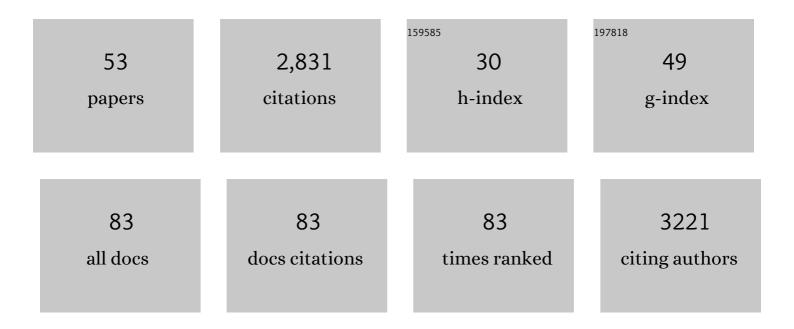
Shai Shaham

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Transgenerational inheritance of sexual attractiveness via small RNAs enhances evolvability in C.Âelegans. Developmental Cell, 2022, 57, 298-309.e9.	7.0	24
2	Behaviorally consequential astrocytic regulation of neural circuits. Neuron, 2021, 109, 576-596.	8.1	150
3	Glia actively sculpt sensory neurons by controlled phagocytosis to tune animal behavior. ELife, 2021, 10, .	6.0	16
4	Lineage-specific control of convergent differentiation by a Forkhead repressor. Development (Cambridge), 2021, 148, .	2.5	9
5	BLMP-1 promotes developmental cell death in C. elegans by timely repression of ced-9/bcl-2 transcription. Development (Cambridge), 2021, 148, .	2.5	2
6	Stress-Induced Neural Plasticity Mediated by Glial GPCR REMO-1 Promotes C.Âelegans Adaptive Behavior. Cell Reports, 2021, 34, 108607.	6.4	10
7	Nuclear hormone receptors promote gut and glia detoxifying enzyme induction and protect C.Âelegans from the mold P.Âbrevicompactum. Cell Reports, 2021, 37, 110166.	6.4	3
8	Development or Disease: Caspases Balance Growth and Immunity in C.Âelegans. Developmental Cell, 2020, 53, 259-260.	7.0	1
9	Cell death in animal development. Development (Cambridge), 2020, 147, .	2.5	23
10	Ageâ€dependent changes in response property and morphology of a thermosensory neuron and thermotaxis behavior in <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> . Aging Cell, 2020, 19, e13146.	6.7	17
11	Glutamate spillover in C. elegans triggers repetitive behavior through presynaptic activation of MGL-2/mGluR5. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 1882.	12.8	54
12	Glia-Neuron Interactions in <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> . Annual Review of Neuroscience, 2019, 42, 149-168.	10.7	55
13	Glia Modulate a Neuronal Circuit for Locomotion Suppression during Sleep in C.Âelegans. Cell Reports, 2018, 22, 2575-2583.	6.4	45
14	EFF-1 fusogen promotes phagosome sealing during cell process clearance in Caenorhabditis elegans. Nature Cell Biology, 2018, 20, 393-399.	10.3	19
15	RAB-35 and ARF-6 GTPases Mediate Engulfment and Clearance Following Linker Cell-Type Death. Developmental Cell, 2018, 47, 222-238.e6.	7.0	14
16	Automated C. elegans embryo alignments reveal brain neuropil position invariance despite lax cell body placement. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0194861.	2.5	6
17	Infrared laser-induced gene expression for tracking development and function of single C. elegans embryonic neurons. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 14100.	12.8	38
18	Non-apoptotic cell death in animal development. Cell Death and Differentiation, 2017, 24, 1326-1336.	11.2	47

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19	Long-Term High-Resolution Imaging of Developing C.Âelegans Larvae with Microfluidics. Developmental Cell, 2017, 40, 202-214.	7.0	75
20	IGDB-2, an Ig/FNIII protein, binds the ion channel LGC-34 and controls sensory compartment morphogenesis in C. elegans. Developmental Biology, 2017, 430, 105-112.	2.0	13
21	Glia initiate brain assembly through noncanonical Chimaerin–Furin axon guidance in C. elegans. Nature Neuroscience, 2017, 20, 1350-1360.	14.8	52
22	HSF-1 activates the ubiquitin proteasome system to promote non-apoptotic developmental cell death in C. elegans. ELife, 2016, 5, .	6.0	22
23	A High-Throughput Small Molecule Screen for C. elegans Linker Cell Death Inhibitors. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0164595.	2.5	11
24	A Glial K/Cl Transporter Controls Neuronal Receptive Ending Shape by Chloride Inhibition of an rGC. Cell, 2016, 165, 936-948.	28.9	74
25	Maintenance and propagation of a deleterious mitochondrial genome by the mitochondrial unfolded protein response. Nature, 2016, 533, 416-419.	27.8	232
26	Transcriptional control of non-apoptotic developmental cell death in C. elegans. Cell Death and Differentiation, 2016, 23, 1985-1994.	11.2	15
27	A secreted bacterial peptidoglycan hydrolase enhances tolerance to enteric pathogens. Science, 2016, 353, 1434-1437.	12.6	116
28	PROS-1/Prospero Is a Major Regulator of the Glia-Specific Secretome Controlling Sensory-Neuron Shape and Function in C.Âelegans. Cell Reports, 2016, 15, 550-562.	6.4	52
29	Glial Development and Function in the Nervous System of <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> . Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology, 2015, 7, a020578.	5.5	54
30	Cell Death in C. elegans Development. Current Topics in Developmental Biology, 2015, 114, 1-42.	2.2	26
31	FBN-1, a fibrillin-related protein, is required for resistance of the epidermis to mechanical deformation during C. elegans embryogenesis. ELife, 2015, 4, .	6.0	52
32	Noncanonical Cell Death in the Nematode Caenorhabditis elegans. Methods in Enzymology, 2014, 545, 157-180.	1.0	6
33	Forward and reverse mutagenesis in C. elegans. WormBook, 2014, , 1-26.	5.3	72
34	Related F-box proteins control cell death in <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> and human lymphoma. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 3943-3948.	7.1	57
35	Sensory Organ Remodeling in <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> Requires the Zinc-Finger Protein ZTF-16. Genetics, 2012, 190, 1405-1415.	2.9	18
36	Control of Nonapoptotic Developmental Cell Death in <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> by a Polyglutamine-Repeat Protein. Science, 2012, 335, 970-973.	12.6	69

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37	The Glia of <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> . Glia, 2011, 59, 1253-1263.	4.9	101
38	Glia delimit shape changes of sensory neuron receptive endings in <i>C. elegans</i> . Development (Cambridge), 2011, 138, 1371-1381.	2.5	89
39	Chemosensory organs as models of neuronal synapses. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2010, 11, 212-217.	10.2	54
40	DEX-1 and DYF-7 Establish Sensory Dendrite Length by Anchoring Dendritic Tips during Cell Migration. Cell, 2009, 137, 344-355.	28.9	156
41	galign: A Tool for Rapid Genome Polymorphism Discovery. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e7188.	2.5	9
42	Glia Are Essential for Sensory Organ Function in <i>C. elegans</i> . Science, 2008, 322, 744-747.	12.6	182
43	<i>mls-2</i> and <i>vab-3</i> control glia development, <i>hlh-17</i> /Olig expression and glia-dependent neurite extension in <i>C. elegans</i> . Development (Cambridge), 2008, 135, 2263-2275.	2.5	84
44	The Conserved Proteins CHE-12 and DYF-11 Are Required for Sensory Cilium Function in <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> . Genetics, 2008, 178, 989-1002.	2.9	41
45	Timing of the onset of a developmental cell death is controlled by transcriptional induction of the C. elegans ced-3 caspase-encoding gene. Development (Cambridge), 2007, 134, 1357-1368.	2.5	40
46	A Morphologically Conserved Nonapoptotic Program Promotes Linker Cell Death in Caenorhabditis elegans. Developmental Cell, 2007, 12, 73-86.	7.0	101
47	Counting Mutagenized Genomes and Optimizing Genetic Screens in Caenorhabditis elegans. PLoS ONE, 2007, 2, e1117.	2.5	9
48	Worming into the cell: Viral reproduction in Caenorhabditis elegans. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 3955-3956.	7.1	8
49	Glia–Neuron Interactions in Nervous System Function and Development. Current Topics in Developmental Biology, 2005, 69, 39-66.	2.2	42
50	C. elegans daf-6 Encodes a Patched-Related Protein Required for Lumen Formation. Developmental Cell, 2005, 8, 893-906.	7.0	128
51	Apoptosis. Cell, 2003, 114, 659-661.	28.9	8
52	Identification of Multiple Caenorhabditis elegansCaspases and Their Potential Roles in Proteolytic Cascades. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 35109-35117.	3.4	80
53	An Alternatively Spliced C. elegans ced-4 RNA Encodes a Novel Cell Death Inhibitor. Cell, 1996, 86, 201-208.	28.9	146