Mark P Boldin

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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136885 223716 18,171 51 32 46 h-index citations g-index papers 52 52 52 19525 citing authors all docs docs citations times ranked

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	microRNA-142 guards against autoimmunity byÂcontrollingÂTregÂcell homeostasis and function. PLoS Biology, 2022, 20, e3001552.	2.6	8
2	Enhanced Cognition and Neurogenesis in miR-146b Deficient Mice. Cells, 2022, 11, 2002.	1.8	6
3	Dual role of the miRâ€146 family in rhinovirusâ€induced airway inflammation and allergic asthma exacerbation. Clinical and Translational Medicine, 2021, 11, e427.	1.7	22
4	microRNAâ€146a controls ageâ€related bone loss. Aging Cell, 2020, 19, e13244.	3.0	20
5	Myeloid cell–targeted miR-146a mimic inhibits NF-κB–driven inflammation and leukemia progression in vivo. Blood, 2020, 135, 167-180.	0.6	88
6	Altered microRNA expression links IL6 and TNF-induced inflammaging with myeloid malignancy in humans and mice. Blood, 2020, 135, 2235-2251.	0.6	35
7	Microrna-142 Deficiency Promotes Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) Transformation from Chronic Phase (CP) to Blast Crisis (BC). Blood, 2020, 136, 4-4.	0.6	0
8	MicroRNA-142 Is Critical for the Homeostasis and Function of Type 1 Innate Lymphoid Cells. Immunity, 2019, 51, 479-490.e6.	6.6	39
9	Molecular Moirai: Long Noncoding RNA Mediators of HSC Fate. Current Stem Cell Reports, 2018, 4, 158-165.	0.7	4
10	MicroRNA-146a controls functional plasticity in $\hat{I}^3\hat{I}^\prime$ T cells by targeting NOD1. Science Immunology, 2018, 3, .	5.6	24
11	miR-143/145 differentially regulate hematopoietic stem and progenitor activity through suppression of canonical TGF \hat{l}^2 signaling. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 2418.	5.8	34
12	Targeted Delivery of CpG-Mir-146a Mimic Oligonucleotides As a Therapeutic Strategy to Reduce NF-Išb-Mediated Pathogenic Inflammation and Myeloid Leukemia Progression. Blood, 2018, 132, 3501-3501.	0.6	0
13	MicroRNA-146a governs fibroblast activation and joint pathology in arthritis. Journal of Autoimmunity, 2017, 82, 74-84.	3.0	43
14	miR-146b Probably Assists miRNA-146a inÂthe Suppression of Keratinocyte Proliferation and Inflammatory ResponsesÂin Psoriasis. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2017, 137, 1945-1954.	0.3	68
15	Identification of targets of tumor suppressor microRNA-34a using a reporter library system. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 3927-3932.	3.3	44
16	<i>miR-146a</i> – <i>Traf6</i> regulatory axis controls autoimmunity and myelopoiesis, but is dispensable for hematopoietic stem cell homeostasis and tumor suppression. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, E7140-E7149.	3.3	58
17	miR-146a modulates autoreactive Th17 cell differentiation and regulates organ-specific autoimmunity. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2017, 127, 3702-3716.	3.9	112
18	Single Cell-Resolution Analysis of HSC Dysfunction in Mir-146a knockout Mice. Blood, 2017, 130, 714-714.	0.6	1

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19	Atherosclerosis-Driven Treg Plasticity Results in Formation of a Dysfunctional Subset of Plastic IFNÎ ³ ⁺ Th1/Tregs. Circulation Research, 2016, 119, 1190-1203.	2.0	139
20	Anti-Inflammatory Role of MicroRNA-146a in the Pathogenesis of Diabetic Nephropathy. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2016, 27, 2277-2288.	3.0	144
21	Abstract 447: Atherosclerosis-driven Treg Plasticity Results in the Formation of a Dysfunctional Subset of Plastic IFNg ⁺ Th1/Tregs. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2016, 36, .	1.1	0
22	Altered lymphopoiesis and immunodeficiency in miR-142 null mice. Blood, 2015, 125, 3720-3730.	0.6	97
23	STAT3 Induction of miR-146b Forms a Feedback Loop to Inhibit the NF-κB to IL-6 Signaling Axis and STAT3-Driven Cancer Phenotypes. Science Signaling, 2014, 7, ra11.	1.6	146
24	MicroRNA-146a alleviates chronic skin inflammation in atopic dermatitis through suppression of innate immune responses in keratinocytes. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2014, 134, 836-847.e11.	1.5	152
25	Cancer-Secreted miR-105 Destroys Vascular Endothelial Barriers to Promote Metastasis. Cancer Cell, 2014, 25, 501-515.	7.7	1,198
26	Regulation of APC development, immune response, and autoimmunity by Bach1/HO-1 pathway in mice. Blood, 2012, 120, 2428-2437.	0.6	27
27	<i>miR-146a</i> controls the resolution of T cell responses in mice. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2012, 209, 1655-1670.	4.2	251
28	MicroRNAs, new effectors and regulators of NFâ€PB. Immunological Reviews, 2012, 246, 205-220.	2.8	214
29	<i>miR-146a</i> controls the resolution of T cell responses in mice. Journal of Cell Biology, 2012, 198, i3-i3.	2.3	3
30	<i>miR-146a</i> is a significant brake on autoimmunity, myeloproliferation, and cancer in mice. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2011, 208, 1189-1201.	4.2	780
31	NF-κB dysregulation in microRNA-146a–deficient mice drives the development of myeloid malignancies. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 9184-9189.	3.3	342
32	miR-146ais a significant brake on autoimmunity, myeloproliferation, and cancer in mice. Journal of Cell Biology, 2011, 193, i10-i10.	2.3	0
33	MicroRNA-146a Deficiency Leads to Increased Myeloid Cell Proliferation and Activation. Blood, 2011, 118, 2815-2815.	0.6	0
34	Function of miR-146a in Controlling Treg Cell-Mediated Regulation of Th1 Responses. Cell, 2010, 142, 914-929.	13.5	974
35	MicroRNAs: new regulators of immune cell development and function. Nature Immunology, 2008, 9, 839-845.	7.0	1,043
36	Sustained expression of microRNA-155 in hematopoietic stem cells causes a myeloproliferative disorder. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2008, 205, 585-594.	4.2	644

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37	Encoding NF-κB temporal control in response to TNF: distinct roles for the negative regulators lκBα and A20. Genes and Development, 2008, 22, 2093-2101.	2.7	189
38	Sustained expression of microRNA-155 in hematopoietic stem cells causes a myeloproliferative disorder. Journal of Cell Biology, 2008, 180, i15-i15.	2.3	1
39	MicroRNA-155 is induced during the macrophage inflammatory response. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 1604-1609.	3.3	1,679
40	MicroRNAs and Immunity: Tiny Players in a Big Field. Immunity, 2007, 26, 133-137.	6.6	327
41	NF-ÂB-dependent induction of microRNA miR-146, an inhibitor targeted to signaling proteins of innate immune responses. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 12481-12486.	3.3	4,022
42	How are the regulators regulated? The search for mechanisms that impose specificity on induction of cell death and NF-kappaB activation by members of the TNF/NGF receptor family. Arthritis Research, 2002, 4, S189.	2.0	41
43	Death-inducing functions of ligands of the tumor necrosis factor family: a Sanhedrin verdict. Current Opinion in Immunology, 1998, 10, 279-288.	2.4	72
44	The yeast two-hybrid screening technique and its use in the study of protein-protein interactions in apoptosis. Current Opinion in Immunology, 1998, 10, 131-136.	2.4	27
45	Cell death induction by receptors of the TNF family: towards a molecular understanding. FEBS Letters, 1997, 410, 96-106.	1.3	217
46	MAP3K-related kinase involved in NF-KB induction by TNF, CD95 and IL-1. Nature, 1997, 385, 540-544.	13.7	1,288
47	Involvement of MACH, a Novel MORT1/FADD-Interacting Protease, in Fas/APO-1- and TNF Receptor–Induced Cell Death. Cell, 1996, 85, 803-815.	13.5	2,221
48	Self-association of the "Death Domains―of the p55 Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) Receptor and Fas/APO1 Prompts Signaling for TNF and Fas/APO1 Effects. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 387-391.	1.6	355
49	A Novel Protein That Interacts with the Death Domain of Fas/APO1 Contains a Sequence Motif Related to the Death Domain. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 7795-7798.	1.6	916
50	A protein related to a proteasomal subunit binds to the intracellular domain of the p55 TNF receptor upstream to its â€~death domain'. FEBS Letters, 1995, 367, 39-44.	1.3	53
51	Screening for proteins that bind to the intracellular domains of the two tumor necrosis factor receptors (TNF-R) revealed effective self-association of the p55 TNF-R "death domainâ€; which can trigger signaling. Cytokine, 1994, 6, 556.	1.4	2