

# Beatrice Eymin

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

58  
papers

2,885  
citations

147801

31  
h-index

175258

52  
g-index

60  
all docs

60  
docs citations

60  
times ranked

4137  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Far beyond anti-angiogenesis: Benefits for anti-basicFGF therapy in cancer. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2022, 1869, 119253.	4.1	5
2	Design of PEGylated Three Ligands Silica Nanoparticles for Multi-Receptor Targeting. <i>Nanomaterials</i> , 2021, 11, 177.	4.1	13
3	Targeting the spliceosome machinery: A new therapeutic axis in cancer?. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 189, 114039.	4.4	30
4	FGF-2 promotes angiogenesis through a SRSF1/SRSF3/SRPK1-dependent axis that controls VEGFR1 splicing in endothelial cells. <i>BMC Biology</i> , 2021, 19, 173.	3.8	53
5	A collagen V $\alpha$ 1-derived fragment inhibits FGF-2 induced-angiogenesis by modulating endothelial cells plasticity through its heparin-binding site. <i>Matrix Biology</i> , 2020, 94, 18-30.	3.6	12
6	The presence of PEG on nanoparticles presenting the c[RGDFK]- and/or ATWLPPR peptides deeply affects the RTKs-AKT-GSK3 $\beta$ -eNOS signaling pathway and endothelial cells survival. <i>International Journal of Pharmaceutics</i> , 2019, 568, 118507.	5.2	7
7	A VEGF-A/SOX2/SRSF2 network controls VEGFR1 pre-mRNA alternative splicing in lung carcinoma cells. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 336.	3.3	22
8	Circular RNAs and RNA Splice Variants as Biomarkers for Prognosis and Therapeutic Response in the Liquid Biopsies of Lung Cancer Patients. <i>Frontiers in Genetics</i> , 2019, 10, 390.	2.3	68
9	VEGF165b, a splice variant of VEGF-A, promotes lung tumor progression and escape from anti-angiogenic therapies through a $\beta$ 1 integrin/VEGFR autocrine loop. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2019, 38, 1050-1066.	5.9	38
10	Nuclear translocation of IGF1R by intracellular amphiregulin contributes to the resistance of lung tumour cells to EGFR-TKI. <i>Cancer Letters</i> , 2018, 420, 146-155.	7.2	20
11	Heteromultivalent targeting of integrin $\alpha$ 2 $\beta$ 3 and neuropilin 1 promotes cell survival via the activation of the IGF-1/insulin receptors. <i>Biomaterials</i> , 2018, 155, 64-79.	11.4	12
12	The sVEGFR1-i13 splice variant regulates a $\beta$ 1 integrin/VEGFR autocrine loop involved in the progression and the response to anti-angiogenic therapies of squamous cell lung carcinoma. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2018, 118, 1596-1608.	6.4	18
13	ARF promotes the degradation of the Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor by the lysosome. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2018, 370, 264-272.	2.6	1
14	Splice Variants of the RTK Family: Their Role in Tumour Progression and Response to Targeted Therapy. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2017, 18, 383.	4.1	42
15	RNA splicing, cell signaling, and response to therapies. <i>Current Opinion in Oncology</i> , 2016, 28, 58-64.	2.4	16
16	Nuclear trafficking of EGFR by Vps34 represses Arf expression to promote lung tumor cell survival. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2016, 35, 3986-3994.	5.9	26
17	Low glucose microenvironment of normal kidney cells stabilizes a subset of messengers involved in angiogenesis. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2015, 3, e12253.	1.7	3
18	A dedicated microarray for in-depth analysis of pre-mRNA splicing events: application to the study of genes involved in the response to targeted anticancer therapies. <i>Molecular Cancer</i> , 2014, 13, 9.	19.2	6

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19	VEGF-A Splice Variants: Do They Play a Role in Tumor Responses to Anti-angiogenic Therapies?. , 2014, , 421-442.		3
20	p14ARF inhibits the growth of lung adenocarcinoma cells harbouring an EGFR L858R mutation by activating a STAT3-dependent pro-apoptotic signalling pathway. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2013, 32, 1050-1058.	5.9	13
21	A new function of the splicing factor SRSF2 in the control of E2F1-mediated cell cycle progression in neuroendocrine lung tumors. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2013, 12, 1267-1278.	2.6	26
22	Activation of a Tip60/E2F1/ERCC1 network in human lung adenocarcinoma cells exposed to cisplatin. <i>Carcinogenesis</i> , 2012, 33, 320-325.	2.8	44
23	Abnormal Expression of the Pre-mRNA Splicing Regulators SRSF1, SRSF2, SRPK1 and SRPK2 in Non Small Cell Lung Carcinoma. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e46539.	2.5	119
24	Acetylation and phosphorylation of SRSF2 control cell fate decision in response to cisplatin. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2011, 30, 510-523.	7.8	115
25	Cellular Inhibitor of Apoptosis Protein-1 (cIAP1) Can Regulate E2F1 Transcription Factor-mediated Control of Cyclin Transcription. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2011, 286, 26406-26417.	3.4	40
26	SRSF2 is required for sodium butyrate-mediated p21WAF1 induction and premature senescence in human lung carcinoma cell lines. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 1968-1977.	2.6	29
27	The ARF tumor suppressor: Structure, functions and status in cancer. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2010, 127, 2239-2247.	5.1	148
28	The transcription factor E2F1 and the SR protein SC35 control the ratio of pro-angiogenic versus antiangiogenic isoforms of vascular endothelial growth factor-A to inhibit neovascularization in vivo. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2010, 29, 5392-5403.	5.9	74
29	Lung cancer. <i>Cell Adhesion and Migration</i> , 2010, 4, 107-113.	2.7	15
30	Role of cell cycle regulators in lung carcinogenesis. <i>Cell Adhesion and Migration</i> , 2010, 4, 114-123.	2.7	76
31	E2F1 controls alternative splicing pattern of genes involved in apoptosis through upregulation of the splicing factor SC35. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2008, 15, 1815-1823.	11.2	84
32	Role of the p14ARF tumor suppressor in EGFR-mediated growth control of bronchial adenocarcinoma. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , Supplement, 2008, 6, 34.	2.2	0
33	Loss of Histone H4K20 Trimethylation Occurs in Preneoplasia and Influences Prognosis of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2008, 14, 7237-7245.	7.0	209
34	B7-01: Aberrant pattern of histone H4 modification in human lung carcinoma. <i>Journal of Thoracic Oncology</i> , 2007, 2, S354.	1.1	0
35	D4-03: SCF protein (Skp2, CUL1) regulate the E2F1 dependent transcriptional activity and cyclin E in human lung tumors. <i>Journal of Thoracic Oncology</i> , 2007, 2, S400-S401.	1.1	0
36	Altered pattern of Cul1 protein expression and neddylation in human lung tumours: relationships with CAND1 and cyclin E protein levels. <i>Journal of Pathology</i> , 2007, 213, 303-310.	4.5	62

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37	E2F-1, Skp2 and cyclin E oncoproteins are upregulated and directly correlated in high-grade neuroendocrine lung tumors. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2007, 26, 6927-6936.	5.9	63
38	E2F1 induces apoptosis and sensitizes human lung adenocarcinoma cells to death-receptor-mediated apoptosis through specific downregulation of c-FLIPshort. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2006, 13, 260-272.	11.2	64
39	p14ARF promotes RB accumulation through inhibition of its Tip60-dependent acetylation. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2006, 25, 4147-4154.	5.9	60
40	Human tumor suppressor p14ARF negatively regulates rRNA transcription and inhibits UBF1 transcription factor phosphorylation. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2006, 25, 7577-7586.	5.9	75
41	p14 <sup>ARF</sup> Activates a Tip60-Dependent and p53-Independent ATM/ATR/CHK Pathway in Response to Genotoxic Stress. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2006, 26, 4339-4350.	2.3	97
42	p14ARF Triggers G2 Arrest Through ERK-Mediated Cdc25C Phosphorylation, Ubiquitination and Proteasomal Degradation. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2006, 5, 759-765.	2.6	49
43	P-009 Disruption of P14ARF dependent G2 arrest signaling pathway in lung cancer. <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2005, 49, S117.	2.0	0
44	The yin and the yang of p27Kip1 as a target for cancer therapy. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 2004, 23, 663-664.	6.7	3
45	Intercellular trafficking and enhanced in vivo antitumour activity of a non-virally delivered P27-VP22 fusion protein. <i>Gene Therapy</i> , 2003, 10, 314-325.	4.5	35
46	p14ARF induces G2 arrest and apoptosis independently of p53 leading to regression of tumours established in nude mice. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2003, 22, 1822-1835.	5.9	114
47	Mdm2 overexpression and p14ARF inactivation are two mutually exclusive events in primary human lung tumors. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2002, 21, 2750-2761.	5.9	100
48	Human ARF binds E2F1 and inhibits its transcriptional activity. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2001, 20, 1033-1041.	5.9	154
49	Expression of p15 and p15.5 products in neuroendocrine lung tumours: relationship with p15INK4b methylation status. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2001, 20, 6587-6596.	5.9	28
50	Distinct pattern of E2F1 expression in human lung tumours: E2F1 is upregulated in small cell lung carcinoma. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2001, 20, 1678-1687.	5.9	115
51	Selective inhibition of apoptosis by TPA-induced differentiation of U937 leukemic cells. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 1999, 6, 351-361.	11.2	49
52	p27Kip1 induces drug resistance by preventing apoptosis upstream of cytochrome c release and procaspase-3 activation in leukemic cells. <i>Oncogene</i> , 1999, 18, 1411-1418.	5.9	86
53	Caspase-induced proteolysis of the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27Kip1 mediates its anti-apoptotic activity. <i>Oncogene</i> , 1999, 18, 4839-4847.	5.9	84
54	Proteases, proteolysis, and apoptosis. <i>Cell Biology and Toxicology</i> , 1998, 14, 121-132.	5.3	70

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55	Upregulation of CASP genes in human tumor cells undergoing etoposide-induced apoptosis. <i>Oncogene</i> , 1998, 16, 2885-2894.	5.9	75
56	Contribution of the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27KIP1 to the confluence-dependent resistance of HT29 human colon carcinoma cells. , 1998, 77, 796-802.		35
57	The role of apoptosis in the pathogenesis and treatment of diseases. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 1996, 9, 1293-1305.	6.7	66
58	Cellular pharmacology of azatoxins (topoisomerase-II and tubulin inhibitors) in P-glycoprotein-positive and -negative cell lines. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 1995, 63, 268-275.	5.1	14