Teruko Taketo

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

43 papers	1,193 citations	394390 19 h-index	377849 34 g-index
45 all docs	45 docs citations	45 times ranked	1237 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Role of the X and Y Chromosomes in the Female Germ Cell Line Development in the Mouse (Mus) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock	2.0	2
2	Mouse oocytes carrying metacentric Robertsonian chromosomes have fewer crossover sites and higher aneuploidy rates than oocytes carrying acrocentric chromosomes alone. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, .	3.3	0
3	Two telomeric ends of acrocentric chromosome play distinct roles in homologous chromosome synapsis in the fetal mouse oocyte. Chromosoma, 2021, 130, 41-52.	2.2	5
4	Distinct roles of androgen receptor, estrogen receptor alpha, and BCL6 in the establishment of sex-biased DNA methylation in mouse liver. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 13766.	3.3	7
5	Effects of the Sex Chromosome Complement, XX, XO, or XY, on the Transcriptome and Development of Mouse Oocytes During Follicular Growth. Frontiers in Genetics, 2021, 12, 792604.	2.3	2
6	Sex Chromosomes and Sex Phenotype Contribute to Biased DNA Methylation in Mouse Liver. Cells, 2020, 9, 1436.	4.1	13
7	Premature ovarian insufficiency in the XO female mouse on the C57BL/6J genetic background. Molecular Human Reproduction, 2020, 26, 678-688.	2.8	5
8	Interplay between Caspase 9 and X-linked Inhibitor of Apoptosis Protein (XIAP) in the oocyte elimination during fetal mouse development. Cell Death and Disease, 2019, 10, 790.	6.3	6
9	iPSCs from an Endangered Mammalian Species Could Elucidate the Mechanism of Sex Determination with Evolutionary Y Chromosome Loss. BioEssays, 2018, 40, e1800059.	2.5	0
10	Causative Mutations and Mechanism of Androgenetic Hydatidiform Moles. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2018, 103, 740-751.	6.2	69
11	Epigenetic Consequences of Human Assisted Reproductive Technologies. , 2017, , 273-293.		0
12	A lack of coordination between sister-chromatids segregation and cytokinesis in the oocytes of B6.YTIR (XY) sex-reversed female mice. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 960.	3.3	5
13	Beneficial effects of glutathione supplementation during vitrification of mouse oocytes at the germinal vesicle stage on their preimplantation development following maturation and fertilization inÂvitro. Cryobiology, 2017, 76, 98-103.	0.7	21
14	The role of sex chromosomes in mammalian germ cell differentiation: can the germ cells carrying X and Y chromosomes differentiate into fertile oocytes?. Asian Journal of Andrology, 2015, 17, 360.	1.6	20
15	The expression of Y-linked Zfy2 in XY mouse oocytes leads to frequent meiosis 2 defects, a high incidence of subsequent early cleavage stage arrest and infertility. Development (Cambridge), 2014, 141, 855-866.	2.5	24
16	L-carnitine supplementation during vitrification of mouse germinal vesicle stage-oocytes and their subsequent in vitro maturation improves meiotic spindle configuration and mitochondrial distribution in metaphase II oocytes. Human Reproduction, 2014, 29, 2256-2268.	0.9	56
17	Bi-directional communication with the cumulus cells is involved in the deficiency of XY oocytes in the components essential for proper second meiotic spindle assembly. Developmental Biology, 2014, 385, 242-252.	2.0	15
18	l-Carnitine Supplementation During Vitrification of Mouse Oocytes at the Germinal Vesicle Stage Improves Preimplantation Development Following Maturation and Fertilization In Vitro. Biology of Reproduction, 2013, 88, 104.	2.7	37

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19	Caspase 9 is constitutively activated in mouse oocytes and plays a key role in oocyte elimination during meiotic prophase progression. Developmental Biology, 2013, 377, 213-223.	2.0	37
20	Oocyte heterogeneity with respect to the meiotic silencing of unsynapsed X chromosomes in the XY female mouse. Chromosoma, 2013, 122, 337-349.	2.2	11
21	Dynamics of Response to Asynapsis and Meiotic Silencing in Spermatocytes from Robertsonian Translocation Carriers. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e75970.	2.5	15
22	Microspread Ovarian Cell Preparations for the Analysis of Meiotic Prophase Progression in Oocytes with Improved Recovery by Cytospin Centrifugation. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2012, 825, 173-181.	0.9	8
23	The Presence of the Y-Chromosome, Not the Absence of the Second X-Chromosome, Alters the mRNA Levels Stored in the Fully Grown XY Mouse Oocyte. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e40481.	2.5	10
24	SRY upregulation of SOX9 is inefficient and delayed, allowing ovarian differentiation, in the B6.YTIR gonad. Differentiation, 2011, 82, 18-27.	1.9	11
25	Defective imprint resetting in carriers of Robertsonian translocation Rb (8.12). Mammalian Genome, 2010, 21, 377-387.	2.2	11
26	Transmission of Y chromosomes from XY female mice was made possible by the replacement of cytoplasm during oocyte maturation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 13918-13923.	7.1	16
27	The behavior of the X- and Y-chromosomes in the oocyte during meiotic prophase in the B6.YTIR sex-reversed mouse ovary. Reproduction, 2008, 135, 241-252.	2.6	30
28	Switch from BAX-dependent to BAX-independent germ cell loss during the development of fetal mouse ovaries. Journal of Cell Science, 2007, 120, 417-424.	2.0	38
29	The presence of X- and Y-chromosomes in oocytes leads to impairment in the progression of the second meiotic division. Developmental Biology, 2007, 301, 1-13.	2.0	27
30	Expression of SRY proteins in both normal and sexâ€reversed XY fetal mouse gonads. Developmental Dynamics, 2005, 233, 612-622.	1.8	44
31	Windows for sex-specific methylation marked by DNA methyltransferase expression profiles in mouse germ cells. Developmental Biology, 2004, 268, 403-415.	2.0	200
32	Continuous loss of oocytes throughout meiotic prophase in the normal mouse ovary. Developmental Biology, 2003, 258, 334-348.	2.0	116
33	Low levels of <i>Sry</i> transcripts cannot be the sole cause of B6â€Y^{TIR} sex reversal. Genesis, 2001, 30, 7-11.	1.6	23
34	Follicular Development and Atresia in the B6.YTIR Sex-Reversed Mouse Ovary1. Biology of Reproduction, 2000, 63, 756-762.	2.7	8
35	Live-Borns from XX but Not XY Oocytes in the Chimeric Mouse Ovary Composed of B6.YTIR and XX Cells1. Biology of Reproduction, 1998, 58, 574-582.	2.7	18
36	Competence of Oocytes from the B6.YDOMSex-Reversed Female Mouse for Maturation, Fertilization, and Embryonic Developmentin Vitro. Developmental Biology, 1996, 178, 263-275.	2.0	16

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37	Developmental arrest of fertilized eggs from the B6.YDOM sex-reversed female mouse. Genesis, 1994, 15, 435-442.	2.1	12
38	Normal Onset, but Prolonged Expression, of Sry Gene in the B6.YDOM Sex-Reversed Mouse Gonad. Developmental Biology, 1994, 165, 442-452.	2.0	56
39	True Hermaphrodites: An Experimental Model in the Mouse. Journal of Urology, 1992, 148, 672-676.	0.4	6
40	Delay of testicular differentiation in the B6.YDOM ovotestis demonstrated by immunocytochemical staining for MÃ¼llerian inhibiting substance. Developmental Biology, 1991, 146, 386-395.	2.0	47
41	Testicular differentiation in mammals under normal and experimental conditions. Journal of Electron Microscopy Technique, 1991, 19, 158-171.	1.1	38
42	Morphological development of the mouse gonad in tda-1 XY sex reversal. Differentiation, 1987, 33, 214-222.	1.9	44
43	Studies on the genetics of tda-1 XY sex reversal in the mouse. Differentiation, 1987, 33, 223-231.	1.9	64