

David G Johnson

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

61
papers

5,656
citations

101384

36
h-index

133063

59
g-index

61
all docs

61
docs citations

61
times ranked

8140
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Expression of transcription factor E2F1 induces quiescent cells to enter S phase. <i>Nature</i> , 1993, 365, 349-352.	13.7	935
2	Distinct and Overlapping Roles for E2F Family Members in Transcription, Proliferation and Apoptosis. <i>Current Molecular Medicine</i> , 2006, 6, 739-748.	0.6	423
3	Inactivating E2f1 reverts apoptosis resistance and cancer sensitivity in Trp53-deficient mice. <i>Nature Cell Biology</i> , 2003, 5, 655-660.	4.6	391
4	Regulation of epidermal apoptosis and DNA repair by E2F1 in response to ultraviolet B radiation. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2005, 24, 2449-2460.	2.6	374
5	Oncogenic capacity of the E2F1 gene.. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1994, 91, 12823-12827.	3.3	234
6	Role of E2F in cell cycle control and cancer. <i>Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark</i> , 1998, 3, d447-458.	3.0	166
7	Increased E2F1 activity induces skin tumors in mice heterozygous and nullizygous for p53. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1998, 95, 8858-8863.	3.3	153
8	Putting the Oncogenic and Tumor Suppressive Activities of E2F into Context. <i>Current Molecular Medicine</i> , 2006, 6, 731-738.	0.6	151
9	Transcriptional and Nontranscriptional Functions of E2F1 in Response to DNA Damage. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2012, 72, 13-17.	0.4	145
10	ATM promotes apoptosis and suppresses tumorigenesis in response to Myc. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2006, 103, 1446-1451.	3.3	142
11	E2F1 Has Both Oncogenic and Tumor-Suppressive Properties in a Transgenic Model. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 1999, 19, 6408-6414.	1.1	136
12	GCN5 and E2F1 stimulate nucleotide excision repair by promoting H3K9 acetylation at sites of damage. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2011, 39, 1390-1397.	6.5	135
13	Deregulated expression of E2F1 induces hyperplasia and cooperates with ras in skin tumor development. <i>Oncogene</i> , 1998, 16, 1267-1276.	2.6	125
14	E2F1 Uses the ATM Signaling Pathway to Induce p53 and Chk2 Phosphorylation and Apoptosis. <i>Molecular Cancer Research</i> , 2004, 2, 203-214.	1.5	125
15	Regulation of BRCA1 Expression by the Rb-E2F Pathway. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2000, 275, 4532-4536.	1.6	108
16	A High-Frequency Regulatory Polymorphism in the p53 Pathway Accelerates Tumor Development. <i>Cancer Cell</i> , 2010, 18, 220-230.	7.7	108
17	The RB-E2F1 Pathway Regulates Autophagy. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2010, 70, 7882-7893.	0.4	107
18	Lack of Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 4 Inhibits c- myc Tumorigenic Activities in Epithelial Tissues. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2004, 24, 7538-7547.	1.1	96

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19	E2F4 and E2F1 Have Similar Proliferative Properties but Different Apoptotic and Oncogenic Properties In Vivo. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2000, 20, 3417-3424.	1.1	87
20	INO80 chromatin remodeling complex promotes the removal of UV lesions by the nucleotide excision repair pathway. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 17274-17279.	3.3	87
21	The paradox of E2F1: Oncogene and tumor suppressor gene. , 2000, 27, 151-157.		85
22	RB localizes to DNA double-strand breaks and promotes DNA end resection and homologous recombination through the recruitment of BRG1. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2016, 30, 2500-2512.	2.7	83
23	ARF Differentially Modulates Apoptosis Induced by E2F1 and Myc. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2002, 22, 1360-1368.	1.1	75
24	The Retinoblastoma (RB) Tumor Suppressor: Pushing Back against Genome Instability on Multiple Fronts. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2017, 18, 1776.	1.8	72
25	E2F1 promotes the recruitment of DNA repair factors to sites of DNA double-strand breaks. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 1287-1294.	1.3	66
26	Overexpression of the Low Molecular Weight Cyclin E in Transgenic Mice Induces Metastatic Mammary Carcinomas through the Disruption of the ARF-p53 Pathway. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2007, 67, 7212-7222.	0.4	64
27	Chromatin: Receiver and Quarterback for Cellular Signals. <i>Cell</i> , 2013, 152, 685-689.	13.5	62
28	Expression of Transcription Factor E2F1 and Telomerase in Glioblastomas: Mechanistic Linkage and Prognostic Significance. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2005, 97, 1589-1600.	3.0	57
29	E2F1 Localizes to Sites of UV-induced DNA Damage to Enhance Nucleotide Excision Repair. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 19308-19315.	1.6	55
30	E2F1 uses the ATM signaling pathway to induce p53 and Chk2 phosphorylation and apoptosis. <i>Molecular Cancer Research</i> , 2004, 2, 203-14.	1.5	54
31	Mouse Models for the p53 R72P Polymorphism Mimic Human Phenotypes. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2010, 70, 5851-5859.	0.4	49
32	E2F1 acetylation directs p300/CBP-mediated histone acetylation at DNA double-strand breaks to facilitate repair. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 4951.	5.8	45
33	E2F3a Stimulates Proliferation, p53-Independent Apoptosis and Carcinogenesis in a Transgenic Mouse Model. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2006, 5, 184-190.	1.3	43
34	SAGE profiling of UV-induced mouse skin squamous cell carcinomas, comparison with acute UV irradiation effects. <i>Molecular Carcinogenesis</i> , 2005, 42, 40-52.	1.3	40
35	Oncogenes and the DNA Damage Response: Myc and E2F1 Engage the ATM Signaling Pathway to Activate p53 and Induce Apoptosis. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2006, 5, 801-803.	1.3	40
36	Tumor formation in mice with conditional inactivation of Brca1 in epithelial tissues. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2003, 22, 5415-5426.	2.6	38

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37	Distinct and Overlapping Roles for E2F Family Members in Transcription, Proliferation and Apoptosis. <i>Current Molecular Medicine</i> , 2006, 6, 739-748.	0.6	38
38	E2F2 suppresses Myc-induced proliferation and tumorigenesis. <i>Molecular Carcinogenesis</i> , 2010, 49, 152-156.	1.3	37
39	Effects of <i>MDM2</i> promoter polymorphisms and <i>p53</i> codon 72 polymorphism on risk and age at onset of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. <i>Molecular Carcinogenesis</i> , 2011, 50, 697-706.	1.3	37
40	Myc lacks E2F1's ability to suppress skin carcinogenesis. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2001, 20, 5341-5349.	2.6	36
41	Differential activities of E2F family members: Unique functions in regulating transcription. <i>Molecular Carcinogenesis</i> , 1998, 22, 190-198.	1.3	35
42	Deregulated expression of cell-cycle proteins during premalignant progression in SENCAR mouse skin. <i>Oncogene</i> , 1998, 17, 2251-2258.	2.6	34
43	Inactivation of E2f1 enhances tumorigenesis in a Myc transgenic model. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2002, 62, 3276-81.	0.4	34
44	Transgenic E2F1 Expression in the Mouse Brain Induces a Human-Like Bimodal Pattern of Tumors. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2007, 67, 4005-4009.	0.4	29
45	Combined effects of <i>E2F1</i> and <i>E2F2</i> polymorphisms on risk and early onset of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. <i>Molecular Carcinogenesis</i> , 2012, 51, E132-41.	1.3	28
46	Deregulated expression of DP1 induces epidermal proliferation and enhances skin carcinogenesis. <i>Molecular Carcinogenesis</i> , 2001, 31, 90-100.	1.3	27
47	Repression of Androgen Receptor Transcription through the E2F1/DNMT1 Axis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e25187.	1.1	25
48	E2F1 Responds to Ultraviolet Radiation by Directly Stimulating DNA Repair and Suppressing Carcinogenesis. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2014, 74, 3369-3377.	0.4	24
49	Identification of prohibitin and prohibiton as novel factors binding to the p53 induced gene 3 (PIG3) promoter (TGCC)15 motif. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2014, 443, 1239-1244.	1.0	20
50	E2F1 and E2F3 activate ATM through distinct mechanisms to promote E1A-induced apoptosis. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2008, 7, 391-400.	1.3	17
51	The E2F1 transcription factor and RB tumor suppressor moonlight as DNA repair factors. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2020, 19, 2260-2269.	1.3	17
52	Molecular Cloning and Characterization of a Novel Mouse Epidermal Differentiation Gene and Its Promoter. <i>Genomics</i> , 2001, 73, 284-290.	1.3	13
53	E2F1 and p53 Transcription Factors as Accessory Factors for Nucleotide Excision Repair. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2012, 13, 13554-13568.	1.8	13
54	E2F4 and E2F1 Have Similar Proliferative Properties but Different Apoptotic and Oncogenic Properties In Vivo. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2000, 20, 3417-3424.	1.1	11

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55	Modeling gene-environment interactions in oral cavity and esophageal cancers demonstrates a role for the p53 R72P polymorphism in modulating susceptibility. <i>Molecular Carcinogenesis</i> , 2014, 53, 648-658.	1.3	10
56	Enhanced skin carcinogenesis and lack of thymus hyperplasia in transgenic mice expressing human cyclin D1b (<i>CCND1b</i>). <i>Molecular Carcinogenesis</i> , 2009, 48, 508-516.	1.3	8
57	Direct Regulation of DNA Repair by E2F and RB in Mammals and Plants: Core Function or Convergent Evolution?. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 934.	1.7	3
58	Variability of Alkaloid Production in Submerged Culture. <i>Quarterly Journal of Crude Drug Research = Vierteljahrliche Zeitschrift Fur Drogen-Forschung = Revue Trimestrielle Des Recherches Sur Les Matieres Premieres</i> , 1964, 4, 577-581.	0.2	2
59	Putting the Oncogenic and Tumor Suppressive Activities of E2F into Context. <i>Current Molecular Medicine</i> , 2006, 6, 731-738.	0.6	1
60	The p53 R72P polymorphism does not affect the physiological response to ionizing radiation in a mouse model. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2017, 16, 1153-1163.	1.3	1
61	Slug Expression in Mouse Skin and Skin Tumors Is Not Regulated by p53. <i>Journal of Investigative Dermatology</i> , 2014, 134, 566-568.	0.3	0