Cecilia J Proietti

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

28	1,182	394421	501196
papers	citations	19 h-index	28 g-index

29	29	29	1519
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Halting ErbB-2 isoforms retrograde transport to the nucleus as a new theragnostic approach for triple-negative breast cancer. Cell Death and Disease, 2022, 13, 447.	6.3	4
2	Regulation of telomere homeostasis and genomic stability in cancer by N ⁶ -adenosine methylation (m ⁶ A). Science Advances, 2021, 7, .	10.3	18
3	Steroid hormone receptors: A South American perspective. Steroids, 2020, 155, 108554.	1.8	0
4	Canonical ErbB-2 isoform and ErbB-2 variant c located in the nucleus drive triple negative breast cancer growth. Oncogene, 2020, 39, 6245-6262.	5.9	5
5	Nuclear PDCD4 Expression Defines a Subset of Luminal B-Like Breast Cancers with Good Prognosis. Hormones and Cancer, 2020, 11, 218-239.	4.9	7
6	Blockade of Stat3 oncogene addiction induces cellular senescence and reveals a cell-nonautonomous activity suitable for cancer immunotherapy. OncoImmunology, 2020, 9, 1715767.	4.6	14
7	Molecular mechanisms underlying progesterone receptor action in breast cancer: Insights into cell proliferation and stem cell regulation. Steroids, 2019, 152, 108503.	1.8	41
8	Revisiting progesterone receptor (PR) actions in breast cancer: Insights into PR repressive functions. Steroids, 2018, 133, 75-81.	1.8	12
9	TNFÎ±-Induced Mucin 4 Expression Elicits Trastuzumab Resistance in HER2-Positive Breast Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research, 2017, 23, 636-648.	7.0	74
10	Invasive micropapillary carcinoma of the breast overexpresses MUC4 and is associated with poor outcome to adjuvant trastuzumab in HER2-positive breast cancer. BMC Cancer, 2017, 17, 895.	2.6	20
11	Heregulin Co-opts PR Transcriptional Action Via Stat3 Role As a Coregulator to Drive Cancer Growth. Molecular Endocrinology, 2015, 29, 1468-1485.	3.7	12
12	Progesterone receptor activation downregulates GATA3 by transcriptional repression and increased protein turnover promoting breast tumor growth. Breast Cancer Research, 2014, 16, 491.	5.0	27
13	p42/p44 MAPK-mediated Stat3Ser727 phosphorylation is required for progestin-induced full activation of Stat3 and breast cancer growth. Endocrine-Related Cancer, 2013, 20, 197-212.	3.1	65
14	Progestin drives breast cancer growth by inducing p21CIP1 expression through the assembly of a transcriptional complex among Stat3, progesterone receptor and ErbB-2. Steroids, 2013, 78, 559-567.	1.8	22
15	Targeting Stat3 Induces Senescence in Tumor Cells and Elicits Prophylactic and Therapeutic Immune Responses against Breast Cancer Growth Mediated by NK Cells and CD4+ T Cells. Journal of Immunology, 2012, 189, 1162-1172.	0.8	46
16	The molecular basis of progesterone receptor action in breast carcinogenesis. Hormone Molecular Biology and Clinical Investigation, 2012, 9, 105-17.	0.7	4
17	Clinical relevance of ErbB-2/HER2 nuclear expression in breast cancer. BMC Cancer, 2012, 12, 74.	2.6	38
18	Influence of conformationally restricted pyrimidines on the activity of 10â€“23 DNAzymes. Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry, 2012, 20, 2581-2586.	3.0	20

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Novel role of signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 as a progesterone receptor coactivator in breast cancer. Steroids, 2011, 76, 381-392.	1.8	23
20	Transactivation of ErbB-2 induced by tumor necrosis factor Î± promotes NF-ÎºB activation and breast cancer cell proliferation. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2010, 122, 111-124.	2.5	35
21	Progesterone Receptor Induces ErbB-2 Nuclear Translocation To Promote Breast Cancer Growth via a Novel Transcriptional Effect: ErbB-2 Function as a Coactivator of Stat3. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2010, 30, 5456-5472.	2.3	98
22	Activation of Stat3 by Heregulin/ErbB-2 through the Co-Option of Progesterone Receptor Signaling Drives Breast Cancer Growth. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2009, 29, 1249-1265.	2.3	57
23	TNFÎ± acting on TNFR1 promotes breast cancer growth via p42/P44 MAPK, JNK, Akt and NF-ÎºB-dependent pathways. Experimental Cell Research, 2008, 314, 509-529.	2.6	135
24	Progestin Effects on Breast Cancer Cell Proliferation, Proteases Activation, andin VivoDevelopment of Metastatic Phenotype All Depend on Progesterone Receptor Capacity to Activate Cytoplasmic Signaling Pathways. Molecular Endocrinology, 2007, 21, 1335-1358.	3.7	87
25	Immunization with Murine Breast Cancer Cells Treated with Antisense Oligodeoxynucleotides to Type I Insulin-Like Growth Factor Receptor Induced an Antitumoral Effect Mediated by a CD8+ Response Involving Fas/Fas Ligand Cytotoxic Pathway. Journal of Immunology, 2006, 176, 3426-3437.	0.8	25
26	Progestins Induce Transcriptional Activation of Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription 3 (Stat3) via a Jak- and Src-Dependent Mechanism in Breast Cancer Cells. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 4826-4840.	2.3	113
27	Inhibition of in vivo breast cancer growth by antisense oligodeoxynucleotides to type I insulin-like growth factor receptor mRNA involves inactivation of ErbBs, PI-3K/Akt and p42/p44 MAPK signaling pathways but not modulation of progesterone receptor activity. Oncogene, 2004, 23, 5161-5174.	5.9	66
28	Heregulin Induces Transcriptional Activation of the Progesterone Receptor by a Mechanism That Requires Functional ErbB-2 and Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Activation in Breast Cancer Cells. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2003, 23, 1095-1111.	2.3	83