

Ruth M Kluck

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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56
papers

7,748
citations

101384

36
h-index

168136

53
g-index

60
all docs

60
docs citations

60
times ranked

7839
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Ordering the Cytochrome c-initiated Caspase Cascade: Hierarchical Activation of Caspases-2, -3, -6, -7, -8, and -10 in a Caspase-9-dependent Manner. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 1999, 144, 281-292.	2.3	1,745
2	Apoptosis Initiated When BH3 Ligands Engage Multiple Bcl-2 Homologs, Not Bax or Bak. <i>Science</i> , 2007, 315, 856-859.	6.0	1,021
3	Bax Crystal Structures Reveal How BH3 Domains Activate Bax and Nucleate Its Oligomerization to Induce Apoptosis. <i>Cell</i> , 2013, 152, 519-531.	13.5	491
4	Molecular biology of Bax and Bak activation and action. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2011, 1813, 521-531.	1.9	415
5	Building blocks of the apoptotic pore: how Bax and Bak are activated and oligomerize during apoptosis. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2014, 21, 196-205.	5.0	330
6	The Pro-Apoptotic Proteins, Bid and Bax, Cause a Limited Permeabilization of the Mitochondrial Outer Membrane That Is Enhanced by Cytosol. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 1999, 147, 809-822.	2.3	312
7	To Trigger Apoptosis, Bak Exposes Its BH3 Domain and Homodimerizes via BH3:Groove Interactions. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2008, 30, 369-380.	4.5	296
8	Mechanisms by which Bak and Bax permeabilise mitochondria during apoptosis. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2009, 122, 2801-2808.	1.2	283
9	Preservation of Mitochondrial Structure and Function after Bid- or Bax-Mediated Cytochrome c Release. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2000, 150, 1027-1036.	2.3	229
10	Bak Activation for Apoptosis Involves Oligomerization of Dimers via Their $\alpha 6$ Helices. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2009, 36, 696-703.	4.5	200
11	Bax dimerizes via a symmetric BH3:groove interface during apoptosis. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2012, 19, 661-670.	5.0	161
12	Mitochondrial Release of Pro-apoptotic Proteins. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2005, 280, 2266-2274.	1.6	154
13	Bak Core and Latch Domains Separate during Activation, and Freed Core Domains Form Symmetric Homodimers. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2014, 55, 938-946.	4.5	140
14	A Distinct Pathway of Cell-Mediated Apoptosis Initiated by Granulysin. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2001, 167, 350-356.	0.4	128
15	Apoptotic pore formation is associated with in-plane insertion of Bak or Bax central helices into the mitochondrial outer membrane. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, E4076-85.	3.3	111
16	VDAC2 enables BAX to mediate apoptosis and limit tumor development. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 4976.	5.8	110
17	Determinants of Cytochrome c Pro-apoptotic Activity. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2000, 275, 16127-16133.	1.6	109
18	Mitochondrial permeabilization relies on BH3 ligands engaging multiple prosurvival Bcl-2 relatives, not Bak. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2007, 177, 277-287.	2.3	109

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19	Bax targets mitochondria by distinct mechanisms before or during apoptotic cell death: a requirement for VDAC2 or Bak for efficient Bax apoptotic function. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2014, 21, 1925-1935.	5.0	106
20	Inhibition of Bak Activation by VDAC2 Is Dependent on the Bak Transmembrane Anchor. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 36876-36883.	1.6	83
21	Bid chimeras indicate that most BH3-only proteins can directly activate Bak and Bax, and show no preference for Bak versus Bax. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2015, 6, e1735-e1735.	2.7	76
22	Intact TP-53 function is essential for sustaining durable responses to BH3-mimetic drugs in leukemias. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 137, 2721-2735.	0.6	75
23	The mitochondrial gateway to cell death. <i>IUBMB Life</i> , 2008, 60, 383-389.	1.5	67
24	Assembly of the Bak Apoptotic Pore. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 288, 26027-26038.	1.6	67
25	Disordered clusters of Bak dimers rupture mitochondria during apoptosis. <i>ELife</i> , 2017, 6, .	2.8	60
26	Pore formation by dimeric Bak and Bax: an unusual pore?. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2017, 372, 20160218.	1.8	59
27	Calcium chelators induce apoptosis "evidence that raised intracellular ionised calcium is not essential for apoptosis. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 1994, 1223, 247-254.	1.9	52
28	Epigenetic control of mitochondrial cell death through PACS1-mediated regulation of BAX/BAK oligomerization. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2017, 24, 961-970.	5.0	52
29	Bak apoptotic pores involve a flexible C-terminal region and juxtaposition of the C-terminal transmembrane domains. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2015, 22, 1665-1675.	5.0	51
30	Identification of an activation site in Bak and mitochondrial Bax triggered by antibodies. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 11734.	5.8	50
31	Dissociation of Bak ± 1 helix from the core and latch domains is required for apoptosis. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2015, 6, 6841.	5.8	48
32	A cytochrome c mutant with high electron transfer and antioxidant activities but devoid of apoptogenic effect. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2002, 362, 749-754.	1.7	47
33	Translocation of a Bak C-Terminus Mutant from Cytosol to Mitochondria to Mediate Cytochrome c Release: Implications for Bak and Bax Apoptotic Function. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e31510.	1.1	46
34	A Single Cell Analysis of Apoptosis: Ordering the Apoptotic Phenotype. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2000, 926, 132-141.	1.8	44
35	Mcl-1 and Bcl-xL sequestration of Bak confers differential resistance to BH3-only proteins. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2018, 25, 721-734.	5.0	44
36	Physiological restraint of Bak by Bcl-xL is essential for cell survival. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2016, 30, 1240-1250.	2.7	40

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37	A cytochrome c mutant with high electron transfer and antioxidant activities but devoid of apoptogenic effect. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2002, 362, 749.	1.7	39
38	Ensemble Properties of Bax Determine Its Function. <i>Structure</i> , 2018, 26, 1346-1359.e5.	1.6	34
39	Assaying Cytochrome c Translocation During Apoptosis. , 2004, 284, 307-314.		32
40	BAK $\hat{\pm}$ 6 permits activation by BH3-only proteins and homooligomerization via the canonical hydrophobic groove. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, 7629-7634.	3.3	32
41	Robust autoactivation for apoptosis by BAK but not BAX highlights BAK as an important therapeutic target. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2020, 11, 268.	2.7	27
42	Structure of detergent-activated BAK dimers derived from the inert monomer. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2021, 81, 2123-2134.e5.	4.5	26
43	MCMV-mediated Inhibition of the Pro-apoptotic Bak Protein Is Required for Optimal In Vivo Replication. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2013, 9, e1003192.	2.1	21
44	Granzyme B triggers a prolonged pressure to die in Bcl-2 overexpressing cells, defining a window of opportunity for effective treatment with ABT-737. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2012, 3, e344-e344.	2.7	18
45	Rearrangement of Valproate Glucuronide in a Patient with Drug-Associated Hepatobiliary and Renal Dysfunction. <i>Epilepsia</i> , 1985, 26, 589-593.	2.6	16
46	BH3 mimetic drugs cooperate with Temozolomide, JQ1 and inducers of ferroptosis in killing glioblastoma multiforme cells. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2022, 29, 1335-1348.	5.0	15
47	The <i>BCL-2</i> family member <i>BID</i> plays a role during embryonic development in addition to its <i>BH3</i> -only protein function by acting in parallel to <i>BAX</i> , <i>BAK</i> and <i>BOK</i> . <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2022, 41, .	3.5	15
48	Bcl-2 family-regulated apoptosis in health and disease. <i>Cell Health and Cytoskeleton</i> , 2010, , 9.	0.7	13
49	Spontaneous apoptosis in NS-1 myeloma cultures: Effects of cell density, conditioned medium and acid pH. <i>Immunobiology</i> , 1993, 188, 124-133.	0.8	12
50	Bak apoptotic function is not directly regulated by phosphorylation. <i>Cell Death and Disease</i> , 2013, 4, e452-e452.	2.7	12
51	A Role for the Mitochondrial Protein Mrpl44 in Maintaining OXPHOS Capacity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0134326.	1.1	11
52	Probing BAK and BAX Activation and Pore Assembly with Cytochrome c Release, Limited Proteolysis, and Oxidant-Induced Linkage. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2019, 1877, 201-216.	0.4	7
53	Structure of the BAK-activating antibody 7D10 bound to BAK reveals an unexpected role for the $\hat{\pm}$ 1- $\hat{\pm}$ 2 loop in BAK activation. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2022, 29, 1757-1768.	5.0	4
54	Avoiding adsorption of Bcl-2 proteins to plasticware is important for accurate quantitation. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 2019, 26, 794-795.	5.0	2

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55	“Radiochemically Pure [1-14C]Valproic Acid” A Mixture of Labeled Structural Isomers. Therapeutic Drug Monitoring, 1986, 8, 462-465.	1.0	0
56	Structural Insights into Bak Activation and Oligomerisation. Acta Crystallographica Section A: Foundations and Advances, 2014, 70, C1166-C1166.	0.0	0