

Encarnaci3n Mart3-nez-Salas

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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106
papers

4,606
citations

81900

39
h-index

114465

63
g-index

111
all docs

111
docs citations

111
times ranked

3102
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The quasispecies (extremely heterogeneous) nature of viral RNA genome populations: biological relevance – a review. <i>Gene</i> , 1985, 40, 1-8.	2.2	484
2	Internal ribosome entry site biology and its use in expression vectors. <i>Current Opinion in Biotechnology</i> , 1999, 10, 458-464.	6.6	181
3	Structural insights into viral IRES-dependent translation mechanisms. <i>Current Opinion in Virology</i> , 2015, 12, 113-120.	5.4	132
4	Interaction of the eIF4G initiation factor with the aphthovirus IRES is essential for internal translation initiation in vivo. <i>Rna</i> , 2000, 6, 1380-1392.	3.5	121
5	Conserved structural motifs located in distal loops of aphthovirus internal ribosome entry site domain 3 are required for internal initiation of translation. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 1997, 71, 4171-4175.	3.4	121
6	New insights into internal ribosome entry site elements relevant for viral gene expression. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2008, 89, 611-626.	2.9	120
7	Functional interactions in internal translation initiation directed by viral and cellular IRES elements. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2001, 82, 973-984.	2.9	115
8	Picornavirus IRES elements: RNA structure and host protein interactions. <i>Virus Research</i> , 2015, 206, 62-73.	2.2	110
9	IRES interaction with translation initiation factors: Functional characterization of novel RNA contacts with eIF3, eIF4B, and eIF4GII. <i>Rna</i> , 2001, 7, 1213-1226.	3.5	108
10	The 3' end of the foot-and-mouth disease virus genome establishes two distinct long-range RNA-RNA interactions with the 5' end region. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2006, 87, 3013-3022.	2.9	104
11	Relevance of RNA structure for the activity of picornavirus IRES elements. <i>Virus Research</i> , 2009, 139, 172-182.	2.2	104
12	Insights into Structural and Mechanistic Features of Viral IRES Elements. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2017, 8, 2629.	3.5	100
13	A novel role for Gemin5 in mRNA translation. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2009, 37, 582-590.	14.5	92
14	The impact of RNA structure on picornavirus IRES activity. <i>Trends in Microbiology</i> , 2008, 16, 230-237.	7.7	91
15	IRES-driven translation is stimulated separately by the FMDV 3'-NCR and poly(A) sequences. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2002, 30, 4398-4405.	14.5	88
16	Structural organization of a viral IRES depends on the integrity of the GNRA motif. <i>Rna</i> , 2003, 9, 1333-1344.	3.5	84
17	Differential factor requirement to assemble translation initiation complexes at the alternative start codons of foot-and-mouth disease virus RNA. <i>Rna</i> , 2007, 13, 1366-1374.	3.5	79
18	Evidence of reciprocal tertiary interactions between conserved motifs involved in organizing RNA structure essential for internal initiation of translation. <i>Rna</i> , 2006, 12, 223-234.	3.5	78

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19	Increased Replicative Fitness Can Lead to Decreased Drug Sensitivity of Hepatitis C Virus. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2014, 88, 12098-12111.	3.4	74
20	Deletion or substitution of the aphthovirus 3' NCR abrogates infectivity and virus replication. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2001, 82, 93-101.	2.9	72
21	Involvement of the Aphthovirus RNA Region Located between the Two Functional AUGs in Start Codon Selection. <i>Virology</i> , 1999, 255, 324-336.	2.4	71
22	Long-range RNA interactions between structural domains of the aphthovirus internal ribosome entry site (IRES). <i>Rna</i> , 1999, 5, 1374-1383.	3.5	69
23	Foot-and-mouth disease virus infection induces proteolytic cleavage of PTB, eIF3a,b, and PABP RNA-binding proteins. <i>Virology</i> , 2007, 364, 466-474.	2.4	62
24	Primer design for specific diagnosis by PCR of highly variable RNA viruses: Typing of foot-and-mouth disease virus. <i>Virology</i> , 1992, 189, 363-367.	2.4	60
25	Riboproteomic analysis of polypeptides interacting with the internal ribosome entry site element of foot-and-mouth disease viral RNA. <i>Proteomics</i> , 2008, 8, 4782-4790.	2.2	60
26	Structural basis for the biological relevance of the invariant apical stem in IRES-mediated translation. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2011, 39, 8572-8585.	14.5	58
27	Insights into the Biology of IRES Elements through Riboproteomic Approaches. <i>Journal of Biomedicine and Biotechnology</i> , 2010, 2010, 1-12.	3.0	57
28	Gemin5 promotes IRES interaction and translation control through its C-terminal region. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2013, 41, 1017-1028.	14.5	55
29	Cap-independent translation of maize Hsp101. <i>Plant Journal</i> , 2005, 41, 722-731.	5.7	54
30	The RNA-binding protein Gemin5 binds directly to the ribosome and regulates global translation. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2016, 44, 8335-8351.	14.5	54
31	Cloning and molecular characterization of a telomeric sequence from a temperature-induced Balbiani ring. <i>Chromosoma</i> , 1985, 92, 108-115.	2.2	53
32	RNA-Binding Proteins Impacting on Internal Initiation of Translation. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2013, 14, 21705-21726.	4.1	50
33	Upstream AUGs in embryonic proinsulin mRNA control its low translation level. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2003, 22, 5582-5592.	7.8	47
34	Gemin5 proteolysis reveals a novel motif to identify L protease targets. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2012, 40, 4942-4953.	14.5	47
35	Identification of novel non-canonical RNA-binding sites in Gemin5 involved in internal initiation of translation. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2014, 42, 5742-5754.	14.5	47
36	Structural analysis provides insights into the modular organization of picornavirus IRES. <i>Virology</i> , 2011, 409, 251-261.	2.4	46

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37	Alternative Mechanisms to Initiate Translation in Eukaryotic mRNAs. Comparative and Functional Genomics, 2012, 2012, 1-12.	2.0	45
38	Developmental regulation of a proinsulin messenger RNA generated by intron retention. EMBO Reports, 2005, 6, 1182-1187.	4.5	44
39	Sequence of the viral replicase gene from foot-and-mouth disease virus C1-Santa Pau (C-S8). Gene, 1985, 35, 55-61.	2.2	42
40	G3<scp>BP</scp>1 interacts directly with the <scp>FMDV IRES</scp> and negatively regulates translation. FEBS Journal, 2017, 284, 3202-3217.	4.7	42
41	Gemin5: A Multitasking RNA-Binding Protein Involved in Translation Control. Biomolecules, 2015, 5, 528-544.	4.0	38
42	Picornavirus IRES: Structure Function Relationship. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2004, 10, 3757-3767.	1.9	38
43	Molecular evolution of aphthoviruses. Virus Genes, 1995, 11, 197-207.	1.6	37
44	Innate immune sensor LGP2 is cleaved by the Leader protease of foot-and-mouth disease virus. PLoS Pathogens, 2018, 14, e1007135.	4.7	35
45	Characterization of a cyanobacterial RNase P ribozyme recognition motif in the IRES of foot-and-mouth disease virus reveals a unique structural element. Rna, 2007, 13, 849-859.	3.5	34
46	Long-range RNAâ€“RNA interactions between distant regions of the hepatitis C virus internal ribosome entry site element. Journal of General Virology, 2002, 83, 1113-1121.	2.9	31
47	Characterizing the function and structural organization of the 5' tRNA-like motif within the hepatitis C virus quasispecies. Nucleic Acids Research, 2005, 33, 1487-1502.	14.5	30
48	Internal initiation of translation efficiency in different hepatitis C genotypes isolated from interferon treated patients. Archives of Virology, 1999, 144, 215-229.	2.1	29
49	RNA Structural Elements of Hepatitis C Virus Controlling Viral RNA Translation and the Implications for Viral Pathogenesis. Viruses, 2012, 4, 2233-2250.	3.3	29
50	Enhanced IRES activity by the 3â€™UTR element determines the virulence of FMDV isolates. Virology, 2014, 448, 303-313.	2.4	28
51	In-cell SHAPE uncovers dynamic interactions between the untranslated regions of the foot-and-mouth disease virus RNA. Nucleic Acids Research, 2017, 45, gkw795.	14.5	28
52	3D gene of foot-and-mouth disease virus. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1988, 204, 771-776.	4.2	27
53	Parameters influencing translational efficiency in aphthovirus IRES-based bicistronic expression vectors. Gene, 1998, 217, 51-56.	2.2	27
54	Magnesiumâ€“dependent folding of a picornavirus <scp>IRES</scp> element modulates <scp>RNA</scp> conformation and eIF4G interaction. FEBS Journal, 2014, 281, 3685-3700.	4.7	26

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55	Local RNA flexibility perturbation of the IRES element induced by a novel ligand inhibits viral RNA translation. <i>RNA Biology</i> , 2015, 12, 555-568.	3.1	25
56	RNA-protein interaction methods to study viral IRES elements. <i>Methods</i> , 2015, 91, 3-12.	3.8	24
57	Emerging Roles of Gemin5: From snRNPs Assembly to Translation Control. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2020, 21, 3868.	4.1	24
58	IRES elements: features of the RNA structure contributing to their activity. <i>Biochimie</i> , 2002, 84, 755-763.	2.6	23
59	Modeling Three-Dimensional Structural Motifs of Viral IRES. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2016, 428, 767-776.	4.2	23
60	The landscape of the non-canonical RNA-binding site of Gemin5 unveils a feedback loop counteracting the negative effect on translation. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2018, 46, 7339-7353.	14.5	23
61	Rescue of internal initiation of translation by RNA complementation provides evidence for a distribution of functions between individual IRES domains. <i>Virology</i> , 2009, 388, 221-229.	2.4	21
62	Picornavirus translation strategies. <i>FEBS Open Bio</i> , 2022, 12, 1125-1141.	2.3	21
63	Response to retreatment with interferon- α plus ribavirin in chronic hepatitis C patients is independent of the NS5A gene nucleotide sequence. <i>American Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 1999, 94, 2487-2495.	0.4	20
64	Using RNA inverse folding to identify IRES-like structural subdomains. <i>RNA Biology</i> , 2013, 10, 1842-1852.	3.1	20
65	Impact of RNA-Protein Interaction Modes on Translation Control: The Versatile Multidomain Protein Gemin5. <i>BioEssays</i> , 2019, 41, e1800241.	2.5	20
66	In vivo footprint of a picornavirus internal ribosome entry site reveals differences in accessibility to specific RNA structural elements. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2007, 88, 3053-3062.	2.9	19
67	Fingerprinting the junctions of RNA structure by an open-paddlewheel diruthenium compound. <i>Rna</i> , 2016, 22, 330-338.	3.5	19
68	Structural basis for the dimerization of Gemin5 and its role in protein recruitment and translation control. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2020, 48, 788-801.	14.5	19
69	Internal translation initiation on the foot-and-mouth disease virus IRES is affected by ribosomal stalk conformation. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2008, 582, 3029-3032.	2.8	18
70	Ribosome-dependent conformational flexibility changes and RNA dynamics of IRES domains revealed by differential SHAPE. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 5545.	3.3	18
71	Response To Retreatment With Interferon- α Plus Ribavirin in Chronic Hepatitis C Patients Is Independent of The Ns5a Gene Nucleotide Sequence. <i>American Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 1999, 94, 2487-2495.	0.4	17
72	Susceptibility to viral infection is enhanced by stable expression of 3A or 3AB proteins from foot-and-mouth disease virus. <i>Virology</i> , 2008, 380, 34-45.	2.4	17

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73	Effect of Expression of the Aphthovirus Protease 3C on Viral Infection and Gene Expression. <i>Virology</i> , 1995, 212, 111-120.	2.4	16
74	Stable expression of antisense RNAs targeted to the 5' non-coding region confers heterotypic inhibition to foot-and-mouth disease virus infection. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2003, 84, 393-402.	2.9	16
75	Evolutionary conserved motifs constrain the RNA structure organization of picornavirus IRES. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2013, 587, 1353-1358.	2.8	16
76	Deconstructing internal ribosome entry site elements: an update of structural motifs and functional divergences. <i>Open Biology</i> , 2018, 8, 180155.	3.6	15
77	MDA5 cleavage by the Leader protease of foot-and-mouth disease virus reveals its pleiotropic effect against the host antiviral response. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2020, 11, 718.	6.3	15
78	RNA-Binding Proteins at the Host-Pathogen Interface Targeting Viral Regulatory Elements. <i>Viruses</i> , 2021, 13, 952.	3.3	15
79	A Combined ELONA-(RT)qPCR Approach for Characterizing DNA and RNA Aptamers Selected against PCBP-2. <i>Molecules</i> , 2019, 24, 1213.	3.8	14
80	Rab1b and ARF5 are novel RNA-binding proteins involved in FMDV IRES-driven RNA localization. <i>Life Science Alliance</i> , 2019, 2, e201800131.	2.8	14
81	Heterotypic inhibition of foot-and-mouth disease virus infection by combinations of RNA transcripts corresponding to the 5' and 3' regions. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 1999, 44, 133-141.	4.1	13
82	Exploring IRES Region Accessibility by Interference of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus Infectivity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e41382.	2.5	12
83	Functional and Structural Analysis of Maize Hsp101 IRES. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e107459.	2.5	11
84	RNA-protein coevolution study of Gemin5 uncovers the role of the PXSS motif of RBS1 domain for RNA binding. <i>RNA Biology</i> , 2020, 17, 1331-1341.	3.1	10
85	Autosomal Recessive Cerebellar Atrophy and Spastic Ataxia in Patients With Pathogenic Biallelic Variants in GEMIN5. <i>Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2022, 10, 783762.	3.7	10
86	Specific interference between two unrelated internal ribosome entry site elements impairs translation efficiency. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2005, 579, 6803-6808.	2.8	9
87	Thermostability of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus Capsid Is Modulated by Lethal and Viability-Restoring Compensatory Amino Acid Substitutions. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2019, 93, .	3.4	9
88	Uncovering targets of the Leader protease: Linking RNA-mediated pathways and antiviral defense. <i>Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews RNA</i> , 2021, 12, e1645.	6.4	9
89	Translation and Protein Processing. , 0, , 141-162.		9
90	RNAiFold2T: Constraint Programming design of thermo-IRES switches. <i>Bioinformatics</i> , 2016, 32, i360-i368.	4.1	8

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91	Designing synthetic RNAs to determine the relevance of structural motifs in picornavirus IRES elements. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 24243.	3.3	8
92	The RBS1 domain of Gemin5 is intrinsically unstructured and interacts with RNA through conserved Arg and aromatic residues. RNA Biology, 2021, 18, 496-506.	3.1	7
93	Genome Organisation, Translation and Replication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus RNA. , 2019, , 19-52.		7
94	Functional and structural deficiencies of Gemin5 variants associated with neurological disorders. Life Science Alliance, 2022, 5, e202201403.	2.8	7
95	Genome Organisation, Translation and Replication of Foot-and-mouth Disease Virus RNA. , 2017, , 13-42.		6
96	Tailoring the switch from IRES-dependent to 5'-end-dependent translation with the RNase P ribozyme. Rna, 2010, 16, 852-862.	3.5	4
97	Translation and Protein Processing. , 0, , 141-161.		4
98	Internal Ribosome Entry Site Elements in Eukaryotic Genomes. Current Genomics, 2004, 5, 259-277.	1.6	3
99	IRES Elements: Issues, Controversies and Evolutionary Perspectives. , 2016, , 547-564.		2
100	Genome Organisation, Translation and Replication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus RNA. , 2004, , 21-52.		2
101	Structural insights of the pre-let-7 interaction with LIN28B. Nucleosides, Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids, 2021, 40, 1-19.	1.1	2
102	Analysis of theilv-linked genes that determine the morphology ofEscherichia coli Cells. Current Microbiology, 1983, 8, 177-182.	2.2	1
103	Identification of RNA-Binding Proteins Associated to RNA Structural Elements. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2021, 2323, 109-119.	0.9	1
104	Picornavirus Variation. , 1993, , 255-281.		1
105	Preface. Virus Research, 2009, 139, 135-136.	2.2	0
106	Riboproteomic Approaches to Understanding IRES Elements. , 2012, , 103-118.		0