John C Lawrence Jr

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

52 papers	10,054 citations	76326 40 h-index	182427 51 g-index
52 all docs	52 docs citations	52 times ranked	12374 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Fat Cellâ€“Specific Ablation of <i>Rictor</i> in Mice Impairs Insulin-Regulated Fat Cell and Whole-Body Glucose and Lipid Metabolism. Diabetes, 2010, 59, 1397-1406.	0.6	238
2	Lipin 1 Represses NFATc4 Transcriptional Activity in Adipocytes To Inhibit Secretion of Inflammatory Factors. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2010, 30, 3126-3139.	2.3	105
3	Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Complex 1 (mTORC1) Activity Is Associated with Phosphorylation of Raptor by mTOR. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2009, 284, 14693-14697.	3.4	100
4	Regulation of Proline-rich Akt Substrate of 40 kDa (PRAS40) Function by Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Complex 1 (mTORC1)-mediated Phosphorylation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2008, 283, 15619-15627.	3.4	157
5	Muscle-Specific Deletion of Rictor Impairs Insulin-Stimulated Glucose Transport and Enhances Basal Glycogen Synthase Activity. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2008, 28, 61-70.	2.3	188
6	Alterations in Hepatic Metabolism in <i>fld</i> Mice Reveal a Role for Lipin 1 in Regulating VLDL-Triacylglyceride Secretion. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2008, 28, 1738-1744.	2.4	80
7	A conserved phosphatase cascade that regulates nuclear membrane biogenesis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 6596-6601.	7.1	145
8	PRAS40 Regulates mTORC1 Kinase Activity by Functioning as a Direct Inhibitor of Substrate Binding. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2007, 282, 20036-20044.	3.4	404
9	Insulin Controls Subcellular Localization and Multisite Phosphorylation of the Phosphatidic Acid Phosphatase, Lipin 1. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2007, 282, 277-286.	3.4	190
10	Control of Protein Synthesis by Insulin. , 2007, , 71-89.		1
11	Lipin 1 is an inducible amplifier of the hepatic PGC-1Î±/PPARÎ± regulatory pathway. Cell Metabolism, 2006, 4, 199-210.	16.2	481
12	mTOR-dependent stimulation of the association of eIF4G and eIF3 by insulin. EMBO Journal, 2006, 25, 1659-1668.	7.8	116
13	Activation of Mammalian Target of Rapamycin (mTOR) by Insulin Is Associated with Stimulation of 4EBP1 Binding to Dimeric mTOR Complex 1. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 24293-24303.	3.4	97
14	Farnesylthiosalicylic Acid Inhibits Mammalian Target of Rapamycin (mTOR) Activity Both in Cells andin Vitroby Promoting Dissociation of the mTOR-Raptor Complex. Molecular Endocrinology, 2005, 19, 175-183.	3.7	55
15	Effects of Insulin and Transgenic Overexpression of UDP-glucose Pyrophosphorylase on UDP-glucose and Glycogen Accumulation in Skeletal Muscle Fibers. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2005, 280, 5510-5515.	3.4	15
16	Insulin Receptor Substrate-2 Proteasomal Degradation Mediated by a Mammalian Target of Rapamycin (mTOR)-induced Negative Feedback Down-regulates Protein Kinase B-mediated Signaling Pathway in Î²-Cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2005, 280, 2282-2293.	3.4	130
17	In Rat Hepatocytes Glucagon Increases Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Phosphorylation on Serine 2448 but Antagonizes the Phosphorylation of Its Downstream Targets Induced by Insulin and Amino Acids. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 42628-42637.	3.4	45
18	Amino acids and leucine allow insulin activation of the PKB/mTOR pathway in normal adipocytes treated with wortmannin and in adipocytes from db/db mice. FASEB Journal, 2004, 18, 1894-1896.	0.5	75

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19	TOR Signaling. Science Signaling, 2003, 2003, re15.	3.6	231
20	Ser-64 and Ser-111 in PHAS-I Are Dispensable for Insulin-stimulated Dissociation from eIF4E. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 47459-47465.	3.4	29
21	Two Motifs in the Translational Repressor PHAS-I Required for Efficient Phosphorylation by Mammalian Target of Rapamycin and for Recognition by Raptor. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 19667-19673.	3.4	102
22	Control of Ser2448 Phosphorylation in the Mammalian Target of Rapamycin by Insulin and Skeletal Muscle Load. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 17657-17662.	3.4	234
23	Insulin-stimulated phosphorylation of lipin mediated by the mammalian target of rapamycin. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 1047-1052.	7.1	206
24	The Rapamycin-Binding Domain Governs Substrate Selectivity by the Mammalian Target of Rapamycin. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2002, 22, 7428-7438.	2.3	99
25	mTOR-Dependent Control of Skeletal Muscle Protein Synthesis. International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism, 2001, 11, S177-S185.	2.1	24
26	Akt/mTOR pathway is a crucial regulator of skeletal muscle hypertrophy and can prevent muscle atrophy in vivo. Nature Cell Biology, 2001, 3, 1014-1019.	10.3	2,153
27	Insulin Control of Glycogen Metabolism in Knockout Mice Lacking the Muscle-Specific Protein Phosphatase PP1G/R GL. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 2683-2694.	2.3	142
28	Insulin Signaling and the Control of PHAS-I Phosphorylation. Progress in Molecular and Subcellular Biology, 2001, 26, 1-31.	1.6	25
29	Control of glycogen synthesis is shared between glucose transport and glycogen synthase in skeletal muscle fibers. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2000, 278, E234-E243.	3.5	50
30	Multiple Mechanisms Control Phosphorylation of PHAS-I in Five (S/T)P Sites That Govern Translational Repression. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2000, 20, 3558-3567.	2.3	181
31	Mammalian Target of Rapamycin-dependent Phosphorylation of PHAS-I in Four (S/T)P Sites Detected by Phospho-specific Antibodies. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 33836-33843.	3.4	121
32	Inhibitor-1 Is Not Required for the Activation of Glycogen Synthase by Insulin in Skeletal Muscle. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 20949-20952.	3.4	15
33	Mutational analysis of sites in the translational regulator, PHAS-I, that are selectively phosphorylated by mTOR. FEBS Letters, 1999, 453, 387-390.	2.8	47
34	Phosphorylation of the translational regulator, PHAS-I, by protein kinase CK2. FEBS Letters, 1998, 435, 105-109.	2.8	14
35	Insulin Mediates Glucose-stimulated Phosphorylation of PHAS-I by Pancreatic Beta Cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 4485-4491.	3.4	101
36	Attenuation of Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Activity by Increased cAMP in 3T3-L1 Adipocytes. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 34496-34501.	3.4	78

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37	Construction and Characterization of a Conditionally Active Version of the Serine/Threonine Kinase Akt. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 11937-11943.	3.4	281
38	Branched-chain Amino Acids Are Essential in the Regulation of PHAS-I and p70 S6 Kinase by Pancreatic Î²-Cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 28178-28184.	3.4	218
39	Studies on the Mechanism of Resistance to Rapamycin in Human Cancer Cells. Molecular Pharmacology, 1998, 54, 815-824.	2.3	162
40	Identification of Phosphorylation Sites in the Translational Regulator, PHAS-I, That Are Controlled by Insulin and Rapamycin in Rat Adipocytes. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 10240-10247.	3.4	167
41	The Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Phosphorylates Sites Having a (Ser/Thr)-Pro Motif and Is Activated by Antibodies to a Region near Its COOH Terminus. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 32547-32550.	3.4	157
42	Disruption of the Gene Encoding the Mitogen-regulated Translational Modulator PHAS-I in Mice. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 31510-31514.	3.4	31
43	Phosphorylation of the Translational Repressor PHAS-I by the Mammalian Target of Rapamycin. Science, 1997, 277, 99-101.	12.6	896
44	Phas proteins as mediators of the actions of insulin, growth factors and cAMP on protein synthesis and cell proliferation. Advances in Enzyme Regulation, 1997, 37, 239-267.	2.6	63
45	Insulin activates a PD 098059-sensitive kinase that is involved in the regulation of p70S6Kand PHAS-I. FEBS Letters, 1997, 409, 171-176.	2.8	23
46	Insulin, growth factors, and cAMP. Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1996, 7, 43-50.	7.1	40
47	Control of the Translational Regulators PHAS-I and PHAS-II by Insulin and cAMP in 3T3-L1 Adipocytes. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 30199-30204.	3.4	93
48	Control of PHAS-I by Insulin in 3T3-L1 Adipocytes. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 18531-18538.	3.4	234
49	Insulin-dependent stimulation of protein synthesis by phosphorylation of a regulator of 5'-cap function. Nature, 1994, 371, 762-767.	27.8	1,192
50	Insulin- and phorbol-ester-induced phosphorylation of a rat adipocyte phosphoprotein which binds calmodulin only in the absence of calcium. Biochemical Society Transactions, 1989, 17, 108-109.	3.4	2
51	Rat skeletal muscle glycogen synthase: Phosphorylation of the purified enzyme by cAMP-dependent and -independent protein kinases. Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, 1985, 236, 59-71.	3.0	9
52	Glycogen synthase in rat adipocytes and skeletal muscle is phosphorylated on both serine and threonine. FEBS Letters, 1984, 175, 55-58.	2.8	12