

Lilian U Thompson

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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108
papers

6,705
citations

38720

50
h-index

62565

80
g-index

110
all docs

110
docs citations

110
times ranked

3919
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mammalian lignan production from various foods. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 1991, 16, 43-52.	0.9	560
2	Phytoestrogen Content of Foods Consumed in Canada, Including Isoflavones, Lignans, and Coumestan. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2006, 54, 184-201.	0.9	383
3	SHORT COMMUNICATION: Flaxseed and its lignan and oil components reduce mammary tumor growth at a late stage of carcinogenesis. <i>Carcinogenesis</i> , 1996, 17, 1373-1376.	1.3	239
4	Antitumorigenic effect of a mammalian lignan precursor from flaxseed. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 1996, 26, 159-165.	0.9	229
5	Dietary Flaxseed Alters Tumor Biological Markers in Postmenopausal Breast Cancer. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2005, 11, 3828-3835.	3.2	200
6	The influence of flaxseed and lignans on colon carcinogenesis and β -glucuronidase activity. <i>Carcinogenesis</i> , 1996, 17, 1343-1348.	1.3	185
7	Dietary Flaxseed Inhibits Human Breast Cancer Growth and Metastasis and Downregulates Expression of Insulin-Like Growth Factor and Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2002, 43, 187-192.	0.9	172
8	Human metabolism of mammalian lignan precursors in raw and processed flaxseed. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 1999, 69, 549-555.	2.2	171
9	Mammalian lignans and genistein decrease the activities of aromatase and 17β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase in MCF-7 cells. <i>Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology</i> , 2005, 94, 461-467.	1.2	164
10	Antioxidants and hormone-mediated health benefits of whole grains. <i>Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition</i> , 1994, 34, 473-497.	5.4	153
11	Flaxseed and Its Lignans Inhibit Estradiol-Induced Growth, Angiogenesis, and Secretion of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor in Human Breast Cancer Xenografts In vivo. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2007, 13, 1061-1067.	3.2	151
12	The effect of flaxseed supplementation on the initiation and promotional stages of mammary tumorigenesis. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 1992, 17, 153-159.	0.9	141
13	Sesamin Is One of the Major Precursors of Mammalian Lignans in Sesame Seed (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>) as Observed In Vitro and in Rats. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2006, 136, 906-912.	1.3	135
14	Flaxseed inhibits metastasis and decreases extracellular vascular endothelial growth factor in human breast cancer xenografts. <i>Cancer Letters</i> , 2002, 185, 31-37.	3.2	127
15	Flaxseed and Its Lignan Precursor, Secoisolariciresinol Diglycoside, Affect Pregnancy Outcome and Reproductive Development in Rats. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 1998, 128, 1861-1868.	1.3	116
16	Dietary phytoestrogen intake—lignans and isoflavones—and breast cancer risk (Canada). <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2008, 19, 259-272.	0.8	112
17	Flaxseed supplementation and early markers of colon carcinogenesis. <i>Cancer Letters</i> , 1992, 63, 159-165.	3.2	111
18	Supplementation with flaxseed alters estrogen metabolism in postmenopausal women to a greater extent than does supplementation with an equal amount of soy. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2004, 79, 318-325.	2.2	110

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19	Experimental studies on lignans and cancer. <i>Bailliere's Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 1998, 12, 691-705.	1.0	103
20	The inhibitory effect of flaxseed on the growth and metastasis of estrogen receptor negative human breast cancer xenografts attributed to both its lignan and oil components. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2005, 116, 793-798.	2.3	98
21	Starchy foods and fiber: reduced rate of digestion and improved carbohydrate metabolism. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 1987, 22, 132-141.	0.6	84
22	Variability in anticancer lignan levels in flaxseed. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 1997, 27, 26-30.	0.9	84
23	Dietary Flaxseed Enhances the Inhibitory Effect of Tamoxifen on the Growth of Estrogen-Dependent Human Breast Cancer (MCF-7) in Nude Mice. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2004, 10, 7703-7711.	3.2	81
24	Exposure to flaxseed or its lignan component during different developmental stages influences rat mammary gland structures. <i>Carcinogenesis</i> , 1999, 20, 1831-1835.	1.3	79
25	Flaxseed oil reduces the growth of human breast tumors (MCF-7) at high levels of circulating estrogen. <i>Molecular Nutrition and Food Research</i> , 2010, 54, 1414-1421.	1.5	76
26	Lignans and Tamoxifen, Alone or in Combination, Reduce Human Breast Cancer Cell Adhesion, Invasion and Migration in vitro. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2003, 80, 163-170.	1.1	74
27	Interactions and Biological Effects of Phytic Acid. <i>ACS Symposium Series</i> , 1997, , 294-312.	0.5	73
28	Isolation and Characterization of Flaxseed (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>) Constituents. <i>Pharmaceutical Biology</i> , 1999, 37, 1-7.	1.3	73
29	Phytic acid in wheat bran affects colon morphology, cell differentiation and apoptosis. <i>Carcinogenesis</i> , 2000, 21, 1547-1552.	1.3	72
30	Exposure to Flaxseed or Its Purified Lignan during Suckling Inhibits Chemically Induced Rat Mammary Tumorigenesis. <i>Experimental Biology and Medicine</i> , 2003, 228, 951-958.	1.1	72
31	Dose Effects of Flaxseed and Its Lignan on N-Methyl-N-Nitrosourea-Induced Mammary Tumorigenesis in Rats. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 1999, 35, 50-57.	0.9	69
32	Plasma insulin-like growth factor I levels in rats are reduced by dietary supplementation of flaxseed or its lignan secoisolariciresinol diglycoside. <i>Cancer Letters</i> , 2000, 161, 47-55.	3.2	69
33	Mammalian lignans enterolactone and enterodiol, alone and in combination with the isoflavone genistein, do not promote the growth of MCF-7 xenografts in ovariectomized athymic nude mice. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2006, 118, 1316-1320.	2.3	69
34	Flaxseed and its components reduce metastasis after surgical excision of solid human breast tumor in nude mice. <i>Cancer Letters</i> , 2006, 234, 168-175.	3.2	67
35	Dietary flaxseed supplementation and experimental metastasis of melanoma cells in mice. <i>Cancer Letters</i> , 1998, 124, 181-186.	3.2	66
36	Dietary supplementation with secoisolariciresinol diglycoside (SDG) reduces experimental metastasis of melanoma cells in mice. <i>Cancer Letters</i> , 1999, 142, 91-96.	3.2	63

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37	Dietary lignan intakes in relation to survival among women with breast cancer: the Western New York Exposures and Breast Cancer (WEB) Study. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2010, 122, 229-235.	1.1	61
38	Flaxseed and Pure Secoisolariciresinol Diglucoside, but Not Flaxseed Hull, Reduce Human Breast Tumor Growth (MCF-7) in Athymic Mice. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2009, 139, 2061-2066.	1.3	60
39	Dose, Timing, and Duration of Flaxseed Exposure Affect Reproductive Indices and Sex Hormone Levels in Rats. <i>Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part A: Current Issues</i> , 1999, 56, 555-570.	1.1	59
40	Guidance from an NIH Workshop on Designing, Implementing, and Reporting Clinical Studies of Soy Interventions. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2010, 140, 1192S-1204S.	1.3	58
41	Comparative Effects of Sesame Seed Lignan and Flaxseed Lignan in Reducing the Growth of Human Breast Tumors (MCF-7) at High Levels of Circulating Estrogen in Athymic Mice. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2012, 64, 65-71.	0.9	58
42	Lignans in homemade and commercial products containing flaxseed. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 1997, 29, 222-227.	0.9	57
43	Exposure to purified lignan from flaxseed (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>) alters bone development in female rats. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2001, 86, 499-505.	1.2	56
44	Mammary Gland Morphogenesis is Enhanced by Exposure to Flaxseed or Its Major Lignan During Suckling in Rats. <i>Experimental Biology and Medicine</i> , 2004, 229, 147-157.	1.1	56
45	Dietary flaxseed lignan or oil combined with tamoxifen treatment affects MCF-7 tumor growth through estrogen receptor and growth factor signaling pathways. <i>Molecular Nutrition and Food Research</i> , 2010, 54, 415-425.	1.5	56
46	Flaxseed and its lignan and oil components: can they play a role in reducing the risk of and improving the treatment of breast cancer?. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2014, 39, 663-678.	0.9	56
47	Ligand-Induced Regulation of ER α and ER β is Indicative of Human Breast Cancer Cell Proliferation. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2003, 81, 209-221.	1.1	55
48	Flaxseed Alone or in Combination with Tamoxifen Inhibits MCF-7 Breast Tumor Growth in Ovariectomized Athymic Mice with High Circulating Levels of Estrogen. <i>Experimental Biology and Medicine</i> , 2007, 232, 1071-1080.	1.1	55
49	Flaxseed attenuates the tumor growth stimulating effect of soy protein in ovariectomized athymic mice with MCF-7 human breast cancer xenografts. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2006, 119, 925-931.	2.3	54
50	Chronic Exposure to Secoisolariciresinol Diglycoside Alters Lignan Disposition in Rats. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 1998, 128, 615-623.	1.3	51
51	Interactive effects of calcium and short chain fatty acids on absorption in the distal colon of man. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 1993, 13, 417-425.	1.3	49
52	Whole Sesame Seed Is as Rich a Source of Mammalian Lignan Precursors as Whole Flaxseed. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2005, 52, 156-165.	0.9	46
53	Effects of calcium concentration, acetate, and propionate on calcium absorption in the human distal colon. <i>Nutrition</i> , 1999, 15, 529-533.	1.1	43
54	The Effect of Secoisolariciresinol Diglucoside and Flaxseed Oil, Alone and in Combination, on MCF-7 Tumor Growth and Signaling Pathways. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2010, 62, 533-542.	0.9	43

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55	Flaxseed combined with low-dose estrogen therapy preserves bone tissue in ovariectomized rats. <i>Menopause</i> , 2009, 16, 545-554.	0.8	39
56	Rates of fermentation and short chain fatty acid and gas production of six starches by human faecal microbiota. <i>Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture</i> , 1990, 50, 79-88.	1.7	34
57	Genistein alone and in combination with the mammalian lignans enterolactone and enterodiol induce estrogenic effects on bone and uterus in a postmenopausal breast cancer mouse model. <i>Bone</i> , 2006, 39, 117-124.	1.4	34
58	Dietary Intakes of Total and Specific Lignans Are Associated with Clinical Breast Tumor Characteristics. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2012, 142, 91-98.	1.3	34
59	Omega-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids Time-Dependently Reduce Cell Viability and Oncogenic MicroRNA-21 Expression in Estrogen Receptor-Positive Breast Cancer Cells (MCF-7). <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2018, 19, 244.	1.8	34
60	Dietary Phytoestrogens, Including Isoflavones, Lignans, and Coumestrol, in Nonvitamin, Nonmineral Supplements Commonly Consumed by Women in Canada. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2007, 59, 176-184.	0.9	33
61	Short-term feeding of flaxseed or its lignan has minor influence on in vivo hepatic antioxidant status in young rats. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 1999, 19, 1233-1243.	1.3	32
62	Availability of calcium for absorption in the small intestine and colon from diets containing available and unavailable carbohydrates: an <i>in vitro</i> assessment. <i>International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition</i> , 1996, 47, 83-88.	1.3	31
63	Dietary Flaxseed Interaction With Tamoxifen Induced Tumor Regression in Athymic Mice With MCF-7 Xenografts by Downregulating the Expression of Estrogen Related Gene Products and Signal Transduction Pathways. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2007, 58, 162-170.	0.9	31
64	Prolonged administration of secoisolariciresinol diglycoside increases lignan excretion and alters lignan tissue distribution in adult male and female rats. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2010, 104, 833-841.	1.2	31
65	Use of isoflavone supplements is associated with reduced postmenopausal breast cancer risk. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2013, 132, 1439-1450.	2.3	31
66	α -linolenic acid and docosahexaenoic acid, alone and combined with trastuzumab, reduce HER2-overexpressing breast cancer cell growth but differentially regulate HER2 signaling pathways. <i>Lipids in Health and Disease</i> , 2015, 14, 91.	1.2	30
67	Sialomucin production in aberrant crypt foci relates to degree of dysplasia and rate of cell proliferation. <i>Cancer Letters</i> , 2001, 165, 19-25.	3.2	29
68	Flaxseed oil-trastuzumab interaction in breast cancer. <i>Food and Chemical Toxicology</i> , 2010, 48, 2223-2226.	1.8	29
69	α -Linolenic Acid Reduces Growth of Both Triple Negative and Luminal Breast Cancer Cells in High and Low Estrogen Environments. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2015, 67, 1001-1009.	0.9	28
70	Growth and gene expression differ over time in alpha-linolenic acid treated breast cancer cells. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2015, 333, 147-154.	1.2	27
71	Flaxseed oil enhances the effectiveness of trastuzumab in reducing the growth of HER2-overexpressing human breast tumors (BT-474). <i>Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry</i> , 2015, 26, 16-23.	1.9	27
72	Urinary Composition and Postprandial Blood Changes in 3H-Secoisolariciresinol Diglycoside (SDG) Metabolites in Rats Do Not Differ between Acute and Chronic SDG Treatments. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2000, 130, 2299-2305.	1.3	25

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73	Can the combination of flaxseed and its lignans with soy and its isoflavones reduce the growth stimulatory effect of soy and its isoflavones on established breast cancer?. <i>Molecular Nutrition and Food Research</i> , 2007, 51, 845-856.	1.5	25
74	Changes in biomarkers of estrogen receptor and growth factor signaling pathways in MCF-7 tumors after short- and long-term treatment with soy and flaxseed. <i>Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology</i> , 2008, 112, 13-19.	1.2	24
75	Flaxseed cotyledon fraction reduces tumour growth and sensitises tamoxifen treatment of human breast cancer xenograft (MCF-7) in athymic mice. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2011, 105, 339-347.	1.2	24
76	Effect of Dietary Flaxseed Intake on Circulating Sex Hormone Levels among Postmenopausal Women: A Randomized Controlled Intervention Trial. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2019, 71, 385-398.	0.9	22
77	A Pilot Study Comparing the Effect of Flaxseed, Aromatase Inhibitor, and the Combination on Breast Tumor Biomarkers. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2014, 66, 566-575.	0.9	19
78	Flaxseed, Lignans, and Cancer. , 2003, , .		16
79	Lignans are Accessible to Human Breast Cancer Xenografts in Athymic Mice. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2008, 60, 245-250.	0.9	15
80	Effect of Lectins on Salivary and Pancreatic Amylase Activities and the Rate of Starch Digestion. <i>Journal of Food Science</i> , 1987, 52, 1050-1053.	1.5	13
81	Flaxseed and Soy Protein Isolate, Alone and in Combination, Differ in their Effect on Bone Mass, Biomechanical Strength, and Uterus in Ovariectomized Nude Mice with MCF-7 Human Breast Tumor Xenografts. <i>Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part A: Current Issues</i> , 2007, 70, 1888-1896.	1.1	13
82	Effects of Flaxseed Lignan and Oil on Bone Health of Breast-Tumor-Bearing Mice Treated With or Without Tamoxifen. <i>Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part A: Current Issues</i> , 2011, 74, 757-768.	1.1	13
83	Discriminatory and cooperative effects within the mouse gut microbiota in response to flaxseed and its oil and lignan components. <i>Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry</i> , 2021, 98, 108818.	1.9	13
84	Phytoestrogens and Lignans: Effects on Reproduction and Chronic Disease. <i>ACS Symposium Series</i> , 1997, , 273-293.	0.5	12
85	Soy Formula and Breast Cancer Risk. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2008, 19, 165-166.	1.2	12
86	Effects of Flaxseed and Its Components on Mammary Gland MiRNome: Identification of Potential Biomarkers to Prevent Breast Cancer Development. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2019, 11, 2656.	1.7	12
87	17 β -Estradiol Increases Liver and Serum Docosahexaenoic Acid in Mice Fed Varying Levels of ω -3 Linolenic Acid. <i>Lipids</i> , 2014, 49, 745-756.	0.7	11
88	Flaxseed Does not Antagonize the Effect of Ultra-Low-Dose Estrogen Therapy on Bone Mineral Density and Biomechanical Bone Strength in Ovariectomized Rats. <i>Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part A: Current Issues</i> , 2009, 72, 1209-1216.	1.1	10
89	Dietary Flaxseed \pm Trastuzumab Interactive Effects on the Growth of HER2-Overexpressing Human Breast Tumors (BT-474). <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2013, 65, 451-459.	0.9	10
90	Lignan-rich sesame seed negates the tumor-inhibitory effect of tamoxifen but maintains bone health in a postmenopausal athymic mouse model with estrogen-responsive breast tumors. <i>Menopause</i> , 2008, 15, 171-179.	0.8	10

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91	Fatty acids and lignans in unground whole flaxseed and sesame seed are bioavailable but have minimal antioxidant and lipid-lowering effects in postmenopausal women. <i>Molecular Nutrition and Food Research</i> , 2009, 53, 1366-1375.	1.5	9
92	Genetic Variation in Steroid and Xenobiotic Metabolizing Pathways and Enterolactone Excretion Before and After Flaxseed Intervention in African American and European American Women. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2019, 28, 265-274.	1.1	9
93	Flaxseed Does Not Enhance the Estrogenic Effect of Low-Dose Estrogen Therapy on Markers of Uterine Health in Ovariectomized Rats. <i>Journal of Medicinal Food</i> , 2012, 15, 846-850.	0.8	8
94	Effect of low level flaxseed supplementation on the fatty acid composition of mammary glands and tumors in rats. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 1992, 12, 767-772.	1.3	7
95	Accessibility of ³ H-Secoisolariciresinol Diglycoside Lignan Metabolites in Skeletal Tissue of Ovariectomized Rats. <i>Journal of Medicinal Food</i> , 2011, 14, 1208-1214.	0.8	7
96	Exploration of mechanisms of α -linolenic acid in reducing the growth of oestrogen receptor positive breast cancer cells (MCF-7). <i>Journal of Functional Foods</i> , 2016, 24, 513-519.	1.6	6
97	Data on cecal and fecal microbiota and predicted metagenomes profiles of female mice receiving whole flaxseed or its oil and secoisolariciresinol diglucoside components. <i>Data in Brief</i> , 2021, 38, 107409.	0.5	5
98	Analysis and Bioavailability of Lignans. , 2003, , .		5
99	Hormone-related supplements and breast cancer risk: Need for improved measurement of supplement use. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2008, 123, 2465-2466.	2.3	4
100	Beneficial Influence of Diets Enriched with Flaxseed and Flaxseed Oil on Cancer. <i>Evidence-based Anticancer Complementary and Alternative Medicine</i> , 2013, , 55-89.	0.1	2
101	Flaxseed and Bone Health in Animal Models of Menopause. , 2013, , 419-426.		1
102	Data on mammary gland microRNAs expression, their predicted gene targets and corresponding pathway analysis in female mice receiving flaxseed or its oil and secoisolariciresinol diglucoside components. <i>Data in Brief</i> , 2022, 42, 108328.	0.5	1
103	Contributions - D: Anticarcinogenic Factors. , 2006, , 256-395.		0
104	Induction of Apoptosis by Genistein. , 2002, , .		0
105	Flaxseed, Lignans, n-3 Fatty Acids, and Drug Synergy in the Prevention and Treatment of Cancer. , 2005, , 147-173.		0
106	Flaxseed and Lignans. <i>Nutrition and Disease Prevention</i> , 2005, , .	0.1	0
107	Interactive effects of sesame seed and tamoxifen on estrogen dependent breast cancer in athymic nude mice. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2006, 20, A993.	0.2	0
108	The Potential Roles of Seeds and Seed Bioactives on the Prevention and Treatment of Breast and Prostate Cancer. , 2011, , 173-203.		0