Thierry Lepage

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

35 papers	3,563 citations	257450 24 h-index	377865 34 g-index
36 all docs	36 docs citations	36 times ranked	2941 citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Genome of the Sea Urchin <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i>. Science, 2006, 314, 941-952.	12.6	1,018
2	Nodal and BMP2/4 Signaling Organizes the Oral-Aboral Axis of the Sea Urchin Embryo. Developmental Cell, 2004, 6, 397-410.	7.0	331
3	Left-Right Asymmetry in the Sea Urchin Embryo Is Regulated by Nodal Signaling on the Right Side. Developmental Cell, 2005, 9, 147-158.	7.0	242
4	Patterning of the Dorsal-Ventral Axis in Echinoderms: Insights into the Evolution of the BMP-Chordin Signaling Network. PLoS Biology, 2009, 7, e1000248.	5.6	176
5	Signal transduction by cAMP-dependent protein kinase A in Drosophila limb patterning. Nature, 1995, 373, 711-715.	27.8	169
6	RTK and TGF-Î² signaling pathways genes in the sea urchin genome. Developmental Biology, 2006, 300, 132-152.	2.0	140
7	FGF signals guide migration of mesenchymal cells, control skeletal morphogenesis and regulate gastrulation during sea urchin development. Development (Cambridge), 2008, 135, 353-365.	2.5	133
8	Ancestral Regulatory Circuits Governing Ectoderm Patterning Downstream of Nodal and BMP2/4 Revealed by Gene Regulatory Network Analysis in an Echinoderm. PLoS Genetics, 2010, 6, e1001259.	3.5	133
9	A Raf/MEK/ERK signaling pathway is required for development of the sea urchin embryo micromere lineage through phosphorylation of the transcription factor Ets. Development (Cambridge), 2004, 131, 1075-1087.	2.5	110
10	Cis-regulatory analysis of<i>nodal</i>and maternal control of dorsal-ventral axis formation by Univin, a TGF-Î² related to Vg1. Development (Cambridge), 2007, 134, 3649-3664.	2.5	107
11	Nodal and BMP2/4 pattern the mesoderm and endoderm during development of the sea urchin embryo. Development (Cambridge), 2010, 137, 223-235.	2.5	97
12	Lefty acts as an essential modulator of Nodal activity during sea urchin oralâ€“aboral axis formation. Developmental Biology, 2008, 320, 49-59.	2.0	87
13	The sea urchin kinome: A first look. Developmental Biology, 2006, 300, 180-193.	2.0	84
14	Zebrafish endoderm formation is regulated by combinatorial Nodal, FGF and BMP signalling. Development (Cambridge), 2006, 133, 2189-2200.	2.5	82
15	Spatial expression of the hatching enzyme gene in the sea urchin embryo. Developmental Biology, 1992, 150, 23-32.	2.0	77
16	The Pitx2 Homeobox Protein Is Required Early for Endoderm Formation and Nodal Signaling. Developmental Biology, 2001, 229, 287-306.	2.0	66
17	A conserved role for the nodal signaling pathway in the establishment of dorso-ventral and leftâ€“right axes in deuterostomes. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2008, 310B, 41-53.	1.3	65
18	Nodal: master and commander of the dorsalâ€“ventral and leftâ€“right axes in the sea urchin embryo. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 2013, 23, 445-453.	3.3	62

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Wnt6 activates endoderm in the sea urchin gene regulatory network. Development (Cambridge), 2011, 138, 3297-3306.	2.5	60
20	Reciprocal Signaling between the Ectoderm and a Mesendodermal Left-Right Organizer Directs Left-Right Determination in the Sea Urchin Embryo. PLoS Genetics, 2012, 8, e1003121.	3.5	59
21	Nemo-like kinase (NLK) acts downstream of Notch/Delta signalling to downregulate TCF during mesoderm induction in the sea urchin embryo. Development (Cambridge), 2006, 133, 4341-4353.	2.5	52
22	A deuterostome origin of the Spemann organiser suggested by Nodal and ADMPs functions in Echinoderms. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 8434.	12.8	46
23	The Maternal Maverick/GDF15-like TGF-Î² Ligand Panda Directs Dorsal-Ventral Axis Formation by Restricting Nodal Expression in the Sea Urchin Embryo. PLoS Biology, 2015, 13, e1002247.	5.6	31
24	Structure of the sea urchin hatching enzyme gene. FEBS Journal, 1994, 219, 845-854.	0.2	28
25	Maternal Oct1/2 is required for Nodal and Vg1/Univin expression during dorsalâ€"ventral axis specification in the sea urchin embryo. Developmental Biology, 2011, 357, 440-449.	2.0	25
26	A minimal molecular toolkit for mineral deposition? Biochemistry and proteomics of the test matrix of adult specimens of the sea urchin Paracentrotus lividus. Journal of Proteomics, 2016, 136, 133-144.	2.4	18
27	Structure of the Gene Encoding the Sea Urchin Blastula Protease 10 (BP10), A Member of the Astacin Family of Zn2+-Metalloproteases. FEBS Journal, 1996, 238, 744-751.	0.2	15
28	Expression pattern of three putative RNA-binding proteins during early development of the sea urchin Paracentrotus lividus. Gene Expression Patterns, 2006, 6, 864-872.	0.8	10
29	MAPK and GSK3/ÃŸ-TRCP-mediated degradation of the maternal Ets domain transcriptional repressor Yan/Tel controls the spatial expression of nodal in the sea urchin embryo. PLoS Genetics, 2018, 14, e1007621.	3.5	10
30	Maternal factors regulating symmetry breaking and dorsalâ€"ventral axis formation in the sea urchin embryo. Current Topics in Developmental Biology, 2020, 140, 283-316.	2.2	8
31	FGF signals guide migration of mesenchymal cells, control skeletal morphogenesis and regulate gastrulation during sea urchin development. Development (Cambridge), 2008, 135, 785-785.	2.5	7
32	p38 MAPK as an essential regulator of dorsal-ventral axis specification and skeletogenesis during sea urchin development: a re-evaluation. Development (Cambridge), 2017, 144, 2270-2281.	2.5	6
33	Expression of exogenous mRNAs to study gene function in echinoderm embryos. Methods in Cell Biology, 2019, 151, 239-282.	1.1	4
34	Deciphering and modelling the TGF-Î² signalling interplays specifying the dorsal-ventral axis of the sea urchin embryo. Development (Cambridge), 2020, 148, .	2.5	4
35	Envelysin. , 2013, , 859-863.		0