## Pearl Lee

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3005293/publications.pdf

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13 papers	1,842 citations	687363 13 h-index	14 g-index
14	14	14	3350 citing authors
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Fructose-1,6-Bisphosphatase 2 Inhibits Sarcoma Progression by Restraining Mitochondrial Biogenesis. Cell Metabolism, 2020, 31, 174-188.e7.	16.2	51
2	Histone H3.3 beyond cancer: Germline mutations in <i>Histone 3 Family 3A and 3B</i> cause a previously unidentified neurodegenerative disorder in 46 patients. Science Advances, 2020, 6, .	10.3	43
3	FBP1 loss disrupts liver metabolism and promotes tumorigenesis through a hepatic stellate cell senescence secretome. Nature Cell Biology, 2020, 22, 728-739.	10.3	110
4	Cellular adaptation to hypoxia through hypoxia inducible factors and beyond. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2020, 21, 268-283.	37.0	595
5	Targeting glutamine metabolism slows soft tissue sarcoma growth. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 498.	12.8	63
6	Arginase 2 Suppresses Renal Carcinoma Progression via Biosynthetic Cofactor Pyridoxal Phosphate Depletion and Increased Polyamine Toxicity. Cell Metabolism, 2018, 27, 1263-1280.e6.	16.2	85
7	Modulating the therapeutic response of tumours to dietary serine and glycine starvation. Nature, 2017, 544, 372-376.	27.8	449
8	Development of an inducible mouse model of iRFP713 to track recombinase activity and tumour development in vivo. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 1837.	3.3	19
9	Opposing effects of TIGAR- and RAC1-derived ROS on Wnt-driven proliferation in the mouse intestine. Genes and Development, 2016, 30, 52-63.	5.9	87
10	iRFP is a sensitive marker for cell number and tumor growth in high-throughput systems. Cell Cycle, 2014, 13, 220-226.	2.6	34
11	TIGAR, TIGAR, burning bright. Cancer & Metabolism, 2014, 2, 1.	5.0	92
12	TIGAR Is Required for Efficient Intestinal Regeneration and Tumorigenesis. Developmental Cell, 2013, 25, 463-477.	7.0	154
13	The intermediate-activity <sup>L597V</sup> BRAF mutant acts as an epistatic modifier of oncogenic RAS by enhancing signaling through the RAF/MEK/ERK pathway. Genes and Development, 2012, 26, 1945-1958.	5.9	54