

Carolyn J Brown

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6682504/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

127
papers

13,283
citations

34105
52
h-index

22832
112
g-index

137
all docs

137
docs citations

137
times ranked

14503
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Multiple distinct domains of human XIST are required to coordinate gene silencing and subsequent heterochromatin formation. Epigenetics and Chromatin, 2022, 15, 6.	3.9	13
2	Transanal Endoscopic Microsurgery (TEM) for rectal GI stromal tumor. American Journal of Surgery, 2021, 221, 183-186.	1.8	5
3	Cross-species examination of X-chromosome inactivation highlights domains of escape from silencing. Epigenetics and Chromatin, 2021, 14, 12.	3.9	23
4	Independent domains for recruitment of PRC1 and PRC2 by human XIST. PLoS Genetics, 2021, 17, e1009123.	3.5	17
5	A cross-cohort analysis of autosomal DNA methylation sex differences in the term placenta. Biology of Sex Differences, 2021, 12, 38.	4.1	23
6	Contribution of genetic and epigenetic changes to escape from X-chromosome inactivation. Epigenetics and Chromatin, 2021, 14, 30.	3.9	11
7	Pterostilbene leads to DNMT3B-mediated DNA methylation and silencing of OCT1-targeted oncogenes in breast cancer cells. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 2021, 98, 108815.	4.2	13
8	Assessment of long non-coding RNA expression reveals novel mediators of the lung tumour immune response. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 16945.	3.3	16
9	Genes that escape from X-chromosome inactivation: Potential contributors to Klinefelter syndrome. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics, 2020, 184, 226-238.	1.6	44
10	Surgical site infection in elective colonic and rectal resections: effect of oral antibiotics and mechanical bowel preparation compared with mechanical bowel preparation only. Colorectal Disease, 2020, 22, 1686-1693.	1.4	9
11	Beyond sequence homology: Cellular biology limits the potential of XIST to act as a miRNA sponge. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0221371.	2.5	9
12	Prediction model and web-based risk calculator for postoperative ileus after loop ileostomy closure. British Journal of Surgery, 2019, 106, 1676-1684.	0.3	7
13	Escape From X-Chromosome Inactivation: An Evolutionary Perspective. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2019, 7, 241.	3.7	68
14	A multicentre randomized controlled trial of open vs closed management of the rectal defect after transanal endoscopic microsurgery. Colorectal Disease, 2019, 21, 1025-1031.	1.4	11
15	How do genes that escape from X-chromosome inactivation contribute to Turner syndrome?. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics, 2019, 181, 84-91.	1.6	18
16	Human cis-acting elements regulating escape from X-chromosome inactivation function in mouse. Human Molecular Genetics, 2018, 27, 1252-1262.	2.9	23
17	Salvage TME following TEM: a possible indication for TaTME. Techniques in Coloproctology, 2018, 22, 355-361.	1.8	14
18	The eXceptional nature of the X chromosome. Human Molecular Genetics, 2018, 27, R242-R249.	2.9	64

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Transanal endoscopic microsurgery as day surgery – a single-centre experience with 500 patients. <i>Colorectal Disease</i> , 2018, 20, O310-O315.	1.4	4
20	When the Lyon(ized chromosome) roars: ongoing expression from an inactive X chromosome. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2017, 372, 20160355.	4.0	71
21	Escape Artists of the X Chromosome. <i>Trends in Genetics</i> , 2016, 32, 348-359.	6.7	144
22	YY1 binding association with sex-biased transcription revealed through X-linked transcript levels and allelic binding analyses. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 37324.	3.3	32
23	Intragenic CNVs for epigenetic regulatory genes in intellectual disability: Survey identifies pathogenic and benign single exon changes. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2016, 170, 2916-2926.	1.2	14
24	Have humans lost control: The elusive X-controlling element. <i>Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2016, 56, 71-77.	5.0	13
25	Derivation of consensus inactivation status for X-linked genes from genome-wide studies. <i>Biology of Sex Differences</i> , 2015, 6, 35.	4.1	210
26	Impact of flanking chromosomal sequences on localization and silencing by the human non-coding RNA XIST. <i>Genome Biology</i> , 2015, 16, 208.	8.8	36
27	Landscape of DNA methylation on the X chromosome reflects CpG density, functional chromatin state and X-chromosome inactivation. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2015, 24, 1528-1539.	2.9	249
28	Unique somatic and malignant expression patterns implicate PIWI-interacting RNAs in cancer-type specific biology. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 10423.	3.3	139
29	DNA Methylation Is Globally Disrupted and Associated with Expression Changes in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Small Airways. <i>American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology</i> , 2014, 50, 912-922.	2.9	122
30	Differentially methylated CpG island within human XIST mediates alternative P2 transcription and YY1 binding. <i>BMC Genetics</i> , 2014, 15, 89.	2.7	36
31	EYA4 is inactivated biallelically at a high frequency in sporadic lung cancer and is associated with familial lung cancer risk. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2014, 33, 4464-4473.	5.9	41
32	Spread of X-chromosome inactivation into autosomal sequences: role for DNA elements, chromatin features and chromosomal domains. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2014, 23, 1211-1223.	2.9	60
33	Hypoxia and Environmental Epigenetics. <i>High Altitude Medicine and Biology</i> , 2014, 15, 323-330.	0.9	22
34	Variable escape from X-chromosome inactivation: Identifying factors that tip the scales towards expression. <i>BioEssays</i> , 2014, 36, 746-756.	2.5	88
35	Additional annotation enhances potential for biologically-relevant analysis of the Illumina Infinium HumanMethylation450 BeadChip array. <i>Epigenetics and Chromatin</i> , 2013, 6, 4.	3.9	412
36	Translating dosage compensation to trisomy 21. <i>Nature</i> , 2013, 500, 296-300.	27.8	282

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	XIST-induced silencing of flanking genes is achieved by additive action of repeat a monomers in human somatic cells. <i>Epigenetics and Chromatin</i> , 2013, 6, 23.	3.9	37
38	X-Chromosome Inactivation. , 2013, , 63-88.		1
39	Analysis of expressed SNPs identifies variable extents of expression from the human inactive X chromosome. <i>Genome Biology</i> , 2013, 14, R122.	9.6	174
40	Patterns of placental development evaluated by X chromosome inactivation profiling provide a basis to evaluate the origin of epigenetic variation. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2012, 27, 1745-1753.	0.9	39
41	Targeting of >1.5 Mb of Human DNA into the Mouse X Chromosome Reveals Presence of <i>cis</i> -Acting Regulators of Epigenetic Silencing. <i>Genetics</i> , 2012, 192, 1281-1293.	2.9	17
42	Human Cancer Long Non-Coding RNA Transcriptomes. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e25915.	2.5	323
43	X-chromosome inactivation: molecular mechanisms from the human perspective. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2011, 130, 175-185.	3.8	54
44	Chromosome-wide DNA methylation analysis predicts human tissue-specific X inactivation. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2011, 130, 187-201.	3.8	111
45	The functional role of long non-coding RNA in human carcinomas. <i>Molecular Cancer</i> , 2011, 10, 38.	19.2	1,450
46	S100B and neurofibromin immunostaining and X-chromosome inactivation patterns of laser-microdissected cells indicate a multicellular origin of some NF1-associated neurofibromas. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2011, 89, 1451-1460.	2.9	5
47	Epigenetic Impacts on Neurodevelopment: Pathophysiological Mechanisms and Genetic Modes of Action. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2011, 69, 92R-100R.	2.3	62
48	Identification of regulatory elements flanking human XIST reveals species differences. <i>BMC Molecular Biology</i> , 2010, 11, 20.	3.0	19
49	Acquired <i>TNFRSF14</i> Mutations in Follicular Lymphoma Are Associated with Worse Prognosis. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2010, 70, 9166-9174.	0.9	160
50	Active Chromatin Marks Are Retained on X Chromosomes Lacking Gene or Repeat Silencing Despite XIST/Xist Expression in Somatic Cell Hybrids. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e10787.	2.5	4
51	Methylated DNA Immunoprecipitation. <i>Journal of Visualized Experiments</i> , 2009, , .	0.3	21
52	Inactive X chromosome-specific reduction in placental DNA methylation. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2009, 18, 3544-3552.	2.9	66
53	Getting to the center of X-chromosome inactivation: the role of transgenesThis paper is one of a selection of papers published in this Special Issue, entitled 30th Annual International Asilomar Chromatin and Chromosomes Conference, and has undergone the Journal's usual peer review process.. <i>Biochemistry and Cell Biology</i> . 2009, 87, 759-766.	2.0	13
54	An association between skewed X-chromosome inactivation and abnormal outcome in mosaic trisomy 16 confined predominantly to the placenta. <i>Clinical Genetics</i> , 2008, 58, 436-446.	2.0	23

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Prognostic significance of secondary cytogenetic alterations in follicular lymphomas. <i>Genes Chromosomes and Cancer</i> , 2008, 47, 1038-1048.	2.8	50
56	X chromosome inactivation: heterogeneity of heterochromatin. <i>Biochemistry and Cell Biology</i> , 2008, 86, 370-379.	2.0	6
57	Epigenetics of cancer progression. <i>Pharmacogenomics</i> , 2008, 9, 215-234.	1.3	79
58	A skewed view of X chromosome inactivation. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2008, 118, 20-23.	8.2	94
59	Inducible XIST-dependent X-chromosome inactivation in human somatic cells is reversible. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2007, 104, 10104-10109.	7.1	73
60	A cross-species comparison of X-chromosome inactivation in Eutheria. <i>Genomics</i> , 2007, 90, 453-463.	2.9	77
61	Reply to Dr. Robert A. Hegele. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2007, 81, 415.	6.2	0
62	BCoR-L1 variation and breast cancer. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2007, 9, R54.	5.0	10
63	A Comprehensive Analysis of Common Copy-Number Variations in the Human Genome. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2007, 80, 91-104.	6.2	471
64	Skewed X-chromosome inactivation is associated with primary but not secondary ovarian failure. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2007, 143A, 945-951.	1.2	12
65	Comparative Cancer Epigenomics. , 2007, , 261-279.		0
66	Epigenomics: Mapping the Methylome. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2006, 5, 155-158.	2.6	117
67	Mechanisms of X-chromosome inactivation. <i>Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark</i> , 2006, 11, 852.	3.0	93
68	Human X chromosome inactivation. , 2005, , .		0
69	Investigations of the genomic region that contains the <i>c11f1</i> mutation, a causal gene in multifactorial cleft lip and palate in mice. <i>Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology</i> , 2005, 73, 103-113.	1.6	54
70	Epigenetic predisposition to expression of TIMP1 from the human inactive X chromosome. <i>BMC Genetics</i> , 2005, 6, 48.	2.7	15
71	SILENCING OF THE MAMMALIAN X CHROMOSOME. <i>Annual Review of Genomics and Human Genetics</i> , 2005, 6, 69-92.	6.2	188
72	The dynamics of X-chromosome inactivation skewing as women age. <i>Clinical Genetics</i> , 2004, 66, 327-332.	2.0	137

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Forming facultative heterochromatin: silencing of an X chromosome in mammalian females. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2003, 60, 2586-2603.	5.4	63
74	A stain upon the silence: genes escaping X inactivation. Trends in Genetics, 2003, 19, 432-438.	6.7	146
75	X-chromosome inactivation (XCI) patterns in placental tissues of a paternally derived bal t(X;20) case. , 2003, 118A, 29-34.		17
76	Methylation of <i>ZNF261</i> as an assay for determining X chromosome inactivation patterns. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2003, 120A, 439-441.	1.2	33
77	Beyond sense: the role of antisense RNA in controlling Xist expression. Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2003, 14, 341-347.	5.0	26
78	Skewed X-Chromosome Inactivation Is Associated with Trisomy in Women Ascertained on the Basis of Recurrent Spontaneous Abortion or Chromosomally Abnormal Pregnancies. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2003, 72, 399-407.	6.2	75
79	Characterization of expression at the human XIST locus in somatic, embryonal carcinoma, and transgenic cell lines. Genomics, 2003, 82, 309-322.	2.9	48
80	Ectopic XIST transcripts in human somatic cells show variable expression and localization. Cytogenetic and Genome Research, 2002, 99, 92-98.	1.1	12
81	Lack of expression of XIST from a small ring X chromosome containing the XIST locus in a girl with short stature, facial dysmorphism and developmental delay. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2002, 10, 44-51.	2.8	35
82	Variability of X chromosome inactivation: effect on levels of TIMP1 RNA and role of DNA methylation. Human Genetics, 2002, 110, 271-278.	3.8	47
83	Unravelling the complex genetics of cleft lip in the mouse model. Mammalian Genome, 2001, 12, 426-435.	2.2	54
84	X chromosome-specific cDNA arrays: identification of genes that escape from X-inactivation and other applications. Human Molecular Genetics, 2001, 10, 77-83.	2.9	61
85	Equality of the Sexes: Mammalian Dosage Compensation. Seminars in Reproductive Medicine, 2001, 19, 125-132.	1.1	9
86	Skewed X Inactivation and Recurrent Spontaneous Abortion. Seminars in Reproductive Medicine, 2001, 19, 175-182.	1.1	40
87	Involvement of the X chromosome in non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2000, 28, 246-257.	2.8	40
88	The causes and consequences of random and non-random X chromosome inactivation in humans. Clinical Genetics, 2000, 58, 353-363.	2.0	120
89	Determination of X-Chromosome Inactivation Status Using X-Linked Expressed Polymorphisms Identified by Database Searching. Genomics, 2000, 65, 9-15.	2.9	28
90	Involvement of the X chromosome in non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2000, 28, 246-257.	2.8	1

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Skewed X-Chromosome Inactivation: Cause or Consequence?. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 1999, 91, 304-305.	6.3	38
92	Extremely Skewed X-Chromosome Inactivation Is Increased in Women with Recurrent Spontaneous Abortion. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1999, 65, 913-917.	6.2	82
93	Polymorphic X-Chromosome Inactivation of the Human TIMP1 Gene. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1999, 65, 699-708.	6.2	69
94	Induction of XIST expression from the human active X chromosome in mouse/human somatic cell hybrids by DNA demethylation. Nucleic Acids Research, 1998, 26, 2935-2940.	14.5	42
95	Stabilization and Localization of Xist RNA are Controlled by Separate Mechanisms and are Not Sufficient for X Inactivation. Journal of Cell Biology, 1998, 142, 13-23.	5.2	94
96	Skewed X-Chromosome Inactivation Is Common in Fetuses or Newborns Associated with Confined Placental Mosaicism. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1997, 61, 1353-1361.	6.2	114
97	XIST Expression and X-Chromosome Inactivation in Human Preimplantation Embryos. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1997, 61, 5-8.	6.2	15
98	Expression of Genes from the Human Active and Inactive X Chromosomes. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1997, 60, 1333-1343.	6.2	158
99	Evidence that heteronuclear proteins interact with the XIST RNA in vitro. Somatic Cell and Molecular Genetics, 1996, 22, 403-417.	0.7	22
100	Role of the X Chromosome in Cancer. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 1996, 88, 480-483.	6.3	25
101	Identification of a PIG-A related processed gene on chromosome 12. Human Genetics, 1995, 95, 691-7.	3.8	4
102	The DXS423E gene in Xp11.21 escapes X chromosome inactivation. Human Molecular Genetics, 1995, 4, 251-255.	2.9	44
103	Direct Detection of Non-Random X Chromosome Inactivation by Use of a Transcribed Polymorphism in the XIST Gene. European Journal of Human Genetics, 1995, 3, 333-343.	2.8	26
104	The human X-inactivation centre is not required for maintenance of X-chromosome inactivation. Nature, 1994, 368, 154-156.	27.8	270
105	Small marker X chromosomes lack the X inactivation center: implications for karyotype/phenotype correlations. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1994, 55, 87-95.	6.2	61
106	Characterization of a small supernumerary ring X chromosome by fluorescence in situ hybridization. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1993, 47, 1153-1156.	2.4	28
107	Molecular and Genetic Studies of Human X Chromosome Inactivation. Advances in Developmental Biology (1992), 1993, 2, 37-72.	1.1	18
108	Evolutionary conservation of possible functional domains of the human and murine XIST genes. Human Molecular Genetics, 1993, 2, 663-672.	2.9	104

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
109	2.6 Mb YAC contig of the human X inactivation center region in Xq13: physical linkage of the RPS4X, PHKA1, XIST and DXS128E genes. Human Molecular Genetics, 1993, 2, 1105-1115.	2.9	57
110	The interleukin-2 receptor β chain maps to Xq13.1 and is mutated in X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency, SCIDX1. Human Molecular Genetics, 1993, 2, 1099-1104.	2.9	295
111	Mapping of the distal boundary of the X-inactivation center in a rearranged X chromosome from a female expressing XIST. Human Molecular Genetics, 1993, 2, 883-887.	2.9	48
112	Epigenetic and Chromosomal Control of Gene Expression: Molecular and Genetic Analysis of X Chromosome Inactivation. Cold Spring Harbor Symposia on Quantitative Biology, 1993, 58, 315-322.	1.1	49
113	The human XIST gene: Analysis of a 17 kb inactive X-specific RNA that contains conserved repeats and is highly localized within the nucleus. Cell, 1992, 71, 527-542.	28.9	1,211
114	Physical mapping of 60 DNA markers in the p21.1 â€” q21.3 region of the human X chromosome. Genomics, 1991, 11, 352-363.	2.9	76
115	The 56/58 kDa androgen-binding protein in male genital skin fibroblasts with a deleted androgen receptor gene. Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, 1991, 75, 37-47.	3.2	54
116	A gene from the region of the human X inactivation centre is expressed exclusively from the inactive X chromosome. Nature, 1991, 349, 38-44.	27.8	1,357
117	Localization of the X inactivation centre on the human X chromosome in Xq13. Nature, 1991, 349, 82-84.	27.8	369
118	A gene deleted in Kallmann's syndrome shares homology with neural cell adhesion and axonal path-finding molecules. Nature, 1991, 353, 529-536.	27.8	852
119	X chromosome inactivation of the human TIMP gene. Nucleic Acids Research, 1990, 18, 4191-4195.	14.5	56
120	Localization of a gene that escapes inactivation to the X chromosome proximal short arm: implications for X inactivation. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1990, 46, 273-9.	6.2	42
121	Regional localization of CCG1 gene which complements hamster cell cycle mutation BN462 to Xq11?Xq13. Somatic Cell and Molecular Genetics, 1989, 15, 93-96.	0.7	16
122	Gene on short arm of human X chromosome complements murine tsA1S9 DNA synthesis mutation. Somatic Cell and Molecular Genetics, 1989, 15, 173-178.	0.7	21
123	Noninactivation of a selectable human X-linked gene that complements a murine temperature-sensitive cell cycle defect. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1989, 45, 592-8.	6.2	45
124	Androgen receptor locus on the human X chromosome: regional localization to Xq11-12 and description of a DNA polymorphism. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1989, 44, 264-9.	6.2	232
125	Genetic mapping of four DNA markers (DXS16, DXS43, DXS85, and DXS143) from the p22 region of the human X chromosome. Human Genetics, 1988, 80, 296-298.	3.8	8
126	MspI RFLP detected with chromosome-walk clone pXUT23-SE3.2L from DXS16 in Xp22.1â€”22.3. Nucleic Acids Research, 1987, 15, 9614-9614.	14.5	5

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
127	Lack of expression of XIST from a small ring X chromosome containing the XIST locus in a girl with short stature, facial dysmorphism and developmental delay. , O, .		1