

# Bruce C Mckay

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6186135/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

42  
papers

1,535  
citations

346980

22  
h-index

340414

39  
g-index

44  
all docs

44  
docs citations

44  
times ranked

2177  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Microarray dataset supporting a role for ATF4 in isoginkgetin-induced gene expression in HCT116 cells.. Data in Brief, 2022, 42, 108126.	0.5	0
2	Isoginkgetin leads to decreased protein synthesis and activates an ATF4-dependent transcriptional response. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research, 2021, 1868, 119123.	1.9	4
3	Mode of action of nisin on Escherichia coli. Canadian Journal of Microbiology, 2020, 66, 161-168.	0.8	8
4	Comparative genomic analysis of the 3' UTR of human MDM2 identifies multiple transposable elements, an RLP24 pseudogene and a cluster of novel repeat sequences that arose during primate evolution. Gene, 2020, 741, 144557.	1.0	3
5	The spliceosome inhibitors isoginkgetin and pladienolide B induce ATF3-dependent cell death. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0224953.	1.1	8
6	Manganese-induced cellular disturbance in the baker's yeast, Saccharomyces cerevisiae with putative implications in neuronal dysfunction. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 6563.	1.6	6
7	Heavy metal sensitivities of gene deletion strains for ITT1 and RPS1A connect their activities to the expression of URE2, a key gene involved in metal detoxification in yeast. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0198704.	1.1	11
8	Flow cytometric analysis identifies changes in S and M phases as novel cell cycle alterations induced by the splicing inhibitor isoginkgetin. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0191178.	1.1	24
9	The p53 protein induces stable miRNAs that have the potential to modify subsequent p53 responses. Gene, 2017, 608, 86-94.	1.0	8
10	In vitro selections of mammaglobin A and mammaglobin B aptamers for the recognition of circulating breast tumor cells. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 14487.	1.6	23
11	A Temperature Sensitive Variant of p53 Drives p53-Dependent MicroRNA Expression without Evidence of Widespread Post-Transcriptional Gene Silencing. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0148529.	1.1	9
12	Loss of periostin/OSF-2 in ErbB2/Neu-driven tumors results in androgen receptor-positive molecular apocrine-like tumors with reduced Notch1 activity. Breast Cancer Research, 2015, 17, 7.	2.2	14
13	Post-Transcriptional Regulation of DNA Damage-Responsive Gene Expression. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2014, 20, 640-654.	2.5	15
14	Preferential Estrogen Receptor $\beta$ Ligands Reduce Bcl-2 Expression in Hormone-Resistant Breast Cancer Cells to Increase Autophagy. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2014, 13, 1882-1893.	1.9	45
15	Arresting transcription and sentencing the cell: The consequences of blocked transcription. Mechanisms of Ageing and Development, 2013, 134, 243-252.	2.2	6
16	A novel cis -acting element from the 3' UTR of DNA damage-binding protein 2 mRNA links transcriptional and post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression. Nucleic Acids Research, 2013, 41, 5692-5703.	6.5	11
17	NF- $\kappa$ B-Dependent Role for Cold-Inducible RNA Binding Protein in Regulating Interleukin 1 $\beta$ . PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e57426.	1.1	47
18	Enhanced cytotoxicity of PARP inhibition in mantle cell lymphoma harbouring mutations in both ATM and p53. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2012, 4, 515-527.	3.3	116

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Compromised genomic integrity impedes muscle growth after Atrx inactivation. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2012, 122, 4412-4423.	3.9	57
20	Focal adhesion kinase inhibitors are potent anti-angiogenic agents. <i>Molecular Oncology</i> , 2011, 5, 517-526.	2.1	74
21	RNA interference against transcription elongation factor SII does not support its role in transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair. <i>Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis</i> , 2011, 706, 53-58.	0.4	9
22	The role of mRNA decay in p53-induced gene expression. <i>Rna</i> , 2011, 17, 2222-2234.	1.6	25
23	Decreased transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair capacity is associated with increased p53- and MLH1-independent apoptosis in response to cisplatin. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2010, 10, 207.	1.1	28
24	Ultraviolet light induces the sustained unscheduled expression of cyclin E in the absence of functional p53. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2009, 8, 2998-3005.	1.3	4
25	The anti-apoptotic role for p53 following exposure to ultraviolet light does not involve DDB2. <i>Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis</i> , 2009, 663, 69-76.	0.4	11
26	Ultraviolet light induces the sustained unscheduled expression of cyclin E in the absence of functional p53. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2009, 8, 2995-3002.	1.3	3
27	DDB2-Independent Role for p53 in the Recovery from Ultraviolet Light-Induced Replication Arrest. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2007, 6, 1730-1740.	1.3	12
28	The Contribution of Transactivation Subdomains 1 and 2 to p53-Induced Gene Expression Is Heterogeneous But Not Subdomain-Specific. <i>Neoplasia</i> , 2007, 9, 1057-1065.	2.3	7
29	Regulation of ultraviolet light-induced gene expression by gene size. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2004, 101, 6582-6586.	3.3	87
30	Ultraviolet light-induced apoptosis is associated with S-phase in primary human fibroblasts. <i>DNA Repair</i> , 2002, 1, 811-820.	1.3	45
31	Lack of functional pRb results in attenuated recovery of mRNA synthesis and increased apoptosis following UV radiation in human breast cancer cells. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2002, 21, 4481-4489.	2.6	23
32	Human cells bearing homozygous mutations in the DNA mismatch repair genes hMLH1 or hMSH2 are fully proficient in transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2002, 21, 5743-5752.	2.6	27
33	UV light-induced degradation of RNA polymerase II is dependent on the Cockayne's syndrome A and B proteins but not p53 or MLH1. <i>Mutation Research DNA Repair</i> , 2001, 485, 93-105.	3.8	57
34	P53 plays a protective role against UV- and cisplatin-induced apoptosis in transcription-coupled repair proficient fibroblasts. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2001, 20, 6805-6808.	2.6	98
35	The Tumor Suppressor p53 Can Both Stimulate and Inhibit Ultraviolet Light-induced Apoptosis. <i>Molecular Biology of the Cell</i> , 2000, 11, 2543-2551.	0.9	47
36	Potential roles for p53 in nucleotide excision repair. <i>Carcinogenesis</i> , 1999, 20, 1389-1396.	1.3	55

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Inhibition of RNA polymerase II as a trigger for the p53 response. <i>Oncogene</i> , 1999, 18, 583-592.	2.6	262
38	Role for p53 in the Recovery of Transcription and Protection Against Apoptosis Induced by Ultraviolet Light. <i>Neoplasia</i> , 1999, 1, 276-284.	2.3	52
39	Persistent DNA damage induced by ultraviolet light inhibits p21waf1 and bax expression: implications for DNA repair, UV sensitivity and the induction of apoptosis. <i>Oncogene</i> , 1998, 17, 545-555.	2.6	85
40	Wildtype p53 is required for heat shock and ultraviolet light enhanced repair of a UV-damaged reporter gene. <i>Carcinogenesis</i> , 1997, 18, 245-249.	1.3	65
41	Capacity of UV-Irradiated Human Fibroblasts to Support Adenovirus DNA Synthesis Correlates with Transcription-Coupled Repair and is Reduced in SV40-Transformed Cells and Cells Expressing Mutant p53. <i>Photochemistry and Photobiology</i> , 1997, 66, 659-664.	1.3	19
42	Heat-shock enhanced reactivation of a UV-damaged reporter gene in human cells involves the transcription coupled DNA repair pathway. <i>Mutation Research DNA Repair</i> , 1996, 363, 125-135.	3.8	23