James G Jackson

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3660096/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

42 papers	3,257 citations	147801 31 h-index	276875 41 g-index
43 all docs	43 docs citations	43 times ranked	4561 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Enhancement of Insulin-Like Growth Factor Signaling in Human Breast Cancer: Estrogen Regulation of Insulin Receptor Substrate-1 Expression in Vitro and in Vivo. Molecular Endocrinology, 1999, 13, 787-796.	3.7	292
2	p53-Mediated Senescence Impairs the Apoptotic Response to Chemotherapy and Clinical Outcome in Breast Cancer. Cancer Cell, 2012, 21, 793-806.	16.8	279
3	SASP: Tumor Suppressor or Promoter? Yes!. Trends in Cancer, 2016, 2, 676-687.	7.4	153
4	Insulin Receptor Substrate-1 is the Predominant Signaling Molecule Activated by Insulin-like Growth Factor-I, Insulin, and Interleukin-4 in Estrogen Receptor-positive Human Breast Cancer Cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 9994-10003.	3.4	147
5	FKHR Binds the Insulin Response Element in the Insulin-Like Growth Factor Binding Protein-1 Promoter*. Endocrinology, 1999, 140, 3140-3146.	2.8	145
6	p53 Is Preferentially Recruited to the Promoters of Growth Arrest Genes p21 and GADD45 during Replicative Senescence of Normal Human Fibroblasts. Cancer Research, 2006, 66, 8356-8360.	0.9	137
7	Mdm2 Is Required for Survival of Hematopoietic Stem Cells/Progenitors via Dampening of ROS-Induced p53 Activity. Cell Stem Cell, 2010, 7, 606-617.	11.1	126
8	Regulation of breast cancer cell motility by insulin receptor substrate-2 (IRS-2) in metastatic variants of human breast cancer cell lines. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 7318-7325.	5.9	118
9	Restoring expression of wild-type p53 suppresses tumor growth but does not cause tumor regression in mice with a p53 missense mutation. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2011, 121, 893-904.	8.2	113
10	A High-Frequency Regulatory Polymorphism in the p53 Pathway Accelerates Tumor Development. Cancer Cell, 2010, 18, 220-230.	16.8	108
11	Regulation of Insulin-Like Growth Factor-Binding Protein (IGFBP) Expression by Breast Cancer Cells: Use of IGFBP-1 as as Inhibitor of Insulin-like Growth Factor Action. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 1992, 84, 1336-1341.	6.3	104
12	Multiple Stress Signals Activate Mutant p53 In Vivo. Cancer Research, 2011, 71, 7168-7175.	0.9	104
13	Blockade of Epidermal Growth Factor- or Heregulin-Dependent ErbB2 Activation with the Anti-ErbB2 Monoclonal Antibody 2C4 Has Divergent Downstream Signaling and Growth Effects. Cancer Research, 2004, 64, 2601-2609.	0.9	99
14	Primary and Compensatory Roles for RB Family Members at Cell Cycle Gene Promoters That Are Deacetylated and Downregulated in Doxorubicin-Induced Senescence of Breast Cancer Cells. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 2501-2510.	2.3	95
15	Expression of insulin-like growth factor binding proteins in human breast cancer correlates with estrogen receptor status. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 1993, 52, 196-205.	2.6	90
16	Phosphorylation and nuclear exclusion of the forkhead transcription factor FKHR after epidermal growth factor treatment in human breast cancer cells. Oncogene, 2000, 19, 4574-4581.	5.9	83
17	TP53 Mutations and Outcomes in Breast Cancer: Reading beyond the Headlines. Trends in Cancer, 2020, 6, 98-110.	7.4	81
18	Chemotherapy-induced senescent cancer cells engulf other cells to enhance their survival. Journal of Cell Biology, 2019, 218, 3827-3844.	5.2	80

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Pla2g16 phospholipase mediates gain-of-function activities of mutant p53. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 11145-11150.	7.1	77
20	Recombinant insulin-like growth factor binding protein-1 inhibits IGF-I, serum, and estrogen-dependent growth of MCF-7 human breast cancer cells. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 1993, 157, 229-236.	4.1	75
21	Analysis across multiple tumor types provides no evidence that mutant p53 exerts dominant negative activity. Npj Precision Oncology, 2019, 3, 1.	5.4	73
22	BH3 mimetics selectively eliminate chemotherapy-induced senescent cells and improve response in TP53 wild-type breast cancer. Cell Death and Differentiation, 2020, 27, 3097-3116.	11.2	70
23	MRG15 Regulates Embryonic Development and Cell Proliferation. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 2924-2937.	2.3	67
24	Breast cancer survival predicted by TP53 mutation status differs markedly depending on treatment. Breast Cancer Research, 2018, 20, 115.	5.0	63
25	The p53â€“Mdm2 feedback loop protects against DNA damage by inhibiting p53 activity but is dispensable for p53 stability, development, and longevity. Genes and Development, 2013, 27, 1857-1867.	5.9	62
26	FKHR Binds the Insulin Response Element in the Insulin-Like Growth Factor Binding Protein-1 Promoter. Endocrinology, 1999, 140, 3140-3146.	2.8	59
27	Medical studentsâ€™ ability to diagnose common dermatologic conditions in skin of color. Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology, 2020, 83, 957-958.	1.2	53
28	Regulation of tissueâ€•and stimulusâ€specific cell fate decisions by p53 in vivo. Journal of Pathology, 2011, 223, 127-137.	4.5	49
29	The mutant p53 mouse as a pre-clinical model. Oncogene, 2013, 32, 4325-4330.	5.9	48
30	The Regulation of Cellular Functions by the p53 Protein: Cellular Senescence. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Medicine, 2017, 7, a026112.	6.2	42
31	Detection of insulin-like growth factor binding proteins (IGFBPs) by ligand blotting in breast cancer tissues. Cancer Letters, 1994, 77, 25-32.	7.2	37
32	Regulation of insulin-like growth factor binding proteins in ovarian cancer cells by oestrogen. European Journal of Cancer, 1993, 29, 2015-2019.	2.8	31
33	Therapeutic Efficacy of p53 Restoration in Mdm2-Overexpressing Tumors. Molecular Cancer Research, 2014, 12, 901-911.	3.4	27
34	IRS-1 expression and activation are not sufficient to activate downstream pathways and enable IGF-I growth response in estrogen receptor negative breast cancer cells. Growth Hormone and IGF Research, 1999, 9, 280-289.	1.1	18
35	Cancers from Novel Pole-Mutant Mouse Models Provide Insights into Polymerase-Mediated Hypermutagenesis and Immune Checkpoint Blockade. Cancer Research, 2020, 80, 5606-5618.	0.9	14
36	p53 Mediates Vast Gene Expression Changes That Contribute to Poor Chemotherapeutic Response in a Mouse Model of Breast Cancer. Translational Oncology, 2018, 11, 930-940.	3.7	13

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Mutant p53 Disrupts Role of ShcA Protein in Balancing Smad Protein-dependent and -independent Signaling Activity of Transforming Growth Factor-Î² (TGF-Î²)*. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 44023-44034.	3.4	10
38	TNBC invasion: downstream of STAT3. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 20517-20518.	1.8	5
39	Mouse model and human patient data reveal critical roles for Pten and p53 in suppressing POLE mutant tumor development. NAR Cancer, 2022, 4, zcac004.	3.1	5
40	Che-ating death: CHE1/AATF protects from p53-mediated apoptosis. EMBO Journal, 2012, 31, 3951-3953.	7.8	3
41	Engulfment and cannibalism drive persistence of chemotherapy-treated tumor cells: can they be targeted?. Molecular and Cellular Oncology, 2020, 7, 1688601.	0.7	2
42	Abstract 1235: Induction of a p21 mediated senescence program by p53 impairs the apoptotic response to chemotherapy and clinical outcome in breast cancer. , 2011, , .		0