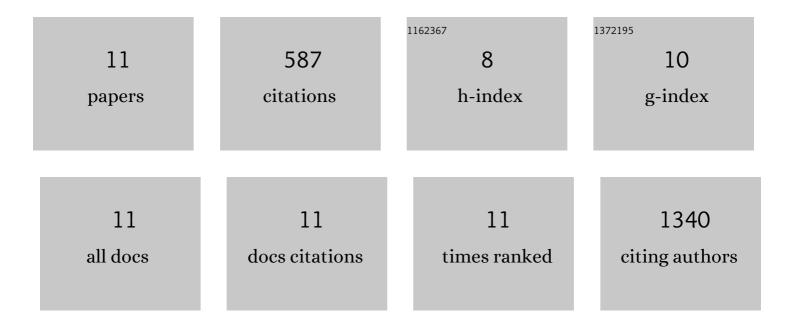
Wenliang Li

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	CKB inhibits epithelial-mesenchymal transition and prostate cancer progression by sequestering and inhibiting AKT activation. Neoplasia, 2021, 23, 1147-1165.	2.3	15
2	Neuroendocrine prostate carcinoma cells originate from the p63-expressing basal cells but not the pre-existing adenocarcinoma cells in mice. Cell Research, 2019, 29, 420-422.	5.7	13
3	Knockdown of long non-coding HOTAIR enhances the sensitivity to progesterone in endometrial cancer by epigenetic regulation of progesterone receptor isoform B. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2019, 83, 277-287.	1.1	24
4	Molecular Links Between Angiogenesis and Neuroendocrine Phenotypes in Prostate Cancer Progression. Frontiers in Oncology, 2019, 9, 1491.	1.3	10
5	Beta-adrenergic signaling on neuroendocrine differentiation, angiogenesis, and metastasis in prostate cancer progression. Asian Journal of Andrology, 2019, 21, 253.	0.8	17
6	Mixed lineage kinase ZAK promotes epithelial–mesenchymal transition in cancer progression. Cell Death and Disease, 2018, 9, 143.	2.7	16
7	Androgen deprivation promotes neuroendocrine differentiation and angiogenesis through CREB-EZH2-TSP1 pathway in prostate cancers. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 4080.	5.8	138
8	GRK3 is a direct target of CREB activation and regulates neuroendocrine differentiation of prostate cancer cells. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 45171-45185.	0.8	40
9	Epithelial–mesenchymal transition in human cancer: Comprehensive reprogramming of metabolism, epigenetics, and differentiation. , 2015, 150, 33-46.		243
10	GRK3 is essential for metastatic cells and promotes prostate tumor progression. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 1521-1526.	3.3	39
11	CDKL2 promotes epithelial-mesenchymal transition and breast cancer progression. Oncotarget, 2014, 5, 10840-10853.	0.8	32