M Joan Curcio

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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51 3,616 30 48 g-index

53 53 53 53 2867

times ranked

citing authors

docs citations

all docs

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Transcriptional silencing of Ty1 elements in the RDN1 locus of yeast Genes and Development, 1997, 11, 255-269.	5.9	367
2	Single-step selection for Ty1 element retrotransposition Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1991, 88, 936-940.	7.1	271
3	The Ty1 LTR-Retrotransposon of Budding Yeast, <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae </i> . Microbiology Spectrum, 2015, 3, 1-35.	3.0	271
4	The outs and ins of transposition: from Mu to Kangaroo. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2003, 4, 865-877.	37.0	265
5	Multiple Regulators of Ty1 Transposition in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Have Conserved Roles in Genome Maintenance. Genetics, 2001, 159, 1449-1465.	2.9	221
6	Evidence that Set1, a Factor Required for Methylation of Histone H3, Regulates rDNA Silencing in S. cerevisiae by a Sir2-Independent Mechanism. Current Biology, 2002, 12, 165-170.	3.9	213
7	The Take and Give Between Retrotransposable Elements and their Hosts. Annual Review of Genetics, 2008, 42, 587-617.	7.6	168
8	Inhibition of a Yeast LTR Retrotransposon by Human APOBEC3 Cytidine Deaminases. Current Biology, 2005, 15, 661-666.	3.9	139
9	Retrotransposition is associated with genome instability during chronological aging. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 20376-20381.	7.1	125
10	Ty RNA levels determine the spectrum of retrotransposition events that activate gene expression in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1990, 220, 213-221.	2.4	98
11	Posttranslational control of Ty1 retrotransposition occurs at the level of protein processing Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1992, 12, 2813-2825.	2.3	86
12	Retrohoming: cDNA-Mediated Mobility of Group II Introns Requires a Catalytic RNA. Cell, 1996, 84, 9-12.	28.9	82
13	Posttranslational Inhibition of Ty1 Retrotransposition by Nucleotide Excision Repair/Transcription Factor TFIIH Subunits Ssl2p and Rad3p. Genetics, 1998, 148, 1743-1761.	2.9	75
14	Activation of a LTR-retrotransposon by telomere erosion. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 15736-15741.	7.1	67
15	Posttranslational Control of Ty1 Retrotransposition Occurs at the Level of Protein Processing. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1992, 12, 2813-2825.	2.3	65
16	Heterogeneous functional Ty1 elements are abundant in the Saccharomyces cerevisiae genome Genetics, 1994, 136, 1245-1259.	2.9	63
17	Posttranslational Regulation of Ty1 Retrotransposition by Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Fus3. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1998, 18, 2502-2513.	2.3	62
18	A nucleosomal surface defines an integration hotspot for the <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Tyl retrotransposon. Genome Research, 2012, 22, 704-713.	5.5	61

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19	5′ to 3 ′ mRNA Decay Factors Colocalize with Ty1 Gag and Human APOBEC3G and Promote Ty1 Retrotransposition. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 5052-5066.	3.4	57
20	Hos2 and Set3 Promote Integration of Ty1 Retrotransposons at tRNA Genes in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2006, 172, 2157-2167.	2.9	55
21	New lines of host defense: inhibition of Ty1 retrotransposition by Fus3p and NER/TFIIH. Trends in Genetics, 1999, 15, 43-45.	6.7	54
22	The Sgs1 Helicase of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Inhibits Retrotransposition of Ty1 Multimeric Arrays. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 5374-5388.	2.3	47
23	Transpositional competence and transcription of endogenous Ty elements in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: implications for regulation of transposition Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1988, 8, 3571-3581.	2.3	46
24	Ty1 Mobilizes Subtelomeric Y′ Elements in Telomerase-Negative Saccharomyces cerevisiae Survivors. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 9887-9898.	2.3	46
25	Nuclear expression of a group II intron is consistent with spliceosomal intron ancestry. Genes and Development, 2010, 24, 827-836.	5.9	45
26	S-Phase Checkpoint Pathways Stimulate the Mobility of the Retrovirus-Like Transposon Ty1. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2007, 27, 8874-8885.	2.3	41
27	The beginning of the end: Links between ancient retroelements and modern telomerases. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 9107-9108.	7.1	39
28	Fus3 controls Ty1 transpositional dormancy through the invasive growth MAPK pathway. Molecular Microbiology, 2000, 35, 415-427.	2.5	38
29	Tying together integration and chromatin. Trends in Genetics, 1996, 12, 436-438.	6.7	37
30	Host Factors That Control Long Terminal Repeat Retrotransposons in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: Implications for Regulation of Mammalian Retroviruses. Eukaryotic Cell, 2007, 6, 1069-1080.	3.4	35
31	Host co-factors of the retrovirus-like transposon Ty1. Mobile DNA, 2012, 3, 12.	3.6	35
32	Retrosequence formation restructures the yeast genome. Genes and Development, 2007, 21, 3308-3318.	5.9	30
33	Transpositional Competence and Transcription of Endogenous Ty Elements in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> : Implications for Regulation of Transposition. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1988, 8, 3571-3581.	2.3	30
34	Regulation of retrotransposition in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Microbiology, 1991, 5, 1823-1829.	2.5	29
35	Saccharomyces cerevisiae ubiquitin-like protein Rub1 conjugates to cullin proteins Rtt101 and Cul3 in vivo. Biochemical Journal, 2004, 377, 459-467.	3.7	25
36	Co-translational Localization of an LTR-Retrotransposon RNA to the Endoplasmic Reticulum Nucleates Virus-Like Particle Assembly Sites. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004219.	3.5	25

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37	Global Epitranscriptomics Profiling of RNA Post-Transcriptional Modifications as an Effective Tool for Investigating the Epitranscriptomics of Stress Response. Molecular and Cellular Proteomics, 2016, 15, 932-944.	3.8	23
38	RNA–RNA interactions and pre-mRNA mislocalization as drivers of group II intron loss from nuclear genomes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 6612-6617.	7.1	20
39	Rrm3 Protects the <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Genome From Instability at Nascent Sites of Retrotransposition. Genetics, 2009, 182, 711-723.	2.9	19
40	The Intra-S Phase Checkpoint Protein Tof1 Collaborates with the Helicase Rrm3 and the F-box Protein Dia2 to Maintain Genome Stability in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 2445-2454.	3.4	18
41	Fate and structure of DNA microinjected into mouse TKâ^' L cells. Experimental Cell Research, 1984, 153, 347-362.	2.6	16
42	The Mediator co-activator complex regulates Ty1 retromobility by controlling the balance between Ty1i and Ty1 promoters. PLoS Genetics, 2018, 14, e1007232.	3.5	13
43	Incorporation of Y′-Ty1 cDNA Destabilizes Telomeres in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Telomerase-Negative Mutants. Genetics, 2008, 179, 2313-2317.	2.9	11
44	Paralog-Specific Functions of <i>RPL7A </i> and <i>RPL7B </i> Mediated by Ribosomal Protein or snoRNA Dosage in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae </i> G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2017, 7, 591-606.	1.8	11
45	A Novel Ty <i>1</i> -Mediated Fragmentation Method for Native and Artificial Yeast Chromosomes Reveals That the Mouse <i>Steel</i> Gene is a Hotspot for Ty <i>1</i> Integration. Genetics, 1996, 143, 673-683.	2.9	10
46	Border collies of the genome: domestication of an autonomous retrovirus-like transposon. Current Genetics, 2019, 65, 71-78.	1.7	8
47	Structure-Function Model for Kissing Loop Interactions That Initiate Dimerization of Ty1 RNA. Viruses, 2017, 9, 93.	3.3	7
48	Reliance of Host-Encoded Regulators of Retromobility on Ty1 Promoter Activity or Architecture. Frontiers in Molecular Biosciences, 0 , 9 , .	3.5	2
49	The Ty1 LTR-Retrotransposon of Budding Yeast, Saccharomyces cerevisiae., 0,, 925-964.		1
50	7 Ty Mutagenesis. Methods in Microbiology, 1998, , 101-117.	0.8	0
51	Meeting Report for Mobile DNA 2010. Mobile DNA, 2010, 1, 20.	3.6	0