

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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MINCL

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	MicroRNA-138 Modulates DNA Damage Response by Repressing Histone H2AX Expression. Molecular Cancer Research, 2011, 9, 1100-1111.	1.5	146
2	MicroRNA-133a, downregulated in osteosarcoma, suppresses proliferation and promotes apoptosis by targeting Bcl-xL and Mcl-1. Bone, 2013, 56, 220-226.	1.4	135
3	Guanylate binding protein 1 is a novel effector of EGFR-driven invasion in glioblastoma. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2011, 208, 2657-2673.	4.2	65
4	Suppression of MicroRNA-9 by Mutant EGFR Signaling Upregulates FOXP1 to Enhance Glioblastoma Tumorigenicity. Cancer Research, 2014, 74, 1429-1439.	0.4	59
5	HSF1 Down-regulates XAF1 through Transcriptional Regulation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 2451-2459.	1.6	58
6	Effective Melanoma Immunotherapy with Interleukin-2 Delivered by a Novel Polymeric Nanoparticle. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2011, 10, 1082-1092.	1.9	52
7	Targeting the mesenchymal subtype in glioblastoma and other cancers via inhibition of diacylglycerol kinase alpha. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 192-202.	0.6	52
8	GBP2 enhances glioblastoma invasion through Stat3/fibronectin pathway. Oncogene, 2020, 39, 5042-5055.	2.6	50
9	Cell Cycle-Related Kinase: A Novel Candidate Oncogene in Human Glioblastoma. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2007, 99, 936-948.	3.0	48
10	The BH3-only protein, PUMA, is involved in oxaliplatin-induced apoptosis in colon cancer cells. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2006, 71, 1540-1550.	2.0	47
11	Hyperbaric oxygen therapy sensitizes nimustine treatment for glioma in mice. Cancer Medicine, 2016, 5, 3147-3155.	1.3	47
12	All-Trans Retinoic Acid Induces XAF1 Expression Through an Interferon Regulatory Factor-1 Element in Colon Cancer. Gastroenterology, 2006, 130, 747-758.	0.6	41
13	Nuclear EGFRvIII TAT5b complex contributes to glioblastoma cell survival by direct activation of the Bclâ€XL promoter. International Journal of Cancer, 2013, 132, 509-520.	2.3	41
14	Identification of XAF1 as a novel cell cycle regulator through modulating G2/M checkpoint and interaction with checkpoint kinase 1 in gastrointestinal cancer. Carcinogenesis, 2009, 30, 1507-1516.	1.3	40
15	CDK4/6 inhibition is more active against the glioblastoma proneural subtype. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 55319-55331.	0.8	39
16	EFA6A Enhances Glioma Cell Invasion through ADP Ribosylation Factor 6/Extracellular Signal–Regulated Kinase Signaling. Cancer Research, 2006, 66, 1583-1590.	0.4	38
17	Gold(III) porphyrin 1a prolongs the survival of melanoma-bearing mice and inhibits angiogenesis. Acta OncolA³gica, 2011, 50, 719-726.	0.8	34
18	PI3KÎ ³ inhibition suppresses microglia/TAM accumulation in glioblastoma microenvironment to promote exceptional temozolomide response. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	3.3	33

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19	Adenosine diphosphateâ€ribosylation factor 6 is required for epidermal growth factorâ€induced glioblastoma cell proliferation. Cancer, 2009, 115, 4959-4972.	2.0	30
20	The fourâ€andâ€aâ€half‣IM protein 2 (FHL2) is overexpressed in gliomas and associated with oncogenic activities. Glia, 2008, 56, 1328-1338.	2.5	29
21	Guanylate binding protein-1 mediates EGFRvIII and promotes glioblastoma growth <i>in vivo</i> but not <i>in vitro</i> . Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 9680-9691.	0.8	27
22	Overexpression of GBP1 predicts poor prognosis and promotes tumor growth in human glioblastoma multiforme. Cancer Biomarkers, 2019, 25, 275-290.	0.8	26
23	FHL2 interacts with EGFR to promote glioblastoma growth. Oncogene, 2018, 37, 1386-1398.	2.6	25
24	GBP3 promotes glioma cell proliferation via SQSTM1/p62-ERK1/2 axis. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2018, 495, 446-453.	1.0	25
25	Cold-inducible RNA binding protein is required for the expression of adhesion molecules and embryonic cell movement in Xenopus laevis. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2006, 344, 416-424.	1.0	23
26	Macrophages/Microglia in the Clioblastoma Tumor Microenvironment. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 5775.	1.8	22
27	Intratumoral heterogeneity of ADAM23 promotes tumor growth and metastasis through LGI4 and nitric oxide signals. Oncogene, 2015, 34, 1270-1279.	2.6	20
28	GBP5 drives malignancy of glioblastoma via the Src/ERK1/2/MMP3 pathway. Cell Death and Disease, 2021, 12, 203.	2.7	20
29	Matrine derivative YF-18 inhibits lung cancer cell proliferation and migration through down-regulating Skp2. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 11729-11738.	0.8	19
30	Fusion of cancer stem cells and mesenchymal stem cells contributes to glioma neovascularization. Oncology Reports, 2015, 34, 2022-2030.	1.2	16
31	Epigenetic Regulation of miR-129-2 Leads to Overexpression of PDGFRa and FoxP1 in Glioma Cells. Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2015, 16, 6129-6133.	0.5	15
32	Paeoniflorin exerts antitumor effects by inactivating S phase kinase-associated protein 2 in glioma cells. Oncology Reports, 2017, 39, 1052-1062.	1.2	14
33	GBP3 promotes glioblastoma resistance to temozolomide by enhancing DNA damage repair. Oncogene, 2022, 41, 3876-3885.	2.6	14
34	Effect of tri-o-cresyl phosphate and methamidophos on 45Ca uptake by brain synaptosomes in hens. Pesticide Biochemistry and Physiology, 2003, 77, 18-23.	1.6	8
35	Verapamil abolished the enhancement of protein phosphorylation of brainstem mitochondria and synaptosomes from the hens dosed with tri-o-cresyl phosphate. Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2007, 24, 67-71.	2.0	7
36	Inhibition of neuropathy target esterase expressing by antisense RNA does not affect neural differentiation in human neuroblastoma (SK-N-SH) cell line. Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, 2005, 272, 47-54.	1.4	5

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37	FHL1 promotes glioblastoma aggressiveness through regulating EGFR expression. FEBS Letters, 2021, 595, 85-98.	1.3	4
38	Targeting FHL2 for EGFRvIII-positive glioblastoma. Oncotarget, 2018, 9, 36730-36731.	0.8	1
39	Guanylate binding protein 1 is a novel effector of EGFR-driven invasion in glioblastoma. Journal of Cell Biology, 2011, 195, i10-i10.	2.3	0