Randall S Prather

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

345 papers	18,948 citations	12330 69 h-index	18647 119 g-index
353 all docs	353 docs citations	353 times ranked	9660 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Production of alpha -1,3-Galactosyltransferase Knockout Pigs by Nuclear Transfer Cloning. Science, 2002, 295, 1089-1092.	12.6	1,248
2	Disruption of the <i>CFTR</i> Gene Produces a Model of Cystic Fibrosis in Newborn Pigs. Science, 2008, 321, 1837-1841.	12.6	686
3	Production of Â-1,3-galactosyltransferase null pigs by means of nuclear transfer with fibroblasts bearing loss of heterozygosity mutations. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 7335-7340.	7.1	418
4	Cystic Fibrosis Pigs Develop Lung Disease and Exhibit Defective Bacterial Eradication at Birth. Science Translational Medicine, 2010, 2, 29ra31.	12.4	416
5	Gene-edited pigs are protected from porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus. Nature Biotechnology, 2016, 34, 20-22.	17.5	383
6	Nuclear Transplantation in the Bovine Embryo: Assessment of Donor Nuclei and Recipient Oocyt14. Biology of Reproduction, 1987, 37, 859-866.	2.7	377
7	Generation of cloned transgenic pigs rich in omega-3 fatty acids. Nature Biotechnology, 2006, 24, 435-436.	17.5	323
8	Production of CFTR-null and CFTR-Î”F508 heterozygous pigs by adeno-associated virusâ€“mediated gene targeting and somatic cell nuclear transfer. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2008, 118, 1571-1577.	8.2	294
9	Nuclear Transplantation in Early Pig Embryos1. Biology of Reproduction, 1989, 41, 414-418.	2.7	288
10	Use of the CRISPR/Cas9 System to Produce Genetically Engineered Pigs from In Vitro-Derived Oocytes and Embryos1. Biology of Reproduction, 2014, 91, 78.	2.7	275
11	Translocation of active mitochondria during pig oocyte maturation, fertilization and early embryo development in vitro. Reproduction, 2001, 122, 155-163.	2.6	244
12	Development of Early Porcine Embryos In Vitro and In Vivo1. Biology of Reproduction, 1998, 59, 451-455.	2.7	239
13	Significant Improvement in Cloning Efficiency of an Inbred Miniature Pig by Histone Deacetylase Inhibitor Treatment after Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer1. Biology of Reproduction, 2009, 81, 525-530.	2.7	216
14	The porcine lung as a potential model for cystic fibrosis. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2008, 295, L240-L263.	2.9	206
15	A role for the Warburg effect in preimplantation embryo development: Metabolic modification to support rapid cell proliferation. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2012, 79, 311-320.	2.0	190
16	Transgenic swine for biomedicine and agriculture. Theriogenology, 2003, 59, 115-123.	2.1	180
17	The Î” <i>F508</i> Mutation Causes CFTR Misprocessing and Cystic Fibrosisâ€“Like Disease in Pigs. Science Translational Medicine, 2011, 3, 74ra24.	12.4	178
18	Flow Cytometric Cell Cycle Analysis of Cultured Porcine Fetal Fibroblast Cells1. Biology of Reproduction, 1999, 60, 1013-1019.	2.7	173

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19	PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR TRANSFER-DERIVED SWINE THAT EXPRESS THE ENHANCED GREEN FLUORESCENT PROTEIN. Animal Biotechnology, 2001, 12, 173-181.	1.5	171
20	Maturation in Vitro of Pig Oocytes in Protein-Free Culture Media: Fertilization and Subsequent Embryo Development in Vitro1. Biology of Reproduction, 1998, 58, 1316-1320.	2.7	170
21	Genetic modifications of pigs for medicine and agriculture. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2011, 78, 879-891.	2.0	158
22	PAWP, a Sperm-specific WW Domain-binding Protein, Promotes Meiotic Resumption and Pronuclear Development during Fertilization. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2007, 282, 12164-12175.	3.4	155
23	The Transition from Maternal to Zygotic Control of Development Occurs during the 4-Cell Stage in the Domestic Pig, Sus Scrofa: Quantitative and Qualitative Aspects of Protein Synthesis1. Biology of Reproduction, 1991, 44, 62-68.	2.7	150
24	Production of Cloned Pigs by Using Somatic Cells as Donors. Cloning and Stem Cells, 2003, 5, 233-241.	2.6	149
25	Transgenic pig expressing the enhanced green fluorescent protein produced by nuclear transfer using colchicine-treated fibroblasts as donor cells. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2002, 62, 300-306.	2.0	147
26	Genetically Engineered Pig Models for Human Diseases. Annual Review of Animal Biosciences, 2013, 1, 203-219.	7.4	145
27	Presence of Î²-mercaptoethanol can increase the glutathione content of pig oocytes matured in vitro and the rate of blastocyst development after in vitro fertilization. Theriogenology, 1998, 50, 747-756.	2.1	141
28	Development and viability of pig oocytes matured in a protein-free medium containing epidermal growth factor. Theriogenology, 2000, 54, 787-797.	2.1	134
29	Generation of an Inbred Miniature Pig Model of Retinitis Pigmentosa. , 2012, 53, 501.		134
30	Histone Deacetylase Inhibitors Improve<i>In Vitro</i>and<i>In Vivo</i>Developmental Competence of Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer Porcine Embryos. Cellular Reprogramming, 2010, 12, 75-83.	0.9	132
31	A Genetic Porcine Model of Cancer. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0128864.	2.5	128
32	Transcriptional Profiling of Pig Embryogenesis by Using a 15-K Member Unigene Set Specific for Pig Reproductive Tissues and Embryos1. Biology of Reproduction, 2005, 72, 1437-1451.	2.7	125
33	Mosaic Gene Expression in Nuclear Transfer-Derived Embryos and the Production of Cloned Transgenic Pigs from Ear-Derived Fibroblasts1. Biology of Reproduction, 2002, 66, 1001-1005.	2.7	123
34	Morphologic comparison of ovulated and in vitro-matured porcine oocytes, with particular reference to polyspermy after in vitro fertilization. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 1998, 49, 308-316.	2.0	122
35	Dynamic Events Are Differently Mediated by Microfilaments, Microtubules, and Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase During Porcine Oocyte Maturation and Fertilization In Vitro1. Biology of Reproduction, 2001, 64, 879-889.	2.7	122
36	Morphologic Evaluation and Actin Filament Distribution in Porcine Embryos Produced In Vitro and In Vivo1. Biology of Reproduction, 1999, 60, 1020-1028.	2.7	119

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37	The impact of mitochondrial function/dysfunction on IVF and new treatment possibilities for infertility. Reproductive Biology and Endocrinology, 2014, 12, 111.	3.3	119
38	Cytoplasmic changes in relation to nuclear maturation and early embryo developmental potential of porcine oocytes: Effects of gonadotropins, cumulus cells, follicular size, and protein synthesis inhibition. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2001, 59, 192-198.	2.0	117
39	Microtubule and microfilament dynamics in porcine oocytes during meiotic maturation. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 1996, 43, 248-255.	2.0	112
40	Intestinal CFTR expression alleviates meconium ileus in cystic fibrosis pigs. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2013, 123, 2685-2693.	8.2	109
41	An Intact Sialoadhesin (Sn/SIGLEC1/CD169) Is Not Required for Attachment/Internalization of the Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 9538-9546.	3.4	106
42	Presence of epidermal growth factor during in vitro maturation of pig oocytes and embryo culture can modulate blastocyst development after in vitro fertilization. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 1998, 51, 395-401.	2.0	104
43	Gene targeting with zinc finger nucleases to produce cloned eGFP knockout pigs. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2011, 78, 2-2.	2.0	104
44	Quadrupling efficiency in production of genetically modified pigs through improved oocyte maturation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, E5796-E5804.	7.1	102
45	Pigs and humans with cystic fibrosis have reduced insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1) levels at birth. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 20571-20575.	7.1	101
46	Apoptosis and In Vitro Development of Preimplantation Porcine Embryos Derived In Vitro or by Nuclear Transfer1. Biology of Reproduction, 2003, 69, 501-507.	2.7	100
47	Cytoskeletal alteration in aged porcine oocytes and parthenogenesis. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 1996, 43, 513-518.	2.0	99
48	TRANSGENIC PIGS PRODUCED USING IN VITRO MATURED OOCYTES INFECTED WITH A RETROVIRAL VECTOR. Animal Biotechnology, 2001, 12, 205-214.	1.5	99
49	Engraftment of human iPS cells and allogeneic porcine cells into pigs with inactivated <i>RAG2</i> and accompanying severe combined immunodeficiency. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 7260-7265.	7.1	99
50	Somatic cell nuclear transfer efficiency: How can it be improved through nuclear remodeling and reprogramming?. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2010, 77, 1001-1015.	2.0	96
51	Pronuclear Location Before the First Cell Division Determines Ploidy of Polyspermic Pig Embryos1. Biology of Reproduction, 1999, 61, 1340-1346.	2.7	94
52	Replacement of Porcine CD163 Scavenger Receptor Cysteine-Rich Domain 5 with a CD163-Like Homolog Confers Resistance of Pigs to Genotype 1 but Not Genotype 2 Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus. Journal of Virology, 2017, 91, .	3.4	94
53	Growth Retardation of Inner Cell Mass Cells in Polyspermic Porcine Embryos Produced In Vitro1. Biology of Reproduction, 1999, 60, 1110-1113.	2.7	93
54	Leukemia Inhibitory Factor (LIF)-dependent, Pluripotent Stem Cells Established from Inner Cell Mass of Porcine Embryos. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 28948-28953.	3.4	93

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55	Complete Activation of Porcine Oocytes Induced by the Sulfhydryl Reagent, Thimerosal1. Biology of Reproduction, 1997, 57, 1123-1127.	2.7	92
56	Osteopontin Reduces Polyspermy During In Vitro Fertilization of Porcine Oocytes1. Biology of Reproduction, 2006, 75, 726-733.	2.7	90
57	Completion of the swine genome will simplify the production of swine as a large animal biomedical model. BMC Medical Genomics, 2012, 5, 55.	1.5	89
58	Developmental Changes in the Intracellular Ca 2+ Release Mechanisms in Porcine Oocytes1. Biology of Reproduction, 1997, 56, 921-930.	2.7	88
59	Phenotyping of Transgenic Cloned Piglets. Cloning and Stem Cells, 2002, 4, 131-145.	2.6	88
60	In vitro development of preimplantation porcine nuclear transfer embryos cultured in different media and gas atmospheres. Theriogenology, 2004, 61, 1125-1135.	2.1	88
61	Resistance to coronavirus infection in amino peptidase N-deficient pigs. Transgenic Research, 2019, 28, 21-32.	2.4	86
62	Wildlife conservation and reproductive cloning. Reproduction, 2004, 127, 317-324.	2.6	84
63	Ubiquitin C-Terminal Hydrolase-Activity Is Involved in Sperm Acrosomal Function and Anti-Polyspermy Defense During Porcine Fertilization1. Biology of Reproduction, 2007, 77, 780-793.	2.7	84
64	Effect of epigenetic regulation during swine embryogenesis and on cloning by nuclear transfer. Cell and Tissue Research, 2010, 341, 13-21.	2.9	84
65	The NIH Somatic Cell Genome Editing program. Nature, 2021, 592, 195-204.	27.8	84
66	Regulation of Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Phosphorylation, Microtubule Organization, Chromatin Behavior, and Cell Cycle Progression by Protein Phosphatases During Pig Oocyte Maturation and Fertilization In Vitro1. Biology of Reproduction, 2002, 66, 580-588.	2.7	82
67	Glycolysis in preimplantation development is partially controlled by the Warburg Effect. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2012, 79, 262-271.	2.0	82
68	Production of biallelic CMP-Neu5Ac hydroxylase knock-out pigs. Scientific Reports, 2013, 3, 1981.	3.3	82
69	Apoptosis in Parthenogenetic Preimplantation Porcine Embryos1. Biology of Reproduction, 2004, 70, 1644-1649.	2.7	78
70	Development of porcine embryos and offspring after intracytoplasmic sperm injection with liposome transfected or non-transfected sperm into <i>in vitro</i> matured oocytes. Zygote, 2001, 9, 339-346.	1.1	77
71	Clonal Lines of Transgenic Fibroblast Cells Derived from the Same Fetus Result in Different Development When Used for Nuclear Transfer in Pigs1. Biology of Reproduction, 2001, 64, 1695-1698.	2.7	74
72	Effects of Culture Medium, Serum Type, and Various Concentrations of Follicle-Stimulating Hormone on Porcine Preantral Follicular Development and Antrum Formation In Vitro1. Biology of Reproduction, 2002, 67, 1197-1203.	2.7	72

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73	Differential effects of protein synthesis inhibitors on porcine oocyte activation. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 1995, 41, 70-75.	2.0	71
74	Cloned Transgenic Swine Via In Vitro Production and Cryopreservation1. Biology of Reproduction, 2006, 75, 226-230.	2.7	69
75	Scriptaid Corrects Gene Expression of a Few Aberrantly Reprogrammed Transcripts in Nuclear Transfer Pig Blastocyst Stage Embryos. Cellular Reprogramming, 2011, 13, 191-204.	0.9	69
76	Genetically edited pigs lacking CD163 show no resistance following infection with the African swine fever virus isolate, Georgia 2007/1. Virology, 2017, 501, 102-106.	2.4	68
77	Mitochondrial distribution and microtubule organization in fertilized and cloned porcine embryos: Implications for developmental potential. Developmental Biology, 2006, 299, 206-220.	2.0	67
78	High Developmental Competence of Pig Oocytes after Meiotic Inhibition with a Specific M-Phase Promoting Factor Kinase Inhibitor, Butyrolactone I1. Biology of Reproduction, 2002, 67, 170-177.	2.7	66
79	Transcriptional Profiling by Deep Sequencing Identifies Differences in mRNA Transcript Abundance in In Vivo-Derived Versus In Vitro-Cultured Porcine Blastocyst Stage Embryos1. Biology of Reproduction, 2010, 83, 791-798.	2.7	66
80	Polymerization of Nonfilamentous Actin into Microfilaments Is an Important Process for Porcine Oocyte Maturation and Early Embryo Development1. Biology of Reproduction, 2000, 62, 1177-1183.	2.7	65
81	Successful nonsurgical deep uterine embryo transfer in pigs. Theriogenology, 2004, 61, 137-146.	2.1	65
82	Method of oocyte activation affects cloning efficiency in pigs. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2009, 76, 490-500.	2.0	65
83	Piglets produced from cloned blastocysts cultured in vitro with GMâ€CSF. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2013, 80, 145-154.	2.0	62
84	Response of porcine oocytes to electrical and chemical activation during maturation in vitro. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 1991, 28, 70-73.	2.0	61
85	Development of a porcine model of cystic fibrosis. Transactions of the American Clinical and Climatological Association, 2009, 120, 149-62.	0.5	60
86	Methylated DNA Immunoprecipitation and High-Throughput Sequencing (MeDIP-seq) Using Low Amounts of Genomic DNA. Cellular Reprogramming, 2014, 16, 175-184.	0.9	59
87	Swine models, genomic tools and services to enhance our understanding of human health and diseases. Lab Animal, 2017, 46, 167-172.	0.4	59
88	GENETICALLY MODIFIED PIGS FOR MEDICINE AND AGRICULTURE. , 2008, 25, 245-266.		59
89	Parthenogenetic Activation of Pig Oocytes with Calcium Ionophore and the Block to Sperm Penetration after Activation1. Biology of Reproduction, 1998, 58, 1357-1366.	2.7	58
90	Small RNA Profile of the Cumulus-Oocyte Complex and Early Embryos in the Pig1. Biology of Reproduction, 2012, 87, 117.	2.7	58

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91	Practical considerations for the in vitro production of pig embryos. Theriogenology, 1998, 49, 23-32.	2.1	57
92	Glutathione content and embryo development after in vitro fertilisation of pig oocytes matured in the presence of a thiol compound and various concentrations of cysteine. Zygote, 1999, 7, 203-210.	1.1	57
93	Telomere Lengths in Cloned Transgenic Pigs1. Biology of Reproduction, 2004, 70, 1589-1593.	2.7	57
94	Production of endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) over-expressing piglets. Transgenic Research, 2006, 15, 739-750.	2.4	57
95	EST-based gene discovery in pig: virtual expression patterns and comparative mapping to human. Mammalian Genome, 2003, 14, 565-579.	2.2	54
96	Developmental Expression of 2489 Gene Clusters During Pig Embryogenesis: An Expressed Sequence Tag Project1. Biology of Reproduction, 2004, 71, 1230-1243.	2.7	53
97	Functional analysis of activation of porcine oocytes by spermatozoa, calcium ionophore, and electrical pulse. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 1998, 51, 346-353.	2.0	51
98	Development of pig embryos reconstructed by microinjection of cultured fetal fibroblast cells into in vitro matured oocytes. Animal Reproduction Science, 1999, 56, 133-141.	1.5	51
99	Feasibility of Producing Porcine Nuclear Transfer Embryos by Using G2/M-Stage Fetal Fibroblasts as Donors1. Biology of Reproduction, 2001, 65, 1558-1564.	2.7	51
100	Isolation of Progenitor Cells from GFP-Transgenic Pigs and Transplantation to the Retina of Allorecipients. Cloning and Stem Cells, 2008, 10, 391-402.	2.6	51
101	Timing of first embryonic cleavage is a positive indicator of the in vitro developmental potential of porcine embryos derived from in vitro fertilization, somatic cell nuclear transfer and parthenogenesis. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2012, 79, 197-207.	2.0	51
102	New perspective on conceptus estrogens in maternal recognition and pregnancy establishment in the pigâ€. Biology of Reproduction, 2019, 101, 148-161.	2.7	50
103	Characterization of Deoxyribonucleic Acid Synthesis and the Transition from Maternal to Embryonic Control in the 4-Cell Porcine Embryo1. Biology of Reproduction, 1992, 47, 1118-1125.	2.7	49
104	Effects of Injecting Calcium Chloride into in Vitro-Matured Porcine Oocytes1. Biology of Reproduction, 1996, 54, 316-322.	2.7	49
105	Microtubule assembly after treatment of pig oocytes with taxol: Correlation with chromosomes, ?-tubulin, and MAP kinase. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2001, 60, 481-490.	2.0	49
106	Creating genetically modified pigs by using nuclear transfer. Reproductive Biology and Endocrinology, 2003, 1, 82.	3.3	49
107	Pig genomics for biomedicine. Nature Biotechnology, 2013, 31, 122-123.	17.5	49
108	Production of a transgenic piglet by a sperm injection technique in which no chemical or physical treatments were used for oocytes or sperm. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2006, 73, 595-599.	2.0	48

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109	Premature Estrogen Exposure Alters Endometrial Gene Expression to Disrupt Pregnancy in the Pig. Endocrinology, 2007, 148, 4761-4773.	2.8	48
110	Concentration and composition of free amino acids and osmolalities of porcine oviductal and uterine fluid and their effects on development of porcine IVF embryos. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2007, 74, 1228-1235.	2.0	48
111	Dynamics of TET family expression in porcine preimplantation embryos is related to zygotic genome activation and required for the maintenance of NANOG. Developmental Biology, 2014, 386, 86-95.	2.0	48
112	Use of gene-editing technology to introduce targeted modifications in pigs. Journal of Animal Science and Biotechnology, 2018, 9, 5.	5.3	48
113	Parthenogenic Activation of Pig Oocytes by Protein Kinase Inhibition1. Biology of Reproduction, 1995, 53, 270-275.	2.7	47
114	Development of Pig Embryos by Nuclear Transfer of Cultured Fibroblast Cells. Cloning, 1999, 1, 55-62.	2.1	47
115	Osteopontin improves in vitro development of porcine embryos and decreases apoptosis. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2008, 75, 291-298.	2.0	47
116	Developmental regulation ofan snRNP core protein epitope during pig embryogenesis and after nuclear transfer for cloning. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 1992, 33, 119-123.	2.0	46
117	Impairment of Preimplantation Porcine Embryo Development by Histone Demethylase KDM5B Knockdown Through Disturbance of Bivalent H3K4me3-H3K27me3 Modifications1. Biology of Reproduction, 2015, 92, 72.	2.7	46
118	Aberrant DNA methylation in porcine in vitro-, parthenogenetic-, and somatic cell nuclear transfer-produced blastocysts. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2008, 75, 250-264.	2.0	45
119	Dysregulation of genome-wide gene expression and DNA methylation in abnormal cloned piglets. BMC Genomics, 2014, 15, 811.	2.8	45
120	Development of the techniques for nuclear transfer in pigs. Theriogenology, 1999, 51, 487-498.	2.1	44
121	Developmental Potential of Porcine Nuclear Transfer Embryos Derived from Transgenic Fetal Fibroblasts Infected with the Gene for the Green Fluorescent Protein: Comparison of Different Fusion/Activation Conditions1. Biology of Reproduction, 2001, 65, 1681-1685.	2.7	44
122	Disruption of the Survival Motor Neuron (SMN) gene in pigs using ssDNA. Transgenic Research, 2011, 20, 1293-1304.	2.4	44
123	The small nuclear RNAs for pre-mRNA splicing are coordinately regulated during oocyte maturation and early embryogenesis in the mouse. Development (Cambridge), 1989, 106, 325-334.	2.5	44
124	Strategies for activating nuclear transfer oocytes. Reproduction, Fertility and Development, 1998, 10, 599.	0.4	43
125	Regulation of Prohibitin Expression During Follicular Development and Atresia in the Mammalian Ovary1. Biology of Reproduction, 2004, 71, 282-290.	2.7	43
126	Regulation of oocyte mitochondrial DNA copy number by follicular fluid, EGF, and neuregulin 1 during in vitro maturation affects embryo development in pigs. Theriogenology, 2012, 78, 887-897.	2.1	43

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127	The significance of mitochondria for embryo development in cloned farm animals. Mitochondrion, 2005, 5, 303-321.	3.4	42
128	Optimization of square-wave electroporation for transfection of porcine fetal fibroblasts. Transgenic Research, 2010, 19, 611-620.	2.4	42
129	Zygote injection of CRISPR/Cas9 RNA successfully modifies the target gene without delaying blastocyst development or altering the sex ratio in pigs. Transgenic Research, 2017, 26, 97-107.	2.4	42
130	Glutamine supplementation enhances development of in vitro-produced porcine embryos and increases leucine consumption from the mediumâ€. Biology of Reproduction, 2018, 99, 938-948.	2.7	42
131	Effect of epidermal growth factor on preimplantation development and its receptor expression in porcine embryos. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2001, 60, 457-462.	2.0	41
132	Inhibitors of mitochondrial ATP production at the time of compaction improve development of in vitro produced porcine embryos. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2001, 58, 39-44.	2.0	41
133	Transgenic pig carrying green fluorescent proteasomes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 6334-6339.	7.1	41
134	Porcine oocyte activation induced by a cytosolic sperm factor. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2000, 57, 290-295.	2.0	40
135	Luteinization of porcine preovulatory follicles leads to systematic changes in follicular gene expression. Reproduction, 2006, 132, 133-145.	2.6	40
136	Centrosome abnormalities during porcine oocyte aging. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 2009, 50, 666-671.	2.2	40
137	Applying metabolomic analyses to the practice of embryology: physiology, development and assisted reproductive technology. Reproduction, Fertility and Development, 2015, 27, 602.	0.4	40
138	Rapid conceptus elongation in the pig: An interleukin 1 beta 2 and estrogenâ€regulated phenomenon. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2017, 84, 760-774.	2.0	40
139	Inactivation of porcine interleukin-1Î² results in failure of rapid conceptus elongation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, 307-312.	7.1	40
140	Parthenogenic Development of in Vitro-Matured, in Vivo-Cultured Porcine Oocytes Beyond Blastocyst1. Biology of Reproduction, 1997, 56, 544-548.	2.7	39
141	Genomic potential in mammals. Differentiation, 1991, 48, 1-8.	1.9	38
142	Cyclin B1 Transcript Quantitation Over the Maternal to Zygotic Transition in Both In Vivo- and In Vitro-Derived 4-Cell Porcine Embryos1. Biology of Reproduction, 1999, 61, 1460-1467.	2.7	38
143	Tracing the Stemness of Porcine Skin-Derived Progenitors (pSKP) Back to Specific Marker Gene Expression. Cloning and Stem Cells, 2009, 11, 111-122.	2.6	38
144	Development and apoptosis of pre-implantation porcine nuclear transfer embryos activated with different combination of chemicals. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2006, 73, 1094-1101.	2.0	37

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145	Expression of X-linked genes in deceased neonates and surviving cloned female piglets. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2008, 75, 265-273.	2.0	37
146	Production of Piglets after Cryopreservation of Embryos Using a Centrifugation-Based Method for Delipation Without Micromanipulation1. Biology of Reproduction, 2009, 80, 563-571.	2.7	37
147	The use of cells from ANPEP knockout pigs to evaluate the role of aminopeptidase N (APN) as a receptor for porcine deltacoronavirus (PDCoV). Virology, 2020, 541, 136-140.	2.4	37
148	Development and expression of the green fluorescent protein in porcine embryos derived from nuclear transfer of transgenic granulosa-derived cells. Animal Reproduction Science, 2001, 68, 111-120.	1.5	36
149	Effect of elevated Ca2+ concentration in fusion/activation medium on the fusion and development of porcine fetal fibroblast nuclear transfer embryos. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2002, 61, 488-492.	2.0	36
150	Cell Cycle Analysis of Cultured Porcine Mammary Cells. Cloning, 1999, 1, 17-24.	2.1	35
151	Evaluation of the acute phase response in cloned pigs following a lipopolysaccharide challenge. Domestic Animal Endocrinology, 2005, 29, 564-572.	1.6	35
152	Genomeâ€editing technologies to improve research, reproduction, and production in pigs. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2017, 84, 1012-1017.	2.0	35
153	Advancing swine models for human health and diseases. Missouri Medicine, 2013, 110, 212-5.	0.3	35
154	Gene editing as applied to prevention of reproductive porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2017, 84, 926-933.	2.0	34
155	Improved cryopreservation of in vitro produced bovine embryos using FGF2, LIF, and IGF1. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0243727.	2.5	34
156	Activation of porcine oocytes with calcium ionophore: Effects of extracellular calcium. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 1999, 53, 99-107.	2.0	33
157	CLONING: Pigs Is Pigs. Science, 2000, 289, 1886-1887.	12.6	33
158	Heat stressâ€induced apoptosis in porcine in vitro fertilized and parthenogenetic preimplantationâ€stage embryos. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2007, 74, 574-581.	2.0	33
159	Expression of mitochondrial transcription factor A (TFAM) during porcine gametogenesis and preimplantation embryo development. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 2008, 217, 529-543.	4.1	33
160	Glycine supplementation in vitro enhances porcine preimplantation embryo cell number and decreases apoptosis but does not lead to live births. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2016, 83, 246-258.	2.0	33
161	Optimisation of porcine oocyte activation following nuclear transfer. Zygote, 2000, 8, 69-77.	1.1	32
162	Arginine increases development of in vitro-produced porcine embryos and affects the protein arginine methyltransferaseâ€"dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolaseâ€"nitric oxide axis. Reproduction, Fertility and Development, 2015, 27, 655.	0.4	32

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163	Cytoplasmic modification of the nuclear lamina during pronuclear-like transformation of mouse blastomere nuclei. Mechanisms of Development, 1991, 35, 103-111.	1.7	31
164	In vitro development of embryos from sinclair miniature pigs: A preliminary report. Theriogenology, 1995, 43, 1001-1007.	2.1	31
165	Capacitative Calcium Entry Mechanism in Porcine Oocytes1. Biology of Reproduction, 2002, 66, 667-674.	2.7	31
166	Nuclear Remodeling and Reprogramming in Transgenic Pig Production. Experimental Biology and Medicine, 2004, 229, 1120-1126.	2.4	31
167	Highly efficient and reliable chemically assisted enucleation method for handmade cloning in cattle. Reproduction, Fertility and Development, 2005, 17, 791.	0.4	31
168	Cell-to-cell coupling in early-stage bovine embryos: A preliminary report. Theriogenology, 1993, 39, 561-567.	2.1	30
169	Parthenogenetic Activation of Porcine Oocytes with Guanosine-5â€²-O-(3â€²-Thiotriphosphate)1. Biology of Reproduction, 1995, 52, 753-758.	2.7	30
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