

# Tomoko Kaneko-Ishino

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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34  
papers

2,589  
citations

304743

22  
h-index

414414

32  
g-index

39  
all docs

39  
docs citations

39  
times ranked

2799  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Evolutionary Advantage in Mammals of the Complementary Monoallelic Expression Mechanism of Genomic Imprinting and Its Emergence From a Defense Against the Insertion Into the Host Genome. <i>Frontiers in Genetics</i> , 2022, 13, 832983.	2.3	13
2	The role of eutherian-specific <i>Rtl1</i> in the nervous system and its implications for the Kagami-Ogata and Temple syndromes. <i>Genes To Cells</i> , 2021, 26, 165-179.	1.2	23
3	HERV-Derived <i>Ervpb1</i> Is Conserved in Simiiformes, Exhibiting Expression in Hematopoietic Cell Lineages Including Macrophages. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 4504.	4.1	2
4	PEG10 viral aspartic protease domain is essential for the maintenance of fetal capillary structure in the mouse placenta. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2021, 148, .	2.5	1
5	Deficiency and overexpression of <i>Rtl1</i> in the mouse cause distinct muscle abnormalities related to Temple and Kagami-Ogata syndromes. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2020, 147, .	2.5	20
6	Evolution of viviparity in mammals: what genomic imprinting tells us about mammalian placental evolution. <i>Reproduction, Fertility and Development</i> , 2019, 31, 1219.	0.4	12
7	Cooperation and Competition in Mammalian Evolution. , 2019, , 317-333.		0
8	Severe damage to the placental fetal capillary network causes mid- to late fetal lethality and reduction in placental size in <i>Peg11/Rtl1</i> KO mice. <i>Genes To Cells</i> , 2017, 22, 174-188.	1.2	46
9	Mammalian-Specific Traits Generated by LTR Retrotransposon-Derived SIRH Genes. , 2017, , 129-145.		0
10	An LTR Retrotransposon-Derived Gene Displays Lineage-Specific Structural and Putative Species-Specific Functional Variations in Eutherians. <i>Frontiers in Chemistry</i> , 2016, 4, 26.	3.6	13
11	Mammalian-specific genomic functions: Newly acquired traits generated by genomic imprinting and LTR retrotransposon-derived genes in mammals. <i>Proceedings of the Japan Academy Series B: Physical and Biological Sciences</i> , 2015, 91, 511-538.	3.8	32
12	Double strand break repair by capture of retrotransposon sequences and reverse-transcribed spliced mRNA sequences in mouse zygotes. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 12281.	3.3	45
13	Cognitive Function Related to the <i>Sirh11/Zcchc16</i> Gene Acquired from an LTR Retrotransposon in Eutherians. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2015, 11, e1005521.	3.5	37
14	A trans-homologue interaction between reciprocally imprinted <i>miR-127</i> and <i>Rtl1</i> regulates placenta development. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2015, 142, 2425-30.	2.5	62
15	<i>Sirh7/Ldoc1</i> knockout mice exhibit placental P4 overproduction and delayed parturition. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2014, 141, 4763-4771.	2.5	59
16	Induction of the G2/M transition stabilizes haploid embryonic stem cells. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2014, 141, 3842-3847.	2.5	45
17	Active DNA demethylation is required for complete imprint erasure in primordial germ cells. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2014, 4, 3658.	3.3	33
18	Identification of a Novel PNMA-MS1 Gene in Marsupials Suggests the LTR Retrotransposon-Derived PNMA Genes Evolved Differently in Marsupials and Eutherians. <i>DNA Research</i> , 2013, 20, 425-436.	3.4	13

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19	The role of genes domesticated from LTR retrotransposons and retroviruses in mammals. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2012, 3, 262.	3.5	82
20	Identification of tammar wallaby SIRH12, derived from a marsupial-specific retrotransposition event. <i>DNA Research</i> , 2011, 18, 211-219.	3.4	23
21	Retrotransposon silencing by DNA methylation contributed to the evolution of placentation and genomic imprinting in mammals. <i>Development Growth and Differentiation</i> , 2010, 52, 533-543.	1.5	42
22	Paternal deletion of Meg1/Grb10 DMR causes maternalization of the Meg1/Grb10 cluster in mouse proximal Chromosome 11 leading to severe pre- and postnatal growth retardation. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2009, 18, 1424-1438.	2.9	64
23	Role of retrotransposon-derived imprinted gene, Rtl1, in the feto-maternal interface of mouse placenta. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2008, 40, 243-248.	21.4	300
24	Retrotransposon Silencing by DNA Methylation Can Drive Mammalian Genomic Imprinting. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2007, 3, e55.	3.5	181
25	Deletion of Peg10, an imprinted gene acquired from a retrotransposon, causes early embryonic lethality. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2006, 38, 101-106.	21.4	376
26	Meg1/Grb10 overexpression causes postnatal growth retardation and insulin resistance via negative modulation of the IGF1R and IR cascades. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2005, 329, 909-916.	2.1	70
27	Imprinting regulation of the murine Meg1/Grb10 and human GRB10 genes; roles of brain-specific promoters and mouse-specific CTCF-binding sites. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2003, 31, 1398-1406.	14.5	105
28	The Regulation and Biological Significance of Genomic Imprinting in Mammals. <i>Journal of Biochemistry</i> , 2003, 133, 699-711.	1.7	95
29	A Retrotransposon-Derived Gene, PEG10, Is a Novel Imprinted Gene Located on Human Chromosome 7q21. <i>Genomics</i> , 2001, 73, 232-237.	2.9	236
30	Tumour suppressor activity of human imprinted gene <i>PEG3</i> in a glioma cell line. <i>Genes To Cells</i> , 2001, 6, 237-247.	1.2	78
31	No evidence of PEG1/MEST gene mutations in Silver-Russell syndrome patients. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A</i> , 2001, 104, 225-231.	2.4	31
32	Identification of an imprinted gene, <i>Meg3</i> and its human homologue <i>MEG3</i> , first mapped on mouse distal chromosome 12 and human chromosome 14q. <i>Genes To Cells</i> , 2000, 5, 211-220.	1.2	343
33	Mouse Peg9/Dlk1 and human PEG9/DLK1 are paternally expressed imprinted genes closely located to the maternally expressed imprinted genes: mouse Meg3/Gtl2 and human MEG3. <i>Genes To Cells</i> , 2000, 5, 1029-1037.	1.2	102
34	cDNA library construction and gene subtraction from a limited amount of biological materials.. <i>Seibutsu Butsuri</i> , 1998, 38, 170-173.	0.1	0