

The rifampicin-inducible genes *srn6* from F and *pnd* from  
RNAs and mediate plasmid maintenance by killing of pl

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mechanism of killer gene activation. Antisense RNA-dependent RNase III cleavage ensures rapid turn-over of the stable Hok, SrnB and PndA effector messenger RNAs. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 1992, 226, 637-649.	2.0	126
2	Mechanism of post-segregational killing by the hok/sok system of plasmid R1. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 1992, 223, 41-54.	2.0	107
3	Analysis of an Escherichia coli mutant strain resistant to the cell-killing function encoded by the gef gene family. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 1992, 6, 895-905.	1.2	33
4	Determinants of an unusually stable mRNA in the bacterium Myxococcus xanthus. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 1992, 6, 2975-2988.	1.2	17
5	Mechanism of post-segregational killing: translation of Hok, SrnB and Pnd mRNAs of plasmids R1, F and R483 is activated by 3' end processing.. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 1994, 13, 1950-1959.	3.5	55
6	Mechanism of post-segregational killing: Sok antisense RNA interacts with Hok mRNA via its 5' end single-stranded leader and competes with the 3' end of Hok mRNA for binding to the mok translational initiation region.. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 1994, 13, 1960-1968.	3.5	91
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8	Comparison of ccd of F, parDE of RP4, and parD of R1 using a novel conditional replication control system of plasmid R1. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 1995, 17, 211-220.	1.2	84
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