Laurinda A Jaffe

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

67 papers	5,757 citations	76326 40 h-index	106344 65 g-index
74 all docs	74 docs citations	74 times ranked	2301 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Cyclic AMP links luteinizing hormone signaling to dephosphorylation and inactivation of the NPR2 guanylyl cyclase in ovarian folliclesâ€. Biology of Reproduction, 2021, 104, 939-941.	2.7	5
2	Kisspeptin-54 injection induces a physiological luteinizing hormone surge and ovulation in mice. Biology of Reproduction, 2021, 104, 1181-1183.	2.7	7
3	Phosphatase inhibition by LB-100 enhances BMN-111 stimulation of bone growth. JCI Insight, 2021, 6, .	5.0	9
4	Cellular Heterogeneity of the Luteinizing Hormone Receptor and Its Significance for Cyclic GMP Signaling in Mouse Preovulatory Follicles. Endocrinology, 2020, 161, .	2.8	20
5	Follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone increase Ca2+ in the granulosa cells of mouse ovarian folliclesâ€. Biology of Reproduction, 2019, 101, 433-444.	2.7	14
6	Luteinizing hormone signaling phosphorylates and activates the cyclic GMP phosphodiesterase PDE5 in mouse ovarian follicles, contributing an additional component to the hormonally induced decrease in cyclic GMP that reinitiates meiosis. Developmental Biology, 2018, 435, 6-14.	2.0	20
7	Multiple cAMP Phosphodiesterases Act Together to Prevent Premature Oocyte Meiosis and Ovulation. Endocrinology, 2018, 159, 2142-2152.	2.8	23
8	Shedding light on spawning in jellyfish. ELife, 2018, 7, .	6.0	0
9	The fast block to polyspermy: New insight into a century-old problem. Journal of General Physiology, 2018, 150, 1233-1234.	1.9	12
10	Preparing for Fertilization: Intercellular Signals for Oocyte Maturation. Diversity and Commonality in Animals, 2018, , 535-548.	0.7	1
11	Dephosphorylation is the mechanism of fibroblast growth factor inhibition of guanylyl cyclase-B. Cellular Signalling, 2017, 40, 222-229.	3.6	21
12	Regulation of Mammalian Oocyte Meiosis by Intercellular Communication Within the Ovarian Follicle. Annual Review of Physiology, 2017, 79, 237-260.	13.1	172
13	Dephosphorylation of the NPR2 guanylyl cyclase contributes to inhibition of bone growth by fibroblast growth factor. ELife, 2017, 6, .	6.0	27
14	Dephosphorylation of juxtamembrane serines and threonines of the NPR2 guanylyl cyclase is required for rapid resumption of oocyte meiosis in response to luteinizing hormone. Developmental Biology, 2016, 409, 194-201.	2.0	49
15	Luteinizing Hormone Causes Phosphorylation and Activation of the cGMP Phosphodiesterase PDE5 in Rat Ovarian Follicles, Contributing, Together with PDE1 Activity, to the Resumption of Meiosis1. Biology of Reproduction, 2016, 94, 110.	2.7	39
16	Dephosphorylation of juxtamembrane serines and threonines of the NPR2 guanylyl cyclase regulates oocyte meiotic resumption. BMC Pharmacology & Toxicology, 2015, 16, .	2.4	0
17	Intercellular signaling via cyclic GMP diffusion through gap junctions restarts meiosis in mouse ovarian follicles. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 5527-5532.	7.1	134
18	Dephosphorylation and inactivation of NPR2 guanylyl cyclase in granulosa cells contributes to the LH-induced decrease in cGMP that causes resumption of meiosis in rat oocytes. Development (Cambridge), 2014, 141, 3594-3604.	2.5	92

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19	Luteinizing hormone reduces the activity of the NPR2 guanylyl cyclase in mouse ovarian follicles, contributing to the cyclic GMP decrease that promotes resumption of meiosis in oocytes. Developmental Biology, 2012, 366, 308-316.	2.0	128
20	Voltage sensitive phosphoinositide phosphatases of <i>Xenopus</i>: Their tissue distribution and voltage dependence. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 2011, 226, 2740-2746.	4.1	37
21	Epidermal growth factor receptor kinase activity is required for gap junction closure and for part of the decrease in ovarian follicle cGMP in response to LH. Reproduction, 2010, 140, 655-662.	2.6	89
22	Cyclic GMP from the surrounding somatic cells regulates cyclic AMP and meiosis in the mouse oocyte. Development (Cambridge), 2009, 136, 1869-1878.	2.5	432
23	Microinjection of Follicle-Enclosed Mouse Oocytes. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2009, 518, 157-173.	0.9	21
24	Luteinizing hormone causes MAP kinase-dependent phosphorylation and closure of connexin 43 gap junctions in mouse ovarian follicles: one of two paths to meiotic resumption. Development (Cambridge), 2008, 135, 3229-3238.	2.5	215
25	A Gs-linked receptor maintains meiotic arrest in mouse oocytes, but luteinizing hormone does not cause meiotic resumption by terminating receptor-Gs signaling. Developmental Biology, 2007, 310, 240-249.	2.0	38
26	Meiotic resumption in response to luteinizing hormone is independent of a Gi family G protein or calcium in the mouse oocyte. Developmental Biology, 2006, 299, 345-355.	2.0	37
27	Regulation of meiotic prophase arrest in mouse oocytes by GPR3, a constitutive activator of the Gs G protein. Journal of Cell Biology, 2005, 171, 255-265.	5.2	89
28	Quantitative Microinjection of Oocytes, Eggs, and Embryos. Methods in Cell Biology, 2004, 74, 219-242.	1.1	77
29	The G _s -Linked Receptor GPR3 Maintains Meiotic Arrest in Mammalian Oocytes. Science, 2004, 306, 1947-1950.	12.6	298
30	Maintenance of meiotic prophase arrest in vertebrate oocytes by a G s protein-mediated pathway. Developmental Biology, 2004, 267, 1-13.	2.0	81
31	Labeling of Cell Membranes and Compartments for Live Cell Fluorescence Microscopy. Methods in Cell Biology, 2004, 74, 469-489.	1.1	13
32	A Receptor Linked to a Gi-Family G-Protein Functions in Initiating Oocyte Maturation in Starfish but Not Frogs. Developmental Biology, 2003, 253, 139-149.	2.0	29
33	Function of a sea urchin egg Src family kinasein initiating Ca2+ release at fertilization. Developmental Biology, 2003, 256, 367-378.	2.0	47
34	Meiotic Arrest in the Mouse Follicle Maintained by a Gs Protein in the Oocyte. Science, 2002, 297, 1343-1345.	12.6	221
35	Egg Activation at Fertilization: Where It All Begins. Developmental Biology, 2002, 245, 237-254.	2.0	342
36	Ca2+signalling during fertilization of echinoderm eggs. Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2001, 12, 45-51.	5.0	75

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37	Evidence That Phospholipase C from the Sperm Is Not Responsible for Initiating Ca2+ Release at Fertilization in Mouse Eggs. Developmental Biology, 2001, 236, 492-501.	2.0	54
38	Evidence That Fertilization Activates Starfish Eggs by Sequential Activation of a Src-like Kinase and Phospholipase CÎ³. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 16788-16794.	3.4	68
39	The role of Src family kinases in starfish egg fertilisation. Zygote, 1999, 8, S16-S17.	1.1	6
40	Requirement of a Src Family Kinase for Initiating Calcium Release at Fertilization in Starfish Eggs. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 29318-29322.	3.4	84
41	Identification of PLCÎ³-Dependent and -Independent Events during Fertilization of Sea Urchin Eggs. Developmental Biology, 1999, 206, 232-247.	2.0	110
42	Calcium Release at Fertilization of Xenopus Eggs Requires Type I IP3 Receptors, but Not SH2 Domain-Mediated Activation of PLCÎ³ or Gq-Mediated Activation of PLCÎ². Developmental Biology, 1999, 214, 399-411.	2.0	111
43	SH2 Domain-Mediated Activation of Phospholipase CÎ³ Is Not Required to Initiate Ca2+Release at Fertilization of Mouse Eggs. Developmental Biology, 1998, 203, 221-232.	2.0	136
44	Calcium Release at Fertilization in Starfish Eggs Is Mediated by Phospholipase CÎ³. Journal of Cell Biology, 1997, 138, 1303-1311.	5.2	134
45	Increased Expression of Î±qFamily G-proteins during Oocyte Maturation and Early Development ofXenopus laevis. Developmental Biology, 1996, 177, 300-308.	2.0	13
46	Structural Change of the Endoplasmic Reticulum during Fertilization: Evidence for Loss of Membrane Continuity Using the Green Fluorescent Protein. Developmental Biology, 1996, 179, 320-328.	2.0	103
47	Reorganization of the Endoplasmic Reticulum during Meiotic Maturation of the Mouse Oocyte. Developmental Biology, 1995, 170, 607-615.	2.0	170
48	Proteases Stimulate Fertilization-like Responses in Starfish Eggs. Developmental Biology, 1995, 170, 690-700.	2.0	31
49	Evidence for Both Tyrosine Kinase and G-Protein-Coupled Pathways Leading to Starfish Egg Activation. Developmental Biology, 1994, 162, 590-599.	2.0	91
50	Structural changes in the endoplasmic reticulum of starfish oocytes during meiotic maturation and fertilization. Developmental Biology, 1994, 164, 579-587.	2.0	86
51	Structural Changes of the Endoplasmic Reticulum of Sea Urchin Eggs during Fertilization. Developmental Biology, 1993, 156, 566-573.	2.0	49
52	Chapter 7 Imaging Endoplasmic Reticulum in Living Sea Urchin Eggs. Methods in Cell Biology, 1993, 38, 211-220.	1.1	29
53	Evidence for the involvement of a pertussis toxin-insensitive G-protein in egg activation of the frog, Xenopus laevis. Developmental Biology, 1991, 143, 218-229.	2.0	80
54	Development of calcium release mechanisms during starfish oocyte maturation. Developmental Biology, 1990, 140, 300-306.	2.0	138

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55	Pertussis toxin inhibits 1-methyladenine-induced maturation in starfish oocytes. Developmental Biology, 1989, 133, 605-608.	2.0	72
56	Evidence that the voltage-dependent component in the fertilization process is contributed by the sperm. Developmental Biology, 1989, 134, 446-451.	2.0	43
57	A cholera toxin-sensitive G-protein stimulates exocytosis in sea urchin eggs. Developmental Biology, 1987, 120, 577-583.	2.0	69
58	A calcium-activated sodium conductance contributes to the fertilization potential in the egg of the nemertean worm Cerebratulus lacteus. Developmental Biology, 1986, 117, 184-193.	2.0	25
59	Electrical Properties of Vertebrate Oocyte Membranes. Biology of Reproduction, 1984, 30, 50-54.	2.7	17
60	Fertilization increases the polyphosphoinositide content of sea urchin eggs. Nature, 1984, 310, 414-415.	27.8	213
61	Studies of the voltage-dependent polyspermy block using cross-species fertilization of amphibians. Developmental Biology, 1983, 98, 319-326.	2.0	77
62	Absence of an electrical polyspermy block in the mouse. Developmental Biology, 1983, 96, 317-323.	2.0	116
63	Localization of electrical excitability in the early embryo of Dentalium. Developmental Biology, 1981, 83, 370-373.	2.0	25
64	ELECTRICAL POLYSPERMY BLOCK IN SEA URCHINS: NICOTINE AND LOW SODIUM EXPERIMENTS1. Development Growth and Differentiation, 1980, 22, 503-507.	1.5	44
65	The time course of cortical vesicle fusion in sea urchin eggs observed as membrane capacitance changes. Developmental Biology, 1978, 67, 243-248.	2.0	90
66	Membrane potential of the unfertilized sea urchin egg. Developmental Biology, 1978, 62, 215-228.	2.0	84
67	Fast block to polyspermy in sea urchin eggs is electrically mediated. Nature, 1976, 261, 68-71.	27.8	451