## Robert M Nissen

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https:/|exaly.com/author-pdf/2677631/publications.pdf
Version: 2024-02-01


## 1

Identification of 315 genes essential for early zebrafish development. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 12792-12797.

Insertional mutagenesis in zebrafish rapidly identifies genes essential for early vertebrate development. Nature Genetics, 2002, 31, 135-140.

MicroRNA-responsive 'sensor' transgenes uncover Hox-like and other developmentally regulated patterns of vertebrate microRNA expression. Nature Genetics, 2004, 36, 1079-1083.

NF-ÎoB Binds P-TEFb to Stimulate Transcriptional Elongation by RNA Polymerase II. Molecular Cell, 2001, 8, 327-337.

Zebrafish foxi one modulates cellular responses to Fgg signaling required for the integrity of ear and
jaw patterning. Development (Cambridge), 2003, 130, 2543-2554.

A zebrafish screen for craniofacial mutants identifies wdr68 as a highly conserved gene required for endothelin-1 expression. BMC Developmental Biology, 2006, 6, 28.

D221 in Thymidylate Synthase Controls Conformation Change, and Thereby Opening of the
Imidazolidine,. Biochemistry, 1998, 37, 13893-13901.

The zebrafish <i>dyrklb</i> gene is important for endoderm formation. Genesis, 2010, 48, 20-30.

Wdr68 Mediates Dorsal and Ventral Patterning Events for Craniofacial Development. PLoS ONE, 2016,
11, e0166984.
$10 \quad$ Wdr68 Requires Nuclear Access for Craniofacial Development. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e54363.

11 DCAF7/WDR68 is required for normal levels of DYRK1A and DYRK1B. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0207779.
2.5

11

Inactivity of N229A thymidylate synthase due to water-mediated effects: isolating a late stage in methyl transfer. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1998, 284, 699-712.

9

