Marie B Demay

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

73	6,132	109137 35	95083 68
papers	citations	h-index	g-index
77	77	77	6222
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Vitamin D and Human Health: Lessons from Vitamin D Receptor Null Mice. Endocrine Reviews, 2008, 29, 726-776.	8.9	1,461
2	Normalization of Mineral Ion Homeostasis by Dietary Means Prevents Hyperparathyroidism, Rickets, and Osteomalacia, But Not Alopecia in Vitamin D Receptor-Ablated Mice¹. Endocrinology, 1998, 139, 4391-4396.	1.4	474
3	Rescue of the Skeletal Phenotype of Vitamin D Receptor-Ablated Mice in the Setting of Normal Mineral Ion Homeostasis: Formal Histomorphometric and Biomechanical Analyses1. Endocrinology, 1999, 140, 4982-4987.	1.4	468
4	Osteoblasts remotely supply lung tumors with cancer-promoting SiglecF ^{high} neutrophils. Science, 2017, 358, .	6.0	270
5	Deficient Mineralization of Intramembranous Bone in Vitamin D-24-Hydroxylase-Ablated Mice Is Due to Elevated 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D and Not to the Absence of 24,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D*. Endocrinology, 2000, 141, 2658-2666.	1.4	257
6	Hypophosphatemia leads to rickets by impairing caspase-mediated apoptosis of hypertrophic chondrocytes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 9637-9642.	3.3	222
7	Two tissue-resident progenitor lineages drive distinct phenotypes of heterotopic ossification. Science Translational Medicine, 2016, 8, 366ra163.	5.8	168
8	Vitamin D receptor is essential for normal keratinocyte stem cell function. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 9428-9433.	3.3	137
9	Ligand-Independent Actions of the Vitamin D Receptor Maintain Hair Follicle Homeostasis. Molecular Endocrinology, 2005, 19, 855-862.	3.7	132
10	Normalization of Mineral Ion Homeostasis by Dietary Means Prevents Hyperparathyroidism, Rickets, and Osteomalacia, But Not Alopecia in Vitamin D Receptor-Ablated Mice*This work was supported by NIH Grants DK-46974 (to M.B.D.) and DE-04724 (to R.B.) and a NIH National Research Service Award (to) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 1		127
11	Metabolic and cellular analysis of alopecia in vitamin D receptor knockout mice. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2001, 107, 961-966.	3.9	122
12	Targeting Expression of the Human Vitamin D Receptor to the Keratinocytes of Vitamin D Receptor Null Mice Prevents Alopecia. Endocrinology, 2001, 142, 5386-5389.	1.4	103
13	Evaluation of Keratinocyte Proliferation and Differentiation in Vitamin D Receptor Knockout Mice*. Endocrinology, 2000, 141, 2043-2049.	1.4	101
14	Mechanism of Vitamin D Receptor Action. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1068, 204-213.	1.8	96
15	Rickets in VDR Null Mice Is Secondary to Decreased Apoptosis of Hypertrophic Chondrocytes. Endocrinology, 2002, 143, 3691-3691.	1.4	92
16	VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY AND DISORDERS OF VITAMIN D METABOLISM. Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinics of North America, 2000, 29, 611-627.	1.2	91
17	Analysis of Vitamin D-Dependent Calcium-Binding Protein Messenger Ribonucleic Acid Expression in Mice Lacking the Vitamin D Receptor¹. Endocrinology, 1998, 139, 847-851.	1.4	84
18	VDR-mediated inhibition of DKK1 and SFRP2 suppresses adipogenic differentiation of murine bone marrow stromal cells. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2007, 101, 80-88.	1.2	80

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19	Cloning and Characterization of a Novel WD-40 Repeat Protein That Dramatically Accelerates Osteoblastic Differentiation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 46515-46522.	1.6	74
20	Osteoblasts lacking the vitamin D receptor display enhanced osteogenic potential in vitro. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2005, 94, 81-87.	1.2	65
21	Impaired bone development and increased mesenchymal progenitor cells in calvaria of RB1-/- mice. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 18402-18407.	3.3	63
22	Vitamin D regulates osteocyte survival and perilacunar remodeling in human and murine bone. Bone, 2017, 103, 78-87.	1.4	60
23	Phosphate-induced Apoptosis of Hypertrophic Chondrocytes Is Associated with a Decrease in Mitochondrial Membrane Potential and Is Dependent upon Erk1/2 Phosphorylation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 18270-18275.	1.6	57
24	1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D Alone Improves Skeletal Growth, Microarchitecture, and Strength in a Murine Model of XLH, Despite Enhanced FGF23 Expression. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2016, 31, 929-939.	3.1	56
25	The biology and pathology of vitamin D control in bone. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2010, 111, 7-13.	1.2	55
26	Cloning and Characterization of the Vitamin D Receptor from Xenopus laevis*. Endocrinology, 1997, 138, 2347-2353.	1.4	54
27	Nucleotide sequence of cloned cDNAs encoding chicken preproparathyroid hormone. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 1988, 3, 689-698.	3.1	53
28	Wdr5 Is Essential for Osteoblast Differentiation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2008, 283, 7361-7367.	1.6	51
29	The Vitamin D Receptor Is Required for Activation of cWnt and Hedgehog Signaling in Keratinocytes. Molecular Endocrinology, 2014, 28, 1698-1706.	3.7	48
30	Muscle: A Nontraditional 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D Target Tissue Exhibiting Classic Hormone-Dependent Vitamin D Receptor Actions. Endocrinology, 2003, 144, 5135-5137.	1.4	44
31	Increased Circulating FGF23 Does Not Lead to Cardiac Hypertrophy in the Male Hyp Mouse Model of XLH. Endocrinology, 2018, 159, 2165-2172.	1.4	44
32	Role of the vitamin D receptor in hair follicle biology. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2007, 103, 344-346.	1.2	43
33	Hormonal Regulation of Osteocyte Perilacunar and Canalicular Remodeling in the Hyp Mouse Model of X-Linked Hypophosphatemia. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2018, 33, 499-509.	3.1	43
34	Wdr5, a WD-40 protein, regulates osteoblast differentiation during embryonic bone development. Developmental Biology, 2006, 295, 498-506.	0.9	41
35	Lymphoid Enhancer-binding Factor-1 (LEF1) Interacts with the DNA-binding Domain of the Vitamin D Receptor. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 18444-18451.	1.6	38
36	Calcium and Vitamin D: What Is Known About the Effects on Growing Bone. Pediatrics, 2007, 119, S141-S144.	1.0	37

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37	The hair cycle and Vitamin D receptor. Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, 2012, 523, 19-21.	1.4	37
38	The Receptor-Dependent Actions of 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D Are Required for Normal Growth Plate Maturation in NPt2a Knockout Mice. Endocrinology, 2010, 151, 4607-4612.	1.4	34
39	Physiological Insights from the Vitamin D Receptor Knockout Mouse. Calcified Tissue International, 2013, 92, 99-105.	1.5	31
40	The Vitamin D Receptor Regulates Tissue Resident Macrophage Response to Injury. Endocrinology, 2016, 157, 4066-4075.	1.4	28
41	Targeting Expression of the Human Vitamin D Receptor to the Keratinocytes of Vitamin D Receptor Null Mice Prevents Alopecia. , 0, .		28
42	Fibromodulin is expressed by both chondrocytes and osteoblasts during fetal bone development. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2001, 82, 46-57.	1.2	27
43	BIG-3, a Novel WD-40 Repeat Protein, Is Expressed in the Developing Growth Plate and Accelerates Chondrocyte Differentiationin Vitro. Endocrinology, 2004, 145, 1050-1054.	1.4	27
44	The vitamin D receptor, the skin and stem cells. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2010, 121, 314-316.	1.2	27
45	Acute Phosphate Restriction Impairs Bone Formation and Increases Marrow Adipose Tissue in Growing Mice. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2016, 31, 2204-2214.	3.1	26
46	Acute phosphate restriction leads to impaired fracture healing and resistance to BMP-2. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2010, 25, 724-733.	3.1	25
47	Phosphate Interacts With PTHrP to Regulate Endochondral Bone Formation. Endocrinology, 2014, 155, 3750-3756.	1.4	24
48	Cloning and Characterization of the Vitamin D Receptor from Xenopus laevis. , 0, .		24
49	Effect of Bisphosphonates on the Rapidly Growing Male Murine Skeleton. Endocrinology, 2014, 155, 1188-1196.	1.4	22
50	Identification of an Osteoblastic Silencer Element in the First Intron of the Rat Osteocalcin Geneâ€. Biochemistry, 1996, 35, 11005-11011.	1.2	20
51	Raf Kinases Are Essential for Phosphate Induction of ERK1/2 Phosphorylation in Hypertrophic Chondrocytes and Normal Endochondral Bone Development. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2017, 292, 3164-3171.	1.6	17
52	Molecular analysis of enthesopathy in a mouse model of hypophosphatemic rickets. Development (Cambridge), 2018, 145, .	1.2	16
53	BMP-2 induces the expression of activin ?A and follistatin in vitro. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2000, 79, 80-88.	1.2	15
54	Case 16-2008. New England Journal of Medicine, 2008, 358, 2266-2274.	13.9	15

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55	C-Raf promotes Angiogenesis during Normal Growth Plate Maturation. Development (Cambridge), 2015, 143, 348-55.	1.2	14
56	Phosphate regulates embryonic endochondral bone development. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2009, 108, 668-674.	1.2	13
57	Perichondrial expression of Wdr5 regulates chondrocyte proliferation and differentiation. Developmental Biology, 2009, 329, 36-43.	0.9	12
58	Absence of vitamin D receptor (VDR)â€mediated PPARÎ³ suppression causes alopecia in VDRâ€null mice. FASEB Journal, 2017, 31, 1059-1066.	0.2	12
59	Bisphosphonate Withdrawal: Effects on Bone Formation and Bone Resorption in Maturing Male Mice. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2017, 32, 814-820.	3.1	11
60	1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D Maintains Brush Border Membrane NaPi2a and Attenuates Phosphaturia in Hyp Mice. Endocrinology, 2019, 160, 2204-2214.	1.4	11
61	Phosphate restriction impairs mTORC1 signaling leading to increased bone marrow adipose tissue and decreased bone in growing mice. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2020, 36, 1510-1520.	3.1	10
62	An Inverse Agonist Ligand of the PTH Receptor Partially Rescues Skeletal Defects in a Mouse Model of Jansen's Metaphyseal Chondrodysplasia. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2020, 35, 540-549.	3.1	8
63	Conductive Hearing Loss in the <i>Hyp</i> Mouse Model of X-Linked Hypophosphatemia Is Accompanied by Hypomineralization of the Auditory Ossicles. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2020, 36, 2317-2328.	3.1	8
64	Loss of Intestinal Alkaline Phosphatase Leads to Distinct Chronic Changes in Bone Phenotype. Journal of Surgical Research, 2018, 232, 325-331.	0.8	7
65	Adipose-specific VDR Deletion Leads to Hepatic Steatosis in Female Mice Fed a Low-Fat Diet. Endocrinology, 2022, 163, .	1.4	7
66	The good and the bad of vitamin D inactivation. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2018, 128, 3736-3738.	3.9	6
67	The effects of BIG-3 on osteoblast differentiation are not dependent upon endogenously produced BMPs. Experimental Cell Research, 2005, 304, 287-292.	1.2	4
68	Characterization of an enhancer required for 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3-dependent transactivation of the rat osteocalcin gene. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 1999, 73, 400-407.	1.2	3
69	Highlights from the 18th workshop on vitamin D, Delft, The Netherlands, April 21â€"24, 2015. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2016, 164, 1-3.	1.2	3
70	Highlights from the 19 th Workshop on Vitamin D in Boston, March 29â€"31, 2016. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2017, 173, 1-4.	1.2	1
71	Prevention of Hypomineralization In Auditory Ossicles of Vitamin D Receptor (Vdr) Deficient Mice. Frontiers in Endocrinology, 0, 13, .	1.5	1
72	Intravital imaging of the lacunar-canalicular network in mouse calvaria using third harmonic generation microscopy. , 2017, , .		0

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	The Role of Vitamin D and Its Receptor in Hair Follicle Biology. , 2018, , 521-526.		0