Charles W M Roberts

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

79 papers	18,576 citations	36691 53 h-index	81351 76 g-index
85 all docs	85 docs citations	85 times ranked	31890 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	NSD1 mediates antagonism between SWI/SNF and polycomb complexes and is required for transcriptional activation upon EZH2 inhibition. Molecular Cell, 2022, 82, 2472-2489.e8.	4.5	18
2	cBAF complex components and MYC cooperate early in CD8+ T cell fate. Nature, 2022, 607, 135-141.	13.7	65
3	A first-generation pediatric cancer dependency map. Nature Genetics, 2021, 53, 529-538.	9.4	76
4	Rhabdoid Tumors Are Sensitive to the Protein-Translation Inhibitor Homoharringtonine. Clinical Cancer Research, 2020, 26, 4995-5006.	3.2	14
5	The SWI/SNF complex in cancer â€" biology, biomarkers and therapy. Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology, 2020, 17, 435-448.	12.5	297
6	Partitioning of Chemotherapeutics into Nuclear Condensatesâ€"Opening the Door to New Approaches for Drug Development. Molecular Cell, 2020, 79, 544-545.	4.5	7
7	Small-Molecule and CRISPR Screening Converge to Reveal Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Dependencies in Pediatric Rhabdoid Tumors. Cell Reports, 2019, 28, 2331-2344.e8.	2.9	24
8	BRD9 defines a SWI/SNF sub-complex and constitutes a specific vulnerability in malignant rhabdoid tumors. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 1881.	5.8	117
9	MDM2 and MDM4 Are Therapeutic Vulnerabilities in Malignant Rhabdoid Tumors. Cancer Research, 2019, 79, 2404-2414.	0.4	43
10	p53 Is a Master Regulator of Proteostasis in SMARCB1-Deficient Malignant Rhabdoid Tumors. Cancer Cell, 2019, 35, 204-220.e9.	7.7	62
11	Comprehensive Analysis of Chromatin States in Atypical Teratoid/Rhabdoid Tumor Identifies Diverging Roles for SWI/SNF and Polycomb in Gene Regulation. Cancer Cell, 2019, 35, 95-110.e8.	7.7	65
12	High Frequency of Ovarian Cyst Development in Vhl;Snf5 Mice. American Journal of Pathology, 2018, 188, 1510-1516.	1.9	0
13	TRPS1 Is a Lineage-Specific Transcriptional Dependency in Breast Cancer. Cell Reports, 2018, 25, 1255-1267.e5.	2.9	46
14	Synthetic vulnerabilities of mesenchymal subpopulations in pancreatic cancer. Nature, 2017, 542, 362-366.	13.7	105
15	The SWI/SNF chromatin remodelling complex is required for maintenance of lineage specific enhancers. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 14648.	5.8	274
16	PGBD5 promotes site-specific oncogenic mutations in human tumors. Nature Genetics, 2017, 49, 1005-1014.	9.4	69
17	ARID1A loss impairs enhancer-mediated gene regulation and drives colon cancer in mice. Nature Genetics, 2017, 49, 296-302.	9.4	260
18	SMARCB1-mediated SWI/SNF complex function is essential for enhancer regulation. Nature Genetics, 2017, 49, 289-295.	9.4	268

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19	AP-1 Transcription Factors and the BAF Complex Mediate Signal-Dependent Enhancer Selection. Molecular Cell, 2017, 68, 1067-1082.e12.	4.5	328
20	Renal Medullary Carcinoma: Establishing Standards in Practice. Journal of Oncology Practice, 2017, 13, 414-421.	2.5	52
21	Abstract LB-286: ARID1A loss impairs enhancer-mediated gene regulation and drives colon cancer in mice. , 2017, , .		1
22	CRISPR-Cas9 screen reveals a MYCN-amplified neuroblastoma dependency on EZH2. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2017, 128, 446-462.	3.9	117
23	Integrated genetic and pharmacologic interrogation of rare cancers. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 11987.	5.8	45
24	Genomic Copy Number Dictates a Gene-Independent Cell Response to CRISPR/Cas9 Targeting. Cancer Discovery, 2016, 6, 914-929.	7.7	485
25	Multicenter Feasibility Study of Tumor Molecular Profiling to Inform Therapeutic Decisions in Advanced Pediatric Solid Tumors. JAMA Oncology, 2016, 2, 608.	3.4	172
26	Atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumorsâ€"current concepts, advances in biology, and potential future therapies. Neuro-Oncology, 2016, 18, 764-778.	0.6	185
27	Targeting EZH2 in cancer. Nature Medicine, 2016, 22, 128-134.	15.2	1,174
28	Molecular analyses reveal close similarities between small cell carcinoma of the ovary, hypercalcemic type and atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumor. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 1732-1740.	0.8	42
29	Functionally distinct patterns of nucleosome remodeling at enhancers in glucocorticoid-treated acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Epigenetics and Chromatin, 2015, 8, 53.	1.8	22
30	Ezh2 regulates differentiation and function of natural killer cells through histone methyltransferase activity. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 15988-15993.	3.3	131
31	Toward understanding and exploiting tumor heterogeneity. Nature Medicine, 2015, 21, 846-853.	15.2	604
32	SWI/SNF-mutant cancers depend on catalytic and non-catalytic activity of EZH2. Nature Medicine, 2015, 21, 1491-1496.	15.2	334
33	Complementary genomic approaches highlight the PI3K/mTOR pathway as a common vulnerability in osteosarcoma. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, E5564-73.	3.3	355
34	Exome sequencing of pleuropulmonary blastoma reveals frequent biallelic loss of TP53 and two hits in DICER1 resulting in retention of 5p-derived miRNA hairpin loop sequences. Oncogene, 2014, 33, 5295-5302.	2.6	132
35	Activation of Î²-catenin/TCF targets following loss of the tumor suppressor SNF5. Oncogene, 2014, 33, 933-938.	2.6	72
36	Molecular Pathways: SWI/SNF (BAF) Complexes Are Frequently Mutated in Cancerâ€"Mechanisms and Potential Therapeutic Insights. Clinical Cancer Research, 2014, 20, 21-27.	3.2	166

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37	ARID1B is a specific vulnerability in ARID1A-mutant cancers. Nature Medicine, 2014, 20, 251-254.	15.2	336
38	Residual Complexes Containing SMARCA2 (BRM) Underlie the Oncogenic Drive of SMARCA4 (BRG1) Mutation. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2014, 34, 1136-1144.	1.1	176
39	Mechanisms by which SMARCB1 loss drives rhabdoid tumor growth. Cancer Genetics, 2014, 207, 365-372.	0.2	119
40	Functional epigenetics approach identifies BRM/SMARCA2 as a critical synthetic lethal target in BRG1-deficient cancers. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 3128-3133.	3.3	306
41	Vulnerabilities of Mutant SWI/SNF Complexes in Cancer. Cancer Cell, 2014, 26, 309-317.	7.7	224
42	CARMA: CARM1 Methylation of SWI/SNF in Breast Cancer. Cancer Cell, 2014, 25, 3-4.	7.7	14
43	Abstract A41: Complementary genomic approaches highlight the PI3K/mTOR pathway as a common vulnerability in osteosarcoma. , 2014, , .		4
44	Linking the SWI/SNF complex to prostate cancer. Nature Genetics, 2013, 45, 1268-1269.	9.4	137
45	The SWI/SNF tumor suppressor complex. Nucleus, 2013, 4, 374-378.	0.6	54
46	ARID1A Mutations in Cancer: Another Epigenetic Tumor Suppressor?. Cancer Discovery, 2013, 3, 35-43.	7.7	347
47	Rhabdoid Tumors: An Initial Clue to the Role of Chromatin Remodeling in Cancer. Brain Pathology, 2013, 23, 200-205.	2.1	25
48	Mutational heterogeneity in cancer and the search for new cancer-associated genes. Nature, 2013, 499, 214-218.	13.7	4,761
49	CHD7 in Charge of Neurogenesis. Cell Stem Cell, 2013, 13, 1-2.	5.2	21
50	Swi/Snf chromatin remodeling/tumor suppressor complex establishes nucleosome occupancy at target promoters. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 10165-10170.	3.3	174
51	Establishment and characterization of MRT cell lines from genetically engineered mouse models and the influence of genetic background on their development. International Journal of Cancer, 2013, 132, 2767-2777.	2.3	3
52	Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptors as Novel Therapeutic Targets in SNF5-Deleted Malignant Rhabdoid Tumors. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e77652.	1.1	47
53	Abstract SY07-01: The SWI/SNF chromatin remodeling complex is frequently mutated in cancer: Mechanisms and potential therapeutic insights.. , 2013, , .		0
54	Cancer-fighting Smurf. Nature Medicine, 2012, 18, 204-205.	15.2	0

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55	Absence of oncogenic canonical pathway mutations in aggressive pediatric rhabdoid tumors. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2012, 59, 1155-1157.	0.8	75
56	Epigenetic inactivation of the tumor suppressor BIN1 drives proliferation of SNF5-deficient tumors. Cell Cycle, 2012, 11, 1956-1965.	1.3	25
57	A remarkably simple genome underlies highly malignant pediatric rhabdoid cancers. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2012, 122, 2983-2988.	3.9	347
58	SWI/SNF nucleosome remodellers and cancer. Nature Reviews Cancer, 2011, 11, 481-492.	12.8	1,035
59	TCR-dependent transformation of mature memory phenotype T cells in mice. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2011, 121, 3834-3845.	3.9	62
60	Epigenetic Antagonism between Polycomb and SWI/SNF Complexes during Oncogenic Transformation. Cancer Cell, 2010, 18, 316-328.	7.7	531
61	Loss of the tumor suppressor Snf5 leads to aberrant activation of the Hedgehog-Gli pathway. Nature Medicine, 2010, 16, 1429-1433.	15.2	224
62	SWI/SNF Deficiency Results in Aberrant Chromatin Organization, Mitotic Failure, and Diminished Proliferative Capacity. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2009, 20, 3192-3199.	0.9	70
63	Epigenetics and cancer without genomic instability. Cell Cycle, 2009, 8, 23-26.	1.3	43
64	The role of SMARCB1/INI1 in the development of rhabdoid tumors. Cancer Biology and Therapy, 2009, 8, 412-416.	1.5	185
65	Oncogenesis Caused by Loss of the SNF5 Tumor Suppressor Is Dependent on Activity of BRG1, the ATPase of the SWI/SNF Chromatin Remodeling Complex. Cancer Research, 2009, 69, 8094-8101.	0.4	143
66	Inactivation of SNF5 cooperates with p53 loss to accelerate tumor formation in Snf5^{+/â˜’};p53^{+/â˜’} mice. Molecular Carcinogenesis, 2009, 48, 1139-1148.	1.3	23
67	Loss of the Epigenetic Tumor Suppressor SNF5 Leads to Cancer without Genomic Instability. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2008, 28, 6223-6233.	1.1	116
68	Metagene projection for cross-platform, cross-species characterization of global transcriptional states. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 5959-5964.	3.3	126
69	Tumor-Specific Cooperation of Retinoblastoma Protein Family and Snf5 Inactivation. Cancer Research, 2007, 67, 3002-3009.	0.4	18
70	Genetic causes of familial risk in rhabdoid tumors. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2006, 47, 235-237.	0.8	3
71	Epigenetics and Cancer: Altered Chromatin Remodeling via Snf5 Loss Leads to Aberrant Cell Cycle Regulation. Cell Cycle, 2006, 5, 621-624.	1.3	58
72	Inactivation of the Snf5 tumor suppressor stimulates cell cycle progression and cooperates with p53 loss in oncogenic transformation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 17745-17750.	3.3	198

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73	The SWI/SNF complex â€" chromatin and cancer. Nature Reviews Cancer, 2004, 4, 133-142.	12.8	551
74	Highly penetrant, rapid tumorigenesis through conditional inversion of the tumor suppressor gene Snf5. Cancer Cell, 2002, 2, 415-425.	7.7	303
75	Haploinsufficiency of Snf5 (integrase interactor 1) predisposes to malignant rhabdoid tumors in mice. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2000, 97, 13796-13800.	3.3	384
76	On the Key Role of Secondary Lymphoid Organs in Antiviral Immune Responses Studied in Alymphoplastic (aly/aly) and Spleenless (Hox11â^'/â^') Mutant Mice. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 1997, 185, 2157-2170.	4.2	187
77	Hox11 controls the genesis of the spleen. Nature, 1994, 368, 747-749.	13.7	254
78	Deregulation of a homeobox gene, HOX11, by the t(10;14) in T cell leukemia. Science, 1991, 253, 79-82.	6.0	414
79	The t(10;14)(q24;q11) of T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia juxtaposes the delta T-cell receptor with TCL3, a conserved and activated locus at 10q24.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1990, 87, 3161-3165.	3.3	57