Catherine H Freudenreich

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

47 papers	1,574 citations	26 h-index	39 g-index
54 ext. papers	1,920 ext. citations	8.5 avg, IF	5.27 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
47	Restarted replication forks are error-prone and cause CAG repeat expansions and contractions. *PLoS Genetics*, **2021**, 17, e1009863	6	1
46	Structure-forming repeats and their impact on genome stability. *Current Opinion in Genetics and Development*, **2021**, 67, 41-51	4.9	10
45	Rad9-mediated checkpoint activation is responsible for elevated expansions of GAA repeats in CST-deficient yeast. *Genetics*, **2021**, 219,	4	1
44	Homologous recombination within repetitive DNA. *Current Opinion in Genetics and Development*, **2021**, 71, 143-153	4.9	4
43	The nuclear pore primes recombination-dependent DNA synthesis at arrested forks by promoting SUMO removal. *Nature Communications*, **2020**, 11, 5643	17.4	15
42	Relocation of Collapsed Forks to the Nuclear Pore Complex Depends on Sumoylation of DNA Repair Proteins and Permits Rad51 Association. *Cell Reports*, **2020**, 31, 107635	10.6	24
41	Location, Location, Location: The Role of Nuclear Positioning in the Repair of Collapsed Forks and Protection of Genome Stability. *Genes*, **2020**, 11,	4.2	7
40	Genetic Assays to Study Repeat Fragility in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Methods in Molecular Biology*, **2020**, 2056, 83-101	1.4	4
39	The nuclear pore complex prevents sister chromatid recombination during replicative senescence. *Nature Communications*, **2020**, 11, 160	17.4	15
38	Repeat expansions confer WRN dependence in microsatellite-unstable cancers. *Nature*, **2020**, 586, 292-298	50.4	30
37	R-loops promote trinucleotide repeat deletion through DNA base excision repair enzymatic activities. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2020**, 295, 13902-13913	5.4	3
36	Guidelines for DNA recombination and repair studies: Cellular assays of DNA repair pathways. *Microbial Cell*, **2019**, 6, 1-64	3.9	27
35	Sequence and Nuclease Requirements for Breakage and Healing of a Structure-Forming (AT)n Sequence within Fragile Site FRA16D. *Cell Reports*, **2019**, 27, 1151-1164.e5	10.6	18
34	Distinct roles for H2A copies in recombination and repeat stability, with a role for H2A.1 threonine 126. *ELife*, **2019**, 8,	8.9	7
33	Mrc1 and Tof1 prevent fragility and instability at long CAG repeats by their fork stabilizing function. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **2019**, 47, 794-805	20.1	14
32	The role of fork stalling and DNA structures in causing chromosome fragility. *Genes Chromosomes and Cancer*, **2019**, 58, 270-283	5	36
31	Distinct Mechanisms of Nuclease-Directed DNA-Structure-Induced Genetic Instability in Cancer Genomes. *Cell Reports*, **2018**, 22, 1200-1210	10.6	26

30	The Chromatin Remodeler Isw1 Prevents CAG Repeat Expansions During Transcription in. *Genetics*, **2018**, 208, 963-976	4	10
29	R-loops: targets for nuclease cleavage and repeat instability. *Current Genetics*, **2018**, 64, 789-794	2.9	34
28	Methods to Study Repeat Fragility and Instability in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Methods in Molecular Biology*, **2018**, 1672, 403-419	1.4	7
27	Differential requirement of Srs2 helicase and Rad51 displacement activities in replication of hairpin-forming CAG/CTG repeats. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **2017**, 45, 4519-4531	20.1	17
26	Role of recombination and replication fork restart in repeat instability. *DNA Repair*, **2017**, 56, 156-165	4.3	33
25	Cytosine deamination and base excision repair cause R-loop-induced CAG repeat fragility and instability in. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2017**, 114, E8392-E8401	11.5	46
24	Relocalization of DNA lesions to the nuclear pore complex. *FEMS Yeast Research*, **2016**, 16,	3.1	29
23	Regulation of recombination at yeast nuclear pores controls repair and triplet repeat stability. *Genes and Development*, **2015**, 29, 1006-17	12.6	82
22	Repeat instability during DNA repair: Insights from model systems. *Critical Reviews in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, **2015**, 50, 142-67	8.7	112
21	Localization to the nuclear pore complex is required for stabilizing CAG repeats. *FASEB Journal*, **2015**, 29, 878.9	0.9	
20	NuA4 initiates dynamic histone H4 acetylation to promote high-fidelity sister chromatid recombination at postreplication gaps. *Molecular Cell*, **2014**, 55, 818-828	17.6	37
19	RTEL1 inhibits trinucleotide repeat expansions and fragility. *Cell Reports*, **2014**, 6, 827-35	10.6	29
18	Chromatin modifications and DNA repair: beyond double-strand breaks. *Frontiers in Genetics*, **2014**, 5, 296	4.5	89
17	Characterization of the role of Srs2 human orthologs in triplet repeat maintenance. *FASEB Journal*, **2013**, 27, 542.13	0.9	
16	Overcoming natural replication barriers: differential helicase requirements. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **2012**, 40, 1091-105	20.1	64
15	Srs2 functions needed to replicate CAG/CTG hairpins and prevent repeat instability. *FASEB Journal*, **2012**, 26, 741.2	0.9	
14	Expanded CAG/CTG repeat DNA induces a checkpoint response that impacts cell proliferation in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *PLoS Genetics*, **2011**, 7, e1001339	6	25
13	Expansions, contractions, and fragility of the spinocerebellar ataxia type 10 pentanucleotide repeat in yeast. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2011**, 108, 2843-8	11.5	39

12	New functions of Ctf18-RFC in preserving genome stability outside its role in sister chromatid cohesion. *PLoS Genetics*, **2011**, 7, e1001298	6	32
11	Double-strand break repair pathways protect against CAG/CTG repeat expansions, contractions and repeat-mediated chromosomal fragility in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Genetics*, **2010**, 184, 65-77	4	52
10	The Rtt109 histone acetyltransferase facilitates error-free replication to prevent CAG/CTG repeat contractions. *DNA Repair*, **2010**, 9, 414-20	4.3	21
9	Checkpoint responses to unusual structures formed by DNA repeats. *Molecular Carcinogenesis*, **2009**, 48, 309-18	5	36
8	SRS2 and SGS1 prevent chromosomal breaks and stabilize triplet repeats by restraining recombination. *Nature Structural and Molecular Biology*, **2009**, 16, 159-67	17.6	79
7	Haploinsufficiency of yeast FEN1 causes instability of expanded CAG/CTG tracts in a length-dependent manner. *Gene*, **2007**, 393, 110-5	3.8	33
6	An AT-rich sequence in human common fragile site FRA16D causes fork stalling and chromosome breakage in S. cerevisiae. *Molecular Cell*, **2007**, 27, 367-79	17.6	133
5	Chromosome fragility: molecular mechanisms and cellular consequences. *Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark*, **2007**, 12, 4911-24	2.8	43
4	Structure-forming CAG/CTG repeat sequences are sensitive to breakage in the absence of Mrc1 checkpoint function and S-phase checkpoint signaling: implications for trinucleotide repeat expansion diseases. *Cell Cycle*, **2004**, 3, 1370-4	4.7	40
3	Saccharomyces cerevisiae flap endonuclease 1 uses flap equilibration to maintain triplet repeat stability. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2004**, 24, 4049-64	4.8	64
2	Expanded CAG repeats activate the DNA damage checkpoint pathway. *Molecular Cell*, **2004**, 15, 287-93	17.6	59
1	Mutations in yeast replication proteins that increase CAG/CTG expansions also increase repeat fragility. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2003**, 23, 7849-60	4.8	87