Wei Wu

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

23	610	516561 16	677027 22
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

23	23	23	638
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Sulforaphanes: disruptors of phagophores and autolysosomes. , 2022, 1, 192-196.		0
2	Sulforaphane downregulated fatty acid synthase and inhibited microtubule-mediated mitophagy leading to apoptosis. Cell Death and Disease, 2021, 12, 917.	2.7	17
3	Sulforaphane-cysteine inhibited migration and invasion via enhancing mitophagosome fusion to lysosome in human glioblastoma cells. Cell Death and Disease, 2020, 11, 819.	2.7	12
4	mRNAsi Index: Machine Learning in Mining Lung Adenocarcinoma Stem Cell Biomarkers. Genes, 2020, 11, 257.	1.0	79
5	Sulforaphane-cysteine downregulates CDK4 /CDK6 and inhibits tubulin polymerization contributing to cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in human glioblastoma cells. Aging, 2020, 12, 16837-16851.	1.4	7
6	Sulforaphane metabolites inhibit migration and invasion via microtubule-mediated Claudins dysfunction or inhibition of autolysosome formation in human non-small cell lung cancer cells. Cell Death and Disease, 2019, 10, 259.	2.7	20
7	Sulforaphane metabolites cause apoptosis via microtubule disruption in cancer. Endocrine-Related Cancer, 2018, 25, 255-268.	1.6	32
8	Sulforaphane metabolites reduce resistance to paclitaxel via microtubule disruption. Cell Death and Disease, 2018, 9, 1134.	2.7	31
9	Sulforaphane-N-Acetyl-Cysteine inhibited autophagy leading to apoptosis via Hsp70-mediated microtubule disruption. Cancer Letters, 2018, 431, 85-95.	3.2	11
10	Sulforaphane-cysteine-induced apoptosis via phosphorylated ERK1/2-mediated maspin pathway in human non-small cell lung cancer cells. Cell Death Discovery, 2017, 3, 17025.	2.0	21
11	Sulforaphane Induced Apoptosis via Promotion of Mitochondrial Fusion and ERK1/2-Mediated 26S Proteasome Degradation of Novel Pro-survival Bim and Upregulation of Bax in Human Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Cells. Journal of Cancer, 2017, 8, 2456-2470.	1.2	39
12	Sulforaphane-cysteine induces apoptosis by sustained activation of ERK1/2 and caspase 3 in human glioblastoma U373MG and U87MG cells. Oncology Reports, 2017, 37, 2829-2838.	1.2	20
13	Sulforaphane-cysteine suppresses invasion via downregulation of galectin-1 in human prostate cancer DU145 and PC3 cells. Oncology Reports, 2016, 36, 1361-1368.	1.2	16
14	Sulforaphane inhibits invasion by phosphorylating ERK1/2 to regulate E-cadherin and CD44v6 in human prostate cancer DU145 cells. Oncology Reports, 2015, 34, 1565-1572.	1.2	35
15	Sulforaphane Inhibits Invasion via Activating ERK1/2 Signaling in Human Glioblastoma U87MG and U373MG Cells. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e90520.	1.1	38
16	Human chorionic gonadotropin Î² induces cell motility via ERK1/2 and MMP-2 activation in human glioblastoma U87MG cells. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2013, 111, 237-244.	1.4	26
17	Human Chorionic Gonadotropin Î² Induces Migration and Invasion via Activating ERK1/2 and MMP-2 in Human Prostate Cancer DU145 Cells. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e54592.	1.1	32
18	A mimic of phosphorylated prolactin inhibits human breast cancer cell proliferation via upregulation of p21 waf1. Medical Oncology, 2010, 27, 1340-1345.	1.2	3

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Human chorionic gonadotropin Î² (HCGÎ²) down-regulates E-cadherin and promotes human prostate carcinoma cell migration and invasion. Cancer, 2006, 106, 68-78.	2.0	30
20	Different Forms of Prolactin Have Opposing Effects on the Expression of Cell Cycle Regulatory Proteins in Differentiated Mammary Epithelial Cells. Oncology Research, 2006, 16, 75-84.	0.6	13
21	S179D Prolactin Increases Vitamin D Receptor and p21 through Up-regulation of Short 1b Prolactin Receptor in Human Prostate Cancer Cells. Cancer Research, 2005, 65, 7509-7515.	0.4	45
22	Different Biological Effects of Unmodified Prolactin and a Molecular Mimic of Phosphorylated Prolactin Involve Different Signaling Pathways. Biochemistry, 2003, 42, 7561-7570.	1.2	49
23	Pseudophosphorylated prolactin (S179D PRL) inhibits growth and promotes Î²-casein gene expression in the rat mammary gland. Cell and Tissue Research, 2002, 309, 429-437.	1.5	34