

Federica Sotgia

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

212
papers

31,051
citations

4120

87
h-index

4628

170
g-index

214
all docs

214
docs citations

214
times ranked

41044
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition). <i>Autophagy</i> , 2016, 12, 1-222.	4.3	4,701
2	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2012, 8, 445-544.	4.3	3,122
3	The reverse Warburg effect: Aerobic glycolysis in cancer associated fibroblasts and the tumor stroma. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2009, 8, 3984-4001.	1.3	1,130
4	Cancer metabolism: a therapeutic perspective. <i>Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology</i> , 2017, 14, 11-31.	12.5	1,028
5	Mutations in the caveolin-3 gene cause autosomal dominant limb-girdle muscular dystrophy. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1998, 18, 365-368.	9.4	555
6	Ketones and lactate "fuel" tumor growth and metastasis. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2010, 9, 3506-3514.	1.3	526
7	Antibiotics that target mitochondria effectively eradicate cancer stem cells, across multiple tumor types: Treating cancer like an infectious disease. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 4569-4584.	0.8	401
8	Oxidative stress in cancer associated fibroblasts drives tumor-stroma co-evolution. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2010, 9, 3276-3296.	1.3	400
9	Evidence for a stromal-epithelial "lactate shuttle" in human tumors. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 1772-1783.	1.3	393
10	Autophagy in cancer associated fibroblasts promotes tumor cell survival. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2010, 9, 3515-3533.	1.3	377
11	Cancer stem cell metabolism. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2016, 18, 55.	2.2	377
12	Catabolic cancer-associated fibroblasts transfer energy and biomass to anabolic cancer cells, fueling tumor growth. <i>Seminars in Cancer Biology</i> , 2014, 25, 47-60.	4.3	337
13	An Absence of Stromal Caveolin-1 Expression Predicts Early Tumor Recurrence and Poor Clinical Outcome in Human Breast Cancers. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2009, 174, 2023-2034.	1.9	307
14	Ketones and lactate increase cancer cell "stemness," driving recurrence, metastasis and poor clinical outcome in breast cancer. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 1271-1286.	1.3	295
15	Role of Cholesterol in the Development and Progression of Breast Cancer. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2011, 178, 402-412.	1.9	257
16	Hyperactivation of oxidative mitochondrial metabolism in epithelial cancer cells in situ. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 4047-4064.	1.3	256
17	Warburg Meets Autophagy: Cancer-Associated Fibroblasts Accelerate Tumor Growth and Metastasis via Oxidative Stress, Mitophagy, and Aerobic Glycolysis. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2012, 16, 1264-1284.	2.5	254
18	Metabolic reprogramming of cancer-associated fibroblasts by TGF- β 2 drives tumor growth: Connecting TGF- β 2 signaling with "Warburg-like" cancer metabolism and L-lactate production. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2012, 11, 3019-3035.	1.3	249

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19	Caveolin-1 and Cancer Metabolism in the Tumor Microenvironment: Markers, Models, and Mechanisms. Annual Review of Pathology: Mechanisms of Disease, 2012, 7, 423-467.	9.6	249
20	The autophagic tumor stroma model of cancer. Cell Cycle, 2010, 9, 3485-3505.	1.3	248
21	Cancer cells metabolically "fertilize" the tumor microenvironment with hydrogen peroxide, driving the Warburg effect. Cell Cycle, 2011, 10, 2504-2520.	1.3	245
22	Caveolinopathies: from the biology of caveolin-3 to human diseases. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2010, 18, 137-145.	1.4	238
23	Tumor cells induce the cancer associated fibroblast phenotype via caveolin-1 degradation: Implications for breast cancer and DCIS therapy with autophagy inhibitors. Cell Cycle, 2010, 9, 2423-2433.	1.3	238
24	Mitochondrial biogenesis is required for the anchorage-independent survival and propagation of stem-like cancer cells. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 14777-14795.	0.8	225
25	Using the "reverse Warburg effect" to identify high-risk breast cancer patients. Cell Cycle, 2012, 11, 1108-1117.	1.3	224
26	Stromal "epithelial metabolic coupling in cancer: Integrating autophagy and metabolism in the tumor microenvironment. International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2011, 43, 1045-1051.	1.2	218
27	Loss of stromal caveolin-1 leads to oxidative stress, mimics hypoxia and drives inflammation in the tumor microenvironment, conferring the "reverse Warburg effect": A transcriptional informatics analysis with validation. Cell Cycle, 2010, 9, 2201-2219.	1.3	212
28	Autophagy and senescence in cancer-associated fibroblasts metabolically supports tumor growth and metastasis, via glycolysis and ketone production. Cell Cycle, 2012, 11, 2285-2302.	1.3	209
29	Hydrogen peroxide fuels aging, inflammation, cancer metabolism and metastasis. Cell Cycle, 2011, 10, 2440-2449.	1.3	208
30	HIF1-alpha functions as a tumor promoter in cancer-associated fibroblasts, and as a tumor suppressor in breast cancer cells. Cell Cycle, 2010, 9, 3534-3551.	1.3	207
31	Cancer stem cells (CSCs): metabolic strategies for their identification and eradication. Biochemical Journal, 2018, 475, 1611-1634.	1.7	205
32	Cancer metabolism, stemness and tumor recurrence. Cell Cycle, 2013, 12, 1371-1384.	1.3	195
33	The reverse Warburg Effect: Glycolysis inhibitors prevent the tumor promoting effects of caveolin-1 deficient cancer associated fibroblasts. Cell Cycle, 2010, 9, 1960-1971.	1.3	192
34	Graphene oxide selectively targets cancer stem cells, across multiple tumor types: Implications for non-toxic cancer treatment, via "differentiation-based nano-therapy". Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 3553-3562.	0.8	192
35	Caveolae and signalling in cancer. Nature Reviews Cancer, 2015, 15, 225-237.	12.8	185
36	CDK inhibitors (p16/p19/p21) induce senescence and autophagy in cancer-associated fibroblasts, "fueling" tumor growth via paracrine interactions, without an increase in neo-angiogenesis. Cell Cycle, 2012, 11, 3599-3610.	1.3	182

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37	Caveolin-3 Directly Interacts with the C-terminal Tail of β 2-Dystroglycan. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2000, 275, 38048-38058.	1.6	181
38	Mitochondria as new therapeutic targets for eradicating cancer stem cells: Quantitative proteomics and functional validation via MCT1/2 inhibition. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2014, 5, 11029-11037.	0.8	181
39	Understanding the "lethal" drivers of tumor-stroma co-evolution. <i>Cancer Biology and Therapy</i> , 2010, 10, 537-542.	1.5	180
40	Tumor Microenvironment and Metabolic Synergy in Breast Cancers: Critical Importance of Mitochondrial Fuels and Function. <i>Seminars in Oncology</i> , 2014, 41, 195-216.	0.8	176
41	High mitochondrial mass identifies a sub-population of stem-like cancer cells that are chemo-resistant. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 30472-30486.	0.8	175
42	Molecular Genetics of the Caveolin Gene Family: Implications for Human Cancers, Diabetes, Alzheimer Disease, and Muscular Dystrophy. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 1998, 63, 1578-1587.	2.6	171
43	Repurposing atovaquone: Targeting mitochondrial complex III and OXPHOS to eradicate cancer stem cells. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 34084-34099.	0.8	171
44	COVID-19 and chronological aging: senolytics and other anti-aging drugs for the treatment or prevention of corona virus infection?. <i>Aging</i> , 2020, 12, 6511-6517.	1.4	170
45	The autophagic tumor stroma model of cancer or "battery-operated tumor growth". <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2010, 9, 4297-4306.	1.3	165
46	Mitochondrial metabolism in cancer metastasis. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2012, 11, 1445-1454.	1.3	162
47	Decreased expression of caveolin 1 in patients with systemic sclerosis: Crucial role in the pathogenesis of tissue fibrosis. <i>Arthritis and Rheumatism</i> , 2008, 58, 2854-2865.	6.7	159
48	Anti-estrogen resistance in breast cancer is induced by the tumor microenvironment and can be overcome by inhibiting mitochondrial function in epithelial cancer cells. <i>Cancer Biology and Therapy</i> , 2011, 12, 924-938.	1.5	154
49	Understanding the Warburg effect and the prognostic value of stromal caveolin-1 as a marker of a lethal tumor microenvironment. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2011, 13, 213.	2.2	153
50	Ketone body utilization drives tumor growth and metastasis. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2012, 11, 3964-3971.	1.3	152
51	Absence of Caveolin-1 Sensitizes Mouse Skin to Carcinogen-Induced Epidermal Hyperplasia and Tumor Formation. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2003, 162, 2029-2039.	1.9	149
52	Mitochondria "fuel" breast cancer metabolism: Fifteen markers of mitochondrial biogenesis label epithelial cancer cells, but are excluded from adjacent stromal cells. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2012, 11, 4390-4401.	1.3	147
53	Glutamine fuels a vicious cycle of autophagy in the tumor stroma and oxidative mitochondrial metabolism in epithelial cancer cells. <i>Cancer Biology and Therapy</i> , 2011, 12, 1085-1097.	1.5	145
54	Energy transfer in "parasitic" cancer metabolism. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 4208-4216.	1.3	144

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55	An absence of stromal caveolin-1 is associated with advanced prostate cancer, metastatic disease spread and epithelial Akt activation. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2009, 8, 2420-2424.	1.3	141
56	Cytokine production and inflammation drive autophagy in the tumor microenvironment. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 1784-1793.	1.3	137
57	Power Surge: Supporting Cells "Fuel" Cancer Cell Mitochondria. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2012, 15, 4-5.	7.2	137
58	Human breast cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAFs) show caveolin-1 down-regulation and RB tumor suppressor functional inactivation: Implications for the response to hormonal therapy. <i>Cancer Biology and Therapy</i> , 2008, 7, 1212-1225.	1.5	136
59	Transcriptional evidence for the "Reverse Warburg Effect" in human breast cancer tumor stroma and metastasis: Similarities with oxidative stress, inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, and "Neuron-Glia Metabolic Coupling". <i>Aging</i> , 2010, 2, 185-199.	1.4	136
60	Glycolytic cancer associated fibroblasts promote breast cancer tumor growth, without a measurable increase in angiogenesis: Evidence for stromal-epithelial metabolic coupling. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2010, 9, 2412-2422.	1.3	130
61	Stromal caveolin-1 levels predict early DCIS progression to invasive breast cancer. <i>Cancer Biology and Therapy</i> , 2009, 8, 1071-1079.	1.5	125
62	Caveolin-1 ^{-/-} Null Mammary Stromal Fibroblasts Share Characteristics with Human Breast Cancer-Associated Fibroblasts. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2009, 174, 746-761.	1.9	123
63	Caveolin-1 and mitochondrial SOD2 (MnSOD) function as tumor suppressors in the stromal microenvironment. <i>Cancer Biology and Therapy</i> , 2011, 11, 383-394.	1.5	122
64	Mitochondrial oxidative stress drives tumor progression and metastasis: should we use antioxidants as a key component of cancer treatment and prevention?. <i>BMC Medicine</i> , 2011, 9, 62.	2.3	121
65	Loss of stromal caveolin-1 expression predicts poor clinical outcome in triple negative and basal-like breast cancers. <i>Cancer Biology and Therapy</i> , 2010, 10, 135-143.	1.5	118
66	Impairment of Caveolae Formation and T-System Disorganization in Human Muscular Dystrophy with Caveolin-3 Deficiency. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2002, 160, 265-270.	1.9	117
67	CTGF drives autophagy, glycolysis and senescence in cancer-associated fibroblasts via HIF1 activation, metabolically promoting tumor growth. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2012, 11, 2272-2284.	1.3	116
68	Mitochondrial mass, a new metabolic biomarker for stem-like cancer cells: Understanding WNT/FGF-driven anabolic signaling. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 30453-30471.	0.8	113
69	Mitochondrial Fission Induces Glycolytic Reprogramming in Cancer-Associated Myofibroblasts, Driving Stromal Lactate Production, and Early Tumor Growth. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2012, 3, 798-810.	0.8	112
70	Proteasome Inhibitor (MG-132) Treatment of mdx Mice Rescues the Expression and Membrane Localization of Dystrophin and Dystrophin-Associated Proteins. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2003, 163, 1663-1675.	1.9	111
71	Mitochondrial oxidative stress in cancer-associated fibroblasts drives lactate production, promoting breast cancer tumor growth. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 4065-4073.	1.3	110
72	Molecular profiling of a lethal tumor microenvironment, as defined by stromal caveolin-1 status in breast cancers. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 1794-1809.	1.3	107

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73	Two-compartment tumor metabolism: Autophagy in the tumor microenvironment and oxidative mitochondrial metabolism (OXPHOS) in cancer cells. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2012, 11, 2545-2559.	1.3	107
74	Mitochondrial biogenesis in epithelial cancer cells promotes breast cancer tumor growth and confers autophagy resistance. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2012, 11, 4174-4180.	1.3	105
75	Bedaquiline, an FDA-approved antibiotic, inhibits mitochondrial function and potently blocks the proliferative expansion of stem-like cancer cells (CSCs). <i>Aging</i> , 2016, 8, 1593-1607.	1.4	105
76	Oncogenes induce the cancer-associated fibroblast phenotype: Metabolic symbiosis and "fibroblast addiction" are new therapeutic targets for drug discovery. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2013, 12, 2723-2732.	1.3	104
77	Ketone bodies and two-compartment tumor metabolism: Stromal ketone production fuels mitochondrial biogenesis in epithelial cancer cells. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2012, 11, 3956-3963.	1.3	103
78	Doxycycline down-regulates DNA-PK and radiosensitizes tumor initiating cells: Implications for more effective radiation therapy. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 14005-14025.	0.8	103
79	Pyruvate kinase expression (PKM1 and PKM2) in cancer-associated fibroblasts drives stromal nutrient production and tumor growth. <i>Cancer Biology and Therapy</i> , 2011, 12, 1101-1113.	1.5	99
80	ATR/TEM8 is highly expressed in epithelial cells lining <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> ™ three sites of entry: implications for the pathogenesis of anthrax infection. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2005, 288, C1402-C1410.	2.1	98
81	Doxycycline, an Inhibitor of Mitochondrial Biogenesis, Effectively Reduces Cancer Stem Cells (CSCs) in Early Breast Cancer Patients: A Clinical Pilot Study. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2018, 8, 452.	1.3	98
82	Understanding the metabolic basis of drug resistance. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 2521-2528.	1.3	97
83	Caveolin-1 and Accelerated Host Aging in the Breast Tumor Microenvironment. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2012, 181, 278-293.	1.9	95
84	Caloric restriction augments radiation efficacy in breast cancer. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2013, 12, 1955-1963.	1.3	95
85	Increased Number of Caveolae and Caveolin-3 Overexpression in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 1999, 261, 547-550.	1.0	93
86	Caveolin-1 Mutations in Human Breast Cancer. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2006, 168, 1998-2013.	1.9	92
87	Azithromycin and Roxithromycin define a new family of "senolytic" drugs that target senescent human fibroblasts. <i>Aging</i> , 2018, 10, 3294-3307.	1.4	90
88	Chemotherapy induces the cancer-associated fibroblast phenotype, activating paracrine Hedgehog-Gli signalling in breast cancer cells. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 10728-10745.	0.8	89
89	Tyrosine Phosphorylation of Î²-Dystroglycan at Its WW Domain Binding Motif, PPxY, Recruits SH2 Domain Containing Proteins. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2001, 40, 14585-14592.	1.2	87
90	Metastasis and Oxidative Stress: Are Antioxidants a Metabolic Driver of Progression?. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2015, 22, 956-958.	7.2	85

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91	Intracellular Retention of Glycosylphosphatidyl Inositol-Linked Proteins in Caveolin-Deficient Cells. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2002, 22, 3905-3926.	1.1	82
92	Deficiency of hyccin, a newly identified membrane protein, causes hypomyelination and congenital cataract. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2006, 38, 1111-1113.	9.4	82
93	Caveolin-1 interacts with a lipid raft-associated population of fatty acid synthase. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2008, 7, 2257-2267.	1.3	80
94	Metabolic reprogramming and two-compartment tumor metabolism. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2012, 11, 3280-3289.	1.3	77
95	Mitochondrial fission as a driver of stemness in tumor cells: mDIV1 inhibits mitochondrial function, cell migration and cancer stem cell (CSC) signalling. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2018, 9, 13254-13275.	0.8	77
96	Clinical and translational implications of the caveolin gene family: lessons from mouse models and human genetic disorders. <i>Laboratory Investigation</i> , 2009, 89, 614-623.	1.7	76
97	Mitochondrial dysfunction in breast cancer cells prevents tumor growth. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2013, 12, 172-182.	1.3	76
98	Stromal and Epithelial Caveolin-1 Both Confer a Protective Effect Against Mammary Hyperplasia and Tumorigenesis. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2006, 169, 1784-1801.	1.9	75
99	Oncogenes and inflammation rewire host energy metabolism in the tumor microenvironment. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2013, 12, 2580-2597.	1.3	75
100	Loss of Caveolin-1 Causes the Hyper-Proliferation of Intestinal Crypt Stem Cells, with Increased Sensitivity to Whole Body γ -Radiation. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2005, 4, 1817-1825.	1.3	73
101	Caveolin-1 (P132L), a Common Breast Cancer Mutation, Confers Mammary Cell Invasiveness and Defines a Novel Stem Cell/Metastasis-Associated Gene Signature. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2009, 174, 1650-1662.	1.9	73
102	Loss of stromal caveolin-1 expression in malignant melanoma metastases predicts poor survival. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 4250-4255.	1.3	72
103	Vitamin C and Doxycycline: A synthetic lethal combination therapy targeting metabolic flexibility in cancer stem cells (CSCs). <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 67269-67286.	0.8	72
104	Therapeutic Potential of Proteasome Inhibition in Duchenne and Becker Muscular Dystrophies. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2010, 176, 1863-1877.	1.9	71
105	BRCA1 mutations drive oxidative stress and glycolysis in the tumor microenvironment. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2012, 11, 4402-4413.	1.3	71
106	Caveolin-1-Deficient Mice Have An Increased Mammary Stem Cell Population with Upregulation of Wnt/ β -Catenin Signaling. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2005, 4, 1808-1816.	1.3	69
107	Matrix remodeling stimulates stromal autophagy, α -ketofueling cancer cell mitochondrial metabolism and metastasis. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 2021-2034.	1.3	69
108	Localized Treatment with a Novel FDA-Approved Proteasome Inhibitor Blocks the Degradation of Dystrophin and Dystrophin-Associated Proteins in mdx Mice. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2007, 6, 1242-1248.	1.3	67

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109	Estrogen receptor beta (ER β) produces autophagy and necroptosis in human seminoma cell line through the binding of the Sp1 on the phosphatase and tensin homolog deleted from chromosome 10 (PTEN) promoter gene. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2012, 11, 2911-2921.	1.3	67
110	Caveolin-1 Deficiency (β/β) Conveys Premalignant Alterations in Mammary Epithelia, with Abnormal Lumen Formation, Growth Factor Independence, and Cell Invasiveness. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2006, 168, 292-309.	1.9	66
111	CAV1 Inhibits Metastatic Potential in Melanomas through Suppression of the Integrin/Src/FAK Signaling Pathway. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2010, 70, 7489-7499.	0.4	65
112	Mitochondrial β -oxidation drives tamoxifen resistance: NQO1 and GCLC are new therapeutic targets in breast cancer. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 20309-20327.	0.8	65
113	Towards a new β -estromal-based classification system for human breast cancer prognosis and therapy. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2009, 8, 1654-1658.	1.3	64
114	Mitochondrial markers predict recurrence, metastasis and tamoxifen-resistance in breast cancer patients: Early detection of treatment failure with companion diagnostics. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 68730-68745.	0.8	64
115	Accelerated aging in the tumor microenvironment. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 2059-2063.	1.3	63
116	Metabolic reprogramming of bone marrow stromal cells by leukemic extracellular vesicles in acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 128, 453-456.	0.6	60
117	Impaired Phagocytosis in Caveolin-1 Deficient Macrophages. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2005, 4, 1599-1607.	1.3	59
118	Muscle-specific interaction of caveolin isoforms: differential complex formation between caveolins in fibroblastic vs. muscle cells. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2005, 288, C677-C691.	2.1	59
119	Caveolin-1 (β/β)- and Caveolin-2 (β/β)-Deficient Mice Both Display Numerous Skeletal Muscle Abnormalities, with Tubular Aggregate Formation. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2007, 170, 316-333.	1.9	59
120	GPER mediates the angiocrine actions induced by IGF1 through the HIF-1 β /VEGF pathway in the breast tumor microenvironment. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2017, 19, 129.	2.2	59
121	Caveolin-1, Mammary Stem Cells, and Estrogen-Dependent Breast Cancers: Figure 1.. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2006, 66, 10647-10651.	0.4	58
122	Scleroderma-like properties of skin from caveolin-1-deficient mice. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 2140-2150.	1.3	58
123	Bergamot natural products eradicate cancer stem cells (CSCs) by targeting mevalonate, Rho-GDI-signalling and mitochondrial metabolism. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Bioenergetics</i> , 2018, 1859, 984-996.	0.5	58
124	Pharmacological rescue of the dystrophin-glycoprotein complex in Duchenne and Becker skeletal muscle explants by proteasome inhibitor treatment. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2006, 290, C577-C582.	2.1	57
125	Genetic Ablation of Caveolin-1 Drives Estrogen-Hypersensitivity and the Development of DCIS-Like Mammary Lesions. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2009, 174, 1172-1190.	1.9	57
126	Is cancer a metabolic rebellion against host aging? In the quest for immortality, tumor cells try to save themselves by boosting mitochondrial metabolism. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2012, 11, 253-263.	1.3	57

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127	Targeting tumor-initiating cells: Eliminating anabolic cancer stem cells with inhibitors of protein synthesis or by mimicking caloric restriction. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 4585-4601.	0.8	55
128	Mitochondrial Biogenesis Drives Tumor Cell Proliferation. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2011, 178, 1949-1952.	1.9	54
129	Doxycycline, Azithromycin and Vitamin C (DAV): A potent combination therapy for targeting mitochondria and eradicating cancer stem cells (CSCs). <i>Aging</i> , 2019, 11, 2202-2216.	1.4	54
130	Hereditary ovarian cancer and two-compartment tumor metabolism. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2012, 11, 4152-4166.	1.3	53
131	Targeting hypoxic cancer stem cells (CSCs) with Doxycycline: Implications for optimizing anti-angiogenic therapy. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 56126-56142.	0.8	53
132	A mitochondrial based oncology platform for targeting cancer stem cells (CSCs): MITO-ONC-RX. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2018, 17, 2091-2100.	1.3	53
133	JNK1 stress signaling is hyper-activated in high breast density and the tumor stroma: Connecting fibrosis, inflammation, and stemness for cancer prevention. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2014, 13, 580-599.	1.3	52
134	“Energetic” Cancer Stem Cells (e-CSCs): A New Hyper-Metabolic and Proliferative Tumor Cell Phenotype, Driven by Mitochondrial Energy. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 2018, 8, 677.	1.3	52
135	Cigarette smoke metabolically promotes cancer, via autophagy and premature aging in the host stromal microenvironment. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2013, 12, 818-825.	1.3	51
136	Caveolin-1 promotes pancreatic cancer cell differentiation and restores membranous E-cadherin via suppression of the epithelial-mesenchymal transition. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 3692-3700.	1.3	49
137	Targeting flavin-containing enzymes eliminates cancer stem cells (CSCs), by inhibiting mitochondrial respiration: Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin) in cancer therapy. <i>Aging</i> , 2017, 9, 2610-2628.	1.4	49
138	Localization of Phospho- β -dystroglycan (pY892) to an Intracellular Vesicular Compartment in Cultured Cells and Skeletal Muscle Fibers in Vivo. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2003, 42, 7110-7123.	1.2	48
139	SOCS proteins and caveolin-1 as negative regulators of endocrine signaling. <i>Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2006, 17, 150-158.	3.1	47
140	Caveolin-1 is required for the upregulation of fatty acid synthase (FASN), a tumor promoter, during prostate cancer progression. <i>Cancer Biology and Therapy</i> , 2007, 6, 1269-1274.	1.5	47
141	Nutrient Restriction and Radiation Therapy for Cancer Treatment: When Less Is More. <i>Oncologist</i> , 2013, 18, 97-103.	1.9	47
142	Matcha green tea (MGT) inhibits the propagation of cancer stem cells (CSCs), by targeting mitochondrial metabolism, glycolysis and multiple cell signalling pathways. <i>Aging</i> , 2018, 10, 1867-1883.	1.4	47
143	A Novel Role for Caveolin-1 in B Lymphocyte Function and the Development of Thymus-Independent Immune Responses. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2006, 5, 1865-1871.	1.3	46
144	Caveolin-1 is a negative regulator of tumor growth in glioblastoma and modulates chemosensitivity to temozolomide. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2013, 12, 1510-1520.	1.3	45

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145	Hodgkin lymphoma: A complex metabolic ecosystem with glycolytic reprogramming of the tumor microenvironment. <i>Seminars in Oncology</i> , 2017, 44, 218-225.	0.8	44
146	Targeting cancer stem cell propagation with palbociclib, a CDK4/6 inhibitor: Telomerase drives tumor cell heterogeneity. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 9868-9884.	0.8	44
147	Cancer Metabolism: New Validated Targets for Drug Discovery. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2013, 4, 1309-1316.	0.8	44
148	Phenotypic behavior of caveolin-3 R26Q, a mutant associated with hyperCKemia, distal myopathy, and rippling muscle disease. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2003, 285, C1150-C1160.	2.1	43
149	Ethanol exposure induces the cancer-associated fibroblast phenotype and lethal tumor metabolism. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2013, 12, 289-301.	1.3	43
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