Jeannie T Lee

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

104	17,034	36303	30087
papers	citations	51 h-index	103 g-index

112	112	112	17257
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Long Noncoding RNAs: Past, Present, and Future. Genetics, 2013, 193, 651-669.	2.9	1,641
2	Polycomb Proteins Targeted by a Short Repeat RNA to the Mouse X Chromosome. Science, 2008, 322, 750-756.	12.6	1,477
3	Epigenetic Regulation by Long Noncoding RNAs. Science, 2012, 338, 1435-1439.	12.6	1,159
4	Genome-wide Identification of Polycomb-Associated RNAs by RIP-seq. Molecular Cell, 2010, 40, 939-953.	9.7	914
5	Tsix, a gene antisense to Xist at the X-inactivation centre. Nature Genetics, 1999, 21, 400-404.	21.4	741
6	X-Inactivation, Imprinting, and Long Noncoding RNAs in Health and Disease. Cell, 2013, 152, 1308-1323.	28.9	631
7	Targeted Mutagenesis of Tsix Leads to Nonrandom X Inactivation. Cell, 1999, 99, 47-57.	28.9	484
8	YY1 Tethers Xist RNA to the Inactive X Nucleation Center. Cell, 2011, 146, 119-133.	28.9	455
9	The Long Noncoding RNA, Jpx, Is a Molecular Switch for X Chromosome Inactivation. Cell, 2010, 143, 390-403.	28.9	448
10	LincRNA-p21 Activates p21 In cis to Promote Polycomb Target Gene Expression and to Enforce the G1/S Checkpoint. Molecular Cell, 2014, 54, 777-790.	9.7	412
11	A comprehensive Xist interactome reveals cohesin repulsion and an RNA-directed chromosome conformation. Science, 2015, 349, .	12.6	397
12	Transient Homologous Chromosome Pairing Marks the Onset of X Inactivation. Science, 2006, 311, 1149-1152.	12.6	361
13	High-resolution Xist binding maps reveal two-step spreading during X-chromosome inactivation. Nature, 2013, 504, 465-469.	27.8	351
14	Single-molecule super-resolution imaging of chromosomes and in situ haplotype visualization using Oligopaint FISH probes. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 7147.	12.8	329
15	Lessons from X-chromosome inactivation: long ncRNA as guides and tethers to the epigenome. Genes and Development, 2009, 23, 1831-1842.	5.9	312
16	Long noncoding RNAs: fresh perspectives into the RNA world. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 2014, 39, 35-43.	7.5	312
17	Perinucleolar Targeting of the Inactive X during S Phase: Evidence for a Role in the Maintenance of Silencing. Cell, 2007, 129, 693-706.	28.9	302
18	Polycomb Repressive Complex 1 Generates Discrete Compacted Domains that Change during Differentiation. Molecular Cell, 2017, 65, 432-446.e5.	9.7	287

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19	A Transient Heterochromatic State in Xist Preempts X Inactivation Choice without RNA Stabilization. Molecular Cell, 2006, 21, 617-628.	9.7	281
20	Jpx RNA Activates Xist by Evicting CTCF. Cell, 2013, 153, 1537-1551.	28.9	264
21	Intersection of the RNA Interference and X-Inactivation Pathways. Science, 2008, 320, 1336-1341.	12.6	263
22	CTCF, a Candidate Trans -Acting Factor for X-Inactivation Choice. Science, 2002, 295, 345-347.	12.6	258
23	The pluripotency factor Oct4 interacts with Ctcf and also controls X-chromosome pairing and counting. Nature, 2009, 460, 128-132.	27.8	258
24	Regulatory Interactions between RNA and Polycomb Repressive Complex 2. Molecular Cell, 2014, 55, 171-185.	9.7	253
25	TERRA RNA Antagonizes ATRX and Protects Telomeres. Cell, 2017, 170, 86-101.e16.	28.9	201
26	Toward a Consensus on the Binding Specificity and Promiscuity of PRC2 for RNA. Molecular Cell, 2015, 57, 552-558.	9.7	190
27	Gracefully ageing at 50, X-chromosome inactivation becomes a paradigm for RNA and chromatin control. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2011, 12, 815-826.	37.0	187
28	ATRX Directs Binding of PRC2 to Xist RNA and Polycomb Targets. Cell, 2014, 159, 869-883.	28.9	182
29	Evidence that homologous X-chromosome pairing requires transcription and Ctcf protein. Nature Genetics, 2007, 39, 1390-1396.	21.4	175
30	Locus-Specific Targeting to the X Chromosome Revealed by the RNA Interactome of CTCF. Molecular Cell, 2015, 57, 361-375.	9.7	153
31	Spreading of X chromosome inactivation via a hierarchy of defined Polycomb stations. Genome Research, 2012, 22, 1864-1876.	5.5	143
32	SMCHD1 Merges Chromosome Compartments and Assists Formation of Super-Structures on the Inactive X. Cell, 2018, 174, 406-421.e25.	28.9	139
33	Regulation of X-Chromosome Counting by Tsix and Xite Sequences. Science, 2005, 309, 768-771.	12.6	137
34	Xist Deletional Analysis Reveals an Interdependency between Xist RNA and Polycomb Complexes for Spreading along the Inactive X. Molecular Cell, 2019, 74, 101-117.e10.	9.7	125
35	Practical murine hematopathology: a comparative review and implications for research. Comparative Medicine, 2015, 65, 96-113.	1.0	122
36	The X chromosome in space. Nature Reviews Genetics, 2017, 18, 377-389.	16.3	112

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37	Molecular Links between X-Inactivation and Autosomal Imprinting: X-Inactivation as a Driving Force for the Evolution of Imprinting?. Current Biology, 2003, 13, R242-R254.	3.9	108
38	Loss of H3K27me3 Imprinting in Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer Embryos Disrupts Post-Implantation Development. Cell Stem Cell, 2018, 23, 343-354.e5.	11.1	105
39	Repeat E anchors Xist RNA to the inactive X chromosomal compartment through CDKN1A-interacting protein (CIZ1). Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 10654-10659.	7.1	97
40	Tsix RNA and the Germline Factor, PRDM14, Link X Reactivation and Stem Cell Reprogramming. Molecular Cell, 2013, 52, 805-818.	9.7	96
41	X-chromosome hyperactivation in mammals via nonlinear relationships between chromatin states and transcription. Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2012, 19, 56-61.	8.2	88
42	Tsix Transcription- versus RNA-Based Mechanisms in Xist Repression and Epigenetic Choice. Current Biology, 2004, 14, 1747-1754.	3.9	82
43	The Xist RNA-PRC2 complex at 20-nm resolution reveals a low Xist stoichiometry and suggests a hit-and-run mechanism in mouse cells. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, E4216-25.	7.1	82
44	Characterization and quantitation of differential Tsix transcripts: implications for Tsix function. Human Molecular Genetics, 2003, 12, 125-136.	2.9	81
45	The DXPas34 Repeat Regulates Random and Imprinted X Inactivation. Developmental Cell, 2007, 12, 57-71.	7.0	81
46	Homozygous Tsix mutant mice reveal a sex-ratio distortion and revert to random X-inactivation. Nature Genetics, 2002, 32, 195-200.	21.4	79
47	The X as Model for RNA's Niche in Epigenomic Regulation. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology, 2010, 2, a003749-a003749.	5.5	75
48	BRCA1 establishes DNA damage signaling and pericentric heterochromatin of the X chromosome in male meiosis. Journal of Cell Biology, 2014, 205, 663-675.	5.2	74
49	Targeting RNA with Small Molecules: Identification of Selective, RNA-Binding Small Molecules Occupying Drug-Like Chemical Space. SLAS Discovery, 2020, 25, 384-396.	2.7	73
50	Destabilization of B2 RNA by EZH2 Activates the Stress Response. Cell, 2016, 167, 1788-1802.e13.	28.9	69
51	A mixed modality approach towards Xi reactivation for Rett syndrome and other X-linked disorders. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, E668-E675.	7.1	69
52	Female mice lacking Xist RNA show partial dosage compensation and survive to term. Genes and Development, 2016, 30, 1747-1760.	5.9	61
53	The Firre locus produces a trans-acting RNA molecule that functions in hematopoiesis. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 5137.	12.8	60
54	Targeting Xist with compounds that disrupt RNA structure and X inactivation. Nature, 2022, 604, 160-166.	27.8	57

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55	PRC1 collaborates with SMCHD1 to fold the X-chromosome and spread Xist RNA between chromosome compartments. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 2950.	12.8	56
56	Building the Connectivity Map of epigenetics: Chromatin profiling by quantitative targeted mass spectrometry. Methods, 2015, 72, 57-64.	3.8	55
57	Xist RNA antagonizes the SWI/SNF chromatin remodeler BRG1 on the inactive X chromosome. Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2019, 26, 96-109.	8.2	54
58	Screen for reactivation of MeCP2 on the inactive X chromosome identifies the BMP/TGF-Î² superfamily as a regulator of XIST expression. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 1619-1624.	7.1	51
59	PAR-TERRA directs homologous sex chromosome pairing. Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2017, 24, 620-631.	8.2	48
60	Megadomains and superloops form dynamically but are dispensable for X-chromosome inactivation and gene escape. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 5004.	12.8	46
61	Nucleoporin 153 links nuclear pore complex to chromatin architecture by mediating CTCF and cohesin binding. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 2606.	12.8	46
62	Telomeric RNAs Mark Sex Chromosomes in Stem Cells. Genetics, 2009, 182, 685-698.	2.9	45
63	A Boundary Element BetweenTsixandXistBinds the Chromatin Insulator Ctcf and Contributes to Initiation of X-Chromosome Inactivation. Genetics, 2011, 189, 441-454.	2.9	41
64	Functional Proteomic Analysis of Repressive Histone Methyltransferase Complexes Reveals ZNF518B as a G9A Regulator*. Molecular and Cellular Proteomics, 2015, 14, 1435-1446.	3.8	39
65	Allelic Imbalance Is a Prevalent and Tissue-Specific Feature of the Mouse Transcriptome. Genetics, 2015, 200, 537-549.	2.9	38
66	Xist Repeats A and B Account for Two Distinct Phases of X Inactivation Establishment. Developmental Cell, 2020, 54, 21-32.e5.	7.0	37
67	Widespread organ tolerance to Xist loss and X reactivation except under chronic stress in the gut. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 4262-4272.	7.1	35
68	Jpx RNA regulates CTCF anchor site selection and formation of chromosome loops. Cell, 2021, 184, 6157-6173.e24.	28.9	35
69	Coupling of X-Chromosome reactivation with the pluripotent stem cell state. RNA Biology, 2014, 11, 798-807.	3.1	32
70	B2 and ALU retrotransposons are self-cleaving ribozymes whose activity is enhanced by EZH2. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 415-425.	7.1	32
71	Motif-driven interactions between RNA and PRC2 are rheostats that regulate transcription elongation. Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2021, 28, 103-117.	8.2	32
72	Tsixâ€“Mecp2 female mouse model for Rett syndrome reveals that low-level MECP2 expression extends life and improves neuromotor function. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, 8185-8190.	7.1	30

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73	Balancing cohesin eviction and retention prevents aberrant chromosomal interactions, Polycomb-mediated repression, and X-inactivation. Molecular Cell, 2021, 81, 1970-1987.e9.	9.7	30
74	En blocand segmental deletions of humanXISTreveal X chromosome inactivation-involving RNA elements. Nucleic Acids Research, 2019, 47, 3875-3887.	14.5	28
75	A high-throughput small molecule screen identifies synergism between DNA methylation and Aurora kinase pathways for X reactivation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 14366-14371.	7.1	25
76	Xist imprinting is promoted by the hemizygous (unpaired) state in the male germ line. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 14415-14422.	7.1	22
77	Denaturing CLIP, dCLIP, Pipeline Identifies Discrete RNA Footprints on Chromatin-Associated Proteins and Reveals that CBX7 Targets 3â€² UTRs to Regulate mRNA Expression. Cell Systems, 2017, 5, 368-385.e15.	6.2	22
78	Sex Chromosome Inactivation: The Importance of Pairing. Current Biology, 2005, 15, R249-R252.	3.9	21
79	Aberrant mitochondrial function in patient-derived neural cells from CDKL5 deficiency disorder and Rett syndrome. Human Molecular Genetics, 2019, 28, 3625-3636.	2.9	19
80	Decapping enzyme 1A breaks X-chromosome symmetry by controlling Tsix elongation and RNA turnover. Nature Cell Biology, 2020, 22, 1116-1129.	10.3	19
81	Exploration of CTCF post-translation modifications uncovers Serine-224 phosphorylation by PLK1 at pericentric regions during the G2/M transition. ELife, 2019, 8, .	6.0	18
82	The combined action of CTCF and its testis-specific paralog BORIS is essential for spermatogenesis. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 3846.	12.8	18
83	Genome-wide identification of autosomal genes with allelic imbalance of chromatin state. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0182568.	2.5	16
84	Multiple Histone Methyl-Lysine Readers Ensure Robust Development and Germline Immortality in Caenorhabditis elegans. Genetics, 2018, 210, 907-923.	2.9	15
85	Genetic Intersection of Tsix and Hedgehog Signaling during the Initiation of X-Chromosome Inactivation. Developmental Cell, 2017, 43, 359-371.e6.	7.0	14
86	Reply to "Is Tsix repression of Xist specific to mouse?". Nature Genetics, 2003, 33, 337-338.	21.4	13
87	Four-dimensional chromosome reconstruction elucidates the spatiotemporal reorganization of the mammalian X chromosome. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	7.1	13
88	Selective Xi reactivation and alternative methods to restore MECP2 function in Rett syndrome. Trends in Genetics, 2022, 38, 920-943.	6.7	13
89	iDRiP for the systematic discovery of proteins bound directly to noncoding RNA. Nature Protocols, 2021, 16, 3672-3694.	12.0	12
90	Revisiting the consequences of deleting the X inactivation center. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	7.1	12

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91	Functional intergenic transcription: a case study of the Xâ€“inactivation centre. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2003, 358, 1417-1423.	4.0	8
92	Comment on â€œXist recruits the X chromosome to the nuclear lamina to enable chromosome-wide silencingâ€. Science, 2017, 356, .	12.6	7
93	2 Is X-chromosome inactivation a homology effect?. Advances in Genetics, 2002, 46, 25-48.	1.8	5
94	Role of the Chromosome Architectural Factor SMCHD1 in X-Chromosome Inactivation, Gene Regulation, and Disease in Humans. Genetics, 2019, 213, 685-703.	2.9	5
95	Revealing RCOR2 as a regulatory component of nuclear speckles. Epigenetics and Chromatin, 2021, 14, 51.	3.9	5
96	Unveiling RCOR1 as a rheostat at transcriptionally permissive chromatin. Nature Communications, 2022, 13, 1550.	12.8	5
97	A disproportionate impact of G9a methyltransferase deficiency on the X chromosome. Genes and Development, 2021, 35, 1035-1054.	5.9	4
98	Long Noncoding RNA Functionality Beyond Sequence: The Jpx Model. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2020, 432, 301-304.	4.2	3
99	Two- and three-color STORM analysis reveals higher-order assembly of leukotriene synthetic complexes on the nuclear envelope of murine neutrophils. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2020, 295, 5761-5770.	3.4	3
100	Xist Repeat A contributes to early recruitment of Polycomb complexes during X-chromosome inactivation. Developmental Cell, 2021, 56, 1236-1237.	7.0	2
101	Denaturing cross-linking immunoprecipitation to identify footprints for RNA-binding proteins. STAR Protocols, 2021, 2, 100819.	1.2	1
102	Characterization and quantitation of differential Tsix transcripts: implications for Tsix function. Human Molecular Genetics, 2003, 12, 125-136.	2.9	1
103	Xâ€chromosome inactivation: Sex, heterochromatin, pairing, and noncoding RNA. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 396.2.	0.5	0
104	ATRX Promotes Binding of PRC2 to Xist RNA and Polycomb Targets. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 361.3.	0.5	0