

# Josã© Cr Silva

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

41  
papers

9,562  
citations

185998

28  
h-index

315357

38  
g-index

46  
all docs

46  
docs citations

46  
times ranked

10402  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Nanog safeguards pluripotency and mediates germline development. <i>Nature</i> , 2007, 450, 1230-1234.	13.7	1,354
2	Nanog Is the Gateway to the Pluripotent Ground State. <i>Cell</i> , 2009, 138, 722-737.	13.5	904
3	Polycomb Group Proteins Ring1A/B Link Ubiquitylation of Histone H2A to Heritable Gene Silencing and X Inactivation. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2004, 7, 663-676.	3.1	829
4	Promotion of Reprogramming to Ground State Pluripotency by Signal Inhibition. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2008, 6, e253.	2.6	728
5	Capture of Authentic Embryonic Stem Cells from Rat Blastocysts. <i>Cell</i> , 2008, 135, 1287-1298.	13.5	725
6	Establishment of Histone H3 Methylation on the Inactive X Chromosome Requires Transient Recruitment of Eed-Enx1 Polycomb Group Complexes. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2003, 4, 481-495.	3.1	614
7	Senescence impairs successful reprogramming to pluripotent stem cells. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2009, 23, 2134-2139.	2.7	553
8	Suppression of Erk signalling promotes ground state pluripotency in the mouse embryo. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2009, 136, 3215-3222.	1.2	512
9	Capturing Pluripotency. <i>Cell</i> , 2008, 132, 532-536.	13.5	413
10	NANOG-dependent function of TET1 and TET2 in establishment of pluripotency. <i>Nature</i> , 2013, 495, 370-374.	13.7	376
11	Citrullination regulates pluripotency and histone H1 binding to chromatin. <i>Nature</i> , 2014, 507, 104-108.	13.7	358
12	Nanog promotes transfer of pluripotency after cell fusion. <i>Nature</i> , 2006, 441, 997-1001.	13.7	321
13	Stat3 Activation Is Limiting for Reprogramming to Ground State Pluripotency. <i>Cell Stem Cell</i> , 2010, 7, 319-328.	5.2	215
14	Mitotically Stable Association of Polycomb Group Proteins Eed and Enx1 with the Inactive X Chromosome in Trophoblast Stem Cells. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2002, 12, 1016-1020.	1.8	208
15	A defined Oct4 level governs cell state transitions of pluripotency entry and differentiation into all embryonic lineages. <i>Nature Cell Biology</i> , 2013, 15, 579-590.	4.6	195
16	Nanog Overcomes Reprogramming Barriers and Induces Pluripotency in Minimal Conditions. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2011, 21, 65-71.	1.8	154
17	MBD3/NuRD Facilitates Induction of Pluripotency in a Context-Dependent Manner. <i>Cell Stem Cell</i> , 2014, 15, 102-110.	5.2	152
18	Zfp281 mediates Nanog autorepression through recruitment of the NuRD complex and inhibits somatic cell reprogramming. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2012, 109, 16202-16207.	3.3	109

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19	Do all roads lead to Oct4? The emerging concepts of induced pluripotency. <i>Trends in Cell Biology</i> , 2014, 24, 275-284.	3.6	97
20	JAK/STAT3 signalling is sufficient and dominant over antagonistic cues for the establishment of naive pluripotency. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2012, 3, 817.	5.8	93
21	Histone variant macroH2A marks embryonic differentiation <i>in vivo</i> and acts as an epigenetic barrier to induced pluripotency. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2012, 125, 6094-6104.	1.2	92
22	One-step generation of conditional and reversible gene knockouts. <i>Nature Methods</i> , 2017, 14, 287-289.	9.0	72
23	Reprogramming capacity of Nanog is functionally conserved in vertebrates and resides in a unique homeodomain. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2011, 138, 4853-4865.	1.2	69
24	Nanog Is Dispensable for the Generation of Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2014, 24, 347-350.	1.8	69
25	NANOG Amplifies STAT3 Activation and They Synergistically Induce the Naive Pluripotent Program. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2014, 24, 340-346.	1.8	60
26	Exit from Naive Pluripotency Induces a Transient X Chromosome Inactivation-like State in Males. <i>Cell Stem Cell</i> , 2018, 22, 919-928.e6.	5.2	40
27	Switching on pluripotency: a perspective on the biological requirement of Nanog. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2011, 366, 2222-2229.	1.8	35
28	Long-Term Perfusion Culture of Monoclonal Embryonic Stem Cells in 3D Hydrogel Beads for Continuous Optical Analysis of Differentiation. <i>Small</i> , 2019, 15, e1804576.	5.2	35
29	Distinct Molecular Trajectories Converge to Induce Naive Pluripotency. <i>Cell Stem Cell</i> , 2019, 25, 388-406.e8.	5.2	33
30	OCT4 induces embryonic pluripotency via STAT3 signaling and metabolic mechanisms. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	3.3	31
31	StemBond hydrogels control the mechanical microenvironment for pluripotent stem cells. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 6132.	5.8	22
32	WDR5, BRCA1, and BARD1 Co-regulate the DNA Damage Response and Modulate the Mesenchymal-to-Epithelial Transition during Early Reprogramming. <i>Stem Cell Reports</i> , 2019, 12, 743-756.	2.3	17
33	Reprogramming human cells to naive pluripotency: how close are we?. <i>Current Opinion in Genetics and Development</i> , 2017, 46, 58-65.	1.5	14
34	Sox2 modulation increases naive pluripotency plasticity. <i>IScience</i> , 2021, 24, 102153.	1.9	12
35	Auxin-degron system identifies immediate mechanisms of OCT4. <i>Stem Cell Reports</i> , 2021, 16, 1818-1831.	2.3	12
36	ZMYM2 inhibits NANOG-mediated reprogramming. <i>Wellcome Open Research</i> , 2019, 4, 88.	0.9	8

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37	OCT4 activates a <i>Suv39h1</i> -repressive antisense lncRNA to couple histone H3 Lysine 9 methylation to pluripotency. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2022, 50, 7367-7379.	6.5	7
38	17-P013 Consequences and applications of suppression of Erk signalling in early mouse embryos. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 2009, 126, S274.	1.7	0
39	Somatic Cell Reprogramming: Role of Homeodomain Protein Nanog. , 2012, , 377-384.		0
40	Editorial overview: Cell reprogramming, regeneration and repair. <i>Current Opinion in Genetics and Development</i> , 2014, 28, v-vi.	1.5	0
41	Reprogramming capacity of Nanog is functionally conserved in vertebrates and resides in a unique homeodomain. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2011, 124, e1-e1.	1.2	0