

# Shin-ichiro Kitajiri

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/307581/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

28  
papers

1,228  
citations

567281

15  
h-index

526287

27  
g-index

29  
all docs

29  
docs citations

29  
times ranked

1649  
citing authors

| #  | ARTICLE   | IF   | CITATIONS |
|----|---|------|-----------|
| 1  | Tricellulin Is a Tight-Junction Protein Necessary for Hearing. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2006, 79, 1040-1051.   | 6.2  | 248       |
| 2  | Analysis of the angulin family consisting of LSR, ILDR1 and ILDR2: tricellulin recruitment, epithelial barrier function and implication in deafness pathogenesis. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2013, 126, 966-77.   | 2.0  | 170       |
| 3  | Compartmentalization established by claudin-11-based tight junctions in stria vascularis is required for hearing through generation of endocochlear potential. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2004, 117, 5087-5096.   | 2.0  | 169       |
| 4  | Actin-Bundling Protein TRIOBP Forms Resilient Rootlets of Hair Cell Stereocilia Essential for Hearing. <i>Cell</i> , 2010, 141, 786-798.  | 28.9 | 167       |
| 5  | Deafness in occludin-deficient mice with dislocation of tricellulin and progressive apoptosis of the hair cells. <i>Biology Open</i> , 2014, 3, 759-766.  | 1.2  | 61        |
| 6  | Limited hair cell induction from human induced pluripotent stem cells using a simple stepwise method. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2015, 599, 49-54.   | 2.1  | 55        |
| 7  | Constitutive activation of <i>DIAPH1</i> ( <i>DIAPH1</i> ) via C-terminal truncation causes human sensorineural hearing loss. <i>EMBO Molecular Medicine</i> , 2016, 8, 1310-1324.  | 6.9  | 51        |
| 8  | Deficiency of Angulin-2/ILDR1, a Tricellular Tight Junction-Associated Membrane Protein, Causes Deafness with Cochlear Hair Cell Degeneration in Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0120674.  | 2.5  | 40        |
| 9  | TRIOBP-5 sculpts stereocilia rootlets and stiffens supporting cells enabling hearing. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2019, 4, .   | 5.0  | 29        |
| 10 | Mutational Spectrum and Clinical Features of Patients With <i>ACTG1</i> Mutations Identified by Massively Parallel DNA Sequencing. <i>Annals of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology</i> , 2015, 124, 84S-93S.  | 1.1  | 23        |
| 11 | Digenic inheritance of mutations in <i>EPHA2</i> and <i>SLC26A4</i> in Pendred syndrome. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 1343.   | 12.8 | 22        |
| 12 | Tricellular Tight Junctions in the Inner Ear. <i>BioMed Research International</i> , 2016, 2016, 1-5.   | 1.9  | 20        |
| 13 | The use of a MITO-Porter to deliver exogenous therapeutic RNA to a mitochondrial disease's cell with a A1555G mutation in the mitochondrial 12S rRNA gene results in an increase in mitochondrial respiratory activity. <i>Mitochondrion</i> , 2020, 55, 134-144. | 3.4  | 20        |
| 14 | Carrier frequency of the <i>GJB2</i> mutations that cause hereditary hearing loss in the Japanese population. <i>Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2015, 60, 613-617.   | 2.3  | 19        |
| 15 | R1 Motif Is the Major Actin-Binding Domain of TRIOBP-4. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2013, 52, 5256-5264.  | 2.5  | 17        |
| 16 | A novel splice site mutation of myosin VI in mice leads to stereociliary fusion caused by disruption of actin networks in the apical region of inner ear hair cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0183477.  | 2.5  | 17        |
| 17 | Mid-Frequency Hearing Loss Is Characteristic Clinical Feature of OTOA-Associated Hearing Loss. <i>Genes</i> , 2019, 10, 715.  | 2.4  | 15        |
| 18 | Novel <i>ACTG1</i> mutations in patients identified by massively parallel DNA sequencing cause progressive hearing loss. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 7056.  | 3.3  | 15        |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 19 | The actin-bundling protein TRIOBP-4 and -5 promotes the motility of pancreatic cancer cells. <i>Cancer Letters</i> , 2015, 356, 367-373.  | 7.2 | 14        |
| 20 | Cochlear supporting cells function as macrophage-like cells and protect audiosensory receptor hair cells from pathogens. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 6740.                                    | 3.3 | 13        |
| 21 | Clinical Characteristics and In Vitro Analysis of MYO6 Variants Causing Late-onset Progressive Hearing Loss. <i>Genes</i> , 2020, 11, 273.  | 2.4 | 12        |
| 22 | Human deafness-associated variants alter the dynamics of key molecules in hair cell stereocilia F-actin cores. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2022, 141, 363-382.  | 3.8 | 12        |
| 23 | Prevalence and Clinical Characteristics of Hearing Loss Caused by MYH14 Variants. <i>Genes</i> , 2021, 12, 1623.  | 2.4 | 5         |
| 24 | The presence of large lymph node metastasis as a prognostic factor of papillary thyroid carcinoma. <i>Auris Nasus Larynx</i> , 2003, 30, 169-174.   | 1.2 | 4         |
| 25 | Detailed Clinical Features of Deafness Caused by a Claudin-14 Variant. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2019, 20, 4579.   | 4.1 | 4         |
| 26 | Virus-infection in cochlear supporting cells induces audiosensory receptor hair cell death by TRAIL-induced necroptosis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0260443.  | 2.5 | 3         |
| 27 | Unbalanced bidirectional radial stiffness gradients within the organ of Corti promoted by TRIOBP. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, . | 7.1 | 3         |
| 28 | Genes related to hearing disorders. <i>Acta Oto-Laryngologica</i> , 2004, 124, 10-13.   | 0.9 | 0         |