Daniel St Johnston

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

124 papers	16,498 citations	16411 64 h-index	17055 122 g-index
141 all docs	141 docs citations	141 times ranked	9625 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The Drosophila anterior-posterior axis is polarized by asymmetric myosin activation. Current Biology, 2022, 32, 374-385.e4.	1.8	15
2	Dissection, Fixation, and Immunostaining of the Drosophila Midgut. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2022, 2438, 309-321.	0.4	2
3	Apicalâ€“basal polarity and the control of epithelial form and function. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2022, 23, 559-577.	16.1	94
4	RhoGAP19D inhibits Cdc42 laterally to control epithelial cell shape and prevent invasion. Journal of Cell Biology, 2021, 220, .	2.3	10
5	MARK4 controls ischaemic heart failure through microtubule detyrosination. Nature, 2021, 594, 560-565.	13.7	52
6	Symmetry breaking in the female germline cyst. Science, 2021, 374, 874-879.	6.0	25
7	A single-molecule localization microscopy method for tissues reveals nonrandom nuclear pore distribution in <i>Drosophila</i>. Journal of Cell Science, 2021, 134, .	1.2	10
8	<i>Drosophila</i>IMP regulates Kuzbanian to control the timing of Notch signalling in the follicle cells. Development (Cambridge), 2019, 146, .	1.2	6
9	The role of integrins in <i>Drosophila</i> egg chamber morphogenesis. Development (Cambridge), 2019, 146, .	1.2	17
10	Establishing and transducing cell polarity: common themes and variations. Current Opinion in Cell Biology, 2018, 51, 33-41.	2.6	35
11	An alternative mode of epithelial polarity in the Drosophila midgut. PLoS Biology, 2018, 16, e3000041.	2.6	96
12	Spindle orientation: a question of complex positioning. Development (Cambridge), 2017, 144, 1137-1145.	1.2	84
13	aPKC Cycles between Functionally Distinct PAR Protein Assemblies to Drive Cell Polarity. Developmental Cell, 2017, 42, 400-415.e9.	3.1	162
14	Localised dynactin protects growing microtubules to deliver oskar mRNA to the posterior cortex of the Drosophila oocyte. ELife, 2017, 6, .	2.8	14
15	Patronin/Shot Cortical Foci Assemble the Noncentrosomal Microtubule Array that Specifies the Drosophila Anterior-Posterior Axis. Developmental Cell, 2016, 38, 61-72.	3.1	143
16	Pins is not required for spindle orientation in the <i>Drosophila</i> wing disc. Development (Cambridge), 2016, 143, 2573-81.	1.2	32
17	bicoid mRNA localises to the Drosophila oocyte anterior by random Dynein-mediated transport and anchoring. ELife, 2016, 5, .	2.8	38
18	The Renaissance of Developmental Biology. PLoS Biology, 2015, 13, e1002149.	2.6	26

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19	Lateral adhesion drives reintegration of misplaced cells into epithelial monolayers. Nature Cell Biology, 2015, 17, 1497-1503.	4.6	64
20	Cortical microtubule nucleation can organise the cytoskeleton of Drosophila oocytes to define the anteroposterior axis. ELife, 2015, 4, .	2.8	47
21	Spindle orientation: What if it goes wrong?. Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2014, 34, 140-145.	2.3	33
22	Slmb antagonises the aPKC/Par-6 complex to control oocyte and epithelial polarity. Development (Cambridge), 2014, 141, 2984-2992.	1.2	19
23	Staufen targets coracle mRNA to Drosophila neuromuscular junctions and regulates GluRIIA synaptic accumulation and bouton number. Developmental Biology, 2014, 392, 153-167.	0.9	22
24	Analysis of the expression patterns, subcellular localisations and interaction partners of <i>Drosophila</i> proteins using a <i>pigP</i> protein trap library. Development (Cambridge), 2014, 141, 3994-4005.	1.2	160
25	Using mutants, knockdowns, and transgenesis to investigate gene function in <i>Drosophila</i>. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Developmental Biology, 2013, 2, 587-613.	5.9	36
26	Oskar Is Targeted for Degradation by the Sequential Action of Par-1, GSK-3, and the SCF-Slimb Ubiquitin Ligase. Developmental Cell, 2013, 26, 303-314.	3.1	21
27	Discs Large Links Spindle Orientation to Apical-Basal Polarity in Drosophila Epithelia. Current Biology, 2013, 23, 1707-1712.	1.8	106
28	Damage to the Drosophila follicle cell epithelium produces â€œfalse clonesâ€•with apparent polarity phenotypes. Biology Open, 2013, 2, 1313-1320.	0.6	31
29	Epithelial polarity and spindle orientation: intersecting pathways. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2013, 368, 20130291.	1.8	48
30	Dgp71WD is required for the assembly of the acentrosomal Meiosis I spindle, and is not a general targeting factor for the Î³-TuRC. Biology Open, 2012, 1, 422-429.	0.6	23
31	Growing Microtubules Push the Oocyte Nucleus to Polarize the <i>Drosophila</i> Dorsal-Ventral Axis. Science, 2012, 336, 999-1003.	6.0	133
32	Epithelial cell polarity: what flies can teach us about cancer. Essays in Biochemistry, 2012, 53, 129-140.	2.1	19
33	Going with the Flow: An Elegant Model for Symmetry Breaking. Developmental Cell, 2011, 21, 981-982.	3.1	4
34	A decade of molecular cell biology: achievements and challenges. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2011, 12, 669-674.	16.1	20
35	Oogenesis: Matrix Revolutions. Current Biology, 2011, 21, R231-R233.	1.8	9
36	Epithelial polarity and morphogenesis. Current Opinion in Cell Biology, 2011, 23, 540-546.	2.6	128

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37	Using the mRNA-MS2/MS2CP-FP System to Study mRNA Transport During Drosophila Oogenesis. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2011, 714, 265-283.	0.4	15
38	In Vivo Analysis of Proteomes and Interactomes Using Parallel Affinity Capture (iPAC) Coupled to Mass Spectrometry. Molecular and Cellular Proteomics, 2011, 10, M110.002386.	2.5	69
39	Anteriorâ€“Posterior Axis Specification in <i>Drosophila</i> Oocytes: Identification of Novel <i>bicoid</i> and <i>oskar</i> mRNA Localization Factors. Genetics, 2011, 188, 883-896.	1.2	36
40	Bazooka is required for polarisation of the <i>Drosophila</i> anterior-posterior axis. Development (Cambridge), 2010, 137, 1765-1773.	1.2	70
41	aPKC Phosphorylation of Bazooka Defines the Apical/Lateral Border in Drosophila Epithelial Cells. Cell, 2010, 141, 509-523.	13.5	261
42	Cell Polarity in Eggs and Epithelia: Parallels and Diversity. Cell, 2010, 141, 757-774.	13.5	430
43	Egalitarian recruitment of localized mRNAs: Figure 1.. Genes and Development, 2009, 23, 1475-1480.	2.7	9
44	LKB1 regulates polarity remodeling and adherens junction formation in the <i>Drosophila</i> eye. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 8941-8946.	3.3	62
45	The Flannotatorâ€”a gene and protein expression annotation tool for <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>. Bioinformatics, 2009, 25, 548-549.	1.8	19
46	Drosophila oogenesis. Current Biology, 2008, 18, R1082-R1087.	1.8	226
47	In Vivo Imaging of oskar mRNA Transport Reveals the Mechanism of Posterior Localization. Cell, 2008, 134, 843-853.	13.5	315
48	Counting Motors by Force. Cell, 2008, 135, 1000-1001.	13.5	1
49	Wherefore <i>DMM</i>?. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2008, 1, 6-7.	1.2	6
50	LKB1 and AMPK maintain epithelial cell polarity under energetic stress. Journal of Cell Biology, 2007, 177, 387-392.	2.3	184
51	Drosophila follicle cells are patterned by multiple levels of Notch signaling and antagonism between the Notch and JAK/STAT pathways. Development (Cambridge), 2007, 134, 1161-1169.	1.2	112
52	Capu and Spire Assemble a Cytoplasmic ActinÂMesh that Maintains Microtubule Organization in the Drosophila Oocyte. Developmental Cell, 2007, 13, 539-553.	3.1	148
53	bicoid RNA localization requires specific binding of an endosomal sorting complex. Nature, 2007, 445, 554-558.	13.7	199
54	An Oskar-Dependent Positive Feedback Loop Maintains the Polarity of the Drosophila Oocyte. Current Biology, 2007, 17, 353-359.	1.8	90

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55	From Stem Cell to Embryo without Centrioles. Current Biology, 2007, 17, 1498-1503.	1.8	129
56	Miranda couples oskar mRNA/Staufen complexes to the bicoid mRNA localization pathway. Developmental Biology, 2006, 297, 522-533.	0.9	23
57	Drosophila Anterior-Posterior Polarity Requires Actin-Dependent PAR-1 Recruitment to the Oocyte Posterior. Current Biology, 2006, 16, 1090-1095.	1.8	68
58	A novel mutant phenotype implicatesdicephalic in cyst formation in theDrosophila ovary. Developmental Dynamics, 2006, 235, 908-917.	0.8	8
59	A translation-independent role of oskar RNA in early Drosophila oogenesis. Development (Cambridge), 2006, 133, 2827-2833.	1.2	156
60	A repeated IMP-binding motif controls oskar mRNA translation and anchoring independently of Drosophila melanogaster IMP. Journal of Cell Biology, 2006, 172, 577-588.	2.3	65
61	Drosophila mus301/spindle-C Encodes a Helicase With an Essential Role in Double-Strand DNA Break Repair and Meiotic Progression. Genetics, 2006, 174, 1273-1285.	1.2	50
62	Moving messages: the intracellular localization of mRNAs. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2005, 6, 363-375.	16.1	495
63	Capicua integrates input from two maternal systems in Drosophila terminal patterning. EMBO Journal, 2004, 23, 4571-4582.	3.5	27
64	An eIF4AIII-containing complex required for mRNA localization and nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. Nature, 2004, 427, 753-757.	13.7	327
65	The Origin of Asymmetry: Early Polarisation of the Drosophila Germline Cyst and Oocyte. Current Biology, 2004, 14, R438-R449.	1.8	249
66	The Drosophila hnRNPA/B Homolog, Hrp48, Is Specifically Required for a Distinct Step in osk mRNA Localization. Developmental Cell, 2004, 6, 625-635.	3.1	97
67	Seeing Is Believing. Cell, 2004, 116, 143-152.	13.5	164
68	A Conserved Oligomerization Domain in Drosophila Bazooka/PAR-3 Is Important for Apical Localization and Epithelial Polarity. Current Biology, 2003, 13, 1330-1334.	1.8	146
69	A role for Drosophila LKB1 in anteriorâ€“posterior axis formation and epithelial polarity. Nature, 2003, 421, 379-384.	13.7	283
70	Drosophila PAR-1 and 14-3-3 Inhibit Bazooka/PAR-3 to Establish Complementary Cortical Domains in Polarized Cells. Cell, 2003, 115, 691-704.	13.5	383
71	A Notch/Delta-Dependent Relay Mechanism Establishes Anterior-Posterior Polarity in Drosophila. Developmental Cell, 2003, 5, 547-558.	3.1	96
72	The role of PAR-1 in regulating the polarised microtubule cytoskeleton in the Drosophila follicular epithelium. Development (Cambridge), 2003, 130, 3965-3975.	1.2	143

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73	The identification of novel genes required for Drosophilaanteroposterior axis formation in a germline clone screen using GFP-Staufen. Development (Cambridge), 2003, 130, 4201-4215.	1.2	60
74	Barentsz, a New Component of the Staufen-Containing Ribonucleoprotein Particles in Mammalian Cells, Interacts with Staufen in an RNA-Dependent Manner. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 5778-5788.	1.7	88
75	Kinesin light chain-independent function of theKinesin heavy chainin cytoplasmic streaming and posterior localisation in theDrosophilaoocyte. Development (Cambridge), 2002, 129, 5473-5485.	1.2	177
76	Drosophila Nicastrin Is Essential for the Intramembranous Cleavage of Notch. Developmental Cell, 2002, 2, 79-89.	3.1	124
77	Drosophila 14-3-3/PAR-5 Is an Essential Mediator of PAR-1 Function in Axis Formation. Developmental Cell, 2002, 3, 659-671.	3.1	127
78	Cell Polarity: Posterior Par-1 Prevents Proteolysis. Current Biology, 2002, 12, R479-R481.	1.8	9
79	Polar Transport in the Drosophila Oocyte Requires Dynein and Kinesin I Cooperation. Current Biology, 2002, 12, 1971-1981.	1.8	205
80	The art and design of genetic screens: Drosophila melanogaster. Nature Reviews Genetics, 2002, 3, 176-188.	7.7	555
81	Getting the Message Across: The Intracellular Localization of mRNAs in Higher Eukaryotes. Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology, 2001, 17, 569-614.	4.0	189
82	A rapid method to map mutations in Drosophila. Genome Biology, 2001, 2, research0036.1.	13.9	36
83	Dimerization of the 3â€²UTR of bicoid mRNA involves a two-step mechanism. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2001, 313, 511-524.	2.0	48
84	MEDAL REVIEW: The beginning of the end. EMBO Journal, 2001, 20, 6169-6179.	3.5	8
85	Bazooka and PAR-6 are required with PAR-1 for the maintenance of oocyte fate in Drosophila. Current Biology, 2001, 11, 901-906.	1.8	88
86	Delta signaling from the germ line controls the proliferation and differentiation of the somatic follicle cells during Drosophila oogenesis. Genes and Development, 2001, 15, 1393-1405.	2.7	253
87	Barentsz is essential for the posterior localization of oskar mRNA and colocalizes with it to the posterior pole. Journal of Cell Biology, 2001, 154, 511-524.	2.3	131
88	Centrosome migration into the <i>Drosophila</i> oocyte is independent of <i>BicD</i> and <i>egl</i>, and of the organisation of the microtubule cytoskeleton. Development (Cambridge), 2001, 128, 1889-1897.	1.2	86
89	PAR-1 is required for the maintenance of oocyte fate in <i>Drosophila</i>. Development (Cambridge), 2001, 128, 1201-1209.	1.2	97
90	PAR-1 is required for the maintenance of oocyte fate in Drosophila. Development (Cambridge), 2001, 128, 1201-9.	1.2	39

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91	Centrosome migration into the Drosophila oocyte is independent of BicD and egl, and of the organisation of the microtubule cytoskeleton. Development (Cambridge), 2001, 128, 1889-97.	1.2	34
92	RNA recognition by a Staufen double-stranded RNA-binding domain. EMBO Journal, 2000, 19, 997-1009.	3.5	331
93	Distinct roles of two conserved Staufen domains in oskar mRNA localization and translation. EMBO Journal, 2000, 19, 1366-1377.	3.5	211
94	The Drosophila Homolog of C. elegans PAR-1 Organizes the Oocyte Cytoskeleton and Directs oskar mRNA Localization to the Posterior Pole. Cell, 2000, 101, 377-388.	13.5	282
95	The role of BicD, egl, orb and the microtubules in the restriction of meiosis to the <i>Drosophila</i> oocyte. Development (Cambridge), 2000, 127, 2785-2794.	1.2	110
96	The role of BicD, Egl, Orb and the microtubules in the restriction of meiosis to the Drosophila oocyte. Development (Cambridge), 2000, 127, 2785-94.	1.2	46
97	Pattern formation in single cells. Trends in Genetics, 1999, 15, M60-M64.	2.9	0
98	Pattern formation in single cells. Trends in Cell Biology, 1999, 9, M60-M64.	3.6	38
99	Pattern formation in single cells. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 1999, 24, M60-M64.	3.7	3
100	The polarisation of the anterior-posterior and dorsal-ventral axes during Drosophila oogenesis. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 1999, 9, 396-404.	1.5	178
101	Cellsâ€™ Perception of Position in a Concentration Gradient. Cell, 1998, 95, 159-162.	13.5	97
102	Miranda mediates asymmetric protein and RNA localization in the developing nervousâ€‰system. Genes and Development, 1998, 12, 1847-1857.	2.7	226
103	Patterning of the follicle cell epithelium along the anterior-posterior axis during <i>Drosophila</i> oogenesis. Development (Cambridge), 1998, 125, 2837-2846.	1.2	161
104	The <i>Drosophila</i> AP axis is polarised by the cadherin-mediated positioning of the oocyte. Development (Cambridge), 1998, 125, 3635-3644.	1.2	192
105	Patterning of the follicle cell epithelium along the anterior-posterior axis during Drosophila oogenesis. Development (Cambridge), 1998, 125, 2837-46.	1.2	50
106	The Drosophila AP axis is polarised by the cadherin-mediated positioning of the oocyte. Development (Cambridge), 1998, 125, 3635-44.	1.2	59
107	The mago nashi gene is required for the polarisation of the oocyte and the formation of perpendicular axes in Drosophila. Current Biology, 1997, 7, 468-478.	1.8	185
108	Oocyte determination and the origin of polarity in <i>Drosophila:</i> the role of the <i>spindle</i> genes. Development (Cambridge), 1997, 124, 4927-4937.	1.2	136

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109	Oocyte determination and the origin of polarity in Drosophila: the role of the spindle genes. Development (Cambridge), 1997, 124, 4927-37.	1.2	54
110	RNA localization and the development of asymmetry during Drosophila oogenesis. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 1996, 6, 395-402.	1.5	69
111	Polarization of both major body axes in Drosophila by gurken-torpedo signalling. Nature, 1995, 375, 654-658.	13.7	475
112	New role for tropomyosin. Nature, 1995, 377, 483-483.	13.7	3
113	NMR solution structure of a dsRNA binding domain from Drosophila staufen protein reveals homology to the N-terminal domain of ribosomal protein S5.. EMBO Journal, 1995, 14, 3563-3571.	3.5	235
114	The intracellular localization of messenger RNAs. Cell, 1995, 81, 161-170.	13.5	557
115	NMR solution structure of a dsRNA binding domain from Drosophila staufen protein reveals homology to the N-terminal domain of ribosomal protein S5. EMBO Journal, 1995, 14, 3563-71.	3.5	103
116	Role of oocyte position in establishment of anterior-posterior polarity in Drosophila. Science, 1994, 266, 639-642.	6.0	113
117	RNA Localization: Getting to the Top. Current Biology, 1994, 4, 54-56.	1.8	6
118	Staufen protein associates with the 3â€²UTR of bicoid mRNA to form particles that move in a microtubule-dependent manner. Cell, 1994, 79, 1221-1232.	13.5	412
119	A conserved double-stranded RNA-binding domain.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1992, 89, 10979-10983.	3.3	539
120	The origin of pattern and polarity in the Drosophila embryo. Cell, 1992, 68, 201-219.	13.5	1,344
121	staufen, a gene required to localize maternal RNAs in the Drosophila egg. Cell, 1991, 66, 51-63.	13.5	596
122	Multiple steps in the localization of <i>bicoid</i> RNA to the anterior pole of the <i>Drosophila</i> oocyte. Development (Cambridge), 1989, 107, 13-19.	1.2	222
123	Multiple steps in the localization of bicoid RNA to the anterior pole of the Drosophila oocyte. Development (Cambridge), 1989, 107 Suppl, 13-9.	1.2	99
124	Epithelial Cell Polarity During Drosophila Midgut Development. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 0, 10, .	1.8	2