Chris Q Doe

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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100 papers	11,702 citations	41344 49 h-index	36028 97 g-index
143 all docs	143 docs citations	143 times ranked	7442 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Tools for neuroanatomy and neurogenetics in <i>Drosophila</i>. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 9715-9720.	7.1	902
2	Drosophila Neuroblasts Sequentially Express Transcription Factors which Specify the Temporal Identity of Their Neuronal Progeny. Cell, 2001, 106, 511-521.	28.9	604
3	Spindle orientation during asymmetric cell division. Nature Cell Biology, 2009, 11, 365-374.	10.3	440
4	The Embryonic Central Nervous System Lineages ofDrosophila melanogaster. Developmental Biology, 1996, 179, 41-64.	2.0	439
5	Neural stem cells: balancing self-renewal with differentiation. Development (Cambridge), 2008, 135, 1575-1587.	2.5	361
6	Identification of <i>Drosophila</i> type II neuroblast lineages containing transit amplifying ganglion mother cells. Developmental Neurobiology, 2008, 68, 1185-1195.	3.0	342
7	Temporal fate specification and neural progenitor competence during development. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2013, 14, 823-838.	10.2	332
8	The tumour-suppressor genes lgl and dlg regulate basal protein targeting in Drosophila neuroblasts. Nature, 2000, 408, 596-600.	27.8	311
9	Miranda directs Prospero to a daughter cell during Drosophila asymmetric divisions. Nature, 1997, 390, 625-629.	27.8	296
10	Brat Is a Miranda Cargo Protein that Promotes Neuronal Differentiation and Inhibits Neuroblast Self-Renewal. Developmental Cell, 2006, 10, 441-449.	7.0	293
11	Lgl, Pins and aPKC regulate neuroblast self-renewal versus differentiation. Nature, 2006, 439, 594-598.	27.8	289
12	The NuMA-related Mud protein binds Pins and regulates spindle orientation in Drosophila neuroblasts. Nature Cell Biology, 2006, 8, 594-600.	10.3	288
13	Control of neuronal fate by the Drosophila segmentation gene even-skipped. Nature, 1988, 333, 376-378.	27.8	269
14	Early events in insect neurogenesis. Developmental Biology, 1985, 111, 193-205.	2.0	265
15	<i>Drosophila</i> aPKC regulates cell polarity and cell proliferation in neuroblasts and epithelia. Journal of Cell Biology, 2003, 163, 1089-1098.	5.2	259
16	Staufen-dependent localization of prospero mRNA contributes to neuroblast daughter-cell fate. Nature, 1998, 391, 792-795.	27.8	244
17	Drosophila Aurora-A kinase inhibits neuroblast self-renewal by regulating aPKC/Numb cortical polarity and spindle orientation. Genes and Development, 2006, 20, 3464-3474.	5.9	241
18	SPECIFICATION OF TEMPORAL IDENTITY IN THE DEVELOPING NERVOUS SYSTEM. Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology, 2004, 20, 619-647.	9.4	236

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19	Temporal Patterning in the <i>Drosophila</i> CNS. Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology, 2017, 33, 219-240.	9.4	214
20	Regulation of neuroblast competence in Drosophila. Nature, 2003, 425, 624-628.	27.8	197
21	Identification of an Aurora-A/PinsLINKER/ Dlg Spindle Orientation Pathway using Induced Cell Polarity in S2 Cells. Cell, 2009, 138, 1150-1163.	28.9	197
22	New neuroblast markers and the origin of the aCC/pCC neurons in the Drosophila central nervous system. Mechanisms of Development, 1995, 53, 393-402.	1.7	191
23	Characterization of<i>Drosophila</i>Larval Crawling at the Level of Organism, Segment, and Somatic Body Wall Musculature. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 12460-12471.	3.6	186
24	Combinatorial temporal patterning in progenitors expands neural diversity. Nature, 2013, 498, 449-455.	27.8	186
25	Regulation of Temporal Identity Transitions in Drosophila Neuroblasts. Developmental Cell, 2005, 8, 193-202.	7.0	178
26	TU-tagging: cell typeâ€“specific RNA isolation from intact complex tissues. Nature Methods, 2009, 6, 439-441.	19.0	168
27	Developmentally Regulated Subnuclear Genome Reorganization Restricts Neural Progenitor Competence in Drosophila. Cell, 2013, 152, 97-108.	28.9	153
28	Apical/Basal Spindle Orientation Is Required for Neuroblast Homeostasis and Neuronal Differentiation in Drosophila. Developmental Cell, 2009, 17, 134-141.	7.0	147
29	Steroid hormone induction of temporal gene expression in Drosophila brain neuroblasts generates neuronal and glial diversity. ELife, 2017, 6, .	6.0	119
30	Pdm and Castor specify late-born motor neuron identity in the NB7-1 lineage. Genes and Development, 2006, 20, 2618-2627.	5.9	114
31	Scribble protein domain mapping reveals a multistep localization mechanism and domains necessary for establishing cortical polarity. Journal of Cell Science, 2004, 117, 6061-6070.	2.0	113
32	A Resource for Manipulating Gene Expression and Analyzing cis-Regulatory Modules in the Drosophila CNS. Cell Reports, 2012, 2, 1002-1013.	6.4	113
33	Zebrafish and fly Nkx6 proteins have similar CNS expression patterns and regulate motoneuron formation. Development (Cambridge), 2004, 131, 5221-5232.	2.5	112
34	Even-Skipped+ Interneurons Are Core Components of a Sensorimotor Circuit that Maintains Left-Right Symmetric Muscle Contraction Amplitude. Neuron, 2015, 88, 314-329.	8.1	110
35	Mouse TU tagging: a chemical/genetic intersectional method for purifying cell type-specific nascent RNA. Genes and Development, 2013, 27, 98-115.	5.9	108
36	Drosophilatype II neuroblast lineages keep Prospero levels low to generate large clones that contribute to the adult brain central complex. Neural Development, 2010, 5, 26.	2.4	103

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37	Lis1/dynactin regulates metaphase spindle orientation in Drosophila neuroblasts. Developmental Biology, 2008, 319, 1-9.	2.0	100
38	Drosophila neuroblast 7-3 cell lineage: A model system for studying programmed cell death, Notch/Numb signaling, and sequential specification of ganglion mother cell identity. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2005, 481, 240-251.	1.6	91
39	Specification of neuroblast identity in the Drosophila embryonic central nervous system by gooseberry-distal. Nature, 1995, 376, 427-430.	27.8	90
40	Regulation of neuroblast competence: multiple temporal identity factors specify distinct neuronal fates within a single early competence window. Genes and Development, 2006, 20, 429-434.	5.9	89
41	Neural circuits driving larval locomotion in Drosophila. Neural Development, 2018, 13, 6.	2.4	84
42	Pdm and Castor close successive temporal identity windows in the NB3-1 lineage. Development (Cambridge), 2008, 135, 3491-3499.	2.5	79
43	The role of astrocyteâ€mediated plasticity in neural circuit development and function. Neural Development, 2021, 16, 1.	2.4	78
44	A multilayer circuit architecture for the generation of distinct locomotor behaviors in Drosophila. ELife, 2019, 8, .	6.0	78
45	Neural stem cells: From fly to vertebrates. Journal of Neurobiology, 1998, 36, 111-127.	3.6	76
46	<i>Drosophila</i><i>HB9</i>Is Expressed in a Subset of Motoneurons and Interneurons, Where It Regulates Gene Expression and Axon Pathfinding. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 9143-9149.	3.6	68
47	MDN brain descending neurons coordinately activate backward and inhibit forward locomotion. ELife, 2018, 7, .	6.0	68
48	<i>Drosophila</i>Activin-Î² and the Activin-like product Dawdle function redundantly to regulate proliferation in the larval brain. Development (Cambridge), 2008, 135, 513-521.	2.5	67
49	<i>Drosophila</i>Amphiphysin is implicated in protein localization and membrane morphogenesis but not in synaptic vesicle endocytosis. Development (Cambridge), 2001, 128, 5005-5015.	2.5	67
50	Baz, Par-6 and aPKC are not required for axon or dendrite specification in Drosophila. Nature Neuroscience, 2004, 7, 1293-1295.	14.8	66
51	Transient nuclear Prospero induces neural progenitor quiescence. ELife, 2014, 3, .	6.0	64
52	Canoe binds RanGTP to promote PinsTPR/Mud-mediated spindle orientation. Journal of Cell Biology, 2011, 195, 369-376.	5.2	62
53	Asymmetric cortical extension shifts cleavage furrow position in<i>Drosophila</i>neuroblasts. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2011, 22, 4220-4226.	2.1	59
54	Drosophila embryonic type II neuroblasts: origin, temporal patterning, and contribution to the adult central complex. Development (Cambridge), 2017, 144, 4552-4562.	2.5	53

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55	Zfh1, a somatic motor neuron transcription factor, regulates axon exit from the CNS. Developmental Biology, 2006, 291, 253-263.	2.0	50
56	Dap160/intersectin binds and activates aPKC to regulate cell polarity and cell cycle progression. Development (Cambridge), 2008, 135, 2739-2746.	2.5	50
57	Astrocytes close a motor circuit critical period. Nature, 2021, 592, 414-420.	27.8	49
58	Neurophysiological Defects and Neuronal Gene Deregulation in Drosophila mir-124 Mutants. PLoS Genetics, 2012, 8, e1002515.	3.5	48
59	Twins/PP2A regulates aPKC to control neuroblast cell polarity and self-renewal. Developmental Biology, 2009, 330, 399-405.	2.0	47
60	Applying thiouracil tagging to mouse transcriptome analysis. Nature Protocols, 2014, 9, 410-420.	12.0	47
61	Neuroblast-specific open chromatin allows the temporal transcription factor, Hunchback, to bind neuroblast-specific loci. ELife, 2019, 8, .	6.0	46
62	Recombineering Hunchback identifies two conserved domains required to maintain neuroblast competence and specify early-born neuronal identity. Development (Cambridge), 2010, 137, 1421-1430.	2.5	45
63	<i>midlife crisis</i>encodes a conserved zinc-finger protein required to maintain neuronal differentiation in<i>Drosophila</i>. Development (Cambridge), 2013, 140, 4155-4164.	2.5	45
64	The <i>prospero</i> gene encodes a divergent homeodomain protein that controls neuronal identity in <i>Drosophila</i>. Development (Cambridge), 1991, 113, 79-85.	2.5	45
65	The Snail Family Member Worniu Is Continuously Required in Neuroblasts to Prevent Elav-Induced Premature Differentiation. Developmental Cell, 2012, 23, 849-857.	7.0	41
66	Temporal identity establishes columnar neuron morphology, connectivity, and function in a Drosophila navigation circuit. ELife, 2019, 8, .	6.0	38
67	Comparative Connectomics Reveals How Partner Identity, Location, and Activity Specify Synaptic Connectivity in Drosophila. Neuron, 2021, 109, 105-122.e7.	8.1	36
68	Cell polarity: the PARty expands. Nature Cell Biology, 2001, 3, E7-E9.	10.3	35
69	Atlas-builder software and the eNeuro atlas: resources for developmental biology and neuroscience. Development (Cambridge), 2014, 141, 2524-2532.	2.5	35
70	A developmental framework linking neurogenesis and circuit formation in the Drosophila CNS. ELife, 2021, 10, .	6.0	35
71	Functional genomics identifies neural stem cell sub-type expression profiles and genes regulating neuroblast homeostasis. Developmental Biology, 2012, 361, 137-146.	2.0	34
72	Playing Well with Others: Extrinsic Cues Regulate Neural Progenitor Temporal Identity to Generate Neuronal Diversity. Trends in Genetics, 2017, 33, 933-942.	6.7	34

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73	Aging Neural Progenitors Lose Competence to Respond to Mitogenic Notch Signaling. Current Biology, 2015, 25, 3058-3068.	3.9	31
74	A repressor-decay timer for robust temporal patterning in embryonic Drosophila neuroblast lineages. ELife, 2018, 7, .	6.0	31
75	Specification of motoneuron fate inDrosophila: Integration of positive and negative transcription factor inputs by a minimaleve enhancer. Journal of Neurobiology, 2003, 57, 193-203.	3.6	30
76	The pipsqueak-domain proteins Distal antenna and Distal antenna-related restrict Hunchback neuroblast expression and early-born neuronal identity. Development (Cambridge), 2011, 138, 1727-1735.	2.5	29
77	Functional Genetic Screen to Identify Interneurons Governing Behaviorally Distinct Aspects of<i>Drosophila</i>Larval Motor Programs. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2016, 6, 2023-2031.	1.8	29
78	Immunofluorescent antibody staining of intact Drosophila larvae. Nature Protocols, 2017, 12, 1-14.	12.0	28
79	Sgt1 acts via an LKB1/AMPK pathway to establish cortical polarity in larval neuroblasts. Developmental Biology, 2012, 363, 258-265.	2.0	26
80	The Hunchback temporal transcription factor establishes, but is not required to maintain, early-born neuronal identity. Neural Development, 2017, 12, 1.	2.4	24
81	The Hunchback temporal transcription factor determines motor neuron axon and dendrite targeting in <i>Drosophila</i>. Development (Cambridge), 2019, 146, .	2.5	24
82	Identification of hunchback cis-regulatory DNA conferring temporal expression in neuroblasts and neurons. Gene Expression Patterns, 2012, 12, 11-17.	0.8	20
83	A locomotor neural circuit persists and functions similarly in larvae and adult Drosophila. ELife, 2021, 10, .	6.0	20
84	Regulation of subcellular dendritic synapse specificity by axon guidance cues. ELife, 2019, 8, .	6.0	19
85	Establishment and Maintenance of Neural Circuit Architecture. Journal of Neuroscience, 2021, 41, 1119-1129.	3.6	14
86	Mechanosensory input during circuit formation shapes Drosophila motor behavior through patterned spontaneous network activity. Current Biology, 2021, 31, 5341-5349.e4.	3.9	14
87	TU-Tagging: A Method for Identifying Layer-Enriched Neuronal Genes in Developing Mouse Visual Cortex. ENeuro, 2017, 4, ENEURO.0181-17.2017.	1.9	13
88	Transcriptional profiling from whole embryos to single neuroblast lineages in Drosophila. Developmental Biology, 2022, 489, 21-33.	2.0	13
89	Opportunities lost and gained: Changes in progenitor competence during nervous system development. Neurogenesis (Austin, Tex), 2017, 4, e1324260.	1.5	10
90	A novel temporal identity window generates alternating Eve+/Nkx6+ motor neuron subtypes in a single progenitor lineage. Neural Development, 2020, 15, 9.	2.4	10

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91	From temporal patterning to neuronal connectivity in Drosophila type I neuroblast lineages. Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2023, 142, 4-12.	5.0	10
92	Chinmo and Neuroblast Temporal Identity. Cell, 2006, 127, 254-256.	28.9	9
93	Drosophila nucleostemin 3 is required to maintain larval neuroblast proliferation. Developmental Biology, 2018, 440, 1-12.	2.0	9
94	The <scp>R</scp>an<scp>GEF</scp><scp>B</scp>j1 promotes prospero nuclear export and neuroblast selfâ€renewal. Developmental Neurobiology, 2015, 75, 485-493.	3.0	7
95	Hunchback activates Bicoid in Pair1 neurons to regulate synapse number and locomotor circuit function. Current Biology, 2022, 32, 2430-2441.e3.	3.9	4
96	Precise levels of nectin-3 are required for proper synapse formation in postnatal visual cortex. Neural Development, 2020, 15, 13.	2.4	2
97	Neural stem cells: From fly to vertebrates. Journal of Neurobiology, 1998, 36, 111-127.	3.6	2
98	Neural stem cells: From fly to vertebrates. , 1998, 36, 111.		1
99	Mechanosensory Input Shapes Drosophila Motor Behavior Through Patterned Spontaneous Network Activity. SSRN Electronic Journal, 0, , .	0.4	0
100	Asymmetric cortical extension leads to asymmetric cell division in Drosophila neuroblasts. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 591.4.	0.5	0