Shirin Bonni

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

22 papers	2,604 citations	430874 18 h-index	642732 23 g-index
23 all docs	23 docs citations	23 times ranked	3040 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	PIAS1 and TIF1Î³ collaborate to promote SnoN SUMOylation and suppression of epithelialâ€“mesenchymal transition. Cell Death and Differentiation, 2021, 28, 267-282.	11.2	11
2	Regulation of epithelial-mesenchymal transition and organoid morphogenesis by a novel TGFÎ²-TCF7L2 isoform-specific signaling pathway. Cell Death and Disease, 2020, 11, 704.	6.3	9
3	TGF-Î² Mediated Immune Evasion in Cancerâ€"Spotlight on Cancer-Associated Fibroblasts. Cancers, 2020, 12, 3650.	3.7	37
4	Recombinant human PRG4 (rhPRG4) suppresses breast cancer cell invasion by inhibiting TGFÎ²-Hyaluronan-CD44 signalling pathway. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0219697.	2.5	27
5	The Transcriptional Regulator SnoN Promotes the Proliferation of Cerebellar Granule Neuron Precursors in the Postnatal Mouse Brain. Journal of Neuroscience, 2019, 39, 44-62.	3.6	12
6	The SUMO System and TGFÎ² Signaling Interplay in Regulation of Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition: Implications for Cancer Progression. Cancers, 2018, 10, 264.	3.7	21
7	Transforming Growth Factor-<i>Î²</i>1/Activin Receptor-like Kinase 5-Mediated Cell Migration is Dependent on the Protein Proteinase-Activated Receptor 2 but not on Proteinase-Activated Receptor 2-Stimulated G_q-Calcium Signaling. Molecular Pharmacology, 2017, 92, 519-532.	2.3	11
8	Identification of the SUMO E3 ligase PIAS1 as a potential survival biomarker in breast cancer. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0177639.	2.5	36
9	The PIAS3-Smurf2 sumoylation pathway suppresses breast cancer organoid invasiveness. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 21001-21014.	1.8	33
10	TIF1Î³ Protein Regulates Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition by Operating as a Small Ubiquitin-like Modifier (SUMO) E3 Ligase for the Transcriptional Regulator SnoN1. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2014, 289, 25067-25078.	3.4	32
11	A novel role for the SUMO E3 ligase PIAS1 in cancer metastasis. Oncoscience, 2014, 1, 229-240.	2.2	28
12	Identification of a Novel Link between the Protein Kinase NDR1 and TGFÎ² Signaling in Epithelial Cells. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e67178.	2.5	23
13	SnoN signaling in proliferating cells and postmitotic neurons. FEBS Letters, 2012, 586, 1977-1983.	2.8	21
14	An Isoform-Specific SnoN1-FOXO1 Repressor Complex Controls Neuronal Morphogenesis and Positioning in the Mammalian Brain. Neuron, 2011, 69, 930-944.	8.1	34
15	Suppression of TGFÎ²-Induced Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition Like Phenotype by a PIAS1 Regulated Sumoylation Pathway in NMuMG Epithelial Cells. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e13971.	2.5	45
16	A SnoNâ€"Ccd1 Pathway Promotes Axonal Morphogenesis in the Mammalian Brain. Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 29, 4312-4321.	3.6	56
17	Sumoylated SnoN Represses Transcription in a Promoter-specific Manner. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 33008-33018.	3.4	48
18	SnoN Is a Cell Type-specific Mediator of Transforming Growth Factor-Î² Responses. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2005, 280, 13037-13046.	3.4	66

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Cdh1-APC Controls Axonal Growth and Patterning in the Mammalian Brain. Science, 2004, 303, 1026-1030.	12.6	338
20	TGF-Î² induces assembly of a Smad2â€“Smurf2 ubiquitin ligase complex that targets SnoN for degradation. Nature Cell Biology, 2001, 3, 587-595.	10.3	297
21	Smad3 recruits the anaphase-promoting complex for ubiquitination and degradation of SnoN. Genes and Development, 2001, 15, 2822-2836.	5.9	197
22	Smad7 Binds to Smurf2 to Form an E3 Ubiquitin Ligase that Targets the TGFÎ² Receptor for Degradation. Molecular Cell, 2000, 6, 1365-1375.	9.7	1,219