Jeffrey S Smith

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

37	3,134	304743	345221
papers	citations	22 h-index	36 g-index

43	43	43	3141
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The long and short of rDNA and yeast replicative aging. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2022, 119, .	7.1	2
2	A cell-nonautonomous mechanism of yeast chronological aging regulated by caloric restriction and one-carbon metabolism. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2021, 296, 100125.	3.4	17
3	Pathogen Evasion of Chemokine Response Through Suppression of CXCL10. Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology, 2019, 9, 280.	3.9	33
4	A Sir2-regulated locus control region in the recombination enhancer of Saccharomyces cerevisiae specifies chromosome III structure. PLoS Genetics, 2019, 15, e1008339.	3.5	8
5	Depletion of Limiting rDNA Structural Complexes Triggers Chromosomal Instability and Replicative Aging of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2019, 212, 75-91.	2.9	14
6	Saccharomyces cerevisiae as a platform for assessing sphingolipid lipid kinase inhibitors. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0192179.	2.5	6
7	Spontaneous mutations in CYC8 and MIG1 suppress the short chronological lifespan of budding yeast lacking SNF1/AMPK. Microbial Cell, 2018, 5, 233-248.	3.2	13
8	Caloric Restriction Extends Yeast Chronological Life Span by Optimizing the Snf1 (AMPK) Signaling Pathway. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2017, 37, .	2.3	49
9	The Nuts and Bolts of Transcriptionally Silent Chromatin in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2016, 203, 1563-1599.	2.9	120
10	RNA Polymerase I and Fob1 contributions to transcriptional silencing at the yeast rDNA locus. Nucleic Acids Research, 2016, 44, 6173-6184.	14.5	10
11	Functional genomic analysis reveals overlapping and distinct features of chronologically long-lived yeast populations. Aging, 2015, 7, 177-194.	3.1	10
12	Current status and prospects for development of a vaccine against Trichomonas vaginalis infections. Vaccine, 2014, 32, 1588-1594.	3.8	20
13	Yeast sirtuins and the regulation of aging. FEMS Yeast Research, 2014, 14, 73-88.	2.3	97
14	Genome-wide analysis of functional sirtuin chromatin targets in yeast. Genome Biology, 2013, 14, R48.	9.6	53
15	Isonicotinamide Enhances Sir2 Protein-mediated Silencing and Longevity in Yeast by Raising Intracellular NAD+ Concentration. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2012, 287, 20957-20966.	3.4	25
16	Distinguishing the Roles of Topoisomerases I and II in Relief of Transcription-Induced Torsional Stress in Yeast rRNA Genes. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2011, 31, 482-494.	2.3	80
17	Thiamine Biosynthesis in Saccharomyces cerevisiae Is Regulated by the NAD⁺-Dependent Histone Deacetylase Hst1. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2010, 30, 3329-3341.	2.3	64
18	A Microarray-Based Genetic Screen for Yeast Chronological Aging Factors. PLoS Genetics, 2010, 6, e1000921.	3.5	198

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Sirtuin Function in Longevity. , 2010, , 123-146.		0
20	Limiting the Extent of the RDN1 Heterochromatin Domain by a Silencing Barrier and Sir2 Protein Levels in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2009, 29, 2889-2898.	2.3	23
21	Genetic Identification of Factors That Modulate Ribosomal DNA Transcription in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2009, 182, 105-119.	2.9	35
22	Calorie restriction effects on silencing and recombination at the yeast rDNA. Aging Cell, 2009, 8, 633-642.	6.7	41
23	Pnc1p-Mediated Nicotinamide Clearance Modifies the Epigenetic Properties of rDNA Silencing in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2008, 180, 797-810.	2.9	22
24	Nicotinamide Riboside Promotes Sir2 Silencing and Extends Lifespan via Nrk and Urh1/Pnp1/Meu1 Pathways to NAD+. Cell, 2007, 129, 473-484.	28.9	351
25	DNA Replication Stress Is a Determinant of Chronological Lifespan in Budding Yeast. PLoS ONE, 2007, 2, e748.	2.5	94
26	Calorie restriction extends the chronological lifespan of SaccharomycesÂcerevisiae independently of the Sirtuins. Aging Cell, 2007, 6, 649-662.	6.7	203
27	Sir Antagonist 1 (San1) Is a Ubiquitin Ligase. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 26830-26838.	3.4	47
28	Diversity in the Sir2 family of protein deacetylases. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2004, 75, 939-950.	3.3	87
29	Nicotinamide Clearance by Pnc1 Directly Regulates Sir2-Mediated Silencing and Longevity. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 1301-1312.	2.3	179
30	RNA Polymerase I Propagates Unidirectional Spreading of rDNA Silent Chromatin. Cell, 2002, 111, 1003-1014.	28.9	86
31	Human Sir2 and the â€˜silencingâ€™ of p53 activity. Trends in Cell Biology, 2002, 12, 404-406.	7.9	137
32	RPD3 is required for the inactivation of yeast ribosomal DNA genes in stationary phase. EMBO Journal, 2002, 21, 4959-4968.	7.8	123
33	Telomeric and rDNA Silencing in Saccharomyces cerevisiae Are Dependent on a Nuclear NAD+ Salvage Pathway. Genetics, 2002, 160, 877-889.	2.9	107
34	TRANSCRIPTION: Is S Phase Important for Transcriptional Silencing?. Science, 2001, 291, 608-609.	12.6	12
35	A Genetic Screen for Ribosomal DNA Silencing Defects Identifies Multiple DNA Replication and Chromatin-Modulating Factors. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1999, 19, 3184-3197.	2.3	221
36	Distribution of a Limited Sir2 Protein Pool Regulates the Strength of Yeast rDNA Silencing and Is Modulated by Sir4p. Genetics, 1998, 149, 1205-1219.	2.9	157

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Sarcoplasmic reticulum contains adenine nucleotide-activated calcium channels. Nature, 1985, 316, 446-449.	27.8	389