Louise Prakash

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

222 papers	19,601 citations	78 h-index	133 g-index
223 ext. papers	20,658 ext. citations	10.9 avg, IF	6.51 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
222	Cryo-EM structure of translesion DNA synthesis polymerase □with a base pair mismatch.. *Nature Communications*, **2022**, 13, 1050	17.4	0
221	Structural basis of DNA synthesis opposite 8-oxoguanine by human PrimPol primase-polymerase. *Nature Communications*, **2021**, 12, 4020	17.4	4
220	A novel role of DNA polymerase □in translesion synthesis in conjunction with DNA polymerase □ *Life Science Alliance*, **2021**, 4,	5.8	6
219	DNA polymerase □promotes error-free replication through Watson-Crick impairing N1-methyl-deoxyadenosine adduct in conjunction with DNA polymerase □*Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2021**, 297, 100868	5.4	2
218	Implications of inhibition of Rev1 interaction with Y family DNA polymerases for cisplatin chemotherapy. *Genes and Development*, **2021**, 35, 1256-1270	12.6	3
217	Genetic evidence for reconfiguration of DNA polymerase □active site for error-free translesion synthesis in human cells. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2020**, 295, 5918-5927	5.4	3
216	Structure and mechanism of B-family DNA polymerase □specialized for translesion DNA synthesis. *Nature Structural and Molecular Biology*, **2020**, 27, 913-924	17.6	23
215	Cryo-EM structure and dynamics of eukaryotic DNA polymerase □holoenzyme. *Nature Structural and Molecular Biology*, **2019**, 26, 955-962	17.6	28
214	DNA polymerase □accomplishes translesion synthesis opposite 1,N-ethenodeoxyadenosine with a remarkably high fidelity in human cells. *Genes and Development*, **2019**, 33, 282-287	12.6	8
213	Structural insights into mutagenicity of anticancer nucleoside analog cytarabine during replication by DNA polymerase □*Scientific Reports*, **2019**, 9, 16400	4.9	3
212	Error-Prone Replication through UV Lesions by DNA Polymerase □Protects against Skin Cancers. *Cell*, **2019**, 176, 1295-1309.e15	56.2	47
211	Translesion synthesis DNA polymerases □□and □promote mutagenic replication through the anticancer nucleoside cytarabine. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2019**, 294, 19048-19054	5.4	5
210	Genetic control of predominantly error-free replication through an acrolein-derived minor-groove DNA adduct. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2018**, 293, 2949-2958	5.4	6
209	Structural basis for polymerase □promoted resistance to the anticancer nucleoside analog cytarabine. *Scientific Reports*, **2018**, 8, 12702	4.9	5
208	Translesion synthesis DNA polymerases promote error-free replication through the minor-groove DNA adduct 3-deaza-3-methyladenine. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2017**, 292, 18682-18688	5.4	23
207	Mechanism of error-free DNA synthesis across N1-methyl-deoxyadenosine by human DNA polymerase-□*Scientific Reports*, **2017**, 7, 43904	4.9	10
206	Structure and mechanism of human PrimPol, a DNA polymerase with primase activity. *Science Advances*, **2016**, 2, e1601317	14.3	47

205	Response to Burgers et al. *Molecular Cell*, **2016**, 61, 494-495	17.6	6
204	Human DNA polymerase □in binary complex with a DNA:DNA template-primer. *Scientific Reports*, **2016**, 6, 23784	4.9	21
203	A Major Role of DNA Polymerase □in Replication of Both the Leading and Lagging DNA Strands. *Molecular Cell*, **2015**, 59, 163-175	17.6	137
202	Genetic Control of Replication through N1-methyladenine in Human Cells. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2015**, 290, 29794-800	5.4	17
201	Rev1 promotes replication through UV lesions in conjunction with DNA polymerases □□and □but not DNA polymerase □*Genes and Development*, **2015**, 29, 2588-602	12.6	32
200	Identification of two functional PCNA-binding domains in human DNA polymerase □*Genes To Cells*, **2014**, 19, 594-601	2.3	15
199	An iron-sulfur cluster in the polymerase domain of yeast DNA polymerase □*Journal of Molecular Biology*, **2014**, 426, 301-8	6.5	32
198	Crystal structure of yeast DNA polymerase □catalytic domain. *PLoS ONE*, **2014**, 9, e94835	3.7	30
197	A role for DNA polymerase □in promoting replication through oxidative DNA lesion, thymine glycol, in human cells. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2014**, 289, 13177-85	5.4	44
196	The architecture of yeast DNA polymerase zeta (927.2). *FASEB Journal*, **2014**, 28, 927.2	0.9	
195	The architecture of yeast DNA polymerase □*Cell Reports*, **2013**, 5, 79-86	10.6	27
194	Human DNA polymerase □is pre-aligned for dNTP binding and catalysis. *Journal of Molecular Biology*, **2012**, 415, 627-34	6.5	27
193	Structural basis for cisplatin DNA damage tolerance by human polymerase □during cancer chemotherapy. *Nature Structural and Molecular Biology*, **2012**, 19, 628-32	17.6	68
192	Pol31 and Pol32 subunits of yeast DNA polymerase □are also essential subunits of DNA polymerase □*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2012**, 109, 12455-60	11.5	140
191	Requirement of Rad18 protein for replication through DNA lesions in mouse and human cells. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2012**, 109, 7799-804	11.5	24
190	Genetic control of translesion synthesis on leading and lagging DNA strands in plasmids derived from Epstein-Barr virus in human cells. *MBio*, **2012**, 3, e00271-12	7.8	8
189	DNA synthesis across an abasic lesion by yeast REV1 DNA polymerase. *Journal of Molecular Biology*, **2011**, 406, 18-28	6.5	30
188	Role of human DNA polymerase □in extension opposite from a cis-syn thymine dimer. *Journal of Molecular Biology*, **2011**, 408, 252-61	6.5	19

187	A novel ubiquitin binding mode in the S. cerevisiae translesion synthesis DNA polymerase □ *Molecular BioSystems*, **2011**, 7, 1874-82		9
186	Requirement of replication checkpoint protein kinases Mec1/Rad53 for postreplication repair in yeast. *MBio*, **2011**, 2, e00079-11	7.8	14
185	PCNA binding domains in all three subunits of yeast DNA polymerase □modulate its function in DNA replication. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2011**, 108, 17927-32	11.5	52
184	Structural basis for the suppression of skin cancers by DNA polymerase eta. *Nature*, **2010**, 465, 1039-43	50.4	121
183	DNA polymerase eta lacking the ubiquitin-binding domain promotes replicative lesion bypass in humans cells. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2010**, 107, 10401-5	11.5	36
182	Error-free replicative bypass of (6-4) photoproducts by DNA polymerase zeta in mouse and human cells. *Genes and Development*, **2010**, 24, 123-8	12.6	63
181	Error-free replicative bypass of thymine glycol by the combined action of DNA polymerases kappa and zeta in human cells. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2010**, 107, 14116-21	11.5	54
180	Structural basis for error-free replication of oxidatively damaged DNA by yeast DNA polymerase □ *Structure*, **2010**, 18, 1463-70	5.2	24
179	Reply to Sabbioneda et al.: Role of ubiquitin-binding motif of human DNA polymerase □in translesion synthesis. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2009**, 106, E21-E21	11.5	3
178	Yeast Rev1 protein promotes complex formation of DNA polymerase zeta with Pol32 subunit of DNA polymerase delta. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2009**, 106, 9631-6	11.5	46
177	Highly error-free role of DNA polymerase eta in the replicative bypass of UV-induced pyrimidine dimers in mouse and human cells. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2009**, 106, 18219-24	11.5	120
176	Role of DNA damage-induced replication checkpoint in promoting lesion bypass by translesion synthesis in yeast. *Genes and Development*, **2009**, 23, 1438-49	12.6	41
175	DNA synthesis across an abasic lesion by human DNA polymerase iota. *Structure*, **2009**, 17, 530-7	5.2	31
174	Replication across template T/U by human DNA polymerase-iota. *Structure*, **2009**, 17, 974-80	5.2	18
173	Structural basis of high-fidelity DNA synthesis by yeast DNA polymerase delta. *Nature Structural and Molecular Biology*, **2009**, 16, 979-86	17.6	197
172	Structure of the human Rev1-DNA-dNTP ternary complex. *Journal of Molecular Biology*, **2009**, 390, 699-709	6.5	56
171	Structural insights into yeast DNA polymerase delta by small angle X-ray scattering. *Journal of Molecular Biology*, **2009**, 394, 377-82	6.5	29
170	Structure of human DNA polymerase kappa inserting dATP opposite an 8-OxoG DNA lesion. *PLoS ONE*, **2009**, 4, e5766	3.7	46

169	Protein-template-directed synthesis across an acrolein-derived DNA adduct by yeast Rev1 DNA polymerase. *Structure*, **2008**, 16, 239-45	5.2	52
168	Requirement of Rad5 for DNA polymerase zeta-dependent translesion synthesis in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Genetics*, **2008**, 180, 73-82	4	50
167	Mutational specificity and genetic control of replicative bypass of an abasic site in yeast. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2008**, 105, 1170-5	11.5	65
166	Roles of PCNA-binding and ubiquitin-binding domains in human DNA polymerase eta in translesion DNA synthesis. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2008**, 105, 17724-9	11.5	95
165	Regulation of polymerase exchange between Poleta and Poldelta by monoubiquitination of PCNA and the movement of DNA polymerase holoenzyme. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2008**, 105, 5361-6	11.5	104
164	Human HLTF functions as a ubiquitin ligase for proliferating cell nuclear antigen polyubiquitination. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2008**, 105, 3768-73	11.5	169
163	Mutations in the ubiquitin binding UBZ motif of DNA polymerase eta do not impair its function in translesion synthesis during replication. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2007**, 27, 7266-72	4.8	44
162	A role for yeast and human translesion synthesis DNA polymerases in promoting replication through 3-methyl adenine. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2007**, 27, 7198-205	4.8	50
161	Complex formation of yeast Rev1 with DNA polymerase eta. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2007**, 27, 8401-8	4.8	42
160	Requirement of Nse1, a subunit of the Smc5-Smc6 complex, for Rad52-dependent postreplication repair of UV-damaged DNA in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2007**, 27, 8409-18	4.8	23
159	Requirement of RAD52 group genes for postreplication repair of UV-damaged DNA in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2007**, 27, 7758-64	4.8	79
158	ELA1 and CUL3 are required along with ELC1 for RNA polymerase II polyubiquitylation and degradation in DNA-damaged yeast cells. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2007**, 27, 3211-6	4.8	60
157	Human DNA polymerase kappa encircles DNA: implications for mismatch extension and lesion bypass. *Molecular Cell*, **2007**, 25, 601-14	17.6	195
156	Yeast Rad5 protein required for postreplication repair has a DNA helicase activity specific for replication fork regression. *Molecular Cell*, **2007**, 28, 167-75	17.6	225
155	An incoming nucleotide imposes an anti to syn conformational change on the templating purine in the human DNA polymerase-iota active site. *Structure*, **2006**, 14, 749-55	5.2	58
154	Human SHPRH is a ubiquitin ligase for Mms2-Ubc13-dependent polyubiquitylation of proliferating cell nuclear antigen. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* , **2006**, 103, 18107-12	11.5	177
153	Role of hoogsteen edge hydrogen bonding at template purines in nucleotide incorporation by human DNA polymerase iota. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2006**, 26, 6435-41	4.8	28
152	Complex formation with damage recognition protein Rad14 is essential for Saccharomyces cerevisiae Rad1-Rad10 nuclease to perform its function in nucleotide excision repair in vivo. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2006**, 26, 1135-41	4.8	40

151	Yeast and human translesion DNA synthesis polymerases: expression, purification, and biochemical characterization. *Methods in Enzymology*, **2006**, 408, 390-407	1.7	44
150	Mms2-Ubc13-dependent and -independent roles of Rad5 ubiquitin ligase in postreplication repair and translesion DNA synthesis in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2006**, 26, 7783-90	4.8	85
149	Requirement of ELC1 for RNA polymerase II polyubiquitylation and degradation in response to DNA damage in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2006**, 26, 3999-4005	4.8	45
148	Human DNA polymerase kappa forms nonproductive complexes with matched primer termini but not with mismatched primer termini. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2006**, 103, 15776-81	11.5	33
147	Complex formation with Rev1 enhances the proficiency of Saccharomyces cerevisiae DNA polymerase zeta for mismatch extension and for extension opposite from DNA lesions. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2006**, 26, 9555-63	4.8	102
146	Replication past a trans-4-hydroxynonenal minor-groove adduct by the sequential action of human DNA polymerases iota and kappa. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2006**, 26, 381-6	4.8	50
145	Ubiquitylation of yeast proliferating cell nuclear antigen and its implications for translesion DNA synthesis. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2006**, 103, 6477-82	11.5	110
144	Hoogsteen base pair formation promotes synthesis opposite the 1,N6-ethenodeoxyadenosine lesion by human DNA polymerase iota. *Nature Structural and Molecular Biology*, **2006**, 13, 619-25	17.6	98
143	Rev1 employs a novel mechanism of DNA synthesis using a protein template. *Science*, **2005**, 309, 2219-22	33.3	199
142	Eukaryotic translesion synthesis DNA polymerases: specificity of structure and function. *Annual Review of Biochemistry*, **2005**, 74, 317-53	29.1	821
141	Hoogsteen base-pairing in DNA replication? (reply). *Nature*, **2005**, 437, E7-E7	50.4	4
140	Human DNA polymerase iota incorporates dCTP opposite template G via a G.C + Hoogsteen base pair. *Structure*, **2005**, 13, 1569-77	5.2	113
139	Human DNA polymerase iota promotes replication through a ring-closed minor-groove adduct that adopts a syn conformation in DNA. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2005**, 25, 8748-54	4.8	39
138	A single domain in human DNA polymerase iota mediates interaction with PCNA: implications for translesion DNA synthesis. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2005**, 25, 1183-90	4.8	47
137	Evidence for a Watson-Crick hydrogen bonding requirement in DNA synthesis by human DNA polymerase kappa. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2005**, 25, 7137-43	4.8	48
136	Distinct mechanisms of cis-syn thymine dimer bypass by Dpo4 and DNA polymerase eta. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2005**, 102, 12359-64	11.5	26
135	Complex formation of yeast Rev1 and Rev7 proteins: a novel role for the polymerase-associated domain. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2005**, 25, 9734-40	4.8	69
134	Trf4 and Trf5 proteins of Saccharomyces cerevisiae exhibit poly(A) RNA polymerase activity but no DNA polymerase activity. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2005**, 25, 10183-9	4.8	49

133	Biochemical evidence for the requirement of Hoogsteen base pairing for replication by human DNA polymerase iota. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2005**, 102, 10466-71	11.5	68
132	Requirement of yeast Rad1-Rad10 nuclease for the removal of 3T-blocked termini from DNA strand breaks induced by reactive oxygen species. *Genes and Development*, **2004**, 18, 2283-91	12.6	41
131	Human DNA polymerase iota utilizes different nucleotide incorporation mechanisms dependent upon the template base. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2004**, 24, 936-43	4.8	55
130	Efficient and error-free replication past a minor-groove N2-guanine adduct by the sequential action of yeast Rev1 and DNA polymerase zeta. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2004**, 24, 6900-6	4.8	88
129	Efficient and error-free replication past a minor-groove DNA adduct by the sequential action of human DNA polymerases iota and kappa. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2004**, 24, 5687-93	4.8	107
128	Opposing effects of ubiquitin conjugation and SUMO modification of PCNA on replicational bypass of DNA lesions in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2004**, 24, 4267-74	4.8	174
127	Dpo4 is hindered in extending a G.T mismatch by a reverse wobble. *Nature Structural and Molecular Biology*, **2004**, 11, 457-62	17.6	66
126	Replication by human DNA polymerase-iota occurs by Hoogsteen base-pairing. *Nature*, **2004**, 430, 377-80	50.4	270
125	Crystal structure of the catalytic core of human DNA polymerase kappa. *Structure*, **2004**, 12, 1395-404	5.2	94
124	Yeast DNA polymerase eta makes functional contacts with the DNA minor groove only at the incoming nucleoside triphosphate. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2003**, 100, 5113-8	11.5	37
123	The mechanism of nucleotide incorporation by human DNA polymerase eta differs from that of the yeast enzyme. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2003**, 23, 8316-22	4.8	40
122	Requirement of Watson-Crick hydrogen bonding for DNA synthesis by yeast DNA polymerase eta. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2003**, 23, 5107-12	4.8	78
121	Yeast DNA polymerase zeta (zeta) is essential for error-free replication past thymine glycol. *Genes and Development*, **2003**, 17, 77-87	12.6	81
120	The stalling of transcription at abasic sites is highly mutagenic. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2003**, 23, 382-8	4.8	91
119	Human DNA polymerase kappa uses template-primer misalignment as a novel means for extending mispaired termini and for generating single-base deletions. *Genes and Development*, **2003**, 17, 2191-9	12.6	34
118	Translesion synthesis past acrolein-derived DNA adduct, gamma -hydroxypropanodeoxyguanosine, by yeast and human DNA polymerase eta. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2003**, 278, 784-90	5.4	76
117	Deoxynucleotide triphosphate binding mode conserved in Y family DNA polymerases. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2003**, 23, 3008-12	4.8	20
116	Yeast DNA polymerase zeta is an efficient extender of primer ends opposite from 7,8-dihydro-8-Oxoguanine and O6-methylguanine. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2003**, 23, 1453-9	4.8	93

115	Mechanism of nucleotide incorporation opposite a thymine-thymine dimer by yeast DNA polymerase eta. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2003**, 100, 12093-8	11.5	69
114	A mechanism for the exclusion of low-fidelity human Y-family DNA polymerases from base excision repair. *Genes and Development*, **2003**, 17, 2777-85	12.6	35
113	Yeast RAD26, a homolog of the human CSB gene, functions independently of nucleotide excision repair and base excision repair in promoting transcription through damaged bases. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2002**, 22, 4383-9	4.8	42
112	Role of human DNA polymerase kappa as an extender in translesion synthesis. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2002**, 99, 16000-5	11.5	139
111	Yeast Rev1 protein is a G template-specific DNA polymerase. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2002**, 277, 15546-51	5.4	127
110	Stimulation of 3Ŧ->5Texonuclease and 3Ŧphosphodiesterase activities of yeast apn2 by proliferating cell nuclear antigen. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2002**, 22, 6480-6	4.8	51
109	Human DINB1-encoded DNA polymerase kappa is a promiscuous extender of mispaired primer termini. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2002**, 99, 1910-4	11.5	144
108	Requirement of RAD5 and MMS2 for postreplication repair of UV-damaged DNA in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2002**, 22, 2419-26	4.8	152
107	Stimulation of DNA synthesis activity of human DNA polymerase kappa by PCNA. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2002**, 22, 784-91	4.8	159
106	Translesion DNA synthesis in eukaryotes: a one- or two-polymerase affair. *Genes and Development*, **2002**, 16, 1872-83	12.6	265
105	Requirement of yeast RAD2, a homolog of human XPG gene, for efficient RNA polymerase II transcription. implications for Cockayne syndrome. *Cell*, **2002**, 109, 823-34	56.2	83
104	Translesion DNA synthesis by yeast DNA polymerase eta on templates containing N2-guanine adducts of 1,3-butadiene metabolites. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2001**, 276, 2517-22	5.4	33
103	Requirement of DNA polymerase eta for error-free bypass of UV-induced CC and TC photoproducts. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2001**, 21, 185-8	4.8	121
102	Role of DNA polymerase eta in the bypass of a (6-4) TT photoproduct. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2001**, 21, 3558-63	4.8	175
101	Physical and functional interactions of human DNA polymerase eta with PCNA. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2001**, 21, 7199-206	4.8	214
100	Requirement for yeast RAD26, a homolog of the human CSB gene, in elongation by RNA polymerase II. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2001**, 21, 8651-6	4.8	57
99	Mismatch extension ability of yeast and human DNA polymerase eta. *Journal of Biological Chemistry* , **2001**, 276, 2263-6	5.4	42
98	Inefficient bypass of an abasic site by DNA polymerase eta. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2001**, 276, 6861-6	5.4	93

97	Acidic residues critical for the activity and biological function of yeast DNA polymerase eta. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2001**, 21, 2018-25	4.8	41
96	Eukaryotic DNA polymerases: proposal for a revised nomenclature. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2001**, 276, 43487-90	5.4	264
95	3Ŧphosphodiesterase and 3Ŧ->5Texonuclease activities of yeast Apn2 protein and requirement of these activities for repair of oxidative DNA damage. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2001**, 21, 1656-61	4.8	59
94	Fidelity and damage bypass ability of Schizosaccharomyces pombe Eso1 protein, comprised of DNA polymerase eta and sister chromatid cohesion protein Ctf7. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2001**, 276, 42857-62	5.4	21
93	Roles of yeast DNA polymerases delta and zeta and of Rev1 in the bypass of abasic sites. *Genes and Development*, **2001**, 15, 945-54	12.6	279
92	Interaction with PCNA is essential for yeast DNA polymerase eta function. *Molecular Cell*, **2001**, 8, 407-15	17.6	180
91	The Y-family of DNA polymerases. *Molecular Cell*, **2001**, 8, 7-8	17.6	737
90	Structure of the catalytic core of S. cerevisiae DNA polymerase eta: implications for translesion DNA synthesis. *Molecular Cell*, **2001**, 8, 417-26	17.6	309
89	Yeast DNA polymerase eta utilizes an induced-fit mechanism of nucleotide incorporation. *Cell*, **2001** , 107, 917-27	56.2	116
88	Efficient and accurate replication in the presence of 7,8-dihydro-8-oxoguanine by DNA polymerase eta. *Nature Genetics*, **2000**, 25, 458-61	36.3	305
87	Eukaryotic polymerases iota and zeta act sequentially to bypass DNA lesions. *Nature*, **2000**, 406, 1015-9	50.4	573
86	Nucleotide excision repair in yeast. *Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis*, **2000**, 451, 13-24	3.3	271
85	Evidence for the involvement of nucleotide excision repair in the removal of abasic sites in yeast. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2000**, 20, 3522-8	4.8	70
84	Fidelity of human DNA polymerase eta. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2000**, 275, 7447-50	5.4	327
83	Replication past O(6)-methylguanine by yeast and human DNA polymerase eta. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2000**, 20, 8001-7	4.8	120
82	Apurinic endonuclease activity of yeast Apn2 protein. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2000**, 275, 22427-34	5.4	55
81	Evidence for the Involvement of Nucleotide Excision Repair in the Removal of Abasic Sites in Yeast. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2000**, 20, 3522-3528	4.8	2
80	Replication pastO6-Methylguanine by Yeast and Human DNA Polymerase *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2000**, 20, 8001-8007	4.8	5

79	Fidelity and processivity of Saccharomyces cerevisiae DNA polymerase eta. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1999**, 274, 36835-8	5.4	148
78	Synergistic interaction between yeast nucleotide excision repair factors NEF2 and NEF4 in the binding of ultraviolet-damaged DNA. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1999**, 274, 24257-62	5.4	18
77	Requirement of DNA polymerase activity of yeast Rad30 protein for its biological function. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1999**, 274, 15975-7	5.4	100
76	hRAD30 mutations in the variant form of xeroderma pigmentosum. *Science*, **1999**, 285, 263-5	33.3	653
75	Requirement of yeast SGS1 and SRS2 genes for replication and transcription. *Science*, **1999**, 286, 2339-42	33.3	125
74	Role of yeast Rth1 nuclease and its homologs in mutation avoidance, DNA repair, and DNA replication. *Current Genetics*, **1998**, 34, 21-9	2.9	50
73	Affinity of yeast nucleotide excision repair factor 2, consisting of the Rad4 and Rad23 proteins, for ultraviolet damaged DNA. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1998**, 273, 31541-6	5.4	88
72	ATP-dependent assembly of a ternary complex consisting of a DNA mismatch and the yeast MSH2-MSH6 and MLH1-PMS1 protein complexes. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1998**, 273, 9837-41	5.4	104
71	The DNA-dependent ATPase activity of yeast nucleotide excision repair factor 4 and its role in DNA damage recognition. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1998**, 273, 6292-6	5.4	42
70	Crystal structure of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme Rad6 at 2.6 A resolution. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1998**, 273, 6271-6	5.4	56
69	Requirement of yeast DNA polymerase delta in post-replicational repair of UV-damaged DNA. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1997**, 272, 25445-8	5.4	34
68	Yeast DNA repair proteins Rad6 and Rad18 form a heterodimer that has ubiquitin conjugating, DNA binding, and ATP hydrolytic activities. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1997**, 272, 23360-5	5.4	229
67	Yeast Rad7-Rad16 complex, specific for the nucleotide excision repair of the nontranscribed DNA strand, is an ATP-dependent DNA damage sensor. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1997**, 272, 21665-8	5.4	71
66	Enhancement of MSH2-MSH3-mediated mismatch recognition by the yeast MLH1-PMS1 complex. *Current Biology*, **1997**, 7, 790-3	6.3	76
65	RAD26, the yeast homolog of human Cockayneъ syndrome group B gene, encodes a DNA-dependent ATPase. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1996**, 271, 18314-7	5.4	54
64	Evidence for involvement of yeast proliferating cell nuclear antigen in DNA mismatch repair. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1996**, 271, 27987-90	5.4	155
63	Binding of insertion/deletion DNA mismatches by the heterodimer of yeast mismatch repair proteins MSH2 and MSH3. *Current Biology*, **1996**, 6, 1185-7	6.3	124
62	An affinity of human replication protein A for ultraviolet-damaged DNA. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1996**, 271, 11607-10	5.4	87

61	Requirement of the yeast MSH3 and MSH6 genes for MSH2-dependent genomic stability. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1996**, 271, 7285-8	5.4	150
60	Reconstitution of TFIIH and requirement of its DNA helicase subunits, Rad3 and Rad25, in the incision step of nucleotide excision repair. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1996**, 271, 10821-6	5.4	55
59	Nucleotide excision repair in yeast is mediated by sequential assembly of repair factors and not by a pre-assembled repairosome. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1996**, 271, 8903-10	5.4	74
58	Requirement of mismatch repair genes MSH2 and MSH3 in the RAD1-RAD10 pathway of mitotic recombination in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Genetics*, **1996**, 142, 727-36	4	107
57	Mating-type suppression of the DNA-repair defect of the yeast rad6 delta mutation requires the activity of genes in the RAD52 epistasis group. *Current Genetics*, **1995**, 28, 12-8	2.9	16
56	Structure-specific nuclease activity in yeast nucleotide excision repair protein Rad2. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1995**, 270, 30194-8	5.4	43
55	Reconstitution of yeast nucleotide excision repair with purified Rad proteins, replication protein A, and transcription factor TFIIH. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1995**, 270, 12973-6	5.4	187
54	Conditional lethality of null mutations in RTH1 that encodes the yeast counterpart of a mammalian 5Ŧ to 3Ŧexonuclease required for lagging strand DNA synthesis in reconstituted systems. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1995**, 270, 4193-6	5.4	147
53	Lethality in yeast of trichothiodystrophy (TTD) mutations in the human xeroderma pigmentosum group D gene. Implications for transcriptional defect in TTD. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1995**, 270, 17660-3	5.4	23
52	Yeast DNA repair protein RAD23 promotes complex formation between transcription factor TFIIH and DNA damage recognition factor RAD14. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1995**, 270, 8385-8	5.4	69
51	Human xeroderma pigmentosum group G gene encodes a DNA endonuclease. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **1994**, 22, 3312-6	20.1	32
50	DNA repair gene RAD3 of S. cerevisiae is essential for transcription by RNA polymerase II. *Nature*, **1994**, 367, 91-4	50.4	133
49	RAD25 is a DNA helicase required for DNA repair and RNA polymerase II transcription. *Nature*, **1994** , 369, 578-81	50.4	176
48	Holliday junction cleavage by yeast Rad1 protein. *Nature*, **1994**, 371, 531-4	50.4	40
47	The RAD6 gene and protein of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, **1994**, 726, 267-73	6.5	14
46	Yeast open reading frame YCR14C encodes a DNA beta-polymerase-like enzyme. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **1993**, 21, 5301-7	20.1	72
45	Human xeroderma pigmentosum group D gene encodes a DNA helicase. *Nature*, **1993**, 365, 852-5	50.4	276
44	Yeast excision repair gene RAD2 encodes a single-stranded DNA endonuclease. *Nature*, **1993**, 366, 365-8	50.4	125

43	The Schizosaccharomyces pombe rhp3+ gene required for DNA repair and cell viability is functionally interchangeable with the RAD3 gene of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **1992**, 20, 2327-34	20.1	25
42	Yeast RAD14 and human xeroderma pigmentosum group A DNA-repair genes encode homologous proteins. *Nature*, **1992**, 355, 555-8	50.4	98
41	Renaturation of DNA catalysed by yeast DNA repair and recombination protein RAD10. *Nature*, **1992**, 355, 743-5	50.4	38
40	CONSERVATION OF STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF DNA REPAIR GENES BETWEEN YEAST AND HUMAN **1992**, 239-244		
39	Transcript levels of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae DNA repair gene RAD18 increase in UV irradiated cells and during meiosis but not during the mitotic cell cycle. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **1991**, 19, 893-8	20.1	53
38	Stable ester conjugate between the Saccharomyces cerevisiae RAD6 protein and ubiquitin has no biological activity. *Journal of Molecular Biology*, **1991**, 221, 745-9	6.5	48
37	Yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae selectable markers in pUC18 polylinkers. *Yeast*, **1990**, 6, 363-6	3.4	380
36	Expression of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae DNA repair gene RAD6 that encodes a ubiquitin conjugating enzyme, increases in response to DNA damage and in meiosis but remains constant during the mitotic cell cycle. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **1990**, 18, 771-8	20.1	67
35	Regulated expression of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae DNA repair gene RAD7 in response to DNA damage and during sporulation. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **1990**, 18, 3281-5	20.1	41
34	The structure and function of RAD6 and RAD18 DNA repair genes of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Genome*, **1989**, 31, 597-600	2.4	25
33	The Saccharomyces cerevisiae RAD18 gene encodes a protein that contains potential zinc finger domains for nucleic acid binding and a putative nucleotide binding sequence. *Nucleic Acids Research* , **1988**, 16, 7119-31	20.1	140
32	Alkylation mutagenesis in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: lack of evidence for an adaptive response. *Current Genetics*, **1986**, 10, 647-55	2.9	23
31	The nucleotide sequence of the RAD3 gene of Saccharomyces cerevisiae: a potential adenine nucleotide binding amino acid sequence and a nonessential acidic carboxyl terminal region. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **1985**, 13, 2357-72	20.1	91
30	Molecular cloning of the RAD10 gene of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Gene*, **1985**, 34, 55-61	3.8	28
29	Different effects of RAD genes of Saccharomyces cerevisiae on incisions of interstrand crosslinks and monoadducts in DNA induced by psoralen plus near UV light treatment. *Photochemistry and Photobiology*, **1984**, 39, 349-52	3.6	15
28	Isolation and characterization of the RAD2 gene of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Gene*, **1984**, 30, 121-8	3.8	37
27	Ultraviolet light induced mutagenesis of mitochondrial genes in the rad6, rev3 and cdc8 mutants of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Molecular Genetics and Genomics*, **1983**, 189, 513-515		7
26	Molecular cloning and characterization of the RAD1 gene of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Gene*, **1983**, 26, 119-26	3.8	46

25	Role of DNA repair in ethyl methanesulfonate-induced mutagenesis in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Carcinogenesis*, **1982**, 3, 439-44	4.6	15
24	Defective excision of pyrimidine dimers and interstrand DNA crosslinks in rad7 and rad23 mutants of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Molecular Genetics and Genomics*, **1982**, 188, 235-9		69
23	Recombination and mutagenesis in rad6 mutants of Saccharomyces cerevisiae: evidence for multiple functions of the RAD6 gene. *Molecular Genetics and Genomics*, **1981**, 184, 410-5		66
22	Characterization of postreplication repair in Saccharomyces cerevisiae and effects of rad6, rad18, rev3 and rad52 mutations. *Molecular Genetics and Genomics*, **1981**, 184, 471-8		242
21	Hyper-recombination and mutator effects of the mms9-1, mms13-1, and mms21-1 mutations in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Current Genetics*, **1981**, 4, 223-32	2.9	5
20	Effects of the rad52 gene on sister chromatid recombination in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Current Genetics*, **1981**, 3, 247-50	2.9	48
19	Purification and characterization of a uracil-DNA glycosylase from the yeast. Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **1981**, 9, 5797-809	20.1	32
18	Effects of the RAD52 Gene on Recombination in SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE. *Genetics*, **1980**, 94, 31-50	4	215
17	Genetic analysis of error-prone repair systems in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Basic Life Sciences*, **1980** , 15, 141-58		15
16	Decreased UV mutagenesis in cdc8, a DNA replication mutant of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Molecular Genetics and Genomics*, **1979**, 172, 249-58		32
15	Three additional genes involved in pyrimidine dimer removal in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: RAD7, RAD14 and MMS19. *Molecular Genetics and Genomics*, **1979**, 176, 351-9		58
14	PATHWAYS OF DNA REPAIR IN YEAST **1978**, 413-416		3
13	Repair of pyrimidine dimers in radiation-sensitive mutants rad3, rad4, rad6 and rad9 of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis*, **1977**, 45, 13-20	3.3	68
12	Defective thymine dimer excision in radiation-sensitive mutants rad10 and rad16 of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Molecular Genetics and Genomics*, **1977**, 152, 125-8		48
11	Isolation and characterization of MMS-sensitive mutants of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Genetics*, **1977**, 86, 33-55	4	193
10	Increased spontaneous mitotic segregation in MMS-sensitive mutants of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Genetics*, **1977**, 87, 229-36	4	44
9	The relation between repair of DNA and radiation and chemical mutagenesis in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis*, **1976**, 41, 241-8	3.3	30
8	Effect of Genes Controlling Radiation Sensitivity on Chemically Induced Mutations in SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE. *Genetics*, **1976**, 83, 285-301	4	95

7	Repair of pyrimidine dimers in nuclear and mitochondrial DNA of yeast irradiated with low doses of ultraviolet light. *Journal of Molecular Biology*, **1975**, 98, 781-95	6.5	145
6	The effect of genes controlling radiation sensitivity on chemical mutagenesis in yeast. *Basic Life Sciences*, **1975**, 5A, 393-5		3
5	Specific induction of transitions and transversions of G-C base pairs by 4-nitroquinoline-1-oxide in iso-1-cytochrome c mutants of yeast. *Journal of Molecular Biology*, **1974**, 85, 51-65	6.5	53
4	Differentiation between amber and ochre mutants of yeast by reversion with 4-nitroquinoline-1-oxide. *Genetics*, **1974**, 77, 245-54	4	14
3	Lack of chemically induced mutation in repair-deficient mutants of yeast. *Genetics*, **1974**, 78, 1101-18	4	129
2	Mutagenic specificity: reversion of iso-1-cytochrome c mutants of yeast. *Journal of Molecular Biology*, **1973**, 79, 65-82	6.5	157
1	Repair of alkylation damage: stability of methyl groups in Bacillus subtilis treated with methyl methanesulfonate. *Journal of Bacteriology*, **1970**, 102, 760-6	3.5	60