Susan R. Weiss

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

110	8,800	38660 50	48187 88
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

115	115	115	9448
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Subcellular Detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in Human Tissue Reveals Distinct Localization in Alveolar Type 2 Pneumocytes and Alveolar Macrophages. MBio, 2022, 13, e0375121.	1.8	18
2	SARS-CoV-2 Delta Variant (AY.3) in the Feces of a Domestic Cat. Viruses, 2022, 14, 421.	1.5	15
3	MERS-CoV endoribonuclease and accessory proteins jointly evade host innate immunity during infection of lung and nasal epithelial cells. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2022, 119, .	3.3	20
4	Targeted Mutations in the Fusion Peptide Region of La Crosse Virus Attenuate Neuroinvasion and Confer Protection against Encephalitis. Viruses, 2022, 14, 1464.	1.5	5
5	SARS-CoV-2 induces double-stranded RNA-mediated innate immune responses in respiratory epithelial-derived cells and cardiomyocytes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	3.3	159
6	Zika virus employs the host antiviral RNase L protein to support replication factory assembly. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	3.3	6
7	The origins of SARS-CoV-2: A critical review. Cell, 2021, 184, 4848-4856.	13.5	330
8	A phenolic small molecule inhibitor of RNase L prevents cell death from ADAR1 deficiency. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 24802-24812.	3.3	17
9	Forty years with coronaviruses. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2020, 217, .	4.2	112
10	Activation and Antagonism of the OASâ€“RNase L Pathway. Proceedings (mdpi), 2020, 50, 14.	0.2	1
11	No credible evidence supporting claims of the laboratory engineering of SARS-CoV-2. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2020, 9, 505-507.	3.0	37
12	Zika Virus Production Is Resistant to RNase L Antiviral Activity. Journal of Virology, 2019, 93, .	1.5	34
13	Antagonism of dsRNA-Induced Innate Immune Pathways by NS4a and NS4b Accessory Proteins during MERS Coronavirus Infection. MBio, 2019, 10, .	1.8	88
14	Activation of RNase L in Egyptian Rousette Bat-Derived RoNi/7 Cells Is Dependent Primarily on OAS3 and Independent of MAVS Signaling. MBio, 2019, 10, .	1.8	17
15	Third Tofo Advanced Study Week on Emerging and Re-emerging Viruses, 2018. Antiviral Research, 2019, 162, 142-150.	1.9	3
16	Neurovirulent Murine Coronavirus JHM.SD Uses Cellular Zinc Metalloproteases for Virus Entry and Cell-Cell Fusion. Journal of Virology, 2017, 91, .	1.5	59
17	Lineage A Betacoronavirus NS2 Proteins and the Homologous Torovirus Berne pp1a Carboxy-Terminal Domain Are Phosphodiesterases That Antagonize Activation of RNase L. Journal of Virology, 2017, 91, .	1.5	30
18	Replication defective viral genomes exploit a cellular pro-survival mechanism to establish paramyxovirus persistence. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 799.	5.8	58

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19	Role of the inflammasome-related cytokines Il-1 and Il-18 during infection with murine coronavirus. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2017, 23, 845-854.	1.0	60
20	Origins and pathogenesis of Middle East respiratory syndrome-associated coronavirus: recent advances. F1000Research, 2017, 6, 1628.	0.8	23
21	Early endonuclease-mediated evasion of RNA sensing ensures efficient coronavirus replication. PLoS Pathogens, 2017, 13, e1006195.	2.1	184
22	Ribonuclease L mediates the cell-lethal phenotype of double-stranded RNA editing enzyme ADAR1 deficiency in a human cell line. ELife, 2017, 6, .	2.8	121
23	Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus NS4b Protein Inhibits Host RNase L Activation. MBio, 2016, 7, e00258.	1.8	125
24	Antagonism of RNase L Is Required for Murine Coronavirus Replication in Kupffer Cells and Liver Sinusoidal Endothelial Cells but Not in Hepatocytes. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 9826-9832.	1.5	8
25	Primary Role for Toll-Like Receptor-Driven Tumor Necrosis Factor Rather than Cytosolic Immune Detection in Restricting Coxiella burnetii Phase II Replication within Mouse Macrophages. Infection and Immunity, 2016, 84, 998-1015.	1.0	25
26	Activation of RNase L is dependent on OAS3 expression during infection with diverse human viruses. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 2241-2246.	3.3	221
27	Activation of RNase L by Murine Coronavirus in Myeloid Cells Is Dependent on BasalOasGene Expression and Independent of Virus-Induced Interferon. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 3160-3172.	1.5	44
28	Structural Basis for 2â€²-5â€²-Oligoadenylate Binding and Enzyme Activity of a Viral RNase L Antagonist. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 6633-6645.	1.5	28
29	The nsp1, nsp13, and M Proteins Contribute to the Hepatotropism of Murine Coronavirus JHM.WU. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 3598-3609.	1.5	47
30	MDA5 Is Critical to Host Defense during Infection with Murine Coronavirus. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 12330-12340.	1.5	70
31	Murine AKAP7 Has a 2â€²,5â€²-Phosphodiesterase Domain That Can Complement an Inactive Murine Coronavirus ns2 Gene. MBio, 2014, 5, e01312-14.	1.8	41
32	Evaluation of SSYA10-001 as a Replication Inhibitor of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, Mouse Hepatitis, and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronaviruses. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2014, 58, 4894-4898.	1.4	96
33	Cell-Type-Specific Activation of the Oligoadenylate Synthetaseâ€“RNase L Pathway by a Murine Coronavirus. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 8408-8418.	1.5	52
34	Homologous 2â€²,5â€²-phosphodiesterases from disparate RNA viruses antagonize antiviral innate immunity. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 13114-13119.	3.3	118
35	Novel Inhibitors of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Entry That Act by Three Distinct Mechanisms. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 8017-8028.	1.5	159
36	Analysis of the Host Transcriptome from Demyelinating Spinal Cord of Murine Coronavirus-Infected Mice. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e75346.	1.1	34

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37	Antagonism of the Interferon-Induced OAS-RNase L Pathway by Murine Coronavirus ns2 Protein Is Required for Virus Replication and Liver Pathology. Cell Host and Microbe, 2012, 11, 607-616.	5.1	242
38	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. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2012, 18, 138-143.	1.0	3
39	Coronavirus Pathogenesis. Advances in Virus Research, 2011, 81, 85-164.	0.9	655
40	Pathogenesis of neurotropic murine coronavirus is multifactorial. Trends in Pharmacological Sciences, 2011, 32, 2-7.	4.0	6
41	Cell-Type-Specific Type I Interferon Antagonism Influences Organ Tropism of Murine Coronavirus. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 10058-10068.	1.5	59
42	Pathogenesis of Murine Coronavirus in the Central Nervous System. Journal of NeuroImmune Pharmacology, 2010, 5, 336-354.	2.1	93
43	Murine Coronavirus Delays Expression of a Subset of Interferon-Stimulated Genes. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 5656-5669.	1.5	38
44	The Murine Coronavirus Nucleocapsid Gene Is a Determinant of Virulence. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 1752-1763.	1.5	24
45	Genetic Determinants of Mouse Hepatitis Virus Strain 1 Pneumovirulence. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 9278-9291.	1.5	22
46	Murine Coronavirus Receptors Are Differentially Expressed in the Central Nervous System and Play Virus Strain-Dependent Roles in Neuronal Spread. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 11030-11044.	1.5	33
47	Murine Coronavirus Cell Type Dependent Interaction with the Type I Interferon Response. Viruses, 2009, 1, 689-712.	1.5	31
48	Organ-Specific Attenuation of Murine Hepatitis Virus Strain A59 by Replacement of Catalytic Residues in the Putative Viral Cyclic Phosphodiesterase ns2. Journal of Virology, 2009, 83, 3743-3753.	1.5	37
49	Chemokine expression during mouse hepatitis virus-induced encephalitis: Contributions of the spike and background genes. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2008, 14, 5-16.	1.0	11
50	Priming of CD8⁺T Cells during Central Nervous System Infection with a Murine Coronavirus Is Strain Dependent. Journal of Virology, 2008, 82, 6150-6160.	1.5	15
51	Murine Coronavirus Mouse Hepatitis Virus Is Recognized by MDA5 and Induces Type I Interferon in Brain Macrophages/Microglia. Journal of Virology, 2008, 82, 9829-9838.	1.5	202
52	Demyelinating and Nondemyelinating Strains of Mouse Hepatitis Virus Differ in Their Neural Cell Tropism. Journal of Virology, 2008, 82, 5519-5526.	1.5	46
53	The Spike Glycoprotein of Murine Coronavirus MHV-JHM Mediates Receptor-Independent Infection and Spread in the Central Nervous Systems ofCeacam1a^{â^'/â^'}Mice. Journal of Virology, 2008, 82, 755-763.	1.5	61
54	Inhibition of the Alpha/Beta Interferon Response by Mouse Hepatitis Virus at Multiple Levels. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 7189-7199.	1.5	81

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55	Replicase Genes of Murine Coronavirus Strains A59 and JHM Are Interchangeable: Differences in Pathogenesis Map to the 3â€² One-Third of the Genome. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 1022-1026.	1.5	10
56	Both Spike and Background Genes Contribute to Murine Coronavirus Neurovirulence. Journal of Virology, 2006, 80, 6834-6843.	1.5	59
57	MurineHepatitis Virus Strain 1 Produces a Clinically Relevant Model of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome in A/J Mice. Journal of Virology, 2006, 80, 10382-10394.	1.5	152
58	Endosomal Proteolysis by Cathepsins Is Necessary for Murine Coronavirus Mouse Hepatitis Virus Type 2 Spike-Mediated Entry. Journal of Virology, 2006, 80, 5768-5776.	1.5	142
59	Enhanced Expression and Purification of Membrane Proteins by SUMO Fusion in Escherichia coli. Journal of Structural and Functional Genomics, 2005, 6, 103-111.	1.2	101
60	Expression of Hemagglutinin Esterase Protein from Recombinant Mouse Hepatitis Virus Enhances Neurovirulence. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 15064-15073.	1.5	56
61	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. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 3391-3400.	1.5	93
62	Contributions of the Viral Genetic Background and a Single Amino Acid Substitution in an Immunodominant CD8 + T-Cell Epitope to Murine Coronavirus Neurovirulence. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 9108-9118.	1.5	26
63	Increased Epitope-Specific CD8+ T Cells Prevent Murine Coronavirus Spread to the Spinal Cord and Subsequent Demyelination. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 3370-3381.	1.5	20
64	Murine Coronavirus Evolution In Vivo: Functional Compensation of a Detrimental Amino Acid Substitution in the Receptor Binding Domain of the Spike Glycoprotein. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 7629-7640.	1.5	20
65	Coronavirus Pathogenesis and the Emerging Pathogen Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 2005, 69, 635-664.	2.9	951
66	Expression and purification of SARS coronavirus proteins using SUMO-fusions. Protein Expression and Purification, 2005, 42, 100-110.	0.6	72
67	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. Journal of Virology, 2004, 78, 1150-1159.	1.5	20
68	Sabadinine:Â A Potential Non-Peptide Anti-Severe Acute-Respiratory-Syndrome Agent Identified Using Structure-Aided Design. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2004, 47, 1079-1080.	2.9	39
69	SARS: Lessons Learned from Other Coronaviruses. Viral Immunology, 2003, 16, 461-474.	0.6	44
70	Murine Coronavirus-Induced Hepatitis: JHM Genetic Background Eliminates A59 Spike-Determined Hepatotropism. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 4972-4978.	1.5	53
71	Conformational Changes in the Spike Glycoprotein of Murine Coronavirus Are Induced at 37Â°C either by Soluble Murine CEACAM1 Receptors or by pH 8. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 830-840.	1.5	106
72	The N-Terminal Domain of the Murine Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein Determines the CEACAM1 Receptor Specificity of the Virus Strain. Journal of Virology, 2003, 77, 841-850.	1.5	63

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73	Systematic Assembly of a Full-Length Infectious cDNA of Mouse Hepatitis Virus Strain A59. Journal of Virology, 2002, 76, 11065-11078.	1.5	281
74	Enhanced green fluorescent protein expression may be used to monitor murine coronavirus spread in vitro and in the mouse central nervous system. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2002, 8, 381-391.	1.0	97
75	The virulence of mouse hepatitis virus strain A59 is not dependent on efficient spike protein cleavage and cell-to-cell fusion. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2002, 8, 400-410.	1.0	19
76	Murine hepatitis virus--A model for virus-induced CNS demyelination. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2002, 8, 76-85.	1.0	74
77	Further in vitro characterization of mouse hepatitis virus papain-like proteinase 1: Cleavage sequence requirements within PP1a. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2002, 8, 143-149.	1.0	1
78	Neither B cells nor T cells are required for CNS demyelination in mice persistently infected with MHV-A59. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2002, 8, 257-264.	1.0	43
79	Multiple regions of the murine coronavirus spike glycoprotein influence neurovirulence. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2001, 7, 421-431.	1.0	38
80	Murine Coronavirus Spike Protein Determines the Ability of the Virus To Replicate in the Liver and Cause Hepatitis. Journal of Virology, 2001, 75, 2452-2457.	1.5	78
81	Antibody Is Required for Clearance of Infectious Murine Hepatitis Virus A59 from the Central Nervous System, But Not the Liver. Journal of Immunology, 2001, 167, 5254-5263.	0.4	59
82	Receptor Specificity and Receptor-Induced Conformational Changes in Mouse Hepatitis Virus Spike Glycoprotein. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2001, 494, 173-181.	0.8	14
83	Demyelination Determinants Map to the Spike Glycoprotein Gene of Coronavirus Mouse Hepatitis Virus. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 9206-9213.	1.5	101
84	Cellular Reservoirs for Coronavirus Infection of the Brain in Î²₂-Microglobulin Knockout Mice. Pathobiology, 1999, 67, 75-83.	1.9	16
85	Pathogenesis of Chimeric MHV4/MHV-A59 Recombinant Viruses: the Murine Coronavirus Spike Protein Is a Major Determinant of Neurovirulence. Journal of Virology, 1999, 73, 7752-7760.	1.5	149
86	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. Journal of Virology, 1999, 73, 8152-8159.	1.5	57
87	Expression of Murine Coronavirus Recombinant Papain-Like Proteinase: Efficient Cleavage Is Dependent on the Lengths of both the Substrate and the Proteinase Polypeptides. Journal of Virology, 1999, 73, 2658-2666.	1.5	23
88	Localization of mouse hepatitis virus open reading frame 1A derived proteins. Journal of NeuroVirology, 1998, 4, 594-605.	1.0	25
89	The C12 Mutant of MHV-A59 is Very Weakly Demyelinating and has Five Amino Acid Substitutions Restricted to the Spike and Replicase Genes. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 1998, 440, 627-633.	0.8	2
90	Targeted Recombination within the Spike Gene of Murine Coronavirus Mouse Hepatitis Virus-A59: Q159 Is a Determinant of Hepatotropism. Journal of Virology, 1998, 72, 9628-9636.	1.5	73

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91	The Spike Protein of Murine Coronavirus Mouse Hepatitis Virus Strain A59 Is Not Cleaved in Primary Glial Cells and Primary Hepatocytes. Journal of Virology, 1998, 72, 1606-1609.	1.5	23
92	CD4 and CD8 T cells are not major effectors of mouse hepatitis virus A59-induced demyelinating disease. Journal of NeuroVirology, 1997, 3, 225-228.	1.0	36
93	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. Journal of Virology, 1997, 71, 900-909.	1.5	70
94	The internal open reading frame within the nucleocapsid gene of mouse hepatitis virus encodes a structural protein that is not essential for viral replication. Journal of Virology, 1997, 71, 996-1003.	1.5	96
95	Mouse hepatitis virus A59-induced demyelination can occur in the absence of CD8+ T cells. Microbial Pathogenesis, 1995, 18, 211-221.	1.3	48
96	Identification of the murine coronavirus p28 cleavage site. Journal of Virology, 1995, 69, 809-813.	1.5	56
97	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. Archives of Virology, 1993, 129, 301-309.	0.9	36
98	Fusion-defective mutants of mouse hepatitis virus A59 contain a mutation in the spike protein cleavage signal. Journal of Virology, 1993, 67, 4504-4512.	1.5	133
99	Mouse hepatitis virus A59 increases steady-state levels of MHC mRNAs in primary glial cell cultures and in the murine central nervous system. Microbial Pathogenesis, 1992, 13, 493-505.	1.3	32
100	Identification of polypeptides encoded in open reading frame 1b of the putative polymerase gene of the murine coronavirus mouse hepatitis virus A59. Journal of Virology, 1991, 65, 3076-3082.	1.5	54
101	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. Nucleic Acids Research, 1990, 18, 1825-1832.	6.5	216
102	A general method for the induction and screening of antisera for cDNA-encoded polypeptides: antibodies specific for a coronavirus putative polymerase-encoding gene. Gene, 1989, 85, 413-420.	1.0	10
103	Induciton of MHC class I antigens on glial cells is dependent on persistent mouse hepatitis virus infection. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1989, 22, 107-111.	1.1	27
104	Induction of glial cell MHC antigen expression in neurotropic coronavirus infections. Characterization of the H-2-inducing soluble factor elaborated by infected brain cells. Journal of Immunology, 1988, 140, 2068-72.	0.4	42
105	Coronavirus mouse hepatitis virus (MHV)-A59 causes a persistent, productive infection in primary glial cell cultures. Microbial Pathogenesis, 1987, 3, 79-86.	1.3	58
106	Coronavirus infection induces H-2 antigen expression on oligodendrocytes and astrocytes. Science, 1986, 232, 991-993.	6.0	173
107	The organ tropism of mouse hepatitis virus A59 in mice is dependent on dose and route of inoculation. Laboratory Animal Science, 1986, 36, 130-5.	0.3	65
108	Infection of the basal ganglia by a murine coronavirus. Science, 1985, 229, 877-879.	6.0	72

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109	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. Journal of Virology, 1985, 53, 834-840.	1.5	116
110	Cell-free translation of murine coronavirus RNA. Journal of Virology, 1982, 43, 905-913.	1.5	108