

Yongping You

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9457018/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

70
papers

5,548
citations

61984

43
h-index

88630

70
g-index

71
all docs

71
docs citations

71
times ranked

7727
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	hsa-mir-181a and hsa-mir-181b function as tumor suppressors in human glioma cells. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2008, 1236, 185-193.	2.2	400
2	Downregulation of miR-21 inhibits EGFR pathway and suppresses the growth of human glioblastoma cells independent of PTEN status. <i>Laboratory Investigation</i> , 2010, 90, 144-155.	3.7	327
3	Long Non-Coding RNA H19 Promotes Glioma Cell Invasion by Deriving miR-675. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e86295.	2.5	256
4	Epigenetic Activation of WNT5A Drives Glioblastoma Stem Cell Differentiation and Invasive Growth. <i>Cell</i> , 2016, 167, 1281-1295.e18.	28.9	207
5	Exosomal transfer of long non-coding RNA SBF2-AS1 enhances chemoresistance to temozolomide in glioblastoma. <i>Journal of Experimental and Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2019, 38, 166.	8.6	181
6	miR-181d: a predictive glioblastoma biomarker that downregulates MGMT expression. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2012, 14, 712-719.	1.2	167
7	Molecular classification of gliomas based on whole genome gene expression: a systematic report of 225 samples from the Chinese Glioma Cooperative Group. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2012, 14, 1432-1440.	1.2	163
8	MicroRNA-10b induces glioma cell invasion by modulating MMP-14 and uPAR expression via HOXD10. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2011, 1389, 9-18.	2.2	161
9	DNA-methylation-mediated activating of lncRNA SNHG12 promotes temozolomide resistance in glioblastoma. <i>Molecular Cancer</i> , 2020, 19, 28.	19.2	159
10	Localizing seizure-susceptible brain regions associated with low-grade gliomas using voxel-based lesion-symptom mapping. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2015, 17, 282-288.	1.2	151
11	Exosomal transfer of miR-151a enhances chemosensitivity to temozolomide in drug-resistant glioblastoma. <i>Cancer Letters</i> , 2018, 436, 10-21.	7.2	139
12	Exosomal transfer of miR-1238 contributes to temozolomide-resistance in glioblastoma. <i>EBioMedicine</i> , 2019, 42, 238-251.	6.1	135
13	MiR-125b is critical for the suppression of human U251 glioma stem cell proliferation. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2010, 1312, 120-126.	2.2	125
14	Identification of MMP-9 specific microRNA expression profile as potential targets of anti-invasion therapy in glioblastoma multiforme. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2011, 1411, 108-115.	2.2	125
15	MiR-124 governs glioma growth and angiogenesis and enhances chemosensitivity by targeting R-Ras and N-Ras. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2014, 16, 1341-1353.	1.2	120
16	High level of miR-221/222 confers increased cell invasion and poor prognosis in glioma. <i>Journal of Translational Medicine</i> , 2012, 10, 119.	4.4	116
17	EIF4A3-induced circular RNA ASAP1 promotes tumorigenesis and temozolomide resistance of glioblastoma via NRAS/MEK1/ERK1/2 signaling. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2021, 23, 611-624.	1.2	116
18	PTEN Suppresses Glycolysis by Dephosphorylating and Inhibiting Autophosphorylated PKG1. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2019, 76, 516-527.e7.	9.7	113

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Blocking MIR155HG/miR-155 axis inhibits mesenchymal transition in glioma. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2017, 19, 1195-1205.	1.2	110
20	miR-423-5p contributes to a malignant phenotype and temozolomide chemoresistance in glioblastomas. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2017, 19, 55-65.	1.2	105
21	Classification based on mutations of <i>TERT</i> promoter and <i>IDH</i> characterizes subtypes in grade II/III gliomas. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2016, 18, 1099-1108.	1.2	93
22	Reduction of miR-21 induces glioma cell apoptosis via activating caspase 9 and 3. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2010, 24, 195-201.	2.6	88
23	Overexpression of osteopontin induces angiogenesis of endothelial progenitor cells via the $\text{v}\beta 3/\text{PI3K}/\text{AKT}/\text{eNOS}/\text{NO}$ signaling pathway in glioma cells. <i>European Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2011, 90, 642-648.	3.6	88
24	miR-221/222 promote malignant progression of glioma through activation of the Akt pathway. <i>International Journal of Oncology</i> , 2010, 36, 913-20.	3.3	82
25	Whole-genome microRNA expression profiling identifies a 5-microRNA signature as a prognostic biomarker in Chinese patients with primary glioblastoma multiforme. <i>Cancer</i> , 2013, 119, 814-824.	4.1	79
26	miR-129-5p targets <i>Wnt5a</i> to block PKC/ERK/NF- κ B and JNK pathways in glioblastoma. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2018, 9, 394.	6.3	78
27	<i>IDH1/2</i> mutation status combined with Ki-67 labeling index defines distinct prognostic groups in glioma. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 30232-30238.	1.8	77
28	Co-suppression of miR-221/222 cluster suppresses human glioma cell growth by targeting p27kip1 in vitro and in vivo. <i>International Journal of Oncology</i> , 2009, 34, 1653-60.	3.3	70
29	PUMA is a novel target of miR-221/222 in human epithelial cancers. <i>International Journal of Oncology</i> , 2010, 37, 1621-6.	3.3	70
30	MicroRNA-125b-2 confers human glioblastoma stem cells resistance to temozolomide through the mitochondrial pathway of apoptosis. <i>International Journal of Oncology</i> , 2011, 40, 119-29.	3.3	70
31	Upregulation of miR-181s reverses mesenchymal transition by targeting <i>KPNA4</i> in glioblastoma. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 13072.	3.3	67
32	Delivery of <i>MGMT</i> mRNA to glioma cells by reactive astrocyte-derived exosomes confers a temozolomide resistance phenotype. <i>Cancer Letters</i> , 2018, 433, 210-220.	7.2	64
33	Genome-wide DNA methylation profiling identifies <i>ALDH1A3</i> promoter methylation as a prognostic predictor in G-CIMP ⁺ primary glioblastoma. <i>Cancer Letters</i> , 2013, 328, 120-125.	7.2	61
34	MicroRNA-377 inhibited proliferation and invasion of human glioblastoma cells by directly targeting specificity protein 1. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2014, 16, 1510-1522.	1.2	59
35	Identification of intrinsic subtype-specific prognostic microRNAs in primary glioblastoma. <i>Journal of Experimental and Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2014, 33, 9.	8.6	55
36	miR-622 suppresses proliferation, invasion and migration by directly targeting activating transcription factor 2 in glioma cells. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2015, 121, 63-72.	2.9	55

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	c-Myc miR-29 REV3L signalling pathway drives the acquisition of temozolomide resistance in glioblastoma. <i>Brain</i> , 2015, 138, 3654-3672.	7.6	55
38	Extracellular vesicles derived from hypoxic glioma stem-like cells confer temozolomide resistance on glioblastoma by delivering miR-30b-3p. <i>Theranostics</i> , 2021, 11, 1763-1779.	10.0	55
39	Upregulation of miR-196b Confers a Poor Prognosis in Glioblastoma Patients via Inducing a Proliferative Phenotype. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e38096.	2.5	55
40	Involvement of FOS-mediated miR-181b/miR-21 signalling in the progression of malignant gliomas. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2013, 49, 3055-3063.	2.8	54
41	MicroRNA expression patterns in the malignant progression of gliomas and a 5-microRNA signature for prognosis. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2014, 5, 12908-12915.	1.8	54
42	TGF- β 2 modulates temozolomide resistance in glioblastoma via altered microRNA processing and elevated MGMT. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2021, 23, 435-446.	1.2	51
43	Genetic polymorphisms of DNA double-strand break repair pathway genes and glioma susceptibility. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2013, 13, 234.	2.6	48
44	NF- κ B/RelA-PKM2 mediates inhibition of glycolysis by fenofibrate in glioblastoma cells. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 26119-26128.	1.8	46
45	MiR-181b suppresses proliferation of and reduces chemoresistance to temozolomide in U87 glioma stem cells. <i>Journal of Biomedical Research</i> , 2010, 24, 436-443.	1.6	39
46	Functional Differences of miR-125b on the Invasion of Primary Glioblastoma CD133-Negative Cells and CD133-Positive Cells. <i>NeuroMolecular Medicine</i> , 2012, 14, 303-316.	3.4	39
47	PI3K inhibitor combined with miR-125b inhibitor sensitize TMZ-induced anti-glioma stem cancer effects through inactivation of Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway. <i>In Vitro Cellular and Developmental Biology - Animal</i> , 2015, 51, 1047-1055.	1.5	39
48	Prevalence and Clinicopathologic Characteristics of the Molecular Subtypes in Malignant Glioma: A Multi-Institutional Analysis of 941 Cases. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e94871.	2.5	37
49	MicroRNAs involved in the EGFR/PTEN/AKT pathway in gliomas. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2012, 106, 217-224.	2.9	36
50	MiR-198 enhances temozolomide sensitivity in glioblastoma by targeting MGMT. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2017, 133, 59-68.	2.9	36
51	Fstl1/DIP2A/MGMT signaling pathway plays important roles in temozolomide resistance in glioblastoma. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2019, 38, 2706-2721.	5.9	36
52	AKT2 expression is associated with glioma malignant progression and required for cell survival and invasion. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2010, 24, 65-72.	2.6	31
53	Involvement of P2X ₇ Receptor in Proliferation and Migration of Human Glioma Cells. <i>BioMed Research International</i> , 2018, 2018, 1-12.	1.9	31
54	New insights into the roles of ncRNA in the STAT3 pathway. <i>Future Oncology</i> , 2012, 8, 723-730.	2.4	30

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	BACH1 Promotes Temozolomide Resistance in Glioblastoma through Antagonizing the Function of p53. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 39743.	3.3	29
56	MiR-15b/HOTAIR/p53 form a regulatory loop that affects the growth of glioma cells. <i>Journal of Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 2018, 119, 4540-4547.	2.6	28
57	MicroRNA profiling of Chinese primary glioblastoma reveals a temozolomide-chemoresistant subtype. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 11676-11682.	1.8	28
58	The SIRT2 Polymorphism rs10410544 and Risk of Alzheimer's Disease: A Meta-analysis. <i>NeuroMolecular Medicine</i> , 2014, 16, 448-456.	3.4	26
59	TPM3, a strong prognosis predictor, is involved in malignant progression through MMP family members and EMT-like activators in gliomas. <i>Tumor Biology</i> , 2014, 35, 9053-9059.	1.8	21
60	EZH2 alteration driven by microRNA-524-5p and microRNA-324-5p promotes cell proliferation and temozolomide resistance in glioma. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 96239-96248.	1.8	20
61	FOSL1 promotes proneural-to-mesenchymal transition of glioblastoma stem cells via UBC9/CYLD/NF- κ B axis. <i>Molecular Therapy</i> , 2022, 30, 2568-2583.	8.2	20
62	miR-17-5p-CXCL14 axis related transcriptome profile and clinical outcome in diffuse gliomas. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2018, 7, e1510277.	4.6	17
63	Activation of bradykinin B2 receptor induced the inflammatory responses of cytosolic phospholipase A2 after the early traumatic brain injury. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2018, 1864, 2957-2971.	3.8	15
64	CRISPR-Cas13a system: a novel approach to precision oncology. <i>Cancer Biology and Medicine</i> , 2020, 17, 6-8.	3.0	10
65	Genome-wide identification of epithelial-mesenchymal transition-associated microRNAs reveals novel targets for glioblastoma therapy. <i>Oncology Letters</i> , 2018, 15, 7625-7630.	1.8	9
66	Glioma cells enhance endothelial progenitor cell angiogenesis via VEGFR-2, not VEGFR-1. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2008, 20, 1457-63.	2.6	8
67	Polycomb group expression signatures in the malignant progression of gliomas. <i>Oncology Letters</i> , 2017, 13, 2583-2590.	1.8	5
68	Upregulation of miR-340 Inhibits Tumor Growth and Mesenchymal Transition via Targeting c-MET in Glioblastoma. <i>Cancer Management and Research</i> , 2020, Volume 12, 3343-3352.	1.9	3
69	Antisense telomerase RNA inhibits the growth of human glioma cells in vitro and in vivo. <i>International Journal of Oncology</i> , 2006, 28, 1225-32.	3.3	3
70	Targeting nuclear pore complex and therapeutic response in glioblastoma stem cells. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2022, 40, e14000-e14000.	1.6	1