

Xinbin Chen

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4589393/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

106
papers

5,279
citations

66343

42
h-index

95266

68
g-index

107
all docs

107
docs citations

107
times ranked

6381
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Examination of the expanding pathways for the regulation of p21 expression and activity. Cellular Signalling, 2010, 22, 1003-1012.	3.6	355
2	p63 Δ and Δ Np63 Δ can induce cell cycle arrest and apoptosis and differentially regulate p53 target genes. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 3193-3205.	5.9	271
3	The ferredoxin reductase gene is regulated by the p53 family and sensitizes cells to oxidative stress-induced apoptosis. Oncogene, 2002, 21, 7195-7204.	5.9	176
4	Dickkopf-1, an inhibitor of the Wnt signaling pathway, is induced by p53. Oncogene, 2000, 19, 1843-1848.	5.9	154
5	Companion animals: Translational scientist's new best friends. Science Translational Medicine, 2015, 7, 308ps21.	12.4	145
6	GPX2, a Direct Target of p63, Inhibits Oxidative Stress-induced Apoptosis in a p53-dependent Manner. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 7856-7862.	3.4	143
7	Receptor tyrosine kinase EphA2 is regulated by p53-family proteins and induces apoptosis. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 6503-6515.	5.9	135
8	Histone Deacetylase 2 Modulates p53 Transcriptional Activities through Regulation of p53-DNA Binding Activity. Cancer Research, 2007, 67, 3145-3152.	0.9	132
9	Cancer the "RBP" "eutics" "RNA-binding proteins as therapeutic targets for cancer. , 2019, 203, 107390.		125
10	RNPC1, an RNA-binding protein and a target of the p53 family, is required for maintaining the stability of the basal and stress-induced p21 transcript. Genes and Development, 2006, 20, 2961-2972.	5.9	124
11	Translational repression of p53 by RNPC1, a p53 target overexpressed in lymphomas. Genes and Development, 2011, 25, 1528-1543.	5.9	115
12	RNPC1 modulates the RNA-binding activity of, and cooperates with, HuR to regulate p21 mRNA stability. Nucleic Acids Research, 2010, 38, 2256-2267.	14.5	107
13	DEC1, a Basic Helix-Loop-Helix Transcription Factor and a Novel Target Gene of the p53 Family, Mediates p53-dependent Premature Senescence. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2008, 283, 2896-2905.	3.4	106
14	Δ Np73 Δ Is Active in Transactivation and Growth Suppression. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 487-501.	2.3	104
15	Ferredoxin reductase is critical for p53-dependent tumor suppression via iron regulatory protein 2. Genes and Development, 2017, 31, 1243-1256.	5.9	97
16	The Activation Domains, the Proline-rich Domain, and the C-terminal Basic Domain in p53 Are Necessary for Acetylation of Histones on the Proximal p21 Promoter and Interaction with p300/CREB-binding Protein. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 17557-17565.	3.4	95
17	Definition of the p53 Functional Domains Necessary for Inducing Apoptosis. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 39927-39934.	3.4	94
18	DNA Polymerase β , the Product of the Xeroderma Pigmentosum Variant Gene and a Target of p53, Modulates the DNA Damage Checkpoint and p53 Activation. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 1398-1413.	2.3	94

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	The Unique NH2-terminally Deleted (Î ² N) Residues, the PXXP Motif, and the PPXY Motif Are Required for the Transcriptional Activity of the Î ² N Variant of p63. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006, 281, 2533-2542.	3.4	93
20	p53 induces TAP1 and enhances the transport of MHC class I peptides. <i>Oncogene</i> , 1999, 18, 7740-7747.	5.9	91
21	p73 is transcriptionally regulated by DNA damage, p53, and p73. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2001, 20, 769-774.	5.9	86
22	RNPC1, an RNA-binding protein and a target of the p53 family, regulates p63 expression through mRNA stability. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 9614-9619.	7.1	83
23	RORÎ ³ is a targetable master regulator of cholesterol biosynthesis in a cancer subtype. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 4621.	12.8	81
24	Mutant p53 Disrupts MCF-10A Cell Polarity in Three-dimensional Culture via Epithelial-to-mesenchymal Transitions. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2011, 286, 16218-16228.	3.4	73
25	Rbm24, a target of p53, is necessary for proper expression of p53 and heart development. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2018, 25, 1118-1130.	11.2	70
26	Myosin VI Is a Mediator of the p53-Dependent Cell Survival Pathway. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2006, 26, 2175-2186.	2.3	66
27	Role of Pirh2 in Mediating the Regulation of p53 and c-Myc. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2011, 7, e1002360.	3.5	65
28	The cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p21 is regulated by RNA-binding protein PCBP4 via mRNA stability. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2011, 39, 213-224.	14.5	64
29	Rbm24, an RNA-binding Protein and a Target of p53, Regulates p21 Expression via mRNA Stability. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2014, 289, 3164-3175.	3.4	62
30	Mice deficient in Rbm38, a target of the p53 family, are susceptible to accelerated aging and spontaneous tumors. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, 18637-18642.	7.1	59
31	Suppression of Inhibitor of Differentiation 2, a Target of Mutant p53, Is Required for Gain-of-Function Mutations. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2008, 68, 6789-6796.	0.9	58
32	Pirh2 E3 Ubiquitin Ligase Targets DNA Polymerase Eta for 20S Proteasomal Degradation. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2010, 30, 1041-1048.	2.3	54
33	RNA-Binding Protein RBM24 Regulates p63 Expression via mRNA Stability. <i>Molecular Cancer Research</i> , 2014, 12, 359-369.	3.4	51
34	p73 Expression Is Regulated by RNPC1, a Target of the p53 Family, via mRNA Stability. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2012, 32, 2336-2348.	2.3	50
35	Pirh2 RINGâ€ƒfinger E3 ubiquitin ligase: Its role in tumorigenesis and cancer therapy. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2012, 586, 1397-1402.	2.8	48
36	Glycogen synthase kinase 3 promotes p53 mRNA translation via phosphorylation of RNPC1. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2013, 27, 2246-2258.	5.9	48

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Pirh2 E3 Ubiquitin Ligase Monoubiquitinates DNA Polymerase Eta To Suppress Translesion DNA Synthesis. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2011, 31, 3997-4006.	2.3	47
38	Aquaporin 3, a glycerol and water transporter, is regulated by p73 of the p53 family. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2001, 489, 4-7.	2.8	46
39	Poly (C)-Binding Protein 1 Regulates p63 Expression through mRNA Stability. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e71724.	2.5	46
40	The C-terminal Sterile $\hat{\pm}$ Motif and the Extreme C Terminus Regulate the Transcriptional Activity of the $\hat{\pm}$ Isoform of p73. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2005, 280, 20111-20119.	3.4	45
41	DNA polymerase eta is targeted by Mdm2 for polyubiquitination and proteasomal degradation in response to ultraviolet irradiation. <i>DNA Repair</i> , 2012, 11, 177-184.	2.8	45
42	p73 cooperates with DNA damage agents to induce apoptosis in MCF7 cells in a p53-dependent manner. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2001, 20, 4050-4057.	5.9	44
43	Differentiated embryo-chondrocyte expressed gene 1 regulates p53-dependent cell survival versus cell death through macrophage inhibitory cytokine-1. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2012, 109, 11300-11305.	7.1	44
44	Pirh2 E3 Ubiquitin Ligase Modulates Keratinocyte Differentiation through p63. <i>Journal of Investigative Dermatology</i> , 2013, 133, 1178-1187.	0.7	44
45	Arsenic Trioxide Reactivates Proteasome-Dependent Degradation of Mutant p53 Protein in Cancer Cells in Part via Enhanced Expression of Pirh2 E3 Ligase. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e103497.	2.5	42
46	The Epithelial Cell Transforming Sequence 2, a Guanine Nucleotide Exchange Factor for Rho GTPases, Is Repressed by p53 via Protein Methyltransferases and Is Required for G1-S Transition. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2006, 66, 6271-6279.	0.9	41
47	Posttranscriptional Regulation of p53 and its Targets by RNABinding Proteins. <i>Current Molecular Medicine</i> , 2008, 8, 845-849.	1.3	40
48	Ninjurin 1 has two opposing functions in tumorigenesis in a p53-dependent manner. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, 11500-11505.	7.1	40
49	Ninjurin1, a target of p53, regulates p53 expression and p53-dependent cell survival, senescence, and radiation-induced mortality. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2013, 110, 9362-9367.	7.1	39
50	p53 tumor suppressor and iron homeostasis. <i>FEBS Journal</i> , 2019, 286, 620-629.	4.7	39
51	The p73 Tumor Suppressor Is Targeted by Pirh2 RING Finger E3 Ubiquitin Ligase for the Proteasome-dependent Degradation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2011, 286, 35388-35395.	3.4	38
52	Cyclin G. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2002, 2, 518-519.	7.0	37
53	Establishment of a Dog Model for the p53 Family Pathway and Identification of a Novel Isoform of p21 Cyclin-Dependent Kinase Inhibitor. <i>Molecular Cancer Research</i> , 2009, 7, 67-78.	3.4	35
54	Silencing the epigenetic silencer KDM4A for TRAIL and DR5 simultaneous induction and antitumor therapy. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2016, 23, 1886-1896.	11.2	35

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	A PolH Transcript with a Short 3'UTR Enhances PolH Expression and Mediates Cisplatin Resistance. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2019, 79, 3714-3724.	0.9	35
56	The RNA-binding Protein RNPC1 Stabilizes the mRNA Encoding the RNA-binding Protein HuR and Cooperates with HuR to Suppress Cell Proliferation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2012, 287, 14535-14544.	3.4	33
57	DEC1 Coordinates with HDAC8 to Differentially Regulate TAp73 and Δ Np73 Expression. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e84015.	2.5	29
58	Disruption of the Rbm38-eIF4E Complex with a Synthetic Peptide Pep8 Increases p53 Expression. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2019, 79, 807-818.	0.9	29
59	Syntaxin 6, a Regulator of the Protein Trafficking Machinery and a Target of the p53 Family, Is Required for Cell Adhesion and Survival. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2008, 283, 30689-30698.	3.4	28
60	Characterization of Functional Domains Necessary for Mutant p53 Gain of Function. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 14229-14238.	3.4	28
61	Δ Np63, a Target of DEC1 and Histone Deacetylase 2, Modulates the Efficacy of Histone Deacetylase Inhibitors in Growth Suppression and Keratinocyte Differentiation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2011, 286, 12033-12041.	3.4	28
62	Mammary Epithelial Cell Polarity Is Regulated Differentially by p73 Isoforms via Epithelial-to-mesenchymal Transition. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2012, 287, 17746-17753.	3.4	27
63	RNPC1, an RNA-binding Protein and a p53 Target, Regulates Macrophage Inhibitory Cytokine-1 (MIC-1) Expression through mRNA Stability. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 288, 23680-23686.	3.4	27
64	Genetic Ablation of <i>Rbm38</i> Promotes Lymphomagenesis in the Context of Mutant p53 by Downregulating PTEN. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2018, 78, 1511-1521.	0.9	27
65	<i>FDXR</i> regulates <i>TP73</i> tumor suppressor via <i>IRP2</i> to modulate aging and tumor suppression. <i>Journal of Pathology</i> , 2020, 251, 284-296.	4.5	27
66	Isolation and Characterization of Fourteen Novel Putative and Nine Known Target Genes of the p53 Family. <i>Cancer Biology and Therapy</i> , 2003, 2, 56-63.	3.4	24
67	Δ Np73 Modulates Nerve Growth Factor-Mediated Neuronal Differentiation through Repression of TrkA. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2007, 27, 3868-3880.	2.3	23
68	Mutant p53 antagonizes p63/p73-mediated tumor suppression via Notch1. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2019, 116, 24259-24267.	7.1	23
69	PUMA Cooperates with p21 to Regulate Mammary Epithelial Morphogenesis and Epithelial-To-Mesenchymal Transition. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e66464.	2.5	23
70	Hypoxia-inducible factor 1 alpha is regulated by RBM38, a RNA-binding protein and a p53 family target, via mRNA translation. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 305-316.	1.8	21
71	RNA-binding Protein PCBP2 Regulates p73 Expression and p73-dependent Antioxidant Defense. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2016, 291, 9629-9637.	3.4	19
72	TAp73 Protein Stability Is Controlled by Histone Deacetylase 1 via Regulation of Hsp90 Chaperone Function. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 288, 7727-7737.	3.4	17

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Arsenic Suppresses Cell Survival via Pirh2-mediated Proteasomal Degradation of p63 Protein. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 288, 2907-2913.	3.4	17
74	DNA polymerase β is regulated by poly(rC)-binding protein 1 via mRNA stability. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2014, 464, 377-386.	3.7	16
75	The Rbm38-p63 feedback loop is critical for tumor suppression and longevity. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2018, 37, 2863-2872.	5.9	16
76	Clusterin, a Novel DEC1 Target, Modulates DNA Damage-mediated Cell Death. <i>Molecular Cancer Research</i> , 2018, 16, 1641-1651.	3.4	16
77	The p53 Family: A Role in Lipid and Iron Metabolism. <i>Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2021, 9, 715974.	3.7	15
78	p73 expression is regulated by ribosomal protein RPL26 through mRNA translation and protein stability. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 78255-78268.	1.8	15
79	Mice deficient in poly(C)-binding protein 4 are susceptible to spontaneous tumors through increased expression of ZFP871 that targets p53 for degradation. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2016, 30, 522-534.	5.9	14
80	Modulation of the p53 family network by RNA-binding proteins. <i>Translational Cancer Research</i> , 2016, 5, 676-684.	1.0	12
81	Serine 195 phosphorylation in the RNA-binding protein Rbm38 increases p63 expression by modulating Rbm38's interaction with the Ago2-miR203 complex. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2019, 294, 2449-2459.	3.4	12
82	Mdm2 is a target and mediator of IRP2 in cell growth control. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020, 34, 2301-2311.	0.5	12
83	P73 tumor suppressor and its targets, p21 and PUMA, are required for madin-darby canine kidney cell morphogenesis by maintaining an appropriate level of epithelial to mesenchymal transition. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 13994-14004.	1.8	12
84	Ferredoxin reductase and p53 are necessary for lipid homeostasis and tumor suppression through the ABCA1-SREBP pathway. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2022, 41, 1718-1726.	5.9	12
85	HuR Is Necessary for Mammary Epithelial Cell Proliferation and Polarity at Least in Part via p63. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e45336.	2.5	11
86	Iron regulatory protein 2 is a suppressor of mutant p53 in tumorigenesis. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2019, 38, 6256-6269.	5.9	10
87	PABPN1, a Target of p63, Modulates Keratinocyte Differentiation through Regulation of p63 mRNA Translation. <i>Journal of Investigative Dermatology</i> , 2020, 140, 2166-2177.e6.	0.7	10
88	Regulation of Mdm2 mRNA Stability by RNA-binding Protein RNPC1. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2013, 4, 1121-1122.	1.8	9
89	TAp63 and p63 are regulated by RBM38 via mRNA stability and have an opposing function in growth suppression. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 78327-78339.	1.8	9
90	Myosin VI Is Differentially Regulated by DNA Damage in p53- and Cell Type-dependent Manners. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 27159-27166.	3.4	8

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	DEC1 and MIC-1. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2012, 11, 3525-3526.	2.6	8
92	Iron Regulatory Protein 2 Exerts its Oncogenic Activities by Suppressing TAp63 Expression. <i>Molecular Cancer Research</i> , 2020, 18, 1039-1049.	3.4	8
93	Mutant p53 Cooperates with Knockdown of Endogenous Wild-Type p53 to Disrupt Tubulogenesis in Madin-Darby Canine Kidney Cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e85624.	2.5	6
94	Fine-tuning p53 activity by modulating the interaction between eukaryotic translation initiation factor eIF4E and RNA-binding protein RBM38. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2021, 35, 542-555.	5.9	6
95	Olaparib-Induced Senescence Is Bypassed through G2/M Checkpoint Override in Olaparib-Resistant Prostate Cancer. <i>Molecular Cancer Therapeutics</i> , 2022, 21, 677-685.	4.1	6
96	Mice Deficient in the RNA-Binding Protein Zfp871 Are Prone to Early Death and Steatohepatitis in Part through the p53/Mdm2 Axis. <i>Molecular Cancer Research</i> , 2021, 19, 1751-1762.	3.4	5
97	Microglia-Derived Olfactomedin-like 3 Promotes Pro-Tumorigenic Microglial Function and Malignant Features of Glioma Cells. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 13052.	4.1	5
98	A new function for p53 tetramerization domain in cell fate control. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2016, 15, 2854-2855.	2.6	4
99	Novel role of Wip1 in p53-mediated cell homeostasis under non-stress conditions. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 3235-3235.	2.6	3
100	Survivin Expression Is Differentially Regulated by a Selective Cross-talk between RBM38 and miRNAs let-7b or miR-203a. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2021, 81, 1827-1839.	0.9	3
101	The proline-rich domain of p53 is required for cooperation with anti-neoplastic agents to promote apoptosis of tumor cells. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2002, 21, 9-21.	5.9	2
102	Optimization of eIF4E-Binding Peptide Pep8 to Disrupt the RBM38-eIF4E Complex for Induction of p53 and Tumor Suppression. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2022, 12, 893062.	2.8	2
103	p73 ^{Δ1} , a p73 C-terminal isoform, regulates tumor suppression and the inflammatory response via Notch1. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, .	7.1	2
104	Measuring Translation Efficiency by RNA Immunoprecipitation of Translation Initiation Factors. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2021, 2267, 73-79.	0.9	1
105	Small Proline-Rich Protein 2A and 2D Are Regulated by the RBM38-p73 Axis and Associated with p73-Dependent Suppression of Chronic Inflammation. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 2829.	3.7	1
106	Abstract 2988: Loss of Rbm38 cooperates with mutant p53 to promote lymphomagenesis through downregulation of Pten. , 2018, , .		1