Qiaoming LOng

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

35 papers	2,671 citations	279798 23 h-index	361022 35 g-index
37 all docs	37 docs citations	37 times ranked	3756 citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	ERAD deficiency promotes mitochondrial dysfunction and transcriptional rewiring in human hepatic cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2020, 295, 16743-16753.	3.4	11
2	Endoplasmic Reticulumâ€"Associated Degradation (ERAD) Has a Critical Role in Supporting Glucose-Stimulated Insulin Secretion in Pancreatic Î²-Cells. Diabetes, 2019, 68, 733-746.	0.6	35
3	Hepatic Sel1Lâ€Hrd1 ERâ€associated degradation (ERAD) manages FGF21 levels and systemic metabolism via CREBH. EMBO Journal, 2018, 37, .	7.8	55
4	Hypothalamic ERâ€"associated degradation regulates POMC maturation, feeding, and age-associated obesity. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2018, 128, 1125-1140.	8.2	54
5	ER-associated degradation is required for vasopressin prohormone processing and systemic water homeostasis. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2017, 127, 3897-3912.	8.2	63
6	The Sel1L-Hrd1 Endoplasmic Reticulum-Associated Degradation Complex Manages a Key Checkpoint in B Cell Development. Cell Reports, 2016, 16, 2630-2640.	6.4	43
7	A replicator-specific binding protein essential for site-specific initiation of DNA replication in mammalian cells. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 11748.	12.8	31
8	Epithelial Sel1L is required for the maintenance of intestinal homeostasis. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2016, 27, 483-490.	2.1	36
9	XBP1 Regulates the Biosynthetic Capacity of the Mammary Gland During Lactation by Controlling Epithelial Expansion and Endoplasmic Reticulum Formation. Endocrinology, 2016, 157, 417-428.	2.8	22
10	IRE1Î± is an endogenous substrate of endoplasmic-reticulum-associated degradation. Nature Cell Biology, 2015, 17, 1546-1555.	10.3	173
11	<i>Insm1</i> promotes endocrine cell differentiation by modulating the expression of a network of genes that includes <i>Neurog3</i> and <i>Ripply3</i>. Development (Cambridge), 2014, 141, 2939-2949.	2.5	63
12	Sel1L is indispensable for mammalian endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation, endoplasmic reticulum homeostasis, and survival. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, E582-91.	7.1	148
13	The ER-Associated Degradation Adaptor Protein Sel1L Regulates LPL Secretion and Lipid Metabolism. Cell Metabolism, 2014, 20, 458-470.	16.2	92
14	Notch1-mediated signaling regulates proliferation of porcine satellite cells (PSCs). Cellular Signalling, 2013, 25, 561-569.	3.6	26
15	Mechano growth factor (MGF) promotes proliferation and inhibits differentiation of porcine satellite cells (PSCs) by down-regulation of key myogenic transcriptional factors. Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, 2012, 370, 221-230.	3.1	21
16	mSEL-1L (Suppressor/Enhancer Lin12-like) Protein Levels Influence Murine Neural Stem Cell Self-renewal and Lineage Commitment. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 18708-18719.	3.4	21
17	Haploid Insufficiency of Suppressor Enhancer Lin12 1-like (SEL1L) Protein Predisposes Mice to High Fat Diet-induced Hyperglycemia. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 22275-22282.	3.4	11
18	The fullâ€length isoform of the mouse pleckstrin homology domainâ€interacting protein (PHIP) is required for postnatal growth. FEBS Letters, 2010, 584, 4121-4127.	2.8	17

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	SEL1L deficiency impairs growth and differentiation of pancreatic epithelial cells. BMC Developmental Biology, 2010, 10, 19.	2.1	17
20	Deficiency of Suppressor Enhancer Lin12 1 Like (SEL1L) in Mice Leads to Systemic Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress and Embryonic Lethality. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 13694-13703.	3.4	76
21	Replacement of Rbpj With Rbpjl in the PTF1 Complex Controls the Final Maturation of Pancreatic Acinar Cells. Gastroenterology, 2010, 139, 270-280.	1.3	85
22	Pdx-1 and Ptf1a concurrently determine fate specification of pancreatic multipotent progenitor cells. Developmental Biology, 2008, 316, 74-86.	2.0	164
23	Early pancreatic development requires the vertebrate Suppressor of Hairless (RBPJ) in the PTF1 bHLH complex. Genes and Development, 2007, 21, 2629-2643.	5.9	143
24	Isolation and expression of zebrafish zinc-finger transcription factor gene tsh1. Gene Expression Patterns, 2007, 7, 318-322.	0.8	5
25	Ptf1a determines horizontal and amacrine cell fates during mouse retinal development. Development (Cambridge), 2006, 133, 4439-4450.	2.5	202
26	Efficient DNA cassette exchange in mouse embryonic stem cells by staggered positive-negative selection. Genesis, 2004, 39, 256-262.	1.6	23
27	The ERV-9 LTR enhancer is not blocked by the HS5 insulator and synthesizes through the HS5 site non-coding, long RNAs that regulate LTR enhancer function. Nucleic Acids Research, 2003, 31, 4582-4596.	14.5	19
28	Regulatory Roles of Conserved Intergenic Domains in Vertebrate Dlx Bigene Clusters. Genome Research, 2003, 13, 533-543.	5.5	153
29	Expression and regulation of mouseMtsh1 during limb and branchial arch development. Developmental Dynamics, 2001, 222, 308-312.	1.8	10
30	Stimulation of erythropoiesis by inhibiting a new hematopoietic death receptor in transgenic zebrafish. Nature Cell Biology, 2000, 2, 549-552.	10.3	277
31	A Highly Conserved Enhancer in the<i>Dlx5/Dlx6</i>Intergenic Region is the Site of Cross-Regulatory Interactions between<i>Dlx</i>Genes in the Embryonic Forebrain. Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 20, 709-721.	3.6	316
32	The zebrafish scyba gene encodes a novel CXC-type chemokine with distinctive expression patterns in the vestibulo-acoustic system during embryogenesis. Mechanisms of Development, 2000, 97, 183-186.	1.7	55
33	Positive and Negative Cis-Acting Elements Are Required for Hematopoietic Expression of Zebrafish GATA-1. Blood, 1999, 93, 500-508.	1.4	2
34	A zebrafish model for hepatoerythropoietic porphyria. Nature Genetics, 1998, 20, 239-243.	21.4	131
35	A Long Terminal Repeat of the Human Endogenous Retrovirus ERV-9 Is Located in the 5â€² Boundary Area of the Human Î²-Globin Locus Control Region. Genomics, 1998, 54, 542-555.	2.9	71