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	Etoposide-induced DNA damage is increased in p53 mutants: identification of ATR and other genes that influence effects of p53 mutations on Top2-induced cytotoxicity. Oncotarget, 2022, 13, 332-346.	1.8	9
2	p53-responsive TLR8 SNP enhances human innate immune response to respiratory syncytial virus. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2019, 129, 4875-4884.	8.2	24
3	The global role for Cdc13 and Yku70 in preventing telomere resection across the genome. DNA Repair, 2018, 62, 8-17.	2.8	6
4	ETV7-Mediated DNAJC15 Repression Leads to Doxorubicin Resistance in Breast Cancer Cells. Neoplasia, 2018, 20, 857-870.	5.3	32
5	Revealing a human p53 universe. Nucleic Acids Research, 2018, 46, 8153-8167.	14.5	75
6	p53. , 2018, , 3740-3755.		0
7	The Cytidine Deaminase APOBEC3 Family Is Subject to Transcriptional Regulation by p53. Molecular Cancer Research, 2017, 15, 735-743.	3.4	35
8	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
9	Increased LOH Due to Defective Sister Chromatid Cohesion Is Due Primarily to Chromosomal Aneuploidy and Not Recombination. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2017, 7, 3305-3315.	1.8	2
10	The Shu complex promotes error-free tolerance of alkylation-induced base excision repair products. Nucleic Acids Research, 2016, 44, 8199-8215.	14.5	23
11	Recombinational repair of radiation-induced double-strand breaks occurs in the absence of extensive resection. Nucleic Acids Research, 2016, 44, 695-704.	14.5	14
12	Ligand dependent restoration of human TLR3 signaling and death in p53 mutant cells. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 61630-61642.	1.8	24
13	p53. , 2016, , 1-16.		0
14	Quantitative Analysis of NF-Î°B Transactivation Specificity Using a Yeast-Based Functional Assay. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0130170.	2.5	4
15	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
16	p53 amplifies Toll-like receptor 5 response in human primary and cancer cells through interaction with multiple signal transduction pathways. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 16963-16980.	1.8	21
17	Mutant TP53 Posttranslational Modifications: Challenges and Opportunities. Human Mutation, 2014, 35, 738-755.	2.5	60
18	p53 and NF-Î°B Coregulate Proinflammatory Gene Responses in Human Macrophages. Cancer Research, 2014, 74, 2182-2192.	0.9	140

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19	The Sister Chromatid Cohesion Pathway Suppresses Multiple Chromosome Gain and Chromosome Amplification. Genetics, 2014, 196, 373-384.	2.9	34
20	A Holliday in science: Robin Holliday, Ph.D., FRS and FAA (1932â€"2014). DNA Repair, 2014, 22, 175.	2.8	0
21	Break-Induced Replication Is a Source of Mutation Clusters Underlying Kataegis. Cell Reports, 2014, 7, 1640-1648.	6.4	143
22	Suppression of Allelic Recombination and Aneuploidy by Cohesin Is Independent of Chk1 in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e113435.	2.5	4
23	An APOBEC cytidine deaminase mutagenesis pattern is widespread in human cancers. Nature Genetics, 2013, 45, 970-976.	21.4	1,023
24	A multistep genomic screen identifies new genes required for repair of DNA double-strand breaks in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. BMC Genomics, 2013, 14, 251.	2.8	22
25	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
26	Interaction between p53 and estradiol pathways in transcriptional responses to chemotherapeutics. Cell Cycle, 2013, 12, 1211-1224.	2.6	32
27	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
28	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
29	Interactions between the tumor suppressor p53 and immune responses. Current Opinion in Oncology, 2013, 25, 85-92.	2.4	93
30	p53 integrates host defense and cell fate during bacterial pneumonia. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2013, 210, 891-904.	8.5	54
31	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
32	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
33	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
34	Modulation of immune responses by the tumor suppressor p53. BioDiscovery, 2013, , .	0.1	12
35	p53 integrates host defense and cell fate during bacterial pneumonia. Journal of Cell Biology, 2013, 201, i5-i5.	5.2	0
36	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

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37	Base Damage within Single-Strand DNA Underlies In Vivo Hypermutability Induced by a Ubiquitous Environmental Agent. PLoS Genetics, 2012, 8, e1003149.	3.5	76
38	RAP80 Is Critical in Maintaining Genomic Stability and Suppressing Tumor Development. Cancer Research, 2012, 72, 5080-5090.	0.9	27
39	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
40	Transactivation by low and high levels of human p53 reveals new physical rules of engagement and novel super-transactivation sequences. Cell Cycle, 2012, 11, 4287-4288.	2.6	7
41	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
42	Understanding the origins of UV-induced recombination through manipulation of sister chromatid cohesion. Cell Cycle, 2012, 11, 3937-3944.	2.6	21
43	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
44	RAD53 is limiting in double-strand break repair and in protection against toxicity associated with ribonucleotide reductase inhibition. DNA Repair, 2012, 11, 317-323.	2.8	8
45	Endless Pursuit of DNA Double-Strand Break Ends. NATO Science for Peace and Security Series C: Environmental Security, 2012, , 245-257.	0.2	0
46	The Toll-Like Receptor Gene Family Is Integrated into Human DNA Damage and p53 Networks. PLoS Genetics, 2011, 7, e1001360.	3.5	126
47	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
48	Chromosome integrity at a double-strand break requires exonuclease 1 and MRX. DNA Repair, 2011, 10, 102-110.	2.8	25
49	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
50	Damage-induced localized hypermutability. Cell Cycle, 2011, 10, 1073-1085.	2.6	38
51	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
52	Characterizing Resection at Random and Unique Chromosome Double-Strand Breaks and Telomere Ends. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2011, 745, 15-31.	0.9	7
53	Blunt-ended DNA double-strand breaks induced by endonucleases PvuII and EcoRV are poor substrates for repair in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. DNA Repair, 2010, 9, 617-626.	2.8	18
54	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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55	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
56	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
57	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
58	Cohesin Is Limiting for the Suppression of DNA Damageâ€“Induced Recombination between Homologous Chromosomes. PLoS Genetics, 2010, 6, e1001006.	3.5	81
59	The Coordinated P53 and Estrogen Receptor Cis-Regulation at an FLT1 Promoter SNP Is Specific to Genotoxic Stress and Estrogenic Compound. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e10236.	2.5	21
60	The p53 Master Regulator and Rules of Engagement with Target Sequences. , 2010, , 2205-2216.		0
61	Respiratory syncytial virus hijacks the tumorâ€suppressor p53 to enhance its replication in lung epithelial cells. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 117.6.	0.5	0
62	Potentiating the p53 network. Discovery Medicine, 2010, 10, 94-100.	0.5	23
63	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
64	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
65	A Regulatory Loop Composed of RAP80-HDM2-p53 Provides RAP80-enhanced p53 Degradation by HDM2 in Response to DNA Damage. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2009, 284, 19280-19289.	3.4	15
66	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
67	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
68	The expanding universe of p53 targets. Nature Reviews Cancer, 2009, 9, 724-737.	28.4	505
69	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
70	Flexibility of Eukaryotic Okazaki Fragment Maturation through Regulated Strand Displacement Synthesis. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2008, 283, 34129-34140.	3.4	114
71	Noncanonical DNA Motifs as Transactivation Targets by Wild Type and Mutant p53. PLoS Genetics, 2008, 4, e1000104.	3.5	91
72	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

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73	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
74	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
75	Divergent Evolution of Human p53 Binding Sites: Cell Cycle Versus Apoptosis. PLoS Genetics, 2007, 3, e127.	3.5	88
76	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
77	Transcriptional Functionality of Germ Line p53 Mutants Influences Cancer Phenotype. Clinical Cancer Research, 2007, 13, 3789-3795.	7.0	48
78	Changing the p53 master regulatory network: ELEMENTary, my dear Mr Watson. Oncogene, 2007, 26, 2191-2201.	5.9	28
79	RNA-templated DNA repair. Nature, 2007, 447, 338-341.	27.8	194
80	Functional Analysis of the Human p53 Tumor Suppressor and its Mutants Using Yeast. , 2007, , 233-288.		0
81	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
82	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
83	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
84	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
85	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
86	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
87	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
88	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
89	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
90	Functional Diversity in the Gene Network Controlled by the Master Regulator p53 in Humans. Cell Cycle, 2005, 4, 1026-1029.	2.6	28

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91	Use of a restriction endonuclease cytotoxicity assay to identify inducible GAL1 promoter variants with reduced basal activity. Gene, 2005, 363, 183-192.	2.2	8
92	Reduced Replication: A Call to ARMS. Cell, 2005, 120, 569-570.	28.9	1
93	Impact of mitochondria on nuclear genome stability. DNA Repair, 2005, 4, 141-148.	2.8	7
94	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
95	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
96	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
97	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
98	Cadmium is a mutagen that acts by inhibiting mismatch repair. Nature Genetics, 2003, 34, 326-329.	21.4	440
99	Delitto PerfettoTargeted Mutagenesis in Yeast with Oligonucleotides. , 2003, , 189-207.		29
100	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
101	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
102	Okazaki Fragment Maturation in Yeast. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 1626-1633.	3.4	130
103	Reduction in frataxin causes progressive accumulation of mitochondrial damage. Human Molecular Genetics, 2003, 12, 3331-3342.	2.9	91
104	Finding Genes That Affect Signaling and Toleration of DNA Damage, Especially DNA Double-Strand Breaks. , 2003, , 203-211.		1
105	Delitto perfetto targeted mutagenesis in yeast with oligonucleotides. Genetic Engineering, 2003, 25, 189-207.	0.6	29
106	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
107	The mitochondrial protein frataxin prevents nuclear damage. Human Molecular Genetics, 2002, 11, 1351-1362.	2.9	75
108	Fidelity of DNA Polymerase Îµ Holoenzyme from Budding YeastSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 37422-37429.	3.4	37

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109	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
110	Tumour p53 mutations exhibit promoter selective dominance over wild type p53. Oncogene, 2002, 21, 1641-1648.	5.9	61
111	A novel p53 mutational hotspot in skin tumors from UV-irradiated Xpc mutant mice alters transactivation functions. Oncogene, 2002, 21, 5704-5715.	5.9	17
112	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
113	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
114	Transformation-Associated Recombination (TAR) Cloning of Tumor-Inducing Xmrk2 Gene from Xiphophorus maculatus. Marine Biotechnology, 2001, 3, S168-S176.	2.4	3
115	In vivo site-directed mutagenesis using oligonucleotides. Nature Biotechnology, 2001, 19, 773-776.	17.5	312
116	Genes required for ionizing radiation resistance in yeast. Nature Genetics, 2001, 29, 426-434.	21.4	305
117	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
118	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
119	p53 mutants can often transactivate promoters containing a p21 but not Bax or PIG3 responsive elements. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 3573-3579.	5.9	125
120	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
121	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
122	SIR Functions Are Required for the Toleration of an Unrepaired Double-Strand Break in a Dispensable Yeast Chromosome. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 5359-5373.	2.3	27
123	Yeast as an honorary mammal. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 2000, 451, 1-11.	1.0	64
124	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
125	InvertedAlurepeats unstable in yeast are excluded from the human genome. EMBO Journal, 2000, 19, 3822-3830.	7.8	133
126	Radial Transformation-Associated Recombination Cloning from the Mouse Genome: Isolation of Tg.AC Transgene with Flanking DNAs. Genomics, 2000, 70, 292-299.	2.9	18

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127	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
128	Functional analysis of human MutSÂ and MutSÂ complexes in yeast. Nucleic Acids Research, 1999, 27, 736-742.	14.5	57
129	Yeast and human genes that affect the Escherichia coli SOS response. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1999, 96, 2204-2209.	7.1	25
130	Functional Analysis of Human FEN1 in Saccharomyces Cerevisiae and Its Role in Genome Stability. Human Molecular Genetics, 1999, 8, 2263-2273.	2.9	41
131	Integrity of Human YACs during Propagation in Recombination-Deficient Yeast Strains. Genomics, 1999, 56, 262-273.	2.9	14
132	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
133	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
134	Genetic Factors Affecting the Impact of DNA Polymerase â̂, Proofreading Activity on Mutation Avoidance in Yeast. Genetics, 1999, 152, 47-59.	2.9	51
135	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
136	Long Inverted Repeats Are an At-Risk Motif for Recombination in Mammalian Cells. Genetics, 1999, 153, 1873-1883.	2.9	43
137	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
138	Direct Cloning of Human 10q25 Neocentromere DNA Using Transformation-Associated Recombination (TAR) in Yeast. Genomics, 1998, 47, 399-404.	2.9	37
139	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
140	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
141	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
142	Factors Affecting Inverted Repeat Stimulation of Recombination and Deletion in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 1998, 148, 1507-1524.	2.9	123
143	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
144	Hypermutability of Homonucleotide Runs in Mismatch Repair and DNA Polymerase Proofreading Yeast Mutants. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1997, 17, 2859-2865.	2.3	309

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145	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
146	Mutator Specificity and Disease: Looking over the FENce. Cell, 1997, 88, 155-158.	28.9	45
147	Specific isolation of human rDNA genes by TAR cloning. Gene, 1997, 197, 269-276.	2.2	27
148	Repeat expansion â€” all in flap?. Nature Genetics, 1997, 16, 116-118.	21.4	201
149	Highly Mismatched Molecules Resembling Recombination Intermediates Efficiently Transform Mismatch Repair Proficient <i>Escherichia coli</i>. Genetics, 1997, 145, 29-38.	2.9	31
150	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
151	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
152	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
153	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
154	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
155	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
156	Recombination during transformation as a source of chimeric mammalian artificial chromosomes in yeast (YACs). Nucleic Acids Research, 1994, 22, 4154-4162.	14.5	47
157	The role of recombination andRAD52in mutation of chromosomal DNA transformed into yeast. Nucleic Acids Research, 1994, 22, 4234-4241.	14.5	8
158	Transformation-associated recombination between diverged and homologous DNA repeats is induced by strand breaks. Yeast, 1994, 10, 93-104.	1.7	54
159	A Model System to Assess the Integrity of Mammalian YACs during Transformation and Propagation in Yeast. Genomics, 1994, 21, 7-17.	2.9	47
160	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
161	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
162	Inverted DNA repeats: a source of eukaryotic genomic instability.. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1993, 13, 5315-5322.	2.3	172

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