Elizabeth J Robertson

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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71 papers	13,141 citations	57681 46 h-index	107981 68 g-index
76 all docs	76 docs citations	76 times ranked	14259 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The T-box transcription factor Eomesodermin governs haemogenic competence of yolk sac mesodermal progenitors. Nature Cell Biology, 2021, 23, 61-74.	4.6	10
2	The transcriptional repressor Blimp1/PRDM1 regulates the maternal decidual response in mice. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 2782.	5.8	17
3	CytoCensus, mapping cell identity and division in tissues and organs using machine learning. ELife, 2020, 9, .	2.8	16
4	Common and distinct transcriptional signatures of mammalian embryonic lethality. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 2792.	5.8	16
5	Genetic dissection of Nodal and Bmp signalling requirements during primordial germ cell development in mouse. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 1089.	5.8	36
6	Blimp-1/PRDM1 is a critical regulator of Type III Interferon responses in mammary epithelial cells. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 237.	1.6	14
7	Placentation defects are highly prevalent in embryonic lethal mouse mutants. Nature, 2018, 555, 463-468.	13.7	287
8	Combinatorial Smad2/3 Activities Downstream of Nodal Signaling Maintain Embryonic/Extra-Embryonic Cell Identities during Lineage Priming. Cell Reports, 2018, 24, 1977-1985.e7.	2.9	31
9	Functional characterisation of cis-regulatory elements governing dynamic <i>Eomes</i> expression in the early mouse embryo. Development (Cambridge), 2017, 144, 1249-1260.	1.2	32
10	Mapping the chromatin landscape and Blimp1 transcriptional targets that regulate trophoblast differentiation. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 6793.	1.6	15
11	Long-lived unipotent Blimp1-positive luminal stem cells drive mammary gland organogenesis throughout adult life. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 1714.	5.8	27
12	The transcriptional repressor Blimp1 is expressed in rare luminal progenitors and is essential for mammary gland development. Development (Cambridge), 2016, 143, 1663-1673.	1.2	15
13	Single-cell RNA-seq reveals cell type-specific transcriptional signatures at the maternalâ€“foetal interface during pregnancy. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 11414.	5.8	86
14	Keeping a lid on nodal: transcriptional and translational repression of nodal signalling. Open Biology, 2016, 6, 150200.	1.5	15
15	Highly variable penetrance of abnormal phenotypes in embryonic lethal knockout mice. Wellcome Open Research, 2016, 1, 1.	0.9	29
16	Blimp1/Prdm1 Functions in Opposition to Irf1 to Maintain Neonatal Tolerance during Postnatal Intestinal Maturation. PLoS Genetics, 2015, 11, e1005375.	1.5	30
17	Cortical and Clonal Contribution of Tbr2 Expressing Progenitors in the Developing Mouse Brain. Cerebral Cortex, 2015, 25, 3290-3302.	1.6	144
18	Lhx1 functions together with Otx2, Foxa2, and Ldb1 to govern anterior mesendoderm, node, and midline development. Genes and Development, 2015, 29, 2108-2122.	2.7	83

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19	Dose-dependent Nodal/Smad signals pattern the early mouse embryo. Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2014, 32, 73-79.	2.3	104
20	Deciphering the Mechanisms of Developmental Disorders (DMDD): a new programme for phenotyping embryonic lethal mice. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2013, 6, 562-6.	1.2	65
21	The PR/SET Domain Zinc Finger Protein Prdm4 Regulates Gene Expression in Embryonic Stem Cells but Plays a Nonessential Role in the Developing Mouse Embryo. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2013, 33, 3936-3950.	1.1	27
22	The T-box transcription factor Eomesodermin is essential for AVE induction in the mouse embryo. Genes and Development, 2013, 27, 997-1002.	2.7	64
23	Technical Advance: Fluorescent reporter reveals insights into eomesodermin biology in cytotoxic lymphocytes. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2013, 93, 307-315.	1.5	28
24	Blimp1/Prdm1 governs terminal differentiation of endovascular trophoblast giant cells and defines multipotent progenitors in the developing placenta. Genes and Development, 2012, 26, 2063-2074.	2.7	63
25	Alternative Splicing Regulates Prdm1/Blimp-1 DNA Binding Activities and Corepressor Interactions. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2012, 32, 3403-3413.	1.1	17
26	Progenitor and Terminal Subsets of CD8 ⁺ T Cells Cooperate to Contain Chronic Viral Infection. Science, 2012, 338, 1220-1225.	6.0	760
27	The T-box transcription factor Eomesodermin acts upstream of Mesp1 to specify cardiac mesoderm during mouse gastrulation. Nature Cell Biology, 2011, 13, 1084-1091.	4.6	210
28	The fibronectin leucine-rich repeat transmembrane protein Flrt2 is required in the epicardium to promote heart morphogenesis. Development (Cambridge), 2011, 138, 1297-1308.	1.2	47
29	The transcriptional repressor Blimp1/Prdm1 regulates postnatal reprogramming of intestinal enterocytes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 10585-10590.	3.3	120
30	Pluripotency factors regulate definitive endoderm specification through eomesodermin. Genes and Development, 2011, 25, 238-250.	2.7	303
31	Blimp-1/Prdm1 Alternative Promoter Usage during Mouse Development and Plasma Cell Differentiation. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2009, 29, 5813-5827.	1.1	57
32	Generation and analysis of a mouse line harboring GFP in the Eomes/Tbr2 locus. Genesis, 2009, 47, 775-781.	0.8	63
33	Smad4-dependent pathways control basement membrane deposition and endodermal cell migration at early stages of mouse development. BMC Developmental Biology, 2009, 9, 54.	2.1	46
34	Making a commitment: cell lineage allocation and axis patterning in the early mouse embryo. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2009, 10, 91-103.	16.1	690
35	An expanding job description for Blimp-1/PRDM1. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 2009, 19, 379-385.	1.5	101
36	One PRDM is not enough for germ cell development. Nature Genetics, 2008, 40, 934-935.	9.4	6

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37	Ventral closure, headfold fusion and definitive endoderm migration defects in mouse embryos lacking the fibronectin leucine-rich transmembrane protein FLRT3. Developmental Biology, 2008, 318, 184-193.	0.9	53
38	Pivotal roles for eomesodermin during axis formation,epithelium-to-mesenchyme transition and endoderm specification in the mouse. Development (Cambridge), 2008, 135, 501-511.	1.2	220
39	BMP/SMAD1 signaling sets a threshold for the left/right pathway in lateral plate mesoderm and limits availability of SMAD4. Genes and Development, 2008, 22, 3037-3049.	2.7	63
40	The T-box transcription factor Eomes/Tbr2 regulates neurogenesis in the cortical subventricular zone. Genes and Development, 2008, 22, 2479-2484.	2.7	289
41	Blimp1 regulates development of the posterior forelimb, caudal pharyngeal arches, heart and sensory vibrissae in mice. Development (Cambridge), 2007, 134, 4335-4345.	1.2	119
42	Mice develop normally in the absence of Smad4 nucleocytoplasmic shuttling. Biochemical Journal, 2007, 404, 235-245.	1.7	16
43	The Nodal Precursor Acting via Activin Receptors Induces Mesoderm by Maintaining a Source of Its Convertases and BMP4. Developmental Cell, 2006, 11, 313-323.	3.1	279
44	Dose-dependent Smad1, Smad5 and Smad8 signaling in the early mouse embryo. Developmental Biology, 2006, 296, 104-118.	0.9	139
45	Mice exclusively expressing the short isoform of Smad2 develop normally and are viable and fertile. Genes and Development, 2005, 19, 152-163.	2.7	104
46	The zinc finger transcriptional repressor Blimp1/Prdm1 is dispensable for early axis formation but is required for specification of primordial germ cells in the mouse. Development (Cambridge), 2005, 132, 1315-1325.	1.2	307
47	Making heads and tails of the early mouse embryo. Harvey Lectures, 2005, 101, 59-73.	0.2	2
48	Differential requirements for Smad4 in TGFÎ²-dependent patterning of the early mouse embryo. Development (Cambridge), 2004, 131, 3501-3512.	1.2	199
49	Combinatorial activities of Smad2 and Smad3 regulate mesoderm formation and patterning in the mouse embryo. Development (Cambridge), 2004, 131, 1717-1728.	1.2	162
50	Multiple roles for Nodal in the epiblast of the mouse embryo in the establishment of anterior-posterior patterning. Developmental Biology, 2004, 273, 149-159.	0.9	84
51	Cell fate decisions within the mouse organizer are governed by graded Nodal signals. Genes and Development, 2003, 17, 1646-1662.	2.7	287
52	Control of early anterior-posterior patterning in the mouse embryo by TGF-Î² signalling. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2003, 358, 1351-1358.	1.8	57
53	Nodal activity in the node governs left-right asymmetry. Genes and Development, 2002, 16, 2339-2344.	2.7	253
54	Nodal Antagonists in the Anterior Visceral Endoderm Prevent the Formation of Multiple Primitive Streaks. Developmental Cell, 2002, 3, 745-756.	3.1	330

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55	The Foxh1-dependent autoregulatory enhancer controls the level of Nodal signals in the mouse embryo. Development (Cambridge), 2002, 129, 3455-3468.	1.2	198
56	The Foxh1-dependent autoregulatory enhancer controls the level of Nodal signals in the mouse embryo. Development (Cambridge), 2002, 129, 3455-68.	1.2	78
57	From fertilization to gastrulation: axis formation in the mouse embryo. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 2001, 11, 384-392.	1.5	212
58	Nodal signalling in the epiblast patterns the early mouse embryo. Nature, 2001, 411, 965-969.	13.7	489
59	Rosa Beddington (1956â€"2001). Nature, 2001, 412, 138-138.	13.7	0
60	Mouse embryos lacking Smad1 signals display defects in extra-embryonic tissues and germ cell formation. Development (Cambridge), 2001, 128, 3609-3621.	1.2	331
61	Regulation of Bone Morphogenetic Protein Activity by Pro Domains and Proprotein Convertases. Journal of Cell Biology, 1999, 144, 139-149.	2.3	278
62	Mouse Lefty2 and Zebrafish Antivin Are Feedback Inhibitors of Nodal Signaling during Vertebrate Gastrulation. Molecular Cell, 1999, 4, 287-298.	4.5	348
63	Pitx2 determines leftâ€"right asymmetry of internal organs in vertebrates. Nature, 1998, 394, 545-551.	13.7	492
64	Smad2 Signaling in Extraembryonic Tissues Determines Anterior-Posterior Polarity of the Early Mouse Embryo. Cell, 1998, 92, 797-808.	13.5	439
65	Overlapping expression domains of bone morphogenetic protein family members potentially account for limited tissue defects inBMP7 deficient embryos. Developmental Dynamics, 1997, 208, 349-362.	0.8	418
66	Overlapping expression domains of bone morphogenetic protein family members potentially account for limited tissue defects in BMP7 deficient embryos. , 1997, 208, 349.		2
67	Relationship between asymmetric nodal expression and the direction of embryonic turning. Nature, 1996, 381, 155-158.	13.7	542
68	A potential animal model for Leschâ€"Nyhan syndrome through introduction of HPRT mutations into mice. Nature, 1987, 326, 295-298.	13.7	509
69	Germ-line transmission of genes introduced into cultured pluripotential cells by retroviral vector. Nature, 1986, 323, 445-448.	13.7	744
70	Formation of germ-line chimaeras from embryo-derived teratocarcinoma cell lines. Nature, 1984, 309, 255-256.	13.7	1,401
71	Highly variable penetrance of abnormal phenotypes in embryonic lethal knockout mice. Wellcome Open Research, 0, 1, 1.	0.9	16