

# Neil Brockdorff

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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121  
papers

18,547  
citations

17405

63  
h-index

19690

117  
g-index

154  
all docs

154  
docs citations

154  
times ranked

14632  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Requirement for Xist in X chromosome inactivation. <i>Nature</i> , 1996, 379, 131-137.	13.7	1,178
2	The product of the mouse Xist gene is a 15 kb inactive X-specific transcript containing no conserved ORF and located in the nucleus. <i>Cell</i> , 1992, 71, 515-526.	13.5	964
3	Polycomb Group Proteins Ring1A/B Link Ubiquitylation of Histone H2A to Heritable Gene Silencing and X Inactivation. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2004, 7, 663-676.	3.1	829
4	Establishment of Histone H3 Methylation on the Inactive X Chromosome Requires Transient Recruitment of Eed-Enx1 Polycomb Group Complexes. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2003, 4, 481-495.	3.1	614
5	Conservation of position and exclusive expression of mouse Xist from the inactive X chromosome. <i>Nature</i> , 1991, 351, 329-331.	13.7	613
6	Variant PRC1 Complex-Dependent H2A Ubiquitylation Drives PRC2 Recruitment and Polycomb Domain Formation. <i>Cell</i> , 2014, 157, 1445-1459.	13.5	613
7	The interplay of histone modifications “writers that read”. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2015, 16, 1467-1481.	2.0	604
8	Ring1-mediated ubiquitination of H2A restrains poised RNA polymerase II at bivalent genes in mouse ES cells. <i>Nature Cell Biology</i> , 2007, 9, 1428-1435.	4.6	584
9	RYBP-PRC1 Complexes Mediate H2A Ubiquitylation at Polycomb Target Sites Independently of PRC2 and H3K27me3. <i>Cell</i> , 2012, 148, 664-678.	13.5	513
10	T cell lineage choice and differentiation in the absence of the RNase III enzyme Dicer. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2005, 201, 1367-1373.	4.2	489
11	Reactivation of the Paternal X Chromosome in Early Mouse Embryos. <i>Science</i> , 2004, 303, 666-669.	6.0	475
12	Histone H3 lysine 9 methylation is an epigenetic imprint of facultative heterochromatin. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2002, 30, 77-80.	9.4	448
13	KDM2B links the Polycomb Repressive Complex 1 (PRC1) to recognition of CpG islands. <i>ELife</i> , 2012, 1, e00205.	2.8	414
14	Composition and histone substrates of polycomb repressive group complexes change during cellular differentiation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2005, 102, 1859-1864.	3.3	371
15	Expression of Xist during mouse development suggests a role in the initiation of X chromosome inactivation. <i>Cell</i> , 1993, 72, 171-182.	13.5	360
16	The Matrix Protein hnRNP U Is Required for Chromosomal Localization of Xist RNA. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2010, 19, 469-476.	3.1	333
17	Considerations when investigating lncRNA function in vivo. <i>ELife</i> , 2014, 3, e03058.	2.8	309
18	SmcHD1, containing a structural-maintenance-of-chromosomes hinge domain, has a critical role in X inactivation. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2008, 40, 663-669.	9.4	305

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19	Targeting Polycomb to Pericentric Heterochromatin in Embryonic Stem Cells Reveals a Role for H2AK119u1 in PRC2 Recruitment. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2014, 7, 1456-1470.	2.9	283
20	Jarid2 is a PRC2 component in embryonic stem cells required for multi-lineage differentiation and recruitment of PRC1 and RNA Polymerase II to developmental regulators. <i>Nature Cell Biology</i> , 2010, 12, 618-624.	4.6	274
21	Polycomb group proteins Ring1A/B are functionally linked to the core transcriptional regulatory circuitry to maintain ES cell identity. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2008, 135, 1513-1524.	1.2	265
22	Noncoding RNA and Polycomb recruitment. <i>Rna</i> , 2013, 19, 429-442.	1.6	264
23	hnRNPK Recruits PCGF3/5-PRC1 to the Xist RNA B-Repeat to Establish Polycomb-Mediated Chromosomal Silencing. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2017, 68, 955-969.e10.	4.5	255
24	Evidence that random and imprinted Xist expression is controlled by preemptive methylation. <i>Cell</i> , 1994, 77, 41-51.	13.5	245
25	Stabilization of Xist RNA Mediates Initiation of X Chromosome Inactivation. <i>Cell</i> , 1997, 91, 99-107.	13.5	245
26	A Pooled shRNA Screen Identifies Rbm15, Spen, and Wtap as Factors Required for Xist RNA-Mediated Silencing. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2015, 12, 562-572.	2.9	226
27	Global hypomethylation of the genome in XX embryonic stem cells. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2005, 37, 1274-1279.	9.4	222
28	PCGF3/5-PRC1 initiates Polycomb recruitment in X chromosome inactivation. <i>Science</i> , 2017, 356, 1081-1084.	6.0	220
29	Transcription Initiation Activity Sets Replication Origin Efficiency in Mammalian Cells. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2009, 5, e1000446.	1.5	216
30	Mitotically Stable Association of Polycomb Group Proteins Eed and Enx1 with the Inactive X Chromosome in Trophoblast Stem Cells. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2002, 12, 1016-1020.	1.8	208
31	Jarid2 binds mono-ubiquitylated H2A lysine 119 to mediate crosstalk between Polycomb complexes PRC1 and PRC2. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 13661.	5.8	207
32	Characterization of the Genomic Xist Locus in Rodents Reveals Conservation of Overall Gene Structure and Tandem Repeats but Rapid Evolution of Unique Sequence. <i>Genome Research</i> , 2001, 11, 833-849.	2.4	183
33	Histone H3 Lysine 9 Methylation Occurs Rapidly at the Onset of Random X Chromosome Inactivation. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2002, 12, 247-251.	1.8	173
34	A Dual Origin of the Xist Gene from a Protein-Coding Gene and a Set of Transposable Elements. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2008, 3, e2521.	1.1	162
35	Smchd1-Dependent and -Independent Pathways Determine Developmental Dynamics of CpG Island Methylation on the Inactive X Chromosome. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2012, 23, 265-279.	3.1	160
36	Histone MacroH2a1.2 Relocates to the Inactive X Chromosome after Initiation and Propagation of X-Inactivation. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 1999, 147, 1399-1408.	2.3	158

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37	Cloning of Tabby, the murine homolog of the human EDA gene: evidence for a membrane-associated protein with a short collagenous domain. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 1997, 6, 1589-1594.	1.4	152
38	Three-dimensional super-resolution microscopy of the inactive X chromosome territory reveals a collapse of its active nuclear compartment harboring distinct Xist RNA foci. <i>Epigenetics and Chromatin</i> , 2014, 7, 8.	1.8	148
39	Xist RNA exhibits a banded localization on the inactive X chromosome and is excluded from autosomal material in cis. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 1999, 8, 195-204.	1.4	140
40	X-chromosome inactivation: closing in on proteins that bind Xist RNA. <i>Trends in Genetics</i> , 2002, 18, 352-358.	2.9	135
41	m6A modification of non-coding RNA and the control of mammalian gene expression. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Gene Regulatory Mechanisms</i> , 2019, 1862, 310-318.	0.9	132
42	A candidate spermatogenesis gene on the mouse Y chromosome is homologous to ubiquitin-activating enzyme E1. <i>Nature</i> , 1991, 354, 486-489.	13.7	129
43	High-resolution analysis of epigenetic changes associated with X inactivation. <i>Genome Research</i> , 2009, 19, 1361-1373.	2.4	122
44	A Phosphorylated Form of Mel-18 Targets the Ring1B Histone H2A Ubiquitin Ligase to Chromatin. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2007, 28, 107-120.	4.5	118
45	Chromatin Sampling – An Emerging Perspective on Targeting Polycomb Repressor Proteins. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2013, 9, e1003717.	1.5	109
46	The nuclear matrix protein CIZ1 facilitates localization of Xist RNA to the inactive X-chromosome territory. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2017, 31, 876-888.	2.7	104
47	Methylation status of CpG-rich islands on active and inactive mouse X chromosomes. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 1991, 1, 78-83.	1.0	103
48	Epigenetic Functions of Smchd1 Repress Gene Clusters on the Inactive X Chromosome and on Autosomes. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2013, 33, 3150-3165.	1.1	99
49	Dosage Compensation in Mammals. <i>Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology</i> , 2015, 7, a019406.	2.3	96
50	Selective Roles of Vertebrate PCF11 in Premature and Full-Length Transcript Termination. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2019, 74, 158-172.e9.	4.5	95
51	Progress toward understanding chromosome silencing by Xist RNA. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2020, 34, 733-744.	2.7	95
52	Systematic allelic analysis defines the interplay of key pathways in X chromosome inactivation. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 3129.	5.8	93
53	Spatial separation of Xist RNA and polycomb proteins revealed by superresolution microscopy. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, 2235-2240.	3.3	91
54	The non-canonical SMC protein SmcHD1 antagonises TAD formation and compartmentalisation on the inactive X chromosome. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 30.	5.8	87

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55	Early Loss of Xist RNA Expression and Inactive X Chromosome Associated Chromatin Modification in Developing Primordial Germ Cells. PLoS ONE, 2007, 2, e860.	1.1	86
56	Polycomblike 2 facilitates the recruitment of PRC2 Polycomb group complexes to the inactive X chromosome and to target loci in embryonic stem cells. Development (Cambridge), 2011, 138, 1471-1482.	1.2	85
57	Developmentally Regulated Xist Promoter Switch Mediates Initiation of X Inactivation. Cell, 1998, 94, 809-817.	13.5	84
58	Functional analysis of AEBP2, a PRC2 Polycomb protein, reveals a Trithorax phenotype in embryonic development and in ES cells. Development (Cambridge), 2016, 143, 2716-23.	1.2	84
59	Cross-talking noncoding RNAs contribute to cell-specific neurodegeneration in SCA7. Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2014, 21, 955-961.	3.6	79
60	Dicer regulates Xist promoter methylation in ES cells indirectly through transcriptional control of Dnmt3a. Epigenetics and Chromatin, 2008, 1, 2.	1.8	76
61	Attenuated spread of X-inactivation in an X;autosome translocation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 7706-7711.	3.3	74
62	Loss of Xist Imprinting in Diploid Parthenogenetic Preimplantation Embryos. Developmental Biology, 2001, 235, 343-350.	0.9	70
63	Heterochromatin on the inactive X chromosome delays replication timing without affecting origin usage. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 6923-6928.	3.3	69
64	Mammalian Polycomb-Like Pcl2/Mtf2 Is a Novel Regulatory Component of PRC2 That Can Differentially Modulate Polycomb Activity both at the <i>Hox</i> Gene Cluster and at <i>Cdkn2a</i> Genes. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2011, 31, 351-364.	1.1	68
65	A developmental switch in H4 acetylation upstream of Xist plays a role in X chromosome inactivation. EMBO Journal, 1999, 18, 2897-2907.	3.5	67
66	Independent Mechanisms Target SMCHD1 to Trimethylated Histone H3 Lysine 9-Modified Chromatin and the Inactive X Chromosome. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2015, 35, 4053-4068.	1.1	66
67	Polycomb Repressive Complexes Restrain the Expression of Lineage-Specific Regulators in Embryonic Stem Cells. Cell Cycle, 2006, 5, 1411-1414.	1.3	64
68	Skewing X chromosome choice by modulating sense transcription across the Xist locus. Genes and Development, 2003, 17, 2177-2190.	2.7	62
69	Xist gene regulation at the onset of X inactivation. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 2009, 19, 122-126.	1.5	61
70	The role of Xist in X-inactivation. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 1998, 8, 328-333.	1.5	60
71	Enox, a Novel Gene That Maps 10 kb Upstream of Xist and Partially Escapes X Inactivation. Genomics, 2002, 80, 236-244.	1.3	60
72	Chromosome silencing mechanisms in X-chromosome inactivation: unknown unknowns. Development (Cambridge), 2011, 138, 5057-5065.	1.2	60

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73	Polycomb complexes in X chromosome inactivation. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2017, 372, 20170021.	1.8	56
74	Smchd1 Targeting to the Inactive X Is Dependent on the Xist-HnrnpK-PRC1 Pathway. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2018, 25, 1912-1923.e9.	2.9	56
75	Efficiency of Xist-mediated silencing on autosomes is linked to chromosomal domain organisation. <i>Epigenetics and Chromatin</i> , 2010, 3, 10.	1.8	54
76	Genes flanking Xist in mouse and human are separated on the X chromosome in American marsupials. <i>Chromosome Research</i> , 2007, 15, 127-136.	1.0	53
77	Advances in understanding chromosome silencing by the long non-coding RNA Xist. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2013, 368, 20110325.	1.8	52
78	The mouse Smcx gene exhibits developmental and tissue specific variation in degree of escape from X inactivation. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 1996, 5, 1355-1360.	1.4	51
79	Control of Chromosomal Localization of Xist by hnRNP U Family Molecules. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2016, 39, 11-12.	3.1	45
80	The many faces of Polycomb regulation by RNA. <i>Current Opinion in Genetics and Development</i> , 2020, 61, 53-61.	1.5	45
81	Disruption of a conserved region of Xist exon 1 impairs Xist RNA localisation and X-linked gene silencing during random and imprinted X chromosome inactivation. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2011, 138, 1541-1550.	1.2	44
82	Jarid2 Coordinates Nanog Expression and PCP/Wnt Signaling Required for Efficient ESC Differentiation and Early Embryo Development. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2015, 12, 573-586.	2.9	43
83	Pluripotency factor binding and Tsix expression act synergistically to repress Xist in undifferentiated embryonic stem cells. <i>Epigenetics and Chromatin</i> , 2011, 4, 17.	1.8	42
84	Time-resolved structured illumination microscopy reveals key principles of Xist RNA spreading. <i>Science</i> , 2021, 372, .	6.0	42
85	A variant NuRD complex containing PWWP2A/B excludes MBD2/3 to regulate transcription at active genes. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 3798.	5.8	40
86	Locus-specific expression of transposable elements in single cells with CELLO-seq. <i>Nature Biotechnology</i> , 2022, 40, 546-554.	9.4	38
87	RNA binding proteins implicated in Xist-mediated chromosome silencing. <i>Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2016, 56, 58-70.	2.3	37
88	Local Tandem Repeat Expansion in Xist RNA as a Model for the Functionalisation of ncRNA. <i>Non-coding RNA</i> , 2018, 4, 28.	1.3	37
89	Acute depletion of METTL3 implicates N <sup>6</sup> -methyladenosine in alternative intron/exon inclusion in the nascent transcriptome. <i>Genome Research</i> , 2021, 31, 1395-1408.	2.4	37
90	The role of the Xist 5' m <sup>6</sup> A region and RBM15 in X chromosome inactivation. <i>Wellcome Open Research</i> , 2020, 5, 31.	0.9	37

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91	Xist expression and macroH2A1.2 localisation in mouse primordial and pluripotent embryonic germ cells. <i>Differentiation</i> , 2002, 69, 216-225.	1.0	36
92	A scaffold for X chromosome inactivation. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2011, 130, 247-253.	1.8	35
93	Comparative mapping of X chromosomes in vole species of the genus <i>Microtus</i> . <i>Chromosome Research</i> , 1998, 6, 41-48.	1.0	29
94	Repetitive DNA sequences in the common vole: cloning, characterization and chromosome localization of two novel complex repeats MS3 and MS4 from the genome of the East European vole <i>Microtus rossiaemeridionalis</i> . <i>Chromosome Research</i> , 1998, 6, 351-360.	1.0	26
95	FGF4 Independent Derivation of Trophoblast Stem Cells from the Common Vole. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2009, 4, e7161.	1.1	25
96	In Vivo Ultraviolet and Dimethyl Sulfate Footprinting of the 5' Region of the Expressed and Silent Xist Alleles. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1997, 272, 10975-10980.	1.6	24
97	MicroRNAs of the miR-290/295 Family Maintain Bivalency in Mouse Embryonic Stem Cells. <i>Stem Cell Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 635-642.	2.3	24
98	Localized accumulation of Xist RNA in X chromosome inactivation. <i>Open Biology</i> , 2019, 9, 190213.	1.5	21
99	Ordered chromatin changes and human X chromosome reactivation by cell fusion-mediated pluripotent reprogramming. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 12354.	5.8	19
100	Centrosomal Association of Histone MacroH2A1.2 in Embryonic Stem Cells and Somatic Cells. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2001, 268, 245-251.	1.2	17
101	SMCHD1 accumulates at DNA damage sites and facilitates the repair of DNA double-strand breaks. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2014, 127, 1869-1874.	1.2	17
102	Physical Mapping of 2000 kb of the Mouse X Chromosome in the Vicinity of the Xist Locus. <i>Genomics</i> , 1993, 15, 570-575.	1.3	15
103	Structure and expression pattern of Oct4 gene are conserved in vole <i>Microtus rossiaemeridionalis</i> . <i>BMC Genomics</i> , 2008, 9, 162.	1.2	15
104	Variability of Sequence Surrounding the Xist Gene in Rodents Suggests Taxon-Specific Regulation of X Chromosome Inactivation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e22771.	1.1	15
105	Molecular genetic analysis of the Ta 25H deletion: Evidence for additional deleted loci. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 1991, 1, 152-157.	1.0	14
106	Difference between random and imprinted X inactivation in common voles. <i>Chromosoma</i> , 2010, 119, 541-552.	1.0	12
107	YAC Clone Contigs Surrounding the Zfx and Pola Loci on the Mouse X Chromosome. <i>Genomics</i> , 1993, 17, 52-58.	1.3	11
108	SAT in Silence. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2009, 16, 483-484.	3.1	11

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109	Genome-wide shRNA screening to identify factors mediating Gata6 repression in mouse embryonic stem cells. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2013, 140, 4110-4115.	1.2	9
110	The PWWP2A Histone Deacetylase Complex Represses Intragenic Spurious Transcription Initiation in mESCs. <i>IScience</i> , 2020, 23, 101741.	1.9	9
111	Xist-mediated silencing requires additive functions of SPEN and Polycomb together with differentiation-dependent recruitment of SmcHD1. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2022, 39, 110830.	2.9	9
112	Epigenetic memory and parliamentary privilege combine to evoke discussions on inheritance. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2012, 139, 3891-3896.	1.2	8
113	Genome Environment Browser (GEB): a dynamic browser for visualising high-throughput experimental data in the context of genome features. <i>BMC Bioinformatics</i> , 2008, 9, 501.	1.2	7
114	Prion-like domains drive CIZ1 assembly formation at the inactive X chromosome. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2022, 221, .	2.3	7
115	Xist Repeats B and C, but not Repeat A, mediate de novo recruitment of the Polycomb system in X chromosome inactivation. <i>Developmental Cell</i> , 2021, 56, 1234-1235.	3.1	4
116	RYBP-PRC1 Complexes Mediate H2A Ubiquitylation at Polycomb Target Sites Independently of PRC2 and H3K27me3. <i>Cell</i> , 2012, 149, 1647-1648.	13.5	2
117	Determination of the active chromatin domain of the expressed Xist allele in mouse. <i>Genetical Research</i> , 1997, 70, 79-89.	0.3	0
118	The role of Xist in the regulation of X chromosome inactivation. <i>Genetical Research</i> , 1998, 72, 59-72.	0.3	0
119	Regulation of X-chromosome inactivation in relation to lineage allocation in early mouse embryogenesis. , 0, , 46-64.		0
120	Preface. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2017, 372, 20160353.	1.8	0
121	Unbiased Genetic Screen to Identify Factors Involved in X-Chromosome Inactivation Using a Pooled Bar-Coded shRNA Library. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2018, 1861, 19-36.	0.4	0