Nasim A Begum

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

201674 233421 2,503 47 27 45 citations h-index g-index papers 49 49 49 2808 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Phf5a regulates DNA repair in class switch recombination via p400 and histone H2A variant deposition. EMBO Journal, 2021, 40, e106393.	7.8	16
2	Nucleotide Pool Imbalance and Antibody Gene Diversification. Vaccines, 2021, 9, 1050.	4.4	3
3	RNA-binding motifs of hnRNP K are critical for induction of antibody diversification by activation-induced cytidine deaminase. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 11624-11635.	7.1	9
4	<scp>SAMHD</scp> 1â€mediated <scp>dNTP</scp> degradation is required for efficient <scp>DNA</scp> repair during antibody class switch recombination. EMBO Journal, 2020, 39, e102931.	7.8	23
5	Native Co-immunoprecipitation Assay to Identify Interacting Partners of Chromatin-associated Proteins in Mammalian Cells. Bio-protocol, 2020, 10, e3837.	0.4	3
6	Depletion of recombination-specific cofactors by the C-terminal mutant of the activation-induced cytidine deaminase causes the dominant negative effect on class switch recombination. International Immunology, 2017, 29, 525-537.	4.0	11
7	Chromatin remodeller SMARCA4 recruits topoisomerase 1 and suppresses transcription-associated genomic instability. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 10549.	12.8	65
8	Functional requirements of AlD's higher order structures and their interaction with RNA-binding proteins. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, E1545-54.	7.1	38
9	Identification of DNA cleavage- and recombination-specific hnRNP cofactors for activation-induced cytidine deaminase. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 5791-5796.	7.1	32
	2013, 112, 37,71-37,70.		
10	Molecular Mechanisms of AID Function. , 2015, , 305-344.		1
10		7.1	25
	Molecular Mechanisms of AID Function., 2015,, 305-344. C-terminal region of activation-induced cytidine deaminase (AID) is required for efficient class switch recombination and gene conversion. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United	7.1 9.7	
11	Molecular Mechanisms of AID Function., 2015, , 305-344. C-terminal region of activation-induced cytidine deaminase (AID) is required for efficient class switch recombination and gene conversion. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 2253-2258. Chromatin Reader Brd4 Functions in Ig Class Switching as a Repair Complex Adaptor of		25
11 12	Molecular Mechanisms of AID Function., 2015, , 305-344. C-terminal region of activation-induced cytidine deaminase (AID) is required for efficient class switch recombination and gene conversion. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 2253-2258. Chromatin Reader Brd4 Functions in Ig Class Switching as a Repair Complex Adaptor of Nonhomologous End-Joining. Molecular Cell, 2014, 55, 97-110. Differential regulation of S-region hypermutation and class-switch recombination by noncanonical functions of uracil DNA glycosylase. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United	9.7	25 74
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11 12 13	Molecular Mechanisms of AID Function., 2015, , 305-344. C-terminal region of activation-induced cytidine deaminase (AID) is required for efficient class switch recombination and gene conversion. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 2253-2258. Chromatin Reader Brd4 Functions in Ig Class Switching as a Repair Complex Adaptor of Nonhomologous End-Joining. Molecular Cell, 2014, 55, 97-110. Differential regulation of S-region hypermutation and class-switch recombination by noncanonical functions of uracil DNA glycosylase. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, E1016-24. Opinion: uracil DNA glycosylase (UNG) plays distinct and non-canonical roles in somatic hypermutation and class switch recombination. International Immunology, 2014, 26, 575-578. Accumulation of the FACT complex, as well as histone H3.3, serves as a target marker for somatic hypermutation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013,	9.7 7.1 4.0	25 74 20 14
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19	The Histone Chaperone Spt6 Is Required for Activation-induced Cytidine Deaminase Target Determination through H3K4me3 Regulation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2012, 287, 32415-32429.	3.4	66
20	Evolutionary Comparison of the Mechanism of DNA Cleavage with Respect to Immune Diversity and Genomic Instability. Biochemistry, 2012, 51, 5243-5256.	2.5	12
21	The AID Dilemma. Advances in Cancer Research, 2012, 113, 1-44.	5.0	32
22	B cell–specific and stimulation-responsive enhancers derepress Aicda by overcoming the effects of silencers. Nature Immunology, 2010, 11, 148-154.	14.5	111
23	Author's reply: Apex2 is required for efficient somatic hypermutation but not for class switch recombination of immunoglobulin genes. International Immunology, 2010, 22, 213-214.	4.0	0
24	Histone3 lysine4 trimethylation regulated by the facilitates chromatin transcription complex is critical for DNA cleavage in class switch recombination. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 22190-22195.	7.1	100
25	X4 and R5 HIV-1 Have Distinct Post-entry Requirements for Uracil DNA Glycosylase during Infection of Primary Cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 18603-18614.	3.4	27
26	Further evidence for involvement of a noncanonical function of uracil DNA glycosylase in class switch recombination. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 2752-2757.	7.1	39
27	AID-induced decrease in topoisomerase 1 induces DNA structural alteration and DNA cleavage for class switch recombination. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 22375-22380.	7.1	66
28	Molecular mechanism for generation of antibody memory. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2009, 364, 569-575.	4.0	22
29	Apex2 is required for efficient somatic hypermutation but not for class switch recombination of immunoglobulin genes. International Immunology, 2009, 21, 947-955.	4.0	37
30	Requirement of Non-canonical Activity of Uracil DNA Glycosylase for Class Switch Recombination. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2007, 282, 731-742.	3.4	43
31	Differential Type I IFN-Inducing Abilities of Wild-Type versus Vaccine Strains of Measles Virus. Journal of Immunology, 2007, 179, 6123-6133.	0.8	112
32	Discovery of Activationâ€Induced Cytidine Deaminase, the Engraver of Antibody Memory. Advances in Immunology, 2007, 94, 1-36.	2.2	105
33	Recombinant interleukin-12 and interleukin-18 antitumor therapy in a guinea-pig hepatoma cell implant model. Cancer Science, 2007, 98, 1936-1942.	3.9	11
34	Regulation of AID Function In Vivo. , 2007, 596, 71-81.		12
35	A target selection of somatic hypermutations is regulated similarly between T and B cells upon activation-induced cytidine deaminase expression. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 4506-4511.	7.1	70
36	De novo protein synthesis is required for activation-induced cytidine deaminase-dependent DNA cleavage in immunoglobulin class switch recombination. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 13003-13007.	7.1	39

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37	Activation-induced cytidine deaminase shuttles between nucleus and cytoplasm like apolipoprotein B mRNA editing catalytic polypeptide 1. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 1975-1980.	7.1	271
38	Mycobacterium bovis BCG Cell Wall-Specific Differentially Expressed Genes Identified by Differential Display and cDNA Subtraction in Human Macrophages. Infection and Immunity, 2004, 72, 937-948.	2.2	71
39	Uracil DNA Glycosylase Activity Is Dispensable for Immunoglobulin Class Switch. Science, 2004, 305, 1160-1163.	12.6	112
40	Separate domains of AID are required for somatic hypermutation and class-switch recombination. Nature Immunology, 2004, 5, 707-712.	14.5	199
41	Innate Immune Therapy For Cancer. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2002, 465, 229-237.	1.6	10
42	Mycobacterium bovis BCG Cell Wall and Lipopolysaccharide Induce a Novel Gene, BIGM103, Encoding a 7-TM Protein: Identification of a New Protein Family Having Zn-Transporter and Zn-Metalloprotease Signatures. Genomics, 2002, 80, 630-645.	2.9	142
43	Structuralâ€"functional relationship of pathogen-associated molecular patterns: lessons from BCG cell wall skeleton and mycoplasma lipoprotein M161Ag. Microbes and Infection, 2002, 4, 955-961.	1.9	17
44	<i>Mycoplasma fermentans</i> Lipoprotein M161Ag-Induced Cell Activation Is Mediated by Toll-Like Receptor 2: Role of N-Terminal Hydrophobic Portion in its Multiple Functions. Journal of Immunology, 2001, 166, 2610-2616.	0.8	115
45	Mycobacterium bovis Bacillus Calmette-Guerin and Its Cell Wall Complex Induce a Novel Lysosomal Membrane Protein, SIMPLE, That Bridges the Missing Link between Lipopolysaccharide and p53-inducible Gene, LITAF(PIG7), and Estrogen-inducible Gene, EET-1. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 23065-23076.	3.4	89
46	Identification and characterization of a silencer regulatory element in the 3′-flanking region of the murine CD46 gene. Biochemical Journal, 2000, 351, 353-365.	3.7	13
47	Human MD-1 Homologue Is a BCG-Regulated Gene Product in Monocytes: Its Identification by Differential Display. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1999, 256, 325-329.	2.1	14