

Thordur Oskarsson

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

27
papers

6,489
citations

22
h-index

32
g-index

32
ext. papers

7,292
ext. citations

16.5
avg, IF

5.77
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
27	Tumor-Derived Lactic Acid Modulates Activation and Metabolic Status of Draining Lymph Node Stroma.. <i>Cancer Immunology Research</i> , 2022 , 10, 482-497	12.5	0
26	Metastasis-initiating cells induce and exploit a fibroblast niche to fuel malignant colonization of the lungs. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020 , 11, 1494	17.4	51
25	ECM1 secreted by HER2-overexpressing breast cancer cells promotes formation of a vascular niche accelerating cancer cell migration and invasion. <i>Laboratory Investigation</i> , 2020 , 100, 928-944	5.9	9
24	Addicted to Acidic Microenvironment. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2020 , 55, 381-382	10.2	1
23	Stress-induced metastatic niches in breast cancer. <i>Molecular and Cellular Oncology</i> , 2020 , 7, 1780105	1.2	
22	Tamoxifen calms down the distressed PDAC stroma. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2019 , 20,	6.5	1
21	Stress signaling in breast cancer cells induces matrix components that promote chemoresistant metastasis. <i>EMBO Molecular Medicine</i> , 2018 , 10,	12	49
20	The extracellular matrix in breast cancer. <i>Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews</i> , 2016 , 97, 41-55	18.5	192
19	Tenascin C in metastasis: A view from the invasive front. <i>Cell Adhesion and Migration</i> , 2015 , 9, 112-24	3.2	100
18	Microenvironment in metastasis: roadblocks and supportive niches. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2015 , 309, C627-38	5.4	33
17	Metastatic stem cells: sources, niches, and vital pathways. <i>Cell Stem Cell</i> , 2014 , 14, 306-21	18	472
16	Extracellular matrix components in breast cancer progression and metastasis. <i>Breast</i> , 2013 , 22 Suppl 2, S66-72	3.6	159
15	The molecular composition of the metastatic niche. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2013 , 319, 1679-86	4.2	33
14	What does the concept of the stem cell niche really mean today?. <i>BMC Biology</i> , 2012 , 10, 19	7.3	131
13	A CXCL1 paracrine network links cancer chemoresistance and metastasis. <i>Cell</i> , 2012 , 150, 165-78	56.2	720
12	Extracellular matrix players in metastatic niches. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2012 , 31, 254-6	13	74
11	Breast cancer cells produce tenascin C as a metastatic niche component to colonize the lungs. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2011 , 17, 867-74	50.5	636

10	Diverted total synthesis leads to the generation of promising cell-migration inhibitors for treatment of tumor metastasis: in vivo and mechanistic studies on the migrastatin core ether analog. <i>Journal of the American Chemical Society</i> , 2010 , 132, 3224-8	16.4	61
9	Tumor self-seeding by circulating cancer cells. <i>Cell</i> , 2009 , 139, 1315-26	56.2	972
8	Endogenous human microRNAs that suppress breast cancer metastasis. <i>Nature</i> , 2008 , 451, 147-52	50.4	1571
7	Duplicated sequence motif in the long terminal repeat of maedi-visna virus extends cell tropism and is associated with neurovirulence. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2007 , 81, 4052-7	6.6	33
6	Activated Src abrogates the Myc requirement for the G0/G1 transition but not for the G1/S transition. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2006 , 103, 2695-700	11.5	37
5	Skin epidermis lacking the c-Myc gene is resistant to Ras-driven tumorigenesis but can reacquire sensitivity upon additional loss of the p21Cip1 gene. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2006 , 20, 2024-9	12.6	71
4	c-Myc controls the balance between hematopoietic stem cell self-renewal and differentiation. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2004 , 18, 2747-63	12.6	573
3	c-Myc regulates mammalian body size by controlling cell number but not cell size. <i>Nature</i> , 2001 , 414, 768-73	50.4	375
2	The long terminal repeat is a determinant of cell tropism of maedi-visna virus. <i>Journal of General Virology</i> , 2000 , 81, 1901-1905	4.9	31
1	CXCR3-expressing metastasis-initiating cells induce and exploit a fibroblast niche in the lungs to fuel metastatic colonization		2