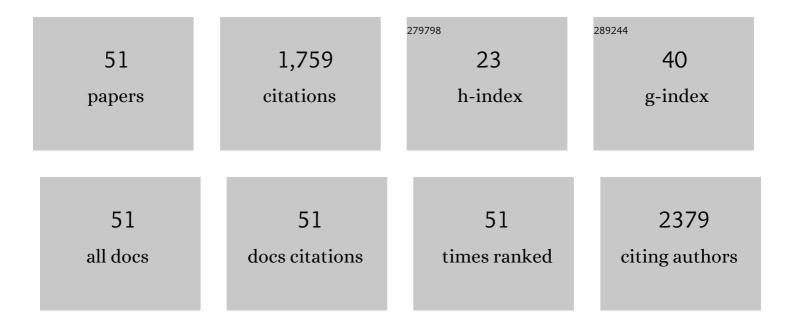
Yanchang Wang

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Regulation of the Bub2/Bfa1 GAP Complex by Cdc5 and Cell Cycle Checkpoints. Cell, 2001, 107, 655-665.	28.9	235
2	The mitotic spindle is required for loading of the DASH complex onto the kinetochore. Genes and Development, 2002, 16, 183-197.	5.9	161
3	Pds1 phosphorylation in response to DNA damage is essential for its DNA damage checkpoint function. Genes and Development, 2001, 15, 1361-1372.	5.9	121
4	The Bfa1/Bub2 GAP complex comprises a universal checkpoint required to prevent mitotic exit. Current Biology, 2000, 10, 1379-1382.	3.9	93
5	14-3-3 targets chaperone-associated misfolded proteins to aggresomes. Journal of Cell Science, 2013, 126, 4173-86.	2.0	87
6	Exit from Exit. Cell, 2003, 112, 697-709.	28.9	73
7	Phosphatase 2A Negatively Regulates Mitotic Exit in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2006, 17, 80-89.	2.1	65
8	DH166, a beta-carboline derivative, inhibits the kinase activity of PLK1. Cancer Biology and Therapy, 2009, 8, 2374-2383.	3.4	51
9	Jadomycin B, an Aurora-B kinase inhibitor discovered through virtual screening. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2008, 7, 2386-2393.	4.1	48
10	The Function and Regulation of Budding Yeast Swe1 in Response to Interrupted DNA Synthesis. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2006, 17, 2746-2756.	2.1	45
11	DH334, a β-carboline anti-cancer drug, Inhibits the CDK activity of budding yeast. Cancer Biology and Therapy, 2007, 6, 1204-1210.	3.4	45
12	The current view for the silencing of the spindle assembly checkpoint. Cell Cycle, 2014, 13, 1694-1701.	2.6	43
13	DNA Damage Checkpoints Inhibit Mitotic Exit by Two Different Mechanisms. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2007, 27, 5067-5078.	2.3	38
14	Temporal control of the dephosphorylation of Cdk substrates by mitotic exit pathways in budding yeast. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 16177-16182.	7.1	35
15	The signaling network that silences the spindle assembly checkpoint upon the establishment of chromosome bipolar attachment. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 21036-21041.	7.1	34
16	Identification of antituberculosis agents that target ribosomal protein interactions using a yeast two-hybrid system. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 17412-17417.	7.1	33
17	A Series of Beta-Carboline Derivatives Inhibit the Kinase Activity of PLKs. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e46546.	2.5	33
18	Pds1/Esp1-dependent and -independent sister chromatid separation in mutants defective for protein phosphatase 2A. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 16290-16295.	7.1	31

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19	The Antituberculosis Antibiotic Capreomycin Inhibits Protein Synthesis by Disrupting Interaction between Ribosomal Proteins L12 and L10. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2014, 58, 2038-2044.	3.2	31
20	The yeast SUMO isopeptidase Smt4/Ulp2 and the Polo Kinase Cdc5 act in an opposing fashion to regulate sumoylation in mitosis and cohesion at centromeres. Cell Cycle, 2009, 8, 3406-3419.	2.6	30
21	Slk19 clusters kinetochores and facilitates chromosome bipolar attachment. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2013, 24, 566-577.	2.1	30
22	The Coordination of Centromere Replication, Spindle Formation, and Kinetochore–Microtubule Interaction in Budding Yeast. PLoS Genetics, 2008, 4, e1000262.	3.5	27
23	Ubiquilin/Dsk2 promotes inclusion body formation and vacuole (lysosome)-mediated disposal of mutated huntingtin. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2016, 27, 2025-2036.	2.1	27
24	Identification of an anti-Gram-negative bacteria agent disrupting the interaction between lipopolysaccharide transporters LptA and LptC. International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents, 2019, 53, 442-448.	2.5	27
25	The Molecular Function of the Yeast Polo-like Kinase Cdc5 in Cdc14 Release during Early Anaphase. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2009, 20, 3671-3679.	2.1	22
26	Loss of Function of the Cik1/Kar3 Motor Complex Results in Chromosomes with Syntelic Attachment That Are Sensed by the Tension Checkpoint. PLoS Genetics, 2012, 8, e1002492.	3.5	22
27	The Cdc48 Complex Alleviates the Cytotoxicity of Misfolded Proteins by Regulating Ubiquitin Homeostasis. Cell Reports, 2020, 32, 107898.	6.4	22
28	DH334, a beta-carboline anti-cancer drug, inhibits the CDK activity of budding yeast. Cancer Biology and Therapy, 2007, 6, 1193-9.	3.4	21
29	Identification of a Compound That Inhibits the Growth of Gram-Negative Bacteria by Blocking BamA–BamD Interaction. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2020, 11, 1252.	3.5	20
30	Identification of a novel Polo-like kinase 1 inhibitor that specifically blocks the functions of Polo-Box domain. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 1234-1246.	1.8	20
31	Fin1-PP1 Helps Clear Spindle Assembly Checkpoint Protein Bub1 from Kinetochores in Anaphase. Cell Reports, 2016, 14, 1074-1085.	6.4	18
32	Replicative Stress Induces Intragenic Transcription of the ASE1 Gene that Negatively Regulates Ase1 Activity. Current Biology, 2014, 24, 1101-1106.	3.9	17
33	The absence of specific yeast heat-shock proteins leads to abnormal aggregation and compromised autophagic clearance of mutant Huntingtin proteins. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0191490.	2.5	16
34	Identification of New Antifungal Agents Targeting Chitin Synthesis by a Chemical-Genetic Method. Molecules, 2019, 24, 3155.	3.8	15
35	The Cik1/Kar3 Motor Complex Is Required for the Proper Kinetochore–Microtubule Interaction After Stressful DNA Replication. Genetics, 2011, 187, 397-407.	2.9	14
36	The Cytotoxicity and Clearance of Mutant Huntingtin and Other Misfolded Proteins. Cells, 2021, 10, 2835.	4.1	13

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37	Premature Silencing of the Spindle Assembly Checkpoint Is Prevented by the Bub1-H2A-Sgo1-PP2A Axis in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2017, 205, 1169-1178.	2.9	12
38	Coordination of Chromatid Separation and Spindle Elongation by Antagonistic Activities of Mitotic and S-Phase CDKs. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003319.	3.5	11
39	The phosphorylation of a kinetochore protein Dam1 by Aurora B/Ipl1 kinase promotes chromosome bipolar attachment in yeast. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 11880.	3.3	11
40	Budding Yeast DNA Damage Adaptation Mutants Exhibit Defects in Mitotic Exit. Cell Cycle, 2006, 5, 2914-2919.	2.6	9
41	Spindle assembly checkpoint silencing and beyond. Cell Cycle, 2016, 15, 1661-1662.	2.6	9
42	Identification of anti-Gram-negative bacteria agents targeting the interaction between ribosomal proteins L12 and L10. Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica B, 2018, 8, 772-783.	12.0	8
43	The Opposing Functions of Protein Kinases and Phosphatases in Chromosome Bipolar Attachment. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 6182.	4.1	7
44	A robust high-throughput fluorescence polarization assay for rapid screening of SARS-CoV-2 papain-like protease inhibitors. Virology, 2022, 574, 18-24.	2.4	6
45	The multilayer regulation of the metaphase-to-anaphase transition. Cell Cycle, 2009, 8, 700-704.	2.6	5
46	Yeast Fin1-PP1 dephosphorylates an Ipl1 substrate, Ndc80, to remove Bub1-Bub3 checkpoint proteins from the kinetochore during anaphase. PLoS Genetics, 2021, 17, e1009592.	3.5	5
47	Chromosome instability in yeast and its implications to the study of human cancer. Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark, 2008, 13, 2091.	3.0	5
48	Yeast Kinesin-5 Motor Protein CIN8 Promotes Accurate Chromosome Segregation. Cells, 2022, 11, 2144.	4.1	3
49	A new layer of regulation is required to silence the DNA damage checkpoint. Cell Cycle, 2010, 9, 3642-3647.	2.6	2
50	A small molecule, MTBT, prevents cancer cell growth by activating p38 MAPK. Anti-Cancer Drugs, 2014, 25, 423-432.	1.4	2
51	Protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A) promotes anaphase entry after DNA replication stress in budding yeast. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2021, 32, ar36.	2.1	1