Louise Prakash

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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222 papers 22,258 citations

80 h-index 139 g-index

223 all docs 223
docs citations

times ranked

223

7092 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	EUKARYOTIC TRANSLESION SYNTHESIS DNA POLYMERASES: Specificity of Structure and Function. Annual Review of Biochemistry, 2005, 74, 317-353.	11.1	919
2	The Y-Family of DNA Polymerases. Molecular Cell, 2001, 8, 7-8.	9.7	798
3	hRAD30 Mutations in the Variant Form of Xeroderma Pigmentosum. Science, 1999, 285, 263-265.	12.6	712
4	Eukaryotic polymerases \hat{l}^1 and $\hat{l}\P$ act sequentially to bypass DNA lesions. Nature, 2000, 406, 1015-1019.	27.8	622
5	YeastSaccharomyces cerevisiae selectable markers in pUC18 polylinkers. Yeast, 1990, 6, 363-366.	1.7	418
6	Fidelity of Human DNA Polymerase Î. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 7447-7450.	3.4	365
7	Structure of the Catalytic Core of S. cerevisiae DNA Polymerase î. Molecular Cell, 2001, 8, 417-426.	9.7	347
8	Efficient and accurate replication in the presence of 7,8-dihydro-8-oxoguanine by DNA polymerase \hat{l} . Nature Genetics, 2000, 25, 458-461.	21.4	342
9	Nucleotide excision repair in yeast. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 2000, 451, 13-24.	1.0	318
10	Roles of yeast DNA polymerases delta and zeta and of Rev1 in the bypass of abasic sites. Genes and Development, 2001, 15, 945-954.	5.9	313
11	Eukaryotic DNA Polymerases: Proposal for a Revised Nomenclature. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 43487-43490.	3.4	307
12	Human xeroderma pigmentosum group D gene encodes a DMA helicase. Nature, 1993, 365, 852-855.	27.8	304
13	Replication by human DNA polymerase-ι occurs by Hoogsteen base-pairing. Nature, 2004, 430, 377-380.	27.8	300
14	Translesion DNA synthesis in eukaryotes: A one- or two-polymerase affair. Genes and Development, 2002, 16, 1872-1883.	5.9	296
15	Characterization of postreplication repair in Saccharomyces cerevisiae and effects of rad6, rad18, rev3 and rad52 mutations. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1981, 184, 471-478.	2.4	269
16	Yeast DNA Repair Proteins Rad6 and Rad18 Form a Heterodimer That Has Ubiquitin Conjugating, DNA Binding, and ATP Hydrolytic Activities. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 23360-23365.	3.4	268
17	EFFECTS OF THE <i>RAD52</i> GENE ON RECOMBINATION IN <i>SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE</i> Genetics, 1980, 94, 31-50.	2.9	257
18	Yeast Rad5 Protein Required for Postreplication Repair Has a DNA Helicase Activity Specific for Replication Fork Regression. Molecular Cell, 2007, 28, 167-175.	9.7	252

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19	Structural basis of high-fidelity DNA synthesis by yeast DNA polymerase Î. Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2009, 16, 979-986.	8.2	236
20	Physical and Functional Interactions of Human DNA Polymerase $\hat{l}\cdot$ with PCNA. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 7199-7206.	2.3	231
21	ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF MMS-SENSITIVE MUTANTS OF <i>SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE</i> Genetics, 1977, 86, 33-55.	2.9	230
22	Rev1 Employs a Novel Mechanism of DNA Synthesis Using a Protein Template. Science, 2005, 309, 2219-2222.	12.6	224
23	Reconstitution of Yeast Nucleotide Excision Repair with Purified Rad Proteins, Replication Protein A, and Transcription Factor TFIIH. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 12973-12976.	3.4	223
24	Human DNA Polymerase $\hat{\mathbb{I}}^2$ Encircles DNA: Implications for Mismatch Extension and Lesion Bypass. Molecular Cell, 2007, 25, 601-614.	9.7	214
25	Human SHPRH is a ubiquitin ligase for Mms2-Ubc13-dependent polyubiquitylation of proliferating cell nuclear antigen. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 18107-18112.	7.1	204
26	Human HLTF functions as a ubiquitin ligase for proliferating cell nuclear antigen polyubiquitination. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 3768-3773.	7.1	201
27	RAD25 is a DMA helicase required for DNA repair and RNA polymerase II transcription. Nature, 1994, 369, 578-581.	27.8	199
28	Interaction with PCNA Is Essential for Yeast DNA Polymerase $\hat{\textbf{l}}\cdot$ Function. Molecular Cell, 2001, 8, 407-415.	9.7	199
29	Evidence for Involvement of Yeast Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen in DNA Mismatch Repair. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 27987-27990.	3.4	197
30	Role of DNA Polymerase $\hat{l}\cdot$ in the Bypass of a (6-4) TT Photoproduct. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 3558-3563.	2.3	190
31	Opposing Effects of Ubiquitin Conjugation and SUMO Modification of PCNA on Replicational Bypass of DNA Lesions in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 4267-4274.	2.3	189
32	Requirement of the Yeast MSH3 and MSH6 Genes for MSH2-dependent Genomic Stability. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 7285-7288.	3.4	184
33	Mutagenic specificity: Reversion of iso-1-cytochrome c mutants of yeast. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1973, 79, 65-82.	4.2	176
34	Conditional Lethality of Null Mutations in RTH1 That Encodes the Yeast Counterpart of a Mammalian 5′-to 3′-Exonuclease Required for Lagging Strand DNA Synthesis in Reconstituted Systems. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 4193-4196.	3.4	172
35	Stimulation of DNA Synthesis Activity of Human DNA Polymerase κ by PCNA. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2002, 22, 784-791.	2.3	171
36	A Major Role of DNA Polymerase \hat{l} in Replication of Both the Leading and Lagging DNA Strands. Molecular Cell, 2015, 59, 163-175.	9.7	170

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37	Fidelity and Processivity of Saccharomyces cerevisiae DNA Polymerase η. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 36835-36838.	3.4	169
38	Repair of pyrimidine dimers in nuclear and mitochondrial DNA of yeast irradiated with low doses of ultraviolet light. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1975, 98, 781-795.	4.2	165
39	Requirement of RAD5 and MMS2 for Postreplication Repair of UV-Damaged DNA in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2002, 22, 2419-2426.	2.3	164
40	Pol31 and Pol32 subunits of yeast DNA polymerase Î' are also essential subunits of DNA polymerase ζ. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 12455-12460.	7.1	159
41	Human DINB1-encoded DNA polymerase is a promiscuous extender of mispaired primer termini. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 1910-1914.	7.1	157
42	LACK OF CHEMICALLY INDUCED MUTATION IN REPAIR-DEFICIENT MUTANTS OF YEAST. Genetics, 1974, 78, 1101-1118.	2.9	156
43	Role of human DNA polymerase \hat{A} as an extender in translesion synthesis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 16000-16005.	7.1	153
44	TheSaccharomyces cerevisiae RAD18gene encodes a protein that contains potential zinc finger domains for nucleic acid binding and a putative nucleotide binding sequence. Nucleic Acids Research, 1988, 16, 7119-7131.	14.5	151
45	DNA repair gene RAD3 of S. cerevisiae is essential for transcription by RNA polymerase II. Nature, 1994, 367, 91-94.	27.8	150
46	Binding of insertion/deletion DNA mismatches by the heterodimer of yeast mismatch repair proteins MSH2 and MSH3. Current Biology, 1996, 6, 1185-1187.	3.9	150
47	Yeast Rev1 Protein Is a G Template-specific DNA Polymerase. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 15546-15551.	3.4	144
48	Requirement of Yeast SGS1 and SRS2 Genes for Replication and Transcription. Science, 1999, 286, 2339-2342.	12.6	141
49	Yeast excision repair gene RAD2 encodes a single-stranded DNA endonuclease. Nature, 1993, 366, 365-368.	27.8	137
50	Replication past O 6 -Methylguanine by Yeast and Human DNA Polymerase η. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2000, 20, 8001-8007.	2.3	137
51	Structural basis for the suppression of skin cancers by DNA polymerase Î. Nature, 2010, 465, 1039-1043.	27.8	136
52	Highly error-free role of DNA polymerase \hat{l} in the replicative bypass of UV-induced pyrimidine dimers in mouse and human cells. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 18219-18224.	7.1	135
53	Requirement of Mismatch Repair Genes <i>MSH2</i> and <i>MSH3</i> in the <i>RAD1-RAD10</i> Pathway of Mitotic Recombination in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Genetics, 1996, 142, 727-736.	2.9	132
54	Requirement of DNA Polymerase î· for Error-Free Bypass of UV-Induced CC and TC Photoproducts. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 185-188.	2.3	129

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55	Yeast DNA Polymerase η Utilizes an Induced-Fit Mechanism of Nucleotide Incorporation. Cell, 2001, 107, 917-927.	28.9	126
56	Ubiquitylation of yeast proliferating cell nuclear antigen and its implications for translesion DNA synthesis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 6477-6482.	7.1	124
57	Human DNA Polymerase \hat{I}^1 Incorporates dCTP Opposite Template G via a G.C+ Hoogsteen Base Pair. Structure, 2005, 13, 1569-1577.	3.3	120
58	Regulation of polymerase exchange between Poll· and Poll´ by monoubiquitination of PCNA and the movement of DNA polymerase holoenzyme. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 5361-5366.	7.1	117
59	ATP-dependent Assembly of a Ternary Complex Consisting of a DNA Mismatch and the Yeast MSH2-MSH6 and MLH1-PMS1 Protein Complexes. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 9837-9841.	3.4	115
60	Efficient and Error-Free Replication Past a Minor-Groove DNA Adduct by the Sequential Action of Human DNA Polymerases \hat{l}^1 and \hat{l}^2 . Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 5687-5693.	2.3	114
61	Complex Formation with Rev1 Enhances the Proficiency of Saccharomyces cerevisiae DNA Polymerase ζ for Mismatch Extension and for Extension Opposite from DNA Lesions. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 9555-9563.	2.3	114
62	YeastRAD14 and human xeroderma pigmentosum group A DNA-repair genes encode homologous proteins. Nature, 1992, 355, 555-558.	27.8	112
63	Affinity of Yeast Nucleotide Excision Repair Factor 2, Consisting of the Rad4 and Rad23 Proteins, for Ultraviolet Damaged DNA. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 31541-31546.	3.4	107
64	Crystal Structure of the Catalytic Core of Human DNA Polymerase Kappa. Structure, 2004, 12, 1395-1404.	3.3	107
65	Requirement of DNA Polymerase Activity of Yeast Rad30 Protein for Its Biological Function. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 15975-15977.	3.4	106
66	Roles of PCNA-binding and ubiquitin-binding domains in human DNA polymerase \hat{l} in translesion DNA synthesis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 17724-17729.	7.1	106
67	Inefficient Bypass of an Abasic Site by DNA Polymerase η. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 6861-6866.	3.4	105
68	Yeast DNA Polymerase \hat{I}^{\P} Is an Efficient Extender of Primer Ends Opposite from 7,8-Dihydro-8-Oxoguanine and O 6-Methylguanine. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2003, 23, 1453-1459.	2.3	105
69	Hoogsteen base pair formation promotes synthesis opposite the 1,N6-ethenodeoxyadenosine lesion by human DNA polymerase \hat{l}^1 . Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2006, 13, 619-625.	8.2	105
70	An Affinity of Human Replication Protein A for Ultraviolet-damaged DNA. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 11607-11610.	3.4	104
71	EFFECT OF GENES CONTROLLING RADIATION SENSITIVITY ON CHEMICALLY INDUCED MUTATIONS IN <i>SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE</i> i> Saccharomyces cerevisiae	2.9	103
72	Mms2-Ubc13-Dependent and -Independent Roles of Rad5 Ubiquitin Ligase in Postreplication Repair and Translesion DNA Synthesis in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 7783-7790.	2.3	100

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73	Efficient and Error-Free Replication past a Minor-Groove N 2 -Guanine Adduct by the Sequential Action of Yeast Rev1 and DNA Polymerase Iq. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 6900-6906.	2.3	99
74	The Stalling of Transcription at Abasic Sites Is Highly Mutagenic. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2003, 23, 382-388.	2.3	97
75	The nucleotide sequence of theRAD3gene ofSaccharomyces cerevisiae: a potential adenine nucleotide binding amino acid sequence and a nonessential acidic carboxyl terminal region. Nucleic Acids Research, 1985, 13, 2357-2372.	14.5	96
76	Requirement of Yeast RAD2, a Homolog of Human XPG Gene, for Efficient RNA Polymerase II Transcription. Cell, 2002, 109, 823-834.	28.9	94
77	Yeast DNA polymerase zeta (zeta) is essential for error-free replication past thymine glycol. Genes and Development, 2003, 17, 77-87.	5.9	92
78	Requirement of <i>RAD52</i> Group Genes for Postreplication Repair of UV-Damaged DNA in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2007, 27, 7758-7764.	2.3	89
79	Nucleotide Excision Repair in Yeast Is Mediated by Sequential Assembly of Repair Factors and Not by a Pre-assembled Repairosome. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 8903-8910.	3.4	87
80	Repair of pyrimidine dimers in radiation-sensitive mutants rad3, rad4, rad6 and rad9 of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 1977, 45, 13-20.	1.0	83
81	Requirement of Watson-Crick Hydrogen Bonding for DNA Synthesis by Yeast DNA Polymerase î. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2003, 23, 5107-5112.	2.3	83
82	Recombination and mutagenesis in rad6 mutants of Saccharomyces cerevisiae: Evidence for multiple functions of the RAD6 gene. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1981, 184, 410-415.	2.4	82
83	Yeast Rad7-Rad16 Complex, Specific for the Nucleotide Excision Repair of the Nontranscribed DNA Strand, Is an ATP-dependent DNA Damage Sensor. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 21665-21668.	3.4	81
84	Enhancement of MSH2–MSH3-mediated mismatch recognition by the yeast MLH1–PMS1 complex. Current Biology, 1997, 7, 790-793.	3.9	81
85	Yeast open reading frame YCR14C encodes a DNA \hat{l}^2 -polymerase-like enzyme. Nucleic Acids Research, 1993, 21, 5301-5307.	14.5	79
86	Defective excision of pyrimidine dimers and interstrand DNA crosslinks in rad7 and rad23 mutants of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1982, 188, 235-239.	2.4	78
87	Evidence for the Involvement of Nucleotide Excision Repair in the Removal of Abasic Sites in Yeast. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2000, 20, 3522-3528.	2.3	78
88	Translesion Synthesis past Acrolein-derived DNA Adduct, \hat{l}^3 -Hydroxypropanodeoxyguanosine, by Yeast and Human DNA Polymerase \hat{l} . Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 784-790.	3.4	78
89	Mechanism of nucleotide incorporation opposite a thymine-thymine dimer by yeast DNA polymerase Â. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 12093-12098.	7.1	78
90	Repair of Alkylation Damage: Stability of Methyl Groups in <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> Treated with Methyl Methanesulfonate. Journal of Bacteriology, 1970, 102, 760-766.	2.2	78

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91	Yeast DNA Repair Protein RAD23 Promotes Complex Formation between Transcription Factor TFIIH and DNA Damage Recognition Factor RAD14. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 8385-8388.	3.4	77
92	Complex Formation of Yeast Rev1 and Rev7 Proteins: a Novel Role for the Polymerase-Associated Domain. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 9734-9740.	2.3	77
93	Mutational specificity and genetic control of replicative bypass of an abasic site in yeast. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 1170-1175.	7.1	77
94	Error-Prone Replication through UV Lesions by DNA Polymerase Î, Protects against Skin Cancers. Cell, 2019, 176, 1295-1309.e15.	28.9	77
95	Three additional genes involved in pyrimidine dimer removal in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: RAD7, RAD14 and MMS19. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1979, 176, 351-359.	2.4	75
96	Biochemical evidence for the requirement of Hoogsteen base pairing for replication by human DNA polymerase Â. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 10466-10471.	7.1	75
97	Expression of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae DNA repair gene RAD6 that encodes a ubiquitin conjugating enzyme, increases in response to DNA damage and in meiosis but remains constant during the mitotic cell cycle. Nucleic Acids Research, 1990, 18, 771-778.	14.5	72
98	Structural basis for cisplatin DNA damage tolerance by human polymerase î· during cancer chemotherapy. Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2012, 19, 628-632.	8.2	72
99	Crystal Structure of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae Ubiquitin-conjugating Enzyme Rad6 at 2.6 Å Resolution. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 6271-6276.	3.4	70
100	Apurinic Endonuclease Activity of Yeast Apn2 Protein. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 22427-22434.	3.4	70
101	Error-free replicative bypass of (6–4) photoproducts by DNA polymerase ζ in mouse and human cells. Genes and Development, 2010, 24, 123-128.	5.9	70
102	PCNA binding domains in all three subunits of yeast DNA polymerase \hat{l} modulate its function in DNA replication. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 17927-17932.	7.1	69
103	Dpo4 is hindered in extending a G·T mismatch by a reverse wobble. Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2004, 11, 457-462.	8.2	68
104	ELA1 and CUL3 Are Required Along with ELC1 for RNA Polymerase II Polyubiquitylation and Degradation in DNA-Damaged Yeast Cells. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2007, 27, 3211-3216.	2.3	68
105	Structure of the Human Rev1–DNA–dNTP Ternary Complex. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2009, 390, 699-709.	4.2	67
106	$3\hat{a}$ €²-Phosphodiesterase and $3\hat{a}$ €² \hat{a} †' $5\hat{a}$ €² Exonuclease Activities of Yeast Apn2 Protein and Requirement of These Activities for Repair of Oxidative DNA Damage. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 1656-1661.	2.3	66
107	Structure and mechanism of human PrimPol, a DNA polymerase with primase activity. Science Advances, 2016, 2, e1601317.	10.3	65
108	RAD26, the Yeast Homolog of Human Cockayne's Syndrome Group B Gene, Encodes a DNA-dependent ATPase. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 18314-18317.	3.4	64

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109	Requirement of Rad5 for DNA Polymerase ζ-Dependent Translesion Synthesis in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . Genetics, 2008, 180, 73-82.	2.9	64
110	Error-free replicative bypass of thymine glycol by the combined action of DNA polymerases $\hat{\mathbb{I}}$ and $\hat{\mathbb{I}}$ in human cells. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 14116-14121.	7.1	64
111	Requirement for Yeast RAD26 , a Homolog of the Human CSB Gene, in Elongation by RNA Polymerase II. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 8651-8656.	2.3	63
112	Reconstitution of TFIIH and Requirement of Its DNA Helicase Subunits, Rad3 and Rad25, in the Incision Step of Nucleotide Excision Repair. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 10821-10826.	3.4	61
113	A Role for Yeast and Human Translesion Synthesis DNA Polymerases in Promoting Replication through 3-Methyl Adenine. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2007, 27, 7198-7205.	2.3	61
114	An Incoming Nucleotide Imposes an anti to syn Conformational Change on the Templating Purine in the Human DNA Polymerase- \hat{l}^1 Active Site. Structure, 2006, 14, 749-755.	3.3	60
115	Protein-Template-Directed Synthesis across an Acrolein-Derived DNA Adduct by Yeast Rev1 DNA Polymerase. Structure, 2008, 16, 239-245.	3.3	59
116	Specific induction of transitions and transversions of G \hat{A} C base pairs by 4-nitroquinoline-1-oxide in iso-1-cytochrome c mutants of yeast. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1974, 85, 51-65.	4.2	57
117	Stable ester conjugate between the Saccharomyces cerevisiae RAD6 protein and ubiquitin has no biological activity. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1991, 221, 745-749.	4.2	57
118	Transcript levels of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae DNA repair gene RAD18 increase in UV irradiated cells and during meiosis but not during the mitotic cell cycle. Nucleic Acids Research, 1991, 19, 893-898.	14.5	57
119	Stimulation of 3′→5′ Exonuclease and 3′-Phosphodiesterase Activities of Yeast Apn2 by Proliferating Cel Nuclear Antigen. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2002, 22, 6480-6486.	2.3	57
120	Human DNA Polymerase \hat{I}^1 Utilizes Different Nucleotide Incorporation Mechanisms Dependent upon the Template Base. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 936-943.	2.3	57
121	Defective thymine dimer excision in radiation-sensitive mutants rad10 and rad16 of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1977, 152, 125-128.	2.4	56
122	Effects of the rad52 gene on sister chromatid recombination in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Current Genetics, 1981, 3, 247-250.	1.7	56
123	Role of yeast Rth1 nuclease and its homologs in mutation avoidance, DNA repair, and DNA replication. Current Genetics, 1998, 34, 21-29.	1.7	55
124	A Single Domain in Human DNA Polymerase \hat{l}^1 Mediates Interaction with PCNA: Implications for Translesion DNA Synthesis. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 1183-1190.	2.3	55
125	Yeast Rev1 protein promotes complex formation of DNA polymerase \hat{I}^q with Pol32 subunit of DNA polymerase \hat{I} . Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 9631-9636.	7.1	54
126	Structure-specific Nuclease Activity in Yeast Nucleotide Excision Repair Protein Rad2. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 30194-30198.	3.4	53

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127	Evidence for a Watson-Crick Hydrogen Bonding Requirement in DNA Synthesis by Human DNA Polymerase \hat{l}^2 . Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 7137-7143.	2.3	53
128	A Role for DNA Polymerase \hat{l}_s in Promoting Replication through Oxidative DNA Lesion, Thymine Glycol, in Human Cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2014, 289, 13177-13185.	3.4	53
129	Structure of Human DNA Polymerase lº Inserting dATP Opposite an 8-OxoG DNA Lesion. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e5766.	2.5	53
130	The DNA-dependent ATPase Activity of Yeast Nucleotide Excision Repair Factor 4 and Its Role in DNA Damage Recognition. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 6292-6296.	3.4	52
131	Mismatch Extension Ability of Yeast and Human DNA Polymerase Î Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 2263-2266.	3.4	51
132	Trf4 and Trf5 Proteins of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Exhibit Poly(A) RNA Polymerase Activity but No DNA Polymerase Activity. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 10183-10189.	2.3	51
133	Replication past a trans -4-Hydroxynonenal Minor-Groove Adduct by the Sequential Action of Human DNA Polymerases ι and κ. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 381-386.	2.3	51
134	Molecular cloning and characterization of the RAD1 gene of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Gene, 1983, 26, 119-126.	2.2	50
135	Requirement of ELC1 for RNA Polymerase II Polyubiquitylation and Degradation in Response to DNA Damage in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 3999-4005.	2.3	50
136	INCREASED SPONTANEOUS MITOTIC SEGREGATION IN MMS-SENSITIVE MUTANTS OF <i>SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE</i> . Genetics, 1977, 87, 229-236.	2.9	50
137	Holliday junction cleavage by yeast Rad1 protein. Nature, 1994, 371, 531-534.	27.8	49
138	Complex Formation with Damage Recognition Protein Rad14 Is Essential for Saccharomyces cerevisiae Rad1-Rad10 Nuclease To Perform Its Function in Nucleotide Excision Repair In Vivo. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 1135-1141.	2.3	49
139	Mutations in the Ubiquitin Binding UBZ Motif of DNA Polymerase η Do Not Impair Its Function in Translesion Synthesis during Replication. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2007, 27, 7266-7272.	2.3	49
140	Requirement of yeast Rad1-Rad10 nuclease for the removal of 3'-blocked termini from DNA strand breaks induced by reactive oxygen species. Genes and Development, 2004, 18, 2283-2291.	5.9	48
141	Yeast and Human Translesion DNA Synthesis Polymerases: Expression, Purification, and Biochemical Characterization. Methods in Enzymology, 2006, 408, 390-407.	1.0	48
142	Complex Formation of Yeast Rev1 with DNA Polymerase Î. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2007, 27, 8401-8408.	2.3	47
143	Yeast RAD26, a Homolog of the Human CSB Gene, Functions Independently of Nucleotide Excision Repair and Base Excision Repair in Promoting Transcription through Damaged Bases. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2002, 22, 4383-4389.	2.3	46
144	Role of DNA damage-induced replication checkpoint in promoting lesion bypass by translesion synthesis in yeast. Genes and Development, 2009, 23, 1438-1449.	5.9	46

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145	Requirement of Yeast DNA Polymerase $\hat{\Gamma}$ in Post-replicational Repair of UV-damaged DNA. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 25445-25448.	3.4	44
146	Acidic Residues Critical for the Activity and Biological Function of Yeast DNA Polymerase Î. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 2018-2025.	2.3	44
147	The Mechanism of Nucleotide Incorporation by Human DNA Polymerase η Differs from That of the Yeast Enzyme. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2003, 23, 8316-8322.	2.3	43
148	Human DNA Polymerase \hat{l}^1 Promotes Replication through a Ring-Closed Minor-Groove Adduct That Adopts a syn Conformation in DNA. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 8748-8754.	2.3	43
149	Isolation and characterization of the RAD2 gene of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Gene, 1984, 30, 121-128.	2.2	42
150	Regulated expression of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae DNA repair gene RAD7 in response to DNA damage and during sporulation. Nucleic Acids Research, 1990, 18, 3281-3285.	14.5	42
151	Crystal Structure of Yeast DNA Polymerase ε Catalytic Domain. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e94835.	2.5	42
152	Structure and mechanism of B-family DNA polymerase \hat{I}^{\P} specialized for translesion DNA synthesis. Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2020, 27, 913-924.	8.2	42
153	An Iron–Sulfur Cluster in the Polymerase Domain of Yeast DNA Polymerase Îμ. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2014, 426, 301-308.	4.2	41
154	Renaturation of DNA catalysed by yeast DNA repair and recombination protein RAD10. Nature, 1992, 355, 743-745.	27.8	40
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