

# Guoqiang Gu

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

50  
papers

5,742  
citations

185998

28  
h-index

197535

49  
g-index

60  
all docs

60  
docs citations

60  
times ranked

6232  
citing authors

| #  | ARTICLE   | IF  | CITATIONS |
|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 1  | Mitofusins <i>Mfn1</i> and <i>Mfn2</i> Are Required to Preserve Glucose- but Not Incretin-Stimulated $\beta^2$ -Cell Connectivity and Insulin Secretion. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2022, 71, 1472-1489.   | 0.3 | 14        |
| 2  | A developmental lineage-based gene co-expression network for mouse pancreatic $\beta^2$ -cells reveals a role for <i>Zfp800</i> in pancreas development. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2021, 148, .  | 1.2 | 12        |
| 3  | Postnatal maturation of calcium signaling in islets of Langerhans from neonatal mice. <i>Cell Calcium</i> , 2021, 94, 102339.   | 1.1 | 5         |
| 4  | Temporal Transcriptome Analysis Reveals Dynamic Gene Expression Patterns Driving $\beta^2$ -Cell Maturation. <i>Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2021, 9, 648791.  | 1.8 | 9         |
| 5  | Microtubules and $\text{G}\alpha$ -signaling modulate the preferential secretion of young insulin secretory granules in islet $\beta^2$ cells via independent pathways. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0241939.                                 | 1.1 | 10        |
| 6  | TRPM7 is a crucial regulator of pancreatic endocrine development and high-fat-diet-induced $\beta^2$ -cell proliferation. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2021, 148, .   | 1.2 | 5         |
| 7  | Microtubules regulate pancreatic $\beta^2$ -cell heterogeneity via spatiotemporal control of insulin secretion hot spots. <i>ELife</i> , 2021, 10, .  | 2.8 | 11        |
| 8  | Myt Transcription Factors Prevent Stress-Response Gene Overactivation to Enable Postnatal Pancreatic $\beta^2$ Cell Proliferation, Function, and Survival. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2020, 53, 390-405.e10.                                 | 3.1 | 11        |
| 9  | Coregulator Sin3a Promotes Postnatal Murine $\beta^2$ -Cell Fitness by Regulating Genes in $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ Homeostasis, Cell Survival, Vesicle Biosynthesis, Glucose Metabolism, and Stress Response. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2020, 69, 1219-1231. | 0.3 | 9         |
| 10 | Glucose Regulates Microtubule Disassembly and the Dose of Insulin Secretion via Tau Phosphorylation. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2020, 69, 1936-1947.   | 0.3 | 23        |
| 11 | Regulation of Glucose-Dependent Golgi-Derived Microtubules by cAMP/EPAC2 Promotes Secretory Vesicle Biogenesis in Pancreatic $\beta^2$ Cells. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2019, 29, 2339-2350.e5.  | 1.8 | 20        |
| 12 | Neurog3-Independent Methylation Is the Earliest Detectable Mark Distinguishing Pancreatic Progenitor Identity. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2019, 48, 49-63.e7.  | 3.1 | 36        |
| 13 | GRP94 Is an Essential Regulator of Pancreatic $\beta^2$ -Cell Development, Mass, and Function in Male Mice. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2018, 159, 1062-1073.  | 1.4 | 21        |
| 14 | Obesity Suppresses Cell-Competition-Mediated Apical Elimination of RasV12-Transformed Cells from Epithelial Tissues. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2018, 23, 974-982.   | 2.9 | 101       |
| 15 | Synaptotagmin 4 Regulates Pancreatic $\beta^2$ Cell Maturation by Modulating the $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ Sensitivity of Insulin Secretion Vesicles. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2018, 45, 347-361.e5.  | 3.1 | 73        |
| 16 | Quantitative assessment of cell population diversity in single-cell landscapes. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2018, 16, e2006687.   | 2.6 | 40        |
| 17 | ROCK-nmMyoII, Notch, and <i>Neurog3</i> gene-dosage link epithelial morphogenesis with cell fate in the pancreatic endocrine-progenitor niche. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2018, 145, .  | 1.2 | 30        |
| 18 | Pancreatic $\beta^1$ - and $\beta^2$ -cellular clocks have distinct molecular properties and impact on islet hormone secretion and gene expression. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2017, 31, 383-398.   | 2.7 | 84        |

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|----|--|------|-----------|
| 19 | Effective Isolation of Functional Islets from Neonatal Mouse Pancreas. <i>Journal of Visualized Experiments</i> , 2017, , .  | 0.2  | 11        |
| 20 | The MAFB transcription factor impacts islet $\beta$ -cell function in rodents and represents a unique signature of primate islet $\beta$ -cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2016, 310, E91-E102. | 1.8  | 49        |
| 21 | Pancreatic Inflammation Redirects Acinar to $\beta$ Cell Reprogramming. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2016, 17, 2028-2041.   | 2.9  | 24        |
| 22 | Surgical resection and radiofrequency ablation initiate cancer in cytokeratin-19+ liver cells deficient for p53 and Rb. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 54662-54675.  | 0.8  | 1         |
| 23 | Nkx2.2 is expressed in a subset of enteroendocrine cells with expanded lineage potential. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2015, 309, C975-C987.   | 1.6  | 18        |
| 24 | Endothelial Cells Control Pancreatic Cell Fate at Defined Stages through EGFL7 Signaling. <i>Stem Cell Reports</i> , 2015, 4, 181-189.   | 2.3  | 37        |
| 25 | Microtubules Negatively Regulate Insulin Secretion in Pancreatic $\beta$ Cells. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2015, 34, 656-668.   | 3.1  | 90        |
| 26 | Transient cytokine treatment induces acinar cell reprogramming and regenerates functional beta cell mass in diabetic mice. <i>Nature Biotechnology</i> , 2014, 32, 76-83.  | 9.4  | 159       |
| 27 | Loss of Fbw7 Reprograms Adult Pancreatic Ductal Cells into $\beta$ , $\delta$ , and $\beta$ Cells. <i>Cell Stem Cell</i> , 2014, 15, 139-153.  | 5.2  | 118       |
| 28 | Adult Hepatocytes Are Generated by Self-Duplication Rather than Stem Cell Differentiation. <i>Cell Stem Cell</i> , 2014, 15, 340-349.  | 5.2  | 368       |
| 29 | Diabetes recovery by age-dependent conversion of pancreatic $\beta$ -cells into insulin producers. <i>Nature</i> , 2014, 514, 503-507.   | 13.7 | 335       |
| 30 | Cooperation between HMGA1, PDX-1, and MafA is Essential for Glucose-Induced Insulin Transcription in Pancreatic Beta Cells. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2014, 5, 237.  | 1.5  | 41        |
| 31 | Modulation of Golgi-associated microtubule nucleation throughout the cell cycle. <i>Cytoskeleton</i> , 2013, 70, 32-43.  | 1.0  | 32        |
| 32 | Reconstituting pancreas development from purified progenitor cells reveals genes essential for islet differentiation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2013, 110, 12691-12696.       | 3.3  | 67        |
| 33 | Non-parallel recombination limits Cre-loxP-based reporters as precise indicators of conditional genetic manipulation. <i>Genesis</i> , 2013, 51, 436-442.  | 0.8  | 88        |
| 34 | Epithelial Tissues Have Varying Degrees of Susceptibility to KrasG12D-Initiated Tumorigenesis in a Mouse Model. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e16786.   | 1.1  | 99        |
| 35 | Ngn3+ endocrine progenitor cells control the fate and morphogenesis of pancreatic ductal epithelium. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2011, 359, 26-36.  | 0.9  | 68        |
| 36 | $\beta$ Represses Insulin Secretion by Reducing Vesicular Docking in Pancreatic $\beta$ -Cells. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2010, 59, 2522-2529.   | 0.3  | 31        |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 37 | Genetic Labeling Does Not Detect Epithelial-to-Mesenchymal Transition of Cholangiocytes in Liver Fibrosis in Mice. <i>Gastroenterology</i> , 2010, 139, 987-998.  | 0.6 | 200       |
| 38 | Neurog3 gene dosage regulates allocation of endocrine and exocrine cell fates in the developing mouse pancreas. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2010, 339, 26-37.  | 0.9 | 131       |
| 39 | Sustained <i>Neurog3</i> expression in hormone-expressing islet cells is required for endocrine maturation and function. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2009, 106, 9715-9720. | 3.3 | 143       |
| 40 | A CK19 <sup>CreERT</sup> knockin mouse line allows for conditional DNA recombination in epithelial cells in multiple endodermal organs. <i>Genesis</i> , 2008, 46, 318-323.   | 0.8 | 157       |
| 41 | Myt1 and Ngn3 form a feed-forward expression loop to promote endocrine islet cell differentiation. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2008, 317, 531-540.   | 0.9 | 90        |
| 42 | Cre reconstitution allows for DNA recombination selectively in dual-marker-expressing cells in transgenic mice. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2007, 35, e126-e126.  | 6.5 | 19        |
| 43 | Temporal Control of Neurogenin3 Activity in Pancreas Progenitors Reveals Competence Windows for the Generation of Different Endocrine Cell Types. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2007, 12, 457-465.  | 3.1 | 300       |
| 44 | Loss of Myt1 function partially compromises endocrine islet cell differentiation and pancreatic physiological function in the mouse. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 2007, 124, 898-910.   | 1.7 | 64        |
| 45 | The fringe molecules induce endocrine differentiation in embryonic endoderm by activating cMyt1/cMyt3. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2006, 297, 340-349.   | 0.9 | 23        |
| 46 | Global expression analysis of gene regulatory pathways during endocrine pancreatic development. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2004, 131, 165-179.  | 1.2 | 211       |
| 47 | Direct lineage tracing reveals the ontogeny of pancreatic cell fates during mouse embryogenesis. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 2003, 120, 35-43.   | 1.7 | 210       |
| 48 | Direct evidence for the pancreatic lineage: NGN3+ cells are islet progenitors and are distinct from duct progenitors. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2002, 129, 2447-2457.  | 1.2 | 1,336     |
| 49 | Direct evidence for the pancreatic lineage: NGN3+ cells are islet progenitors and are distinct from duct progenitors. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2002, 129, 2447-57.  | 1.2 | 703       |
| 50 | Microtubules in Pancreatic $\beta^2$ Cells: Convuluted Roadways Toward Precision. <i>Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 0, 10, .   | 1.8 | 2         |