Rik Derynck

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Molecular mechanisms of epithelial–mesenchymal transition. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2014, 15, 178-196.	16.1	6,331
2	TGF-Î ² signaling in tumor suppression and cancer progression. Nature Genetics, 2001, 29, 117-129.	9.4	2,120
3	Human transforming growth factor-Î ² complementary DNA sequence and expression in normal and transformed cells. Nature, 1985, 316, 701-705.	13.7	1,698
4	SPECIFICITY AND VERSATILITY IN TGF-Î ² SIGNALING THROUGH SMADS. Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology, 2005, 21, 659-693.	4.0	1,670
5	Guidelines and definitions for research on epithelial–mesenchymal transition. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2020, 21, 341-352.	16.1	1,195
6	TGF-β and the TGF-β Family: Context-Dependent Roles in Cell and Tissue Physiology. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology, 2016, 8, a021873.	2.3	876
7	Receptor-associated Mad homologues synergize as effectors of the TGF-Î ² response. Nature, 1996, 383, 168-172.	13.7	824
8	Smad3 and Smad4 cooperate with c-Jun/c-Fos to mediate TGF-β-induced transcription. Nature, 1998, 394, 909-913.	13.7	758
9	TGF-β signaling and epithelial–mesenchymal transition in cancer progression. Current Opinion in Oncology, 2013, 25, 76-84.	1.1	698
10	Cell size and invasion in TGF-β–induced epithelial to mesenchymal transition is regulated by activation of the mTOR pathway. Journal of Cell Biology, 2007, 178, 437-451.	2.3	505
11	Specificity, versatility, and control of TGF- $\hat{1}^2$ family signaling. Science Signaling, 2019, 12, .	1.6	494
12	TGF-β activates Erk MAP kinase signalling through direct phosphorylation of ShcA. EMBO Journal, 2007, 26, 3957-3967.	3.5	479
13	TGFβ biology in cancer progression and immunotherapy. Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology, 2021, 18, 9-34.	12.5	420
14	Smad2, Smad3 and Smad4 cooperate with Sp1 to induce p15Ink4B transcription in response to TGF-β. EMBO Journal, 2000, 19, 5178-5193.	3.5	372
15	TGF-beta inhibits muscle differentiation through functional repression of myogenic transcription factors by Smad3. Genes and Development, 2001, 15, 2950-2966.	2.7	363
16	Differentiation plasticity regulated by TGF-β family proteins in development and disease. Nature Cell Biology, 2007, 9, 1000-1004.	4.6	337
17	Signaling pathway cooperation in TGF-β-induced epithelial–mesenchymal transition. Current Opinion in Cell Biology, 2014, 31, 56-66.	2.6	314
18	Repression of Runx2 function by TGF-β through recruitment of class II histone deacetylases by Smad3. EMBO Journal, 2005, 24, 2543-2555.	3.5	307

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19	TGF-β-induced activation of mTOR complex 2 drives epithelial–mesenchymal transition and cell invasion. Journal of Cell Science, 2012, 125, 1259-1273.	1.2	264
20	Transforming Growth Factor-β Receptors and Smads: Regulatory Complexity and Functional Versatility. Trends in Cell Biology, 2017, 27, 658-672.	3.6	229
21	Osteoblastic Responses to TGF-β during Bone Remodeling. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 1998, 9, 1903-1918.	0.9	218
22	EMT and Cancer: More Than Meets the Eye. Developmental Cell, 2019, 49, 313-316.	3.1	218
23	A WD-domain protein that is associated with and phosphorylated by the type II TGF-β receptor. Nature, 1995, 377, 548-552.	13.7	200
24	A kinase subdomain of transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β) type I receptor determines the TGF-β intracellular signaling specificity. EMBO Journal, 1997, 16, 3912-3923.	3.5	185
25	Chronic TGF- \hat{l}^2 exposure drives stabilized EMT, tumor stemness, and cancer drug resistance with vulnerability to bitopic mTOR inhibition. Science Signaling, 2019, 12, .	1.6	166
26	Essential Role of TGF-β Signaling in Glucose-Induced Cell Hypertrophy. Developmental Cell, 2009, 17, 35-48.	3.1	145
27	The Discovery and Early Days of TGF-β: A Historical Perspective. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology, 2016, 8, a021865.	2.3	140
28	Fibroblast-specific inhibition of TGF- \hat{l}^21 signaling attenuates lung and tumor fibrosis. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2017, 127, 3675-3688.	3.9	135
29	TGF-β-activated Smad3 represses MEF2-dependent transcription in myogenic differentiation. EMBO Journal, 2004, 23, 1557-1566.	3.5	129
30	TACE Activation by MAPK-Mediated Regulation of Cell Surface Dimerization and TIMP3 Association. Science Signaling, 2012, 5, ra34.	1.6	129
31	Physical and Functional Interactions between Type I Transforming Growth Factor β Receptors and Bα, a WD-40 Repeat Subunit of Phosphatase 2A. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1998, 18, 6595-6604.	1.1	126
32	TACE-Mediated Ectodomain Shedding of the Type I TGF-β Receptor Downregulates TGF-β Signaling. Molecular Cell, 2009, 35, 26-36.	4.5	120
33	The type I TGF-Î ² receptor is covalently modified and regulated by sumoylation. Nature Cell Biology, 2008, 10, 654-664.	4.6	119
34	The Type II Transforming Growth Factor-β Receptor Autophosphorylates Not Only on Serine and Threonine but Also on Tyrosine Residues. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 14850-14859.	1.6	107
35	<scp>TGF</scp> â€Î² as a driver of fibrosis: physiological roles and therapeutic opportunities. Journal of Pathology, 2021, 254, 358-373.	2.1	98
36	Arginine Methylation Initiates BMP-Induced Smad Signaling. Molecular Cell, 2013, 51, 5-19.	4.5	90

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37	Epithelial plasticity, epithelial-mesenchymal transition, and the TGF- \hat{I}^2 family. Developmental Cell, 2021, 56, 726-746.	3.1	82
38	Repression of Bone Morphogenetic Protein and Activin-inducible Transcription by Evi-1. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2005, 280, 24227-24237.	1.6	79
39	Innate Antiviral Host Defense Attenuates TGF-Î ² Function through IRF3-Mediated Suppression of Smad Signaling. Molecular Cell, 2014, 56, 723-737.	4.5	64
40	Smad3â€mediated recruitment of the methyltransferase SETDB1/ESET controls <i>Snail1</i> expression and epithelial–mesenchymal transition. EMBO Reports, 2018, 19, 135-155.	2.0	58
41	The insulin response integrates increased TGF-β signaling through Akt-induced enhancement of cell surface delivery of TGF-β receptors. Science Signaling, 2015, 8, ra96.	1.6	57
42	Arginine methylation of SMAD7 by PRMT1 in TGF-β–induced epithelial–mesenchymal transition and epithelial stem-cell generation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2018, 293, 13059-13072.	1.6	56
43	Transforming growth factor–β (TGF-β)–induced up-regulation of TGF-β receptors at the cell surface amplifies the TGF-β response. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2019, 294, 8490-8504.	1.6	51
44	ShcA Protects against Epithelial–Mesenchymal Transition through Compartmentalized Inhibition of TGF-β-Induced Smad Activation. PLoS Biology, 2015, 13, e1002325.	2.6	39
45	Autotaxin-mediated lipid signaling intersects with LIF and BMP signaling to promote the naive pluripotency transcription factor program. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 12478-12483.	3.3	38
46	SMAD proteins and mammalian anatomy. Nature, 1998, 393, 737-739.	13.7	36
47	Enhanced TGF-β Signaling Contributes to the Insulin-Induced Angiogenic Responses of Endothelial Cells. IScience, 2019, 11, 474-491.	1.9	27
48	Integration of TGF-β-induced Smad signaling in the insulin-induced transcriptional response in endothelial cells. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 16992.	1.6	15
49	Regulation of TGF-Î ² Receptors. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2016, 1344, 1-33.	0.4	14
50	Does Smad6 methylation control BMP signaling in cancer?. Cell Cycle, 2014, 13, 1209-1210.	1.3	4
51	Stem cell antigenâ€1 (Scaâ€1) disrupts GDF10/TGFâ€î² signal transduction at the plasma membrane to regulate Smad2/3 nuclear signaling. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 243.5.	0.2	0