Pascal DollÃ©

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

138 papers	18,980 citations	16451 64 h-index	14759 127 g-index
150 all docs	150 docs citations	150 times ranked	16280 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Retinoic acid receptor beta protects striatopallidal medium spiny neurons from mitochondrial dysfunction and neurodegeneration. Progress in Neurobiology, 2022, 212, 102246.	5.7	3
2	Retinoic acid signaling is directly activated in cardiomyocytes and protects mouse hearts from apoptosis after myocardial infarction. ELife, 2021, 10, .	6.0	14
3	Deficiency of the SMOC2 matricellular protein impairs bone healing and produces age-dependent bone loss. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 14817.	3.3	16
4	Local retinoic acid signaling directs emergence of the extraocular muscle functional unit. PLoS Biology, 2020, 18, e3000902.	5.6	21
5	Meningeal retinoic acid contributes to neocortical lamination and radial migration during mouse brain development. Biology Open, 2017, 6, 148-160.	1.2	20
6	Enamel and dental anomalies in latentâ€transforming growth factor betaâ€binding protein 3 mutant mice. European Journal of Oral Sciences, 2017, 125, 8-17.	1.5	13
7	Distinct retinoic acid receptor (RAR) isotypes control differentiation of embryonal carcinoma cells to dopaminergic or striatopallidal medium spiny neurons. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 13671.	3.3	19
8	Retinoic acid controls early neurogenesis in the developing mouse cerebral cortex. Developmental Biology, 2017, 430, 129-141.	2.0	35
9	Endogenous retinoic acid signaling is required for maintenance and regeneration of cornea. Experimental Eye Research, 2017, 154, 190-195.	2.6	27
10	Genome-wide Analysis of RARÎ² Transcriptional Targets in Mouse Striatum Links Retinoic Acid Signaling with Huntingtonâ€™s Disease and Other Neurodegenerative Disorders. Molecular Neurobiology, 2017, 54, 3859-3878.	4.0	34
11	Prokineticin receptor 1 is required for mesenchymalâ€epithelial transition in kidney development. FASEB Journal, 2016, 30, 2733-2740.	0.5	7
12	Essential role of the TFIID subunit TAF4 in murine embryogenesis and embryonic stem cell differentiation. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 11063.	12.8	21
13	Prokineticin receptor-1 signaling promotes Epicardial to Mesenchymal Transition during heart development. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 25541.	3.3	24
14	Retinoic Acid Excess Impairs Amelogenesis Inducing Enamel Defects. Frontiers in Physiology, 2016, 7, 673.	2.8	14
15	ISDN2014_0036: REMOVED: Craniofacial development is fine tuned by Sox2. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2015, 47, 7-7.	1.6	0
16	Integrated Annotation and Analysis of In Situ Hybridization Images Using the ImAnno System: Application to the Ear and Sensory Organs of the Fetal Mouse. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0118024.	2.5	0
17	Mutations in the latent TGF-beta binding protein 3 (LTBP3) gene cause brachyolmia with amelogenesis imperfecta. Human Molecular Genetics, 2015, 24, 3038-3049.	2.9	40
18	Retinoic Acid Receptor Î² Controls Development of Striatonigral Projection Neurons through FGF-Dependent and Meis1-Dependent Mechanisms. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 14467-14475.	3.6	47

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19	RSK2 Is a Modulator of Craniofacial Development. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e84343.	2.5	23
20	Sox2 acts as a rheostat of epithelial to mesenchymal transition during neural crest development. Frontiers in Physiology, 2014, 5, 345.	2.8	33
21	Retinoic acid regulates olfactory progenitor cell fate and differentiation. Neural Development, 2013, 8, 13.	2.4	35
22	Molars and incisors: show your microarray IDs. BMC Research Notes, 2013, 6, 113.	1.4	43
23	FGF Signalling Regulates Chromatin Organisation during Neural Differentiation via Mechanisms that Can Be Uncoupled from Transcription. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003614.	3.5	50
24	Retinoic Acid Deficiency Impairs the Vestibular Function. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 5856-5866.	3.6	25
25	Transcriptomic Analysis of Murine Embryos Lacking Endogenous Retinoic Acid Signaling. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e62274.	2.5	27
26	The homeodomain factor<i>Gbx1</i>is required for locomotion and cell specification in the dorsal spinal cord. PeerJ, 2013, 1, e142.	2.0	7
27	Retinoic acid signalling during development. Development (Cambridge), 2012, 139, 843-858.	2.5	693
28	Retinoic Acid-Dependent Signaling Pathways and Lineage Events in the Developing Mouse Spinal Cord. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e32447.	2.5	24
29	Hox genes define distinct progenitor sub-domains within the second heart field. Developmental Biology, 2011, 353, 266-274.	2.0	144
30	Genetic Inactivation of Prokineticin Receptor-1 Leads to Heart and Kidney Disorders. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2011, 31, 842-850.	2.4	24
31	Vax2 regulates retinoic acid distribution and cone opsin expression in the vertebrate eye. Development (Cambridge), 2011, 138, 261-271.	2.5	39
32	Involvement of retinol dehydrogenase 10 in embryonic patterning and rescue of its loss of function by maternal retinaldehyde treatment. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 16687-16692.	7.1	97
33	A High-Resolution Anatomical Atlas of the Transcriptome in the Mouse Embryo. PLoS Biology, 2011, 9, e1000582.	5.6	552
34	miRNeye: a microRNA expression atlas of the mouse eye. BMC Genomics, 2010, 11, 715.	2.8	140
35	Fate of retinoic acidâ€“activated embryonic cell lineages. Developmental Dynamics, 2010, 239, 3260-3274.	1.8	26
36	Retinoids and Heart Development. , 2010, , 237-253.		1

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37	Retinoic Acid Receptor (RAR)-Î± Is Not Critically Required for Mediating Retinoic Acid Effects in the Developing Mouse Retina. , 2010, 51, 3281.		11
38	Non-cell-autonomous retinoid signaling is crucial for renal development. Development (Cambridge), 2010, 137, 283-292.	2.5	149
39	Kidney-specific inactivation of Ofd1 leads to renal cystic disease associated with upregulation of the mTOR pathway. Human Molecular Genetics, 2010, 19, 2792-2803.	2.9	46
40	Endogenous retinoic acid regulates cardiac progenitor differentiation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 9234-9239.	7.1	96
41	Developmental expression of retinoic acid receptors (RARs). Nuclear Receptor Signaling, 2009, 7, nrs.07006.	1.0	116
42	Early mouse caudal development relies on crosstalk between retinoic acid,Shh and Fgf signalling pathways. Development (Cambridge), 2009, 136, 665-676.	2.5	98
43	Genetic disruption of CYP26B1 severely affects development of neural crest derived head structures, but does not compromise hindbrain patterning. Developmental Dynamics, 2009, 238, 732-745.	1.8	73
44	Truncation of the Catalytic Domain of the Cylindromatosis Tumor Suppressor Impairs Lung Maturation. Neoplasia, 2009, 11, 469-476.	5.3	47
45	Dynamic expression of the retinoic acidâ€synthesizing enzyme retinol dehydrogenase 10 (rdh10) in the developing mouse brain and sensory organs. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2008, 508, 879-892.	1.6	37
46	The macroPARP genes <i>parpâ€9</i> and <i>parpâ€14</i> are developmentally and differentially regulated in mouse tissues. Developmental Dynamics, 2008, 237, 209-215.	1.8	25
47	Retinoic acid in development: towards an integrated view. Nature Reviews Genetics, 2008, 9, 541-553.	16.3	603
48	Combinatorial signalling controls Neurogenin2 expression at the onset of spinal neurogenesis. Developmental Biology, 2008, 321, 470-481.	2.0	43
49	CYP26A1 and CYP26C1 cooperatively regulate anteriorâ€“posterior patterning of the developing brain and the production of migratory cranial neural crest cells in the mouse. Developmental Biology, 2007, 302, 399-411.	2.0	128
50	Rescue of cytochrome P450 oxidoreductase (Por) mouse mutants reveals functions in vasculogenesis, brain and limb patterning linked to retinoic acid homeostasis. Developmental Biology, 2007, 303, 66-81.	2.0	61
51	Retinoids control anterior and dorsal properties in the developing forebrain. Developmental Biology, 2007, 303, 362-375.	2.0	97
52	The oxidizing enzyme CYP26a1 tightly regulates the availability of retinoic acid in the gastrulating mouse embryo to ensure proper head development and vasculogenesis. Developmental Dynamics, 2007, 236, 644-653.	1.8	48
53	Expression of the murine retinol dehydrogenase 10 (<i>Rdh10</i>) gene correlates with many sites of retinoid signalling during embryogenesis and organ differentiation. Developmental Dynamics, 2007, 236, 2899-2908.	1.8	60
54	Regulation of expression of the retinoic acid metabolizing enzyme CYP26A1 in uteri of ovariectomized mice after treatment with ovarian steroid hormones. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2007, 74, 258-264.	2.0	15

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55	Expression Analysis of Murine Genes Using <i>In Situ</i> Hybridization With Radioactive and Nonradioactively Labeled RNA Probes. , 2006, 326, 61-88.		40
56	Teratogenic effects of ethanol: Interaction with retinoid metabolism. Toxicology Letters, 2006, 164, S49-S50.	0.8	1
57	Distinct roles for retinoic acid receptors alpha and beta in early lung morphogenesis. Developmental Biology, 2006, 291, 12-24.	2.0	93
58	Retinoic acid regulates morphogenesis and patterning of posterior foregut derivatives. Developmental Biology, 2006, 297, 433-445.	2.0	136
59	Retinoic acid signalling is required for specification of pronephric cell fate. Developmental Biology, 2006, 299, 35-51.	2.0	80
60	Molecular mediators of retinoic acid signaling during development. Advances in Developmental Biology (Amsterdam, Netherlands), 2006, , 105-143.	0.4	6
61	Regulation of expression of the retinoic acid-synthesising enzymes retinaldehyde dehydrogenases in the uteri of ovariectomised mice after treatment with oestrogen, gestagen and their combination. Reproduction, Fertility and Development, 2006, 18, 339.	0.4	13
62	Malformations congÃ©nitales des membresÂ: embryologie, Ã©tiologie. EMC - PÃ©diatrie - Maladies Infectieuses, 2006, 1, 1-8.	0.0	0
63	Rescue of morphogenetic defects and of retinoic acid signaling in retinaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (Raldh2) mouse mutants by chimerism with wild-type cells. Differentiation, 2006, 74, 661-668.	1.9	10
64	Oral-facial-digital type I protein is required for primary cilia formation and left-right axis specification. Nature Genetics, 2006, 38, 112-117.	21.4	299
65	Retinoid signaling in inner ear development. Journal of Neurobiology, 2006, 66, 687-704.	3.6	63
66	Conditional (loxP-flanked) allele for the gene encoding the retinoic acid-synthesizing enzyme retinaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (RALDH2). Genesis, 2006, 44, 155-158.	1.6	14
67	Dynamic expression of retinoic acid-synthesizing and -metabolizing enzymes in the developing mouse inner ear. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2006, 496, 643-654.	1.6	33
68	Retinaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (RALDH2)-mediated retinoic acid synthesis regulates early mouse embryonic forebrain development by controlling FGF and sonic hedgehog signaling. Development (Cambridge), 2006, 133, 351-361.	2.5	114
69	Retinoic Acid Controls the Bilateral Symmetry of Somite Formation in the Mouse Embryo. Science, 2005, 308, 563-566.	12.6	214
70	Direct crossregulation between retinoic acid receptor Î² and Hox genes during hindbrain segmentation. Development (Cambridge), 2005, 132, 503-513.	2.5	65
71	Retinaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 and Hoxc8 are required in the murine brachial spinal cord for the specification of Lim1+ motoneurons and the correct distribution of Islet1+ motoneurons. Development (Cambridge), 2005, 132, 1611-1621.	2.5	70
72	Dorsal pancreas agenesis in retinoic acid-deficient Raldh2 mutant mice. Developmental Biology, 2005, 284, 399-411.	2.0	226

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73	Signaling hierarchy downstream of retinoic acid that independently regulates vascular remodeling and endothelial cell proliferation. Genes and Development, 2004, 18, 1345-1358.	5.9	108
74	Identification and characterization of rod-derived cone viability factor. Nature Genetics, 2004, 36, 755-759.	21.4	463
75	Complementary expression patterns of retinoid acid-synthesizing and -metabolizing enzymes in pre-natal mouse inner ear structures. Gene Expression Patterns, 2004, 4, 123-133.	0.8	23
76	CTIP1 and CTIP2 are differentially expressed during mouse embryogenesis. Gene Expression Patterns, 2004, 4, 733-739.	0.8	133
77	Molecular cloning, genomic structure, and expression analysis of the mouse transcriptional intermediary factor 1 gamma gene. Gene, 2004, 334, 3-13.	2.2	33
78	Retinoids regulate the anterior expression boundaries of 5' Hoxb genes in posterior hindbrain. EMBO Journal, 2003, 22, 262-269.	7.8	103
79	Cyp26C1 encodes a novel retinoic acid-metabolizing enzyme expressed in the hindbrain, inner ear, first branchial arch and tooth buds during murine development. Gene Expression Patterns, 2003, 3, 449-454.	0.8	133
80	Malformaciones congÃ©nitas de las extremidades: embriologÃa, etiologÃa. EMC Pediatria, 2003, 38, 1-7.	0.0	0
81	Retinoic acid signaling regulates murine bronchial tubule formation. Mechanisms of Development, 2003, 120, 691-700.	1.7	50
82	Cardiac T-box factor Tbx20 directly interacts with Nkx2-5, GATA4, and GATA5 in regulation of gene expression in the developing heart. Developmental Biology, 2003, 262, 206-224.	2.0	260
83	Decreased embryonic retinoic acid synthesis results in a DiGeorge syndrome phenotype in newborn mice. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 1763-1768.	7.1	143
84	The regional pattern of retinoic acid synthesis by RALDH2 is essential for the development of posterior pharyngeal arches and the enteric nervous system. Development (Cambridge), 2003, 130, 2525-2534.	2.5	200
85	Developing with lethal RA levels: genetic ablation of Rarg can restore the viability of mice lacking Cyp26a1. Development (Cambridge), 2003, 130, 1449-1459.	2.5	74
86	Retinaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (RALDH2)- independent patterns of retinoic acid synthesis in the mouse embryo. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 16111-16116.	7.1	109
87	Poly(ADP-ribose) Polymerase-2 (PARP-2) Is Required for Efficient Base Excision DNA Repair in Association with PARP-1 and XRCC1. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 23028-23036.	3.4	602
88	Differential expression of retinoic acid-synthesizing (RALDH) enzymes during fetal development and organ differentiation in the mouse. Mechanisms of Development, 2002, 110, 165-171.	1.7	220
89	Differential expression of the retinoic acid-metabolizing enzymes CYP26A1 and CYP26B1 during murine organogenesis. Mechanisms of Development, 2002, 110, 173-177.	1.7	172
90	The retinoic acid receptors RARÎ± and RARÎ³ are required for inner ear development. Mechanisms of Development, 2002, 119, 213-223.	1.7	40

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91	Genetic evidence that oxidative derivatives of retinoic acid are not involved in retinoid signaling during mouse development. Nature Genetics, 2002, 31, 84-88.	21.4	213
92	Embryonic retinoic acid synthesis is required for forelimb growth and anteroposterior patterning in the mouse. Development (Cambridge), 2002, 129, 3563-74.	2.5	62
93	Specific expression of the retinoic acid-synthesizing enzyme RALDH2 during mouse inner ear development. Mechanisms of Development, 2001, 106, 185-189.	1.7	22
94	Cloning of a novel retinoic-acid metabolizing cytochrome P450, Cyp26B1, and comparative expression analysis with Cyp26A1 during early murine development. Mechanisms of Development, 2001, 107, 195-201.	1.7	208
95	Expression patterns of the Ets transcription factors from the PEA3 group during early stages of mouse development. Mechanisms of Development, 2001, 108, 191-195.	1.7	49
96	The retinoic acid-metabolizing enzyme, CYP26A1, is essential for normal hindbrain patterning, vertebral identity, and development of posterior structures. Genes and Development, 2001, 15, 226-240.	5.9	492
97	A Bidirectional Promoter Connects the Poly(ADP-ribose) Polymerase 2 (PARP-2) Gene to the Gene for RNase P RNA. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 11092-11099.	3.4	43
98	External Genitalia Formation. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2001, 948, 13-31.	3.8	42
99	Differential expression of retinoic acid-inducible (Stra) genes during mouse placentation. Mechanisms of Development, 2000, 92, 295-299.	1.7	42
100	Tissue-specific expression of retinoic acid receptor isoform transcripts in the mouse embryo. Mechanisms of Development, 2000, 94, 223-232.	1.7	117
101	Embryonic retinoic acid synthesis is essential for early mouse post-implantation development. Nature Genetics, 1999, 21, 444-448.	21.4	963
102	Expression of the transcriptional intermediary factor TIF1Î± during mouse development and in the reproductive organs. Mechanisms of Development, 1999, 88, 111-117.	1.7	16
103	Expression of Tâ€‰:â€‰G mismatch-specific thymidine-DNA glycosylase and DNA methyl transferase genes during development and tumorigenesis. Oncogene, 1998, 17, 1577-1585.	5.9	28
104	Retinoids and mouse placentation. Placenta, 1998, 19, 57-76.	1.5	3
105	Differential expression of the TEF family of transcription factors in the murine placenta and during differentiation of primary human trophoblasts in vitro. , 1998, 212, 423-436.		66
106	In Situ Hybridization with 35S-Labeled Probes for Retinoid Receptors. , 1998, 89, 247-267.		21
107	Defects of the Chorioallantoic Placenta in Mouse RXRÎ± Null Fetuses. Developmental Biology, 1997, 191, 29-41.	2.0	115
108	Restricted expression and retinoic acid-induced downregulation of the retinaldehyde dehydrogenase type 2 (RALDH-2) gene during mouse development. Mechanisms of Development, 1997, 62, 67-78.	1.7	486

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109	Developmental expression pattern of Stra6, a retinoic acid-responsive gene encoding a new type of membrane protein. Mechanisms of Development, 1997, 63, 173-186.	1.7	184
110	Studies of human, mouse and yeast homologues indicate a mitochondrial function for frataxin. Nature Genetics, 1997, 16, 345-351.	21.4	489
111	Differential expression of transcripts encoding retinoid binding proteins and retinoic acid receptors during placentation of the mouse. , 1997, 208, 199-210.		72
112	Meis2, a novel mousePbx-related homeobox gene induced by retinoic acid during differentiation of P19 embryonal carcinoma cells. Developmental Dynamics, 1997, 210, 173-183.	1.8	88
113	AP-2.2, a novel gene related to AP-2, is expressed in the forebrain, limbs and face during mouse embryogenesis. Mechanisms of Development, 1996, 54, 83-94.	1.7	175
114	AP-2.2: A Novel AP-2-Related Transcription Factor Induced by Retinoic Acid during Differentiation of P19 Embryonal Carcinoma Cells. Experimental Cell Research, 1996, 225, 338-347.	2.6	106
115	Morphological and Molecular Characterization of Retinoic Acid-Induced Limb Duplications in Mice. Developmental Biology, 1996, 176, 185-198.	2.0	46
116	The Expression Pattern of the Mouse Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Gene MDK1 Is Conserved through Evolution and Requires Hoxa-2 for Rhombomere-Specific Expression in Mouse Embryos. Developmental Biology, 1996, 177, 397-412.	2.0	79
117	Restricted expression of a novel retinoic acid responsive gene during limb bud dorsoventral patterning and endochondral ossification. , 1996, 19, 66-73.		18
118	Loss of morphine-induced analgesia, reward effect and withdrawal symptoms in mice lacking the Âµ-opioid-receptor gene. Nature, 1996, 383, 819-823.	27.8	1,652
119	Sequence and expression pattern of the Stra7 (Gbx-2) homeobox-containing gene induced by retinoic acid in P19 embryonal carcinoma cells. Developmental Dynamics, 1995, 204, 372-382.	1.8	100
120	Restricted expression of the ron gene encoding the macrophage stimulating protein receptor during mouse development. Developmental Dynamics, 1995, 204, 383-390.	1.8	37
121	Efficient Cloning of cDNAs of Retinoic Acid-Responsive Genes in P19 Embryonal Carcinoma Cells and Characterization of a Novel Mouse Gene, Stra1 (Mouse LERK-2/Eplg2). Developmental Biology, 1995, 170, 420-433.	2.0	168
122	Mouse Lbx1 and human LBX1 define a novel mammalian homeoâ˘•gene family related to the Drosophila lady bird genes. Mechanisms of Development, 1995, 53, 345-356.	1.7	147
123	Developmental roles of the retinoic acid receptors. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 1995, 53, 475-486.	2.5	137
124	Stage and tissue-specific expression of the alcohol dehydrogenase 1 (Adh-1) gene during mouse development. Developmental Dynamics, 1994, 199, 199-213.	1.8	45
125	Insertion of a targeting construct in a Hoxd-10 allele can influence the control of Hoxd-9 expression. Developmental Dynamics, 1994, 201, 366-377.	1.8	66
126	Genetic analysis of RXRÎ± developmental function: Convergence of RXR and RAR signaling pathways in heart and eye morphogenesis. Cell, 1994, 78, 987-1003.	28.9	671

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127	Developmental expression of murine retinoid X receptor (RXR) genes. Mechanisms of Development, 1994, 45, 91-104.	1.7	285
128	Developmental expression of the mouse <i>Evx-2</i> gene: relationship with the evolution of the HOM/Hox complex. Development (Cambridge), 1994, 1994, 143-153.	2.5	38
129	Disruption of the Hoxd-13 gene induces localized heterochrony leading to mice with neotenic limbs. Cell, 1993, 75, 431-441.	28.9	443
130	A homeotic transformation is generated in the rostral branchial region of the head by disruption of Hoxa-2, which acts as a selector gene. Cell, 1993, 75, 1333-1349.	28.9	612
131	Structural and Functional Aspects of Mammalian Hox Genes. Advances in Developmental Biochemistry, 1993, , 57-109.	0.9	3
132	Homeotic transformation of the occipital bones of the skull by ectopic expression of a homeobox gene. Nature, 1992, 359, 835-841.	27.8	285
133	Expression of the murine Dlx-1 homeobox gene during facial, ocular and limb development. Differentiation, 1992, 49, 93-99.	1.9	159
134	The Hox-4.8 gene is localized at the 5â€² extremity of the Hox-4 complex and is expressed in the most posterior parts of the body during development. Mechanisms of Development, 1991, 36, 3-13.	1.7	134
135	A Comparison of the Expression Domains of the Murine Hox-4, RARs and CRABP Genes Suggests Possible Functional Relationships During Patterning of the Vertebrate Limb. , 1991, , 65-73.		1
136	Expression of GHF-1 protein in mouse pituitaries correlates both temporally and spatially with the onset of growth hormone gene activity. Cell, 1990, 60, 809-820.	28.9	216
137	Differential expression of genes encoding Î±, Î² and Î³ retinoic acid receptors and CRABP in the developing limbs of the mouse. Nature, 1989, 342, 702-705.	27.8	496
138	Coordinate expression of the murine Hox-5 complex homoeobox-containing genes during limb pattern formation. Nature, 1989, 342, 767-772.	27.8	593