Nilgun E Tumer

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

65 papers	2,252 citations	159585 30 h-index	223800 46 g-index
66 all docs	66 docs citations	66 times ranked	1740 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	A Lipid Transfer Protein has Antifungal and Antioxidant Activity and Suppresses Fusarium Head Blight Disease and DON Accumulation in Transgenic Wheat. Phytopathology, 2021, 111, 671-683.	2.2	33
2	Phosphorylation of the conserved Câ€terminal domain of ribosomal Pâ€proteins impairs the mode of interaction with plant toxins. FEBS Letters, 2021, 595, 2221-2236.	2.8	3
3	Synthesis and Structural Characterization of Ricin Inhibitors Targeting Ribosome Binding Using Fragment-Based Methods and Structure-Based Design. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2021, 64, 15334-15348.	6.4	4
4	Introduction to the Toxins Special Issue â€œRicin Toxinsâ€. Toxins, 2020, 12, 13.	3.4	3
5	Structural basis for the interaction of Shiga toxin 2a with a C-terminal peptide of ribosomal P stalk proteins. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2020, 295, 15588-15596.	3.4	14
6	Small Molecule Inhibitors Targeting the Interaction of Ricin Toxin A Subunit with Ribosomes. ACS Infectious Diseases, 2020, 6, 1894-1905.	3.8	9
7	Intracellular Neutralization of Ricin Toxin by Single-domain Antibodies Targeting the Active Site. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2020, 432, 1109-1125.	4.2	11
8	Ribosome depurination by ricin leads to inhibition of endoplasmic reticulum stressâ€“induced HAC1 mRNA splicing on the ribosome. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2019, 294, 17848-17862.	3.4	6
9	Leucine 232 and hydrophobic residues at the ribosomal P stalk binding site are critical for biological activity of ricin. Bioscience Reports, 2019, 39, .	2.4	8
10	Peptide Mimics of the Ribosomal P Stalk Inhibit the Activity of Ricin A Chain by Preventing Ribosome Binding. Toxins, 2018, 10, 371.	3.4	10
11	Functional Assays for Measuring the Catalytic Activity of Ribosome Inactivating Proteins. Toxins, 2018, 10, 240.	3.4	20
12	Ricin uses arginine 235 as an anchor residue to bind to P-proteins of the ribosomal stalk. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 42912.	3.3	18
13	Human ribosomal P1-P2 heterodimer represents an optimal docking site for ricin A chain with a prominent role for P1 C-terminus. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 5608.	3.3	22
14	Differences in Ribosome Binding and Sarcin/Ricin Loop Depurination by Shiga and Ricin Holotoxins. Toxins, 2017, 9, 133.	3.4	22
15	Conserved Arginines at the P-Protein Stalk Binding Site and the Active Site Are Critical for Ribosome Interactions of Shiga Toxins but Do Not Contribute to Differences in the Affinity of the A1 Subunits for the Ribosome. Infection and Immunity, 2016, 84, 3290-3301.	2.2	4
16	Toxicity of ricin A chain is reduced in mammalian cells by inhibiting its interaction with the ribosome. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2016, 310, 120-128.	2.8	10
17	The A1 Subunit of Shiga Toxin 2 Has Higher Affinity for Ribosomes and Higher Catalytic Activity than the A1 Subunit of Shiga Toxin 1. Infection and Immunity, 2016, 84, 149-161.	2.2	29
18	Introduction to the Toxins Special Issue on Plant Toxins. Toxins, 2015, 7, 4503-4506.	3.4	2

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19	A Lipid Transfer Protein Increases the Glutathione Content and Enhances Arabidopsis Resistance to a Trichothecene Mycotoxin. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0130204.	2.5	25
20	Pokeweed Antiviral Protein: Its Cytotoxicity Mechanism and Applications in Plant Disease Resistance. Toxins, 2015, 7, 755-772.	3.4	38
21	Do the A Subunits Contribute to the Differences in the Toxicity of Shiga Toxin 1 and Shiga Toxin 2?. Toxins, 2015, 7, 1467-1485.	3.4	24
22	Arabidopsis Bax Inhibitor-1 inhibits cell death induced by pokeweed antiviral protein in Saccharomyces cerevisae. Microbial Cell, 2015, 2, 43-56.	3.2	6
23	Wild Type RTA and Less Toxic Variants Have Distinct Requirements for Png1 for Their Depurination Activity and Toxicity in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e113719.	2.5	5
24	An N-Terminal Fragment of Yeast Ribosomal Protein L3 Inhibits the Cytotoxicity of Pokeweed Antiviral Protein in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Toxins, 2014, 6, 1349-1361.	3.4	2
25	Functional divergence between the two P1â€“P2 stalk dimers on the ribosome in their interaction with ricin A chain. Biochemical Journal, 2014, 460, 59-69.	3.7	11
26	Elimination of damaged mitochondria through mitophagy reduces mitochondrial oxidative stress and increases tolerance to trichothecenes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 11798-11803.	7.1	82
27	Targeting ricin to the ribosome. Toxicon, 2013, 69, 143-151.	1.6	39
28	Arginine Residues on the Opposite Side of the Active Site Stimulate the Catalysis of Ribosome Depurination by Ricin A Chain by Interacting with the P-protein Stalk. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 30270-30284.	3.4	38
29	Chemical Structure of Retro-2, a Compound That Protects Cells against Ribosome-Inactivating Proteins. Scientific Reports, 2012, 2, 631.	3.3	30
30	<i>N</i>â€glycosylation Does Not Affect the Catalytic Activity of Ricin A Chain but Stimulates Cytotoxicity by Promoting Its Transport Out of the Endoplasmic Reticulum. Traffic, 2012, 13, 1508-1521.	2.7	23
31	The <scp>P</scp>1/<scp>P</scp>2 proteins of the human ribosomal stalk are required for ribosome binding and depurination by ricin in human cells. FEBS Journal, 2012, 279, 3925-3936.	4.7	31
32	A relatively low level of ribosome depurination by mutant forms of ricin toxin A chain can trigger protein synthesis inhibition, cell signaling and apoptosis in mammalian cells. International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2012, 44, 2204-2211.	2.8	11
33	Small-Molecule Inhibitor Leads of Ribosome-Inactivating Proteins Developed Using the Doorstop Approach. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e17883.	2.5	34
34	Identification of amino acids critical for the cytotoxicity of Shiga toxin 1Âand 2 in Saccharomyces Cerevisiae. Toxicon, 2011, 57, 525-539.	1.6	23
35	Shiga toxin 1 is more dependent on the P proteins of the ribosomal stalk for depurination activity than Shiga toxin 2. International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2011, 43, 1792-1801.	2.8	32
36	Trichothecene Mycotoxins Inhibit Mitochondrial Translationâ€”Implication for the Mechanism of Toxicity. Toxins, 2011, 3, 1484-1501.	3.4	54

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37	Interaction of Ricin and Shiga Toxins with Ribosomes. Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology, 2011, 357, 1-18.	1.1	30
38	Development of a quantitative RT-PCR assay to examine the kinetics of ribosome depurination by ribosome inactivating proteins using <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> as a model. Rna, 2011, 17, 201-210.	3.5	33
39	Pentameric Organization of the Ribosomal Stalk Accelerates Recruitment of Ricin A Chain to the Ribosome for Depurination. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 41463-41471.	3.4	29
40	Expression of a truncated form of yeast ribosomal protein L3 in transgenic wheat improves resistance to Fusarium head blight. Plant Science, 2010, 178, 374-380.	3.6	35
41	A genome-wide screen in Saccharomyces cerevisiae reveals a critical role for the mitochondria in the toxicity of a trichothecene mycotoxin. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 21883-21888.	7.1	57
42	Ricin A-chain requires c-Jun N-terminal kinase to induce apoptosis in nontransformed epithelial cells. International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2009, 41, 2503-2510.	2.8	35
43	A Two-Step Binding Model Proposed for the Electrostatic Interactions of Ricin A Chain with Ribosomes. Biochemistry, 2009, 48, 3853-3863.	2.5	42
44	The ribosomal stalk is required for ribosome binding, depurination of the rRNA and cytotoxicity of ricin A chain in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Molecular Microbiology, 2008, 70, 1441-1452.	2.5	69
45	Ricin Inhibits Activation of the Unfolded Protein Response by Preventing Splicing of the HAC1 mRNA. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2008, 283, 6145-6153.	3.4	31
46	The C-terminus of pokeweed antiviral protein has distinct roles in transport to the cytosol, ribosome depurination and cytotoxicity. Plant Journal, 2007, 49, 995-1007.	5.7	22
47	Unique mRNA Cap Binding Properties of Pokeweed Antiviral Protein: Fluorescence Studies of Equilibrium Interactions. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A108.	0.5	0
48	Expression of a Truncated Form of Ribosomal Protein L3 Confers Resistance to Pokeweed Antiviral Protein and the Fusarium Mycotoxin Deoxynivalenol. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2005, 18, 762-770.	2.6	40
49	Generation of pokeweed antiviral protein mutations in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: evidence that ribosome depurination is not sufficient for cytotoxicity. Nucleic Acids Research, 2004, 32, 4244-4256.	14.5	23
50	Silencing of ribosomal protein L3 genes inN. tabacumreveals coordinate expression and significant alterations in plant growth, development and ribosome biogenesis. Plant Journal, 2004, 39, 29-44.	5.7	42
51	Antiviral Activity Of Ribosome Inactivating Proteins In Medicine. Mini-Reviews in Medicinal Chemistry, 2004, 4, 523-543.	2.4	66
52	Enhancement of the Primary Flavor Compound Methional in Potato by Increasing the Level of Soluble Methionine. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 2003, 51, 5695-5702.	5.2	97
53	Translation Inhibition of Capped and Uncapped Viral RNAs Mediated by Ribosome-Inactivating Proteins. Phytopathology, 2003, 93, 588-595.	2.2	26
54	Pokeweed Antiviral Protein Regulates the Stability of Its Own mRNA by a Mechanism That Requires Depurination but Can Be Separated from Depurination of the Î±-Sarcin/Ricin Loop of rRNA. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 41428-41437.	3.4	43

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55	Pokeweed antiviral protein binds to the cap structure of eukaryotic mRNA and depurinates the mRNA downstream of the cap. Rna, 2002, 8, 1148-1159.	3.5	54
56	Expression of a Bacterial Ice Nucleation Gene in a YeastSaccharomyces cerevisiaeand Its Possible Application in Food Freezing Processes. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 2001, 49, 4662-4666.	5.2	17
57	Control of Enzymatic Browning in Potato (Solanum tuberosumL.) by Sense and Antisense RNA from Tomato Polyphenol Oxidase. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 2001, 49, 652-657.	5.2	118
58	A non-toxic pokeweed antiviral protein mutant inhibits pathogen infection via a novel salicylic acid-independent pathway. Plant Molecular Biology, 2000, 44, 219-229.	3.9	74
59	A novel mechanism for inhibition of translation by pokeweed antiviral protein: Depurination of the capped RNA template. Rna, 2000, 6, 369-380.	3.5	84
60	Pokeweed antiviral protein cleaves double-stranded supercoiled DNA using the same active site required to depurinate rRNA. Nucleic Acids Research, 1999, 27, 1900-1905.	14.5	59
61	Pokeweed Antiviral Protein Accesses Ribosomes by Binding to L3. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 3859-3864.	3.4	101
62	Reduced toxicity and broad spectrum resistance to viral and fungal infection in transgenic plants expressing pokeweed antiviral protein II. Plant Molecular Biology, 1998, 38, 957-964.	3.9	84
63	The Pokeweed Antiviral Protein Specifically Inhibits Ty 1 -Directed +1 Ribosomal Frameshifting and Retrotransposition in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Virology, 1998, 72, 1036-1042.	3.4	52
64	Plant resistance to fungal infection induced by nontoxic pokeweed antiviral protein mutants. Nature Biotechnology, 1997, 15, 992-996.	17.5	97
65	Herbicide Resistant Turfgrass (Agrostis palustris Huds.) by Biolistic Transformation. Nature Biotechnology, 1994, 12, 919-923.	17.5	56