Radhika P Atit

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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36 papers	2,557 citations	279798 23 h-index	377865 34 g-index
38 all docs	38 docs citations	38 times ranked	3584 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Skin Fibrosis and Recovery Is Dependent on Wnt Activation via DPP4. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2022, 142, 1597-1606.e9.	0.7	10
2	EZH2 modulates retinoic acid signaling to ensure myotube formation during development. FEBS Letters, 2022, 596, 1672-1685.	2.8	3
3	Are ERK and Wnt <i>Fate</i> d to Reinforce Calvarial Osteoblast Identity?. FASEB Journal, 2021, 35, .	0.5	0
4	Wnt-Dependent Activation of ERK Mediates Repression of Chondrocyte Fate during Calvarial Development. Journal of Developmental Biology, 2021, 9, 23.	1.7	9
5	Dermal EZH2 orchestrates dermal differentiation and epidermal proliferation during murine skin development. Developmental Biology, 2021, 478, 25-40.	2.0	6
6	Polycomb Repressive Complex 2: a Dimmer Switch of Gene Regulation in Calvarial Bone Development. Current Osteoporosis Reports, 2020, 18, 378-387.	3.6	7
7	What Do Animal Models Teach Us About Congenital Craniofacial Defects?. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2020, 1236, 137-155.	1.6	2
8	A novel mouse model demonstrates that oncogenic melanocyte stem cells engender melanoma resembling human disease. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 5023.	12.8	51
9	Oscillatory cortical forces promote three dimensional cell intercalations that shape the murine mandibular arch. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 1703.	12.8	52
10	Wnt/Î²â€catenin signaling in the mouse embryonic cranial mesenchyme is required to sustain the emerging differentiated meningeal layers. Genesis, 2019, 57, e23279.	1.6	14
11	A tale of two cities: The genetic mechanisms governing calvarial bone development. Genesis, 2019, 57, e23248.	1.6	34
12	PRC2 Is Dispensable<i>in Vivo</i>for Î²-Catenin-Mediated Repression of Chondrogenesis in the Mouse Embryonic Cranial Mesenchyme. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2018, 8, 491-503.	1.8	15
13	Dermal fibroblast in cutaneous development and healing. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Developmental Biology, 2018, 7, e307.	5.9	128
14	Stage-specific roles of Ezh2 and Retinoic acid signaling ensure calvarial bone lineage commitment. Developmental Biology, 2018, 443, 173-187.	2.0	20
15	Wnt/Î²-catenin Signaling Pathway Regulates Specific lncRNAs That Impact Dermal Fibroblasts and Skin Fibrosis. Frontiers in Genetics, 2017, 8, 183.	2.3	27
16	A Cascade of Wnt, Eda, and Shh Signaling Is Essential for Touch Dome Merkel Cell Development. PLoS Genetics, 2016, 12, e1006150.	3.5	28
17	<i>Twist1</i> contributes to cranial bone initiation and dermal condensation by maintaining wnt signaling responsiveness. Developmental Dynamics, 2016, 245, 144-156.	1.8	29
18	Defining the identity of mouse embryonic dermal fibroblasts. Genesis, 2016, 54, 415-430.	1.6	23

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19	Sustained Î²â€catenin activity in dermal fibroblasts promotes fibrosis by upâ€regulating expression of extracellular matrix proteinâ€coding genes. Journal of Pathology, 2015, 235, 686-697.	4.5	89
20	Distinct Requirements for Cranial Ectoderm and Mesenchyme-Derived Wnts in Specification and Differentiation of Osteoblast and Dermal Progenitors. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004152.	3.5	39
21	Epithelial Wnt Ligand Secretion Is Required for Adult Hair Follicle Growth and Regeneration. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2013, 133, 31-41.	0.7	180
22	Sustained Î²-Catenin Activity in Dermal Fibroblasts Is Sufficient for Skin Fibrosis. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2012, 132, 2469-2472.	0.7	36
23	Twist1 mediates repression of chondrogenesis by Î²-catenin to promote cranial bone progenitor specification. Development (Cambridge), 2012, 139, 4428-4438.	2.5	52
24	Dermal Î²-catenin activity in response to epidermal Wnt ligands is required for fibroblast proliferation and hair follicle initiation. Development (Cambridge), 2012, 139, 1522-1533.	2.5	221
25	Wnt/Î²â€catenin signaling is hyperactivated in systemic sclerosis and induces Smadâ€dependent fibrotic responses in mesenchymal cells. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2012, 64, 2734-2745.	6.7	193
26	Visualizing canonical Wnt signaling during mouse craniofacial development. Developmental Dynamics, 2010, 239, 354-363.	1.8	56
27	Role of canonical Wnt signaling/Î²-catenin via<i>Dermo1</i>in cranial dermal cell development. Development (Cambridge), 2010, 137, 3973-3984.	2.5	57
28	Wnt/Î²-catenin signaling directs multiple stages of tooth morphogenesis. Developmental Biology, 2008, 313, 210-224.	2.0	340
29	Mechanical modulation of osteochondroprogenitor cell fate. International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2008, 40, 2720-2738.	2.8	98
30	Î²-Catenin has sequential roles in the survival and specification of ventral dermis. Development (Cambridge), 2008, 135, 2321-2329.	2.5	63
31	Î²-catenin activation is necessary and sufficient to specify the dorsal dermal fate in the mouse. Developmental Biology, 2006, 296, 164-176.	2.0	348
32	EGF Signaling Patterns the Feather Array by Promoting the Interbud Fate. Developmental Cell, 2003, 4, 231-240.	7.0	39
33	A Novel Cytokine Pathway Suppresses Glial Cell Melanogenesis after Injury to Adult Nerve. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 9831-9840.	3.6	68
34	Single Cell Ras-GTP Analysis Reveals Altered Ras Activity in a Subpopulation of Neurofibroma Schwann Cells but Not Fibroblasts. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 30740-30745.	3.4	119
35	The Nf1 Tumor Suppressor Regulates Mouse Skin Wound Healing, Fibroblast Proliferation, and Collagen Deposited by Fibroblasts. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 1999, 112, 835-842.	0.7	99
36	Oscillatory cortical forces promote three dimensional mesenchymal cell intercalations to shape the mandibular arch. SSRN Electronic Journal, 0, , .	0.4	1