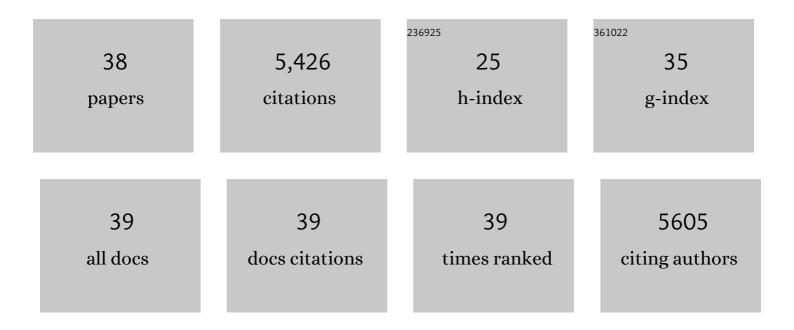
Yoshiaki Ito

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	A Point Mutation R122C in RUNX3 Promotes the Expansion of Isthmus Stem Cells and Inhibits Their Differentiation in the Stomach. Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2022, 13, 1317-1345.	4.5	7
2	The H. pylori CagA Oncoprotein Induces DNA Double Strand Breaks through Fanconi Anemia Pathway Downregulation and Replication Fork Collapse. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 1661.	4.1	6
3	lqgap3-Ras axis drives stem cell proliferation in the stomach corpus during homoeostasis and repair. Gut, 2021, 70, 1833-1846.	12.1	33
4	Stomach corpus stem cells in homeostasis, tissue repair, and cancer. , 2021, , 1-24.		0
5	Induction of Gastric Cancer by Successive Oncogenic Activation in the Corpus. Gastroenterology, 2021, 161, 1907-1923.e26.	1.3	15
6	The Multiple Interactions of RUNX with the Hippoâ \in "YAP Pathway. Cells, 2021, 10, 2925.	4.1	16
7	DNA damage signalling as an anti-cancer barrier in gastric intestinal metaplasia. Gut, 2020, 69, 1738-1749.	12.1	11
8	-Activated Cells Can Develop into Lung Tumors When -Mediated Tumor Suppressor Pathways Are Abrogated. Molecules and Cells, 2020, 43, 889-897.	2.6	0
9	RUNX3 regulates cell cycle-dependent chromatin dynamics by functioning as a pioneer factor of the restriction-point. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 1897.	12.8	42
10	Functional relationship between p53 and RUNX proteins. Journal of Molecular Cell Biology, 2019, 11, 224-230.	3.3	18
11	RUNX Poly(ADP-Ribosyl)ation and BLM Interaction Facilitate the Fanconi Anemia Pathway of DNA Repair. Cell Reports, 2018, 24, 1747-1755.	6.4	27
12	Reply. Gastroenterology, 2017, 152, 2079-2080.	1.3	0
13	Roles of RUNX in Solid Tumors. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2017, 962, 299-320.	1.6	21
14	Identification of Stem Cells in the Epithelium of the Stomach Corpus and Antrum of Mice. Gastroenterology, 2017, 152, 218-231.e14.	1.3	121
15	Aurora kinase and RUNX: Reaching beyond transcription. Cell Cycle, 2016, 15, 2999-3000.	2.6	3
16	Aurora kinase-induced phosphorylation excludes transcription factor RUNX from the chromatin to facilitate proper mitotic progression. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 6490-6495.	7.1	21
17	The RUNX family: developmental regulators in cancer. Nature Reviews Cancer, 2015, 15, 81-95.	28.4	329
18	Contextâ€dependent activation of Wnt signaling by tumor suppressor <scp>RUNX</scp> 3 in gastric cancer cells. Cancer Science, 2014, 105, 418-424.	3.9	33

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19	Disruption of Runx1 and Runx3 Leads to Bone Marrow Failure and Leukemia Predisposition due to Transcriptional and DNA Repair Defects. Cell Reports, 2014, 8, 767-782.	6.4	80
20	Runx3 Inactivation Is a Crucial Early Event in the Development of Lung Adenocarcinoma. Cancer Cell, 2013, 24, 603-616.	16.8	108
21	RUNX family: Regulation and diversification of roles through interacting proteins. International Journal of Cancer, 2013, 132, 1260-1271.	5.1	162
22	MicroRNA-34c Inversely Couples the Biological Functions of the Runt-related Transcription Factor RUNX2 and the Tumor Suppressor p53 in Osteosarcoma. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 21307-21319.	3.4	95
23	Loss of Runx3 Is a Key Event in Inducing Precancerous State of the Stomach. Gastroenterology, 2011, 140, 1536-1546.e8.	1.3	73
24	RUNX3 functions as an oncogene in ovarian cancer. Gynecologic Oncology, 2011, 122, 410-417.	1.4	62
25	A <i>Runx1</i> Intronic Enhancer Marks Hemogenic Endothelial Cells and Hematopoietic Stem Cells Â. Stem Cells, 2010, 28, 1869-1881.	3.2	83
26	RUNX3 Attenuates β-Catenin/T Cell Factors in Intestinal Tumorigenesis. Cancer Cell, 2008, 14, 226-237.	16.8	214
27	The RUNX3 Tumor Suppressor Upregulates Bim in Gastric Epithelial Cells Undergoing Transforming Growth Factorβ-Induced Apoptosis. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 4474-4488.	2.3	151
28	RUNX3 Is Frequently Inactivated by Dual Mechanisms of Protein Mislocalization and Promoter Hypermethylation in Breast Cancer. Cancer Research, 2006, 66, 6512-6520.	0.9	177
29	RUNX3 Suppresses Gastric Epithelial Cell Growth by Inducing <i>p21</i> ^{<i>WAF1</i>} ^{/<i>Cip1</i>} Expression in Cooperation with Transforming Growth Factor β-Activated SMAD. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 8097-8107.	2.3	179
30	The Corepressor mSin3A Regulates Phosphorylation-Induced Activation, Intranuclear Location, and Stability of AML1. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 1033-1043.	2.3	80
31	Tyrosine phosphorylation controls Runx2-mediated subnuclear targeting of YAP to repress transcription. EMBO Journal, 2004, 23, 790-799.	7.8	360
32	Oncogenic potential of the RUNX gene family: â€~Overview'. Oncogene, 2004, 23, 4198-4208.	5.9	297
33	RUNX transcription factors as key targets of TGF-Î ² superfamily signaling. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 2003, 13, 43-47.	3.3	306
34	Causal Relationship between the Loss of RUNX3 Expression and Gastric Cancer. Cell, 2002, 109, 113-124.	28.9	957
35	Functional Analysis of RUNX2 Mutations in Japanese Patients with Cleidocranial Dysplasia Demonstrates Novel Genotype-Phenotype Correlations. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2002, 71, 724-738.	6.2	142
36	Runx3 controls the axonal projection of proprioceptive dorsal root ganglion neurons. Nature Neuroscience, 2002, 5, 946-954.	14.8	279

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37	Interaction and Functional Cooperation of PEBP2/CBF with Smads. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 31577-31582.	3.4	417
38	A WW domain-containing Yes-associated protein (YAP) is a novel transcriptional co-activator. EMBO Journal, 1999, 18, 2551-2562.	7.8	501