

Alain PichÃ©

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

29
papers

1,319
citations

361413

20
h-index

526287

27
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29
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docs citations

29
times ranked

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citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	MUC16 (CA125) regulates epithelial ovarian cancer cell growth, tumorigenesis and metastasis. <i>Gynecologic Oncology</i> , 2011, 121, 434-443.	1.4	234
2	Prognostic significance of IL-6 and IL-8 ascites levels in ovarian cancer patients. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2011, 11, 210.	2.6	154
3	Profiling of cytokines in human epithelial ovarian cancer ascites. <i>American Journal of Cancer Research</i> , 2012, 2, 566-80.	1.4	99
4	Malignant ascites protect against TRAIL-induced apoptosis by activating the PI3K/Akt pathway in human ovarian carcinoma cells. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2007, 121, 1227-1237.	5.1	87
5	CA125 (MUC16) tumor antigen selectively modulates the sensitivity of ovarian cancer cells to genotoxic drug-induced apoptosis. <i>Gynecologic Oncology</i> , 2009, 115, 407-413.	1.4	75
6	Inflammation-regulating factors in ascites as predictive biomarkers of drug resistance and progression-free survival in serous epithelial ovarian cancers. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2015, 15, 492.	2.6	63
7	CCL18 from ascites promotes ovarian cancer cell migration through proline-rich tyrosine kinase 2 signaling. <i>Molecular Cancer</i> , 2016, 15, 58.	19.2	61
8	Differential induction of apoptosis by tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand in human ovarian carcinoma cells. <i>Gynecologic Oncology</i> , 2004, 93, 594-604.	1.4	53
9	Acquired resistance to TRAIL-induced apoptosis in human ovarian cancer cells is conferred by increased turnover of mature caspase-3. <i>Molecular Cancer Therapeutics</i> , 2006, 5, 509-521.	4.1	46
10	Ovarian cancer ascites increase Mcl-1 expression in tumor cells through ERK1/2-Elk-1 signaling to attenuate TRAIL-induced apoptosis. <i>Molecular Cancer</i> , 2012, 11, 84.	19.2	42
11	The prosurvival activity of ascites against TRAIL is associated with a shorter disease-free interval in patients with ovarian cancer. <i>Journal of Ovarian Research</i> , 2010, 3, 1.	3.0	39
12	Role of malignant ascites on human mesothelial cells and their gene expression profiles. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2014, 14, 288.	2.6	33
13	Ovarian cancer ascites enhance the migration of patient-derived peritoneal mesothelial cells <i>via</i> <i>cMet</i> pathway through <i>HGF</i> -dependent and -independent mechanisms. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2015, 137, 289-298.	5.1	33
14	Targeted ovarian cancer treatment: the TRAILS of resistance. <i>American Journal of Cancer Research</i> , 2012, 2, 75-92.	1.4	33
15	Osteoprotegerin (OPG) protects ovarian cancer cells from TRAIL-induced apoptosis but does not contribute to malignant ascites-mediated attenuation of TRAIL-induced apoptosis. <i>Journal of Ovarian Research</i> , 2012, 5, 34.	3.0	32
16	Osteoprotegerin (OPG) activates integrin, focal adhesion kinase (FAK), and Akt signaling in ovarian cancer cells to attenuate TRAIL-induced apoptosis. <i>Journal of Ovarian Research</i> , 2013, 6, 82.	3.0	31
17	MUC16 mucin (CA125) attenuates TRAIL-induced apoptosis by decreasing TRAIL receptor R2 expression and increasing c-FLIP expression. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2014, 14, 234.	2.6	30
18	Mesothelial cells interact with tumor cells for the formation of ovarian cancer multicellular spheroids in peritoneal effusions. <i>Clinical and Experimental Metastasis</i> , 2016, 33, 839-852.	3.3	30

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19	Bcl-XL is functionally non-equivalent for the regulation of growth and survival in human ovarian cancer cells. <i>Gynecologic Oncology</i> , 2006, 100, 254-263.	1.4	23
20	Antiapoptotic Proteins Bcl-2 and Bcl-X _L Inhibit <i>Clostridium difficile</i> Toxin A-Induced Cell Death in Human Epithelial Cells. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2009, 77, 5400-5410.	2.2	23
21	Ascites from ovarian cancer patients stimulates MUC16 mucin expression and secretion in human peritoneal mesothelial cells through an Akt-dependent pathway. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2019, 19, 406.	2.6	21
22	Ascites IL-10 Promotes Ovarian Cancer Cell Migration. <i>Cancer Microenvironment</i> , 2018, 11, 115-124.	3.1	19
23	Transformation of NIH3T3 mouse fibroblast cells by MUC16 mucin (CA125) is driven by its cytoplasmic tail. <i>International Journal of Oncology</i> , 2015, 46, 91-98.	3.3	16
24	MUC16 mucin (CA125) regulates the formation of multicellular aggregates by altering β -catenin signaling. <i>American Journal of Cancer Research</i> , 2015, 5, 219-30.	1.4	16
25	Malignant peritoneal effusion acting as a tumor environment in ovarian cancer progression: Impact and significance. <i>World Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2018, 9, 167-171.	2.3	13
26	Serum CA125 and ascites leptin level ratio predicts baseline clinical resistance to first-line platinum-based treatment and poor prognosis in patients with high grade serous ovarian cancer. <i>American Journal of Cancer Research</i> , 2019, 9, 160-170.	1.4	8
27	Pathobiological role of MUC16 mucin (CA125) in ovarian cancer: Much more than a tumor biomarker. <i>World Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2016, 5, 39.	0.5	4
28	Ascites in Ovarian Cancer Progression: Opportunities for Biomarker Discovery and New Avenues for Targeted Therapies. , 0, , .		1
29	Biological Significance of Apoptosis in Ovarian Cancer: TRAIL Therapeutic Targeting. , 2013, , .		0