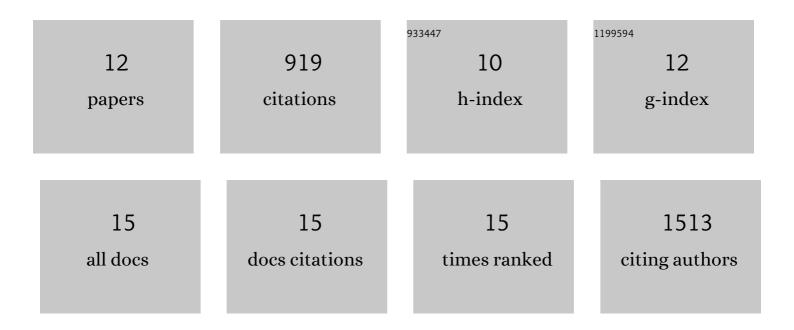
Benson C Lu

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/995724/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



RENCON CLU

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Etv4 and Etv5 are required downstream of GDNF and Ret for kidney branching morphogenesis. Nature Genetics, 2009, 41, 1295-1302.	21.4	199
2	Non-cell-autonomous retinoid signaling is crucial for renal development. Development (Cambridge), 2010, 137, 283-292.	2.5	149
3	Novel Regulators of Kidney Development from the Tips of the Ureteric Bud. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2005, 16, 1993-2002.	6.1	118
4	SOX9 controls epithelial branching by activating RET effector genes during kidney development. Human Molecular Genetics, 2011, 20, 1143-1153.	2.9	118
5	Signals and Receptors. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology, 2016, 8, a005900.	5.5	98
6	Twist1 activity thresholds define multiple functions in limb development. Developmental Biology, 2010, 347, 133-146.	2.0	67
7	The transcription factors Etv4 and Etv5 mediate formation of the ureteric bud tip domain during kidney development. Development (Cambridge), 2010, 137, 1975-1979.	2.5	66
8	Actin Depolymerizing Factors Cofilin1 and Destrin Are Required for Ureteric Bud Branching Morphogenesis. PLoS Genetics, 2010, 6, e1001176.	3.5	53
9	Dissection of Embryonic Mouse Kidney, Culture In Vitro, and Imaging of the Developing Organ. Cold Spring Harbor Protocols, 2011, 2011, pdb.prot5613-pdb.prot5613.	0.3	18
10	Imaging Kidney Development. Cold Spring Harbor Protocols, 2011, 2011, pdb.top109-pdb.top109.	0.3	13
11	Corepressor SMRT is required to maintain Hox transcriptional memory during somitogenesis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, 10381-10386.	7.1	10
12	Postnatal prolongation of mammalian nephrogenesis by excess fetal GDNF. Development (Cambridge), 2021, 148, .	2.5	10