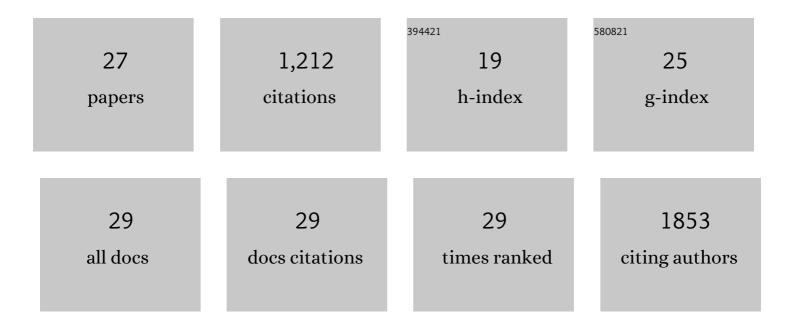
Olivier Binda

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	ING4 Mediates Crosstalk between Histone H3 K4 Trimethylation and H3 Acetylation to Attenuate Cellular Transformation. Molecular Cell, 2009, 33, 248-256.	9.7	191
2	Negative Regulation of Hypoxic Responses via Induced Reptin Methylation. Molecular Cell, 2010, 39, 71-85.	9.7	152
3	Hypoxia-induced methylation of a pontin chromatin remodeling factor. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 13510-13515.	7.1	100
4	On your histone mark, SET, methylate!. Epigenetics, 2013, 8, 457-463.	2.7	68
5	A Chemical Method for Labeling Lysine Methyltransferase Substrates. ChemBioChem, 2011, 12, 330-334.	2.6	67
6	Trimethylation of histone H3 lysine 4 impairs methylation of histone H3 lysine 9. Epigenetics, 2010, 5, 767-775.	2.7	64
7	SETD6 monomethylates H2AZ on lysine 7 and is required for the maintenance of embryonic stem cell self-renewal. Epigenetics, 2013, 8, 177-183.	2.7	63
8	Promyelocytic leukemia (PML) nuclear bodies (NBs) induce latent/quiescent HSV-1 genomes chromatinization through a PML NB/Histone H3.3/H3.3 Chaperone Axis. PLoS Pathogens, 2018, 14, e1007313.	4.7	62
9	SIRT1 negatively regulates HDAC1-dependent transcriptional repression by the RBP1 family of proteins. Oncogene, 2008, 27, 3384-3392.	5.9	59
10	Nuclear phosphatidylinositol-5-phosphate regulates ING2 stability at discrete chromatin targets in response to DNA damage. Scientific Reports, 2013, 3, 2137.	3.3	51
11	RBP1 Family Proteins Exhibit SUMOylation-Dependent Transcriptional Repression and Induce Cell Growth Inhibition Reminiscent of Senescence. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 1917-1931.	2.3	42
12	The adenovirus E4orf4 protein induces growth arrest and mitotic catastrophe in H1299 human lung carcinoma cells. Oncogene, 2009, 28, 390-400.	5.9	39
13	The Adenovirus E4orf4 Protein Induces G ₂ /M Arrest and Cell Death by Blocking Protein Phosphatase 2A Activity Regulated by the B55 Subunit. Journal of Virology, 2009, 83, 8340-8352.	3.4	36
14	SETD6 controls the expression of estrogen-responsive genes and proliferation of breast carcinoma cells. Epigenetics, 2014, 9, 942-950.	2.7	30
15	Sumoylation of ING2 regulates the transcription mediated by Sin3A. Oncogene, 2010, 29, 5946-5956.	5.9	28
16	Post-translational modifications of the histone variant h2az. Stem Cell Research, 2014, 12, 289-295.	0.7	28
17	Human ex vivo prostate tissue model system identifies ING3 as an oncoprotein. British Journal of Cancer, 2018, 118, 713-726.	6.4	28
18	ING3 promotes prostate cancer growth by activating the androgen receptor. BMC Medicine, 2017, 15, 103.	5.5	27

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Mechanism of Histone H3K4me3 Recognition by the Plant Homeodomain of Inhibitor of Growth 3. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2016, 291, 18326-18341.	3.4	26
20	The Return of the INGs, Histone Mark Sensors and Phospholipid Signaling Effectors. Current Drug Targets, 2009, 10, 418-431.	2.1	19
21	A Phosphotyrosine Switch Controls the Association of Histone Mark Readers with Methylated Proteins. Biochemistry, 2016, 55, 1631-1634.	2.5	7
22	The Biochemistry of Survival Motor Neuron Protein Is Paving the Way to Novel Therapies for Spinal Muscle Atrophy. Biochemistry, 2020, 59, 1391-1397.	2.5	7
23	ING Proteins: Tumour Suppressors or Oncoproteins. Cancers, 2021, 13, 2110.	3.7	7
24	Lysine methyltransferase SETD6 modifies histones on a glycine-lysine motif. Epigenetics, 2020, 15, 26-31.	2.7	6
25	Ex vivo Culture and Lentiviral Transduction of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) Samples. Bio-protocol, 2018, 8, .	0.4	3
26	InhibitING entry into S phase and cell cycle progression. Cell Cycle, 2010, 9, 4052-4051.	2.6	0
27	InhibitING entry into S phase and cell cycle progression. Cell Cycle, 2010, 9, 4045.	2.6	0