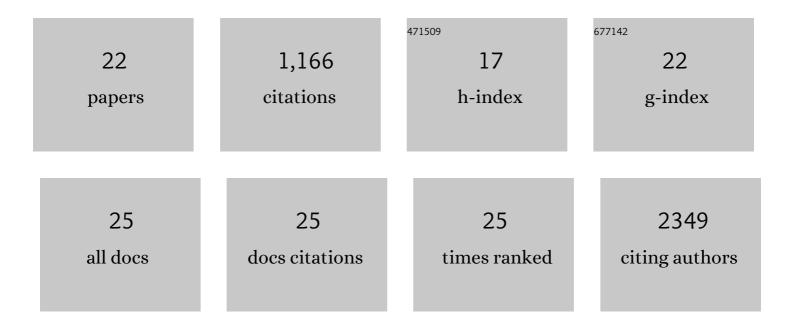
Xiao Ling Li

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/12029521/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	SPARCLE, a p53-induced lncRNA, controls apoptosis after genotoxic stress by promoting PARP-1 cleavage. Molecular Cell, 2022, 82, 785-802.e10.	9.7	24
2	An Evolutionarily Conserved AU-Rich Element in the 3' Untranslated Region of a Transcript Misannotated as a Long Noncoding RNA Regulates RNA Stability. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2022, 42, e0050521.	2.3	2
3	The p53-induced RNA-binding protein ZMAT3 is a splicing regulator that inhibits the splicing of oncogenic CD44 variants in colorectal carcinoma. Genes and Development, 2021, 35, 102-116.	5.9	29
4	Genome-Wide Analysis Unveils DNA Helicase RECQ1 as a Regulator of Estrogen Response Pathway in Breast Cancer Cells. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2021, 41, .	2.3	9
5	Genome-Wide Analysis of the FOXA1 Transcriptional Network Identifies Novel Protein-Coding and Long Noncoding RNA Targets in Colorectal Cancer Cells. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2020, 40, .	2.3	13
6	A Circular RNA from the <i>MDM2</i> Locus Controls Cell Cycle Progression by Suppressing p53 Levels. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2020, 40, .	2.3	21
7	A small protein encoded by a putative IncRNA regulates apoptosis and tumorigenicity in human colorectal cancer cells. ELife, 2020, 9, .	6.0	43
8	The S-phase-induced lncRNA SUNO1 promotes cell proliferation by controlling YAP1/Hippo signaling pathway. ELife, 2020, 9, .	6.0	21
9	miR-450a Acts as a Tumor Suppressor in Ovarian Cancer by Regulating Energy Metabolism. Cancer Research, 2019, 79, 3294-3305.	0.9	51
10	A natural antisense IncRNA controls breast cancer progression by promoting tumor suppressor gene mRNA stability. PLoS Genetics, 2018, 14, e1007802.	3.5	135
11	MIR100 host gene-encoded IncRNAs regulate cell cycle by modulating the interaction between HuR and its target mRNAs. Nucleic Acids Research, 2018, 46, 10405-10416.	14.5	61
12	PSIP1/p75 promotes tumorigenicity in breast cancer cells by promoting the transcription of cell cycle genes. Carcinogenesis, 2017, 38, 966-975.	2.8	25
13	Long Noncoding RNA PURPL Suppresses Basal p53 Levels and Promotes Tumorigenicity in Colorectal Cancer. Cell Reports, 2017, 20, 2408-2423.	6.4	120
14	Prosurvival long noncoding RNA PINCR regulates a subset of p53 targets in human colorectal cancer cells by binding to Matrin 3. ELife, 2017, 6, .	6.0	68
15	Transcriptome guided identification of novel functions of RECQ1 helicase. Methods, 2016, 108, 111-117.	3.8	14
16	The CDX1–microRNA-215 axis regulates colorectal cancer stem cell differentiation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, E1550-8.	7.1	104
17	A Biochemical Approach to Identify Direct MicroRNA Targets. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2015, 1206, 29-37.	0.9	28
18	Identification of RECQ1-regulated transcriptome uncovers a role of RECQ1 in regulation of cancer cell migration and invasion. Cell Cycle, 2014, 13, 2431-2445.	2.6	35

XIAO LING LI

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	A p21-ZEB1 Complex Inhibits Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition through the MicroRNA 183-96-182 Cluster. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2014, 34, 533-550.	2.3	92
20	Mutant p53 exerts oncogenic effects through microRNAs and their target gene networks. FEBS Letters, 2014, 588, 2610-2615.	2.8	28
21	Selective targeting of KRAS-Mutant cells by miR-126 through repression of multiple genes essential for the survival of KRAS-Mutant cells. Oncotarget, 2014, 5, 7635-7650.	1.8	21
22	Capture of MicroRNA–Bound mRNAs Identifies the Tumor Suppressor miR-34a as a Regulator of Growth Factor Signaling. PLoS Genetics, 2011, 7, e1002363.	3.5	222