

Dirk Eick

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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53
papers

5,875
citations

116194

36
h-index

190340

53
g-index

55
all docs

55
docs citations

55
times ranked

8386
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Extension of the minimal functional unit of the RNA polymerase II CTD from yeast to mammalian cells. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2019, 15, 20190068.	1.0	1
2	MIR sequences recruit zinc finger protein ZNF768 to expressed genes. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2019, 47, 700-715.	6.5	14
3	Arginine Citrullination at the C-Terminal Domain Controls RNA Polymerase II Transcription. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2019, 73, 84-96.e7.	4.5	50
4	Tyrosine-1 of RNA Polymerase II CTD Controls Global Termination of Gene Transcription in Mammals. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2018, 69, 48-61.e6.	4.5	66
5	Getting to grips with c-Myc. <i>ELife</i> , 2018, 7, .	2.8	1
6	Different phosphoisoforms of RNA polymerase II engage the Rtt103 termination factor in a structurally analogous manner. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, E3944-E3953.	3.3	24
7	Transcriptome analysis of dominant-negative Brd4 mutants identifies Brd4-specific target genes of small molecule inhibitor JQ1. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 1684.	1.6	17
8	CDK9-dependent RNA polymerase II pausing controls transcription initiation. <i>ELife</i> , 2017, 6, .	2.8	179
9	A Nonradioactive Assay to Measure Production and Processing of Ribosomal RNA by 4sU-Tagging. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2016, 1455, 121-131.	0.4	2
10	Specific threonine-4 phosphorylation and function of RNA polymerase II CTD during M phase progression. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 27401.	1.6	17
11	Getting Access to Low-Complexity Domain Modifications. <i>Trends in Biochemical Sciences</i> , 2016, 41, 894-897.	3.7	11
12	Heptad-Specific Phosphorylation of RNA Polymerase II CTD. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2016, 61, 305-314.	4.5	118
13	DEAD-box helicase DDX27 regulates 3' end formation of ribosomal 47S RNA and stably associates with the PeBoW-complex. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2015, 334, 146-159.	1.2	26
14	Site-specific methylation and acetylation of lysine residues in the C-terminal domain (CTD) of RNA polymerase II. <i>Transcription</i> , 2015, 6, 91-101.	1.7	22
15	The structure and substrate specificity of human Cdk12/Cyclin K. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2014, 5, 3505.	5.8	141
16	Tyrosine phosphorylation of RNA polymerase II CTD is associated with antisense promoter transcription and active enhancers in mammalian cells. <i>ELife</i> , 2014, 3, e02105.	2.8	76
17	The RNA Polymerase II Carboxy-Terminal Domain (CTD) Code. <i>Chemical Reviews</i> , 2013, 113, 8456-8490.	23.0	368
18	Dynamic phosphorylation patterns of RNA polymerase II CTD during transcription. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Gene Regulatory Mechanisms</i> , 2013, 1829, 55-62.	0.9	225

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	4-thiouridine inhibits rRNA synthesis and causes a nucleolar stress response. <i>RNA Biology</i> , 2013, 10, 1623-1630.	1.5	117
20	Cyclin-dependent Kinase 9 Links RNA Polymerase II Transcription to Processing of Ribosomal RNA. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 288, 21173-21183.	1.6	27
21	Dose-dependent regulation of target gene expression and cell proliferation by c-Myc levels. <i>Transcription</i> , 2013, 4, 192-197.	1.7	31
22	CTD serine-2 plays a critical role in splicing and termination factor recruitment to RNA polymerase II in vivo. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2013, 41, 1591-1603.	6.5	87
23	Functional ribosome biogenesis is a prerequisite for p53 destabilization: impact of chemotherapy on nucleolar functions and RNA metabolism. <i>Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 394, 1133-1143.	1.2	27
24	Tyrosine-1 and threonine-4 phosphorylation marks complete the RNA polymerase II CTD phospho-code. <i>RNA Biology</i> , 2012, 9, 1144-1146.	1.5	16
25	CTD Tyrosine Phosphorylation Impairs Termination Factor Recruitment to RNA Polymerase II. <i>Science</i> , 2012, 336, 1723-1725.	6.0	215
26	Threonine-4 of mammalian RNA polymerase II CTD is targeted by Polo-like kinase 3 and required for transcriptional elongation. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2012, 31, 2784-2797.	3.5	123
27	Ultrashort and progressive 4sU-tagging reveals key characteristics of RNA processing at nucleotide resolution. <i>Genome Research</i> , 2012, 22, 2031-2042.	2.4	132
28	Splicing enhances recruitment of methyltransferase HYPB/Setd2 and methylation of histone H3 Lys36. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2011, 18, 977-983.	3.6	204
29	The C-Terminal Domain of RNA Polymerase II Is Modified by Site-Specific Methylation. <i>Science</i> , 2011, 332, 99-103.	6.0	190
30	Transcription initiation platforms and GTF recruitment at tissue-specific enhancers and promoters. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2011, 18, 956-963.	3.6	296
31	Chemotherapeutic Drugs Inhibit Ribosome Biogenesis at Various Levels. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 12416-12425.	1.6	356
32	RNA Polymerase II C-terminal Heptarepeat Domain Ser-7 Phosphorylation Is Established in a Mediator-dependent Fashion. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 188-196.	1.6	49
33	The tumor suppressor p53 connects ribosome biogenesis to cell cycle control: a double-edged sword. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2010, 1, 43-47.	0.8	21
34	CDK9 directs H2B monoubiquitination and controls replication-independent histone mRNA processing. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2009, 10, 894-900.	2.0	142
35	TFIIH Kinase Places Bivalent Marks on the Carboxy-Terminal Domain of RNA Polymerase II. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2009, 34, 387-393.	4.5	235
36	The nucleolar SUMO-specific protease SENP3 reverses SUMO modification of nucleophosmin and is required for rRNA processing. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2008, 9, 273-279.	2.0	141

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37	Molecular evolution of the RNA polymerase II CTD. <i>Trends in Genetics</i> , 2008, 24, 289-296.	2.9	129
38	The CALM and CALM/AF10 interactor CATS is a marker for proliferation. <i>Molecular Oncology</i> , 2008, 2, 356-367.	2.1	36
39	The BRCT domain of mammalian Pes1 is crucial for nucleolar localization and rRNA processing. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2007, 35, 789-800.	6.5	41
40	Rapid conditional knock-down/knock-in system for mammalian cells. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2007, 35, e17-e17.	6.5	12
41	Interdependence of Pes1, Bop1, and WDR12 Controls Nucleolar Localization and Assembly of the PeBoW Complex Required for Maturation of the 60S Ribosomal Subunit. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2007, 27, 3682-3694.	1.1	116
42	H2B Ubiquitylation Acts as a Barrier to Ctk1 Nucleosomal Recruitment Prior to Removal by Ubp8 within a SAGA-Related Complex. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2007, 27, 275-288.	4.5	196
43	Serine-7 of the RNA Polymerase II CTD Is Specifically Required for snRNA Gene Expression. <i>Science</i> , 2007, 318, 1777-1779.	6.0	221
44	Transcribing RNA Polymerase II Is Phosphorylated at CTD Residue Serine-7. <i>Science</i> , 2007, 318, 1780-1782.	6.0	258
45	Dominant-negative Pes1 mutants inhibit ribosomal RNA processing and cell proliferation via incorporation into the PeBoW-complex. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2006, 34, 3030-3043.	6.5	79
46	Dissection of transcriptional programmes in response to serum and c-Myc in a human B-cell line. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2005, 24, 520-524.	2.6	68
47	Mammalian WDR12 is a novel member of the Pes1/Bop1 complex and is required for ribosome biogenesis and cell proliferation. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2005, 170, 367-378.	2.3	166
48	Role of the Mammalian RNA Polymerase II C-Terminal Domain (CTD) Nonconsensus Repeats in CTD Stability and Cell Proliferation. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2005, 25, 7665-7674.	1.1	49
49	The last CTD repeat of the mammalian RNA polymerase II large subunit is important for its stability. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2004, 32, 35-44.	6.5	58
50	A role for c-Myc in the regulation of ribosomal RNA processing. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2003, 31, 6148-6156.	6.5	160
51	Cell cycle activation by c-myc in a Burkitt lymphoma model cell line. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2000, 87, 787-793.	2.3	178
52	Conditional Expression of RNA Polymerase II in Mammalian Cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2000, 275, 24375-24382.	1.6	74
53	Control of cell growth by c-Myc in the absence of cell division. <i>Current Biology</i> , 1999, 9, 1255-1258.	1.8	267