Suk-Chul Bae

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

51 papers	6,156 citations	186265 28 h-index	197818 49 g-index
51 all docs	51 docs citations	51 times ranked	6434 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	A Point Mutation R122C in RUNX3 Promotes the Expansion of Isthmus Stem Cells and Inhibits Their Differentiation in the Stomach. Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2022, 13, 1317-1345.	4.5	7
2	RUNX3 methylation drives hypoxia-induced cell proliferation and antiapoptosis in early tumorigenesis. Cell Death and Differentiation, 2021, 28, 1251-1269.	11.2	16
3	Runx3 regulates iron metabolism via modulation of BMP signalling. Cell Proliferation, 2021, 54, e13138.	5.3	3
4	Reciprocal regulation of YAP/TAZ by the Hippo pathway and the Small GTPase pathway. Small GTPases, 2020, 11, 280-288.	1.6	35
5	Lung Cancer Staging and Associated Genetic and Epigenetic Events. Molecules and Cells, 2020, 43, 1-9.	2.6	23
6	Tour d'Horizon of Recent Advances in RUNX Family Gene Research. Molecules and Cells, 2020, 43, 97-98.	2.6	2
7	Role of RUNX Family Members in G Restriction-Point Regulation. Molecules and Cells, 2020, 43, 182-187.	2.6	2
8	-Activated Cells Can Develop into Lung Tumors When -Mediated Tumor Suppressor Pathways Are Abrogated. Molecules and Cells, 2020, 43, 889-897.	2.6	0
9	RUNX3 regulates cell cycle-dependent chromatin dynamics by functioning as a pioneer factor of the restriction-point. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 1897.	12.8	42
10	Runx3 inhibits endothelial progenitor cell differentiation and function via suppression of HIF-1Î± activity. International Journal of Oncology, 2019, 54, 1327-1336.	3.3	6
11	Functional relationship between p53 and RUNX proteins. Journal of Molecular Cell Biology, 2019, 11, 224-230.	3.3	18
12	Involvement of RUNX and BRD Family Members in Restriction Point. Molecules and Cells, 2019, 42, 836-839.	2.6	8
13	DNA binding partners of YAP/TAZ. BMB Reports, 2018, 51, 126-133.	2.4	120
14	RUNX3 and p53: How Two Tumor Suppressors Cooperate Against Oncogenic Ras?. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2017, 962, 321-332.	1.6	16
15	Nigral dopaminergic PAK4 prevents neurodegeneration in rat models of Parkinsonâ€™s disease. Science Translational Medicine, 2016, 8, 367ra170.	12.4	24
16	Core Binding Factor Î² Plays a Critical Role During Chondrocyte Differentiation. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 2016, 231, 162-171.	4.1	25
17	The RUNX family: developmental regulators in cancer. Nature Reviews Cancer, 2015, 15, 81-95.	28.4	329
18	Abstract A43: RUNX3 and pRB form a complex and regulate restriction-point commitment. , 2014, , .		0

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19	Runx3 Inactivation Is a Crucial Early Event in the Development of Lung Adenocarcinoma. Cancer Cell, 2013, 24, 603-616.	16.8	108
20	MicroRNA-34c Inversely Couples the Biological Functions of the Runt-related Transcription Factor RUNX2 and the Tumor Suppressor p53 in Osteosarcoma. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 21307-21319.	3.4	95
21	Nicotinamide inhibits the early stage of carcinogenâ€induced hepatocarcinogenesis in mice and suppresses human hepatocellular carcinoma cell growth. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 2012, 227, 899-908.	4.1	16
22	Phosphorylation of the gastric tumor suppressor RUNX3 following <i>H. pylori</i> infection results in its localization to the cytoplasm. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 2012, 227, 1071-1080.	4.1	10
23	Identification of RUNX3 as a component of the MST/Hpo signaling pathway. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 2012, 227, 839-849.	4.1	20
24	Runx3 is a crucial regulator of alveolar differentiation and lung tumorigenesis in mice. Differentiation, 2011, 81, 261-268.	1.9	25
25	Nicotinamide Inhibits Growth of Carcinogen Induced Mouse Bladder Tumor and Human Bladder Tumor Xenograft Through Up-Regulation of RUNX3 and p300. Journal of Urology, 2011, 185, 2366-2375.	0.4	32
26	Lung tissue regeneration after induced injury in Runx3 KO mice. Cell and Tissue Research, 2010, 341, 465-470.	2.9	8
27	Src Kinase Phosphorylates RUNX3 at Tyrosine Residues and Localizes the Protein in the Cytoplasm. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 10122-10129.	3.4	45
28	Runt-Related Transcription Factor RUNX3 Is a Target of MDM2-Mediated Ubiquitination. Cancer Research, 2009, 69, 8111-8119.	0.9	51
29	Jab1/CSN5 induces the cytoplasmic localization and degradation of RUNX3. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2009, 107, 557-565.	2.6	39
30	E1A physically interacts with RUNX3 and inhibits its transactivation activity. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2008, 105, 236-244.	2.6	4
31	Pimâ€1 kinase phosphorylates and stabilizes RUNX3 and alters its subcellular localization. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2008, 105, 1048-1058.	2.6	38
32	Methylation of the RUNX3 Promoter as a Potential Prognostic Marker for Bladder Tumor. Journal of Urology, 2008, 180, 1141-1145.	0.4	71
33	Phosphorylation, acetylation and ubiquitination: The molecular basis of RUNX regulation. Gene, 2006, 366, 58-66.	2.2	132
34	Four novel <i>RUNX2</i> mutations including a splice donor site result in the cleidocranial dysplasia phenotype. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 2006, 207, 114-122.	4.1	50
35	The RUNX3 Tumor Suppressor Upregulates Bim in Gastric Epithelial Cells Undergoing Transforming Growth FactorÎ²-Induced Apoptosis. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 4474-4488.	2.3	151
36	Bone Morphogenetic Protein-2 Stimulates Runx2 Acetylation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 16502-16511.	3.4	303

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37	<i>RUNX3</i> Inactivation by Point Mutations and Aberrant DNA Methylation in Bladder Tumors. Cancer Research, 2005, 65, 9347-9354.	0.9	142
38	RUNX3 Suppresses Gastric Epithelial Cell Growth by Inducing <i>p21</i>^{<i>WAF1</i>}^{/<i>Cip1</i>} Expression in Cooperation with Transforming Growth Factor Î²-Activated SMAD. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 8097-8107.	2.3	179
39	Tumor suppressor activity of RUNX3. Oncogene, 2004, 23, 4336-4340.	5.9	117
40	Transforming Growth Factor-Î² Stimulates p300-dependent RUNX3 Acetylation, Which Inhibits Ubiquitination-mediated Degradation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 29409-29417.	3.4	185
41	Transcriptional silencing of the RUNX3 gene by CpG hypermethylation is associated with lung cancer. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2004, 314, 223-228.	2.1	121
42	Runx3 is essential for the target-specific axon pathfinding of trkc-expressing dorsal root ganglion neurons. Blood Cells, Molecules, and Diseases, 2003, 30, 157-160.	1.4	28
43	The Protein Kinase C Pathway Plays a Central Role in the Fibroblast Growth Factor-stimulated Expression and Transactivation Activity of Runx2. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 319-326.	3.4	218
44	Causal Relationship between the Loss of RUNX3 Expression and Gastric Cancer. Cell, 2002, 109, 113-124.	28.9	957
45	Differential Requirements for Runx Proteins in CD4 Repression and Epigenetic Silencing during T Lymphocyte Development. Cell, 2002, 111, 621-633.	28.9	672
46	Both the Smad and p38 MAPK pathways play a crucial role in Runx2 expression following induction by transforming growth factor-Î² and bone morphogenetic protein. Oncogene, 2002, 21, 7156-7163.	5.9	303
47	Runx3 controls the axonal projection of proprioceptive dorsal root ganglion neurons. Nature Neuroscience, 2002, 5, 946-954.	14.8	279
48	Runx2 Is a Common Target of Transforming Growth Factor Î²1 and Bone Morphogenetic Protein 2, and Cooperation between Runx2 and Smad5 Induces Osteoblast-Specific Gene Expression in the Pluripotent Mesenchymal Precursor Cell Line C2C12. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2000, 20, 8783-8792.	2.3	823
49	Expression of SET is modulated as a function of cell proliferation. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 1999, 74, 119-126.	2.6	17
50	Cytoplasmic Sequestration of the Polyomavirus Enhancer Binding Protein 2 (PEBP2)/Core Binding Factor Î± (CBFÎ±) Subunit by the Leukemia-Related PEBP2/CBFÎ²-SMMHC Fusion Protein Inhibits PEBP2/CBF-Mediated Transactivation. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1998, 18, 4252-4261.	2.3	76
51	Cloning, mapping and expression of PEBP2Î±C, a third gene encoding the mammalian Runt domain. Gene, 1995, 159, 245-248.	2.2	165