Thomas Brand

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

82 papers	3,351 citations	147801 31 h-index	155660 55 g-index
86 all docs	86 docs citations	86 times ranked	2948 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Phosphodiesterase type 4 anchoring regulates cAMP signaling to Popeye domain-containing proteins. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2022, 165, 86-102.	1.9	11
2	Mice lacking the cAMP effector protein POPDC1 show enhanced hippocampal synaptic plasticity. Cerebral Cortex, 2022, 32, 3457-3471.	2.9	4
3	B-PO05-025 USING EXOME SEQUENCING TO UNCOVER A POPDC2 VARIANT AS A NOVEL CANDIDATE CAUSE OF FAMILIAL JUNCTIONAL ECTOPIC TACHYCARDIA. Heart Rhythm, 2021, 18, S381.	0.7	1
4	Genomic and physiological analyses of the zebrafish atrioventricular canal reveal molecular building blocks of the secondary pacemaker region. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2021, 78, 6669-6687.	5.4	6
5	The Role of POPDC Proteins in Cardiac Pacemaking and Conduction. Journal of Cardiovascular Development and Disease, 2021, 8, 160.	1.6	5
6	The Intrinsic Cardiac Nervous System and Its Role in Cardiac Pacemaking and Conduction. Journal of Cardiovascular Development and Disease, 2020, 7, 54.	1.6	40
7	An interaction of heart disease-associated proteins POPDC1/2 with XIRP1 in transverse tubules and intercalated discs. BMC Molecular and Cell Biology, 2020, 21, 88.	2.0	8
8	POPDC2 a novel susceptibility gene for conduction disorders. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2020, 145, 74-83.	1.9	21
9	The Popeye domain containing gene family encoding a family of cAMP-effector proteins with important functions in striated muscle and beyond. Journal of Muscle Research and Cell Motility, 2019, 40, 169-183.	2.0	19
10	<i>POPDC3</i> Gene Variants Associate with a New Form of Limb Girdle Muscular Dystrophy. Annals of Neurology, 2019, 86, 832-843.	5.3	27
11	Blood vessel epicardial substance reduces LRP6 receptor and cytoplasmic Î²-catenin levels to modulate Wnt signaling and intestinal homeostasis. Carcinogenesis, 2019, 40, 1086-1098.	2.8	11
12	Muscular dystrophy with arrhythmia caused by loss-of-function mutations in <i>BVES</i>. Neurology: Genetics, 2019, 5, e321.	1.9	26
13	Length doesn't matterâ€"telomere damage triggers cellular senescence in the ageing heart. EMBO Journal, 2019, 38, .	7.8	4
14	The Role of the Popeye Domain Containing Gene Family in Organ Homeostasis. Cells, 2019, 8, 1594.	4.1	21
15	POPDC proteins and cardiac function. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2019, 47, 1393-1404.	3.4	18
16	Later Mechanisms of Cardiac Development. Learning Materials in Biosciences, 2019, , 25-37.	0.4	0
17	Role of microRNAs in the main molecular pathways of hepatocellular carcinoma. World Journal of Gastroenterology, 2018, 24, 2647-2660.	3.3	66
18	The Popeye Domain Containing Genes and Their Function as cAMP Effector Proteins in Striated Muscle. Journal of Cardiovascular Development and Disease, 2018, 5, 18.	1.6	22

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19	BVES is required for maintenance of colonic epithelial integrity in experimental colitis by modifying intestinal permeability. Mucosal Immunology, 2018, 11, 1363-1374.	6.0	18
20	BVES regulates c-Myc stability via PP2A and suppresses colitis-induced tumourigenesis. Gut, 2017, 66, 852-862.	12.1	43
21	Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) Mutation in Exon 19 (p.E749Q) Confers Resistance to Gefitinib in One Patient With Lung Adenocarcinoma. Clinical Lung Cancer, 2017, 18, e215-e217.	2.6	5
22	New kids on the block: The Popeye domain containing (POPDC) protein family acting as a novel class of cAMP effector proteins in striated muscle. Cellular Signalling, 2017, 40, 156-165.	3.6	55
23	The Popeye Domain Containing Genes and Their Function in Striated Muscle. Journal of Cardiovascular Development and Disease, 2016, 3, 22.	1.6	13
24	BVES Regulates Intestinal Stem Cell Programs and Intestinal Crypt Viability after Radiation. Stem Cells, 2016, 34, 1626-1636.	3.2	23
25	Development of the cardiac conduction system in zebrafish. Gene Expression Patterns, 2016, 21, 89-96.	0.8	18
26	Tbx18 and the generation of a biological pacemaker. Are we there yet?. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2016, 97, 263-265.	1.9	11
27	The Popeye domain containing protein family â€" A novel class of cAMP effectors with important functions in multiple tissues. Progress in Biophysics and Molecular Biology, 2016, 120, 28-36.	2.9	75
28	POPDC1S201F causes muscular dystrophy and arrhythmia by affecting protein trafficking. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2015, 126, 239-253.	8.2	85
29	The Popeye Domain Containing Genes and cAMP Signaling. Journal of Cardiovascular Development and Disease, 2014, 1, 121-133.	1.6	8
30	The cAMP-binding Popdc proteins have a redundant function in the heart. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2014, 42, 295-301.	3.4	20
31	NFAT signalling and the differentiation of coronary smooth muscle cells. Cardiovascular Research, 2014, 101, 4-6.	3.8	1
32	Popeye domain-containing proteins and stress-mediated modulation of cardiac pacemaking. Trends in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2013, 23, 257-263.	4.9	24
33	Subpopulation of Proepicardial Cells Is Derived From the Somatic Mesoderm in the Chick Embryo. Circulation Research, 2013, 113, 1128-1137.	4.5	23
34	The zebrafish model system in cardiovascular research: A tiny fish with mighty prospects. Global Cardiology Science & Practice, 2013, 2013, 4.	0.4	50
35	Left-Right Asymmetrical Development of the Proepicardium. Journal of Developmental Biology, 2013, 1, 126-140.	1.7	1
36	Popeye Domain Containing 1 (Popdc1/Bves) Is a Caveolae-Associated Protein Involved in Ischemia Tolerance. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e71100.	2.5	45

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37	Epicardial Progenitor Cells in Cardiac Development and Regeneration. Journal of Cardiovascular Translational Research, 2012, 5, 641-653.	2.4	38
38	The Popeye domain containing 2 (popdc2) gene in zebrafish is required for heart and skeletal muscle development. Developmental Biology, 2012, 363, 438-450.	2.0	57
39	Popeye domain containing proteins are essential for stress-mediated modulation of cardiac pacemaking in mice. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2012, 122, 1119-1130.	8.2	129
40	The Popeye domain containing genes: essential elements in heart rate control. Cardiovascular Diagnosis and Therapy, 2012, 2, 308-19.	1.7	18
41	Origin and fates of the proepicardium. Aswan Heart Centre Science & Practice Series, 2011, 2011, .	0.3	7
42	Genetic regulation of heart valve development: Clinical implications. Aswan Heart Centre Science & Practice Series, 2011, 2011, .	0.3	0
43	Popeye domain-containing 1 is down-regulated in failing human hearts. International Journal of Molecular Medicine, 2010, 27, 25-31.	4.0	26
44	Role of fibroblast growth factor signaling during proepicardium formation in the chick embryo. Developmental Dynamics, 2010, 239, 2393-2403.	1.8	29
45	Role of fibroblast growth factor signaling during proepicardium formation in the chick embryo. Developmental Dynamics, 2010, 239, spcone-spcone.	1.8	0
46	Exciting news: catecholamines in induction and regionalization of the heart. Cardiovascular Research, 2010, 88, 1-2.	3.8	2
47	Epicardial Lineage. , 2010, , 325-344.		4
48	A right-sided pathway involving <i>FGF8</i> / <i>Snai1</i> controls asymmetric development of the proepicardium in the chick embryo. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 7485-7490.	7.1	49
49	Expression pattern of <i>Popdc2</i> during mouse embryogenesis and in the adult. Developmental Dynamics, 2008, 237, 780-787.	1.8	21
50	Expression pattern ofPopdc2 during mouse embryogenesis and in the adult. Developmental Dynamics, 2008, 237, spc1-spc1.	1.8	0
51	Development of the proepicardium in <i>Xenopus laevis</i>. Developmental Dynamics, 2008, 237, 3088-3096.	1.8	38
52	Morphological and molecular leftâ€“right asymmetries in the development of the proepicardium: A comparative analysis on mouse and chick embryos. Developmental Dynamics, 2007, 236, 684-695.	1.8	83
53	The Popdc gene family in the rat: Molecular cloning, characterization and expression analysis in the heart and cultured cardiomyocytes. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta Gene Regulatory Mechanisms, 2007, 1769, 586-592.	2.4	12
54	Expression Analysis of CITED2 mRNA During Chicken Heart Development. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A200.	0.5	0

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55	BMP is an important regulator of proepicardial identity in the chick embryo. Developmental Biology, 2006, 295, 546-558.	2.0	96
56	Comparative analysis of mRNA and protein expression of Popdc1 (Bves) during early development in the chick embryoâ€. Developmental Dynamics, 2006, 235, 691-700.	1.8	23
57	Bmp2 and Gata4 function additively to rescue heart tube development in the absence of retinoids. Developmental Dynamics, 2006, 235, 2030-2039.	1.8	16
58	The <I>Popeye</I> Domain-Containing Gene Family. Cell Biochemistry and Biophysics, 2005, 43, 095-104.	1.8	38
59	Experimental analyses of the function of the proepicardium using a new microsurgical procedure to induce loss-of-proepicardial-function in chick embryos. Developmental Dynamics, 2005, 233, 1454-1463.	1.8	66
60	Popeye domain containing gene 2 (Popdc2) is a myocyte-specific differentiation marker during chick heart development. Developmental Dynamics, 2004, 229, 695-702.	1.8	29
61	Effects of antisense misexpression ofCFC on downstream flectin protein expression during heart looping. Developmental Dynamics, 2003, 228, 217-230.	1.8	34
62	Heart development: molecular insights into cardiac specification and early morphogenesis. Developmental Biology, 2003, 258, 1-19.	2.0	406
63	Mouse Pop1 Is Required for Muscle Regeneration in Adult Skeletal Muscle. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2002, 22, 1504-1512.	2.3	66
64	Cardiac specific expression of Xenopus Popeye-1. Mechanisms of Development, 2002, 115, 123-126.	1.7	17
65	BMP2 is a positive regulator of Nodal signaling during left-right axis formation in the chicken embryo. Development (Cambridge), 2002, 129, 3421-3429.	2.5	52
66	Molecular Characterization of Early Cardiac Development. Results and Problems in Cell Differentiation, 2002, 38, 215-238.	0.7	1
67	Molecular and functional analysis of Popeye genes: A novel family of transmembrane proteins preferentially expressed in heart and skeletal muscle. Experimental and Clinical Cardiology, 2002, 7, 99-103.	1.3	8
68	Chick CFC Controls Lefty1 Expression in the Embryonic Midline and Nodal Expression in the Lateral Plate. Developmental Biology, 2001, 234, 376-389.	2.0	43
69	Isolation and Characterization of the Novel Popeye Gene Family Expressed in Skeletal Muscle and Heart. Developmental Biology, 2000, 223, 371-382.	2.0	109
70	Targeted disruption of the Nkx3.1 gene in mice results in morphogenetic defects of minor salivary glands: parallels to glandular duct morphogenesis in prostate. Mechanisms of Development, 2000, 95, 163-174.	1.7	98
71	Expression analysis of the chicken homologue of CITED2 during early stages of embryonic development. Mechanisms of Development, 2000, 98, 157-160.	1.7	25
72	BMP2 is required for early heart development during a distinct time period. Mechanisms of Development, 2000, 91, 259-270.	1.7	184

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73	The homeobox gene it NKX3.2 is a target of leftâ€“right signalling and is expressed on opposite sides in chick and mouse embryos. Current Biology, 1999, 9, 911-S1.	3.9	128
74	Chicken winged-helix transcription factor cFKH-1 prefigures axial and appendicular skeletal structures during chicken embryogenesis. Developmental Dynamics, 1998, 212, 94-101.	1.8	25
75	BMP-2 induces ectopic expression of cardiac lineage markers and interferes with somite formation in chicken embryos. Mechanisms of Development, 1998, 70, 119-131.	1.7	180
76	Chicken NKx2â€“8, a novel homeobox gene expressed during early heart and foregut development. Mechanisms of Development, 1997, 64, 53-59.	1.7	55
77	The mouse Nkx2-3 homeodomain gene is expressed in gut mesenchyme during pre- and postnatal mouse development. , 1997, 209, 29-35.		65
78	Chick NKx-2.3 represents a novel family member of vertebrate homologues to the Drosophila homeoâ˜• gene tinman: differential expression of cNKx-2.3 and cNKx-2.5 during heart and gut development. Mechanisms of Development, 1996, 56, 151-163.	1.7	81
79	FKBP-12 Recognition Is Dispensable For Signal Generation by Type I Transforming Growth Factor-Î² Receptors. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 22941-22944.	3.4	67
80	Transforming Growth Factor-Î² Signal Transduction. Circulation Research, 1996, 78, 173-179.	4.5	36
81	Inactive Type II and Type I Receptors for TGFÎ² Are Dominant Inhibitors of TGFÎ²-dependent Transcription. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 8274-8284.	3.4	44
82	Control of cardiac gene transcription by fibroblast growth factors. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 1994, 39, 112-117.	2.0	11