

# Jeannie T Lee

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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103  
papers

17,034  
citations

41627

51  
h-index

35168

102  
g-index

112  
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112  
docs citations

112  
times ranked

19043  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Unveiling RCOR1 as a rheostat at transcriptionally permissive chromatin. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2022, 13, 1550.	5.8	5
2	Selective Xi reactivation and alternative methods to restore MECP2 function in Rett syndrome. <i>Trends in Genetics</i> , 2022, 38, 920-943.	2.9	13
3	Targeting Xist with compounds that disrupt RNA structure and X inactivation. <i>Nature</i> , 2022, 604, 160-166.	13.7	57
4	Xist Repeat A contributes to early recruitment of Polycomb complexes during X-chromosome inactivation. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2021, 56, 1236-1237.	3.1	2
5	Balancing cohesin eviction and retention prevents aberrant chromosomal interactions, Polycomb-mediated repression, and X-inactivation. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2021, 81, 1970-1987.e9.	4.5	30
6	iDRiP for the systematic discovery of proteins bound directly to noncoding RNA. <i>Nature Protocols</i> , 2021, 16, 3672-3694.	5.5	12
7	The combined action of CTCF and its testis-specific paralog BORIS is essential for spermatogenesis. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 3846.	5.8	18
8	A disproportionate impact of G9a methyltransferase deficiency on the X chromosome. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2021, 35, 1035-1054.	2.7	4
9	Revisiting the consequences of deleting the X inactivation center. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	3.3	12
10	Denaturing cross-linking immunoprecipitation to identify footprints for RNA-binding proteins. <i>STAR Protocols</i> , 2021, 2, 100819.	0.5	1
11	Motif-driven interactions between RNA and PRC2 are rheostats that regulate transcription elongation. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2021, 28, 103-117.	3.6	32
12	Four-dimensional chromosome reconstruction elucidates the spatiotemporal reorganization of the mammalian X chromosome. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	3.3	13
13	Revealing RCOR2 as a regulatory component of nuclear speckles. <i>Epigenetics and Chromatin</i> , 2021, 14, 51.	1.8	5
14	Jpx RNA regulates CTCF anchor site selection and formation of chromosome loops. <i>Cell</i> , 2021, 184, 6157-6173.e24.	13.5	35
15	Targeting RNA with Small Molecules: Identification of Selective, RNA-Binding Small Molecules Occupying Drug-Like Chemical Space. <i>SLAS Discovery</i> , 2020, 25, 384-396.	1.4	73
16	Long Noncoding RNA Functionality Beyond Sequence: The Jpx Model. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2020, 432, 301-304.	2.0	3
17	B2 and ALU retrotransposons are self-cleaving ribozymes whose activity is enhanced by EZH2. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 415-425.	3.3	32
18	Decapping enzyme 1A breaks X-chromosome symmetry by controlling Tsix elongation and RNA turnover. <i>Nature Cell Biology</i> , 2020, 22, 1116-1129.	4.6	19

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19	Nucleoporin 153 links nuclear pore complex to chromatin architecture by mediating CTCF and cohesin binding. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 2606.	5.8	46
20	Xist Repeats A and B Account for Two Distinct Phases of X Inactivation Establishment. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2020, 54, 21-32.e5.	3.1	37
21	Two- and three-color STORM analysis reveals higher-order assembly of leukotriene synthetic complexes on the nuclear envelope of murine neutrophils. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2020, 295, 5761-5770.	1.6	3
22	Widespread organ tolerance to Xist loss and X reactivation except under chronic stress in the gut. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 4262-4272.	3.3	35
23	PRC1 collaborates with SMCHD1 to fold the X-chromosome and spread Xist RNA between chromosome compartments. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 2950.	5.8	56
24	The Firre locus produces a trans-acting RNA molecule that functions in hematopoiesis. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 5137.	5.8	60
25	Role of the Chromosome Architectural Factor SMCHD1 in X-Chromosome Inactivation, Gene Regulation, and Disease in Humans. <i>Genetics</i> , 2019, 213, 685-703.	1.2	5
26	Aberrant mitochondrial function in patient-derived neural cells from CDKL5 deficiency disorder and Rett syndrome. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2019, 28, 3625-3636.	1.4	19
27	Xist RNA antagonizes the SWI/SNF chromatin remodeler BRG1 on the inactive X chromosome. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2019, 26, 96-109.	3.6	54
28	Xist Deletional Analysis Reveals an Interdependency between Xist RNA and Polycomb Complexes for Spreading along the Inactive X. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2019, 74, 101-117.e10.	4.5	125
29	<i>En bloc</i> and segmental deletions of human XIST reveal X chromosome inactivation-involving RNA elements. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2019, 47, 3875-3887.	6.5	28
30	Exploration of CTCF post-translation modifications uncovers Serine-224 phosphorylation by PLK1 at pericentric regions during the G2/M transition. <i>ELife</i> , 2019, 8, .	2.8	18
31	A mixed modality approach towards Xi reactivation for Rett syndrome and other X-linked disorders. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2018, 115, E668-E675.	3.3	69
32	Megadomains and superloops form dynamically but are dispensable for X-chromosome inactivation and gene escape. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 5004.	5.8	46
33	Multiple Histone Methyl-Lysine Readers Ensure Robust Development and Germline Immortality in <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> . <i>Genetics</i> , 2018, 210, 907-923.	1.2	15
34	Tsix <sup>Δ</sup> Mecp2 female mouse model for Rett syndrome reveals that low-level MECP2 expression extends life and improves neuromotor function. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2018, 115, 8185-8190.	3.3	30
35	Loss of H3K27me3 Imprinting in Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer Embryos Disrupts Post-Implantation Development. <i>Cell Stem Cell</i> , 2018, 23, 343-354.e5.	5.2	105
36	SMCHD1 Merges Chromosome Compartments and Assists Formation of Super-Structures on the Inactive X. <i>Cell</i> , 2018, 174, 406-421.e25.	13.5	139

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37	Screen for reactivation of MeCP2 on the inactive X chromosome identifies the BMP/TGF- $\beta$ superfamily as a regulator of XIST expression. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, 1619-1624.	3.3	51
38	Polycomb Repressive Complex 1 Generates Discrete Compacted Domains that Change during Differentiation. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2017, 65, 432-446.e5.	4.5	287
39	The X chromosome in space. <i>Nature Reviews Genetics</i> , 2017, 18, 377-389.	7.7	112
40	Comment on "Xist recruits the X chromosome to the nuclear lamina to enable chromosome-wide silencing". <i>Science</i> , 2017, 356, .	6.0	7
41	Denaturing CLIP, dCLIP, Pipeline Identifies Discrete RNA Footprints on Chromatin-Associated Proteins and Reveals that CBX7 Targets 3' UTRs to Regulate mRNA Expression. <i>Cell Systems</i> , 2017, 5, 368-385.e15.	2.9	22
42	Genetic Intersection of Tsix and Hedgehog Signaling during the Initiation of X-Chromosome Inactivation. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2017, 43, 359-371.e6.	3.1	14
43	Repeat E anchors Xist RNA to the inactive X chromosomal compartment through CDKN1A-interacting protein (CIZ1). <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, 10654-10659.	3.3	97
44	PAR-TERRA directs homologous sex chromosome pairing. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2017, 24, 620-631.	3.6	48
45	TERRA RNA Antagonizes ATRX and Protects Telomeres. <i>Cell</i> , 2017, 170, 86-101.e16.	13.5	201
46	Genome-wide identification of autosomal genes with allelic imbalance of chromatin state. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0182568.	1.1	16
47	Destabilization of B2 RNA by EZH2 Activates the Stress Response. <i>Cell</i> , 2016, 167, 1788-1802.e13.	13.5	69
48	Female mice lacking Xist RNA show partial dosage compensation and survive to term. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2016, 30, 1747-1760.	2.7	61
49	A high-throughput small molecule screen identifies synergism between DNA methylation and Aurora kinase pathways for X reactivation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2016, 113, 14366-14371.	3.3	25
50	Functional Proteomic Analysis of Repressive Histone Methyltransferase Complexes Reveals ZNF518B as a G9A Regulator*. <i>Molecular and Cellular Proteomics</i> , 2015, 14, 1435-1446.	2.5	39
51	Toward a Consensus on the Binding Specificity and Promiscuity of PRC2 for RNA. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2015, 57, 552-558.	4.5	190
52	Locus-Specific Targeting to the X Chromosome Revealed by the RNA Interactome of CTCF. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2015, 57, 361-375.	4.5	153
53	A comprehensive Xist interactome reveals cohesin repulsion and an RNA-directed chromosome conformation. <i>Science</i> , 2015, 349, .	6.0	397
54	Allelic Imbalance Is a Prevalent and Tissue-Specific Feature of the Mouse Transcriptome. <i>Genetics</i> , 2015, 200, 537-549.	1.2	38

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55	The Xist RNA-PRC2 complex at 20-nm resolution reveals a low Xist stoichiometry and suggests a hit-and-run mechanism in mouse cells. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, E4216-25.	3.3	82
56	Single-molecule super-resolution imaging of chromosomes and in situ haplotype visualization using Oligopaint FISH probes. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2015, 6, 7147.	5.8	329
57	Xist imprinting is promoted by the hemizygous (unpaired) state in the male germ line. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, 14415-14422.	3.3	22
58	Building the Connectivity Map of epigenetics: Chromatin profiling by quantitative targeted mass spectrometry. <i>Methods</i> , 2015, 72, 57-64.	1.9	55
59	ATRX Promotes Binding of PRC2 to Xist RNA and Polycomb Targets. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 361.3.	0.2	0
60	Practical murine hematopathology: a comparative review and implications for research. <i>Comparative Medicine</i> , 2015, 65, 96-113.	0.4	122
61	Coupling of X-Chromosome reactivation with the pluripotent stem cell state. <i>RNA Biology</i> , 2014, 11, 798-807.	1.5	32
62	Long noncoding RNAs: fresh perspectives into the RNA world. <i>Trends in Biochemical Sciences</i> , 2014, 39, 35-43.	3.7	312
63	BRCA1 establishes DNA damage signaling and pericentric heterochromatin of the X chromosome in male meiosis. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2014, 205, 663-675.	2.3	74
64	ATRX Directs Binding of PRC2 to Xist RNA and Polycomb Targets. <i>Cell</i> , 2014, 159, 869-883.	13.5	182
65	LincRNA-p21 Activates p21 In cis to Promote Polycomb Target Gene Expression and to Enforce the G1/S Checkpoint. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2014, 54, 777-790.	4.5	412
66	Regulatory Interactions between RNA and Polycomb Repressive Complex 2. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2014, 55, 171-185.	4.5	253
67	High-resolution Xist binding maps reveal two-step spreading during X-chromosome inactivation. <i>Nature</i> , 2013, 504, 465-469.	13.7	351
68	Tsix RNA and the Germline Factor, PRDM14, Link X Reactivation and Stem Cell Reprogramming. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2013, 52, 805-818.	4.5	96
69	X-Inactivation, Imprinting, and Long Noncoding RNAs in Health and Disease. <i>Cell</i> , 2013, 152, 1308-1323.	13.5	631
70	Long Noncoding RNAs: Past, Present, and Future. <i>Genetics</i> , 2013, 193, 651-669.	1.2	1,641
71	Jpx RNA Activates Xist by Evicting CTCF. <i>Cell</i> , 2013, 153, 1537-1551.	13.5	264
72	X-chromosome hyperactivation in mammals via nonlinear relationships between chromatin states and transcription. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2012, 19, 56-61.	3.6	88

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73	Epigenetic Regulation by Long Noncoding RNAs. <i>Science</i> , 2012, 338, 1435-1439.	6.0	1,159
74	Spreading of X chromosome inactivation via a hierarchy of defined Polycomb stations. <i>Genome Research</i> , 2012, 22, 1864-1876.	2.4	143
75	YY1 Tethers Xist RNA to the Inactive X Nucleation Center. <i>Cell</i> , 2011, 146, 119-133.	13.5	455
76	Gracefully ageing at 50, X-chromosome inactivation becomes a paradigm for RNA and chromatin control. <i>Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2011, 12, 815-826.	16.1	187
77	A Boundary Element Between <i>Tsix</i> and <i>Xist</i> Binds the Chromatin Insulator Ctfc and Contributes to Initiation of X-Chromosome Inactivation. <i>Genetics</i> , 2011, 189, 441-454.	1.2	41
78	The X as Model for RNA's Niche in Epigenomic Regulation. <i>Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology</i> , 2010, 2, a003749-a003749.	2.3	75
79	Genome-wide Identification of Polycomb-Associated RNAs by RIP-seq. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2010, 40, 939-953.	4.5	914
80	The Long Noncoding RNA, Jpx, Is a Molecular Switch for X Chromosome Inactivation. <i>Cell</i> , 2010, 143, 390-403.	13.5	448
81	Telomeric RNAs Mark Sex Chromosomes in Stem Cells. <i>Genetics</i> , 2009, 182, 685-698.	1.2	45
82	The pluripotency factor Oct4 interacts with Ctfc and also controls X-chromosome pairing and counting. <i>Nature</i> , 2009, 460, 128-132.	13.7	258
83	Lessons from X-chromosome inactivation: long ncRNA as guides and tethers to the epigenome. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2009, 23, 1831-1842.	2.7	312
84	Intersection of the RNA Interference and X-Inactivation Pathways. <i>Science</i> , 2008, 320, 1336-1341.	6.0	263
85	Polycomb Proteins Targeted by a Short Repeat RNA to the Mouse X Chromosome. <i>Science</i> , 2008, 322, 750-756.	6.0	1,477
86	X-chromosome inactivation: Sex, heterochromatin, pairing, and noncoding RNA. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2008, 22, 396.2.	0.2	0
87	Perinucleolar Targeting of the Inactive X during S Phase: Evidence for a Role in the Maintenance of Silencing. <i>Cell</i> , 2007, 129, 693-706.	13.5	302
88	The DXPas34 Repeat Regulates Random and Imprinted X Inactivation. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2007, 12, 57-71.	3.1	81
89	Evidence that homologous X-chromosome pairing requires transcription and Ctfc protein. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2007, 39, 1390-1396.	9.4	175
90	A Transient Heterochromatic State in Xist Preempts X Inactivation Choice without RNA Stabilization. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2006, 21, 617-628.	4.5	281

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91	Transient Homologous Chromosome Pairing Marks the Onset of X Inactivation. <i>Science</i> , 2006, 311, 1149-1152.	6.0	361
92	Sex Chromosome Inactivation: The Importance of Pairing. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2005, 15, R249-R252.	1.8	21
93	Regulation of X-Chromosome Counting by Tsix and Xite Sequences. <i>Science</i> , 2005, 309, 768-771.	6.0	137
94	Tsix Transcription- versus RNA-Based Mechanisms in Xist Repression and Epigenetic Choice. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2004, 14, 1747-1754.	1.8	82
95	Molecular Links between X-Inactivation and Autosomal Imprinting: X-Inactivation as a Driving Force for the Evolution of Imprinting?. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2003, 13, R242-R254.	1.8	108
96	Reply to "Is Tsix repression of Xist specific to mouse?". <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2003, 33, 337-338.	9.4	13
97	Functional intergenic transcription: a case study of the X <sup>ist</sup> inactivation centre. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2003, 358, 1417-1423.	1.8	8
98	Characterization and quantitation of differential Tsix transcripts: implications for Tsix function. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2003, 12, 125-136.	1.4	81
99	2 Is X-chromosome inactivation a homology effect?. <i>Advances in Genetics</i> , 2002, 46, 25-48.	0.8	5
100	CTCF, a Candidate Trans-Acting Factor for X-Inactivation Choice. <i>Science</i> , 2002, 295, 345-347.	6.0	258
101	Homozygous Tsix mutant mice reveal a sex-ratio distortion and revert to random X-inactivation. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2002, 32, 195-200.	9.4	79
102	Tsix, a gene antisense to Xist at the X-inactivation centre. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1999, 21, 400-404.	9.4	741
103	Targeted Mutagenesis of Tsix Leads to Nonrandom X Inactivation. <i>Cell</i> , 1999, 99, 47-57.	13.5	484