Yosef Shiloh

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

143 papers	25,903 citations	16451 64 h-index	9589 142 g-index
151 all docs	151 docs citations	151 times ranked	20836 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	ATM and ATR Substrate Analysis Reveals Extensive Protein Networks Responsive to DNA Damage. Science, 2007, 316, 1160-1166.	12.6	2,689
2	A Single Ataxia Telangiectasia Gene with a Product Similar to PI-3 Kinase. Science, 1995, 268, 1749-1753.	12.6	2,634
3	ATM and related protein kinases: safeguarding genome integrity. Nature Reviews Cancer, 2003, 3, 155-168.	28.4	2,317
4	Atm-Deficient Mice: A Paradigm of Ataxia Telangiectasia. Cell, 1996, 86, 159-171.	28.9	1,392
5	The ATM protein kinase: regulating the cellular response to genotoxic stress, and more. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2013, 14, 197-210.	37.0	1,340
6	Requirement of the MRN complex for ATM activation by DNA damage. EMBO Journal, 2003, 22, 5612-5621.	7.8	894
7	ATM Signaling Facilitates Repair of DNA Double-Strand Breaks Associated with Heterochromatin. Molecular Cell, 2008, 31, 167-177.	9.7	777
8	Chromatin relaxation in response to DNA double-strand breaks is modulated by a novel ATM- and KAP-1 dependent pathway. Nature Cell Biology, 2006, 8, 870-876.	10.3	651
9	THE GENETIC DEFECT IN ATAXIA-TELANGIECTASIA. Annual Review of Immunology, 1997, 15, 177-202.	21.8	586
10	ATM and ATR: networking cellular responses to DNA damage. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 2001, 11, 71-77.	3.3	557
11	ATM-dependent phosphorylation of Mdm2 on serine 395: role in p53 activation by DNA damage. Genes and Development, 2001, 15, 1067-1077.	5.9	550
12	The ATM-mediated DNA-damage response: taking shape. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 2006, 31, 402-410.	7.5	514
13	Functional link between ataxia-telangiectasia and Nijmegen breakage syndrome gene products. Nature, 2000, 405, 473-477.	27.8	484
14	Interaction between ATM protein and c-Abl in response to DNA damage. Nature, 1997, 387, 520-523.	27.8	460
15	TEL1, an S. cerevisiae homolog of the human gene mutated in ataxia telangiectasia, is functionally related to the yeast checkpoint gene MEC1. Cell, 1995, 82, 831-840.	28.9	372
16	Requirement of ATM-Dependent Monoubiquitylation of Histone H2B for Timely Repair of DNA Double-Strand Breaks. Molecular Cell, 2011, 41, 529-542.	9.7	347
17	ATM deficiency and oxidative stress: a new dimension of defective response to DNA damage. DNA Repair, 2002, 1, 3-25.	2.8	333
18	Functional link of BRCA1 and ataxia telangiectasia gene product in DNA damage response. Nature, 2000, 406, 210-215.	27.8	312

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19	Jun NH 2 -Terminal Kinase Phosphorylation of p53 on Thr-81 Is Important for p53 Stabilization and Transcriptional Activities in Response to Stress. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 2743-2754.	2.3	276
20	Genome-Wide In Silico Identification of Transcriptional Regulators Controlling the Cell Cycle in Human Cells. Genome Research, 2003, 13, 773-780.	5.5	275
21	Ataxia Telangiectasia Mutated (ATM) Is Essential for DNA-PKcs Phosphorylations at the Thr-2609 Cluster upon DNA Double Strand Break. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2007, 282, 6582-6587.	3.4	257
22	ATM: A mediator of multiple responses to genotoxic stress. Oncogene, 1999, 18, 6135-6144.	5.9	256
23	Predominance of null mutations in ataxia-telangiectasia. Human Molecular Genetics, 1996, 5, 433-439.	2.9	247
24	ATM-Dependent and -Independent Dynamics of the Nuclear Phosphoproteome After DNA Damage. Science Signaling, 2010, 3, rs3.	3.6	245
25	Genotype-Phenotype Relationships in Ataxia-Telangiectasia and Variants. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1998, 62, 551-561.	6.2	240
26	The histone H2B-specific ubiquitin ligase RNF20/hBRE1 acts as a putative tumor suppressor through selective regulation of gene expression. Genes and Development, 2008, 22, 2664-2676.	5.9	240
27	Nuclear Retention of ATM at Sites of DNA Double Strand Breaks. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 38224-38230.	3.4	237
28	Recombinant ATM protein complements the cellular A-T phenotype. Oncogene, 1997, 15, 159-167.	5.9	236
29	Expander: from expression microarrays to networks and functions. Nature Protocols, 2010, 5, 303-322.	12.0	183
30	Involvement of Matrin 3 and SFPQ/NONO in the DNA damage response. Cell Cycle, 2010, 9, 1568-1576.	2.6	178
31	Beyond ATM: The protein kinase landscape of the DNA damage response. FEBS Letters, 2011, 585, 1625-1639.	2.8	175
32	ATM Is Required for IÎºB Kinase (IKK) Activation in Response to DNA Double Strand Breaks. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 8898-8903.	3.4	172
33	Phosphorylation of Hdmx mediates its Hdm2- and ATM-dependent degradation in response to DNA damage. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 5056-5061.	7.1	161
34	ATM-Dependent Phosphorylation of ATF2 Is Required for the DNA Damage Response. Molecular Cell, 2005, 18, 577-587.	9.7	159
35	Genomic Organization of the ATM Gene. Genomics, 1996, 33, 317-320.	2.9	156
36	Inhibition of Transforming Growth Factor-Î²1 Signaling Attenuates Ataxia Telangiectasia Mutated Activity in Response to Genotoxic Stress. Cancer Research, 2006, 66, 10861-10869.	0.9	152

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37	The ATM protein kinase: regulating the cellular response to genotoxic stress, and more. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2013, 14, 197-210.	37.0	148
38	Hypothesis: Ataxia-telangiectasia: Is ATM a sensor of oxidative damage and stress?. BioEssays, 1997, 19, 911-917.	2.5	144
39	Ataxia-Telangiectasia: Closer to Unraveling the Mystery. European Journal of Human Genetics, 1995, 3, 116-138.	2.8	137
40	Matrin 3 Binds and Stabilizes mRNA. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e23882.	2.5	136
41	ATM-Mediated Phosphorylations Inhibit Mdmx/Mdm2 Stabilization by HAUSP in Favor of p53 Activation. Cell Cycle, 2005, 4, 1166-1170.	2.6	135
42	Optimal function of the DNA repair enzyme TDP1 requires its phosphorylation by ATM and/or DNA-PK. EMBO Journal, 2009, 28, 3667-3680.	7.8	125
43	The role of the DNA damage response in neuronal development, organization and maintenance. DNA Repair, 2008, 7, 1010-1027.	2.8	124
44	Activation of ATM depends on chromatin interactions occurring before induction of DNA damage. Nature Cell Biology, 2009, 11, 92-96.	10.3	123
45	Ataxia-Telangiectasia Locus: Sequence Analysis of 184 kb of Human Genomic DNA Containing the Entire ATMâ€‰Gene. Genome Research, 1997, 7, 592-605.	5.5	121
46	The neurological phenotype of ataxia-telangiectasia: Solving a persistent puzzle. DNA Repair, 2008, 7, 1028-1038.	2.8	118
47	DNA Damage-Induced Phosphorylation of MdmX at Serine 367 Activates p53 by Targeting MdmX for Mdm2-Dependent Degradation. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 9608-9620.	2.3	115
48	Accelerated carcinogenesis following liver regeneration is associated with chronic inflammation-induced double-strand DNA breaks. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 2207-2212.	7.1	111
49	Programs for Cell Death: Apoptosis is Only One Way to Go. Cell Cycle, 2007, 6, 686-695.	2.6	107
50	Abnormal response of ataxia-telangiectasia cells to agents that break the deoxyribose moiety of DNA via a targeted free radical mechanism. Carcinogenesis, 1983, 4, 1317-1322.	2.8	104
51	UBQLN4 Represses Homologous Recombination and Is Overexpressed in Aggressive Tumors. Cell, 2019, 176, 505-519.e22.	28.9	100
52	ATM: Expanding roles as a chief guardian of genome stability. Experimental Cell Research, 2014, 329, 154-161.	2.6	97
53	Systemic DNA damage responses in aging and diseases. Seminars in Cancer Biology, 2016, 37-38, 26-35.	9.6	89
54	Ataxia-telangiectasia (A-T): An emerging dimension of premature ageing. Ageing Research Reviews, 2017, 33, 76-88.	10.9	88

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55	Relationship of the ataxia-telangiectasia protein ATM to phosphoinositide 3-kinase. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 1995, 20, 382-383.	7.5	85
56	Accumulation of DNA Damage and Reduced Levels of Nicotine Adenine Dinucleotide in the Brains of Atm-deficient Mice. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 602-608.	3.4	85
57	Differential Roles of ATM- and Chk2-Mediated Phosphorylations of Hdmx in Response to DNA Damage. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 6819-6831.	2.3	82
58	Transcriptional modulation induced by ionizing radiation: p53 remains a central player. Molecular Oncology, 2011, 5, 336-348.	4.6	82
59	Ataxia-telangiectasia and the ATM gene: Linking neurodegeneration, immunodeficiency, and cancer to cell cycle checkpoints. Journal of Clinical Immunology, 1996, 16, 254-260.	3.8	77
60	Citrate Boosts the Performance of Phosphopeptide Analysis by UPLC-ESI-MS/MS. Journal of Proteome Research, 2009, 8, 418-424.	3.7	69
61	The response of ataxia-telangiectasia homozygous and heterozygous skin fibroblasts to neocarzinostatin. Carcinogenesis, 1982, 3, 815-820.	2.8	68
62	A single origin of phenylketonuria in Yemenite Jews. Nature, 1990, 344, 168-170.	27.8	68
63	Ataxia-telangiectasia: chronic activation of damage-responsive functions is reduced by Î±-lipoic acid. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 289-294.	5.9	68
64	RNF20â€“RNF40: A ubiquitinâ€driven link between gene expression and the DNA damage response. FEBS Letters, 2011, 585, 2795-2802.	2.8	67
65	Nuclear Ataxia-Telangiectasia Mutated (ATM) Mediates the Cellular Response to DNA Double Strand Breaks in Human Neuron-like Cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 17482-17491.	3.4	65
66	Ataxia-telangiectasia: a multifaceted genetic disorder associated with defective signal transduction. Current Opinion in Immunology, 1996, 8, 459-464.	5.5	64
67	Involvement of the nuclear proteasome activator PA28Î³ in the cellular response to DNA double-strand breaks. Cell Cycle, 2011, 10, 4300-4310.	2.6	61
68	Loss of heterozygosity at 11q23.1 in breast carcinomas: Indication for involvement of a gene distal and close toATM. , 1997, 18, 175-180.		58
69	The ATC (ataxia-telangiectasia complementation group C) locus localizes to 11q22â€“q23. Genomics, 1991, 9, 373-375.	2.9	57
70	Ataxia-telangiectasia: structural diversity of untranslated sequences suggests complex post-transcriptional regulation of ATM gene expression. Nucleic Acids Research, 1997, 25, 1678-1684.	14.5	57
71	A high-density microsatellite map of the ataxia-telangiectasia locus. Human Genetics, 1995, 95, 451-454.	3.8	56
72	ATMâ€mediated phosphorylation of polynucleotide kinase/phosphatase is required for effective DNA doubleâ€strand break repair. EMBO Reports, 2011, 12, 713-719.	4.5	56

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73	Targeting Double-Strand Breaks to Replicating DNA Identifies a Subpathway of DSB Repair That Is Defective in Ataxia-Telangiectasia Cells. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1999, 261, 317-325.	2.1	53
74	A Human Gene (DDX10) Encoding a Putative DEAD-Box RNA Helicase at 11q22â€“q23. Genomics, 1996, 33, 199-206.	2.9	52
75	Identification and Chromosomal Localization of Atm, the Mouse Homolog of the Ataxiaâ€“Telangiectasia Gene. Genomics, 1996, 35, 39-45.	2.9	51
76	Parallel Profiling of the Transcriptome, Cistrome, and Epigenome in the Cellular Response to Ionizing Radiation. Science Signaling, 2014, 7, rs3.	3.6	51
77	Induction and repair of DNA damage in normal and ataxiatelangiectasia skin fibroblasts treated with neocarzinostatin. Carcinogenesis, 1983, 4, 917-921.	2.8	50
78	ATM: Ready, Set, Go. Cell Cycle, 2003, 2, 116-117.	2.6	43
79	Deciphering Transcriptional Regulatory Elements That Encode Specific Cell-Cycle Phasing by Comparative Genomics Analysis. Cell Cycle, 2005, 4, 1788-1797.	2.6	42
80	Analysis of the Ataxia Telangiectasia Mutated-Mediated DNA Damage Response in Murine Cerebellar Neurons. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 7767-7774.	3.6	40
81	The Ubiquitin E3/E4 Ligase UBE4A Adjusts Protein Ubiquitylation and Accumulation at Sites of DNA Damage, Facilitating Double-Strand Break Repair. Molecular Cell, 2018, 69, 866-878.e7.	9.7	40
82	Contribution of the Atm Protein to Maintaining Cellular Homeostasis Evidenced by Continuous Activation of the AP-1 Pathway in Atm-deficient Brains. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 6741-6747.	3.4	39
83	Identification of ATM mutations using extended RT-PCR and restriction endonuclease fingerprinting, and elucidation of the repertoire of A-T mutations in Israel. Human Mutation, 1998, 11, 69-75.	2.5	36
84	ATM-mediated response to DNA double strand breaks in human neurons derived from stem cells. DNA Repair, 2007, 6, 128-134.	2.8	35
85	The cerebellar degeneration in ataxia-telangiectasia: A case for genome instability. DNA Repair, 2020, 95, 102950.	2.8	34
86	KAP1 depletion increases PML nuclear body number in concert with ultrastructural changes in chromatin. Cell Cycle, 2011, 10, 308-322.	2.6	33
87	The COP9 signalosome is vital for timely repair of DNA double-strand breaks. Nucleic Acids Research, 2015, 43, 4517-4530.	14.5	32
88	G2 chromosomal radiosensitivity in families with ataxia-telangiectasia. Human Genetics, 1989, 84, 15-18.	3.8	31
89	ATM-dependent activation of the gene encoding MAP kinase phosphatase 5 by radiomimetic DNA damage. Oncogene, 2002, 21, 849-855.	5.9	31
90	Impaired genomic stability and increased oxidative stress exacerbate different features of Ataxia-telangiectasia. Human Molecular Genetics, 2005, 14, 2929-2943.	2.9	28

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91	USP10: Friend and Foe. Cell, 2010, 140, 308-310.	28.9	28
92	Phosphoproteomics reveals novel modes of function and interâ€rrelationships among PIKKs in response to genotoxic stress. EMBO Journal, 2021, 40, e104400.	7.8	28
93	In silico identification of transcriptional regulators associated with c-Myc. Nucleic Acids Research, 2004, 32, 4955-4961.	14.5	26
94	Detection of amplified dna sequences in human tumor cell lines by fluorescence in situ hybridization. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 1992, 4, 314-320.	2.8	25
95	Ubiquitination capabilities in response to neocarzinostatin and H2O2 stress in cell lines from patients with ataxia-telangiectasia. Oncogene, 2002, 21, 4363-4373.	5.9	25
96	An improved technique of preparing bone-marrow specimens for cytogenetic analysis. In Vitro, 1978, 14, 510-515.	1.2	24
97	A Physical Map across Chromosome 11q22-q23 Containing the Major Locus for Ataxia Telangiectasia. Genomics, 1994, 21, 612-619.	2.9	24
98	Investigation of the Functional Link between ATM and NBS1 in the DNA Damage Response in the Mouse Cerebellum. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 15361-15376.	3.4	24
99	The EXPANDER Integrated Platform for Transcriptome Analysis. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2019, 431, 2398-2406.	4.2	24
100	Genetic toxicology of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25). Mutation Research - Reviews in Genetic Toxicology, 1977, 47, 183-209.	2.9	22
101	A missense mutation, S349P, completely inactivates phenylalanine hydroxylase in North African Jews with phenylketonuria. Human Genetics, 1993, 90, 645-9.	3.8	22
102	Condensin I recruitment and uneven chromatin condensation precede mitotic cell death in response to DNA damage. Journal of Cell Biology, 2006, 174, 195-206.	5.2	22
103	A Role for Vascular Deficiency in Retinal Pathology in a Mouse Model of Ataxia-Telangiectasia. American Journal of Pathology, 2011, 179, 1533-1541.	3.8	22
104	Repair of potentially lethal and sublethal damage induced by neocarzinostatin in normal and ataxia-telangiectasia skin fibroblasts. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1983, 110, 483-490.	2.1	20
105	Rapid cloning of multiple amplified nucleotide sequences from human neuroblastoma cell lines by phenol emulsion competitive DNA reassociation. Gene, 1987, 51, 53-59.	2.2	20
106	The Role of E3, E4 Ubiquitin Ligase (UBE4B) in Human Pathologies. Cancers, 2020, 12, 62.	3.7	20
107	Relatively low proportion of dystrophin gene deletions in Israeli Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophy patients. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1994, 49, 369-373.	2.4	19
108	Paired STSs amplified from radiation hybrids, and from associated YACs, identify highly polymorphic loci flanking the ataxia telangiectasia locus on chromosome 11q22â€“23. Human Molecular Genetics, 1993, 2, 969-974.	2.9	18

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109	Human cDNA clones that modify radiomimetic sensitivity of ataxia-telangiectasia (group A) cells. Somatic Cell and Molecular Genetics, 1995, 21, 99-111.	0.7	17
110	The ATM protein: The importance of being active. Journal of Cell Biology, 2012, 198, 273-275.	5.2	17
111	Absence of mutations in ATM , the gene responsible for ataxia telangiectasia in patients with cerebellar ataxia. Journal of Neurology, 1999, 246, 716-719.	3.6	16
112	In search of drug treatment for genetic defects in the DNA damage response: the example of ataxia-telangiectasia. Seminars in Cancer Biology, 2004, 14, 295-305.	9.6	15
113	Astrocyte Dysfunction Associated with Cerebellar Attrition in a Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome Animal Model. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2011, 45, 202-211.	2.3	15
114	Malfunctioning DNA Damage Response (DDR) Leads to the Degeneration of Nigro-Striatal Pathway in Mouse Brain. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2012, 46, 554-568.	2.3	15
115	Nuclear poly(A)-binding protein 1 is an ATM target and essential for DNA double-strand break repair. Nucleic Acids Research, 2018, 46, 730-747.	14.5	15
116	Inactive Atm abrogates DSB repair in mouse cerebellum more than does Atm loss, without causing a neurological phenotype. DNA Repair, 2018, 72, 10-17.	2.8	15
117	Physical Localization of Microsatellite Markers at the Ataxia-Telangiectasia Locus at 11q22-q23. Genomics, 1994, 22, 231-233.	2.9	14
118	Regulation of MRE11A by UBQLN4 leads to cisplatin resistance in patients with esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. Molecular Oncology, 2021, 15, 1069-1087.	4.6	14
119	Origins of Hyperphenylalaninemia in Israel. European Journal of Human Genetics, 1994, 2, 24-34.	2.8	13
120	FBXO31: A New Player in the Ever-Expanding DNA Damage Response Orchestra. Science Signaling, 2009, 2, pe73.	3.6	12
121	Simultaneous identification and quantification of proteins by differential (16)O/(18)O labeling and UPLC-MS/MS applied to mouse cerebellar phosphoproteome following irradiation. Anticancer Research, 2009, 29, 4949-58.	1.1	12
122	Studying the cerebellar DNA damage response in the tissue culture dish. Mechanisms of Ageing and Development, 2013, 134, 496-505.	4.6	11
123	Genome instability: Linking ageing and brain degeneration. Mechanisms of Ageing and Development, 2017, 161, 4-18.	4.6	11
124	The defect in the AT-like hamster cell mutants is complemented by mouse chromosome 9 but not by any of the human chromosomes. Mutation Research DNA Repair, 1996, 364, 91-102.	3.7	10
125	The hallmarks of aging in Ataxia-Telangiectasia. Ageing Research Reviews, 2022, 79, 101653.	10.9	10
126	Inactivation of phenylalanine hydroxylase by a missense mutation, R270S, in a Palestinian kinship with phenylketonuria. Human Molecular Genetics, 1993, 2, 605-606.	2.9	9

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127	A defective splice site at the phenylalanine hydroxylase gene in phenylketonuria and benign hyperphenylalaninemia among Palestinian Arabs. Human Mutation, 1992, 1, 340-343.	2.5	8
128	A YAC Contig Spanning the Ataxia-Telangiectasia Locus (Groups A and C) at 11q22-q23. Genomics, 1994, 24, 234-242.	2.9	8
129	Novel exonic mutation (5319 G to A) resulting in two aberrantly spliced transcripts of the ATM gene in a Japanese patient with ataxia-telangiectasia. Human Mutation, 1998, 11, S223-S225.	2.5	7
130	Analysis of the relationships between ATM and the Rad54 paralogs involved in homologous recombination repair. DNA Repair, 2009, 8, 253-261.	2.8	7
131	DNA damage response, bioenergetics, and neurological disease: The challenge of maintaining brain health in an aging human population. Mechanisms of Ageing and Development, 2013, 134, 427-433.	4.6	7
132	A 22-bp deletion in the phenylalanine hydroxylase gene causing phenylketonuria in an Arab family. Human Mutation, 1992, 1, 344-346.	2.5	6
133	Ataxia-telangiectasia in the Japanese population: Identification of R1917X, W2491R, R2909G, IVS33+2Tâ†'A, and 7883del5, the latter two being relatively common mutations. Human Mutation, 1998, 12, 338-343.	2.5	6
134	Similar repair of O6-methylguanine in normal and ataxia-telangiectasea fibroblast strains. Mutation Research - DNA Repair Reports, 1983, 112, 47-58.	1.8	5
135	It takes three to the DNA damage response tango. Molecular and Cellular Oncology, 2021, 8, 1881395.	0.7	4
136	DNA sequences amplified in cancer cells: an interface between tumor biology and human genome analysis. Mutation Research - Reviews in Genetic Toxicology, 1992, 276, 329-337.	2.9	3
137	Use of dystrophin genomic and cDNA probes for solving difficulties in carrier detection and prenatal diagnosis of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1992, 42, 281-287.	2.4	3
138	Rapid identification of polymorphic CA-repeats in YAC clones. Molecular Biotechnology, 1995, 3, 85-92.	2.4	2
139	Loss of heterozygosity at 11q23.1 in breast carcinomas: Indication for involvement of a gene distal and close to ATM. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 1997, 18, 175-180.	2.8	2
140	Monitoring the ATM-Mediated DNA Damage Response in the Cerebellum Using Organotypic Cultures. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2017, 1599, 419-430.	0.9	1
141	The ATM-mediated DNA-damage response. , 0, , 403-422.		0
142	The serendipitous dawn of DNA repair. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2020, 21, 569-569.	37.0	0
143	Abstract P4-01-11: UBQLN4 regulates cisplatin-resistance in triple-negative breast cancer by targeting BAT3 for proteasomal degradation. Cancer Research, 2022, 82, P4-01-11-P4-01-11.	0.9	0