Hiroshi Sasaki

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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59
papers

9,344
citations

76196
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63
all docs

63
docs citations

63
times ranked

9875
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Differential Cellular Stiffness Contributes to Tissue Elongation on an Expanding Surface. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2022, 10, 864135.	1.8	3
2	Cell competition controls differentiation in mouse embryos and stem cells. Current Opinion in Cell Biology, 2020, 67, 1-8.	2.6	6
3	Epiblast Formation by TEAD-YAP-Dependent Expression of Pluripotency Factors and Competitive Elimination of Unspecified Cells. Developmental Cell, 2019, 50, 139-154.e5.	3.1	92
4	Neural Progenitor Cells Undergoing Yap/Tead-Mediated Enhanced Self-Renewal Form Heterotopias More Easily in the Diencephalon than in the Telencephalon. Neurochemical Research, 2018, 43, 180-189.	1.6	17
5	Obesity in Yap transgenic mice is associated with TAZ downregulation. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2018, 505, 951-957.	1.0	11
6	Notch and Hippo signaling converge on Strawberry Notch 1 (Sbno1) to synergistically activate Cdx2 during specification of the trophectoderm. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 46135.	1.6	53
7	A Wnt5 Activity Asymmetry and Intercellular Signaling via PCP Proteins Polarize Node Cells for Left-Right Symmetry Breaking. Developmental Cell, 2017, 40, 439-452.e4.	3.1	79
8	Roles and regulations of Hippo signaling during preimplantation mouse development. Development Growth and Differentiation, 2017, 59, 12-20.	0.6	81
9	GFRA2 Identifies Cardiac Progenitors and Mediates Cardiomyocyte Differentiation in a RET-Independent Signaling Pathway. Cell Reports, 2016, 16, 1026-1038.	2.9	32
10	Parâ€<scp>aPKC</scp>â€dependent and â€independent mechanisms cooperatively control cell polarity, Hippo signaling, and cell positioning in 16â€cell stage mouse embryos. Development Growth and Differentiation, 2015, 57, 544-556.	0.6	68
11	Cell competition in mouse NIH3T3 embryonic fibroblasts controlled by Tead activity and Myc. Journal of Cell Science, 2015, 128, 790-803.	1.2	50
12	Position- and polarity-dependent Hippo signaling regulates cell fates in preimplantation mouse embryos. Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2015, 47-48, 80-87.	2.3	58
13	HIPPO Pathway Members Restrict SOX2 to the Inner Cell Mass Where It Promotes ICM Fates in the Mouse Blastocyst. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004618.	1.5	186
14	The role of angiomotin phosphorylation in the Hippo pathway during preimplantation mouse development. Tissue Barriers, 2014, 2, e28127.	1.6	44
15	Mechanical control of notochord morphogenesis by extra-embryonic tissues in mouse embryos. Mechanisms of Development, 2014, 132, 44-58.	1.7	32
16	Notch and Hippo Converge on Cdx2 to Specify the Trophectoderm Lineage in the Mouse Blastocyst. Developmental Cell, 2014, 30, 410-422.	3.1	189
17	Redefining the InÂVivo Origin of Metanephric Nephron Progenitors Enables Generation of Complex Kidney Structures from Pluripotent Stem Cells. Cell Stem Cell, 2014, 14, 53-67.	5.2	725
18	Position-Dependent Hippo Signaling Controls Cell Fates in Preimplantation Mouse Embryos. , 2014, , 41-53.		1

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19	Polarity-Dependent Distribution of Angiomotin Localizes Hippo Signaling in Preimplantation Embryos. Current Biology, 2013, 23, 1181-1194.	1.8	352
20	Roles of Hippo Signaling During Mouse Embryogenesis. , 2013, , 249-264.		0
21	Generation of knockâ€in mice that express nuclear enhanced green fluorescent protein and tamoxifenâ€inducible Cre recombinase in the notochord from <i>Foxa2</i> and <i>T</i> loci. Genesis, 2013, 51, 210-218.	0.8	37
22	Cilia at the Node of Mouse Embryos Sense Fluid Flow for Left-Right Determination via Pkd2. Science, 2012, 338, 226-231.	6.0	262
23	Tead4 is constitutively nuclear, while nuclear vs. cytoplasmic Yap distribution is regulated in preimplantation mouse embryos. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, E3389-90; author reply E3391-2.	3.3	44
24	Nuclear localization of Prickle2 is required to establish cell polarity during early mouse embryogenesis. Developmental Biology, 2012, 364, 138-148.	0.9	43
25	Foxa1 and Foxa2 positively and negatively regulate Shh signalling to specify ventral midbrain progenitor identity. Mechanisms of Development, 2011, 128, 90-103.	1.7	50
26	Modulating F-actin organization induces organ growth by affecting the Hippo pathway. EMBO Journal, 2011, 30, 2325-2335.	3.5	376
27	Hippo pathway regulation by cell morphology and stress fibers. Development (Cambridge), 2011, 138, 3907-3914.	1.2	707
28	Mechanisms of trophectoderm fate specification in preimplantation mouse development. Development Growth and Differentiation, 2010, 52, 263-273.	0.6	72
29	Gata3 regulates trophoblast development downstream of Tead4 and in parallel to Cdx2. Development (Cambridge), 2010, 137, 395-403.	1.2	389
30	Short limbs, cleft palate, and delayed formation of flat proliferative chondrocytes in mice with targeted disruption of a putative protein kinase gene, <i>Pkdcc</i> (<i>AW548124</i>). Developmental Dynamics, 2009, 238, 210-222.	0.8	52
31	The Hippo Signaling Pathway Components Lats and Yap Pattern Tead4 Activity to Distinguish Mouse Trophectoderm from Inner Cell Mass. Developmental Cell, 2009, 16, 398-410.	3.1	867
32	Foxa1 and Foxa2 function both upstream of and cooperatively with Lmx1a and Lmx1b in a feedforward loop promoting mesodiencephalic dopaminergic neuron development. Developmental Biology, 2009, 333, 386-396.	0.9	139
33	Wnt signaling maintains the notochord fate for progenitor cells and supports the posterior extension of the notochord. Mechanisms of Development, 2009, 126, 791-803.	1.7	46
34	Tead4 is required for specification of trophectoderm in pre-implantation mouse embryos. Mechanisms of Development, 2008, 125, 270-283.	1.7	418
35	Cthrc1 Selectively Activates the Planar Cell Polarity Pathway of Wnt Signaling by Stabilizing the Wnt-Receptor Complex. Developmental Cell, 2008, 15, 23-36.	3.1	255
36	Redundant Roles of <i>Tead1</i> and <i>Tead2</i> in Notochord Development and the Regulation of Cell Proliferation and Survival. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2008, 28, 3177-3189.	1.1	160

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37	Mammalian Tead proteins regulate cell proliferation and contact inhibition as transcriptional mediators of Hippo signaling. Development (Cambridge), 2008, 135, 4059-4069.	1.2	330
38	Foxa1 and Foxa2 regulate multiple phases of midbrain dopaminergic neuron development in a dosage-dependent manner. Development (Cambridge), 2007, 134, 2761-2769.	1.2	251
39	Molecular analysis of coordinated bladder and urogenital organ formation by Hedgehog signaling. Development (Cambridge), 2007, 134, 525-533.	1.2	134
40	DNA methylation regulates long-range gene silencing of an X-linked homeobox gene cluster in a lineage-specific manner. Genes and Development, 2006, 20, 3382-3394.	2.7	93
41	Ssdp1 regulates head morphogenesis of mouse embryos by activating the Lim1-Ldb1 complex. Development (Cambridge), 2005, 132, 2535-2546.	1.2	62
42	Tead proteins activate the Foxa2 enhancer in the node in cooperation with a second factor. Development (Cambridge), 2005, 132, 4719-4729.	1.2	43
43	Expression of ADP-ribosylation factor (ARF)-like protein 6 during mouse embryonic development. International Journal of Developmental Biology, 2005, 49, 891-894.	0.3	15
44	The zebrafish iguana locus encodes Dzip1, a novel zinc-finger protein required for proper regulation of Hedgehog signaling. Development (Cambridge), 2004, 131, 2521-2532.	1.2	89
45	Genetic analysis of zebrafishgli1andgli2reveals divergent requirements forgligenes in vertebrate development. Development (Cambridge), 2003, 130, 1549-1564.	1.2	219
46	Ski is involved in transcriptional regulation by the repressor and full-length forms of Gli3. Genes and Development, 2002, 16, 2843-2848.	2.7	76
47	Maintenance of the Specification of the Anterior Definitive Endoderm and Forebrain Depends on the Axial Mesendoderm: A Study Using HNF3Î²/Foxa2 Conditional Mutants. Developmental Biology, 2002, 243, 20-33.	0.9	58
48	Identification of essential sequence motifs in the node/notochord enhancer of Foxa2 (Hnf3Î²) gene that are conserved across vertebrate species. Mechanisms of Development, 2001, 102, 57-66.	1.7	25
49	The organizer of the mouse gastrula is composed of a dynamic population of progenitor cells for the axial mesoderm. Development (Cambridge), 2001, 128, 3623-3634.	1.2	212
50	Basal cell carcinomas in mice overexpressing Gli2 in skin. Nature Genetics, 2000, 24, 216-217.	9.4	365
51	Distribution pattern of HNF-3beta proteins in developing embryos of two mammalian species, the house shrew and the mouse. Development Growth and Differentiation, 1997, 39, 667-676.	0.6	12
52	Enhancer analysis of the mouse HNFâ€3 Î² gene: regulatory elements for node/notochord and floor plate are independent and consist of multiple subâ€•elements. Genes To Cells, 1996, 1, 59-72.	0.5	90
53	HNF-3Î² as a regulator of floor plate development. Cell, 1994, 76, 103-115.	13.5	298
54	Nodal is a novel TGF-Î²-like gene expressed in the mouse node during gastrulation. Nature, 1993, 361, 543-547.	13.7	587

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55	Cell type dependent transcription regulation by chick homeodomain proteins. Mechanisms of Development, 1992, 37, 25-36.	1.7	11
56	Homeobox gene expression correlated with the bifurcation process of limb cartilage development. Nature, 1991, 353, 443-445.	13.7	311
57	Specific DNA binding of the two chickenDeformedfamily homeodomain proteins,Chox-1.4 andChox-a. Nucleic Acids Research, 1990, 18, 1739-1747.	6.5	34
58	The nucleotide sequence of the cDNA encoding a chickenDeformedfamily homeobox gene,Chox-Z. Nucleic Acids Research, 1990, 18, 184-184.	6.5	18
59	Developmental Timing of Synthesis and Translation of Arylsulfatase mRNA in Sea Urchin Embryo. (sea) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overl Differentiation, 1987, 29, 317-322.	0.6	12