

Sensing of 5â€² monophosphate by *Escherichia coli*
association with RNA and stimulate the decay of function
vivo

Molecular Microbiology

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Involvement of the Escherichia coli endoribonucleases G and E in the secondary processing of RegB-cleaved transcripts of bacteriophage T4. <i>Virology</i> , 2008, 375, 342-353.	1.1	8
2	The Crystal Structure of the Escherichia coli RNase E Apoprotein and a Mechanism for RNA Degradation. <i>Structure</i> , 2008, 16, 1238-1244.	1.6	74
3	Chapter 12 Identifying and Characterizing Substrates of the RNase E/G Family of Enzymes. <i>Methods in Enzymology</i> , 2008, 447, 215-241.	0.4	18
4	Substrate Binding and Active Site Residues in RNases E and G. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2009, 284, 31843-31850.	1.6	54
5	Ribosomes initiating translation of the <i>hbs</i> mRNA protect it from 5' exoribonucleolytic degradation by RNase J1. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 2009, 71, 1538-1550.	1.2	59
6	RNase E autoregulates its synthesis in <i>Escherichia coli</i> by binding directly to a stem-loop in the 5' untranslated region. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 2009, 72, 470-478.	1.2	53
7	Rapid cleavage of RNA by RNase E in the absence of 5' monophosphate stimulation. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 2010, 76, 590-604.	1.2	70
8	Chapter 1 A Phylogenetic View of Bacterial Ribonucleases. <i>Progress in Molecular Biology and Translational Science</i> , 2009, 85, 1-41.	0.9	29
9	Chapter 3 Endonucleolytic Initiation of mRNA Decay in <i>Escherichia coli</i> . <i>Progress in Molecular Biology and Translational Science</i> , 2009, 85, 91-135.	0.9	137
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12	Euryarchaeal Î ² -CASP Proteins with Homology to Bacterial RNase J Have 5' to 3'-Exoribonuclease Activity. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 17574-17583.	1.6	45
13	The sequence of sites recognised by a member of the RNase E/G family can control the maximal rate of cleavage, while a 5'-monophosphorylated end appears to function cooperatively in mediating RNA binding. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2010, 391, 879-883.	1.0	11
14	mRNA degradation and maturation in prokaryotes: the global players. <i>Biomolecular Concepts</i> , 2011, 2, 491-506.	1.0	28
15	Roles of the 5' phosphate sensor domain in RNase E. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 2011, 80, 1613-1624.	1.2	51
16	Composition and conservation of the mRNA-degrading machinery in bacteria. <i>Journal of Biomedical Science</i> , 2011, 18, 23.	2.6	47
17	From conformational chaos to robust regulation: the structure and function of the multi-enzyme RNA degradosome. <i>Quarterly Reviews of Biophysics</i> , 2012, 45, 105-145.	2.4	71
18	The Seed Region of a Small RNA Drives the Controlled Destruction of the Target mRNA by the Endoribonuclease RNase E. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2012, 47, 943-953.	4.5	192

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19	Bacteriophage T4 polynucleotide kinase triggers degradation of mRNAs. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 7073-7078.	3.3	15
20	Partial deletion of <i>rng</i> (RNase G)-enhanced homoethanol fermentation of xylose by the non-transgenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> RM10. Journal of Industrial Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2012, 39, 977-985.	1.4	8
21	The social fabric of the RNA degradosome. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Gene Regulatory Mechanisms, 2013, 1829, 514-522.	0.9	76
22	Determinants in the <i>rpsT</i> mRNAs recognized by the 5' sensor domain of RNase E. Molecular Microbiology, 2013, 89, 388-402.	1.2	12
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27	Direct entry by RNase E is a major pathway for the degradation and processing of RNA in <i>Escherichia coli</i> . Nucleic Acids Research, 2014, 42, 11733-11751.	6.5	89
28	Initiation of mRNA decay in bacteria. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2014, 71, 1799-1828.	2.4	130
29	A comparison of key aspects of gene regulation in <i>Streptomyces coelicolor</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i> using nucleotide-resolution transcription maps produced in parallel by global and differential RNA sequencing. Molecular Microbiology, 2014, 94, 963-987.	1.2	48
30	RNA degradosomes in bacteria and chloroplasts: classification, distribution and evolution of RNase E homologs. Molecular Microbiology, 2015, 97, 1021-1135.	1.2	112
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33	Oligoribonuclease is the primary degradative enzyme for pGpG in <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> that is required for cyclic-di-GMP turnover. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, E5048-57.	3.3	117
34	Distinct Requirements for 5'-Monophosphate-assisted RNA Cleavage by <i>Escherichia coli</i> RNase E and RNase G. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2016, 291, 5038-5048.	1.6	19
35	Decreased Expression of Stable RNA Can Alleviate the Lethality Associated with RNase E Deficiency in <i>Escherichia coli</i> . Journal of Bacteriology, 2017, 199, .	1.0	4
36	Substrate Recognition and Autoinhibition in the Central Ribonuclease RNase E. Molecular Cell, 2018, 72, 275-285.e4.	4.5	40

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37	Bacterial ribonucleases and their roles in RNA metabolism. <i>Critical Reviews in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology</i> , 2019, 54, 242-300.	2.3	121
38	Functional expansion of a TCA cycle operon mRNA by a 3' end-derived small RNA. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2019, 47, 2075-2088.	6.5	42
39	Cross-subunit catalysis and a new phenomenon of recessive resurrection in <i>Escherichia coli</i> RNase E. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2020, 48, 847-861.	6.5	15
40	Evolution of an <i>Escherichia coli</i> PTS ⁺ strain: a study of reproducibility and dynamics of an adaptive evolutive process. <i>Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology</i> , 2020, 104, 9309-9325.	1.7	5
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42	Impact of RNase E and RNase J on Global mRNA Metabolism in the Cyanobacterium <i>Synechocystis</i> PCC6803. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2020, 11, 1055.	1.5	21
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45	The N-Terminus of GalE Induces tmRNA Activity in <i>Escherichia coli</i> . <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e15207.	1.1	9
52	The recognition of structured elements by a conserved groove distant from domains associated with catalysis is an essential determinant of RNase E. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2023, 51, 365-379.	6.5	3