Michael M Resnick

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

226 papers	18,626 citations	12330 69 h-index	15732 125 g-index
228 all docs	228 docs citations	228 times ranked	14859 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	An APOBEC cytidine deaminase mutagenesis pattern is widespread in human cancers. Nature Genetics, 2013, 45, 970-976.	21.4	1,023
2	Prediction of chemical carcinogenicity in rodents from in vitro genetic toxicity assays. Science, 1987, 236, 933-941.	12.6	857
3	Chromosome aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in chinese hamster ovary cells: Evaluations of 108 chemicals. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 1987, 10, 1-35.	2.2	601
4	The repair of double-strand breaks in DNA: A model involving recombination. Journal of Theoretical Biology, 1976, 59, 97-106.	1.7	541
5	The repair of double-strand breaks in the nuclear DNA of Saccharomyces cerevisiae and its genetic control. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1976, 143, 119-129.	2.4	527
6	The expanding universe of p53 targets. Nature Reviews Cancer, 2009, 9, 724-737.	28.4	505
7	Cadmium is a mutagen that acts by inhibiting mismatch repair. Nature Genetics, 2003, 34, 326-329.	21.4	440
8	Clustered Mutations in Yeast and in Human Cancers Can Arise from Damaged Long Single-Strand DNA Regions. Molecular Cell, 2012, 46, 424-435.	9.7	379
9	The Mre11 Complex Is Required for Repair of Hairpin-Capped Double-Strand Breaks and Prevention of Chromosome Rearrangements. Cell, 2002, 108, 183-193.	28.9	359
10	In vivo site-directed mutagenesis using oligonucleotides. Nature Biotechnology, 2001, 19, 773-776.	17.5	312
11	Hypermutability of Homonucleotide Runs in Mismatch Repair and DNA Polymerase Proofreading Yeast Mutants. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1997, 17, 2859-2865.	2.3	309
12	Genes required for ionizing radiation resistance in yeast. Nature Genetics, 2001, 29, 426-434.	21.4	305
13	The Delitto Perfetto Approach to In Vivo Siteâ€Directed Mutagenesis and Chromosome Rearrangements with Synthetic Oligonucleotides in Yeast. Methods in Enzymology, 2006, 409, 329-345.	1.0	258
14	Lethality induced by a single site-specific double-strand break in a dispensable yeast plasmid.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1993, 90, 5613-5617.	7.1	239
15	Development of a standard protocol for in vitro cytogenetic testing with Chinese hamster ovary cells: Comparison of results for 22 compounds in two laboratories. Environmental Mutagenesis, 1985, 7, 1-51.	1.4	235
16	Double-strand breaks associated with repetitive DNA can reshape the genome. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 11845-11850.	7.1	216
17	GENETIC CONTROL OF RADIATION SENSITIVITY IN SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE. Genetics, 1969, 62, 519-531.	2.9	209
18	Repeat expansion â€" all in flap?. Nature Genetics, 1997, 16, 116-118.	21.4	201

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19	The 3â€²â†’5â€² Exonucleases of DNA Polymerases Î´ and É› and the 5â€²â†’3â€² Exonuclease Exo1 Have Major Roles in Postreplication Mutation Avoidance in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1999, 19, 2000-2007.	2.3	196
20	RNA-templated DNA repair. Nature, 2007, 447, 338-341.	27.8	194
21	Destabilization of Yeast Micro- and Minisatellite DNA Sequences by Mutations Affecting a Nuclease Involved in Okazaki Fragment Processing (<i>rad27</i>) and DNA Polymerase Î´ (<i>pol3-t</i>). Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1998, 18, 2779-2788.	2.3	189
22	Chromosomal site-specific double-strand breaks are efficiently targeted for repair by oligonucleotides in yeast. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 14994-14999.	7.1	176
23	Differential Transactivation by the p53 Transcription Factor Is Highly Dependent on p53 Level and Promoter Target Sequence. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2002, 22, 8612-8625.	2.3	175
24	Inverted DNA repeats: a source of eukaryotic genomic instability.. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1993, 13, 5315-5322.	2.3	172
25	Statistical analyses for in vitro cytogenetic assays using chinese hamster ovary cells. Environmental Mutagenesis, 1986, 8, 183-204.	1.4	168
26	Tying up loose ends: nonhomologous end-joining in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 2000, 451, 71-89.	1.0	152
27	Functional mutants of the sequence-specific transcription factor p53 and implications for master genes of diversity. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 9934-9939.	7.1	150
28	Specific cloning of human DNA as yeast artificial chromosomes by transformation-associated recombination.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1996, 93, 491-496.	7.1	149
29	Acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate, acetonitrile and other polar aprotic solvents are strong inducers of aneuploidy in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 1985, 149, 339-351.	1.0	148
30	The 3'->5' exonuclease of DNA polymerase Â can substitute for the 5' flap endonuclease Rad27/Fen1 in processing Okazaki fragments and preventing genome instability. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2001, 98, 5122-5127.	7.1	147
31	Unsaturated Fatty Acid Mutants of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Journal of Bacteriology, 1966, 92, 597-600.	2.2	144
32	Break-Induced Replication Is a Source of Mutation Clusters Underlying Kataegis. Cell Reports, 2014, 7, 1640-1648.	6.4	143
33	Chromosomal aberrations and sister chromatid exchange tests in Chinese hamster ovary cells in vitro. IV. Results with 15 chemicals. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 1989, 14, 165-187.	2.2	142
34	Chromosome Fragmentation after Induction of a Double-Strand Break Is an Active Process Prevented by the RMX Repair Complex. Current Biology, 2004, 14, 2107-2112.	3.9	140
35	p53 and NF-Îº B Coregulate Proinflammatory Gene Responses in Human Macrophages. Cancer Research, 2014, 74, 2182-2192.	0.9	140
36	Chromosome aberration and sister chromatid exchange test results with 42 chemicals. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 1990, 16, 55-137.	2.2	137

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37	Chromosome aberration and sister chromatid exchange tests in chinese hamster ovary cells in vitro. V: Results With 46 Chemicals. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 1990, 16, 272-303.	2.2	136
38	Diverse stresses dramatically alter genome-wide p53 binding and transactivation landscape in human cancer cells. Nucleic Acids Research, 2013, 41, 7286-7301.	14.5	135
39	InvertedAlurepeats unstable in yeast are excluded from the human genome. EMBO Journal, 2000, 19, 3822-3830.	7.8	133
40	Repair of Pyrimidine Dimer Damage Induced in Yeast by Ultraviolet Light. Journal of Bacteriology, 1972, 109, 979-986.	2.2	133
41	Okazaki Fragment Maturation in Yeast. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 1626-1633.	3.4	130
42	Hypermutability of Damaged Single-Strand DNA Formed at Double-Strand Breaks and Uncapped Telomeres in Yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. PLoS Genetics, 2008, 4, e1000264.	3.5	130
43	The Human <i>TLR</i> Innate Immune Gene Family Is Differentially Influenced by DNA Stress and <i>p53</i> Status in Cancer Cells. Cancer Research, 2012, 72, 3948-3957.	0.9	128
44	Replication Slippage between Distant Short Repeats in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Depends on the Direction of Replication and the <i>RAD50</i> and <i>RAD52</i> Genes. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1995, 15, 5607-5617.	2.3	126
45	The Toll-Like Receptor Gene Family Is Integrated into Human DNA Damage and p53 Networks. PLoS Genetics, 2011, 7, e1001360.	3.5	126
46	p53 mutants can often transactivate promoters containing a p21 but not Bax or PIG3 responsive elements. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 3573-3579.	5.9	125
47	Factors Affecting Inverted Repeat Stimulation of Recombination and Deletion in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 1998, 148, 1507-1524.	2.9	123
48	Biased Distribution of Inverted and Direct <i>Alu</i>s in the Human Genome: Implications for Insertion, Exclusion, and Genome Stability. Genome Research, 2001, 11, 12-27.	5.5	114
49	Flexibility of Eukaryotic Okazaki Fragment Maturation through Regulated Strand Displacement Synthesis. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2008, 283, 34129-34140.	3.4	114
50	A Novel Role in DNA Metabolism for the Binding of Fen1/Rad27 to PCNA and Implications for Genetic Risk. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1999, 19, 5373-5382.	2.3	100
51	Conservative Repair of a Chromosomal Double-Strand Break by Single-Strand DNA through Two Steps of Annealing. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 7645-7657.	2.3	98
52	Chromosome aberration and sister chromatid exchange tests in chinese hamster ovary cells in vitro: II. Results with 20 chemicals. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 1989, 13, 60-94.	2.2	94
53	Interactions between the tumor suppressor p53 and immune responses. Current Opinion in Oncology, 2013, 25, 85-92.	2.4	93
54	Transposon Tn5 excision in yeast: influence of DNA polymerases alpha, delta, and epsilon and repair genes.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1992, 89, 3785-3789.	7.1	91

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55	Reduction in frataxin causes progressive accumulation of mitochondrial damage. Human Molecular Genetics, 2003, 12, 3331-3342.	2.9	91
56	Noncanonical DNA Motifs as Transactivation Targets by Wild Type and Mutant p53. PLoS Genetics, 2008, 4, e1000104.	3.5	91
57	Divergent Evolution of Human p53 Binding Sites: Cell Cycle Versus Apoptosis. PLoS Genetics, 2007, 3, e127.	3.5	88
58	Genome-wide model for the normal eukaryotic DNA replication fork. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 17674-17679.	7.1	88
59	Yeast ARMs (DNA at-risk motifs) can reveal sources of genome instability. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 1998, 400, 45-58.	1.0	87
60	Differential Suppression of DNA Repair Deficiencies of Yeast <i>rad50</i>, <i>mre11</i> and <i>xrs2</i> Mutants by <i>EXO1</i> and <i>TLC1</i> (the RNA Component of Telomerase). Genetics, 2002, 160, 49-62.	2.9	87
61	Mutator phenotypes of yeast strains heterozygous for mutations in the MSH2 gene. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1999, 96, 2970-2975.	7.1	86
62	Direct isolation of human BRCA2 gene by transformation-associated recombination in yeast. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1997, 94, 7384-7387.	7.1	81
63	Cohesin Is Limiting for the Suppression of DNA Damageâ€“Induced Recombination between Homologous Chromosomes. PLoS Genetics, 2010, 6, e1001006.	3.5	81
64	Functionally distinct polymorphic sequences in the human genome that are targets for p53 transactivation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 6431-6436.	7.1	80
65	ATP-independent DNA strand transfer catalyzed by protein(s) from meiotic cells of the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1988, 85, 3683-3687.	7.1	79
66	Base Damage within Single-Strand DNA Underlies In Vivo Hypermutability Induced by a Ubiquitous Environmental Agent. PLoS Genetics, 2012, 8, e1003149.	3.5	76
67	The mitochondrial protein frataxin prevents nuclear damage. Human Molecular Genetics, 2002, 11, 1351-1362.	2.9	75
68	Revealing a human p53 universe. Nucleic Acids Research, 2018, 46, 8153-8167.	14.5	75
69	Role of the Nuclease Activity of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Mre11 in Repair of DNA Double-Strand Breaks in Mitotic Cells. Genetics, 2004, 166, 1701-1713.	2.9	73
70	A SNP in the flt-1 promoter integrates the VEGF system into the p53 transcriptional network. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 1406-1411.	7.1	73
71	Functional copies of a human gene can be directly isolated by transformation-associated recombination cloning with a small 3' end target sequence. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1998, 95, 4469-4474.	7.1	72
72	Requirement for End-Joining and Checkpoint Functions, but Not<i>RAD52</i>-Mediated Recombination, after <i>Eco</i>RI Endonuclease Cleavage of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>DNA. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1998, 18, 1891-1902.	2.3	72

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73	The Biological Impact of the Human Master Regulator p53 Can Be Altered by Mutations That Change the Spectrum and Expression of Its Target Genes. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 2297-2308.	2.3	72
74	The Multiple Biological Roles of the 3â€²â†’5â€² Exonuclease of Saccharomyces cerevisiae DNA Polymerase Î´ Require Switching between the Polymerase and Exonuclease Domains. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 461-471.	2.3	71
75	The choice of nucleotide inserted opposite abasic sites formed within chromosomal DNA reveals the polymerase activities participating in translesion DNA synthesis. DNA Repair, 2013, 12, 878-889.	2.8	68
76	The Prevention of Repeat-Associated Deletions in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> by Mismatch Repair Depends on Size and Origin of Deletions. Genetics, 1996, 143, 1579-1587.	2.9	68
77	Functional evolution of the p53 regulatory network through its target response elements. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 944-949.	7.1	67
78	Dominant-Negative Features of Mutant <i>TP53</i> in Germline Carriers Have Limited Impact on Cancer Outcomes. Molecular Cancer Research, 2011, 9, 271-279.	3.4	66
79	Induction of recombination between homologous and diverged DNAs by double-strand gaps and breaks and role of mismatch repair.. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1994, 14, 4802-4814.	2.3	65
80	Yeast as an honorary mammal. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 2000, 451, 1-11.	1.0	64
81	A PHOTOREACTIVATIONLESS MUTANT OF <i>SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE</i>*[,]â€. Photochemistry and Photobiology, 1969, 9, 307-312.	2.5	62
82	Apn1 and Apn2 endonucleases prevent accumulation of repair-associated DNA breaks in budding yeast as revealed by direct chromosomal analysis. Nucleic Acids Research, 2008, 36, 1836-1846.	14.5	62
83	Tumour p53 mutations exhibit promoter selective dominance over wild type p53. Oncogene, 2002, 21, 1641-1648.	5.9	61
84	Similar responses to ionizing radiation of fungal and vertebrate cells and the importance of DNA double-strand breaks. Journal of Theoretical Biology, 1978, 71, 339-346.	1.7	60
85	Mutant TP53 Posttranslational Modifications: Challenges and Opportunities. Human Mutation, 2014, 35, 738-755.	2.5	60
86	Tetrameric Ctp1 coordinates DNA binding and DNA bridging in DNA double-strand-break repair. Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2015, 22, 158-166.	8.2	59
87	Oxidative stress-induced mutagenesis in single-strand DNA occurs primarily at cytosines and is DNA polymerase zeta-dependent only for adenines and guanines. Nucleic Acids Research, 2013, 41, 8995-9005.	14.5	58
88	Functional analysis of human MutSÂ and MutSÂ complexes in yeast. Nucleic Acids Research, 1999, 27, 736-742.	14.5	57
89	Altered-Function p53 Missense Mutations Identified in Breast Cancers Can Have Subtle Effects on Transactivation. Molecular Cancer Research, 2010, 8, 701-716.	3.4	57
90	Cell-Cycle-Specific Repair of DNA Double-Strand Breaks in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Radiation Research, 1980, 82, 547.	1.5	55

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91	p53 mutants exhibiting enhanced transcriptional activation and altered promoter selectivity are revealed using a sensitive, yeast-based functional assay. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 501-513.	5.9	55
92	A Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism in a Half-Binding Site Creates p53 and Estrogen Receptor Control of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor 1. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2007, 27, 2590-2600.	2.3	55
93	Changes in DNA during meiosis in a repair-deficient mutant (rad 52) of yeast. Science, 1981, 212, 543-545.	12.6	54
94	Transformation-associated recombination between diverged and homologous DNA repeats is induced by strand breaks. Yeast, 1994, 10, 93-104.	1.7	54
95	Cell Cycle Progression in G 1 and S Phases Is CCR4 Dependent following Ionizing Radiation or Replication Stress in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Eukaryotic Cell, 2004, 3, 430-446.	3.4	54
96	p53 integrates host defense and cell fate during bacterial pneumonia. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2013, 210, 891-904.	8.5	54
97	DNA polymerases, deoxyribonucleases, and recombination during meiosis in Saccharomyces cerevisiae.. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1984, 4, 2811-2817.	2.3	52
98	A Double-Strand Break within a Yeast Artificial Chromosome (YAC) Containing Human DNA Can Result in YAC Loss, Deletion, or Cell Lethality. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1996, 16, 4414-4425.	2.3	52
99	Alkylation Base Damage Is Converted into Repairable Double-Strand Breaks and Complex Intermediates in G2 Cells Lacking AP Endonuclease. PLoS Genetics, 2011, 7, e1002059.	3.5	52
100	Repair of Endonuclease-Induced Double-Strand Breaks in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: Essential Role for Genes Associated with Nonhomologous End-Joining. Genetics, 1999, 152, 1513-1529.	2.9	52
101	Highly selective isolation of human DNAs from rodent-human hybrid cells as circular yeast artificial chromosomes by transformation-associated recombination cloning. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1996, 93, 13925-13930.	7.1	51
102	Genetic Factors Affecting the Impact of DNA Polymerase â̂, Proofreading Activity on Mutation Avoidance in Yeast. Genetics, 1999, 152, 47-59.	2.9	51
103	Detection of induced mitotic chromosome loss in Saccharomyces cerevisiae â€" an interlaboratory study. Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology Testing and Biomonitoring of Environmental Or Occupational Exposure, 1989, 224, 31-78.	1.2	49
104	MEIOSIS CAN INDUCE RECOMBINATION IN rad52 MUTANTS OF SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE. Genetics, 1986, 113, 531-550.	2.9	49
105	An endo-exonuclease activity of yeast that requires a functional RAD52 gene. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1988, 211, 41-48.	2.4	48
106	Effect of Amino Acid Substitutions in the Rad50 ATP Binding Domain on DNA Double Strand Break Repair in Yeast. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2005, 280, 2620-2627.	3.4	48
107	Transcriptional Functionality of Germ Line p53 Mutants Influences Cancer Phenotype. Clinical Cancer Research, 2007, 13, 3789-3795.	7.0	48
108	A single-strand specific lesion drives MMS-induced hyper-mutability at a double-strand break in yeast. DNA Repair, 2010, 9, 914-921.	2.8	48

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109	Recombination during transformation as a source of chimeric mammalian artificial chromosomes in yeast (YACs). Nucleic Acids Research, 1994, 22, 4154-4162.	14.5	47
110	A Model System to Assess the Integrity of Mammalian YACs during Transformation and Propagation in Yeast. Genomics, 1994, 21, 7-17.	2.9	47
111	Novel human p53 mutations that are toxic to yeast can enhance transactivation of specific promoters and reactivate tumor p53 mutants. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 3409-3419.	5.9	47
112	Lack of DNA homology in a pair of divergent chromosomes greatly sensitizes them to loss by DNA damage.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1989, 86, 2276-2280.	7.1	46
113	The Repair of Double-Strand Breaks in Chromosomal DNA of Yeast. , 1975, 5B, 549-556.		46
114	Mutator Specificity and Disease: Looking over the FENce. Cell, 1997, 88, 155-158.	28.9	45
115	RAD50 Is Required for Efficient Initiation of Resection and Recombinational Repair at Random, Î³-Induced Double-Strand Break Ends. PLoS Genetics, 2009, 5, e1000656.	3.5	44
116	Estrogen receptor acting in cis enhances WT and mutant p53 transactivation at canonical and noncanonical p53 target sequences. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 1500-1505.	7.1	43
117	p53 Transactivation and the Impact of Mutations, Cofactors and Small Molecules Using a Simplified Yeast-Based Screening System. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e20643.	2.5	43
118	Long Inverted Repeats Are an At-Risk Motif for Recombination in Mammalian Cells. Genetics, 1999, 153, 1873-1883.	2.9	43
119	Molecular recombination and the repair of DNA double-strand breaks in CHO cells. Nucleic Acids Research, 1979, 6, 3145-3160.	14.5	42
120	Induction of chromosome loss by mixtures of organic solvents including neurotoxins. Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology Testing and Biomonitoring of Environmental Or Occupational Exposure, 1989, 224, 287-303.	1.2	42
121	Recombinational repair of diverged DNAs : a study of homoeologous chromosomes and mammalian YACs in yeast. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1992, 234, 65-73.	2.4	41
122	Functional Analysis of Human FEN1 in Saccharomyces Cerevisiae and Its Role in Genome Stability. Human Molecular Genetics, 1999, 8, 2263-2273.	2.9	41
123	Transactivation specificity is conserved among p53 family proteins and depends on a response element sequence code. Nucleic Acids Research, 2013, 41, 8637-8653.	14.5	41
124	The Induction of Molecular and Genetic Recombination in Eukaryotic Cells. Advances in Radiation Biology, 1979, 8, 175-217.	0.4	41
125	GENETIC EFFECTS OF UV IRRADIATION ON EXCISION-PROFICIENT AND -DEFICIENT YEAST DURING MEIOSIS. Genetics, 1983, 104, 603-618.	2.9	41
126	Homologous and Homeologous Intermolecular Gene Conversion Are Not Differentially Affected by Mutations in the DNA Damage or the Mismatch Repair Genes <i>RAD1, RAD50, RAD51, RAD52, RAD54, PMS1</i> and <i>MSH2</i>. Genetics, 1996, 143, 755-767.	2.9	41

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127	Altered Replication and Inverted Repeats Induce Mismatch Repair-Independent Recombination between Highly Diverged DNAs in Yeast. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1997, 17, 1027-1036.	2.3	40
128	The flexible loop of human FEN1 endonuclease is required for flap cleavage during DNA replication and repair. EMBO Journal, 2002, 21, 5930-5942.	7.8	40
129	Investigating the Genetic Control of Biochemical Events in Meiotic Recombination. , 1987, , 157-210.		40
130	Probing the Functional Impact of Sequence Variation on p53-DNA Interactions Using a Novel Microsphere Assay for Protein-DNA Binding with Human Cell Extracts. PLoS Genetics, 2009, 5, e1000462.	3.5	39
131	Differential effects of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibition on DNA break repair in human cells are revealed with Epsteinâ€"Barr virus. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 6590-6595.	7.1	39
132	The Transition of Closely Opposed Lesions to Double-Strand Breaks during Long-Patch Base Excision Repair Is Prevented by the Coordinated Action of DNA Polymerase Î´ and Rad27/Fen1. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2009, 29, 1212-1221.	2.3	38
133	Damage-induced localized hypermutability. Cell Cycle, 2011, 10, 1073-1085.	2.6	38
134	Direct Cloning of Human 10q25 Neocentromere DNA Using Transformation-Associated Recombination (TAR) in Yeast. Genomics, 1998, 47, 399-404.	2.9	37
135	Fidelity of DNA Polymerase Îµ Holoenzyme from Budding YeastSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 37422-37429.	3.4	37
136	MEIOTIC DNA METABOLISM IN WILD-TYPE AND EXCISION-DEFICIENT YEAST FOLLOWING UV EXPOSURE. Genetics, 1983, 104, 583-601.	2.9	37
137	Changes in the Chromosomal DNA of Yeast during Meiosis in Repair Mutants and the Possible Role of a Deoxyribonuclease. Cold Spring Harbor Symposia on Quantitative Biology, 1984, 49, 639-649.	1.1	37
138	Induction of mutations in Saccharomyces cerevisiae by ultraviolet light. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 1969, 7, 315-332.	1.0	35
139	Functional dissection of sequence-specific NKX2-5 DNA binding domain mutations associated with human heart septation defects using a yeast-based system. Human Molecular Genetics, 2005, 14, 1965-1975.	2.9	35
140	Inhibition of DNA double-strand break repair by the Ku heterodimer in mrx mutants of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. DNA Repair, 2009, 8, 162-169.	2.8	35
141	The Cytidine Deaminase APOBEC3 Family Is Subject to Transcriptional Regulation by p53. Molecular Cancer Research, 2017, 15, 735-743.	3.4	35
142	Genetic change may be caused by interference with protein-protein interactions. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 1985, 150, 203-210.	1.0	34
143	Coincident Resection at Both Ends of Random, Î³â€"Induced Double-Strand Breaks Requires MRX (MRN), Sae2 (Ctp1), and Mre11-Nuclease. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003420.	3.5	34
144	The Sister Chromatid Cohesion Pathway Suppresses Multiple Chromosome Gain and Chromosome Amplification. Genetics, 2014, 196, 373-384.	2.9	34

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145	Low-level p53 expression changes transactivation rules and reveals superactivating sequences. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 14387-14392.	7.1	33
146	The detection of mitotic and meiotic aneuploidy in yeast using a gene dosage selection system. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1988, 215, 10-18.	2.4	32
147	Interaction between p53 and estradiol pathways in transcriptional responses to chemotherapeutics. Cell Cycle, 2013, 12, 1211-1224.	2.6	32
148	The novel p53 target TNFAIP8 variant 2 is increased in cancer and offsets p53-dependent tumor suppression. Cell Death and Differentiation, 2017, 24, 181-191.	11.2	32
149	ETV7-Mediated DNAJC15 Repression Leads to Doxorubicin Resistance in Breast Cancer Cells. Neoplasia, 2018, 20, 857-870.	5.3	32
150	Highly Mismatched Molecules Resembling Recombination Intermediates Efficiently Transform Mismatch Repair Proficient <i>Escherichia coli</i>. Genetics, 1997, 145, 29-38.	2.9	31
151	The detection of chemically induced aneuploidy in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: An assessment of mitotic and meiotic systems. Mutation Research - Reviews in Genetic Toxicology, 1986, 167, 47-60.	2.9	30
152	Homologous recombination rescues ssDNA gaps generated by nucleotide excision repair and reduced translesion DNA synthesis in yeast G2 cells. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, E2895-904.	7.1	30
153	Repair of double-strand breaks and lethal damage in DNA ofUstilago maydis. Genetical Research, 1980, 35, 291-307.	0.9	29
154	Delitto PerfettoTargeted Mutagenesis in Yeast with Oligonucleotides. , 2003, , 189-207.		29
155	Reduction of nucleosome assembly during new DNA synthesis impairs both major pathways of double-strand break repair. Nucleic Acids Research, 2005, 33, 4928-4939.	14.5	29
156	Role of the Nuclease Activity of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Mre11 in Repair of DNA Double-Strand Breaks in Mitotic Cells. Genetics, 2004, 166, 1701-1713.	2.9	29
157	Delitto perfetto targeted mutagenesis in yeast with oligonucleotides. Genetic Engineering, 2003, 25, 189-207.	0.6	29
158	Functional Diversity in the Gene Network Controlled by the Master Regulator p53 in Humans. Cell Cycle, 2005, 4, 1026-1029.	2.6	28
159	Changing the p53 master regulatory network: ELEMENTary, my dear Mr Watson. Oncogene, 2007, 26, 2191-2201.	5.9	28
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