Pedro A San-Segundo

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

38 papers	1,646 citations	304743 22 h-index	330143 37 g-index
44 all docs	44 docs citations	44 times ranked	1475 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Pch2 Links Chromatin Silencing to Meiotic Checkpoint Control. Cell, 1999, 97, 313-324.	28.9	265
2	Role for the Silencing Protein Dot1 in Meiotic Checkpoint Control. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2000, 11, 3601-3615.	2.1	160
3	A Large-Scale Screen in S. pombe Identifies Seven Novel Genes Required for Critical Meiotic Events. Current Biology, 2005, 15, 2056-2062.	3.9	106
4	Nucleotide sequence of the exo-1,3-Î²-glucanase-encoding gene, EXG1, of the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Gene, 1991, 97, 173-182.	2.2	87
5	TopBP1 and ATR Colocalization at Meiotic Chromosomes: Role of TopBP1/Cut5 in the Meiotic Recombination Checkpoint. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2004, 15, 1568-1579.	2.1	79
6	Dot1-Dependent Histone H3K79 Methylation Promotes Activation of the Mek1 Meiotic Checkpoint Effector Kinase by Regulating the Hop1 Adaptor. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003262.	3.5	67
7	Regulation of meiotic progression by the meiosis-specific checkpoint kinase Mek1 in fission yeast. Journal of Cell Science, 2003, 116, 259-271.	2.0	58
8	The Dot1 Histone Methyltransferase and the Rad9 Checkpoint Adaptor Contribute to Cohesin-Dependent Double-Strand Break Repair by Sister Chromatid Recombination in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Genetics, 2009, 182, 437-446.	2.9	57
9	Multicopy tRNA genes functionally suppress mutations in yeast eIF-2 alpha kinase GCN2: evidence for separate pathways coupling GCN4 expression to unchanged tRNA.. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1994, 14, 7920-7932.	2.3	51
10	SSG1, a gene encoding a sporulation-specific 1,3-beta-glucanase in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Bacteriology, 1993, 175, 3823-3837.	2.2	50
11	Dynamics of DOT1L localization and H3K79 methylation during meiotic prophase I in mouse spermatocytes. Chromosoma, 2014, 123, 147-164.	2.2	48
12	Role of Dot1 in the Response to Alkylating DNA Damage in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>: Regulation of DNA Damage Tolerance by the Error-Prone Polymerases PolÎ¶/Rev1. Genetics, 2008, 179, 1197-1210.	2.9	47
13	Persistent DNA-break potential near telomeres increases initiation of meiotic recombination on short chromosomes. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 970.	12.8	47
14	Reversal of PCNA Ubiquitylation by Ubp10 in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. PLoS Genetics, 2012, 8, e1002826.	3.5	46
15	The Ddc2/ATRIP checkpoint protein monitors meiotic recombination intermediates. Journal of Cell Science, 2011, 124, 2488-2500.	2.0	41
16	The Pch2 AAA+ ATPase promotes phosphorylation of the Hop1 meiotic checkpoint adaptor in response to synaptonemal complex defects. Nucleic Acids Research, 2016, 44, 7722-7741.	14.5	40
17	Regulation of tolerance to DNA alkylating damage by Dot1 and Rad53 in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. DNA Repair, 2010, 9, 1038-1049.	2.8	35
18	The budding yeast polo-like kinase Cdc5 regulates the Ndt80 branch of the meiotic recombination checkpoint pathway. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2011, 22, 3478-3490.	2.1	34

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19	Flexibility in crosstalk between H2B ubiquitination and H3 methylation <i>in vivo</i>. EMBO Reports, 2014, 15, 1077-1084.	4.5	34
20	Impact of histone H4K16 acetylation on the meiotic recombination checkpoint in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Microbial Cell, 2016, 3, 606-620.	3.2	30
21	The Smc5â€“Smc6 Complex Is Required to Remove Chromosome Junctions in Meiosis. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e20948.	2.5	28
22	SWM1 , a Developmentally Regulated Gene, Is Required for Spore Wall Assembly in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1999, 19, 2118-2129.	2.3	26
23	Pch2 orchestrates the meiotic recombination checkpoint from the cytoplasm. PLoS Genetics, 2021, 17, e1009560.	3.5	23
24	Genetic mapping of 1,3-Î²-glucanase-encoding genes in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Current Genetics, 1992, 22, 283-288.	1.7	21
25	Resolvases, Dissolvases, and Helicases in Homologous Recombination: Clearing the Road for Chromosome Segregation. Genes, 2020, 11, 71.	2.4	20
26	Functional Impact of the H2A.Z Histone Variant During Meiosis in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Genetics, 2018, 209, 997-1015.	2.9	19
27	Characterization of Pch2 localization determinants reveals a nucleolar-independent role in the meiotic recombination checkpoint. Chromosoma, 2019, 128, 297-316.	2.2	19
28	Recombination-Induced Tag Exchange (RITE) Cassette Series to Monitor Protein Dynamics in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2013, 3, 1261-1272.	1.8	15
29	Nonâ€recombinogenic roles for Rad52 in translesion synthesis during DNA damage tolerance. EMBO Reports, 2021, 22, e50410.	4.5	15
30	DOT-1.1-dependent H3K79 methylation promotes normal meiotic progression and meiotic checkpoint function in C. elegans. PLoS Genetics, 2020, 16, e1009171.	3.5	14
31	The fission yeast meiotic checkpoint kinase Mek1 regulates nuclear localization of Cdc25 by phosphorylation. Cell Cycle, 2008, 7, 3720-3730.	2.6	13
32	Characterization of a Saccharomyces cerevisiae thermosensitive lytic mutant leads to the identification of a new allele of the NUD1 gene. International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2004, 36, 2196-2213.	2.8	10
33	SWR1-Independent Association of H2A.Z to the LINC Complex Promotes Meiotic Chromosome Motion. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2020, 8, 594092.	3.7	10
34	Control of PCNA deubiquitylation in yeast. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2010, 38, 104-109.	3.4	7
35	The Cdc14 Phosphatase Controls Resolution of Recombination Intermediates and Crossover Formation during Meiosis. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 9811.	4.1	7
36	Flexibility in crosstalk between H2B ubiquitination and H3 methylation in vivo. EMBO Reports, 2014, 15, 1220-1221.	4.5	4

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	The N-Terminal Region of the Polo Kinase Cdc5 Is Required for Downregulation of the Meiotic Recombination Checkpoint. Cells, 2021, 10, 2561.	4.1	1
38	Non-Recombinogenic Role for Rad52, Rad51 and Rad57 in Translesion Synthesis. SSRN Electronic Journal, 0, , .	0.4	0