

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Transforming growth factor beta induces the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p21 through a p53-independent mechanism Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1995, 92, 5545-5549.	7.1	853
2	Evidence that transgenes encoding components of the Wnt signaling pathway preferentially induce mammary cancers from progenitor cells. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 15853-15858.	7.1	486
3	Endothelial infection with KSHV genes in vivo reveals that vGPCR initiates Kaposi's sarcomagenesis and can promote the tumorigenic potential of viral latent genes. Cancer Cell, 2003, 3, 23-36.	16.8	339
4	Induction of ovarian cancer by defined multiple genetic changes in a mouse model system. Cancer Cell, 2002, 1, 53-62.	16.8	330
5	Use of MMTV-Wnt-1 transgenic mice for studying the genetic basis of breast cancer. Oncogene, 2000, 19, 1002-1009.	5.9	235
6	Immuno-subtyping of breast cancer reveals distinct myeloid cell profiles and immunotherapy resistance mechanisms. Nature Cell Biology, 2019, 21, 1113-1126.	10.3	202
7	Nâ€myc downstream regulated gene 1 modulates Wntâ€Î²â€ɛatenin signalling and pleiotropically suppresses metastasis. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2012, 4, 93-108.	6.9	181
8	Neural crest-directed gene transfer demonstrates Wnt1 role in melanocyte expansion and differentiation during mouse development. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2000, 97, 10050-10055.	7.1	179
9	Oncogenic mTOR signalling recruits myeloid-derived suppressor cells to promote tumour initiation. Nature Cell Biology, 2016, 18, 632-644.	10.3	174
10	mTOR Promotes Survival and Astrocytic Characteristics Induced by Pten/Akt Signaling in Glioblastoma. Neoplasia, 2005, 7, 356-368.	5.3	165
11	Development of a flexible and specific gene delivery system for production of murine tumor models. Oncogene, 1999, 18, 5253-5260.	5.9	157
12	Akt plays a central role in sarcomagenesis induced by Kaposi's sarcoma herpesvirus-encoded G protein-coupled receptor. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 4821-4826.	7.1	147
13	The Wnt Signaling Receptor Lrp5 Is Required for Mammary Ductal Stem Cell Activity and Wnt1-induced Tumorigenesis. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 35081-35087.	3.4	142
14	A novel role of hematopoietic CCL5 in promoting triple-negative mammary tumor progression by regulating generation of myeloid-derived suppressor cells. Cell Research, 2013, 23, 394-408.	12.0	119
15	STAT signaling in mammary gland differentiation, cell survival and tumorigenesis. Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, 2014, 382, 560-569.	3.2	113
16	Immunoconjugated gold nanoshell-mediated photothermal ablation of trastuzumab-resistant breast cancer Research and Treatment, 2011, 125, 27-34.	2.5	103
17	Introduction of oncogenes into mammary glands in vivo with an avian retroviral vector initiates and promotes carcinogenesis in mouse models. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 17396-17401.	7.1	101
18	Wnt Signaling, Stem Cells, and the Cellular Origin of Breast Cancer. Stem Cell Reviews and Reports, 2007, 3, 157-168.	5.6	91

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19	Breast tumor cell-specific knockout of <i>Twist1</i> inhibits cancer cell plasticity, dissemination, and lung metastasis in mice. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 11494-11499.	7.1	89
20	Wnt signaling activation and mammary gland hyperplasia in MMTV–LRP6 transgenic mice: implication for breast cancer tumorigenesis. Oncogene, 2010, 29, 539-549.	5.9	82
21	Astrocytes Give Rise to Oligodendrogliomas and Astrocytomas after Gene Transfer of Polyoma Virus Middle T Antigen in Vivo. American Journal of Pathology, 2000, 157, 1031-1037.	3.8	80
22	Deficiency of Pten accelerates mammary oncogenesis in MMTV-Wnt-1 transgenic mice. BMC Molecular Biology, 2001, 2, 2.	3.0	78
23	Lgr4 regulates mammary gland development and stem cell activity through the pluripotency transcription factor Sox2. Stem Cells, 2013, 31, 1921-1931.	3.2	78
24	Integrated miRNA and mRNA expression profiling of mouse mammary tumor models identifies miRNA signatures associated with mammary tumor lineage. Genome Biology, 2011, 12, R77.	9.6	76
25	Bcl-xL promotes metastasis independent of its anti-apoptotic activity. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 10384.	12.8	68
26	Stem/Progenitor Cells in Mouse Mammary Gland Development and Breast Cancer. Journal of Mammary Gland Biology and Neoplasia, 2005, 10, 17-24.	2.7	67
27	Evidence That an Early Pregnancy Causes a Persistent Decrease in the Number of Functional Mammary Epithelial Stem Cells—Implications for Pregnancy-Induced Protection Against Breast Cancer. Stem Cells, 2008, 26, 3205-3209.	3.2	60
28	LGR4 modulates breast cancer initiation, metastasis, and cancer stem cells. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 2422-2437.	0.5	55
29	Defining the ATM-mediated barrier to tumorigenesis in somatic mammary cells following ErbB2 activation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 3728-3733.	7.1	53
30	Evolution of somatic mutations in mammary tumors in transgenic mice is influenced by the inherited genotype. BMC Medicine, 2004, 2, 24.	5.5	49
31	Keratin 6a marks mammary bipotential progenitor cells that can give rise to a unique tumor model resembling human normal-like breast cancer. Oncogene, 2011, 30, 4399-4409.	5.9	49
32	Tumor-Initiating Function of Nucleostemin-Enriched Mammary Tumor Cells. Cancer Research, 2010, 70, 9444-9452.	0.9	48
33	NCOA1 Directly Targets <i>M-CSF1</i> Expression to Promote Breast Cancer Metastasis. Cancer Research, 2014, 74, 3477-3488.	0.9	48
34	Smad7 enables STAT3 activation and promotes pluripotency independent of TGF-β signaling. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 10113-10118.	7.1	48
35	Hyperprolactinemia-inducing antipsychotics increase breast cancer risk by activating JAK-STAT5 in precancerous lesions. Breast Cancer Research, 2018, 20, 42.	5.0	48
36	Estrogen receptor positivity in mammary tumors of Wnt-1 transgenic mice is influenced by collaborating oncogenic mutations. Oncogene, 2005, 24, 4220-4231.	5.9	44

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37	Mechanism and preclinical prevention of increased breast cancer risk caused by pregnancy. ELife, 2013, 2, e00996.	6.0	42
38	ALK phosphorylates SMAD4 on tyrosine to disable TGF-β tumour suppressor functions. Nature Cell Biology, 2019, 21, 179-189.	10.3	41
39	Changes in gene expression during the development of mammary tumors in MMTV-Wnt-1 transgenic mice. Genome Biology, 2005, 6, R84.	9.6	40
40	ID4 regulates mammary gland development by suppressing p38MAPK activity. Development (Cambridge), 2011, 138, 5247-5256.	2.5	40
41	Wild-Type N-Ras, Overexpressed in Basal-like Breast Cancer, Promotes Tumor Formation by Inducing IL-8 Secretion via JAK2 Activation. Cell Reports, 2015, 12, 511-524.	6.4	39
42	Keratin 6 is not essential for mammary gland development. Breast Cancer Research, 2006, 8, R29.	5.0	38
43	Lentivirus-Mediated Oncogene Introduction into Mammary Cells In Vivo Induces Tumors. Neoplasia, 2008, 10, 653-IN1.	5.3	36
44	Altered differentiation and paracrine stimulation of mammary epithelial cell proliferation by conditionally activated Smoothened. Developmental Biology, 2011, 352, 116-127.	2.0	36
45	The Membrane Association Sequences of the Prostaglandin Endoperoxide Synthases-1 and -2 Isozymes. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 29830-29837.	3.4	34
46	Generation and characterization of a breast carcinoma model by <scp>PyMT</scp> overexpression in mammary epithelial cells of tree shrew, an animal close to primates in evolution. International Journal of Cancer, 2016, 138, 642-651.	5.1	34
47	Mammary Precancerous Stem and Non-Stem Cells Evolve into Cancers of Distinct Subtypes. Cancer Research, 2019, 79, 61-71.	0.9	33
48	Lentivirus Vectors for Stably Introducing Genes into Mammary Epithelial Cells in Vivo. Journal of Mammary Gland Biology and Neoplasia, 2009, 14, 401-404.	2.7	31
49	Luminal epithelial cells within the mammary gland can produce basal cells upon oncogenic stress. Oncogene, 2016, 35, 1461-1467.	5.9	30
50	Stem Cell Antigen-1 (Sca-1) Regulates Mammary Tumor Development and Cell Migration. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e27841.	2.5	30
51	RSPO2 and RANKL signal through LGR4 to regulate osteoclastic premetastatic niche formation and bone metastasis. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2022, 132, .	8.2	30
52	RCAS-TVA in the Mammary Gland: An in vivo Oncogene Screen and a High Fidelity Model for Breast Transformation?. Cell Cycle, 2007, 6, 823-826.	2.6	28
53	NCOA1 promotes angiogenesis in breast tumors by simultaneously enhancing both HIF1α- and AP-1-mediated VEGFa transcription. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 23890-23904.	1.8	26
54	Somatic Expression of PyMT or Activated ErbB2 Induces Estrogen-Independent Mammary Tumorigenesis. Neoplasia, 2010, 12, 718-IN2.	5.3	23

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55	Differential Regulation of c-Jun Protein Plays an Instrumental Role in Chemoresistance of Cancer Cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 19321-19329.	3.4	19
56	Comparison of Expression Profiles of Metastatic versus Primary Mammary Tumors in MMTV-Wnt-1 and MMTV-Neu Transgenic Mice. Neoplasia, 2008, 10, 118-124.	5.3	18
57	Genetic manipulation of individual somatic mammary cells in vivo reveals a master role of STAT5a in inducing alveolar fate commitment and lactogenesis even in the absence of ovarian hormones. Developmental Biology, 2010, 346, 196-203.	2.0	18
58	Contribution of an alveolar cell of origin to the high-grade malignant phenotype of pregnancy-associated breast cancer. Oncogene, 2014, 33, 5729-5739.	5.9	16
59	Metformin and an insulin/IGF-1 receptor inhibitor are synergistic in blocking growth of triple-negative breast cancer. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2021, 185, 73-84.	2.5	16
60	The histone demethylase Kdm3a is required for normal epithelial proliferation, ductal elongation and tumor growth in the mouse mammary gland. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 84761-84775.	1.8	16
61	The RCAS-TVA System for Introduction of Oncogenes into Selected Somatic Mammary Epithelial Cells in Vivo. Journal of Mammary Gland Biology and Neoplasia, 2009, 14, 405-409.	2.7	15
62	Oncogene-Induced Senescence and its Role in Tumor Suppression. Journal of Mammary Gland Biology and Neoplasia, 2011, 16, 247-256.	2.7	15
63	<scp>PTPN</scp> 3 acts as a tumor suppressor and boosts <scp>TGF</scp> â€Î² signaling independent of its phosphatase activity. EMBO Journal, 2019, 38, e99945.	7.8	15
64	mTOR inhibitor INK128 promotes wound healing by regulating MDSCs. Stem Cell Research and Therapy, 2021, 12, 170.	5.5	13
65	The Chicken <i>HMG-17</i> Gene Is Dispensable for Cell Growth In Vitro. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1995, 15, 5516-5523.	2.3	12
66	Neither HMG-14a nor HMG-17 gene function is required for growth of chicken DT40 cells or maintenance of DNasel-hypersensitive sites. Nucleic Acids Research, 1997, 25, 283-288.	14.5	12
67	A p53/ARF-Dependent Anticancer Barrier Activates Senescence and Blocks Tumorigenesis without Impacting Apoptosis. Molecular Cancer Research, 2015, 13, 231-238.	3.4	12
68	Xanthine oxidoreductase is required for genotoxic stress-induced NKG2D ligand expression and gemcitabine-mediated antitumor activity. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 59220-59235.	1.8	12
69	In utero complementation of a neural crest-derived melanocyte defect using cell directed gene transfer. Genesis, 2001, 30, 70-76.	1.6	11
70	Wnt-1 is Dominant over Neu in Specifying Mammary Tumor Expression Profiles. Technology in Cancer Research and Treatment, 2006, 5, 565-571.	1.9	11
71	A Wnt-Independent LGR4–EGFR Signaling Axis in Cancer Metastasis. Cancer Research, 2021, 81, 4441-4454.	0.9	11
72	A Versatile Tumor Gene Deletion System Reveals a Crucial Role for FGFR1 in Breast Cancer Metastasis. Neoplasia, 2017, 19, 421-428.	5.3	10

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73	High-throughput profiling of histone post-translational modifications and chromatin modifying proteins by reverse phase protein array. Journal of Proteomics, 2022, 262, 104596.	2.4	10
74	Targeting Oncogenes into a Defined Subset of Mammary Cells Demonstrates That the Initiating Oncogenic Mutation Defines the Resulting Tumor Phenotype. International Journal of Biological Sciences, 2016, 12, 381-388.	6.4	9
75	Intraductal Injection of Lentivirus Vectors for Stably Introducing Genes into Rat Mammary Epithelial Cells in Vivo. Journal of Mammary Gland Biology and Neoplasia, 2020, 25, 389-396.	2.7	9
76	Mammary Cells with Active Wnt Signaling Resist ErbB2-Induced Tumorigenesis. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e78720.	2.5	9
77	Krt6a-Positive Mammary Epithelial Progenitors Are Not at Increased Vulnerability to Tumorigenesis Initiated by ErbB2. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0117239.	2.5	8
78	Targeting the Pro-survival Protein BCL-2 to Prevent Breast Cancer. Cancer Prevention Research, 2022, 15, 3-10.	1.5	7
79	The Status of STAT3 and STAT5 in Human Breast Atypical Ductal Hyperplasia. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0132214.	2.5	6
80	Cell lineage tracing links ERα loss in Erbb2-positive breast cancers to the arising of a highly aggressive breast cancer subtype. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	7.1	6
81	The RCAS/TVA Somatic Gene Transfer Method in Modeling Human Cancer. , 2012, , 83-111.		6
82	The PR status of the originating cell of ER/PR-negative mouse mammary tumors. Oncogene, 2016, 35, 4149-4154.	5.9	3
83	Common Genomic Aberrations in Mouse and Human Breast Cancers with Concurrent P53 Deficiency and Activated PTEN-PI3K-AKT Pathway. International Journal of Biological Sciences, 2022, 18, 229-241.	6.4	2
84	Response to the Letter by Smith et al Stem Cells, 2009, 27, 1224-1225.	3.2	1
85	Scaffold attachment factor B1 (SAFB1) heterozygosity does not influence Wnt-1 or DMBA-induced tumorigenesis. Molecular Cancer, 2009, 8, 15.	19.2	1
86	Functional impact of cancer patientâ€associated Bclâ€xL mutations. MedComm, 2020, 1, 328-337.	7.2	1