List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Two miRNA clusters, <i>miR-34b/c</i> and <i>miR-449</i> , are essential for normal brain development, motile ciliogenesis, and spermatogenesis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, E2851-7.	3.3	244
2	Sperm-borne miRNAs and endo-siRNAs are important for fertilization and preimplantation embryonic development. Development (Cambridge), 2015, 143, 635-47.	1.2	211
3	mir-34b/c and mir-449a/b/c are required for spermatogenesis, but not for the first cleavage division in mice. Biology Open, 2015, 4, 212-223.	0.6	157
4	<i>Spata6</i> is required for normal assembly of the sperm connecting piece and tight head–tail conjunction. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, E430-9.	3.3	129
5	Pathological and molecular examinations of postmortem testis biopsies reveal SARS-CoV-2 infection in the testis and spermatogenesis damage in COVID-19 patients. Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2021, 18, 487-489.	4.8	115
6	SpermBase: A Database for Sperm-Borne RNA Contents. Biology of Reproduction, 2016, 95, 99-99.	1.2	111
7	Motile cilia of the male reproductive system require miR-34/miR-449 for development and function to generate luminal turbulence. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2019, 116, 3584-3593.	3.3	79
8	Chemical and physical guidance of fish spermatozoa into the egg through the micropyleâ€,‡. Biology of Reproduction, 2017, 96, 780-799.	1.2	67
9	Proteomic Analyses Reveal a Role of Cytoplasmic Droplets as an Energy Source during Epididymal Sperm Maturation. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e77466.	1.1	56
10	UHRF1 suppresses retrotransposons and cooperates with PRMT5 and PIWI proteins in male germ cells. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 4705.	5.8	56
11	Pervasive Genotypic Mosaicism in Founder Mice Derived from Genome Editing through Pronuclear Injection. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0129457.	1.1	55
12	Micro <scp>RNA</scp> â€34/449 controls mitotic spindle orientation during mammalian cortex development. EMBO Journal, 2016, 35, 2386-2398.	3.5	53
13	Oviductal motile cilia are essential for oocyte pickup but dispensable for sperm and embryo transport. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	3.3	46
14	Breeding scheme and maternal small RNAs affect the efficiency of transgenerational inheritance of a paramutation in mice. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 9266.	1.6	44
15	Triptonide is a reversible non-hormonal male contraceptive agent in mice and non-human primates. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 1253.	5.8	44
16	Systematic Inâ€Depth Proteomic Analysis of Mitochondriaâ€Associated Endoplasmic Reticulum Membranes in Mouse and Human Testes. Proteomics, 2018, 18, e1700478.	1.3	39
17	The cytoplasmic droplet may be indicative of sperm motility and normal spermiogenesis. Asian Journal of Andrology, 2013, 15, 799-805.	0.8	37
18	Overexpression of MicroRNA-10a in Germ Cells Causes Male Infertility by Targeting Rad51 in Mouse and Human. Frontiers in Physiology, 2019, 10, 765.	1.3	34

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19	Murine Follicular Development Requires Oocyte DICER, but Not DROSHA1. Biology of Reproduction, 2014, 91, 39.	1.2	32
20	Role of Selective Autophagy in Spermatogenesis and Male Fertility. Cells, 2020, 9, 2523.	1.8	31
21	Epigenetic regulations in mammalian spermatogenesis: RNA-m6A modification and beyond. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2021, 78, 4893-4905.	2.4	31
22	UPF2, a nonsense-mediated mRNA decay factor, is required for prepubertal Sertoli cell development and male fertility by ensuring fidelity of the transcriptome. Development (Cambridge), 2015, 142, 352-62.	1.2	30
23	Non-canonical RNA polyadenylation polymerase FAM46C is essential for fastening sperm head and flagellum in miceâ€. Biology of Reproduction, 2019, 100, 1673-1685.	1.2	26
24	Mitochondria Associated Germinal Structures in Spermatogenesis: piRNA Pathway Regulation and Beyond. Cells, 2020, 9, 399.	1.8	26
25	Roles of AMP-Activated Protein Kinase (AMPK) in Mammalian Reproduction. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2020, 8, 593005.	1.8	23
26	Testicular piRNA profile comparison between successful and unsuccessful micro-TESE retrieval in NOA patients. Journal of Assisted Reproduction and Genetics, 2018, 35, 801-808.	1.2	22
27	MicroRNA profile comparison of testicular tissues derived from successful and unsuccessful microdissection testicular sperm extraction retrieval in non-obstructive azoospermia patients. Reproduction, Fertility and Development, 2019, 31, 671.	0.1	21
28	Enigma of Retrotransposon Biology in Mammalian Early Embryos and Embryonic Stem Cells. Stem Cells International, 2018, 2018, 1-6.	1.2	20
29	hnRNPU in Sertoli cells cooperates with WT1 and is essential for testicular development by modulating transcriptional factors <i>Sox8/9</i> . Theranostics, 2021, 11, 10030-10046.	4.6	16
30	Mitochondrial regulation during male germ cell development. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2022, 79, 91.	2.4	16
31	A testisâ€specific gene, <i>Ubqlnl</i> , is dispensable for mouse embryonic development and spermatogenesis. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2015, 82, 408-409.	1.0	15
32	hnRNPH1 recruits PTBP2 and SRSF3 to modulate alternative splicing in germ cells. Nature Communications, 2022, 13, .	5.8	15
33	The Vehicle Determines the Destination: The Significance of Seminal Plasma Factors for Male Fertility. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2020, 21, 8499.	1.8	14
34	An Immunological Perspective: What Happened to Pregnant Women After Recovering From COVID-19?. Frontiers in Immunology, 2021, 12, 631044.	2.2	14
35	Xâ€linked <i>miRâ€506</i> family miRNAs promote FMRP expression in mouse spermatogonia. EMBO Reports, 2020, 21, e49024.	2.0	12
36	Epigenetic Regulation of Spermatogonial Stem Cell Homeostasis: From DNA Methylation to Histone Modification. Stem Cell Reviews and Reports, 2021, 17, 562-580.	1.7	12

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37	MFN2 interacts with nuage-associated proteins and is essential for male germ cell development by controlling mRNA fate during spermatogenesis. Development (Cambridge), 2021, 148, .	1.2	12
38	Insertion of a chimeric retrotransposon sequence in mouse Axin1 locus causes metastable kinky tail phenotype. Mobile DNA, 2019, 10, 17.	1.3	11
39	<i>Stk31</i> is dispensable for embryonic development and spermatogenesis in mice. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2013, 80, 786-786.	1.0	9
40	Response to stress in biological disorders: Implications of stress granule assembly and function. Cell Proliferation, 2021, 54, e13086.	2.4	9
41	AXDND1, a novel testis-enriched gene, is required for spermiogenesis and male fertility. Cell Death Discovery, 2021, 7, 348.	2.0	8
42	<i>Ubqln3</i> , a testisâ€specific gene, is dispensable for embryonic development and spermatogenesis in mice. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2015, 82, 266-267.	1.0	7
43	Lack of miR-379/miR-544 Cluster Resists High-Fat Diet-Induced Obesity and Prevents Hepatic Triglyceride Accumulation in Mice. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2021, 9, 720900.	1.8	7
44	Transcription factor-like 5 is a potential DNA- and RNA-binding protein essential for maintaining male fertility in mice. Journal of Cell Science, 2022, 135, .	1.2	7
45	UHRF1 establishes crosstalk between somatic and germ cells in male reproduction. Cell Death and Disease, 2022, 13, 377.	2.7	7
46	Maternally expressed miRâ€379/miRâ€544 cluster is dispensable for testicular development and spermatogenesis in mice. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2018, 85, 175-177.	1.0	6
47	GOLGA4, A Golgi matrix protein, is dispensable for spermatogenesis and male fertility in mice. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2020, 529, 642-646.	1.0	6
48	Maternal UHRF1 Is Essential for Transcription Landscapes and Repression of Repetitive Elements During the Maternal-to-Zygotic Transition. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2020, 8, 610773.	1.8	6
49	Paternal pachytene piRNAs are not required for fertilization, embryonic development and sperm-mediated epigenetic inheritance in mice. Environmental Epigenetics, 2016, 2, dvw021.	0.9	5
50	<i>Prps1l1</i> , a testisâ€specific gene, is dispensable for mouse spermatogenesis. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2018, 85, 802-804.	1.0	5
51	Ovol2, a zinc finger transcription factor, is dispensable for spermatogenesis in mice. Reproductive Biology and Endocrinology, 2019, 17, 98.	1.4	5
52	Identification of programmed cell death 1 and its ligand in the testicular tissue of mice. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology, 2019, 81, e13079.	1.2	5
53	Dnmt2-null sperm block maternal transmission of a paramutant phenotypeâ€. Biology of Reproduction, 2021, 105, 603-612.	1.2	5
54	OTOGL, a gelforming mucin protein, is nonessential for male germ cell development and spermatogenesis in mice. Reproductive Biology and Endocrinology, 2021, 19, 95.	1.4	4

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55	Retrotransposons in the Mammalian Male Germline. Sexual Development, 2022, 16, 404-422.	1.1	3
56	WDFY1, a WD40 repeat protein, is not essential for spermatogenesis and male fertility in mice. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2022, 596, 71-75.	1.0	2
57	METTL21A, a Non-Histone Methyltransferase, Is Dispensable for Spermatogenesis and Male Fertility in Mice. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 1942.	1.8	1
58	UHRF1 is indispensable for meiotic sex chromosome inactivation and interacts with the DNA damage response pathway in mice. Biology of Reproduction, 2022, 107, 168-182.	1.2	1