

Alan G Hinnebusch

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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papers

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times ranked

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Regulation of Translation Initiation in Eukaryotes: Mechanisms and Biological Targets. <i>Cell</i> , 2009, 136, 731-745.	28.9	2,754
2	TRANSLATIONAL REGULATION OF GCN4 AND THE GENERAL AMINO ACID CONTROL OF YEAST. <i>Annual Review of Microbiology</i> , 2005, 59, 407-450.	7.3	1,091
3	Translational control by 5' untranslated regions of eukaryotic mRNAs. <i>Science</i> , 2016, 352, 1413-1416.	12.6	830
4	Phosphorylation of initiation factor 2 ϵ by protein kinase GCN2 mediates gene-specific translational control of GCN4 in yeast. <i>Cell</i> , 1992, 68, 585-596.	28.9	752
5	The Scanning Mechanism of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation. <i>Annual Review of Biochemistry</i> , 2014, 83, 779-812.	11.1	667
6	Transcriptional Profiling Shows that Gcn4p Is a Master Regulator of Gene Expression during Amino Acid Starvation in Yeast. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2001, 21, 4347-4368.	2.3	660
7	Multiple upstream AUG codons mediate translational control of GCN4. <i>Cell</i> , 1986, 45, 201-207.	28.9	637
8	Exome sequencing identifies recurrent somatic mutations in EIF1AX and SF3B1 in uveal melanoma with disomy 3. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2013, 45, 933-936.	21.4	436
9	Nuclear surveillance and degradation of hypomodified initiator tRNA ^{Met} in <i>S. cerevisiae</i> . <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2004, 18, 1227-1240.	5.9	426
10	Uncharged tRNA Activates GCN2 by Displacing the Protein Kinase Moiety from a Bipartite tRNA-Binding Domain. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2000, 6, 269-279.	9.7	404
11	The Mechanism of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation: New Insights and Challenges. <i>Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology</i> , 2012, 4, a011544-a011544.	5.5	395
12	Molecular Mechanism of Scanning and Start Codon Selection in Eukaryotes. <i>Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews</i> , 2011, 75, 434-467.	6.6	341
13	eIF3: a versatile scaffold for translation initiation complexes. <i>Trends in Biochemical Sciences</i> , 2006, 31, 553-562.	7.5	334
14	Gcn4p, a Master Regulator of Gene Expression, Is Controlled at Multiple Levels by Diverse Signals of Starvation and Stress. <i>Eukaryotic Cell</i> , 2002, 1, 22-32.	3.4	315
15	Tight Binding of the Phosphorylated ϵ Subunit of Initiation Factor 2 (eIF2 ϵ) to the Regulatory Subunits of Guanine Nucleotide Exchange Factor eIF2B Is Required for Inhibition of Translation Initiation. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2001, 21, 5018-5030.	2.3	306
16	A multifactor complex of eukaryotic initiation factors, eIF1, eIF2, eIF3, eIF5, and initiator tRNA ^{Met} is an important translation initiation intermediate in vivo. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2000, 14, 2534-2546.	5.9	251
17	Translational control by TOR and TAP42 through dephosphorylation of eIF2 α kinase GCN2. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2003, 17, 859-872.	5.9	250
18	Autophosphorylation in the Activation Loop Is Required for Full Kinase Activity In Vivo of Human and Yeast Eukaryotic Initiation Factor 2 ϵ Kinases PKR and GCN2. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 1998, 18, 2282-2297.	2.3	241

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19	Structural Insights into the Mechanism of Scanning and Start Codon Recognition in Eukaryotic Translation Initiation. <i>Trends in Biochemical Sciences</i> , 2017, 42, 589-611.	7.5	240
20	Conformational Differences between Open and Closed States of the Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Complex. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2015, 59, 399-412.	9.7	195
21	Rli1/ABCE1 Recycles Terminating Ribosomes and Controls Translation Reinitiation in 3' UTRs In Vivo. <i>Cell</i> , 2015, 162, 872-884.	28.9	184
22	New Modes of Translational Control in Development, Behavior, and Disease. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2007, 28, 721-729.	9.7	181
23	Identification of Phosphorylation Sites in Proteins Separated by Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis. <i>Analytical Chemistry</i> , 1998, 70, 2050-2059.	6.5	178
24	Identification of a Translation Initiation Factor 3 (eIF3) Core Complex, Conserved in Yeast and Mammals, That Interacts with eIF5. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 1998, 18, 4935-4946.	2.3	173
25	Structural Changes Enable Start Codon Recognition by the Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Complex. <i>Cell</i> , 2014, 159, 597-607.	28.9	173
26	The Essential ATP-binding Cassette Protein RLI1 Functions in Translation by Promoting Preinitiation Complex Assembly. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004, 279, 42157-42168.	3.4	155
27	Interactions of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 3 (eIF3) Subunit NIP1/c with eIF1 and eIF5 Promote Preinitiation Complex Assembly and Regulate Start Codon Selection. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2004, 24, 9437-9455.	2.3	152
28	Transcriptional Activation by Gcn4p Involves Independent Interactions with the SWI/SNF Complex and the SRB/Mediator. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 1999, 4, 657-664.	9.7	148
29	Dissociation of eIF1 from the 40S ribosomal subunit is a key step in start codon selection in vivo. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2007, 21, 1217-1230.	5.9	146
30	Genome-wide analysis of translational efficiency reveals distinct but overlapping functions of yeast DEAD-box RNA helicases Ded1 and eIF4A. <i>Genome Research</i> , 2015, 25, 1196-1205.	5.5	143
31	Design of an expression system for detecting folded protein domains and mapping macromolecular interactions by NMR. <i>Protein Science</i> , 1997, 6, 2359-2364.	7.6	142
32	Complex Formation by All Five Homologues of Mammalian Translation Initiation Factor 3 Subunits from Yeast <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1998, 273, 18573-18585.	3.4	135
33	Development and characterization of a reconstituted yeast translation initiation system. <i>Rna</i> , 2002, 8, 382-397.	3.5	134
34	The yeast eIF3 subunits TIF32/a, NIP1/c, and eIF5 make critical connections with the 40S ribosome in vivo. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2003, 17, 786-799.	5.9	133
35	A Triad of Subunits from the Gal11/Tail Domain of Srb Mediator Is an In Vivo Target of Transcriptional Activator Gcn4p. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2004, 24, 6871-6886.	2.3	132
36	A Multiplicity of Coactivators Is Required by Gcn4p at Individual Promoters In Vivo. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2003, 23, 2800-2820.	2.3	131

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37	The 5'ε-7-Methylguanosine Cap on Eukaryotic mRNAs Serves Both to Stimulate Canonical Translation Initiation and to Block an Alternative Pathway. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2010, 39, 950-962.	9.7	126
38	eIF3a cooperates with sequences 5'ε of uORF1 to promote resumption of scanning by post-termination ribosomes for reinitiation on <i>GCN4</i> mRNA. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2008, 22, 2414-2425.	5.9	125
39	Domains of eIF1A that mediate binding to eIF2, eIF3 and eIF5B and promote ternary complex recruitment in vivo. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2003, 22, 193-204.	7.8	120
40	Direct eIF2-eIF3 contact in the multifactor complex is important for translation initiation in vivo. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2002, 21, 5886-5898.	7.8	119
41	Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 3 (eIF3) and eIF2 Can Promote mRNA Binding to 40S Subunits Independently of eIF4G in Yeast. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2006, 26, 1355-1372.	2.3	111
42	The General Control of Amino Acid Biosynthetic Genes in the Yeast <i>Saccharomyces Cerevisia</i> . <i>Critical Reviews in Biochemistry</i> , 1986, 21, 277-317.	7.5	109
43	eIF1 Controls Multiple Steps in Start Codon Recognition during Eukaryotic Translation Initiation. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2009, 394, 268-285.	4.2	108
44	N- and C-terminal residues of eIF1A have opposing effects on the fidelity of start codon selection. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2007, 26, 1602-1614.	7.8	106
45	Regulation of Guanine Nucleotide Exchange through Phosphorylation of Eukaryotic Initiation Factor eIF2. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1998, 273, 12841-12845.	3.4	103
46	Regulatory elements in eIF1A control the fidelity of start codon selection by modulating tRNA ^{Met} binding to the ribosome. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2010, 24, 97-110.	5.9	103
47	The Gcn4p Activation Domain Interacts Specifically In Vitro with RNA Polymerase II Holoenzyme, TFIID, and the Adap-Gcn5p Coactivator Complex. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 1998, 18, 1711-1724.	2.3	98
48	Functions of eIF3 downstream of 48S assembly impact AUG recognition and GCN4 translational control. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2004, 23, 1166-1177.	7.8	95
49	Selective Translation Complex Profiling Reveals Staged Initiation and Co-translational Assembly of Initiation Factor Complexes. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2020, 79, 546-560.e7.	9.7	92
50	The C-Terminal Region of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 3a (eIF3a) Promotes mRNA Recruitment, Scanning, and, Together with eIF3j and the eIF3b RNA Recognition Motif, Selection of AUG Start Codons. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2010, 30, 4415-4434.	2.3	86
51	eIF4B stimulates translation of long mRNAs with structured 5'ε UTRs and low closed-loop potential but weak dependence on eIF4G. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2016, 113, 10464-10472.	7.1	86
52	Multiple elements in the eIF4G1 N-terminus promote assembly of eIF4G1εPABP mRNPs in vivo. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2011, 30, 302-316.	7.8	85
53	Please do not recycle! Translation reinitiation in microbes and higher eukaryotes. <i>FEMS Microbiology Reviews</i> , 2018, 42, 165-192.	8.6	85
54	Physical and Functional Interaction between the Eukaryotic Orthologs of Prokaryotic Translation Initiation Factors IF1 and IF2. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2000, 20, 7183-7191.	2.3	84

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55	An Array of Coactivators Is Required for Optimal Recruitment of TATA Binding Protein and RNA Polymerase II by Promoter-Bound Gcn4p. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2004, 24, 4104-4117.	2.3	83
56	The Yeast Eukaryotic Initiation Factor 4G (eIF4G) HEAT Domain Interacts with eIF1 and eIF5 and Is Involved in Stringent AUG Selection. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2003, 23, 5431-5445.	2.3	82
57	The tRNA-binding moiety in GCN2 contains a dimerization domain that interacts with the kinase domain and is required for tRNA binding and kinase activation. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2001, 20, 1425-1438.	7.8	81
58	The eIF1A C-terminal domain promotes initiation complex assembly, scanning and AUG selection in vivo. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2005, 24, 3588-3601.	7.8	80
59	Defects in tRNA Processing and Nuclear Export Induce GCN4 Translation Independently of Phosphorylation of the $\hat{1}$ Subunit of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 2. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2000, 20, 2505-2516.	2.3	79
60	Translational initiation factor eIF5 replaces eIF1 on the 40S ribosomal subunit to promote start-codon recognition. <i>ELife</i> , 2018, 7, .	6.0	76
61	Coordinated Movements of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factors eIF1, eIF1A, and eIF5 Trigger Phosphate Release from eIF2 in Response to Start Codon Recognition by the Ribosomal Preinitiation Complex*. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 288, 5316-5329.	3.4	74
62	Functional Elements in Initiation Factors 1, 1A, and 2 $\hat{1}$ Discriminate against Poor AUG Context and Non-AUG Start Codons. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2011, 31, 4814-4831.	2.3	71
63	Polyribosome Binding by GCN1 Is Required for Full Activation of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 2 $\hat{1}$ Kinase GCN2 during Amino Acid Starvation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2005, 280, 16514-16521.	3.4	70
64	The C-Terminal Domain of Eukaryotic Initiation Factor 5 Promotes Start Codon Recognition by Its Dynamic Interplay with eIF1 and eIF2 $\hat{1}$. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2012, 1, 689-702.	6.4	66
65	Yeast eIF4B binds to the head of the 40S ribosomal subunit and promotes mRNA recruitment through its N-terminal and internal repeat domains. <i>Rna</i> , 2013, 19, 191-207.	3.5	66
66	In Vivo Stabilization of Preinitiation Complexes by Formaldehyde Cross-Linking. <i>Methods in Enzymology</i> , 2007, 429, 163-183.	1.0	63
67	SWI/SNF and RSC cooperate to reposition and evict promoter nucleosomes at highly expressed genes in yeast. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2018, 32, 695-710.	5.9	63
68	Yeast eIF4A enhances recruitment of mRNAs regardless of their structural complexity. <i>ELife</i> , 2017, 6, .	6.0	63
69	Tma64/eIF2D, Tma20/MCT-1, and Tma22/DENR Recycle Post-termination 40S Subunits In Vivo. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2018, 71, 761-774.e5.	9.7	62
70	cpc-3, the <i>Neurospora crassa</i> Homologue of Yeast GCN2, Encodes a Polypeptide with Juxtaposed eIF2 $\hat{1}$ Kinase and Histidyl-tRNA Synthetase-related Domains Required for General Amino Acid Control. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1998, 273, 20404-20416.	3.4	61
71	GCD14p, a Repressor of <i>GCN4</i> Translation, Cooperates with Gcd10p and Lhp1p in the Maturation of Initiator Methionyl-tRNA in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 1999, 19, 4167-4181.	2.3	60
72	Dual Function of eIF3j/Hcr1p in Processing 20 S Pre-rRNA and Translation Initiation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001, 276, 43351-43360.	3.4	60

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73	The Novel ATP-Binding Cassette Protein ARB1 Is a Shuttling Factor That Stimulates 40S and 60S Ribosome Biogenesis. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2005, 25, 9859-9873.	2.3	60
74	Depletion of eIF4G from yeast cells narrows the range of translational efficiencies genome-wide. <i>BMC Genomics</i> , 2011, 12, 68.	2.8	60
75	Interaction of the RNP1 Motif in PRT1 with HCR1 Promotes 40S Binding of Eukaryotic Initiation Factor 3 in Yeast. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2006, 26, 2984-2998.	2.3	58
76	Dimerization by Translation Initiation Factor 2 Kinase GCN2 Is Mediated by Interactions in the C-Terminal Ribosome-Binding Region and the Protein Kinase Domain. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 1998, 18, 2697-2711.	2.3	56
77	GCN2 Whets the Appetite for Amino Acids. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2005, 18, 141-142.	9.7	54
78	Specific Domains in Yeast Translation Initiation Factor eIF4G Strongly Bias RNA Unwinding Activity of the eIF4F Complex toward Duplexes with 5' Overhangs. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2012, 287, 20301-20312.	3.4	54
79	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
80	Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 3 plays distinct roles at the mRNA entry and exit channels of the ribosomal preinitiation complex. <i>ELife</i> , 2016, 5, .	6.0	54
81	YIH1 Is an Actin-binding Protein That Inhibits Protein Kinase GCN2 and Impairs General Amino Acid Control When Overexpressed. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004, 279, 29952-29962.	3.4	51
82	Ribosomal Protein L33 Is Required for Ribosome Biogenesis, Subunit Joining, and Repression of GCN4 Translation. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2007, 27, 5968-5985.	2.3	50
83	Snf1 Promotes Phosphorylation of the β Subunit of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 2 by Activating Gcn2 and Inhibiting Phosphatases Glc7 and Sit4. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2010, 30, 2862-2873.	2.3	49
84	Genome-wide cooperation by HAT Gcn5, remodeler SWI/SNF, and chaperone Ydj1 in promoter nucleosome eviction and transcriptional activation. <i>Genome Research</i> , 2016, 26, 211-225.	5.5	49
85	Gcn4 Binding in Coding Regions Can Activate Internal and Canonical 5' Promoters in Yeast. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2018, 70, 297-311.e4.	9.7	48
86	Yeast Ded1 promotes 48S translation pre-initiation complex assembly in an mRNA-specific and eIF4F-dependent manner. <i>ELife</i> , 2018, 7, .	6.0	48
87	Rps3/uS3 promotes mRNA binding at the 40S ribosome entry channel and stabilizes preinitiation complexes at start codons. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, E2126-E2135.	7.1	47
88	Mutations that bypass tRNA binding activate the intrinsically defective kinase domain in GCN2. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2002, 16, 1271-1280.	5.9	45
89	Sequences 5' of the first upstream open reading frame in GCN4 mRNA are required for efficient translational reinitiation. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 1995, 23, 3980-3988.	14.5	44
90	β -Hairpin Loop of Eukaryotic Initiation Factor 1 (eIF1) Mediates 40 S Ribosome Binding to Regulate Initiator tRNA ^{Met} Recruitment and Accuracy of AUG Selection in Vivo. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 288, 27546-27562.	3.4	44

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91	The WD protein Cpc2p is required for repression of Gcn4 protein activity in yeast in the absence of amino-acid starvation. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 1999, 31, 807-822.	2.5	43
92	Serine 577 Is Phosphorylated and Negatively Affects the tRNA Binding and eIF2 β Kinase Activities of GCN2. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2002, 277, 30675-30683.	3.4	39
93	Evidence That Eukaryotic Translation Elongation Factor 1A (eEF1A) Binds the Gcn2 Protein C Terminus and Inhibits Gcn2 Activity*. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2011, 286, 36568-36579.	3.4	39
94	eIF1A residues implicated in cancer stabilize translation preinitiation complexes and favor suboptimal initiation sites in yeast. <i>ELife</i> , 2017, 6, .	6.0	39
95	Enhanced eIF1 binding to the 40S ribosome impedes conformational rearrangements of the preinitiation complex and elevates initiation accuracy. <i>Rna</i> , 2014, 20, 150-167.	3.5	36
96	Genetic identification of yeast 18S rRNA residues required for efficient recruitment of initiator tRNA ^{Met} and AUG selection. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2008, 22, 2242-2255.	5.9	35
97	The β /Gcd7 Subunit of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 2B (eIF2B), a Guanine Nucleotide Exchange Factor, Is Crucial for Binding eIF2 <i>In Vivo</i> . <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2010, 30, 5218-5233.	2.3	35
98	Interaction between the tRNA-Binding and C-Terminal Domains of Yeast Gcn2 Regulates Kinase Activity <i>In Vivo</i> . <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2015, 11, e1004991.	3.5	35
99	Archaeal eIF2B Interacts with Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factors eIF2 β and eIF2B β : Implications for eIF2B Function and eIF2B Regulation. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2009, 392, 701-722.	4.2	34
100	eIF1 Loop 2 interactions with Met-tRNA _i control the accuracy of start codon selection by the scanning preinitiation complex. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2018, 115, E4159-E4168.	7.1	32
101	Functional interplay between DEAD-box RNA helicases Ded1 and Dbp1 in preinitiation complex attachment and scanning on structured mRNAs <i>in vivo</i> . <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2019, 47, 8785-8806.	14.5	32
102	An upstream ORF with non-AUG start codon is translated <i>in vivo</i> but dispensable for translational control of GCN4 mRNA. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2011, 39, 3128-3140.	14.5	30
103	NuA4 Links Methylation of Histone H3 Lysines 4 and 36 to Acetylation of Histones H4 and H3. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2014, 289, 32656-32670.	3.4	30
104	Eukaryotic translation initiation factor eIF5 promotes the accuracy of start codon recognition by regulating Pi release and conformational transitions of the preinitiation complex. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2014, 42, 9623-9640.	14.5	30
105	Conserved mRNA-granule component Scd6 targets Dhh1 to repress translation initiation and activates Dcp2-mediated mRNA decay <i>in vivo</i> . <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2018, 14, e1007806.	3.5	29
106	Conserved residues in yeast initiator tRNA calibrate initiation accuracy by regulating preinitiation complex stability at the start codon. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2014, 28, 502-520.	5.9	26
107	eIF1 discriminates against suboptimal initiation sites to prevent excessive uORF translation genome-wide. <i>Rna</i> , 2020, 26, 419-438.	3.5	26
108	Study of Translational Control of Eukaryotic Gene Expression Using Yeast. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2004, 1038, 60-74.	3.8	24

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109	Identification of compounds that decrease the fidelity of start codon recognition by the eukaryotic translational machinery. <i>Rna</i> , 2011, 17, 439-452.	3.5	24
110	Guanine Nucleotide Pool Imbalance Impairs Multiple Steps of Protein Synthesis and Disrupts GCN4 Translational Control in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . <i>Genetics</i> , 2011, 187, 105-122.	2.9	24
111	The $\hat{2}$ -hairpin of 40S exit channel protein Rps5/uS7 promotes efficient and accurate translation initiation in vivo. <i>ELife</i> , 2015, 4, e07939.	6.0	24
112	Distinct interactions of eIF4A and eIF4E with RNA helicase Ded1 stimulate translation in vivo. <i>ELife</i> , 2020, 9, .	6.0	24
113	Disrupting Vesicular Trafficking at the Endosome Attenuates Transcriptional Activation by Gcn4. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2008, 28, 6796-6818.	2.3	23
114	Yeast Eukaryotic Initiation Factor 4B (eIF4B) Enhances Complex Assembly between eIF4A and eIF4G in Vivo. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 288, 2340-2354.	3.4	23
115	Enhanced Interaction between Pseudokinase and Kinase Domains in Gcn2 stimulates eIF2 $\hat{1}$ ± Phosphorylation in Starved Cells. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2014, 10, e1004326.	3.5	22
116	Reprogramming of translation in yeast cells impaired for ribosome recycling favors short, efficiently translated mRNAs. <i>ELife</i> , 2021, 10, .	6.0	22
117	Identification of GCD14 and GCD15, Novel Genes Required for Translational Repression of GCN4 mRNA in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . <i>Genetics</i> , 1998, 148, 1007-1020.	2.9	22
118	Conformational changes in the P site and mRNA entry channel evoked by AUG recognition in yeast translation preinitiation complexes. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2015, 43, 2293-2312.	14.5	21
119	Overexpression of Eukaryotic Translation Elongation Factor 3 Impairs Gcn2 Protein Activation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2012, 287, 37757-37768.	3.4	20
120	Vps Factors Are Required for Efficient Transcription Elongation in Budding Yeast. <i>Genetics</i> , 2013, 193, 829-851.	2.9	19
121	Translational Homeostasis via eIF4E and 4E-BP1. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2012, 46, 717-719.	9.7	18
122	A network of eIF2 $\hat{1}$ ± interactions with eIF1 and Met-tRNA ⁱ promotes accurate start codon selection by the translation preinitiation complex. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2019, 47, 2574-2593.	14.5	18
123	eIF2 $\hat{1}$ ± interactions with mRNA control accurate start codon selection by the translation preinitiation complex. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2020, 48, 10280-10296.	14.5	17
124	A Ribosomal Protein Is Required for Translational Regulation of GCN4 mRNA. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1998, 273, 32870-32877.	3.4	15
125	Chromatin remodeler Ino80C acts independently of H2A.Z to evict promoter nucleosomes and stimulate transcription of highly expressed genes in yeast. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2020, 48, 8408-8430.	14.5	15
126	Rps5-Rps16 communication is essential for efficient translation initiation in yeast <i>S. cerevisiae</i> . <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2014, 42, 8537-8555.	14.5	14

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127	Identification and Characterization of Functionally Critical, Conserved Motifs in the Internal Repeats and N-terminal Domain of Yeast Translation Initiation Factor 4B (yelf4B). <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2014, 289, 1704-1722.	3.4	14
128	Large-scale movement of eIF3 domains during translation initiation modulate start codon selection. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2021, 49, 11491-11511.	14.5	14
129	Active destruction of defective ribosomes by a ubiquitin ligase involved in DNA repair: Figure 1.. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2009, 23, 891-895.	5.9	13
130	Accumulation of a Threonine Biosynthetic Intermediate Attenuates General Amino Acid Control by Accelerating Degradation of Gcn4 via Pho85 and Cdk8. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2014, 10, e1004534.	3.5	11
131	Interface between 40S exit channel protein uS7/Rps5 and eIF2 β modulates start codon recognition in vivo. <i>ELife</i> , 2017, 6, .	6.0	11
132	Temperature-dependent regulation of upstream open reading frame translation in <i>S. cerevisiae</i> . <i>BMC Biology</i> , 2019, 17, 101.	3.8	10
133	Down-Regulation of Yeast Helicase Ded1 by Glucose Starvation or Heat-Shock Differentially Impairs Translation of Ded1-Dependent mRNAs. <i>Microorganisms</i> , 2021, 9, 2413.	3.6	8
134	Translational control 1995â€“2015: unveiling molecular underpinnings and roles in human biology. <i>Rna</i> , 2015, 21, 636-639.	3.5	7
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