David G Johnson

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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	Direct Regulation of DNA Repair by E2F and RB in Mammals and Plants: Core Function or Convergent Evolution?. Cancers, 2021, 13, 934.	1.7	3
2	The E2F1 transcription factor and RB tumor suppressor moonlight as DNA repair factors. Cell Cycle, 2020, 19, 2260-2269.	1.3	17
3	E2F1 acetylation directs p300/CBP-mediated histone acetylation at DNA double-strand breaks to facilitate repair. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 4951.	5.8	45
4	Thep53R72P polymorphism does not affect the physiological response to ionizing radiation in a mouse model. Cell Cycle, 2017, 16, 1153-1163.	1.3	1
5	The Retinoblastoma (RB) Tumor Suppressor: Pushing Back against Genome Instability on Multiple Fronts. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2017, 18, 1776.	1.8	72
6	RB localizes to DNA double-strand breaks and promotes DNA end resection and homologous recombination through the recruitment of BRG1. Genes and Development, 2016, 30, 2500-2512.	2.7	83
7	Slug Expression in Mouse Skin and Skin Tumors Is Not Regulated by p53. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2014, 134, 566-568.	0.3	0
8	E2F1 Responds to Ultraviolet Radiation by Directly Stimulating DNA Repair and Suppressing Carcinogenesis. Cancer Research, 2014, 74, 3369-3377.	0.4	24
9	Identification of prohibitin and prohibiton as novel factors binding to the p53 induced gene 3 (PIG3) promoter (TGYCC)15 motif. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2014, 443, 1239-1244.	1.0	20
10	Modeling gene-environment interactions in oral cavity and esophageal cancers demonstrates a role for the p53 R72P polymorphism in modulating susceptibility. Molecular Carcinogenesis, 2014, 53, 648-658.	1.3	10
11	Chromatin: Receiver and Quarterback for Cellular Signals. Cell, 2013, 152, 685-689.	13.5	62
12	E2F1 and p53 Transcription Factors as Accessory Factors for Nucleotide Excision Repair. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2012, 13, 13554-13568.	1.8	13
13	Combined effects of E2F1 and E2F2 polymorphisms on risk and early onset of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. Molecular Carcinogenesis, 2012, 51, E132-41.	1.3	28
14	Transcriptional and Nontranscriptional Functions of E2F1 in Response to DNA Damage. Cancer Research, 2012, 72, 13-17.	0.4	145
15	Effects of MDM2 promoter polymorphisms and p53 codon 72 polymorphism on risk and age at onset of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. Molecular Carcinogenesis, 2011, 50, 697-706.	1.3	37
16	E2F1 promotes the recruitment of DNA repair factors to sites of DNA double-strand breaks. Cell Cycle, 2011, 10, 1287-1294.	1.3	66
17	GCN5 and E2F1 stimulate nucleotide excision repair by promoting H3K9 acetylation at sites of damage. Nucleic Acids Research, 2011, 39, 1390-1397.	6.5	135
18	Repression of Androgen Receptor Transcription through the E2F1/DNMT1 Axis. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e25187.	1.1	25

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19	A High-Frequency Regulatory Polymorphism in the p53 Pathway Accelerates Tumor Development. Cancer Cell, 2010, 18, 220-230.	7.7	108
20	E2F2 suppresses Mycâ€induced proliferation and tumorigenesis. Molecular Carcinogenesis, 2010, 49, 152-156.	1.3	37
21	E2F1 Localizes to Sites of UV-induced DNA Damage to Enhance Nucleotide Excision Repair. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 19308-19315.	1.6	55
22	The RB-E2F1 Pathway Regulates Autophagy. Cancer Research, 2010, 70, 7882-7893.	0.4	107
23	INO80 chromatin remodeling complex promotes the removal of UV lesions by the nucleotide excision repair pathway. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 17274-17279.	3.3	87
24	Mouse Models for the p53 R72P Polymorphism Mimic Human Phenotypes. Cancer Research, 2010, 70, 5851-5859.	0.4	49
25	Enhanced skin carcinogenesis and lack of thymus hyperplasia in transgenic mice expressing human cyclin D1b (CCND1b). Molecular Carcinogenesis, 2009, 48, 508-516.	1.3	8
26	E2F1 and E2F3 activate ATM through distinct mechanisms to promote E1A-induced apoptosis. Cell Cycle, 2008, 7, 391-400.	1.3	17
27	Overexpression of the Low Molecular Weight Cyclin E in Transgenic Mice Induces Metastatic Mammary Carcinomas through the Disruption of the ARF-p53 Pathway. Cancer Research, 2007, 67, 7212-7222.	0.4	64
28	Transgenic E2F1 Expression in the Mouse Brain Induces a Human-Like Bimodal Pattern of Tumors. Cancer Research, 2007, 67, 4005-4009.	0.4	29
29	Distinct and Overlapping Roles for E2F Family Members in Transcription, Proliferation and Apoptosis. Current Molecular Medicine, 2006, 6, 739-748.	0.6	38
30	Putting the Oncogenic and Tumor Suppressive Activities of E2F into Context. Current Molecular Medicine, 2006, 6, 731-738.	0.6	1
31	Oncogenes and the DNA Damage Response: Myc and E2F1 Engage the ATM Signaling Pathway to Activate p53 and Induce Apoptosis. Cell Cycle, 2006, 5, 801-803.	1.3	40
32	E2F3a Stimulates Proliferation, p53-Independent Apoptosis and Carcinogenesis in a Transgenic Mouse Model. Cell Cycle, 2006, 5, 184-190.	1.3	43
33	ATM promotes apoptosis and suppresses tumorigenesis in response to Myc. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 1446-1451.	3.3	142
34	Putting the Oncogenic and Tumor Suppressive Activities of E2F into Context. Current Molecular Medicine, 2006, 6, 731-738.	0.6	151
35	Distinct and Overlapping Roles for E2F Family Members in Transcription, Proliferation and Apoptosis. Current Molecular Medicine, 2006, 6, 739-748.	0.6	423
36	SAGE profiling of UV-induced mouse skin squamous cell carcinomas, comparison with acute UV irradiation effects. Molecular Carcinogenesis, 2005, 42, 40-52.	1.3	40

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37	Expression of Transcription Factor E2F1 and Telomerase in Glioblastomas: Mechanistic Linkage and Prognostic Significance. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2005, 97, 1589-1600.	3.0	57
38	Regulation of epidermal apoptosis and DNA repair by E2F1 in response to ultraviolet B radiation. Oncogene, 2005, 24, 2449-2460.	2.6	374
39	Lack of Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 4 Inhibits c- myc Tumorigenic Activities in Epithelial Tissues. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 7538-7547.	1.1	96
40	E2F1 uses the ATM signaling pathway to induce p53 and Chk2 phosphorylation and apoptosis. Molecular Cancer Research, 2004, 2, 203-14.	1.5	54
41	E2F1 Uses the ATM Signaling Pathway to Induce p53 and Chk2 Phosphorylation and Apoptosis. Molecular Cancer Research, 2004, 2, 203-214.	1.5	125
42	Tumor formation in mice with conditional inactivation of Brca1 in epithelial tissues. Oncogene, 2003, 22, 5415-5426.	2.6	38
43	Inactivating E2f1 reverts apoptosis resistance and cancer sensitivity in Trp53-deficient mice. Nature Cell Biology, 2003, 5, 655-660.	4.6	391
44	ARF Differentially Modulates Apoptosis Induced by E2F1 and Myc. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2002, 22, 1360-1368.	1.1	75
45	Inactivation of E2f1 enhances tumorigenesis in a Myc transgenic model. Cancer Research, 2002, 62, 3276-81.	0.4	34
46	Molecular Cloning and Characterization of a Novel Mouse Epidermal Differentiation Gene and Its Promoter. Genomics, 2001, 73, 284-290.	1.3	13
47	Deregulated expression of DP1 induces epidermal proliferation and enhances skin carcinogenesis. Molecular Carcinogenesis, 2001, 31, 90-100.	1.3	27
48	Myc lacks E2F1's ability to suppress skin carcinogenesis. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 5341-5349.	2.6	36
49	The paradox ofE2F1: Oncogene and tumor suppressor gene. , 2000, 27, 151-157.		85
50	Regulation of BRCA1 Expression by the Rb-E2F Pathway. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 4532-4536.	1.6	108
51	E2F4 and E2F1 Have Similar Proliferative Properties but Different Apoptotic and Oncogenic Properties In Vivo. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2000, 20, 3417-3424.	1.1	87
52	E2F4 and E2F1 Have Similar Proliferative Properties but Different Apoptotic and Oncogenic Properties In Vivo. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2000, 20, 3417-3424.	1.1	11
53	E2F1 Has Both Oncogenic and Tumor-Suppressive Properties in a Transgenic Model. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1999, 19, 6408-6414.	1.1	136
54	Deregulated expression of E2F1 induces hyperplasia and cooperates with ras in skin tumor development. Oncogene, 1998, 16, 1267-1276.	2.6	125

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55	Deregulated expression of cell-cycle proteins during premalignant progression in SENCAR mouse skin. Oncogene, 1998, 17, 2251-2258.	2.6	34
56	Differential activities of E2F family members: Unique functions in regulating transcription. Molecular Carcinogenesis, 1998, 22, 190-198.	1.3	35
57	Increased E2F1 activity induces skin tumors in mice heterozygous and nullizygous for p53. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1998, 95, 8858-8863.	3.3	153
58	Role of E2F in cell cycle control and cancer. Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark, 1998, 3, d447-458.	3.0	166
59	Oncogenic capacity of the E2F1 gene.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1994, 91, 12823-12827.	3.3	234
60	Expression of transcription factor E2F1 induces quiescent cells to enter S phase. Nature, 1993, 365, 349-352.	13.7	935
61	Variability of Alkaloid Production in Submerged Culture. Quarterly Journal of Crude Drug Research = Vierteljahrliche Zietschrift Fur Drogen-Forschung = Revue Trimestrielle Des Recherches Sur Les Matieres Premieres, 1964, 4, 577-581.	0.2	2