

Umut Ozcan

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

27
papers

9,400
citations

361388

20
h-index

552766

26
g-index

27
all docs

27
docs citations

27
times ranked

12194
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Antisense-mediated senseful regulation of orchestrated metabolic response. <i>Cell Chemical Biology</i> , 2022, 29, 539-540.	5.2	0
2	FKBP11 rewires UPR signaling to promote glucose homeostasis in type 2 diabetes and obesity. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2022, 34, 1004-1022.e8.	16.2	9
3	Transcription- and phosphorylation-dependent control of a functional interplay between XBP1s and PINK1 governs mitophagy and potentially impacts Parkinson disease pathophysiology. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2021, 17, 4363-4385.	9.1	26
4	Lipocalin 2 Does Not Play A Role in Celastrol-Mediated Reduction in Food Intake and Body Weight. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 12809.	3.3	8
5	Yin Yang 1 protein ameliorates diabetic nephropathy pathology through transcriptional repression of TGF β 1. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2019, 11, .	12.4	37
6	IL1R1 is required for celastrol's leptin-sensitization and antiobesity effects. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2019, 25, 575-582.	30.7	84
7	PGC-1 β functions as a co-suppressor of XBP1s to regulate glucose metabolism. <i>Molecular Metabolism</i> , 2018, 7, 119-131.	6.5	24
8	Selective Chemical Inhibition of PGC-1 β Gluconeogenic Activity Ameliorates Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Cell</i> , 2017, 169, 148-160.e15.	28.9	153
9	Withaferin A is a leptin sensitizer with strong antidiabetic properties in mice. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2016, 22, 1023-1032.	30.7	166
10	Inflammation Improves Glucose Homeostasis through IKK β -XBP1s Interaction. <i>Cell</i> , 2016, 167, 1052-1066.e18.	28.9	77
11	XBP1s Is an Anti-lipogenic Protein. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2016, 291, 17394-17404.	3.4	57
12	Treatment of Obesity with Celastrol. <i>Cell</i> , 2015, 161, 999-1011.	28.9	558
13	IRS1Ser307 phosphorylation does not mediate mTORC1-induced insulin resistance. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2014, 443, 689-693.	2.1	7
14	Mom's Milk Molds Neural Wiring for Metabolism. <i>Cell</i> , 2014, 156, 396-397.	28.9	1
15	Unfolded Protein Response Signaling and Metabolic Diseases. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2014, 289, 1203-1211.	3.4	238
16	BRD7 Regulates XBP1s' Activity and Glucose Homeostasis through Its Interaction with the Regulatory Subunits of PI3K. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2014, 20, 73-84.	16.2	56
17	Mitofusins: Mighty Regulators of Metabolism. <i>Cell</i> , 2013, 155, 17-18.	28.9	12
18	Potential for therapeutic manipulation of the UPR in disease. <i>Seminars in Immunopathology</i> , 2013, 35, 351-373.	6.1	74

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	p38 MAPK-mediated regulation of Xbp1s is crucial for glucose homeostasis. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2011, 17, 1251-1260.	30.7	178
20	Regulation of glucose homeostasis through a XBP-1-FoxO1 interaction. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2011, 17, 356-365.	30.7	249
21	The regulatory subunits of PI3K, p85 [±] and p85 [∓] , interact with XBP-1 and increase its nuclear translocation. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2010, 16, 429-437.	30.7	267
22	Sarco(endo)plasmic reticulum Ca ²⁺ -ATPase 2b is a major regulator of endoplasmic reticulum stress and glucose homeostasis in obesity. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 19320-19325.	7.1	193
23	Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress Plays a Central Role in Development of Leptin Resistance. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2009, 9, 35-51.	16.2	770
24	Loss of the Tuberous Sclerosis Complex Tumor Suppressors Triggers the Unfolded Protein Response to Regulate Insulin Signaling and Apoptosis. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2008, 29, 541-551.	9.7	389
25	Chemical Chaperones Reduce ER Stress and Restore Glucose Homeostasis in a Mouse Model of Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Science</i> , 2006, 313, 1137-1140.	12.6	2,154
26	Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress Links Obesity, Insulin Action, and Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Science</i> , 2004, 306, 457-461.	12.6	3,268
27	β-cell-specific deletion of the Igf1 receptor leads to hyperinsulinemia and glucose intolerance but does not alter β-cell mass. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2002, 31, 111-115.	21.4	345