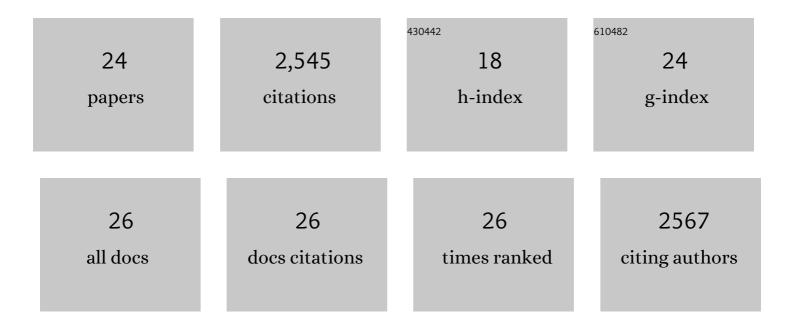
Marina Campione

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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MADINA CAMPIONE

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Myocardial overexpression of ANKRD1 causes sinus venosus defects and progressive diastolic dysfunction. Cardiovascular Research, 2020, 116, 1458-1472.	1.8	15
2	Real-Time Optical Manipulation of Cardiac Conduction in Intact Hearts. Biophysical Journal, 2018, 114, 166a.	0.2	0
3	A novel role of the organizer gene Goosecoid as an inhibitor of Wnt/PCP-mediated convergent extension in Xenopus and mouse. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 43010.	1.6	20
4	Current Perspectives in Cardiac Laterality. Journal of Cardiovascular Development and Disease, 2016, 3, 34.	0.8	15
5	Optogenetic determination of the myocardial requirements for extrasystoles by cell type-specific targeting of ChannelRhodopsin-2. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, E4495-504.	3.3	89
6	The role of connexin40 in developing atrial conduction. FEBS Letters, 2014, 588, 1465-1469.	1.3	14
7	Homeobox transcription factor Pitx2: The rise of an asymmetry gene in cardiogenesis and arrhythmogenesis. Trends in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2014, 24, 23-31.	2.3	59
8	Pitx2 confers left morphological, molecular, and functional identity to the sinus venosus myocardium. Cardiovascular Research, 2012, 93, 291-301.	1.8	59
9	Transcriptional deregulation and a missense mutation define ANKRD1 as a candidate gene for total anomalous pulmonary venous return. Human Mutation, 2008, 29, 468-474.	1.1	52
10	Myocardial Pitx2 Differentially Regulates the Left Atrial Identity and Ventricular Asymmetric Remodeling Programs. Circulation Research, 2008, 102, 813-822.	2.0	88
11	Cardiovascular development: towards biomedical applicability. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2007, 64, 643-645.	2.4	1
12	Cardiovascular development: Toward biomedical applicability. Developmental Dynamics, 2006, 235, 843-845.	0.8	2
13	Dissection of Tbx1 and Fgf interactions in mouse models of 22q11DS suggests functional redundancy. Human Molecular Genetics, 2006, 15, 3219-3228.	1.4	47
14	Tbx1 affects asymmetric cardiac morphogenesis by regulating Pitx2 in the secondary heart field. Development (Cambridge), 2006, 133, 1565-1573.	1.2	132
15	The transcriptional repressor Tbx3 delineates the developing central conduction system of the heart. Cardiovascular Research, 2004, 62, 489-499.	1.8	289
16	T-box transcription factor Tbx2 represses differentiation and formation of the cardiac chambers. Developmental Dynamics, 2004, 229, 763-770.	0.8	238
17	The Role of Pitx2 during Cardiac Development Linking Left–Right Signaling and Congenital Heart Diseases. Trends in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2003, 13, 157-163.	2.3	150
18	Cooperative action of Tbx2 and Nkx2.5 inhibits ANF expression in the atrioventricular canal: implications for cardiac chamber formation. Genes and Development, 2002, 16, 1234-1246.	2.7	319

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#	Article	lF	CITATIONS
19	Pitx2 Expression Defines a Left Cardiac Lineage of Cells: Evidence for Atrial and Ventricular Molecular Isomerism in the iv/iv Mice. Developmental Biology, 2001, 231, 252-264.	0.9	143
20	Chamber Formation and Morphogenesis in the Developing Mammalian Heart. Developmental Biology, 2000, 223, 266-278.	0.9	447
21	Pitx2 isoforms: involvement of Pitx2c but not Pitx2a or Pitx2b in vertebrate left–right asymmetry. Mechanisms of Development, 2000, 90, 41-51.	1.7	147
22	Multiple Transcriptional Domains, With Distinct Left and Right Components, in the Atrial Chambers of the Developing Heart. Circulation Research, 2000, 87, 984-991.	2.0	92
23	Negative Autoregulation of the Organizer-specific Homeobox Gene goosecoid. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 627-635.	1.6	41
24	An ageâ€related type IIB to IIX myosin heavy chain switching in rat skeletal muscle. Acta Physiologica Scandinavica, 1993, 147, 227-234.	2.3	84