

Elizabeth J Robertson

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

71
papers

13,141
citations

50170

46
h-index

95083

68
g-index

76
all docs

76
docs citations

76
times ranked

12919
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Formation of germ-line chimaeras from embryo-derived teratocarcinoma cell lines. <i>Nature</i> , 1984, 309, 255-256.	13.7	1,401
2	Progenitor and Terminal Subsets of CD8 ⁺ T Cells Cooperate to Contain Chronic Viral Infection. <i>Science</i> , 2012, 338, 1220-1225.	6.0	760
3	Germ-line transmission of genes introduced into cultured pluripotential cells by retroviral vector. <i>Nature</i> , 1986, 323, 445-448.	13.7	744
4	Making a commitment: cell lineage allocation and axis patterning in the early mouse embryo. <i>Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2009, 10, 91-103.	16.1	690
5	Relationship between asymmetric nodal expression and the direction of embryonic turning. <i>Nature</i> , 1996, 381, 155-158.	13.7	542
6	A potential animal model for Lesch-Nyhan syndrome through introduction of HPRT mutations into mice. <i>Nature</i> , 1987, 326, 295-298.	13.7	509
7	Pitx2 determines left-right asymmetry of internal organs in vertebrates. <i>Nature</i> , 1998, 394, 545-551.	13.7	492
8	Nodal signalling in the epiblast patterns the early mouse embryo. <i>Nature</i> , 2001, 411, 965-969.	13.7	489
9	Smad2 Signaling in Extraembryonic Tissues Determines Anterior-Posterior Polarity of the Early Mouse Embryo. <i>Cell</i> , 1998, 92, 797-808.	13.5	439
10	Overlapping expression domains of bone morphogenetic protein family members potentially account for limited tissue defects in BMP7 deficient embryos. <i>Developmental Dynamics</i> , 1997, 208, 349-362.	0.8	418
11	Mouse Lefty2 and Zebrafish Antivin Are Feedback Inhibitors of Nodal Signaling during Vertebrate Gastrulation. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 1999, 4, 287-298.	4.5	348
12	Mouse embryos lacking Smad1 signals display defects in extra-embryonic tissues and germ cell formation. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2001, 128, 3609-3621.	1.2	331
13	Nodal Antagonists in the Anterior Visceral Endoderm Prevent the Formation of Multiple Primitive Streaks. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2002, 3, 745-756.	3.1	330
14	The zinc finger transcriptional repressor Blimp1/Prdm1 is dispensable for early axis formation but is required for specification of primordial germ cells in the mouse. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2005, 132, 1315-1325.	1.2	307
15	Pluripotency factors regulate definitive endoderm specification through eomesodermin. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2011, 25, 238-250.	2.7	303
16	The T-box transcription factor Eomes/Tbr2 regulates neurogenesis in the cortical subventricular zone. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2008, 22, 2479-2484.	2.7	289
17	Cell fate decisions within the mouse organizer are governed by graded Nodal signals. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2003, 17, 1646-1662.	2.7	287
18	Placentation defects are highly prevalent in embryonic lethal mouse mutants. <i>Nature</i> , 2018, 555, 463-468.	13.7	287

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19	The Nodal Precursor Acting via Activin Receptors Induces Mesoderm by Maintaining a Source of Its Convertases and BMP4. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2006, 11, 313-323.	3.1	279
20	Regulation of Bone Morphogenetic Protein Activity by Pro Domains and Proprotein Convertases. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 1999, 144, 139-149.	2.3	278
21	Nodal activity in the node governs left-right asymmetry. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2002, 16, 2339-2344.	2.7	253
22	Pivotal roles for eomesodermin during axis formation, epithelium-to-mesenchyme transition and endoderm specification in the mouse. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2008, 135, 501-511.	1.2	220
23	From fertilization to gastrulation: axis formation in the mouse embryo. <i>Current Opinion in Genetics and Development</i> , 2001, 11, 384-392.	1.5	212
24	The T-box transcription factor Eomesodermin acts upstream of <i>Mesp1</i> to specify cardiac mesoderm during mouse gastrulation. <i>Nature Cell Biology</i> , 2011, 13, 1084-1091.	4.6	210
25	Differential requirements for Smad4 in TGF β 2-dependent patterning of the early mouse embryo. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2004, 131, 3501-3512.	1.2	199
26	The Foxh1-dependent autoregulatory enhancer controls the level of Nodal signals in the mouse embryo. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2002, 129, 3455-3468.	1.2	198
27	Combinatorial activities of Smad2 and Smad3 regulate mesoderm formation and patterning in the mouse embryo. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2004, 131, 1717-1728.	1.2	162
28	Cortical and Clonal Contribution of Tbr2 Expressing Progenitors in the Developing Mouse Brain. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2015, 25, 3290-3302.	1.6	144
29	Dose-dependent Smad1, Smad5 and Smad8 signaling in the early mouse embryo. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2006, 296, 104-118.	0.9	139
30	The transcriptional repressor Blimp1/Prdm1 regulates postnatal reprogramming of intestinal enterocytes. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011, 108, 10585-10590.	3.3	120
31	Blimp1 regulates development of the posterior forelimb, caudal pharyngeal arches, heart and sensory vibrissae in mice. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2007, 134, 4335-4345.	1.2	119
32	Mice exclusively expressing the short isoform of Smad2 develop normally and are viable and fertile. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2005, 19, 152-163.	2.7	104
33	Dose-dependent Nodal/Smad signals pattern the early mouse embryo. <i>Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2014, 32, 73-79.	2.3	104
34	An expanding job description for Blimp-1/PRDM1. <i>Current Opinion in Genetics and Development</i> , 2009, 19, 379-385.	1.5	101
35	Single-cell RNA-seq reveals cell type-specific transcriptional signatures at the maternal-foetal interface during pregnancy. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 11414.	5.8	86
36	Multiple roles for Nodal in the epiblast of the mouse embryo in the establishment of anterior-posterior patterning. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2004, 273, 149-159.	0.9	84

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37	Lhx1 functions together with Otx2, Foxa2, and Ldb1 to govern anterior mesendoderm, node, and midline development. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2015, 29, 2108-2122.	2.7	83
38	The Foxh1-dependent autoregulatory enhancer controls the level of Nodal signals in the mouse embryo. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2002, 129, 3455-68.	1.2	78
39	Deciphering the Mechanisms of Developmental Disorders (DMDD): a new programme for phenotyping embryonic lethal mice. <i>DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms</i> , 2013, 6, 562-6.	1.2	65
40	The T-box transcription factor Eomesodermin is essential for AVE induction in the mouse embryo. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2013, 27, 997-1002.	2.7	64
41	BMP/SMAD1 signaling sets a threshold for the left/right pathway in lateral plate mesoderm and limits availability of SMAD4. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2008, 22, 3037-3049.	2.7	63
42	Generation and analysis of a mouse line harboring GFP in the Eomes/Tbr2 locus. <i>Genesis</i> , 2009, 47, 775-781.	0.8	63
43	Blimp1/Prdm1 governs terminal differentiation of endovascular trophoblast giant cells and defines multipotent progenitors in the developing placenta. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2012, 26, 2063-2074.	2.7	63
44	Control of early anterior-posterior patterning in the mouse embryo by TGF- β 2 signalling. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2003, 358, 1351-1358.	1.8	57
45	Blimp-1/Prdm1 Alternative Promoter Usage during Mouse Development and Plasma Cell Differentiation. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2009, 29, 5813-5827.	1.1	57
46	Ventral closure, headfold fusion and definitive endoderm migration defects in mouse embryos lacking the fibronectin leucine-rich transmembrane protein FLRT3. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2008, 318, 184-193.	0.9	53
47	The fibronectin leucine-rich repeat transmembrane protein Flrt2 is required in the epicardium to promote heart morphogenesis. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2011, 138, 1297-1308.	1.2	47
48	Smad4-dependent pathways control basement membrane deposition and endodermal cell migration at early stages of mouse development. <i>BMC Developmental Biology</i> , 2009, 9, 54.	2.1	46
49	Genetic dissection of Nodal and Bmp signalling requirements during primordial germ cell development in mouse. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 1089.	5.8	36
50	Functional characterisation of cis-regulatory elements governing dynamic <i>Eomes</i> expression in the early mouse embryo. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2017, 144, 1249-1260.	1.2	32
51	Combinatorial Smad2/3 Activities Downstream of Nodal Signaling Maintain Embryonic/Extra-Embryonic Cell Identities during Lineage Priming. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2018, 24, 1977-1985.e7.	2.9	31
52	Blimp1/Prdm1 Functions in Opposition to Irf1 to Maintain Neonatal Tolerance during Postnatal Intestinal Maturation. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2015, 11, e1005375.	1.5	30
53	Highly variable penetrance of abnormal phenotypes in embryonic lethal knockout mice. <i>Wellcome Open Research</i> , 2016, 1, 1.	0.9	29
54	Technical Advance: Fluorescent reporter reveals insights into eomesodermin biology in cytotoxic lymphocytes. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2013, 93, 307-315.	1.5	28

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55	The PR/SET Domain Zinc Finger Protein Prdm4 Regulates Gene Expression in Embryonic Stem Cells but Plays a Nonessential Role in the Developing Mouse Embryo. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2013, 33, 3936-3950.	1.1	27
56	Long-lived unipotent Blimp1-positive luminal stem cells drive mammary gland organogenesis throughout adult life. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2017, 8, 1714.	5.8	27
57	Alternative Splicing Regulates Prdm1/Blimp-1 DNA Binding Activities and Corepressor Interactions. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2012, 32, 3403-3413.	1.1	17
58	The transcriptional repressor Blimp1/PRDM1 regulates the maternal decidual response in mice. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 2782.	5.8	17
59	Mice develop normally in the absence of Smad4 nucleocytoplasmic shuttling. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2007, 404, 235-245.	1.7	16
60	Common and distinct transcriptional signatures of mammalian embryonic lethality. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 2792.	5.8	16
61	Highly variable penetrance of abnormal phenotypes in embryonic lethal knockout mice. <i>Wellcome Open Research</i> , 0, 1, 1.	0.9	16
62	CytoCensus, mapping cell identity and division in tissues and organs using machine learning. <i>ELife</i> , 2020, 9, .	2.8	16
63	The transcriptional repressor Blimp1 is expressed in rare luminal progenitors and is essential for mammary gland development. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2016, 143, 1663-1673.	1.2	15
64	Keeping a lid on nodal: transcriptional and translational repression of nodal signalling. <i>Open Biology</i> , 2016, 6, 150200.	1.5	15
65	Mapping the chromatin landscape and Blimp1 transcriptional targets that regulate trophoblast differentiation. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 6793.	1.6	15
66	Blimp-1/PRDM1 is a critical regulator of Type III Interferon responses in mammary epithelial cells. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 237.	1.6	14
67	The T-box transcription factor Eomesodermin governs haemogenic competence of yolk sac mesodermal progenitors. <i>Nature Cell Biology</i> , 2021, 23, 61-74.	4.6	10
68	One PRDM is not enough for germ cell development. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2008, 40, 934-935.	9.4	6
69	Overlapping expression domains of bone morphogenetic protein family members potentially account for limited tissue defects in BMP7 deficient embryos. , 1997, 208, 349.		2
70	Making heads and tails of the early mouse embryo. <i>Harvey Lectures</i> , 2005, 101, 59-73.	0.2	2
71	Rosa Beddington (1956–2001). <i>Nature</i> , 2001, 412, 138-138.	13.7	0