

Sha-Sha Wang

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

28
papers

952
citations

394421

19
h-index

501196

28
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30
all docs

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docs citations

30
times ranked

1718
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	OSCC cell-secreted exosomal CMTM6 induced M2-like macrophages polarization via ERK1/2 signaling pathway. <i>Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy</i> , 2021, 70, 1015-1029.	4.2	68
2	CXCL12/CXCR4 facilitates perineural invasion via induction of the Twist/S100A4 axis in salivary adenoid cystic carcinoma. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2021, 25, 7901-7912.	3.6	7
3	PRRX1-induced epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition in salivary adenoid cystic carcinoma activates the metabolic reprogramming of free fatty acids to promote invasion and metastasis. <i>Cell Proliferation</i> , 2020, 53, e12705.	5.3	21
4	Fatty acid synthase contributes to epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and invasion of salivary adenoid cystic carcinoma through PRRX1/Wnt/ β -catenin pathway. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2020, 24, 11465-11476.	3.6	11
5	Myeloid derived suppressor cells contribute to the malignant progression of oral squamous cell carcinoma. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0229089.	2.5	42
6	EZH2 promotes invasion and tumour glycolysis by regulating STAT3 and FoxO1 signalling in human OSCC cells. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2019, 23, 6942-6954.	3.6	31
7	NR2F1 contributes to cancer cell dormancy, invasion and metastasis of salivary adenoid cystic carcinoma by activating CXCL12/CXCR4 pathway. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2019, 19, 743.	2.6	36
8	Who is who in oral cancer?. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2019, 384, 111634.	2.6	38
9	MIF promotes perineural invasion through EMT in salivary adenoid cystic carcinoma. <i>Molecular Carcinogenesis</i> , 2019, 58, 898-912.	2.7	20
10	Targeting Immune-Mediated Dormancy: A Promising Treatment of Cancer. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2019, 9, 498.	2.8	33
11	Macrophage migration inhibitory factor promotes the invasion and metastasis of oral squamous cell carcinoma through matrix metalloproteinase-9. <i>Molecular Carcinogenesis</i> , 2019, 58, 1809-1821.	2.7	14
12	Non-coding RNAs derailed: The many influences on the fatty acid reprogramming of cancer. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2019, 231, 116509.	4.3	10
13	The maintenance of an oral epithelial barrier. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2019, 227, 129-136.	4.3	53
14	The Double-Edged Sword—How Human Papillomaviruses Interact With Immunity in Head and Neck Cancer. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2019, 10, 653.	4.8	37
15	Cathepsin B defines leader cells during the collective invasion of salivary adenoid cystic carcinoma. <i>International Journal of Oncology</i> , 2019, 54, 1233-1244.	3.3	18
16	Hypoxia promotes vasculogenic mimicry formation by vascular endothelial growth factor A mediating epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition in salivary adenoid cystic carcinoma. <i>Cell Proliferation</i> , 2019, 52, e12600.	5.3	52
17	STAT3 Promotes Invasion and Aerobic Glycolysis of Human Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma via Inhibiting FoxO1. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2019, 9, 1175.	2.8	22
18	PRRX1 Regulates Cellular Phenotype Plasticity and Dormancy of Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma Through miR-642b-3p. <i>Neoplasia</i> , 2019, 21, 216-229.	5.3	36

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19	Overexpression Cathepsin D Contributes to Perineural Invasion of Salivary Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2018, 8, 492.	2.8	19
20	Autophagy is positively associated with the accumulation of myeloid-derived suppressor cells in 4-nitroquinoline-1-oxide-induced oral cancer. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2018, 40, 3381-3391.	2.6	19
21	<i>Porphyromonas gingivalis</i> Promotes 4-Nitroquinoline-1-Oxide-Induced Oral Carcinogenesis With an Alteration of Fatty Acid Metabolism. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2018, 9, 2081.	3.5	49
22	Macrophage migration inhibitory factor: a potential driver and biomarker for head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 10650-10661.	1.8	17
23	Cytokeratin-14 contributes to collective invasion of salivary adenoid cystic carcinoma. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0171341.	2.5	26
24	Immunocompromised and immunocompetent mouse models for head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. <i>OncoTargets and Therapy</i> , 2016, 9, 545.	2.0	27
25	CD133+ cancer stem-like cells promote migration and invasion of salivary adenoid cystic carcinoma by inducing vasculogenic mimicry formation. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 29051-29062.	1.8	37
26	Links between cancer stem cells and epithelial– mesenchymal transition. <i>OncoTargets and Therapy</i> , 2015, 8, 2973.	2.0	89
27	Snail and Slug collaborate on EMT and tumor metastasis through miR-101-mediated EZH2 axis in oral tongue squamous cell carcinoma. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 6794-6810.	1.8	99
28	WIP1 stimulates migration and invasion of salivary adenoid cystic carcinoma by inducing MMP-9 and VEGF-C. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 9031-9044.	1.8	20