

# Pascal DollÃ©

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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138  
papers

18,980  
citations

17405

63  
h-index

15218

126  
g-index

150  
all docs

150  
docs citations

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times ranked

16280  
citing authors

| #  | ARTICLE  | IF  | CITATIONS |
|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 1  | Retinoic acid receptor beta protects striatopallidal medium spiny neurons from mitochondrial dysfunction and neurodegeneration. <i>Progress in Neurobiology</i> , 2022, 212, 102246.   | 2.8 | 3         |
| 2  | Retinoic acid signaling is directly activated in cardiomyocytes and protects mouse hearts from apoptosis after myocardial infarction. <i>ELife</i> , 2021, 10, .   | 2.8 | 14        |
| 3  | Deficiency of the SMOC2 matricellular protein impairs bone healing and produces age-dependent bone loss. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 14817.  | 1.6 | 16        |
| 4  | Local retinoic acid signaling directs emergence of the extraocular muscle functional unit. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2020, 18, e3000902.   | 2.6 | 21        |
| 5  | Meningeal retinoic acid contributes to neocortical lamination and radial migration during mouse brain development. <i>Biology Open</i> , 2017, 6, 148-160.   | 0.6 | 20        |
| 6  | Enamel and dental anomalies in latent transforming growth factor beta binding protein 3 mutant mice. <i>European Journal of Oral Sciences</i> , 2017, 125, 8-17.   | 0.7 | 13        |
| 7  | Distinct retinoic acid receptor (RAR) isotypes control differentiation of embryonal carcinoma cells to dopaminergic or striatopallidal medium spiny neurons. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 13671.                               | 1.6 | 19        |
| 8  | Retinoic acid controls early neurogenesis in the developing mouse cerebral cortex. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2017, 430, 129-141.  | 0.9 | 35        |
| 9  | Endogenous retinoic acid signaling is required for maintenance and regeneration of cornea. <i>Experimental Eye Research</i> , 2017, 154, 190-195.  | 1.2 | 27        |
| 10 | Genome-wide Analysis of RAR <sup>2</sup> Transcriptional Targets in Mouse Striatum Links Retinoic Acid Signaling with Huntington's Disease and Other Neurodegenerative Disorders. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2017, 54, 3859-3878. | 1.9 | 34        |
| 11 | Prokineticin receptor 1 is required for mesenchymal-epithelial transition in kidney development. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2016, 30, 2733-2740.   | 0.2 | 7         |
| 12 | Essential role of the TFIID subunit TAF4 in murine embryogenesis and embryonic stem cell differentiation. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 11063.   | 5.8 | 21        |
| 13 | Prokineticin receptor-1 signaling promotes Epicardial to Mesenchymal Transition during heart development. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 25541.  | 1.6 | 24        |
| 14 | Retinoic Acid Excess Impairs Amelogenesis Inducing Enamel Defects. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2016, 7, 673.  | 1.3 | 14        |
| 15 | ISDN2014_0036: REMOVED: Craniofacial development is fine tuned by Sox2. <i>International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 47, 7-7.  | 0.7 | 0         |
| 16 | Integrated Annotation and Analysis of In Situ Hybridization Images Using the ImAnno System: Application to the Ear and Sensory Organs of the Fetal Mouse. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0118024.  | 1.1 | 0         |
| 17 | Mutations in the latent TGF-beta binding protein 3 (LTBP3) gene cause brachyolmia with amelogenesis imperfecta. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2015, 24, 3038-3049.   | 1.4 | 40        |
| 18 | Retinoic Acid Receptor <sup>2</sup> Controls Development of Striatonigral Projection Neurons through FGF-Dependent and Meis1-Dependent Mechanisms. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 35, 14467-14475.                             | 1.7 | 47        |

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|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 19 | RSK2 Is a Modulator of Craniofacial Development. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e84343.  | 1.1 | 23        |
| 20 | Sox2 acts as a rheostat of epithelial to mesenchymal transition during neural crest development. Frontiers in Physiology, 2014, 5, 345.  | 1.3 | 33        |
| 21 | Retinoic acid regulates olfactory progenitor cell fate and differentiation. Neural Development, 2013, 8, 13.   | 1.1 | 35        |
| 22 | Molars and incisors: show your microarray IDs. BMC Research Notes, 2013, 6, 113.   | 0.6 | 43        |
| 23 | FGF Signalling Regulates Chromatin Organisation during Neural Differentiation via Mechanisms that Can Be Uncoupled from Transcription. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003614.   | 1.5 | 50        |
| 24 | Retinoic Acid Deficiency Impairs the Vestibular Function. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 5856-5866.  | 1.7 | 25        |
| 25 | Transcriptomic Analysis of Murine Embryos Lacking Endogenous Retinoic Acid Signaling. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e62274.   | 1.1 | 27        |
| 26 | The homeodomain factor <i>Gbx1</i> is required for locomotion and cell specification in the dorsal spinal cord. PeerJ, 2013, 1, e142.  | 0.9 | 7         |
| 27 | Retinoic acid signalling during development. Development (Cambridge), 2012, 139, 843-858.  | 1.2 | 693       |
| 28 | Retinoic Acid-Dependent Signaling Pathways and Lineage Events in the Developing Mouse Spinal Cord. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e32447.  | 1.1 | 24        |
| 29 | Hox genes define distinct progenitor sub-domains within the second heart field. Developmental Biology, 2011, 353, 266-274.   | 0.9 | 144       |
| 30 | Genetic Inactivation of Prokineticin Receptor-1 Leads to Heart and Kidney Disorders. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2011, 31, 842-850.  | 1.1 | 24        |
| 31 | Vax2 regulates retinoic acid distribution and cone opsin expression in the vertebrate eye. Development (Cambridge), 2011, 138, 261-271.  | 1.2 | 39        |
| 32 | Involvement of retinol dehydrogenase 10 in embryonic patterning and rescue of its loss of function by maternal retinaldehyde treatment. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 16687-16692. | 3.3 | 97        |
| 33 | A High-Resolution Anatomical Atlas of the Transcriptome in the Mouse Embryo. PLoS Biology, 2011, 9, e1000582.  | 2.6 | 552       |
| 34 | miRNeasy: a microRNA expression atlas of the mouse eye. BMC Genomics, 2010, 11, 715.   | 1.2 | 140       |
| 35 | Fate of retinoic acid-activated embryonic cell lineages. Developmental Dynamics, 2010, 239, 3260-3274.   | 0.8 | 26        |
| 36 | Retinoids and Heart Development. , 2010, , 237-253.  |     | 1         |

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|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 37 | Retinoic Acid Receptor (RAR)- $\beta$ Is Not Critically Required for Mediating Retinoic Acid Effects in the Developing Mouse Retina. , 2010, 51, 3281.   |     | 11        |
| 38 | Non-cell-autonomous retinoid signaling is crucial for renal development. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2010, 137, 283-292.  | 1.2 | 149       |
| 39 | Kidney-specific inactivation of <i>Odf1</i> leads to renal cystic disease associated with upregulation of the mTOR pathway. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2010, 19, 2792-2803.   | 1.4 | 46        |
| 40 | Endogenous retinoic acid regulates cardiac progenitor differentiation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 9234-9239.  | 3.3 | 96        |
| 41 | Developmental expression of retinoic acid receptors (RARs). <i>Nuclear Receptor Signaling</i> , 2009, 7, nrs.07006.  | 1.0 | 116       |
| 42 | Early mouse caudal development relies on crosstalk between retinoic acid, Shh and Fgf signalling pathways. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2009, 136, 665-676.  | 1.2 | 98        |
| 43 | Genetic disruption of <i>CYP26B1</i> severely affects development of neural crest derived head structures, but does not compromise hindbrain patterning. <i>Developmental Dynamics</i> , 2009, 238, 732-745.                               | 0.8 | 73        |
| 44 | Truncation of the Catalytic Domain of the Cylindromatosis Tumor Suppressor Impairs Lung Maturation. <i>Neoplasia</i> , 2009, 11, 469-476.  | 2.3 | 47        |
| 45 | Dynamic expression of the retinoic acid-synthesizing enzyme retinol dehydrogenase 10 ( <i>rdh10</i> ) in the developing mouse brain and sensory organs. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 2008, 508, 879-892.                      | 0.9 | 37        |
| 46 | The macroPARP genes <i>parp9</i> and <i>parp14</i> are developmentally and differentially regulated in mouse tissues. <i>Developmental Dynamics</i> , 2008, 237, 209-215.  | 0.8 | 25        |
| 47 | Retinoic acid in development: towards an integrated view. <i>Nature Reviews Genetics</i> , 2008, 9, 541-553.   | 7.7 | 603       |
| 48 | Combinatorial signalling controls <i>Neurogenin2</i> expression at the onset of spinal neurogenesis. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2008, 321, 470-481.  | 0.9 | 43        |
| 49 | <i>CYP26A1</i> and <i>CYP26C1</i> cooperatively regulate anterior-posterior patterning of the developing brain and the production of migratory cranial neural crest cells in the mouse. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2007, 302, 399-411. | 0.9 | 128       |
| 50 | Rescue of cytochrome P450 oxidoreductase ( <i>Por</i> ) mouse mutants reveals functions in vasculogenesis, brain and limb patterning linked to retinoic acid homeostasis. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2007, 303, 66-81.                 | 0.9 | 61        |
| 51 | Retinoids control anterior and dorsal properties in the developing forebrain. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2007, 303, 362-375.   | 0.9 | 97        |
| 52 | The oxidizing enzyme <i>CYP26a1</i> tightly regulates the availability of retinoic acid in the gastrulating mouse embryo to ensure proper head development and vasculogenesis. <i>Developmental Dynamics</i> , 2007, 236, 644-653.         | 0.8 | 48        |
| 53 | Expression of the murine retinol dehydrogenase 10 ( <i>Rdh10</i> ) gene correlates with many sites of retinoid signalling during embryogenesis and organ differentiation. <i>Developmental Dynamics</i> , 2007, 236, 2899-2908.            | 0.8 | 60        |
| 54 | Regulation of expression of the retinoic acid metabolizing enzyme <i>CYP26A1</i> in uteri of ovariectomized mice after treatment with ovarian steroid hormones. <i>Molecular Reproduction and Development</i> , 2007, 74, 258-264.         | 1.0 | 15        |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 55 | Expression Analysis of Murine Genes Using <i>In Situ</i> Hybridization With Radioactive and Nonradioactively Labeled RNA Probes. , 2006, 326, 61-88.  |     | 40        |
| 56 | Teratogenic effects of ethanol: Interaction with retinoid metabolism. Toxicology Letters, 2006, 164, S49-S50.   | 0.4 | 1         |
| 57 | Distinct roles for retinoic acid receptors alpha and beta in early lung morphogenesis. Developmental Biology, 2006, 291, 12-24.   | 0.9 | 93        |
| 58 | Retinoic acid regulates morphogenesis and patterning of posterior foregut derivatives. Developmental Biology, 2006, 297, 433-445.   | 0.9 | 136       |
| 59 | Retinoic acid signalling is required for specification of pronephric cell fate. Developmental Biology, 2006, 299, 35-51.  | 0.9 | 80        |
| 60 | Molecular mediators of retinoic acid signaling during development. Advances in Developmental Biology (Amsterdam, Netherlands), 2006, , 105-143.   | 0.4 | 6         |
| 61 | Regulation of expression of the retinoic acid-synthesising enzymes retinaldehyde dehydrogenases in the uteri of ovariectomised mice after treatment with oestrogen, gestagen and their combination. Reproduction, Fertility and Development, 2006, 18, 339. | 0.1 | 13        |
| 62 | Malformations congénitales des membres: embryologie, étiologie. EMC - Pédiatrie - Maladies Infectieuses, 2006, 1, 1-8.  | 0.0 | 0         |
| 63 | Rescue of morphogenetic defects and of retinoic acid signaling in retinaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (Raldh2) mouse mutants by chimerism with wild-type cells. Differentiation, 2006, 74, 661-668.   | 1.0 | 10        |
| 64 | Oral-facial-digital type I protein is required for primary cilia formation and left-right axis specification. Nature Genetics, 2006, 38, 112-117.   | 9.4 | 299       |
| 65 | Retinoid signaling in inner ear development. Journal of Neurobiology, 2006, 66, 687-704.  | 3.7 | 63        |
| 66 | Conditional (loxP-flanked) allele for the gene encoding the retinoic acid-synthesizing enzyme retinaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (RALDH2). Genesis, 2006, 44, 155-158.   | 0.8 | 14        |
| 67 | Dynamic expression of retinoic acid-synthesizing and -metabolizing enzymes in the developing mouse inner ear. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2006, 496, 643-654.   | 0.9 | 33        |
| 68 | Retinaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (RALDH2)-mediated retinoic acid synthesis regulates early mouse embryonic forebrain development by controlling FGF and sonic hedgehog signaling. Development (Cambridge), 2006, 133, 351-361.                                 | 1.2 | 114       |
| 69 | Retinoic Acid Controls the Bilateral Symmetry of Somite Formation in the Mouse Embryo. Science, 2005, 308, 563-566.   | 6.0 | 214       |
| 70 | Direct crossregulation between retinoic acid receptor $\hat{r}^2$ and Hox genes during hindbrain segmentation. Development (Cambridge), 2005, 132, 503-513.   | 1.2 | 65        |
| 71 | Retinaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 and Hoxc8 are required in the murine brachial spinal cord for the specification of Lim1+ motoneurons and the correct distribution of Islet1+ motoneurons. Development (Cambridge), 2005, 132, 1611-1621.                      | 1.2 | 70        |
| 72 | Dorsal pancreas agenesis in retinoic acid-deficient Raldh2 mutant mice. Developmental Biology, 2005, 284, 399-411.  | 0.9 | 226       |

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|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 73 | Signaling hierarchy downstream of retinoic acid that independently regulates vascular remodeling and endothelial cell proliferation. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2004, 18, 1345-1358.                                     | 2.7 | 108       |
| 74 | Identification and characterization of rod-derived cone viability factor. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2004, 36, 755-759.  | 9.4 | 463       |
| 75 | Complementary expression patterns of retinoid acid-synthesizing and -metabolizing enzymes in pre-natal mouse inner ear structures. <i>Gene Expression Patterns</i> , 2004, 4, 123-133.                                       | 0.3 | 23        |
| 76 | CTIP1 and CTIP2 are differentially expressed during mouse embryogenesis. <i>Gene Expression Patterns</i> , 2004, 4, 733-739.   | 0.3 | 133       |
| 77 | Molecular cloning, genomic structure, and expression analysis of the mouse transcriptional intermediary factor 1 gamma gene. <i>Gene</i> , 2004, 334, 3-13.  | 1.0 | 33        |
| 78 | Retinoids regulate the anterior expression boundaries of 5' Hoxb genes in posterior hindbrain. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2003, 22, 262-269.  | 3.5 | 103       |
| 79 | Cyp26C1 encodes a novel retinoic acid-metabolizing enzyme expressed in the hindbrain, inner ear, first branchial arch and tooth buds during murine development. <i>Gene Expression Patterns</i> , 2003, 3, 449-454.          | 0.3 | 133       |
| 80 | Malformaciones congénitas de las extremidades: embriología, etiología. <i>EMC Pediatría</i> , 2003, 38, 1-7.   | 0.0 | 0         |
| 81 | Retinoic acid signaling regulates murine bronchial tubule formation. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 2003, 120, 691-700.  | 1.7 | 50        |
| 82 | Cardiac T-box factor Tbx20 directly interacts with Nkx2-5, GATA4, and GATA5 in regulation of gene expression in the developing heart. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2003, 262, 206-224.                                     | 0.9 | 260       |
| 83 | Decreased embryonic retinoic acid synthesis results in a DiGeorge syndrome phenotype in newborn mice. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2003, 100, 1763-1768.         | 3.3 | 143       |
| 84 | The regional pattern of retinoic acid synthesis by RALDH2 is essential for the development of posterior pharyngeal arches and the enteric nervous system. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2003, 130, 2525-2534.             | 1.2 | 200       |
| 85 | Developing with lethal RA levels: genetic ablation of Rarg can restore the viability of mice lacking Cyp26a1. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2003, 130, 1449-1459.   | 1.2 | 74        |
| 86 | Retinaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (RALDH2)- independent patterns of retinoic acid synthesis in the mouse embryo. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2002, 99, 16111-16116. | 3.3 | 109       |
| 87 | Poly(ADP-ribose) Polymerase-2 (PARP-2) Is Required for Efficient Base Excision DNA Repair in Association with PARP-1 and XRCC1. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2002, 277, 23028-23036.                             | 1.6 | 602       |
| 88 | Differential expression of retinoic acid-synthesizing (RALDH) enzymes during fetal development and organ differentiation in the mouse. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 2002, 110, 165-171.                                | 1.7 | 220       |
| 89 | Differential expression of the retinoic acid-metabolizing enzymes CYP26A1 and CYP26B1 during murine organogenesis. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 2002, 110, 173-177.  | 1.7 | 172       |
| 90 | The retinoic acid receptors RAR $\alpha$ and RAR $\beta$ are required for inner ear development. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 2002, 119, 213-223.  | 1.7 | 40        |

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|-----|--|-----|-----------|
| 91  | Genetic evidence that oxidative derivatives of retinoic acid are not involved in retinoid signaling during mouse development. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2002, 31, 84-88.  | 9.4 | 213       |
| 92  | Embryonic retinoic acid synthesis is required for forelimb growth and anteroposterior patterning in the mouse. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2002, 129, 3563-74.  | 1.2 | 62        |
| 93  | Specific expression of the retinoic acid-synthesizing enzyme RALDH2 during mouse inner ear development. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 2001, 106, 185-189.   | 1.7 | 22        |
| 94  | Cloning of a novel retinoic-acid metabolizing cytochrome P450, Cyp26B1, and comparative expression analysis with Cyp26A1 during early murine development. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 2001, 107, 195-201. | 1.7 | 208       |
| 95  | Expression patterns of the Ets transcription factors from the PEA3 group during early stages of mouse development. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 2001, 108, 191-195.  | 1.7 | 49        |
| 96  | The retinoic acid-metabolizing enzyme, CYP26A1, is essential for normal hindbrain patterning, vertebral identity, and development of posterior structures. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2001, 15, 226-240.     | 2.7 | 492       |
| 97  | A Bidirectional Promoter Connects the Poly(ADP-ribose) Polymerase 2 (PARP-2) Gene to the Gene for RNase P RNA. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001, 276, 11092-11099.                                  | 1.6 | 43        |
| 98  | External Genitalia Formation. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2001, 948, 13-31.  | 1.8 | 42        |
| 99  | Differential expression of retinoic acid-inducible (Stra) genes during mouse placentation. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 2000, 92, 295-299.   | 1.7 | 42        |
| 100 | Tissue-specific expression of retinoic acid receptor isoform transcripts in the mouse embryo. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 2000, 94, 223-232.  | 1.7 | 117       |
| 101 | Embryonic retinoic acid synthesis is essential for early mouse post-implantation development. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1999, 21, 444-448.  | 9.4 | 963       |
| 102 | Expression of the transcriptional intermediary factor TIF1± during mouse development and in the reproductive organs. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 1999, 88, 111-117.                                       | 1.7 | 16        |
| 103 | Expression of Tâ€‰:â€‰G mismatch-specific thymidine-DNA glycosylase and DNA methyl transferase genes during development and tumorigenesis. <i>Oncogene</i> , 1998, 17, 1577-1585.                                | 2.6 | 28        |
| 104 | Retinoids and mouse placentation. <i>Placenta</i> , 1998, 19, 57-76.   | 0.7 | 3         |
| 105 | Differential expression of the TEF family of transcription factors in the murine placenta and during differentiation of primary human trophoblasts in vitro. , 1998, 212, 423-436.                               |     | 66        |
| 106 | In Situ Hybridization with 35S-Labeled Probes for Retinoid Receptors. , 1998, 89, 247-267.   |     | 21        |
| 107 | Defects of the Chorioallantoic Placenta in Mouse RXR± Null Fetuses. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 1997, 191, 29-41.   | 0.9 | 115       |
| 108 | Restricted expression and retinoic acid-induced downregulation of the retinaldehyde dehydrogenase type 2 (RALDH-2) gene during mouse development. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 1997, 62, 67-78.            | 1.7 | 486       |

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|-----|---|------|-----------|
| 109 | Developmental expression pattern of Stra6, a retinoic acid-responsive gene encoding a new type of membrane protein. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 1997, 63, 173-186.   | 1.7  | 184       |
| 110 | Studies of human, mouse and yeast homologues indicate a mitochondrial function for frataxin. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1997, 16, 345-351.  | 9.4  | 489       |
| 111 | Differential expression of transcripts encoding retinoid binding proteins and retinoic acid receptors during placentation of the mouse. , 1997, 208, 199-210.   |      | 72        |
| 112 | Meis2, a novel mousePbx-related homeobox gene induced by retinoic acid during differentiation of P19 embryonal carcinoma cells. , 1997, 210, 173-183.   |      | 88        |
| 113 | AP-2.2, a novel gene related to AP-2, is expressed in the forebrain, limbs and face during mouse embryogenesis. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 1996, 54, 83-94.   | 1.7  | 175       |
| 114 | AP-2.2: A Novel AP-2-Related Transcription Factor Induced by Retinoic Acid during Differentiation of P19 Embryonal Carcinoma Cells. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 1996, 225, 338-347.                                       | 1.2  | 106       |
| 115 | Morphological and Molecular Characterization of Retinoic Acid-Induced Limb Duplications in Mice. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 1996, 176, 185-198.   | 0.9  | 46        |
| 116 | The Expression Pattern of the Mouse Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Gene MDK1 Is Conserved through Evolution and Requires Hoxa-2 for Rhombomere-Specific Expression in Mouse Embryos. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 1996, 177, 397-412. | 0.9  | 79        |
| 117 | Restricted expression of a novel retinoic acid responsive gene during limb bud dorsoventral patterning and endochondral ossification. , 1996, 19, 66-73.  |      | 18        |
| 118 | Loss of morphine-induced analgesia, reward effect and withdrawal symptoms in mice lacking the $\mu$ -opioid-receptor gene. <i>Nature</i> , 1996, 383, 819-823.  | 13.7 | 1,652     |
| 119 | Sequence and expression pattern of the Stra7 (Cbx-2) homeobox-containing gene induced by retinoic acid in P19 embryonal carcinoma cells. <i>Developmental Dynamics</i> , 1995, 204, 372-382.                                      | 0.8  | 100       |
| 120 | Restricted expression of the ron gene encoding the macrophage stimulating protein receptor during mouse development. <i>Developmental Dynamics</i> , 1995, 204, 383-390.  | 0.8  | 37        |
| 121 | Efficient Cloning of cDNAs of Retinoic Acid-Responsive Genes in P19 Embryonal Carcinoma Cells and Characterization of a Novel Mouse Gene, Stra1 (Mouse LERK-2/Eplg2). <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 1995, 170, 420-433.          | 0.9  | 168       |
| 122 | Mouse Lbx1 and human LBX1 define a novel mammalian homeoã¸gene family related to the Drosophila lady bird genes. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 1995, 53, 345-356.  | 1.7  | 147       |
| 123 | Developmental roles of the retinoic acid receptors. <i>Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology</i> , 1995, 53, 475-486.   | 1.2  | 137       |
| 124 | Stage and tissue-specific expression of the alcohol dehydrogenase 1 (Adh-1) gene during mouse development. <i>Developmental Dynamics</i> , 1994, 199, 199-213.  | 0.8  | 45        |
| 125 | Insertion of a targeting construct in a Hoxd-10 allele can influence the control of Hoxd-9 expression. <i>Developmental Dynamics</i> , 1994, 201, 366-377.  | 0.8  | 66        |
| 126 | Genetic analysis of RXR± developmental function: Convergence of RXR and RAR signaling pathways in heart and eye morphogenesis. <i>Cell</i> , 1994, 78, 987-1003.  | 13.5 | 671       |



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|-----|--|------|-----------|
| 127 | Developmental expression of murine retinoid X receptor (RXR) genes. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 1994, 45, 91-104.   | 1.7  | 285       |
| 128 | Developmental expression of the mouse <i>Evx-2</i> gene: relationship with the evolution of the HOM/Hox complex. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 1994, 1994, 143-153.   | 1.2  | 38        |
| 129 | Disruption of the <i>Hoxd-13</i> gene induces localized heterochrony leading to mice with neotenic limbs. <i>Cell</i> , 1993, 75, 431-441.   | 13.5 | 443       |
| 130 | A homeotic transformation is generated in the rostral branchial region of the head by disruption of <i>Hoxa-2</i> , which acts as a selector gene. <i>Cell</i> , 1993, 75, 1333-1349.                                | 13.5 | 612       |
| 131 | Structural and Functional Aspects of Mammalian Hox Genes. <i>Advances in Developmental Biochemistry</i> , 1993, , 57-109.  | 0.9  | 3         |
| 132 | Homeotic transformation of the occipital bones of the skull by ectopic expression of a homeobox gene. <i>Nature</i> , 1992, 359, 835-841.  | 13.7 | 285       |
| 133 | Expression of the murine <i>Dlx-1</i> homeobox gene during facial, ocular and limb development. <i>Differentiation</i> , 1992, 49, 93-99.  | 1.0  | 159       |
| 134 | The <i>Hox-4.8</i> gene is localized at the 5' extremity of the <i>Hox-4</i> complex and is expressed in the most posterior parts of the body during development. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 1991, 36, 3-13. | 1.7  | 134       |
| 135 | A Comparison of the Expression Domains of the Murine <i>Hox-4</i> , <i>RARs</i> and <i>CRABP</i> Genes Suggests Possible Functional Relationships During Patterning of the Vertebrate Limb. , 1991, , 65-73.         |      | 1         |
| 136 | Expression of <i>GHF-1</i> protein in mouse pituitaries correlates both temporally and spatially with the onset of growth hormone gene activity. <i>Cell</i> , 1990, 60, 809-820.                                    | 13.5 | 216       |
| 137 | Differential expression of genes encoding $\hat{1}^{\pm}$ , $\hat{1}^2$ and $\hat{1}^3$ retinoic acid receptors and <i>CRABP</i> in the developing limbs of the mouse. <i>Nature</i> , 1989, 342, 702-705.           | 13.7 | 496       |
| 138 | Coordinate expression of the murine <i>Hox-5</i> complex homeobox-containing genes during limb pattern formation. <i>Nature</i> , 1989, 342, 767-772.  | 13.7 | 593       |