Publications


Most recent publications:

- Brg1 promotes both tumor-suppressive and oncogenic activities at distinct stages of pancreatic cancer formation [2] (Roy et al., Genes Dev 2015)
- Plasticity and Dedifferentiation within the Pancreas: Development, Homeostasis, and Disease [3] (Puri et al., Cell Stem Cell 2015)
- Taming the young and restless-epigenetic gene regulation in pancreas and beta-cell precursors [4] (Russ and Hebrok, EMBO J 2014)
- Numb regulates acinar cell dedifferentiation and survival during pancreatic damage and acinar-to-ductal metaplasia [11] (Greer et al., Gastroenterology 2013)
- Generation of Functional Thymic Epithelium from Human Embryonic Stem Cells that Supports Host T Cell Development [12] (Parent et al., Cell Stem Cell 2013)
- Nr5a2 maintains acinar cell differentiation and constrains oncogenic Kras-mediated pancreatic neoplastic initiation [13] (von Figura et al., Gut 2013)
- Factors Expressed by Murine Embryonic Pancreatic Mesenchyme Enhance Generation of Insulin-Producing Cells From hESCs [14] (Guo et al., Diabetes 2013)
- Identification of Sox9-Dependent Acinar-to-Ductal Reprogramming as the Principal Mechanism for Initiation of Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma [15] (von Figura et al., Cancer Cell 2012)
- Bmi1 is required for regeneration of the exocrine pancreas in mice [16] (Fukuda et al., Gastroenterology 2012)
- Elevated Hedgehog/Gli signaling causes beta-cell dedifferentiation in mice [17] (Landsman et al., PNAS 2011)
- Stat3 and MMP7 contribute to pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma initiation and progression
Primary cilia regulate Gli/Hedgehog activation in pancreas [20] (Cervantes et al., PNAS 2010)

Hedgehog signaling in pancreas epithelium regulates embryonic organ formation and adult beta-cell function [21] (Lau and Hebrok, Diabetes 2010)

Beta-catenin blocks Kras-dependent reprogramming of acini into pancreatic cancer precursor lesions in mice [22] (Morris et al., J Clin Invest 2010)