Shawn Ahmed

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Genetic and Epigenetic Inheritance at Telomeres. Epigenomes, 2022, 6, 9.	1.8	4
2	Nematode chromosomes. Genetics, 2022, 221, .	2.9	20
3	Gametes deficient for Pot1 telomere binding proteins alter levels of telomeric foci for multiple generations. Communications Biology, 2021, 4, 158.	4.4	4
4	Germ granule dysfunction is a hallmark and mirror of Piwi mutant sterility. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 1420.	12.8	16
5	Engineering threshold-based selection systems. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2021, 11, .	1.8	Ο
6	Maternal Inheritance: Longevity Programs Nourish Progeny via Yolk. Current Biology, 2019, 29, R748-R751.	3.9	3
7	Telomeric small RNAs in the genus <i>Caenorhabditis</i> . Rna, 2019, 25, 1061-1077.	3.5	5
8	The meiotic phosphatase GSP-2/PP1 promotes germline immortality and small RNA-mediated genome silencing. PLoS Genetics, 2019, 15, e1008004.	3.5	5
9	Transgenerational Sterility of Piwi Mutants Represents a Dynamic Form of Adult Reproductive Diapause. Cell Reports, 2018, 23, 156-171.	6.4	67
10	Lack of pairing during meiosis triggers multigenerational transgene silencing in Caenorhabditis elegans. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, E2667-E2676.	7.1	20
11	H3K4 demethylase activities repress proliferative and postmitotic aging. Aging Cell, 2014, 13, 245-253.	6.7	46
12	Caenorhabditis elegans RSD-2 and RSD-6 promote germ cell immortality by maintaining small interfering RNA populations. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, E4323-E4331.	7.1	44
13	Reduced Insulin/IGF-1 Signaling Restores Germ Cell Immortality to Caenorhabditis elegans Piwi Mutants. Cell Reports, 2014, 7, 762-773.	6.4	115
14	<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> POT-1 and POT-2 Repress Telomere Maintenance Pathways. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2013, 3, 305-313.	1.8	29
15	<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> POT-2 telomere protein represses a mode of alternative lengthening of telomeres with normal telomere lengths. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 7805-7810.	7.1	29
16	piRNAs Can Trigger a Multigenerational Epigenetic Memory in the Germline of C.Âelegans. Cell, 2012, 150, 88-99.	28.9	673
17	Telomere dysfunction in human bone marrow failure syndromes. Nucleus, 2011, 2, 24-29.	2.2	11
18	DNA Synthesis Generates Terminal Duplications That Seal End-to-End Chromosome Fusions. Science, 2011, 332, 468-471.	12.6	49

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19	The MRT-1 nuclease is required for DNA crosslink repair and telomerase activity in vivo in Caenorhabditis elegans. EMBO Journal, 2009, 28, 3549-3563.	7.8	50
20	End Joining at <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> Telomeres. Genetics, 2008, 180, 741-754.	2.9	30
21	The Caenorhabditis elegans Rad17 Homolog HPR-17 Is Required for Telomere Replication. Genetics, 2007, 176, 703-709.	2.9	22
22	Uncoupling of pathways that promote postmitotic life span and apoptosis from replicative immortality of Caenorhabditis elegans germ cells. Aging Cell, 2006, 5, 559-563.	6.7	11
23	trt-1 Is the Caenorhabditis elegans Catalytic Subunit of Telomerase. PLoS Genetics, 2006, 2, e18.	3.5	91
24	Mutator Phenotype of Caenorhabditis elegans DNA Damage Checkpoint Mutants. Genetics, 2006, 174, 601-616.	2.9	35
25	Developmental Modulation of Nonhomologous End Joining in Caenorhabditis elegans. Genetics, 2006, 173, 1301-1317.	2.9	103
26	Achieving immortality in the C. elegans germline. Ageing Research Reviews, 2005, 4, 67-82.	10.9	50
27	C. elegans RAD-5/CLK-2 defines a new DNA damage checkpoint protein. Current Biology, 2001, 11, 1934-1944.	3.9	154
28	MRT-2 checkpoint protein is required for germline immortality and telomere replication in C. elegans. Nature, 2000, 403, 159-164.	27.8	290
29	A Conserved Checkpoint Pathway Mediates DNA Damage–Induced Apoptosis and Cell Cycle Arrest in C.	9.7	476