate in the Liver and Cause Hepatitis. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2001, 75, 2452-2457.	1.5	78
34	Murine hepatitis virus--A model for virus-induced CNS demyelination. <i>Journal of NeuroVirology</i> , 2002, 8, 76-85.	1.0	74
35	Targeted Recombination within the Spike Gene of Murine Coronavirus Mouse Hepatitis Virus-A59: Q159 Is a Determinant of Hepatotropism. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1998, 72, 9628-9636.	1.5	73
36	Infection of the basal ganglia by a murine coronavirus. <i>Science</i> , 1985, 229, 877-879.	6.0	72

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37	Expression and purification of SARS coronavirus proteins using SUMO-fusions. <i>Protein Expression and Purification</i> , 2005, 42, 100-110.	0.6	72
38	MDA5 Is Critical to Host Defense during Infection with Murine Coronavirus. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2015, 89, 12330-12340.	1.5	70
39	Characterization of a second cleavage site and demonstration of activity in trans by the papain-like proteinase of the murine coronavirus mouse hepatitis virus strain A59. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1997, 71, 900-909.	1.5	70
40	The organ tropism of mouse hepatitis virus A59 in mice is dependent on dose and route of inoculation. <i>Laboratory Animal Science</i> , 1986, 36, 130-5.	0.3	65
41	The N-Terminal Domain of the Murine Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein Determines the CEACAM1 Receptor Specificity of the Virus Strain. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2003, 77, 841-850.	1.5	63
42	The Spike Glycoprotein of Murine Coronavirus MHV-JHM Mediates Receptor-Independent Infection and Spread in the Central Nervous Systems of <i>Ceacam1a</i> ^{+/+} Mice. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2008, 82, 755-763.	1.5	61
43	Role of the inflammasome-related cytokines Il-1 and Il-18 during infection with murine coronavirus. <i>Journal of NeuroVirology</i> , 2017, 23, 845-854.	1.0	60
44	Antibody Is Required for Clearance of Infectious Murine Hepatitis Virus A59 from the Central Nervous System, But Not the Liver. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2001, 167, 5254-5263.	0.4	59
45	Both Spike and Background Genes Contribute to Murine Coronavirus Neurovirulence. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2006, 80, 6834-6843.	1.5	59
46	Cell-Type-Specific Type I Interferon Antagonism Influences Organ Tropism of Murine Coronavirus. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2011, 85, 10058-10068.	1.5	59
47	Neurovirulent Murine Coronavirus JHM.SD Uses Cellular Zinc Metalloproteases for Virus Entry and Cell-Cell Fusion. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2017, 91, .	1.5	59
48	Coronavirus mouse hepatitis virus (MHV)-A59 causes a persistent, productive infection in primary glial cell cultures. <i>Microbial Pathogenesis</i> , 1987, 3, 79-86.	1.3	58
49	Replication defective viral genomes exploit a cellular pro-survival mechanism to establish paramyxovirus persistence. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2017, 8, 799.	5.8	58
50	Amino Acid Substitutions within the Leucine Zipper Domain of the Murine Coronavirus Spike Protein Cause Defects in Oligomerization and the Ability To Induce Cell-to-Cell Fusion. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1999, 73, 8152-8159.	1.5	57
51	Expression of Hemagglutinin Esterase Protein from Recombinant Mouse Hepatitis Virus Enhances Neurovirulence. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2005, 79, 15064-15073.	1.5	56
52	Identification of the murine coronavirus p28 cleavage site. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1995, 69, 809-813.	1.5	56
53	Identification of polypeptides encoded in open reading frame 1b of the putative polymerase gene of the murine coronavirus mouse hepatitis virus A59. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1991, 65, 3076-3082.	1.5	54
54	Murine Coronavirus-Induced Hepatitis: JHM Genetic Background Eliminates A59 Spike-Determined Hepatotropism. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2003, 77, 4972-4978.	1.5	53

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55	Cell-Type-Specific Activation of the Oligoadenylate Synthetaseâ€“RNase L Pathway by a Murine Coronavirus. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2013, 87, 8408-8418.	1.5	52
56	Mouse hepatitis virus A59-induced demyelination can occur in the absence of CD8+ T cells. <i>Microbial Pathogenesis</i> , 1995, 18, 211-221.	1.3	48
57	The nsp1, nsp13, and M Proteins Contribute to the Hepatotropism of Murine Coronavirus JHM.WU. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2015, 89, 3598-3609.	1.5	47
58	Demyelinating and Nondemyelinating Strains of Mouse Hepatitis Virus Differ in Their Neural Cell Tropism. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2008, 82, 5519-5526.	1.5	46
59	SARS: Lessons Learned from Other Coronaviruses. <i>Viral Immunology</i> , 2003, 16, 461-474.	0.6	44
60	Activation of RNase L by Murine Coronavirus in Myeloid Cells Is Dependent on Basal <i>Oas</i> Gene Expression and Independent of Virus-Induced Interferon. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2016, 90, 3160-3172.	1.5	44
61	Neither B cells nor T cells are required for CNS demyelination in mice persistently infected with MHV-A59. <i>Journal of NeuroVirology</i> , 2002, 8, 257-264.	1.0	43
62	Induction of glial cell MHC antigen expression in neurotropic coronavirus infections. Characterization of the H-2-inducing soluble factor elaborated by infected brain cells. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 1988, 140, 2068-72.	0.4	42
63	Murine AKAP7 Has a 5'-Phosphodiesterase Domain That Can Complement an Inactive Murine Coronavirus ns2 Gene. <i>MBio</i> , 2014, 5, e01312-14.	1.8	41
64	Sabadinone: A Potential Non-Peptide Anti-Severe Acute-Respiratory-Syndrome Agent Identified Using Structure-Aided Design. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2004, 47, 1079-1080.	2.9	39
65	Multiple regions of the murine coronavirus spike glycoprotein influence neurovirulence. <i>Journal of NeuroVirology</i> , 2001, 7, 421-431.	1.0	38
66	Murine Coronavirus Delays Expression of a Subset of Interferon-Stimulated Genes. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010, 84, 5656-5669.	1.5	38
67	Organ-Specific Attenuation of Murine Hepatitis Virus Strain A59 by Replacement of Catalytic Residues in the Putative Viral Cyclic Phosphodiesterase ns2. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2009, 83, 3743-3753.	1.5	37
68	No credible evidence supporting claims of the laboratory engineering of SARS-CoV-2. <i>Emerging Microbes and Infections</i> , 2020, 9, 505-507.	3.0	37
69	The ns 4 gene of mouse hepatitis virus (MHV), strain A 59 contains two ORFs and thus differs from ns 4 of the JHM and S strains. <i>Archives of Virology</i> , 1993, 129, 301-309.	0.9	36
70	CD4 and CD8 T cells are not major effectors of mouse hepatitis virus A59-induced demyelinating disease. <i>Journal of NeuroVirology</i> , 1997, 3, 225-228.	1.0	36
71	Analysis of the Host Transcriptome from Demyelinating Spinal Cord of Murine Coronavirus-Infected Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e75346.	1.1	34
72	Zika Virus Production Is Resistant to RNase L Antiviral Activity. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2019, 93, .	1.5	34

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73	Murine Coronavirus Receptors Are Differentially Expressed in the Central Nervous System and Play Virus Strain-Dependent Roles in Neuronal Spread. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010, 84, 11030-11044.	1.5	33
74	Mouse hepatitis virus A59 increases steady-state levels of MHC mRNAs in primary glial cell cultures and in the murine central nervous system. <i>Microbial Pathogenesis</i> , 1992, 13, 493-505.	1.3	32
75	Murine Coronavirus Cell Type Dependent Interaction with the Type I Interferon Response. <i>Viruses</i> , 2009, 1, 689-712.	1.5	31
76	Lineage A Betacoronavirus NS2 Proteins and the Homologous Torovirus Berne pp1a Carboxy-Terminal Domain Are Phosphodiesterases That Antagonize Activation of RNase L. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2017, 91, .	1.5	30
77	Structural Basis for 2'â€²-5'â€²-Oligoadenylate Binding and Enzyme Activity of a Viral RNase L Antagonist. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2015, 89, 6633-6645.	1.5	28
78	Induciton of MHC class I antigens on glial cells is dependent on persistent mouse hepatitis virus infection. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1989, 22, 107-111.	1.1	27
79	Contributions of the Viral Genetic Background and a Single Amino Acid Substitution in an Immunodominant CD8 + T-Cell Epitope to Murine Coronavirus Neurovirulence. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2005, 79, 9108-9118.	1.5	26
80	Localization of mouse hepatitis virus open reading frame 1A derived proteins. <i>Journal of NeuroVirology</i> , 1998, 4, 594-605.	1.0	25
81	Primary Role for Toll-Like Receptor-Driven Tumor Necrosis Factor Rather than Cytosolic Immune Detection in Restricting <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> Phase II Replication within Mouse Macrophages. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2016, 84, 998-1015.	1.0	25
82	The Murine Coronavirus Nucleocapsid Gene Is a Determinant of Virulence. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010, 84, 1752-1763.	1.5	24
83	Origins and pathogenesis of Middle East respiratory syndrome-associated coronavirus: recent advances. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2017, 6, 1628.	0.8	23
84	The Spike Protein of Murine Coronavirus Mouse Hepatitis Virus Strain A59 Is Not Cleaved in Primary Glial Cells and Primary Hepatocytes. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1998, 72, 1606-1609.	1.5	23
85	Expression of Murine Coronavirus Recombinant Papain-Like Proteinase: Efficient Cleavage Is Dependent on the Lengths of both the Substrate and the Proteinase Polypeptides. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1999, 73, 2658-2666.	1.5	23
86	Genetic Determinants of Mouse Hepatitis Virus Strain 1 Pneumovirulence. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2010, 84, 9278-9291.	1.5	22
87	Effects of an Epitope-Specific CD8 + T-Cell Response on Murine Coronavirus Central Nervous System Disease: Protection from Virus Replication and Antigen Spread and Selection of Epitope Escape Mutants. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2004, 78, 1150-1159.	1.5	20
88	Increased Epitope-Specific CD8+ T Cells Prevent Murine Coronavirus Spread to the Spinal Cord and Subsequent Demyelination. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2005, 79, 3370-3381.	1.5	20
89	Murine Coronavirus Evolution In Vivo: Functional Compensation of a Detrimental Amino Acid Substitution in the Receptor Binding Domain of the Spike Glycoprotein. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2005, 79, 7629-7640.	1.5	20
90	MERS-CoV endoribonuclease and accessory proteins jointly evade host innate immunity during infection of lung and nasal epithelial cells. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, .	3.3	20

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91	The virulence of mouse hepatitis virus strain A59 is not dependent on efficient spike protein cleavage and cell-to-cell fusion. <i>Journal of NeuroVirology</i> , 2002, 8, 400-410.	1.0	19
92	Subcellular Detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in Human Tissue Reveals Distinct Localization in Alveolar Type 2 Pneumocytes and Alveolar Macrophages. <i>MBio</i> , 2022, 13, e0375121.	1.8	18
93	Activation of RNase L in Egyptian Roussette Bat-Derived RoNi/7 Cells Is Dependent Primarily on OAS3 and Independent of MAVS Signaling. <i>MBio</i> , 2019, 10, .	1.8	17
94	A phenolic small molecule inhibitor of RNase L prevents cell death from ADAR1 deficiency. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 24802-24812.	3.3	17
95	Cellular Reservoirs for Coronavirus Infection of the Brain in β 2-Microglobulin Knockout Mice. <i>Pathobiology</i> , 1999, 67, 75-83.	1.9	16
96	Priming of CD8 ⁺ T Cells during Central Nervous System Infection with a Murine Coronavirus Is Strain Dependent. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2008, 82, 6150-6160.	1.5	15
97	SARS-CoV-2 Delta Variant (AY.3) in the Feces of a Domestic Cat. <i>Viruses</i> , 2022, 14, 421.	1.5	15
98	Receptor Specificity and Receptor-Induced Conformational Changes in Mouse Hepatitis Virus Spike Glycoprotein. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2001, 494, 173-181.	0.8	14
99	Chemokine expression during mouse hepatitis virus-induced encephalitis: Contributions of the spike and background genes. <i>Journal of NeuroVirology</i> , 2008, 14, 5-16.	1.0	11
100	A general method for the induction and screening of antisera for cDNA-encoded polypeptides: antibodies specific for a coronavirus putative polymerase-encoding gene. <i>Gene</i> , 1989, 85, 413-420.	1.0	10
101	Replicase Genes of Murine Coronavirus Strains A59 and JHM Are Interchangeable: Differences in Pathogenesis Map to the 3' One-Third of the Genome. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2007, 81, 1022-1026.	1.5	10
102	Antagonism of RNase L Is Required for Murine Coronavirus Replication in Kupffer Cells and Liver Sinusoidal Endothelial Cells but Not in Hepatocytes. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2016, 90, 9826-9832.	1.5	8
103	Pathogenesis of neurotropic murine coronavirus is multifactorial. <i>Trends in Pharmacological Sciences</i> , 2011, 32, 2-7.	4.0	6
104	Zika virus employs the host antiviral RNase L protein to support replication factory assembly. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	3.3	6
105	Targeted Mutations in the Fusion Peptide Region of La Crosse Virus Attenuate Neuroinvasion and Confer Protection against Encephalitis. <i>Viruses</i> , 2022, 14, 1464.	1.5	5
106	A novel full-length isoform of murine pregnancy-specific glycoprotein 16 (psg16) is expressed in the brain but does not mediate murine coronavirus (MHV) entry. <i>Journal of NeuroVirology</i> , 2012, 18, 138-143.	1.0	3
107	Third Tofo Advanced Study Week on Emerging and Re-emerging Viruses, 2018. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2019, 162, 142-150.	1.9	3
108	The C12 Mutant of MHV-A59 is Very Weakly Demyelinating and has Five Amino Acid Substitutions Restricted to the Spike and Replicase Genes. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 1998, 440, 627-633.	0.8	2

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109	Further in vitro characterization of mouse hepatitis virus papain-like proteinase 1: Cleavage sequence requirements within PP1a. <i>Journal of NeuroVirology</i> , 2002, 8, 143-149.	1.0	1
110	Activation and Antagonism of the OASâ€“RNase L Pathway. <i>Proceedings (mdpi)</i> , 2020, 50, 14.	0.2	1