

Jin-Tang Dong

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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117
papers

5,911
citations

57719

44
h-index

82499

72
g-index

117
all docs

117
docs citations

117
times ranked

7464
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	AR imposes different effects on <i>ZFH3</i> transcription depending on androgen status in prostate cancer cells. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2022, 26, 800-812.	1.6	3
2	Establishment of a lncRNA-Based Prognostic Gene Signature Associated With Altered Immune Responses in HCC. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2022, 13, 880288.	2.2	9
3	Novel Gene Signatures Predictive of Patient Recurrence-Free Survival and Castration Resistance in Prostate Cancer. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 917.	1.7	20
4	Acetylation of KLF5 maintains EMT and tumorigenicity to cause chemoresistant bone metastasis in prostate cancer. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 1714.	5.8	70
5	The Cardiac Glycoside Deslanoside Exerts Anticancer Activity in Prostate Cancer Cells by Modulating Multiple Signaling Pathways. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 5809.	1.7	12
6	Measurement of Bone Metastatic Tumor Growth by a Tibial Tumorigenesis Assay. <i>Bio-protocol</i> , 2021, 11, e4231.	0.2	0
7	Interruption of Klf5 acetylation in basal progenitor cells promotes luminal commitment by activating Notch signaling. <i>Journal of Genetics and Genomics</i> , 2021, , .	1.7	1
8	TGF- β 2 causes Docetaxel resistance in Prostate Cancer via the induction of Bcl-2 by acetylated KLF5 and Protein Stabilization. <i>Theranostics</i> , 2020, 10, 7656-7670.	4.6	34
9	ZFH3 Promotes the Proliferation and Tumor Growth of ER-Positive Breast Cancer Cells Likely by Enhancing Stem-Like Features and MYC and TBX3 Transcription. <i>Cancers</i> , 2020, 12, 3415.	1.7	13
10	KLF5 Is Crucial for Androgen-AR Signaling to Transactivate Genes and Promote Cell Proliferation in Prostate Cancer Cells. <i>Cancers</i> , 2020, 12, 748.	1.7	14
11	Klf5 acetylation regulates luminal differentiation of basal progenitors in prostate development and regeneration. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 997.	5.8	25
12	SUMOylation of the transcription factor ZFH3 at Lys-2806 requires SAE1, UBC9, and PIAS2 and enhances its stability and function in cell proliferation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2020, 295, 6741-6753.	1.6	19
13	The transcription factor ZFH3 is crucial for the angiogenic function of hypoxia-inducible factor 1α in liver cancer cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2020, 295, 7060-7074.	1.6	15
14	Ras inhibits TGF- β 2-induced KLF5 acetylation and transcriptional complex assembly via regulating SMAD2/3 phosphorylation in epithelial cells. <i>Journal of Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 2020, 121, 2197-2208.	1.2	13
15	Transcription factor ZFH3 regulates calcium influx in mammary epithelial cells in part via the TRPV6 calcium channel. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2019, 519, 366-371.	1.0	6
16	ZFH3 is indispensable for ER β to inhibit cell proliferation via MYC downregulation in prostate cancer cells. <i>Oncogenesis</i> , 2019, 8, 28.	2.1	42
17	Zfh3 is essential for progesterone/progesterone receptor signaling to drive ductal side-branching and alveologenesis in mouse mammary glands. <i>Journal of Genetics and Genomics</i> , 2019, 46, 119-131.	1.7	12
18	Sox7 negatively regulates prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA) expression through PSMA enhancer. <i>Prostate</i> , 2019, 79, 370-378.	1.2	11

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19	CINP is a novel cofactor of KLF5 required for its role in the promotion of cell proliferation, survival and tumor growth. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2019, 144, 582-594.	2.3	17
20	HDAC-mediated deacetylation of KLF5 associates with its proteasomal degradation. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2018, 500, 777-782.	1.0	20
21	The miR-203/SNAI2 axis regulates prostate tumor growth, migration, angiogenesis and stemness potentially by modulating GSK-3 β /Wnt/CATENIN signal pathway. <i>IUBMB Life</i> , 2018, 70, 224-236.	1.5	31
22	Upregulation of Long Non-Coding RNA DRAIC Correlates with Adverse Features of Breast Cancer. <i>Non-coding RNA</i> , 2018, 4, 39.	1.3	23
23	ZNF121 interacts with ZBRK1 and BRCA1 to regulate their target genes in mammary epithelial cells. <i>FEBS Open Bio</i> , 2018, 8, 1943-1952.	1.0	10
24	LEM4 confers tamoxifen resistance to breast cancer cells by activating cyclin D-CDK4/6-Rb and ERK1/2 pathway. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 4180.	5.8	47
25	TTK promotes mesenchymal signaling via multiple mechanisms in triple negative breast cancer. <i>Oncogenesis</i> , 2018, 7, 69.	2.1	57
26	Prevention of Dietary-Fat-Fueled Ketogenesis Attenuates BRAF V600E Tumor Growth. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2017, 25, 358-373.	7.2	109
27	ERRF sensitizes ERBB2-positive breast cancer cells to lapatinib treatment likely by attenuating MCL1 and ERBB2 expression. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 36054-36066.	0.8	5
28	Micro RNA 100 sensitizes luminal A breast cancer cells to paclitaxel treatment in part by targeting mTOR. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 5702-5714.	0.8	67
29	Zinc Finger Homeodomain Factor Zfhx3 Is Essential for Mammary Lactogenic Differentiation by Maintaining Prolactin Signaling Activity. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2016, 291, 12809-12820.	1.6	28
30	Estrogen-estrogen receptor signaling suppresses the transcription of ERRF in breast cancer cells. <i>Journal of Genetics and Genomics</i> , 2016, 43, 565-567.	1.7	4
31	Zinc finger factor ZNF121 is a MYC-interacting protein functionally affecting MYC and cell proliferation in epithelial cells. <i>Journal of Genetics and Genomics</i> , 2016, 43, 677-685.	1.7	12
32	Interruption of KLF5 acetylation converts its function from tumor suppressor to tumor promoter in prostate cancer cells. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2015, 136, 536-546.	2.3	41
33	KLF5 inhibits angiogenesis in PTEN-deficient prostate cancer by attenuating AKT activation and subsequent HIF1 α accumulation. <i>Molecular Cancer</i> , 2015, 14, 91.	7.9	33
34	Evasion of anti-growth signaling: A key step in tumorigenesis and potential target for treatment and prophylaxis by natural compounds. <i>Seminars in Cancer Biology</i> , 2015, 35, S55-S77.	4.3	95
35	Additive Effect of Zfhx3/Atbf1 and Pten Deletion on Mouse Prostatic Tumorigenesis. <i>Journal of Genetics and Genomics</i> , 2015, 42, 373-382.	1.7	19
36	Genetic analysis and preliminary function study of miR-423 in breast cancer. <i>Tumor Biology</i> , 2015, 36, 4763-4771.	0.8	59

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37	Characterization of Nuclear Localization and SUMOylation of the ATBF1 Transcription Factor in Epithelial Cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e92746.	1.1	19
38	Klf5 Deletion Promotes Pten Deletion-Initiated Luminal-Type Mouse Prostate Tumors through Multiple Oncogenic Signaling Pathways. <i>Neoplasia</i> , 2014, 16, 883-899.	2.3	26
39	TGF- β Signaling Cooperates with AT Motif-Binding Factor-1 for Repression of the β -Fetoprotein Promoter. <i>Journal of Signal Transduction</i> , 2014, 2014, 1-11.	2.0	8
40	Deletion of Atbf1/Zfx3 In Mouse Prostate Causes Neoplastic Lesions, Likely by Attenuation of Membrane and Secretory Proteins and Multiple Signaling Pathways. <i>Neoplasia</i> , 2014, 16, 377-389.	2.3	31
41	Frequent Mutation of rs13281615 and Its Association with PVT1 Expression and Cell Proliferation in Breast Cancer. <i>Journal of Genetics and Genomics</i> , 2014, 41, 187-195.	1.7	31
42	Interruption of nuclear localization of ATBF1 during the histopathologic progression of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. <i>Head and Neck</i> , 2013, 35, 1007-1014.	0.9	9
43	KLF5 Activates MicroRNA 200 Transcription To Maintain Epithelial Characteristics and Prevent Induced Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition in Epithelial Cells. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2013, 33, 4919-4935.	1.1	73
44	Lack of an Additive Effect between the Deletions of Klf5 and Nkx3-1 in Mouse Prostatic Tumorigenesis. <i>Journal of Genetics and Genomics</i> , 2013, 40, 315-318.	1.7	2
45	Upregulation of ATBF1 by progesterone-PR signaling and its functional implication in mammary epithelial cells. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2013, 430, 358-363.	1.0	27
46	Anticancer Activities of PPAR γ 3 in Breast Cancer Are Context-Dependent. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2013, 182, 1972-1975.	1.9	14
47	Role of KLF5 in Hormonal Signaling and Breast Cancer Development. <i>Vitamins and Hormones</i> , 2013, 93, 213-225.	0.7	16
48	Transforming Growth Factor β 2 Inhibits Platelet Derived Growth Factor-Induced Vascular Smooth Muscle Cell Proliferation via Akt-Independent, Smad-Mediated Cyclin D1 Downregulation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e79657.	1.1	32
49	Different Expression Patterns and Functions of Acetylated and Unacetylated Klf5 in the Proliferation and Differentiation of Prostatic Epithelial Cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e65538.	1.1	22
50	Oestrogen causes ATBF1 protein degradation through the oestrogen-responsive E3 ubiquitin ligase EFP. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2012, 444, 581-590.	1.7	32
51	Chromodomain helicase DNA binding protein 5 plays a tumor suppressor role in human breast cancer. <i>Breast Cancer Research</i> , 2012, 14, R73.	2.2	43
52	Role of ERFF, a Novel ER-Related Nuclear Factor, in the Growth Control of ER-Positive Human Breast Cancer Cells. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2012, 180, 1189-1201.	1.9	20
53	Atbf1 Regulates Pubertal Mammary Gland Development Likely by Inhibiting the Pro-Proliferative Function of Estrogen-ER Signaling. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e51283.	1.1	22
54	Heterozygous deletion of <i>Atbf1</i> by the <i>Cre-loxP</i> system in mice causes preweaning mortality. <i>Genesis</i> , 2012, 50, 819-827.	0.8	40

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55	Oestrogen causes degradation of KLF5 by inducing the E3 ubiquitin ligase EFP in ER-positive breast cancer cells. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2011, 437, 323-333.	1.7	39
56	Somatic Mutations of the Mixed-Lineage Leukemia 3 (MLL3) Gene in Primary Breast Cancers. <i>Pathology and Oncology Research</i> , 2011, 17, 429-433.	0.9	51
57	Epigenetic Silencing of miR-203 Upregulates SNAI2 and Contributes to the Invasiveness of Malignant Breast Cancer Cells. <i>Genes and Cancer</i> , 2011, 2, 782-791.	0.6	156
58	Estrogen Up-regulates ATBF1 Transcription but Causes Its Protein Degradation in Estrogen Receptor- α -positive Breast Cancer Cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2011, 286, 13879-13890.	1.6	28
59	Estrogen-induced interaction between KLF5 and estrogen receptor (ER) suppresses the function of ER in ER-positive breast cancer cells. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2010, 126, 81-89.	2.3	30
60	ATBF1 Inhibits Estrogen Receptor (ER) Function by Selectively Competing with AIB1 for Binding to the ER in ER-positive Breast Cancer Cells*. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 32801-32809.	1.6	45
61	Pro-proliferative Factor KLF5 Becomes Anti-proliferative in Epithelial Homeostasis upon Signaling-mediated Modification. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2009, 284, 6071-6078.	1.6	69
62	KLF5 Promotes Breast Cell Survival Partially through Fibroblast Growth Factor-binding Protein 1-pERK-mediated Dual Specificity MKP-1 Protein Phosphorylation and Stabilization. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2009, 284, 16791-16798.	1.6	75
63	Suppression of Anoikis by <i>SKP2</i> Amplification and Overexpression Promotes Metastasis of Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma. <i>Molecular Cancer Research</i> , 2009, 7, 12-22.	1.5	47
64	Opposing Effects of KLF5 on the Transcription of MYC in Epithelial Proliferation in the Context of Transforming Growth Factor β . <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2009, 284, 28243-28252.	1.6	44
65	Acetylation of KLF5 Alters the Assembly of p15 Transcription Factors in Transforming Growth Factor β -mediated Induction in Epithelial Cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2009, 284, 18184-18193.	1.6	66
66	Down-regulation of tumor suppressor gene FEZ1/LZTS1 in breast carcinoma involves promoter methylation and associates with metastasis. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2009, 116, 471-478.	1.1	32
67	Essential role of KLF5 transcription factor in cell proliferation and differentiation and its implications for human diseases. <i>Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences</i> , 2009, 66, 2691-2706.	2.4	234
68	Implication of snoRNA U50 in human breast cancer. <i>Journal of Genetics and Genomics</i> , 2009, 36, 447-454.	1.7	172
69	Molecular analysis in combination with iodine staining may contribute to the risk prediction of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. <i>Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology</i> , 2008, 134, 307-315.	1.2	11
70	Amplification of <i>PRKCI</i> , located in 3q26, is associated with lymph node metastasis in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. <i>Genes Chromosomes and Cancer</i> , 2008, 47, 127-136.	1.5	71
71	Small-molecule inhibition of Aurora kinases triggers spindle checkpoint-independent apoptosis in cancer cells. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2008, 75, 1027-1034.	2.0	16
72	The Tumor Suppressor CYLD Regulates Microtubule Dynamics and Plays a Role in Cell Migration. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2008, 283, 8802-8809.	1.6	113

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73	Sox7 Is an Independent Checkpoint for β -Catenin Function in Prostate and Colon Epithelial Cells. <i>Molecular Cancer Research</i> , 2008, 6, 1421-1430.	1.5	81
74	Parkin Regulates Eg5 Expression by Hsp70 Ubiquitination-dependent Inactivation of c-Jun NH2-terminal Kinase. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2008, 283, 35783-35788.	1.6	34
75	EB1 promotes Aurora-B kinase activity through blocking its inactivation by protein phosphatase 2A. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2008, 105, 7153-7158.	3.3	84
76	SnoRNA U50 is a candidate tumor-suppressor gene at 6q14.3 with a mutation associated with clinically significant prostate cancer. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2007, 17, 1031-1042.	1.4	170
77	Proteasomal degradation of the KLF5 transcription factor through a ubiquitin-independent pathway. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2007, 581, 1124-1130.	1.3	35
78	The amplified WWP1 gene is a potential molecular target in breast cancer. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2007, 121, 80-87.	2.3	119
79	Microsatellite instability and mismatch repair target gene mutations in cell lines and xenografts of prostate cancer. <i>Prostate</i> , 2006, 66, 660-666.	1.2	19
80	Infrequent mutation of ATBF1 in human breast cancer. <i>Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology</i> , 2006, 133, 103-105.	1.2	29
81	Identification of chromosome aberrations in esophageal cancer cell line KYSE180 by multicolor fluorescence in situ hybridization. <i>Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics</i> , 2006, 170, 102-107.	1.0	10
82	Prevalent mutations in prostate cancer. <i>Journal of Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 2006, 97, 433-447.	1.2	185
83	KLF5 promotes cell proliferation and tumorigenesis through gene regulation in the TSU-Pr1 human bladder cancer cell line. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2006, 118, 1346-1355.	2.3	136
84	Homozygous deletion of SMAD4 in breast cancer cell lines and invasive ductal carcinomas. <i>Cancer Biology and Therapy</i> , 2006, 5, 601-607.	1.5	33
85	Inhibition of the Mitotic Kinesin Eg5 Up-regulates Hsp70 through the Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase/Akt Pathway in Multiple Myeloma Cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006, 281, 18090-18097.	1.6	44
86	FOXO1A Is a Candidate for the 13q14 Tumor Suppressor Gene Inhibiting Androgen Receptor Signaling in Prostate Cancer. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2006, 66, 6998-7006.	0.4	124
87	KLF5 Interacts with p53 in Regulating Survivin Expression in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006, 281, 14711-14718.	1.6	101
88	Frequent somatic mutations of the transcription factor ATBF1 in human prostate cancer. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2005, 37, 407-412.	9.4	156
89	Ubiquitin-mediated proteasome degradation of KLF5 transcription factor in cancer and untransformed epithelial cells. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2005, 24, 3319-3327.	2.6	128
90	Human Kruppel-like Factor 5 Is a Target of the E3 Ubiquitin Ligase WWP1 for Proteolysis in Epithelial Cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2005, 280, 41553-41561.	1.6	127

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91	A novel region of deletion on 13q33-q34 in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2005, 14, 1639-46.	1.2	0
92	PrLZ, a Novel Prostate-Specific and Androgen-Responsive Gene of the TPD52 Family, Amplified in Chromosome 8q21.1 and Overexpressed in Human Prostate Cancer. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2004, 64, 1589-1594.	0.4	94
93	Absence of KLF6 gene mutations in human astrocytic tumors and cell lines. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2004, 111, 642-643.	2.3	30
94	Regulation of KLF5 involves the Sp1 transcription factor in human epithelial cells. <i>Gene</i> , 2004, 330, 133-142.	1.0	36
95	KLF5 is frequently deleted and down-regulated but rarely mutated in prostate cancer. <i>Prostate</i> , 2003, 55, 81-88.	1.2	125
96	Defining regulatory elements in the human KAI1 (CD 82) metastasis suppressor gene. <i>Prostate</i> , 2003, 57, 256-260.	1.2	16
97	Deletion, Mutation, and Loss of Expression of KLF6 in Human Prostate Cancer. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2003, 162, 1349-1354.	1.9	137
98	KAI1 metastasis suppressor protein is down-regulated during the progression of human endometrial cancer. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2003, 9, 1393-8.	3.2	27
99	Chromosomal deletions and tumor suppressor genes in prostate cancer. , 2002, , 37-57.		0
100	KAI1 Metastasis Suppressor Protein in Cervical Cancer. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2002, 160, 1542-1543.	1.9	5
101	Defining the region(s) of deletion at 6q16-q22 in human prostate cancer. <i>Genes Chromosomes and Cancer</i> , 2002, 34, 306-312.	1.5	47
102	A possible tumor suppressor role of the KLF5 transcription factor in human breast cancer. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2002, 21, 6567-6572.	2.6	135
103	An 800-kb Region of Deletion at 13q14 in Human Prostate and Other Carcinomas. <i>Genomics</i> , 2001, 77, 135-144.	1.3	29
104	KAI1 Metastasis Suppressor Gene Is Frequently Down-Regulated in Cervical Carcinoma. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2001, 159, 1629-1634.	1.9	45
105	Loss of heterozygosity at 13q14 and 13q21 in high grade, high stage prostate cancer. <i>Prostate</i> , 2001, 49, 166-171.	1.2	111
106	Defining a common region of deletion at 13q21 in human cancers. <i>Genes Chromosomes and Cancer</i> , 2001, 31, 333-344.	1.5	33
107	Chromosomal deletions and tumor suppressor genes in prostate cancer. <i>Cancer and Metastasis Reviews</i> , 2001, 20, 173-193.	2.7	174
108	Frequent Down-Regulation and Lack of Mutation of the KAI1 Metastasis Suppressor Gene in Epithelial Ovarian Carcinoma. <i>Gynecologic Oncology</i> , 2000, 78, 10-15.	0.6	57

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109	Three distinct regions of allelic loss at 13q14, 13q21-22, and 13q33 in prostate cancer. <i>Genes Chromosomes and Cancer</i> , 1999, 25, 108-114.	1.5	84
110	Loss of heterozygosity and lack of mutations of the XPG/ERCC5 DNA repair gene at 13q33 in prostate cancer. , 1999, 41, 190-195.		15
111	PTEN/MMAC1 is infrequently mutated in pT2 and pT3 carcinomas of the prostate. <i>Oncogene</i> , 1998, 17, 1979-1982.	2.6	80
112	Identification of the rat homologue of KAI1 and its expression in dunning rat prostate cancers. , 1998, 37, 253-260.		11
113	Molecular advances in prostate cancer. <i>Current Opinion in Oncology</i> , 1997, 9, 101-107.	1.1	71
114	Genomic Organization of the Human KAI1 Metastasis-Suppressor Gene. <i>Genomics</i> , 1997, 41, 25-32.	1.3	62
115	Location of KAI1 on the short arm of human chromosome 11 and frequency of allelic loss in advanced human prostate cancer. , 1997, 32, 205-213.		58
116	Suppression of tumorigenicity of A549 lung adenocarcinoma cells by human chromosomes 3 and 11 introduced via microcell-mediated chromosome transfer. <i>Molecular Carcinogenesis</i> , 1993, 7, 157-164.	1.3	45
117	Growth and transformation suppressor genes for BHK syrian hamster cells on human chromosomes 1 and 11. <i>Molecular Carcinogenesis</i> , 1992, 6, 280-288.	1.3	7