Gerald R Fink

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

59 papers	14,006 citations	66343 42 h-index	144013 57 g-index
61 all docs	61 docs citations	61 times ranked	11118 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Unipolar cell divisions in the yeast S. cerevisiae lead to filamentous growth: Regulation by starvation and RAS. Cell, 1992, 68, 1077-1090.	28.9	1,202
2	Ty elements transpose through an RNA intermediate. Cell, 1985, 40, 491-500.	28.9	906
3	Yeast plasma membrane ATPase is essential for growth and has homology with (Na+ + K+), K+- and Ca2+-ATPases. Nature, 1986, 319, 689-693.	27.8	823
4	Ploidy Regulation of Gene Expression. Science, 1999, 285, 251-254.	12.6	608
5	Intragenic tandem repeats generate functional variability. Nature Genetics, 2005, 37, 986-990.	21.4	556
6	High-Resolution Mapping Reveals a Conserved, Widespread, Dynamic mRNA Methylation Program in Yeast Meiosis. Cell, 2013, 155, 1409-1421.	28.9	554
7	FUS3 encodes a cdc2+/CDC28-related kinase required for the transition from mitosis into conjugation. Cell, 1990, 60, 649-664.	28.9	481
8	RNAi in Budding Yeast. Science, 2009, 326, 544-550.	12.6	480
9	Yeast: An Experimental Organism for 21st Century Biology. Genetics, 2011, 189, 695-704.	2.9	450
10	KAR1, a gene required for function of both intranuclear and extranuclear microtubules in yeast. Cell, 1987, 48, 1047-1060.	28.9	404
11	Feedback control of morphogenesis in fungi by aromatic alcohols. Genes and Development, 2006, 20, 1150-1161.	5.9	388
12	MUTATIONS AFFECTING TY-MEDIATED EXPRESSION OF THE <i>HIS4</i> GENE OF <i>SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE</i>. Genetics, 1984, 107, 179-197.	2.9	383
13	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> S288C Has a Mutation in <i>FL08</i>, a Gene Required for Filamentous Growth. Genetics, 1996, 144, 967-978.	2.9	382
14	Ty element transposition: Reverse transcriptase and virus-like particles. Cell, 1985, 42, 507-517.	28.9	367
15	DNA rearrangements associated with a transposable element in yeast. Cell, 1980, 21, 239-249.	28.9	366
16	Genotype to Phenotype: A Complex Problem. Science, 2010, 328, 469-469.	12.6	358
17	Genetic and Epigenetic Regulation of the FLO Gene Family Generates Cell-Surface Variation in Yeast. Cell, 2004, 116, 405-415.	28.9	335
18	Antisense Transcription Controls Cell Fate in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Cell, 2006, 127, 735-745.	28.9	327

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19	A short nucleotide sequence required for regulation of HIS4 by the general control system of yeast. Cell, 1983, 32, 89-98.	28.9	312
20	A <i>Candida albicans</i> CRISPR system permits genetic engineering of essential genes and gene families. Science Advances, 2015, 1, e1500248.	10.3	291
21	Integration of amino acid biosynthesis into the cell cycle of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1975, 96, 273-290.	4.2	281
22	The nucleotide sequence of the HIS4 region of yeast. Gene, 1982, 18, 47-59.	2.2	269
23	The control of filamentous differentiation and virulence in fungi. Trends in Cell Biology, 1998, 8, 348-353.	7.9	269
24	STEROL METHYLTRANSFERASE 1 Controls the Level of Cholesterol in Plants. Plant Cell, 2000, 12, 853-870.	6.6	257
25	Xylose isomerase overexpression along with engineering of the pentose phosphate pathway and evolutionary engineering enable rapid xylose utilization and ethanol production by Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Metabolic Engineering, 2012, 14, 611-622.	7.0	250
26	The SPT3 gene is required for normal transcription of Ty elements in S. cerevisiae. Cell, 1984, 39, 675-682.	28.9	240
27	Dissection of Filamentous Growth by Transposon Mutagenesis in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Genetics, 1997, 145, 671-684.	2.9	233
28	RNA Methylation by the MIS Complex Regulates a Cell Fate Decision in Yeast. PLoS Genetics, 2012, 8, e1002732.	3.5	207
29	Compatibility with Killer Explains the Rise of RNAi-Deficient Fungi. Science, 2011, 333, 1592-1592.	12.6	194
30	Engineering alcohol tolerance in yeast. Science, 2014, 346, 71-75.	12.6	193
31	Histidine regulatory mutants in Salmonella typhimurium. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1966, 22, 335-347.	4.2	174
32	Arabidopsis <i>ALF5</i>, a Multidrug Efflux Transporter Gene Family Member, Confers Resistance to Toxins. Plant Cell, 2001, 13, 1625-1638.	6.6	174
33	Toggle involving <i>cis</i> -interfering noncoding RNAs controls variegated gene expression in yeast. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 18321-18326.	7.1	174
34	A CLUSTER OF GENES CONTROLLING THREE ENZYMES IN HISTIDINE BIOSYNTHESIS IN <i>SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE</i>. Genetics, 1966, 53, 445-459.	2.9	129
35	Excised linear introns regulate growth in yeast. Nature, 2019, 565, 606-611.	27.8	118
36	Control of Transcription by Cell Size. PLoS Biology, 2010, 8, e1000523.	5.6	108

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37	Histidine regulatory mutants in salmonella typhimurium. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1967, 30, 81-95.	4.2	103
38	Polyploids require Bik1 for kinetochoreâ€"microtubule attachment. Journal of Cell Biology, 2001, 155, 1173-1184.	5.2	98
39	New CRISPR Mutagenesis Strategies Reveal Variation in Repair Mechanisms among Fungi. MSphere, 2018, 3, .	2.9	87
40	Defects Arising From Whole-Genome Duplications in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2004, 167, 1109-1121.	2.9	79
41	Translation and polarity in the histidine operon. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1967, 30, 97-107.	4.2	61
42	m6A modification of a 3â€² UTR site reduces RME1 mRNA levels to promote meiosis. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 3414.	12.8	53
43	<i>Candida albicans</i> Dicer (CaDcr1) is required for efficient ribosomal and spliceosomal RNA maturation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 523-528.	7.1	47
44	Complex modifier landscape underlying genetic background effects. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2019, 116, 5045-5054.	7.1	41
45	Interactions between chromosomal and nonchromosomal elements reveal missing heritability. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 7719-7722.	7.1	37
46	Genetic Variation in<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>: Circuit Diversification in a Signal Transduction Network. Genetics, 2012, 192, 1523-1532.	2.9	36
47	Feed-Forward Regulation of a Cell Fate Determinant by an RNA-Binding Protein Generates Asymmetry in Yeast. Genetics, 2010, 185, 513-522.	2.9	32
48	Biosynthesis of monoethylene glycol in Saccharomyces cerevisiae utilizing native glycolytic enzymes. Metabolic Engineering, 2019, 51, 20-31.	7.0	22
49	Engineered yeast tolerance enables efficient production from toxified lignocellulosic feedstocks. Science Advances, 2021, 7, .	10.3	21
50	A Transforming Principle. Cell, 2005, 120, 153-154.	28.9	15
51	Science diplomacy with Cuba. Science, 2014, 344, 1065-1065.	12.6	11
52	Genes come and go. RNA Biology, 2012, 9, 1123-1128.	3.1	6
53	Rapid capture and labeling of cells on single domain antibodies-functionalized flow cell. Biosensors and Bioelectronics, 2017, 89, 789-794.	10.1	6
54	Xrn1p acts at multiple steps in the budding-yeast RNAi pathway to enhance the efficiency of silencing. Nucleic Acids Research, 2020, 48, 7404-7420.	14.5	3

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55	Getting Along with a Little Help from My Friends. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2009, 284, 23885-23890.	3.4	2
56	Barbara McClintock(1902â€“1992). Nature, 1992, 359, 272-272.	27.8	1
57	In Memoriam Fred Shermanâ€”The First Yeast Molecular Biologist. Genetics, 2014, 196, 363-364.	2.9	1
58	Ruler Arrays Reveal Haploid Genomic Structural Variation. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e43210.	2.5	0
59	A Morgan Legacy. Genetics, 2020, 216, 611-612.	2.9	0