

Chingakham Ranjit Singh

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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23
papers

860
citations

430874

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h-index

642732

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23
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23
docs citations

23
times ranked

819
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	An eIF5/eIF2 complex antagonizes guanine nucleotide exchange by eIF2B during translation initiation. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2006, 25, 4537-4546.	7.8	83
2	Reconfiguration of the proteasome during chaperone-mediated assembly. <i>Nature</i> , 2013, 497, 512-516.	27.8	73
3	The eukaryotic initiation factor (eIF) 5 HEAT domain mediates multifactor assembly and scanning with distinct interfaces to eIF1, eIF2, eIF3, and eIF4G. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2005, 102, 16164-16169.	7.1	68
4	Competition between translation initiation factor eIF5 and its mimic protein 5MP determines non-AUG initiation rate genome-wide. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2017, 45, 11941-11953.	14.5	63
5	Eukaryotic Initiation Factor (eIF) 1 Carries Two Distinct eIF5-binding Faces Important for Multifactor Assembly and AUG Selection. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2008, 283, 1094-1103.	3.4	54
6	Molecular Landscape of the Ribosome Pre-initiation Complex during mRNA Scanning: Structural Role for eIF3c and Its Control by eIF5. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2017, 18, 2651-2663.	6.4	54
7	The Proteasome-associated Protein Ecm29 Inhibits Proteasomal ATPase Activity and in Vivo Protein Degradation by the Proteasome. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 288, 29467-29481.	3.4	48
8	Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 5 Is Critical for Integrity of the Scanning Preinitiation Complex and Accurate Control of GCN4 Translation. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2005, 25, 5480-5491.	2.3	45
9	Mechanisms of translational regulation by a human eIF5-mimic protein. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2011, 39, 8314-8328.	14.5	44
10	Change in Nutritional Status Modulates the Abundance of Critical Pre-initiation Intermediate Complexes During Translation Initiation in Vivo. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2007, 370, 315-330.	4.2	42
11	Efficient Incorporation of Eukaryotic Initiation Factor 1 into the Multifactor Complex Is Critical for Formation of Functional Ribosomal Preinitiation Complexes in Vivo. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004, 279, 31910-31920.	3.4	41
12	Overexpression of eIF5 or its protein mimic 5MP perturbs eIF2 function and induces ATF4 translation through delayed re-initiation. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2016, 44, 8704-8713.	14.5	40
13	Physical Association of Eukaryotic Initiation Factor (eIF) 5 Carboxyl-terminal Domain with the Lysine-rich eIF2 ¹² Segment Strongly Enhances Its Binding to eIF3. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004, 279, 49644-49655.	3.4	32
14	Sequential Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 5 (eIF5) Binding to the Charged Disordered Segments of eIF4G and eIF2 ¹² Stabilizes the 48S Preinitiation Complex and Promotes Its Shift to the Initiation Mode. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2012, 32, 3978-3989.	2.3	30
15	The Interaction between the Ribosomal Stalk Proteins and Translation Initiation Factor 5B Promotes Translation Initiation. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2018, 38, .	2.3	27
16	Yeast 18 S rRNA Is Directly Involved in the Ribosomal Response to Stringent AUG Selection during Translation Initiation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 32200-32212.	3.4	22
17	The Eukaryotic Initiation Factor (eIF) 4G HEAT Domain Promotes Translation Re-initiation in Yeast Both Dependent on and Independent of eIF4A mRNA Helicase. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 21922-21933.	3.4	21
18	Yeast Phenotypic Assays on Translational Control. <i>Methods in Enzymology</i> , 2007, 429, 105-137.	1.0	20

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19	Localization and Characterization of Protein-Protein Interaction Sites. <i>Methods in Enzymology</i> , 2007, 429, 139-161.	1.0	18
20	Human oncoprotein 5MP suppresses general and repeat-associated non-AUG translation via eIF3 by a common mechanism. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2021, 36, 109376.	6.4	16
21	Gcn2 eIF2 γ kinase mediates combinatorial translational regulation through nucleotide motifs and uORFs in target mRNAs. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2020, 48, 8977-8992.	14.5	13
22	Random mutagenesis of yeast 25S rRNA identify bases critical for 60S subunit structural integrity and function. <i>Translation</i> , 2013, 1, e26402.	2.9	3
23	Translational recoding by chemical modification of non-AUG start codon ribonucleotide bases. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2022, 8, eabm8501.	10.3	3