List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Engineered yeast tolerance enables efficient production from toxified lignocellulosic feedstocks. Science Advances, 2021, 7, .	10.3	21
2	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
3	A Morgan Legacy. Genetics, 2020, 216, 611-612.	2.9	0
4	m6A modification of a 3′ UTR site reduces RME1 mRNA levels to promote meiosis. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 3414.	12.8	53
5	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
6	Excised linear introns regulate growth in yeast. Nature, 2019, 565, 606-611.	27.8	118
7	Biosynthesis of monoethylene glycol in Saccharomyces cerevisiae utilizing native glycolytic enzymes. Metabolic Engineering, 2019, 51, 20-31.	7.0	22
8	New CRISPR Mutagenesis Strategies Reveal Variation in Repair Mechanisms among Fungi. MSphere, 2018, 3, .	2.9	87
9	Rapid capture and labeling of cells on single domain antibodies-functionalized flow cell. Biosensors and Bioelectronics, 2017, 89, 789-794.	10.1	6
10	A <i>Candida albicans</i> CRISPR system permits genetic engineering of essential genes and gene families. Science Advances, 2015, 1, e1500248.	10.3	291
11	Engineering alcohol tolerance in yeast. Science, 2014, 346, 71-75.	12.6	193
12	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
13	In Memoriam Fred Sherman—The First Yeast Molecular Biologist. Genetics, 2014, 196, 363-364.	2.9	1
14	Science diplomacy with Cuba. Science, 2014, 344, 1065-1065.	12.6	11
15	High-Resolution Mapping Reveals a Conserved, Widespread, Dynamic mRNA Methylation Program in Yeast Meiosis. Cell, 2013, 155, 1409-1421.	28.9	554
16	RNA Methylation by the MIS Complex Regulates a Cell Fate Decision in Yeast. PLoS Genetics, 2012, 8, e1002732.	3.5	207
17	Genes come and go. RNA Biology, 2012, 9, 1123-1128.	3.1	6
18	<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

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19	Genetic Variation in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> : Circuit Diversification in a Signal Transduction Network. Genetics, 2012, 192, 1523-1532.	2.9	36
20	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
21	Ruler Arrays Reveal Haploid Genomic Structural Variation. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e43210.	2.5	Ο
22	Compatibility with Killer Explains the Rise of RNAi-Deficient Fungi. Science, 2011, 333, 1592-1592.	12.6	194
23	Yeast: An Experimental Organism for 21st Century Biology. Genetics, 2011, 189, 695-704.	2.9	450
24	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
25	Control of Transcription by Cell Size. PLoS Biology, 2010, 8, e1000523.	5.6	108
26	Genotype to Phenotype: A Complex Problem. Science, 2010, 328, 469-469.	12.6	358
27	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
28	Getting Along with a Little Help from My Friends. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2009, 284, 23885-23890.	3.4	2
29	RNAi in Budding Yeast. Science, 2009, 326, 544-550.	12.6	480
30	Antisense Transcription Controls Cell Fate in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Cell, 2006, 127, 735-745.	28.9	327
31	Feedback control of morphogenesis in fungi by aromatic alcohols. Genes and Development, 2006, 20, 1150-1161.	5.9	388
32	Intragenic tandem repeats generate functional variability. Nature Genetics, 2005, 37, 986-990.	21.4	556
33	A Transforming Principle. Cell, 2005, 120, 153-154.	28.9	15
34	Defects Arising From Whole-Genome Duplications in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2004, 167, 1109-1121.	2.9	79
35	Genetic and Epigenetic Regulation of the FLO Gene Family Generates Cell-Surface Variation in Yeast. Cell, 2004, 116, 405-415.	28.9	335
36	Arabidopsis <i>ALF5</i> , a Multidrug Efflux Transporter Gene Family Member, Confers Resistance to Toxins. Plant Cell, 2001, 13, 1625-1638.	6.6	174

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37	Polyploids require Bik1 for kinetochore–microtubule attachment. Journal of Cell Biology, 2001, 155, 1173-1184.	5.2	98
38	STEROL METHYLTRANSFERASE 1 Controls the Level of Cholesterol in Plants. Plant Cell, 2000, 12, 853-870.	6.6	257
39	Ploidy Regulation of Gene Expression. Science, 1999, 285, 251-254.	12.6	608
40	The control of filamentous differentiation and virulence in fungi. Trends in Cell Biology, 1998, 8, 348-353.	7.9	269
41	Dissection of Filamentous Growth by Transposon Mutagenesis in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . Genetics, 1997, 145, 671-684.	2.9	233
42	<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
43	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
44	Barbara McClintock(1902–1992). Nature, 1992, 359, 272-272.	27.8	1
45	FUS3 encodes a cdc2+/CDC28-related kinase required for the transition from mitosis into conjugation. Cell, 1990, 60, 649-664.	28.9	481
46	KAR1, a gene required for function of both intranuclear and extranuclear microtubules in yeast. Cell, 1987, 48, 1047-1060.	28.9	404
47	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
48	Ty elements transpose through an RNA intermediate. Cell, 1985, 40, 491-500.	28.9	906
49	Ty element transposition: Reverse transcriptase and virus-like particles. Cell, 1985, 42, 507-517.	28.9	367
50	The SPT3 gene is required for normal transcription of Ty elements in S. cerevisiae. Cell, 1984, 39, 675-682.	28.9	240
51	MUTATIONS AFFECTING TY-MEDIATED EXPRESSION OF THE <i>HIS4</i> GENE OF <i>SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE</i> . Genetics, 1984, 107, 179-197.	2.9	383
52	A short nucleotide sequence required for regulation of HIS4 by the general control system of yeast. Cell, 1983, 32, 89-98.	28.9	312
53	The nucleotide sequence of the HIS4 region of yeast. Gene, 1982, 18, 47-59.	2.2	269
54	DNA rearrangements associated with a transposable element in yeast. Cell, 1980, 21, 239-249.	28.9	366

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55	Integration of amino acid biosynthesis into the cell cycle of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1975, 96, 273-290.	4.2	281
56	Histidine regulatory mutants in salmonella typhimurium. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1967, 30, 81-95.	4.2	103
57	Translation and polarity in the histidine operon. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1967, 30, 97-107.	4.2	61
58	Histidine regulatory mutants in Salmonella typhimurium. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1966, 22, 335-347.	4.2	174
59	A CLUSTER OF GENES CONTROLLING THREE ENZYMES IN HISTIDINE BIOSYNTHESIS IN <i>SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE</i> . Genetics, 1966, 53, 445-459.	2.9	129