

Elisa Izaurralde

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1132253/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

155
papers

29,048
citations

4345

89
h-index

8034

154
g-index

159
all docs

159
docs citations

159
times ranked

24491
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Rapid Gene Evolution in an Ancient Post-transcriptional and Translational Regulatory System Compensates for Meiotic X Chromosomal Inactivation. <i>Molecular Biology and Evolution</i> , 2022, 39, .	3.5	3
2	Crystal structure and functional properties of the human CCR4-CAF1 deadenylase complex. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2021, 49, 6489-6510.	6.5	16
3	4EHP and GIGYF1/2 Mediate Translation-Coupled Messenger RNA Decay. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2020, 33, 108262.	2.9	41
4	4E-T-bound mRNAs are stored in a silenced and deadenylated form. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2020, 34, 847-860.	2.7	39
5	A low-complexity region in human XRN1 directly recruits deadenylation and decapping factors in 5'â€²â€²3'â€² messenger RNA decay. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2019, 47, 9282-9295.	6.5	26
6	Molecular basis for GIGYFâ€²Me31B complex assembly in 4EHP-mediated translational repression. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2019, 33, 1355-1360.	2.7	21
7	A conserved CAF40-binding motif in metazoan NOT4 mediates association with the CCR4â€²NOT complex. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2019, 33, 236-252.	2.7	30
8	Direct role for the Drosophila GIGYF protein in 4EHP-mediated mRNA repression. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2019, 47, 7035-7048.	6.5	21
9	Drosophila Bag-of-marbles directly interacts with the CAF40 subunit of the CCR4â€²NOT complex to elicit repression of mRNA targets. <i>Rna</i> , 2018, 24, 381-395.	1.6	35
10	Structural and biochemical analysis of a NOT1 MIF4G-like domain of the CCR4-NOT complex. <i>Journal of Structural Biology</i> , 2018, 204, 388-395.	1.3	14
11	Structural motifs in eIF4G and 4E-BPs modulate their binding to eIF4E to regulate translation initiation in yeast. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2018, 46, 6893-6908.	6.5	27
12	A CAF40-binding motif facilitates recruitment of the CCR4-NOT complex to mRNAs targeted by Drosophila Roquin. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2017, 8, 14307.	5.8	71
13	GIGYF1/2 proteins use auxiliary sequences to selectively bind to 4EHP and repress target mRNA expression. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2017, 31, 1147-1161.	2.7	67
14	mi RISC and the CCR4â€²NOT complex silence mRNA targets independently of 43S ribosomal scanning. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2016, 35, 1186-1203.	3.5	64
15	Structure of the Dcp2â€²Dcp1 mRNA-decapping complex in the activated conformation. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2016, 23, 574-579.	3.6	45
16	The Structures of eIF4E-eIF4G Complexes Reveal an Extended Interface to Regulate Translation Initiation. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2016, 64, 467-479.	4.5	91
17	Distinct modes of recruitment of the CCR4â€²NOT complex by <i>Drosophila</i> and vertebrate Nanos. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2016, 35, 974-990.	3.5	56
18	Molecular Architecture of 4E-BP Translational Inhibitors Bound to eIF4E. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2015, 57, 1074-1087.	4.5	130

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Towards a molecular understanding of microRNA-mediated gene silencing. <i>Nature Reviews Genetics</i> , 2015, 16, 421-433.	7.7	1,508
20	Breakers and blockers—miRNAs at work. <i>Science</i> , 2015, 349, 380-382.	6.0	54
21	Mextli proteins use both canonical bipartite and novel tripartite binding modes to form eIF4E complexes that display differential sensitivity to 4E-BP regulation. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2015, 29, 1835-1849.	2.7	19
22	4E-BPs require non-canonical 4E-binding motifs and a lateral surface of eIF4E to repress translation. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2014, 5, 4790.	5.8	63
23	Structural basis for the Nanos-mediated recruitment of the CCR4—NOT complex and translational repression. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2014, 28, 888-901.	2.7	93
24	The activation of the decapping enzyme DCP2 by DCP1 occurs on the EDC4 scaffold and involves a conserved loop in DCP1. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2014, 42, 5217-5233.	6.5	93
25	A DDX6-CNOT1 Complex and W-Binding Pockets in CNOT9 Reveal Direct Links between miRNA Target Recognition and Silencing. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2014, 54, 737-750.	4.5	242
26	An asymmetric PAN3 dimer recruits a single PAN2 exonuclease to mediate mRNA deadenylation and decay. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2014, 21, 599-608.	3.6	40
27	Making sense of nonsense. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2013, 20, 651-653.	3.6	10
28	The Role of GW182 Proteins in miRNA-Mediated Gene Silencing. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2013, 768, 147-163.	0.8	105
29	Structure of the PAN3 Pseudokinase Reveals the Basis for Interactions with the PAN2 Deadenylation and the GW182 Proteins. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2013, 51, 360-373.	4.5	93
30	GW182 proteins cause PABP dissociation from silenced miRNA targets in the absence of deadenylation. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2013, 32, 1052-1065.	3.5	101
31	A role for eIF4AII in microRNA—mediated mRNA silencing. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2013, 20, 543-545.	3.6	7
32	Structure and assembly of the NOT module of the human CCR4—NOT complex. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2013, 20, 1289-1297.	3.6	101
33	An unusual arrangement of two 14-3-3-like domains in the SMG5—SMG7 heterodimer is required for efficient nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2013, 27, 211-225.	2.7	76
34	The SMG5—SMG7 heterodimer directly recruits the CCR4—NOT deadenylation complex to mRNAs containing nonsense codons via interaction with POP2. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2013, 27, 2125-2138.	2.7	172
35	The role of disordered protein regions in the assembly of decapping complexes and RNP granules. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2013, 27, 2628-2641.	2.7	166
36	The interactions of GW182 proteins with PABP and deadenylases are required for both translational repression and degradation of miRNA targets. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2013, 41, 978-994.	6.5	102

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	miRISC recruits decapping factors to miRNA targets to enhance their degradation. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2013, 41, 8692-8705.	6.5	69
38	NOT10 and C2orf29/NOT11 form a conserved module of the CCR4-NOT complex that docks onto the NOT1 N-terminal domain. <i>RNA Biology</i> , 2013, 10, 228-244.	1.5	97
39	The structural basis for the interaction between the CAF1 nuclease and the NOT1 scaffold of the human CCR4-NOT deadenylase complex. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2012, 40, 11058-11072.	6.5	110
40	The <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> GW182 protein AIN-1 interacts with PAB-1 and subunits of the PAN2-PAN3 and CCR4-NOT deadenylase complexes. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2012, 40, 5651-5665.	6.5	50
41	A direct interaction between DCP1 and XRN1 couples mRNA decapping to 5' exonucleolytic degradation. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2012, 19, 1324-1331.	3.6	144
42	A Molecular Link between miRISCs and Deadenylases Provides New Insight into the Mechanism of Gene Silencing by MicroRNAs. <i>Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology</i> , 2012, 4, a012328-a012328.	2.3	47
43	The structural basis of Edc3- and Scd6-mediated activation of the Dcp1:Dcp2 mRNA decapping complex. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2012, 31, 279-290.	3.5	103
44	Elucidating the temporal order of silencing. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2012, 13, 662-663.	2.0	41
45	GW182 Proteins Directly Recruit Cytoplasmic Deadenylase Complexes to miRNA Targets. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2011, 44, 120-133.	4.5	324
46	Gene silencing by microRNAs: contributions of translational repression and mRNA decay. <i>Nature Reviews Genetics</i> , 2011, 12, 99-110.	7.7	2,009
47	CUP promotes deadenylation and inhibits decapping of mRNA targets. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2011, 25, 1955-1967.	2.7	84
48	Crystal structure of the MID-PIWI lobe of a eukaryotic Argonaute protein. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011, 108, 10466-10471.	3.3	113
49	Structure-function studies of nucleocytoplasmic transport of retroviral genomic RNA by mRNA export factor TAP. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2011, 18, 990-998.	3.6	47
50	The C-terminal α -helix superhelix of Pat is required for mRNA decapping in metazoa. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2010, 29, 2368-2380.	3.5	50
51	Two PABPC1-binding sites in GW182 proteins promote miRNA-mediated gene silencing. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2010, 29, 4146-4160.	3.5	90
52	Crystal structure and ligand binding of the MID domain of a eukaryotic Argonaute protein. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2010, 11, 522-527.	2.0	106
53	Role of GW182 proteins and PABPC1 in the miRNA pathway: a sense of direction. <i>Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2010, 11, 379-384.	16.1	78
54	HPat provides a link between deadenylation and decapping in metazoa. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2010, 189, 289-302.	2.3	71

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	SMG6 interacts with the exon junction complex via two conserved EJC-binding motifs (EBMs) required for nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2010, 24, 2440-2450.	2.7	63
56	Deadenylation is a widespread effect of miRNA regulation. <i>Rna</i> , 2009, 15, 21-32.	1.6	345
57	The RRM domain in GW182 proteins contributes to miRNA-mediated gene silencing. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2009, 37, 2974-2983.	6.5	46
58	The Silencing Domain of GW182 Interacts with PABPC1 To Promote Translational Repression and Degradation of MicroRNA Targets and Is Required for Target Release. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2009, 29, 6220-6231.	1.1	144
59	DCP1 forms asymmetric trimers to assemble into active mRNA decapping complexes in metazoa. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2009, 106, 21591-21596.	3.3	60
60	A C-terminal silencing domain in GW182 is essential for miRNA function. <i>Rna</i> , 2009, 15, 1067-1077.	1.6	101
61	The C-terminal domains of human TNRC6A, TNRC6B, and TNRC6C silence bound transcripts independently of Argonaute proteins. <i>Rna</i> , 2009, 15, 1059-1066.	1.6	129
62	The GW182 protein family in animal cells: New insights into domains required for miRNA-mediated gene silencing. <i>Rna</i> , 2009, 15, 1433-1442.	1.6	168
63	Genome-Wide Identification of Alternative Splice Forms Down-Regulated by Nonsense-Mediated mRNA Decay in <i>Drosophila</i> . <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2009, 5, e1000525.	1.5	87
64	Nonsense-Mediated mRNA Decay Effectors Are Essential for Zebrafish Embryonic Development and Survival. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2009, 29, 3517-3528.	1.1	169
65	Nucleus and gene expression. <i>Current Opinion in Cell Biology</i> , 2009, 21, 331-334.	2.6	0
66	Freedom versus constraint in protein function. <i>Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2009, 10, 372-372.	16.1	2
67	Structural Basis for the Mutually Exclusive Anchoring of P Body Components EDC3 and Tral to the DEAD Box Protein DDX6/Me31B. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2009, 33, 661-668.	4.5	108
68	GW182 interaction with Argonaute is essential for miRNA-mediated translational repression and mRNA decay. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2008, 15, 346-353.	3.6	361
69	Getting to the Root of miRNA-Mediated Gene Silencing. <i>Cell</i> , 2008, 132, 9-14.	13.5	932
70	The C-terminal region of Ge-1 presents conserved structural features required for P-body localization. <i>Rna</i> , 2008, 14, 1991-1998.	1.6	30
71	Similar Modes of Interaction Enable Trailer Hitch and EDC3 To Associate with DCP1 and Me31B in Distinct Protein Complexes. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2008, 28, 6695-6708.	1.1	72
72	SMG6 is the catalytic endonuclease that cleaves mRNAs containing nonsense codons in metazoan. <i>Rna</i> , 2008, 14, 2609-2617.	1.6	274

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Target-specific requirements for enhancers of decapping in miRNA-mediated gene silencing. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2007, 21, 2558-2570.	2.7	247
74	A Divergent Sm Fold in EDC3 Proteins Mediates DCP1 Binding and P-Body Targeting. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2007, 27, 8600-8611.	1.1	66
75	mRNA quality control: An ancient machinery recognizes and degrades mRNAs with nonsense codons. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2007, 581, 2845-2853.	1.3	178
76	P-Body Formation Is a Consequence, Not the Cause, of RNA-Mediated Gene Silencing. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2007, 27, 3970-3981.	1.1	598
77	P bodies: at the crossroads of post-transcriptional pathways. <i>Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2007, 8, 9-22.	16.1	853
78	A conserved role for cytoplasmic poly(A)-binding protein 1 (PABPC1) in nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2007, 26, 1591-1601.	3.5	197
79	mRNA degradation by miRNAs and GW182 requires both CCR4:NOT deadenylase and DCP1:DCP2 decapping complexes. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2006, 20, 1885-1898.	2.7	824
80	A Tiny Helper Lightens the Maternal Load. <i>Cell</i> , 2006, 124, 1117-1118.	13.5	4
81	MicroRNAs Silence Gene Expression by Repressing Protein Expression and/or by Promoting mRNA Decay. <i>Cold Spring Harbor Symposia on Quantitative Biology</i> , 2006, 71, 523-530.	2.0	217
82	Structures of the PIN domains of SMG6 and SMG5 reveal a nuclease within the mRNA surveillance complex. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2006, 25, 5117-5125.	3.5	169
83	Nonsense-mediated mRNA decay: target genes and functional diversification of effectors. <i>Trends in Biochemical Sciences</i> , 2006, 31, 639-646.	3.7	125
84	Genome-Wide Analysis of mRNAs Regulated by Drosha and Argonaute Proteins in <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> . <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2006, 26, 2965-2975.	1.1	125
85	Quality control of gene expression: a stepwise assembly pathway for the surveillance complex that triggers nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2006, 20, 391-398.	2.7	83
86	Decay of mRNAs targeted by RISC requires XRN1, the Ski complex, and the exosome. <i>Rna</i> , 2005, 11, 459-469.	1.6	295
87	The structure of the flock house virus B2 protein, a viral suppressor of RNA interference, shows a novel mode of double-stranded RNA recognition. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2005, 6, 1149-1155.	2.0	120
88	Generation and annotation of the DNA sequences of human chromosomes 2 and 4. <i>Nature</i> , 2005, 434, 724-731.	13.7	85
89	Nonsense-mediated mRNA decay: molecular insights and mechanistic variations across species. <i>Current Opinion in Cell Biology</i> , 2005, 17, 316-325.	2.6	412
90	A crucial role for GW182 and the DCP1:DCP2 decapping complex in miRNA-mediated gene silencing. <i>Rna</i> , 2005, 11, 1640-1647.	1.6	398

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Complex genomic rearrangements lead to novel primate gene function. <i>Genome Research</i> , 2005, 15, 343-351.	2.4	104
92	Nonsense-mediated mRNA decay factors act in concert to regulate common mRNA targets. <i>Rna</i> , 2005, 11, 1530-1544.	1.6	226
93	SMG7 Is a 14-3-3-like Adaptor in the Nonsense-Mediated mRNA Decay Pathway. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2005, 17, 537-547.	4.5	198
94	RNAi: Finding the elusive endonuclease. <i>Rna</i> , 2004, 10, 1675-1679.	1.6	39
95	RanBP2/Nup358 Provides a Major Binding Site for NXF1-p15 Dimers at the Nuclear Pore Complex and Functions in Nuclear mRNA Export. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2004, 24, 1155-1167.	1.1	98
96	Molecular insights into the interaction of PYM with the Mago ^{Y14} core of the exon junction complex. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2004, 5, 304-310.	2.0	81
97	Directing mRNA export. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2004, 11, 210-212.	3.6	19
98	The structural basis for the interaction between nonsense-mediated mRNA decay factors UPF2 and UPF3. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2004, 11, 330-337.	3.6	168
99	Genome-wide analysis of mRNAs regulated by the THO complex in <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> . <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2004, 11, 558-566.	3.6	190
100	Nucleic acid 3' end recognition by the Argonaute2 PAZ domain. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2004, 11, 576-577.	3.6	304
101	The superhelical TPR-repeat domain of O-linked GlcNAc transferase exhibits structural similarities to importin β . <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2004, 11, 1001-1007.	3.6	263
102	An eIF4AIII-containing complex required for mRNA localization and nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. <i>Nature</i> , 2004, 427, 753-757.	13.7	327
103	Nonsense-mediated messenger RNA decay is initiated by endonucleolytic cleavage in <i>Drosophila</i> . <i>Nature</i> , 2004, 429, 575-578.	13.7	208
104	Letter to the Editor: NMR Assignment of the <i>Drosophila</i> Argonaute2 PAZ Domain. <i>Journal of Biomolecular NMR</i> , 2004, 29, 421-422.	1.6	3
105	SMG7 Acts as a Molecular Link between mRNA Surveillance and mRNA Decay. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2004, 16, 587-596.	4.5	254
106	Genome-wide analysis of nuclear mRNA export pathways in <i>Drosophila</i> . <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2003, 22, 2472-2483.	3.5	140
107	Nonsense-mediated mRNA decay in <i>Drosophila</i> : at the intersection of the yeast and mammalian pathways. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2003, 22, 3960-3970.	3.5	249
108	The interplay of nuclear mRNP assembly, mRNA surveillance and export. <i>Trends in Cell Biology</i> , 2003, 13, 319-327.	3.6	185

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
109	The PAM domain, a multi-protein complex-associated module with an all-alpha-helix fold. <i>BMC Bioinformatics</i> , 2003, 4, 64.	1.2	15
110	A novel mode of RBD-protein recognition in the Y14 Mago complex. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2003, 10, 433-439.	3.6	150
111	Structure and nucleic-acid binding of the <i>Drosophila</i> Argonaute 2 PAZ domain. <i>Nature</i> , 2003, 426, 465-469.	13.7	405
112	An efficient protein complex purification method for functional proteomics in higher eukaryotes. <i>Nature Biotechnology</i> , 2003, 21, 89-92.	9.4	181
113	REF1/Aly and the additional exon junction complex proteins are dispensable for nuclear mRNA export. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2002, 159, 579-588.	2.3	190
114	Nuclear Export of mRNA by TAP/NXF1 Requires Two Nucleoporin-Binding Sites but Not p15. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2002, 22, 5405-5418.	1.1	87
115	A novel family of nuclear transport receptors mediates the export of messenger RNA to the cytoplasm. <i>European Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2002, 81, 577-584.	1.6	54
116	Nuclear Export of Messenger RNA. <i>Results and Problems in Cell Differentiation</i> , 2002, 35, 133-150.	0.2	23
117	Structural Basis for the Recognition of a Nucleoporin FG Repeat by the NTF2-like Domain of the TAP/p15 mRNA Nuclear Export Factor. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2001, 8, 645-656.	4.5	211
118	The protein Mago provides a link between splicing and mRNA localization. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2001, 2, 1119-1124.	2.0	157
119	The exon-exon junction complex provides a binding platform for factors involved in mRNA export and nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2001, 20, 4987-4997.	3.5	690
120	Herpes simplex virus ICP27 protein provides viral mRNAs with access to the cellular mRNA export pathway. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2001, 20, 5769-5778.	3.5	141
121	NXF5, a novel member of the nuclear RNA export factor family, is lost in a male patient with a syndromic form of mental retardation. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2001, 11, 1381-1391.	1.8	67
122	The DExH/D box protein HEL/UAP56 is essential for mRNA nuclear export in <i>Drosophila</i> . <i>Current Biology</i> , 2001, 11, 1716-1721.	1.8	213
123	Nucleocytoplasmic transport enters the atomic age. <i>Current Opinion in Cell Biology</i> , 2001, 13, 310-319.	2.6	245
124	Overexpression of TAP/p15 Heterodimers Bypasses Nuclear Retention and Stimulates Nuclear mRNA Export. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001, 276, 20536-20543.	1.6	123
125	REF proteins mediate the export of spliced and unspliced mRNAs from the nucleus. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2001, 98, 1030-5.	3.3	156
126	Prediction of structural domains of TAP reveals details of its interaction with p15 and nucleoporins. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2000, 1, 53-58.	2.0	81

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
127	The spliceosome deposits multiple proteins 20-24 nucleotides upstream of mRNA exon-exon junctions. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2000, 19, 6860-6869.	3.5	802
128	The C-terminal domain of TAP interacts with the nuclear pore complex and promotes export of specific CTE-bearing RNA substrates. <i>Rna</i> , 2000, 6, 136-158.	1.6	298
129	REF, an evolutionarily conserved family of hnRNP-like proteins, interacts with TAP/Mex67p and participates in mRNA nuclear export. <i>Rna</i> , 2000, 6, 638-650.	1.6	331
130	Rous Sarcoma Virus DR Posttranscriptional Elements Use a Novel RNA Export Pathway. <i>Journal of Virology</i> , 2000, 74, 9507-9514.	1.5	64
131	TAP (NXF1) Belongs to a Multigene Family of Putative RNA Export Factors with a Conserved Modular Architecture. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2000, 20, 8996-9008.	1.1	210
132	Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Matrix Protein Inhibits Host Cell Gene Expression by Targeting the Nucleoporin Nup98. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2000, 6, 1243-1252.	4.5	226
133	Coordination of tRNA nuclear export with processing of tRNA. <i>Rna</i> , 1999, 5, 539-549.	1.6	123
134	CRM1-mediated Recycling of Snurportin 1 to the Cytoplasm. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 1999, 145, 255-264.	2.3	158
135	Dbp5, a DEAD-box protein required for mRNA export, is recruited to the cytoplasmic fibrils of nuclear pore complex via a conserved interaction with CAN/Nup159p. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 1999, 18, 4332-4347.	3.5	244
136	Identification of a tRNA-Specific Nuclear Export Receptor. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 1998, 1, 359-369.	4.5	342
137	TAP, the Human Homolog of Mex67p, Mediates CTE-Dependent RNA Export from the Nucleus. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 1998, 1, 649-659.	4.5	532
138	A Novel Class of RanGTP Binding Proteins. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 1997, 138, 65-80.	2.3	398
139	A Role for the M9 Transport Signal of hnRNP A1 in mRNA Nuclear Export. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 1997, 137, 27-35.	2.3	234
140	Participation of the nuclear cap binding complex in pre-mRNA 3' processing. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1997, 94, 11893-11898.	3.3	201
141	The simian retrovirus-1 constitutive transport element, unlike the HIV-1 RRE, uses factors required for cellular mRNA export. <i>Current Biology</i> , 1997, 7, 619-628.	1.8	170
142	An immersion in nucleocytoplasmic transport at the Garda lake. <i>Trends in Cell Biology</i> , 1997, 7, 81-83.	3.6	3
143	The asymmetric distribution of the constituents of the Ran system is essential for transport into and out of the nucleus. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 1997, 16, 6535-6547.	3.5	557
144	Dominant-negative mutants of importin-beta block multiple pathways of import and export through the nuclear pore complex. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 1997, 16, 1153-1163.	3.5	338

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
145	A nuclear cap-binding complex binds Balbiani ring pre-mRNA cotranscriptionally and accompanies the ribonucleoprotein particle during nuclear export.. Journal of Cell Biology, 1996, 133, 5-14.	2.3	220
146	Importin Provides a Link between Nuclear Protein Import and U snRNA Export. Cell, 1996, 87, 21-32.	13.5	194
147	ROLES OF IMPORTIN IN NUCLEOCYTOPLASMIC TRANSPORT. Biochemical Society Transactions, 1996, 24, 627S-627S.	1.6	0
148	Nuclear transport of uracil-rich small nuclear ribonucleoprotein particles. Membrane Protein Transport, 1995, 2, 123-159.	0.2	0
149	A cap-binding protein complex mediating U snRNA export. Nature, 1995, 376, 709-712.	13.7	320
150	RNA Export. Cell, 1995, 81, 153-159.	13.5	211
151	A nuclear cap binding protein complex involved in pre-mRNA splicing. Cell, 1994, 78, 657-668.	13.5	493
152	Transport of RNA between nucleus and cytoplasm. Seminars in Cell Biology, 1992, 3, 279-288.	3.5	89
153	Highly preferential nucleation of histone H1 assembly on scaffold-associated regions. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1989, 210, 573-585.	2.0	172
154	Specific inhibition of DNA Binding to nuclear scaffolds and histone H1 by distamycin. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1989, 210, 587-599.	2.0	148
155	Interaction of DNA with nuclear scaffolds in vitro. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1988, 200, 111-125.	2.0	151