Masayuki Yokoi

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Histone deacetylation regulates nucleotide excision repair through an interaction with the XPC protein. IScience, 2022, 25, 104040.	4.1	4
2	Effect of sequence context on Polî¶-dependent error-prone extension past (6-4) photoproducts. DNA Repair, 2020, 87, 102771.	2.8	7
3	Functional impacts of the ubiquitin–proteasome system on DNA damage recognition in global genome nucleotide excision repair. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 19704.	3.3	13
4	Mechanism and regulation of DNA damage recognition in nucleotide excision repair. Genes and Environment, 2019, 41, 2.	2.1	91
5	Hypersensitivity of mouse embryonic fibroblast cells defective for DNA polymerases Ε, Î1 and κ to various genotoxic compounds: Its potential for application in chemical genotoxic screening. DNA Repair, 2018, 61, 76-85.	2.8	5
6	Two mammalian homologs of yeast Rad23, HR23A and HR23B, as multifunctional proteins. Gene, 2017, 597, 1-9.	2.2	26
7	Xeroderma pigmentosum group C protein interacts with histones: regulation by acetylated states of histone H3. Genes To Cells, 2017, 22, 310-327.	1.2	22
8	Thymine <scp>DNA</scp> glycosylase modulates <scp>DNA</scp> damage response and gene expression by base excision repairâ€dependent and independent mechanisms. Genes To Cells, 2017, 22, 392-405.	1.2	4
9	UV-induced mutations in epidermal cells of mice defective in DNA polymerase η and/or ι. DNA Repair, 2015, 29, 139-146.	2.8	19
10	Remarkable induction of UV-signature mutations at the 3′-cytosine of dipyrimidine sites except at 5′-TCG-3′ in the UVB-exposed skin epidermis of xeroderma pigmentosum variant model mice. DNA Repair, 2014, 22, 112-122.	2.8	16
11	Identification of new scavengers for hydroxyl radicals and superoxide dismutase by utilising ultraviolet A photoreaction of 8-methoxypsoralen and a variety of mutants of Escherichia coli: Implications on certain diseases of DNA repair deficiency. Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology B: Biology, 2012, 116, 30-36.	3.8	11
12	Stalled Poll· at its cognate substrate initiates an alternative translesion synthesis pathway via interaction with REV1. Genes To Cells, 2012, 17, 98-108.	1.2	16
13	DNA polymerase \hat{I} is a limiting factor for A:T mutations in Ig genes and contributes to antibody affinity maturation. European Journal of Immunology, 2008, 38, 2796-2805.	2.9	15
14	Reevaluation of the role of DNA polymerase Î, in somatic hypermutation of immunoglobulin genes. DNA Repair, 2008, 7, 1603-1608.	2.8	43
15	Genetic analysis reveals an intrinsic property of the germinal center B cells to generate A:T mutations. DNA Repair, 2008, 7, 1392-1398.	2.8	13
16	DNA Polymerases η and Î, Function in the Same Genetic Pathway to Generate Mutations at A/T during Somatic Hypermutation of Ig Genes*. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2007, 282, 17387-17394.	3.4	62
17	Normal hypermutation in antibody genes from congenic mice defective for DNA polymerase ι. DNA Repair, 2006, 5, 392-398.	2.8	35
18	UV-B Radiation Induces Epithelial Tumors in Mice Lacking DNA Polymerase η and Mesenchymal Tumors in Mice Deficient for DNA Polymerase Î1. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 7696-7706.	2.3	102

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19	Studies ofSchizosaccharomyces pombeTFIIE indicate conformational and functional changes in RNA polymerase II at transcription initiation. Genes To Cells, 2005, 10, 207-224.	1.2	14
20	Different mutation signatures in DNA polymerase Â- and MSH6-deficient mice suggest separate roles in antibody diversification. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 8656-8661.	7.1	115
21	The carboxy-terminal domain of the XPC protein plays a crucial role in nucleotide excision repair through interactions with transcription factor IIH. DNA Repair, 2002, 1, 449-461.	2.8	82
22	Two budding yeast RAD4 homologs in fission yeast play different roles in the repair of UV-induced DNA damage. DNA Repair, 2002, 1, 833-845.	2.8	12
23	E2F regulates growth-dependent transcription of genes encoding both catalytic and regulatory subunits of mouse primase. Genes To Cells, 2001, 6, 57-70.	1.2	8
24	Xeroderma Pigmentosum Variant: From a Human Genetic Disorder to a Novel DNA Polymerase. Cold Spring Harbor Symposia on Quantitative Biology, 2000, 65, 71-80.	1.1	21
25	Transcription of the catalytic 180-kDa subunit gene of mouse DNA polymerase α is controlled by E2F, an Ets-related transcription factor, and Sp1. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta Gene Regulatory Mechanisms, 2000, 1492, 341-352.	2.4	29
26	The Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group C Protein Complex XPC-HR23B Plays an Important Role in the Recruitment of Transcription Factor IIH to Damaged DNA. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 9870-9875.	3.4	240
27	Interaction of hHR23 with S5a. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 28019-28025.	3.4	243
28	The XPV (xeroderma pigmentosum variant) gene encodes human DNA polymerase η. Nature, 1999, 399, 700-704.	27.8	1,248
29	The Second-Largest Subunit of the Mouse DNA Polymerase α-Primase Complex Facilitates Both Production and Nuclear Translocation of the Catalytic Subunit of DNA Polymerase α. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1998, 18, 3552-3562.	2.3	43
30	Molecular cloning of the cDNA for the catalytic subunit of plant DNA polymerase α and its cell-cycle dependent expression. Genes To Cells, 1997, 2, 695-709.	1.2	17