Billy Tsai

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8550114/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

81 papers	5,435 citations	101543 36 h-index	82547 72 g-index
85 all docs	85 docs citations	85 times ranked	5241 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Retro-translocation of proteins from the endoplasmic reticulum into the cytosol. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2002, 3, 246-255.	37.0	593
2	Protein Disulfide Isomerase Acts as a Redox-Dependent Chaperone to Unfold Cholera Toxin. Cell, 2001, 104, 937-948.	28.9	455
3	Gangliosides are receptors for murine polyoma virus and SV40. EMBO Journal, 2003, 22, 4346-4355.	7.8	357
4	The intracellular voyage of cholera toxin: going retro. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 2003, 28, 639-645.	7.5	236
5	Gangliosides That Associate with Lipid Rafts Mediate Transport of Cholera and Related Toxins from the Plasma Membrane to Endoplasmic Reticulm. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2003, 14, 4783-4793.	2.1	212
6	IRE1Î± is an endogenous substrate of endoplasmic-reticulum-associated degradation. Nature Cell Biology, 2015, 17, 1546-1555.	10.3	173
7	New Insights into the Physiological Role of Endoplasmic Reticulum-Associated Degradation. Trends in Cell Biology, 2017, 27, 430-440.	7.9	167
8	Identification of Gangliosides GD1b and GT1b as Receptors for BK Virus. Journal of Virology, 2006, 80, 1361-1366.	3.4	164
9	ERp29 Triggers a Conformational Change in Polyomavirus to Stimulate Membrane Binding. Molecular Cell, 2005, 20, 289-300.	9.7	148
10	Role of ubiquitination in retroâ€translocation of cholera toxin and escape of cytosolic degradation. EMBO Reports, 2002, 3, 1222-1227.	4.5	135
11	Unfolded cholera toxin is transferred to the ER membrane and released from protein disulfide isomerase upon oxidation by Ero1. Journal of Cell Biology, 2002, 159, 207-216.	5.2	133
12	Penetration of Nonenveloped Viruses into the Cytoplasm. Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology, 2007, 23, 23-43.	9.4	121
13	Early Events during BK Virus Entry and Disassembly. Journal of Virology, 2009, 83, 1350-1358.	3.4	117
14	Protein disulfide isomeraseâ€“like proteins play opposing roles during retrotranslocation. Journal of Cell Biology, 2006, 173, 853-859.	5.2	109
15	A Lipid Receptor Sorts Polyomavirus from the Endolysosome to the Endoplasmic Reticulum to Cause Infection. PLoS Pathogens, 2009, 5, e1000465.	4.7	106
16	Proinsulin misfolding is an early event in the progression to type 2 diabetes. ELife, 2019, 8, .	6.0	103
17	Derlin-1 Facilitates the Retro-Translocation of Cholera Toxin. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2008, 19, 877-884.	2.1	99
18	How Viruses Use the Endoplasmic Reticulum for Entry, Replication, and Assembly. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology, 2013, 5, a013250-a013250.	5.5	94

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	BiP and Multiple DNAJ Molecular Chaperones in the Endoplasmic Reticulum Are Required for Efficient Simian Virus 40 Infection. MBio, 2011, 2, e00101-11.	4.1	91
20	Opportunistic intruders: how viruses orchestrate ER functions to infect cells. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2016, 14, 407-420.	28.6	91
21	A Large and Intact Viral Particle Penetrates the Endoplasmic Reticulum Membrane to Reach the Cytosol. PLoS Pathogens, 2011, 7, e1002037.	4.7	89
22	A PDI Family Network Acts Distinctly and Coordinately with ERp29 To Facilitate Polyomavirus Infection. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 2386-2396.	3.4	86
23	A Chaperone-Activated Nonenveloped Virus Perforates the Physiologically Relevant Endoplasmic Reticulum Membrane. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 12996-13004.	3.4	72
24	A Cytosolic Chaperone Complexes with Dynamic Membrane J-Proteins and Mobilizes a Nonenveloped Virus out of the Endoplasmic Reticulum. PLoS Pathogens, 2014, 10, e1004007.	4.7	72
25	The E3 Ubiquitin Ligases Hrd1 and gp78 Bind to and Promote Cholera Toxin Retro-Translocation. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2010, 21, 140-151.	2.1	69
26	Ganglioside GT1b Is a Putative Host Cell Receptor for the Merkel Cell Polyomavirus. Journal of Virology, 2009, 83, 10275-10279.	3.4	67
27	Cells Deploy a Two-Pronged Strategy to Rectify Misfolded Proinsulin Aggregates. Molecular Cell, 2019, 75, 442-456.e4.	9.7	65
28	Misfolded proinsulin in the endoplasmic reticulum during development of beta cell failure in diabetes. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2018, 1418, 5-19.	3.8	57
29	The ER Membrane Protein Complex Promotes Biogenesis of Dengue and Zika Virus Non-structural Multi-pass Transmembrane Proteins to Support Infection. Cell Reports, 2019, 27, 1666-1674.e4.	6.4	55
30	EMC1-dependent stabilization drives membrane penetration of a partially destabilized non-enveloped virus. ELife, 2016, 5, .	6.0	52
31	Disulfide Mispairing During Proinsulin Folding in the Endoplasmic Reticulum. Diabetes, 2016, 65, 1050-1060.	0.6	47
32	A Non-enveloped Virus Hijacks Host Disaggregation Machinery to Translocate across the Endoplasmic Reticulum Membrane. PLoS Pathogens, 2015, 11, e1005086.	4.7	45
33	The ERdj5-Sel1L complex facilitates cholera toxin retrotranslocation. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2013, 24, 785-795.	2.1	40
34	ERdj5 Reductase Cooperates with Protein Disulfide Isomerase To Promote Simian Virus 40 Endoplasmic Reticulum Membrane Translocation. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 8897-8908.	3.4	40
35	Cellular Entry of Polyomaviruses. Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology, 2010, 343, 177-194.	1.1	39
36	Î³-Secretase promotes membrane insertion of the human papillomavirus L2 capsid protein during virus infection. Journal of Cell Biology, 2018, 217, 3545-3559.	5.2	39

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Normal and defective pathways in biogenesis and maintenance of the insulin storage pool. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2021, 131, .	8.2	39
38	The Endoplasmic Reticulum Membrane J Protein C18 Executes a Distinct Role in Promoting Simian Virus 40 Membrane Penetration. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 4058-4068.	3.4	37
39	PDI reductase acts onAkitamutant proinsulin to initiate retrotranslocation along the Hrd1/Sel1L-p97 axis. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2015, 26, 3413-3423.	2.1	36
40	The Ero1Î±-PDI Redox Cycle Regulates Retro-Translocation of Cholera Toxin. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2010, 21, 1305-1313.	2.1	35
41	How Viruses and Toxins Disassemble to Enter Host Cells. Annual Review of Microbiology, 2011, 65, 287-305.	7.3	32
42	Chaperone-Driven Degradation of a Misfolded Proinsulin Mutant in Parallel With Restoration of Wild-Type Insulin Secretion. Diabetes, 2017, 66, 741-753.	0.6	32
43	How Polyomaviruses Exploit the ERAD Machinery to Cause Infection. Viruses, 2016, 8, 242.	3.3	31
44	Exploiting the kinesin-1 molecular motor to generate a virus membrane penetration site. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 15496.	12.8	31
45	A deubiquitinase negatively regulates retro-translocation of nonubiquitinated substrates. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2013, 24, 3545-3556.	2.1	29
46	A Nucleotide Exchange Factor Promotes Endoplasmic Reticulum-to-Cytosol Membrane Penetration of the Nonenveloped Virus Simian Virus 40. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 4069-4079.	3.4	29
47	SGTA-Dependent Regulation of Hsc70 Promotes Cytosol Entry of Simian Virus 40 from the Endoplasmic Reticulum. Journal of Virology, 2017, 91, .	3.4	29
48	How non-enveloped viruses hijack host machineries to cause infection. Advances in Virus Research, 2019, 104, 97-122.	2.1	29
49	Lipids and Proteins Act in Opposing Manners To Regulate Polyomavirus Infection. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 9840-9852.	3.4	28
50	Intracellular trafficking of bacterial toxins. Current Opinion in Cell Biology, 2016, 41, 51-56.	5.4	26
51	The Grp170 nucleotide exchange factor executes a key role during ERAD of cellular misfolded clients. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2016, 27, 1650-1662.	2.1	25
52	The C-Terminal Domain of ERp29 Mediates Polyomavirus Binding, Unfolding, and Infection. Journal of Virology, 2009, 83, 1483-1491.	3.4	24
53	SV40 Hijacks Cellular Transport, Membrane Penetration, and Disassembly Machineries to Promote Infection. Viruses, 2019, 11, 917.	3.3	23
54	Bag2 Is a Component of a Cytosolic Extraction Machinery That Promotes Membrane Penetration of a Nonenveloped Virus. Journal of Virology, 2018, 92, .	3.4	22

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	PGRMC1 acts as a size-selective cargo receptor to drive ER-phagic clearance of mutant prohormones. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 5991.	12.8	21
56	The nucleotide exchange factors Grp170 and Sil1 induce cholera toxin release from BiP to enable retrotranslocation. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2015, 26, 2181-2189.	2.1	20
57	Regulated Erlin-dependent release of the B12 transmembrane J-protein promotes ER membrane penetration of a non-enveloped virus. PLoS Pathogens, 2017, 13, e1006439.	4.7	20
58	Distinct states of proinsulin misfolding in MIDY. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2021, 78, 6017-6031.	5.4	18
59	Generating an Unfoldase from Thioredoxin-like Domains. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2009, 284, 13045-13056.	3.4	17
60	Endoplasmic Reticulum-Dependent Redox Reactions Control Endoplasmic Reticulum-Associated Degradation and Pathogen Entry. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2012, 16, 809-818.	5.4	17
61	Establishment of an In Vitro Transport Assay That Reveals Mechanistic Differences in Cytosolic Events Controlling Cholera Toxin and T-Cell Receptor Î± Retro-Translocation. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e75801.	2.5	17
62	Selective EMC subunits act as molecular tethers of intracellular organelles exploited during viral entry. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 1127.	12.8	17
63	p120 catenin recruits HPV to Î³-secretase to promote virus infection. PLoS Pathogens, 2020, 16, e1008946.	4.7	17
64	Reticulon protects the integrity of the ER membrane during ER escape of large macromolecular protein complexes. Journal of Cell Biology, 2020, 219, .	5.2	16
65	Dynein Engages and Disassembles Cytosol-Localized Simian Virus 40 To Promote Infection. Journal of Virology, 2018, 92, .	3.4	14
66	A bacterial toxin and a nonenveloped virus hijack ER-to-cytosol membrane translocation pathways to cause disease. Critical Reviews in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2015, 50, 477-488.	5.2	12
67	ER functions are exploited by viruses to support distinct stages of their life cycle. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2020, 48, 2173-2184.	3.4	12
68	Golgi-associated BICD adaptors couple ER membrane penetration and disassembly of a viral cargo. Journal of Cell Biology, 2020, 219, .	5.2	8
69	Viruses Utilize Cellular Cues in Distinct Combination to Undergo Systematic Priming and Uncoating. PLoS Pathogens, 2016, 12, e1005467.	4.7	8
70	Ubqln4 Facilitates Endoplasmic Reticulum-to-Cytosol Escape of a Nonenveloped Virus during Infection. Journal of Virology, 2020, 94, .	3.4	7
71	How DNA and RNA Viruses Exploit Host Chaperones to Promote Infection. Viruses, 2021, 13, 958.	3.3	7
72	Lunapark-dependent formation of a virus-induced ER exit site contains multi-tubular ER junctions that promote viral ER-to-cytosol escape. Cell Reports, 2021, 37, 110077.	6.4	5

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	The ER transmembrane protein PGRMC1 recruits misfolded proteins for reticulophagic clearance. Autophagy, 2022, 18, 228-230.	9.1	4
74	Investigating the role of a membrane Jâ€protein in ER quality control and viral trafficking. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, lb108.	0.5	1
75	A specific EMC subunit supports Dengue virus infection by promoting virus membrane fusion essential for cytosolic genome delivery. PLoS Pathogens, 2022, 18, e1010717.	4.7	1
76	A Virus Takes an â€œLâ€•Turn to Find Its Receptor. Cell Host and Microbe, 2010, 8, 301-302.	11.0	0
77	Functional versus decoy receptor-regulated entry of polyomaviruses. Future Virology, 2011, 6, 5-7.	1.8	0
78	Editorial overview. Current Opinion in Virology, 2021, 50, 171-172.	5.4	0
79	Development of an assay to discover novel cytosolic factors for cholera toxin retroâ€translocation. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, lb107.	0.5	0
80	ERâ€toâ€cytosol membrane transport of pathogens. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 219.1.	0.5	0
81	Nuclear Entry of DNA Tumor Viruses: Finding the LINC in Nuclear Transport. FASEB Journal, 2022, 36, .	0.5	0