Wim Vermeulen

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

156 papers	17,806 citations	13087 68 h-index	13365 130 g-index
160 all docs	160 docs citations	160 times ranked	13520 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Global and transcription-coupled repair of 8-oxoG is initiated by nucleotide excision repair proteins. Nature Communications, 2022, 13, 974.	5.8	32
2	XPG: a multitasking genome caretaker. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2022, 79, 166.	2.4	7
3	Active DNA damage eviction by HLTF stimulates nucleotide excision repair. Molecular Cell, 2022, 82, 1343-1358.e8.	4.5	16
4	Tissue-Specific DNA Repair Activity of ERCC-1/XPF-1. Cell Reports, 2021, 34, 108608.	2.9	20
5	USP44 Stabilizes DDB2 to Facilitate Nucleotide Excision Repair and Prevent Tumors. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2021, 9, 663411.	1.8	5
6	Protein instability associated with <i>AARS1</i> and <i>MARS1</i> mutations causes trichothiodystrophy. Human Molecular Genetics, 2021, 30, 1711-1720.	1.4	20
7	Elongation factor ELOF1 drives transcription-coupled repair and prevents genome instability. Nature Cell Biology, 2021, 23, 608-619.	4.6	41
8	C. elegans TFIIH subunit GTF-2H5/TTDA is a non-essential transcription factor indispensable for DNA repair. Communications Biology, 2021, 4, 1336.	2.0	3
9	Transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair is coordinated by ubiquitin and SUMO in response to ultraviolet irradiation. Nucleic Acids Research, 2020, 48, 231-248.	6.5	10
10	ERCC1â€“XPF targeting to psoralenâ€“DNA crosslinks depends on XPA and FANCD2. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2020, 77, 2005-2016.	2.4	4
11	Ubiquitin and TFIIH-stimulated DDB2 dissociation drives DNA damage handover in nucleotide excision repair. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 4868.	5.8	39
12	Bi-allelic TARS Mutations Are Associated with Brittle Hair Phenotype. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2019, 105, 434-440.	2.6	42
13	Cell-type specific concentration regulation of the basal transcription factor TFIIH in XPBy/y mice model. Cancer Cell International, 2019, 19, 237.	1.8	6
14	SWI/SNF: Complex complexes in genome stability and cancer. DNA Repair, 2019, 77, 87-95.	1.3	74
15	HR23B pathology preferentially co-localizes with p62, pTDP-43 and poly-GA in C9ORF72-linked frontotemporal dementia and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Acta Neuropathologica Communications, 2019, 7, 39.	2.4	9
16	Cysteinyl-tRNA Synthetase Mutations Cause a Multi-System, Recessive Disease That Includes Microcephaly, Developmental Delay, and Brittle Hair and Nails. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2019, 104, 520-529.	2.6	31
17	The DNA damage response to transcription stress. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2019, 20, 766-784.	16.1	184
18	TRiC controls transcription resumption after UV damage by regulating Cockayne syndrome protein A. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 1040.	5.8	27

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19	DNA damage sensitivity of SWI/SNF-deficient cells depends on TFIIH subunit p62/GTF2H1. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 4067.	5.8	25
20	Repair protein persistence at DNA lesions characterizes XPF defect with Cockayne syndrome features. Nucleic Acids Research, 2018, 46, 9563-9577.	6.5	25
21	The transcription-coupled DNA repair-initiating protein CSB promotes XRCC1 recruitment to oxidative DNA damage. Nucleic Acids Research, 2018, 46, 7747-7756.	6.5	54
22	<scp>DNA</scp> damageâ€induced replication stress results in <scp>PA</scp> 200â€proteasomeâ€mediated degradation of acetylated histones. EMBO Reports, 2018, 19, .	2.0	42
23	Base and nucleotide excision repair facilitate resolution of platinum drugs-induced transcription blockage. Nucleic Acids Research, 2018, 46, 9537-9549.	6.5	75
24	Amplification of unscheduled DNA synthesis signal enables fluorescence-based single cell quantification of transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair. Nucleic Acids Research, 2017, 45, gkw1360.	6.5	16
25	Noncanonical ATM Activation and Signaling in Response to Transcription-Blocking DNA Damage. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2017, 1599, 347-361.	0.4	5
26	Trichothiodystrophy causative TFIIEÎ² mutation affects transcription in highly differentiated tissue. Human Molecular Genetics, 2017, 26, 4689-4698.	1.4	38
27	A ubiquitylation site in Cockayne syndrome B required for repair of oxidative DNA damage, but not for transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair. Nucleic Acids Research, 2016, 44, 5246-5255.	6.5	30
28	Bidirectional coupling of splicing and ATM signaling in response to transcription-blocking DNA damage. RNA Biology, 2016, 13, 272-278.	1.5	14
29	Tissue specific response to DNA damage: C. elegans as role model. DNA Repair, 2015, 32, 141-148.	1.3	47
30	The core spliceosome as target and effector of non-canonical ATM signalling. Nature, 2015, 523, 53-58.	13.7	212
31	SUMO and ubiquitin-dependent XPC exchange drives nucleotide excision repair. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 7499.	5.8	90
32	Check, Check â€¦Triple Check: Multi-Step DNA Lesion Identification by Nucleotide Excision Repair. Molecular Cell, 2015, 59, 885-886.	4.5	8
33	Gearing up chromatin. Nucleus, 2014, 5, 203-210.	0.6	19
34	Differential binding kinetics of replication protein A during replication and the pre- and post-incision steps of nucleotide excision repair. DNA Repair, 2014, 24, 46-56.	1.3	3
35	ISWI chromatin remodeling complexes in the DNA damage response. Cell Cycle, 2014, 13, 3016-3025.	1.3	97
36	Human ISWI complexes are targeted by SMARCA5 ATPase and SLIDE domains to help resolve lesion-stalled transcription. Nucleic Acids Research, 2014, 42, 8473-8485.	6.5	54

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37	TTDA: Big impact of a small protein. Experimental Cell Research, 2014, 329, 61-68.	1.2	25
38	Understanding nucleotide excision repair and its roles in cancer and ageing. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2014, 15, 465-481.	16.1	865
39	Pollitt syndrome patients carry mutation in TTDN1. Meta Gene, 2014, 2, 616-618.	0.3	6
40	Ubiquitin at work: The ubiquitous regulation of the damage recognition step of NER. Experimental Cell Research, 2014, 329, 101-109.	1.2	27
41	Poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation links the chromatin remodeler SMARCA5/SNF2H to RNF168-dependent DNA damage signaling. Journal of Cell Science, 2013, 126, 889-903.	1.2	113
42	UVSSA and USP7, a new couple in transcription-coupled DNA repair. Chromosoma, 2013, 122, 275-284.	1.0	39
43	Enhanced Chromatin Dynamics by FACT Promotes Transcriptional Restart after UV-Induced DNA Damage. Molecular Cell, 2013, 51, 469-479.	4.5	127
44	Mammalian Transcription-Coupled Excision Repair. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology, 2013, 5, a012625-a012625.	2.3	149
45	ELL, a novel TFIIH partner, is involved in transcription restart after DNA repair. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 17927-17932.	3.3	45
46	An immunoaffinity purification method for the proteomic analysis of ubiquitinated protein complexes. Analytical Biochemistry, 2013, 440, 227-236.	1.1	25
47	Global Regulation of Promoter Melting in Naive Lymphocytes. Cell, 2013, 153, 988-999.	13.5	145
48	Distinct spatiotemporal patterns and PARP dependence of XRCC1 recruitment to single-strand break and base excision repair. Nucleic Acids Research, 2013, 41, 3115-3129.	6.5	91
49	Disruption of TTDA Results in Complete Nucleotide Excision Repair Deficiency and Embryonic Lethality. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003431.	1.5	32
50	DNA damage leads to progressive replicative decline but extends the life span of long-lived mutant animals. Cell Death and Differentiation, 2013, 20, 1709-1718.	5.0	39
51	Erythropoietic Defect Associated with Reduced Cell Proliferation in Mice Lacking the 26S Proteasome Shuttling Factor Rad23b. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2013, 33, 3879-3892.	1.1	9
52	Kinetics of endogenous mouse FEN1 in base excision repair. Nucleic Acids Research, 2012, 40, 9044-9059.	6.5	22
53	Generation of DNA single-strand displacement by compromised nucleotide excision repair. EMBO Journal, 2012, 31, 3550-3563.	3.5	17
54	Nucleotide excision repairâ€“initiating proteins bind to oxidative DNA lesions in vivo. Journal of Cell Biology, 2012, 199, 1037-1046.	2.3	95

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55	RNF168ÂUbiquitinates K13-15 on H2A/H2AX to Drive DNA Damage Signaling. Cell, 2012, 150, 1182-1195.	13.5	516
56	Recognition of DNA damage by XPC coincides with disruption of the XPCâ€"RAD23 complex. Journal of Cell Biology, 2012, 196, 681-688.	2.3	65
57	PARP1 promotes nucleotide excision repair through DDB2 stabilization and recruitment of ALC1. Journal of Cell Biology, 2012, 199, 235-249.	2.3	197
58	UV-sensitive syndrome protein UVSSA recruits USP7 to regulate transcription-coupled repair. Nature Genetics, 2012, 44, 598-602.	9.4	213
59	ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling in the DNA-damage response. Epigenetics and Chromatin, 2012, 5, 4.	1.8	152
60	Dynamics of mammalian NER proteins. DNA Repair, 2011, 10, 760-771.	1.3	43
61	DNA Damage Response. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology, 2011, 3, a000745-a000745.	2.3	311
62	Slowly Progressing Nucleotide Excision Repair in Trichothiodystrophy Group A Patient Fibroblasts. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2011, 31, 3630-3638.	1.1	13
63	Nucleotide Excision Repair in<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>. Molecular Biology International, 2011, 2011, 1-12.	1.7	44
64	Influence of the live cell DNA marker DRAQ5 on chromatin-associated processes. DNA Repair, 2010, 9, 848-855.	1.3	17
65	Stochastic and reversible assembly of a multiprotein DNA repair complex ensures accurate target site recognition and efficient repair. Journal of Cell Biology, 2010, 189, 445-463.	2.3	114
66	Replication Factor C Recruits DNA Polymerase Î´ to Sites of Nucleotide Excision Repair but Is Not Required for PCNA Recruitment. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2010, 30, 4828-4839.	1.1	55
67	Involvement of Global Genome Repair, Transcription Coupled Repair, and Chromatin Remodeling in UV DNA Damage Response Changes during Development. PLoS Genetics, 2010, 6, e1000941.	1.5	111
68	Mislocalization of XPF-ERCC1 Nuclease Contributes to Reduced DNA Repair in XP-F Patients. PLoS Genetics, 2010, 6, e1000871.	1.5	57
69	A Ubiquitin-Binding Domain in Cockayne Syndrome B Required for Transcription-Coupled Nucleotide Excision Repair. Molecular Cell, 2010, 38, 637-648.	4.5	109
70	Nucleotide excision repairâ€"induced H2A ubiquitination is dependent on MDC1 and RNF8 and reveals a universal DNA damage response. Journal of Cell Biology, 2009, 186, 835-847.	2.3	167
71	Spatial organization of nucleotide excision repair proteins after UV-induced DNA damage in the human cell nucleus. Journal of Cell Science, 2009, 122, 83-91.	1.2	35
72	Heterochromatin protein 1 is recruited to various types of DNA damage. Journal of Cell Biology, 2009, 185, 577-586.	2.3	228

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73	Assembly of multiprotein complexes that control genome function. Journal of Cell Biology, 2009, 185, 21-26.	2.3	41
74	Differentiation Driven Changes in the Dynamic Organization of Basal Transcription Initiation. PLoS Biology, 2009, 7, e1000220.	2.6	48
75	UV-DDB-dependent regulation of nucleotide excision repair kinetics in living cells. DNA Repair, 2009, 8, 767-776.	1.3	71
76	Coordination of dual incision and repair synthesis in human nucleotide excision repair. EMBO Journal, 2009, 28, 1111-1120.	3.5	223
77	Focus on foci: DNA damage foci, structures without a function?. Cell Cycle, 2009, 8, 3809-3815.	1.3	2
78	Fluorescence Correlation Spectroscopy of the Binding of Nucleotide Excision Repair Protein XPC-hHr23B with DNA Substrates. Journal of Fluorescence, 2008, 18, 987-995.	1.3	16
79	Chromatin structure and DNA damage repair. Epigenetics and Chromatin, 2008, 1, 9.	1.8	82
80	Crosslinking of nucleotide excision repair proteins with DNA containing photoreactive damages. Bioorganic Chemistry, 2008, 36, 77-84.	2.0	17
81	Fluorescence resonance energy transfer of GFP and YFP by spectral imaging and quantitative acceptor photobleaching. Journal of Microscopy, 2008, 231, 97-104.	0.8	45
82	Quantitative Fluorescence Correlation Spectroscopy Reveals a 1000-Fold Increase in Lifetime of Protein Functionality. Biophysical Journal, 2008, 95, 3439-3446.	0.2	4
83	Cellular Concentrations of DDB2 Regulate Dynamic Binding of DDB1 at UV-Induced DNA Damage. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2008, 28, 7402-7413.	1.1	33
84	Versatile DNA damage detection by the global genome nucleotide excision repair protein XPC. Journal of Cell Science, 2008, 121, 2850-2859.	1.2	109
85	Effect of Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen Ubiquitination and Chromatin Structure on the Dynamic Properties of the Y-family DNA Polymerases. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2008, 19, 5193-5202.	0.9	70
86	Activation of multiple DNA repair pathways by sub-nuclear damage induction methods. Journal of Cell Science, 2007, 120, 2731-2740.	1.2	157
87	Dynamic in vivo interaction of DDB2 E3 ubiquitin ligase with UV-damaged DNA is independent of damage-recognition protein XPC. Journal of Cell Science, 2007, 120, 2706-2716.	1.2	95
88	First Reported Patient with Human ERCC1 Deficiency Has Cerebro-Oculo-Facio-Skeletal Syndrome with a Mild Defect in Nucleotide Excision Repair and Severe Developmental Failure. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2007, 80, 457-466.	2.6	182
89	Human USP3 Is a Chromatin Modifier Required for S Phase Progression and Genome Stability. Current Biology, 2007, 17, 1972-1977.	1.8	251
90	Regulation of UV-induced DNA damage response by ubiquitylation. DNA Repair, 2007, 6, 1231-1242.	1.3	29

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91	Cockayne Syndrome A and B Proteins Differentially Regulate Recruitment of Chromatin Remodeling and Repair Factors to Stalled RNA Polymerase II In Vivo. Molecular Cell, 2006, 23, 471-482.	4.5	349
92	Dynamic Interaction of TTDA with TFIIH Is Stabilized by Nucleotide Excision Repair in Living Cells. PLoS Biology, 2006, 4, e156.	2.6	79
93	Interaction of nucleotide excision repair factors RPA and XPA with DNA containing bulky photoreactive groups imitating damages. Biochemistry (Moscow), 2006, 71, 270-278.	0.7	14
94	A new progeroid syndrome reveals that genotoxic stress suppresses the somatotroph axis. Nature, 2006, 444, 1038-1043.	13.7	601
95	An Xpd mouse model for the combined xeroderma pigmentosum/Cockayne syndrome exhibiting both cancer predisposition and segmental progeria. Cancer Cell, 2006, 10, 121-132.	7.7	78
96	DNA damage repair: anytime, anywhere?. Current Opinion in Cell Biology, 2006, 18, 240-246.	2.6	71
97	The DNA repair-ubiquitin-associated HR23 proteins are constituents of neuronal inclusions in specific neurodegenerative disorders without hampering DNA repair. Neurobiology of Disease, 2006, 23, 708-716.	2.1	31
98	Recruitment of the Nucleotide Excision Repair Endonuclease XPG to Sites of UV-Induced DNA Damage Depends on Functional TFIIH. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 8868-8879.	1.1	88
99	DNA damage triggers nucleotide excision repair-dependent monoubiquitylation of histone H2A. Genes and Development, 2006, 20, 1343-1352.	2.7	217
100	Nuclear Dynamics of PCNA in DNA Replication and Repair. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 9350-9359.	1.1	361
101	Dynamics of Relative Chromosome Position during the Cell Cycle. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2005, 16, 769-775.	0.9	53
102	The CSB Protein Actively Wraps DNA. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2005, 280, 4722-4729.	1.6	89
103	Mathematical Modeling of Nucleotide Excision Repair Reveals Efficiency of Sequential Assembly Strategies. Molecular Cell, 2005, 19, 679-690.	4.5	60
104	Definition of a Short Region of XPG Necessary for TFIIH Interaction and Stable Recruitment to Sites of UV Damage. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 10670-10680.	1.1	62
105	DNA damage stabilizes interaction of CSB with the transcription elongation machinery. Journal of Cell Biology, 2004, 166, 27-36.	2.3	126
106	A new, tenth subunit of TFIIH is responsible for the DNA repair syndrome trichothiodystrophy group A. Nature Genetics, 2004, 36, 714-719.	9.4	307
107	Phosphorylation of XPB helicase regulates TFIIH nucleotide excision repair activity. EMBO Journal, 2004, 23, 4835-4846.	3.5	63
108	In vivo dynamics of chromatin-associated complex formation in mammalian nucleotide excision repair. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 15933-15937.	3.3	64

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109	Relative levels of the two mammalian Rad23 homologs determine composition and stability of the xeroderma pigmentosum group C protein complex. DNA Repair, 2004, 3, 1285-1295.	1.3	63
110	A novel regulation mechanism of DNA repair by damage-induced and RAD23-dependent stabilization of xeroderma pigmentosum group C protein. Genes and Development, 2003, 17, 1630-1645.	2.7	218
111	Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group A Protein Loads as a Separate Factor onto DNA Lesions. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2003, 23, 5755-5767.	1.1	140
112	Scanning confocal fluorescence microscopy for single molecule analysis of nucleotide excision repair complexes. Nucleic Acids Research, 2002, 30, 4720-4727.	6.5	28
113	Rapid Switching of TFIIH between RNA Polymerase I and II Transcription and DNA Repair In Vivo. Molecular Cell, 2002, 10, 1163-1174.	4.5	187
114	The Transcription Cycle In Vivo. Molecular Cell, 2002, 10, 1264-1266.	4.5	16
115	Intra- and Intercellular Trafficking of the Foamy Virus Auxiliary Bet Protein. Journal of Virology, 2002, 76, 3388-3394.	1.5	34
116	When machines get stuck?obstructed RNA polymerase II: displacement, degradation or suicide. BioEssays, 2002, 24, 780-784.	1.2	36
117	Nuclear dynamics of RAD52 group homologous recombination proteins in response to DNA damage. EMBO Journal, 2002, 21, 2030-2037.	3.5	217
118	Sequential Assembly of the Nucleotide Excision Repair Factors In Vivo. Molecular Cell, 2001, 8, 213-224.	4.5	712
119	CLASPs Are CLIP-115 and -170 Associating Proteins Involved in the Regional Regulation of Microtubule Dynamics in Motile Fibroblasts. Cell, 2001, 104, 923-935.	13.5	462
120	Macromolecular dynamics in living cell nuclei revealed by fluorescence redistribution after photobleaching. Histochemistry and Cell Biology, 2001, 115, 13-21.	0.8	148
121	A temperature-sensitive disorder in basal transcription and DNA repair in humans. Nature Genetics, 2001, 27, 299-303.	9.4	362
122	Single-molecule fluorescence microscopy on nucleotide excision repair complexes using GFP fusion proteins. , 2000, , .		0
123	Sublimiting concentration of TFIIH transcription/DNA repair factor causes TTD-A trichothiodystrophy disorder. Nature Genetics, 2000, 26, 307-313.	9.4	123
124	TFIIH with Inactive XPD Helicase Functions in Transcription Initiation but Is Defective in DNA Repair. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 4258-4266.	1.6	153
125	XAB2, a Novel Tetratricopeptide Repeat Protein Involved in Transcription-coupled DNA Repair and Transcription. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 34931-34937.	1.6	125
126	ATP-Dependent Chromatin Remodeling by the Cockayne Syndrome B DNA Repair-Transcription-Coupling Factor. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2000, 20, 7643-7653.	1.1	334

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127	Cloning of a human homolog of the yeast nucleotide excision repair gene MMS19 and interaction with transcription repair factor TFIIH via the XPB and XPD helicases. Nucleic Acids Research, 2000, 28, 4506-4513.	6.5	24
128	Transcriptional Healing. Cell, 2000, 101, 447-450.	13.5	40
129	Action of DNA Repair Endonuclease ERCC1/XPF in Living Cells. Science, 1999, 284, 958-961.	6.0	330
130	Affinity Purification of Human DNA Repair/Transcription Factor TFIIH Using Epitope-tagged Xeroderma Pigmentosum B Protein. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 1092-1098.	1.6	35
131	Biochemical and Biological Characterization of Wild-type and ATPase-deficient Cockayne Syndrome B Repair Protein. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 11844-11851.	1.6	98
132	The XPB subunit of repair/transcription factor TFIIH directly interacts with SUG1, a subunit of the 26S proteasome and putative transcription factor. Nucleic Acids Research, 1997, 25, 2274-2283.	6.5	82
133	Mammalian nucleotide excision repair and syndromes. Biochemical Society Transactions, 1997, 25, 309-315.	1.6	26
134	The Cockayne syndrome B protein, involved in transcription-coupled DNA repair, resides in an RNA polymerase II-containing complex. EMBO Journal, 1997, 16, 5955-5965.	3.5	232
135	Cisplatin- and UV-damaged DNA lure the basal transcription factor TFIID/TBP. EMBO Journal, 1997, 16, 7444-7456.	3.5	151
136	Cloning and characterization of p52, the fifth subunit of the core of the transcription/DNA repair factor TFIIH. EMBO Journal, 1997, 16, 1093-1102.	3.5	69
137	Recombining DNA Damage Repair, Basal Transcription, and Human Syndromes. , 1997, , 83-96.		0
138	TFIIH: a key component in multiple DNA transactions. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 1996, 6, 26-33.	1.5	158
139	DNA Repair and Ultraviolet Mutagenesis in Cells From a New Patient With Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group G and Cockayne Syndrome Resemble Xeroderma Pigmentosum Cells. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 1996, 107, 647-653.	0.3	55
140	The XPB and XPD DNA helicases are components of the p53-mediated apoptosis pathway.. Genes and Development, 1996, 10, 1219-1232.	2.7	278
141	A 3â€²â†’ 5â€² XPB Helicase Defect in Repair/Transcription Factor TFIIH of Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group B Affects Both DNA Repair and Transcription. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 15898-15904.	1.6	81
142	Development of a new easy complementation assay for DNA repair deficient human syndromes using cloned repair genes. Carcinogenesis, 1995, 16, 1003-1009.	1.3	49
143	Nucleotide excision repair syndromes: molecular basis and clinical symptoms. , 1995, , 71-77.		1
144	Correction by the ERCC2 gene of UV sensitivity and repair deficiency phenotype in a subset of trichothiodystrophy cells. Carcinogenesis, 1994, 15, 1493-1498.	1.3	20

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145	The MO15 cell cycle kinase is associated with the TFIIH transcription-DNA repair factor. Cell, 1994, 79, 1093-1101.	13.5	445
146	Correction of the DNA repair defect in xeroderma pigmentosum group E by injection of a DNA damage-binding protein.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1994, 91, 4053-4056.	3.3	119
147	Three Unusual Repair Deficiencies Associated with Transcription Factor BTF2(TFIIH): Evidence for the Existence of a Transcription Syndrome. Cold Spring Harbor Symposia on Quantitative Biology, 1994, 59, 317-329.	2.0	119
148	DNA repair helicase: a component of BTF2 (TFIIH) basic transcription factor. Science, 1993, 260, 58-63.	6.0	791
149	ERCC6, a member of a subfamily of putative helicases, is involved in Cockayne's syndrome and preferential repair of active genes. Cell, 1992, 71, 939-953.	13.5	698
150	Xeroderma pigmentosum group A correcting protein from calf thymus. Mutation Research DNA Repair, 1992, 274, 211-224.	3.8	28
151	A presumed DNA helicase encoded by ERCC-3 is involved in the human repair disorders xeroderma pigmentosum and Cockayne's syndrome. Cell, 1990, 62, 777-791.	13.5	451
152	The cloned human DNA excision repair gene ERCC-1 fails to correct xeroderma pigmentosum complementation groups A through I. Mutation Research DNA Repair, 1989, 217, 83-92.	3.8	73
153	Microinjection of Escherichia coli UvrA, B, C and D proteins into fibroblasts of xeroderma pigmentosum complementation groups A and C does not result in restoration of UV-induced unscheduled DNA synthesis. Mutation Research - DNA Repair Reports, 1986, 166, 89-98.	1.9	13
154	Transient correction of excision repair defects in fibroblasts of 9 xeroderma pigmentosum complementation groups by microinjection of crude human cell extracts. Mutation Research - DNA Repair Reports, 1986, 165, 199-206.	1.9	29
155	Unscheduled DNA synthesis in xeroderman pigmentosum cells after microinjection of yeast photoreactivity enzyme. Mutation Research - DNA Repair Reports, 1986, 165, 109-115.	1.9	8
156	Microinjected photoreactivating enzymes from Anacystis and Saccharomyces monomerize dimers in chromatin of human cells. Mutation Research - DNA Repair Reports, 1985, 146, 71-77.	1.9	14