Yongping You

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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70 papers	5,548 citations	61857 43 h-index	88477 70 g-index
71 all docs	71 docs citations	71 times ranked	7727 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	hsa-mir-181a and hsa-mir-181b function as tumor suppressors in human glioma cells. Brain Research, 2008, 1236, 185-193.	1.1	400
2	Downregulation of miR-21 inhibits EGFR pathway and suppresses the growth of human glioblastoma cells independent of PTEN status. Laboratory Investigation, 2010, 90, 144-155.	1.7	327
3	Long Non-Coding RNA H19 Promotes Glioma Cell Invasion by Deriving miR-675. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e86295.	1.1	256
4	Epigenetic Activation of WNT5A Drives Glioblastoma Stem Cell Differentiation and Invasive Growth. Cell, 2016, 167, 1281-1295.e18.	13.5	207
5	Exosomal transfer of long non-coding RNA SBF2-AS1 enhances chemoresistance to temozolomide in glioblastoma. Journal of Experimental and Clinical Cancer Research, 2019, 38, 166.	3.5	181
6	miR-181d: a predictive glioblastoma biomarker that downregulates MGMT expression. Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 14, 712-719.	0.6	167
7	Molecular classification of gliomas based on whole genome gene expression: a systematic report of 225 samples from the Chinese Glioma Cooperative Group. Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 14, 1432-1440.	0.6	163
8	MicroRNA-10b induces glioma cell invasion by modulating MMP-14 and uPAR expression via HOXD10. Brain Research, 2011, 1389, 9-18.	1.1	161
9	DNA-methylation-mediated activating of lncRNA SNHG12 promotes temozolomide resistance in glioblastoma. Molecular Cancer, 2020, 19, 28.	7.9	159
10	Localizing seizure-susceptible brain regions associated with low-grade gliomas using voxel-based lesion-symptom mapping. Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 17, 282-288.	0.6	151
11	Exosomal transfer of miR-151a enhances chemosensitivity to temozolomide in drug-resistant glioblastoma. Cancer Letters, 2018, 436, 10-21.	3.2	139
12	Exosomal transfer of miR-1238 contributes to temozolomide-resistance in glioblastoma. EBioMedicine, 2019, 42, 238-251.	2.7	135
13	MiR-125b is critical for the suppression of human U251 glioma stem cell proliferation. Brain Research, 2010, 1312, 120-126.	1.1	125
14	Identification of MMP-9 specific microRNA expression profile as potential targets of anti-invasion therapy in glioblastoma multiforme. Brain Research, 2011, 1411, 108-115.	1.1	125
15	MiR-124 governs glioma growth and angiogenesis and enhances chemosensitivity by targeting R-Ras and N-Ras. Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, 1341-1353.	0.6	120
16	High level of miR-221/222 confers increased cell invasion and poor prognosis in glioma. Journal of Translational Medicine, 2012, 10, 119.	1.8	116
17	EIF4A3-induced circular RNA ASAP1 promotes tumorigenesis and temozolomide resistance of glioblastoma via NRAS/MEK1/ERK1â€“2 signaling. Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 23, 611-624.	0.6	116
18	PTEN Suppresses Glycolysis by Dephosphorylating and Inhibiting Autophosphorylated PGK1. Molecular Cell, 2019, 76, 516-527.e7.	4.5	113

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19	Blocking MIR155HG/miR-155 axis inhibits mesenchymal transition in glioma. Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 19, 1195-1205.	0.6	110
20	miR-423-5p contributes to a malignant phenotype and temozolomide chemoresistance in glioblastomas. Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 19, 55-65.	0.6	105
21	Classification based on mutations of<i>TERT</i>promoter and<i>IDH</i>characterizes subtypes in grade II/III gliomas. Neuro-Oncology, 2016, 18, 1099-1108.	0.6	93
22	Reduction of miR-21 induces glioma cell apoptosis via activating caspase 9 and 3. Oncology Reports, 2010, 24, 195-201.	1.2	88
23	Overexpression of osteopontin induces angiogenesis of endothelial progenitor cells via the avÎ²3/PI3K/AKT/eNOS/NO signaling pathway in glioma cells. European Journal of Cell Biology, 2011, 90, 642-648.	1.6	88
24	miR-221/222 promote malignant progression of glioma through activation of the Akt pathway. International Journal of Oncology, 2010, 36, 913-20.	1.4	82
25	Wholeâ€genome microRNA expression profiling identifies a 5â€microRNA signature as a prognostic biomarker in Chinese patients with primary glioblastoma multiforme. Cancer, 2013, 119, 814-824.	2.0	79
26	miR-129-5p targets Wnt5a to block PKC/ERK/NF-ÎºB and JNK pathways in glioblastoma. Cell Death and Disease, 2018, 9, 394.	2.7	78
27	IDH1/2 mutation status combined with Ki-67 labeling index defines distinct prognostic groups in glioma. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 30232-30238.	0.8	77
28	Co-suppression of miR-221/222 cluster suppresses human glioma cell growth by targeting p27kip1 in vitro and in vivo. International Journal of Oncology, 2009, 34, 1653-60.	1.4	70
29	PUMA is a novel target of miR-221/222 in human epithelial cancers. International Journal of Oncology, 2010, 37, 1621-6.	1.4	70
30	MicroRNA-125b-2 confers human glioblastoma stem cells resistance to temozolomide through the mitochondrial pathway of apoptosis. International Journal of Oncology, 2011, 40, 119-29.	1.4	70
31	Upregulation of miR-181s reverses mesenchymal transition by targeting KPNA4 in glioblastoma. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 13072.	1.6	67
32	Delivery of MGMT mRNA to glioma cells by reactive astrocyte-derived exosomes confers a temozolomide resistance phenotype. Cancer Letters, 2018, 433, 210-220.	3.2	64
33	Genome-wide DNA methylation profiling identifies ALDH1A3 promoter methylation as a prognostic predictor in G-CIMPâˆ’ primary glioblastoma. Cancer Letters, 2013, 328, 120-125.	3.2	61
34	MicroRNA-377 inhibited proliferation and invasion of human glioblastoma cells by directly targeting specificity protein 1. Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, 1510-1522.	0.6	59
35	Identification of intrinsic subtype-specific prognostic microRNAs in primary glioblastoma. Journal of Experimental and Clinical Cancer Research, 2014, 33, 9.	3.5	55
36	miR-622 suppresses proliferation, invasion and migration by directly targeting activating transcription factor 2 in glioma cells. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 121, 63-72.	1.4	55

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37	c-Mycâ€“miR-29câ€“REV3L signalling pathway drives the acquisition of temozolomide resistance in glioblastoma. Brain, 2015, 138, 3654-3672.	3.7	55
38	Extracellular vesicles derived from hypoxic glioma stem-like cells confer temozolomide resistance on glioblastoma by delivering miR-30b-3p. Theranostics, 2021, 11, 1763-1779.	4.6	55
39	Upregulation of miR-196b Confers a Poor Prognosis in Glioblastoma Patients via Inducing a Proliferative Phenotype. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e38096.	1.1	55
40	Involvement of FOS-mediated miR-181b/miR-21 signalling in the progression of malignant gliomas. European Journal of Cancer, 2013, 49, 3055-3063.	1.3	54
41	MicroRNA expression patterns in the malignant progression of gliomas and a 5-microRNA signature for prognosis. Oncotarget, 2014, 5, 12908-12915.	0.8	54
42	TGF-Î²1 modulates temozolomide resistance in glioblastoma via altered microRNA processing and elevated MGMT. Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 23, 435-446.	0.6	51
43	Genetic polymorphisms of DNA double-strand break repair pathway genes and glioma susceptibility. BMC Cancer, 2013, 13, 234.	1.1	48
44	NF-ÎºB/RelA-PKM2 mediates inhibition of glycolysis by fenofibrate in glioblastoma cells. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 26119-26128.	0.8	46
45	MiR-181b suppresses proliferation of and reduces chemoresistance to temozolomide in U87 glioma stem cells. Journal of Biomedical Research, 2010, 24, 436-443.	0.7	39
46	Functional Differences of miR-125b on the Invasion of Primary Glioblastoma CD133-Negative Cells and CD133-Positive Cells. NeuroMolecular Medicine, 2012, 14, 303-316.	1.8	39
47	PI3K inhibitor combined with miR-125b inhibitor sensitize TMZ-induced anti-glioma stem cancer effects through inactivation of Wnt/Î²-catenin signaling pathway. In Vitro Cellular and Developmental Biology - Animal, 2015, 51, 1047-1055.	0.7	39
48	Prevalence and Clinicopathologic Characteristics of the Molecular Subtypes in Malignant Glioma: A Multi-Institutional Analysis of 941 Cases. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e94871.	1.1	37
49	MicroRNAs involved in the EGFR/PTEN/AKT pathway in gliomas. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 106, 217-224.	1.4	36
50	MiR-198 enhances temozolomide sensitivity in glioblastoma by targeting MGMT. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 133, 59-68.	1.4	36
51	Fstl1/DIP2A/MGMT signaling pathway plays important roles in temozolomide resistance in glioblastoma. Oncogene, 2019, 38, 2706-2721.	2.6	36
52	AKT2 expression is associated with glioma malignant progression and required for cell survival and invasion. Oncology Reports, 2010, 24, 65-72.	1.2	31
53	Involvement of P2X₇ Receptor in Proliferation and Migration of Human Glioma Cells. BioMed Research International, 2018, 2018, 1-12.	0.9	31
54	New insights into the roles of ncRNA in the STAT3 pathway. Future Oncology, 2012, 8, 723-730.	1.1	30

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55	BACH1 Promotes Temozolomide Resistance in Glioblastoma through Antagonizing the Function of p53. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 39743.	1.6	29
56	MiRâ€‘15b/HOTAIR/p53 form a regulatory loop that affects the growth of glioma cells. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2018, 119, 4540-4547.	1.2	28
57	MicroRNA profiling of Chinese primary glioblastoma reveals a temozolomide-chemoresistant subtype. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 11676-11682.	0.8	28
58	The SIRT2 Polymorphism rs10410544 and Risk of Alzheimerâ€™s Disease: A Meta-analysis. NeuroMolecular Medicine, 2014, 16, 448-456.	1.8	26
59	TPM3, a strong prognosis predictor, is involved in malignant progression through MMP family members and EMT-like activators in gliomas. Tumor Biology, 2014, 35, 9053-9059.	0.8	21
60	EZH2 alteration driven by microRNA-524-5p and microRNA-324-5p promotes cell proliferation and temozolomide resistance in glioma. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 96239-96248.	0.8	20
61	FOSL1 promotes proneural-to-mesenchymal transition of glioblastoma stem cells via UBC9/CYLD/NF-Î°B axis. Molecular Therapy, 2022, 30, 2568-2583.	3.7	20
62	miR-17-5p-CXCL14 axis related transcriptome profile and clinical outcome in diffuse gliomas. OncoImmunology, 2018, 7, e1510277.	2.1	17
63	Activation of bradykinin B2 receptor induced the inflammatory responses of cytosolic phospholipase A2 after the early traumatic brain injury. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2018, 1864, 2957-2971.	1.8	15
64	CRISPR-Cas13a system: a novel approach to precision oncology. Cancer Biology and Medicine, 2020, 17, 6-8.	1.4	10
65	Genomeâ€'wide identification of epithelialâ€'mesenchymal transitionâ€'associated microRNAs reveals novel targets for glioblastoma therapy. Oncology Letters, 2018, 15, 7625-7630.	0.8	9
66	Glioma cells enhance endothelial progenitor cell angiogenesis via VEGFR-2, not VEGFR-1. Oncology Reports, 2008, 20, 1457-63.	1.2	8
67	Polycomb group expression signatures in the malignant progression of gliomas. Oncology Letters, 2017, 13, 2583-2590.	0.8	5
68	Upregulation of miR-340 Inhibits Tumor Growth and Mesenchymal Transition via Targeting c-MET in Glioblastoma . Cancer Management and Research, 2020, Volume 12, 3343-3352.	0.9	3
69	Antisense telomerase RNA inhibits the growth of human glioma cells in vitro and in vivo. International Journal of Oncology, 2006, 28, 1225-32.	1.4	3
70	Targeting nuclear pore complex and therapeutic response in glioblastoma stem cells.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2022, 40, e14000-e14000.	0.8	1