Sherri L Surman

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

34	968	430874	434195
papers	citations	18 h-index	31 g-index

34	34	34	1550
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Might Routine Vitamin A Monitoring in Cystic Fibrosis Patients Reduce Virus-Mediated Lung Pathology?. Frontiers in Immunology, 2021, 12, 704391.	4.8	2
2	Consequences of Vitamin A Deficiency: Immunoglobulin Dysregulation, Squamous Cell Metaplasia, Infectious Disease, and Death. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2020, 21, 5570.	4.1	28
3	Vitamin A Corrects Tissue Deficits in Dietâ€Induced Obese Mice and Reduces Influenza Infection After Vaccination and Challenge. Obesity, 2020, 28, 1631-1636.	3.0	19
4	Nuclear Receptors, Ligands and the Mammalian B Cell. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2020, 21, 4997.	4.1	3
5	Persistent hypogammaglobulinemia in pediatric solid organ transplant recipients. Clinical Transplantation, 2020, 34, e14021.	1.6	1
6	From Influenza Virus Infections to Lupus: Synchronous Estrogen ReceptorÎ±and RNA Polymerase II Binding Within the Immunoglobulin Heavy Chain Locus. Viral Immunology, 2020, 33, 307-315.	1.3	9
7	Role of Vitamins A and D in BCR-ABL Arfâ˜'/â˜' Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 2359.	3.3	8
8	Influences of Vitamin A on Vaccine Immunogenicity and Efficacy. Frontiers in Immunology, 2019, 10, 1576.	4.8	34
9	Matters of life and death: How estrogen and estrogen receptor binding to the immunoglobulin heavy chain locus may influence outcomes of infection, allergy, and autoimmune disease. Cellular Immunology, 2019, 346, 103996.	3.0	20
10	Baseline Serum Vitamin A and D Levels Determine Benefit of Oral Vitamin A&D Supplements to Humoral Immune Responses Following Pediatric Influenza Vaccination. Viruses, 2019, 11, 907.	3.3	69
11	Complex sex-biased antibody responses: estrogen receptors bind estrogen response elements centered within immunoglobulin heavy chain gene enhancers. International Immunology, 2019, 31, 141-156.	4.0	35
12	CD4 + T cells support establishment of RSV-specific IgG and IgA antibody secreting cells in the upper and lower murine respiratory tract following RSV infection. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 2617-2621.	3.8	4
13	Saccharomyces cerevisiae -derived virus-like particle parvovirus B19 vaccine elicits binding and neutralizing antibodies in a mouse model for sickle cell disease. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 3615-3620.	3.8	18
14	A Sendai virus recombinant vaccine expressing a gene for truncated human metapneumovirus (hMPV) fusion protein protects cotton rats from hMPV challenge. Virology, 2017, 509, 60-66.	2.4	11
15	Eosinophils Promote Antiviral Immunity in Mice Infected with Influenza A Virus. Journal of Immunology, 2017, 198, 3214-3226.	0.8	133
16	Enhanced CD103 Expression and Reduced Frequencies of Virus-Specific CD8+ T Cells Among Airway Lymphocytes After Influenza Vaccination of Mice Deficient in Vitamins Aâ€‰+â€‰D. Viral Immunology, 2017, 30, 737-743.	1.3	7
17	Vitamin A deficient mice exhibit increased viral antigens and enhanced cytokine/chemokine production in nasal tissues following respiratory virus infection despite the presence of FoxP3 + T cells. International Immunology, 2016, 28, 139-152.	4.0	17
18	Murine Monoclonal Antibodies for Antigenic Discrimination of HIV-1 Envelope Proteins. Viral Immunology, 2016, 29, 64-70.	1.3	3

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	An Epithelial Integrin Regulates the Amplitude of Protective Lung Interferon Responses against Multiple Respiratory Pathogens. PLoS Pathogens, 2016, 12, e1005804.	4.7	37
20	Safety and Immunogenicity of an Intranasal Sendai Virus-Based Human Parainfluenza Virus Type 1 Vaccine in 3- to 6-Year-Old Children. Vaccine Journal, 2015, 22, 298-303.	3.1	34
21	Sendai virus recombinant vaccine expressing a secreted, unconstrained respiratory syncytial virus fusion protein protects against RSV in cotton rats. International Immunology, 2015, 27, 229-236.	4.0	17
22	Respiratory Tract Epithelial Cells Express Retinaldehyde Dehydrogenase ALDH1A and Enhance IgA Production by Stimulated B Cells in the Presence of Vitamin A. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e86554.	2.5	35
23	Intranasal Administration of Retinyl Palmitate with a Respiratory Virus Vaccine Corrects Impaired Mucosal IgA Response in the Vitamin A-Deficient Host. Vaccine Journal, 2014, 21, 598-601.	3.1	31
24	Sendai virus-based RSV vaccine protects against RSV challenge in an in vivo maternal antibody model. Vaccine, 2014, 32, 3264-3273.	3.8	16
25	Characterization of innate responses to influenza virus infection in a novel lung type I epithelial cell model. Journal of General Virology, 2014, 95, 350-362.	2.9	37
26	Vitamin A Deficiency Disrupts Vaccine-Induced Antibody-Forming Cells and the Balance of IgA/IgG Isotypes in the Upper and Lower Respiratory Tract. Viral Immunology, 2012, 25, 341-344.	1.3	37
27	Phenotypes and functions of persistent Sendai virus-induced antibody forming cells and CD8+ T cells in diffuse nasal-associated lymphoid tissue typify lymphocyte responses of the gut. Virology, 2011, 410, 429-436.	2.4	36
28	Clonally Related CD8+T Cells Responsible for Rapid Population of Both Diffuse Nasal-Associated Lymphoid Tissue and Lung After Respiratory Virus Infection. Journal of Immunology, 2011, 187, 835-841.	0.8	7
29	Clearance of HIV Type 1 Envelope Recombinant Sendai Virus Depends on CD4+T Cells and Interferon-Î³ But Not B Cells, CD8+T Cells, or Perforin. AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses, 2010, 26, 783-793.	1.1	5
30	HIV-1 vaccine design: Harnessing diverse lymphocytes to conquer a diverse pathogen. Hum Vaccin, 2009, 5, 268-271.	2.4	4
31	A highly sensitive single-cell assay detects T-helper cell responses missed by conventional interleukin-2-based methods. Journal of Immunological Methods, 2002, 260, 279-283.	1.4	4
32	Control of Gammaherpesvirus Latency by Latent Antigen-Specific Cd8+ T Cells. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2000, 192, 943-952.	8.5	80
33	Thymic lymphoproliferative disease after successful correction of CD40 ligand deficiency by gene transfer in mice. Nature Medicine, 1998, 4, 1253-1260.	30.7	143
34	Carboxy-terminal residues of major histocompatibility complex class II-associated peptides control the presentation of the bacterial superantigen toxic shock syndrome toxin-1 to T cells. European Journal of Immunology, 1997, 27, 772-781.	2.9	24