

Yosef Shiloh

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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143
papers

25,903
citations

16451
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151
times ranked

20836
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	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
2	The hallmarks of aging in Ataxia-Telangiectasia. Ageing Research Reviews, 2022, 79, 101653.	10.9	10
3	It takes three to the DNA damage response tango. Molecular and Cellular Oncology, 2021, 8, 1881395.	0.7	4
4	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
5	Phosphoproteomics reveals novel modes of function and interrelationships among PIKKs in response to genotoxic stress. EMBO Journal, 2021, 40, e104400.	7.8	28
6	The Role of E3, E4 Ubiquitin Ligase (UBE4B) in Human Pathologies. Cancers, 2020, 12, 62.	3.7	20
7	The serendipitous dawn of DNA repair. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2020, 21, 569-569.	37.0	0
8	The cerebellar degeneration in ataxia-telangiectasia: A case for genome instability. DNA Repair, 2020, 95, 102950.	2.8	34
9	The EXPANDER Integrated Platform for Transcriptome Analysis. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2019, 431, 2398-2406.	4.2	24
10	UBQLN4 Represses Homologous Recombination and Is Overexpressed in Aggressive Tumors. Cell, 2019, 176, 505-519.e22.	28.9	100
11	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
12	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
13	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
14	Ataxia-telangiectasia (A-T): An emerging dimension of premature ageing. Ageing Research Reviews, 2017, 33, 76-88.	10.9	88
15	Genome instability: Linking ageing and brain degeneration. Mechanisms of Ageing and Development, 2017, 161, 4-18.	4.6	11
16	Monitoring the ATM-Mediated DNA Damage Response in the Cerebellum Using Organotypic Cultures. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2017, 1599, 419-430.	0.9	1
17	Systemic DNA damage responses in aging and diseases. Seminars in Cancer Biology, 2016, 37-38, 26-35.	9.6	89
18	The COP9 signalosome is vital for timely repair of DNA double-strand breaks. Nucleic Acids Research, 2015, 43, 4517-4530.	14.5	32

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19	Parallel Profiling of the Transcriptome, Cistrome, and Epigenome in the Cellular Response to Ionizing Radiation. <i>Science Signaling</i> , 2014, 7, rs3.	3.6	51
20	ATM: Expanding roles as a chief guardian of genome stability. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2014, 329, 154-161.	2.6	97
21	Studying the cerebellar DNA damage response in the tissue culture dish. <i>Mechanisms of Ageing and Development</i> , 2013, 134, 496-505.	4.6	11
22	DNA damage response, bioenergetics, and neurological disease: The challenge of maintaining brain health in an aging human population. <i>Mechanisms of Ageing and Development</i> , 2013, 134, 427-433.	4.6	7
23	The ATM protein kinase: regulating the cellular response to genotoxic stress, and more. <i>Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2013, 14, 197-210.	37.0	1,340
24	The ATM protein kinase: regulating the cellular response to genotoxic stress, and more. <i>Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2013, 14, 197-210.	37.0	148
25	The ATM protein: The importance of being active. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2012, 198, 273-275.	5.2	17
26	Malfunctioning DNA Damage Response (DDR) Leads to the Degeneration of Nigro-Striatal Pathway in Mouse Brain. <i>Journal of Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 46, 554-568.	2.3	15
27	Transcriptional modulation induced by ionizing radiation: p53 remains a central player. <i>Molecular Oncology</i> , 2011, 5, 336-348.	4.6	82
28	A Role for Vascular Deficiency in Retinal Pathology in a Mouse Model of Ataxia-Telangiectasia. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2011, 179, 1533-1541.	3.8	22
29	Requirement of ATM-Dependent Monoubiquitylation of Histone H2B for Timely Repair of DNA Double-Strand Breaks. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2011, 41, 529-542.	9.7	347
30	Beyond ATM: The protein kinase landscape of the DNA damage response. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2011, 585, 1625-1639.	2.8	175
31	RNF20&RNF40: A ubiquitin&driven link between gene expression and the DNA damage response. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2011, 585, 2795-2802.	2.8	67
32	Astrocyte Dysfunction Associated with Cerebellar Attrition in a Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome Animal Model. <i>Journal of Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 45, 202-211.	2.3	15
33	Involvement of the nuclear proteasome activator PA28³ in the cellular response to DNA double-strand breaks. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 4300-4310.	2.6	61
34	KAP1 depletion increases PML nuclear body number in concert with ultrastructural changes in chromatin. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2011, 10, 308-322.	2.6	33
35	Investigation of the Functional Link between ATM and NBS1 in the DNA Damage Response in the Mouse Cerebellum. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2011, 286, 15361-15376.	3.4	24
36	ATM&mediated phosphorylation of polynucleotide kinase/phosphatase is required for effective DNA double&strand break repair. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2011, 12, 713-719.	4.5	56

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37	Matrin 3 Binds and Stabilizes mRNA. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e23882.	2.5	136
38	Expander: from expression microarrays to networks and functions. Nature Protocols, 2010, 5, 303-322.	12.0	183
39	Involvement of Matrin 3 and SFPQ/NONO in the DNA damage response. Cell Cycle, 2010, 9, 1568-1576.	2.6	178
40	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
41	USP10: Friend and Foe. Cell, 2010, 140, 308-310.	28.9	28
42	ATM-Dependent and -Independent Dynamics of the Nuclear Phosphoproteome After DNA Damage. Science Signaling, 2010, 3, rs3.	3.6	245
43	FBXO31: A New Player in the Ever-Expanding DNA Damage Response Orchestra. Science Signaling, 2009, 2, pe73.	3.6	12
44	Analysis of the relationships between ATM and the Rad54 paralogs involved in homologous recombination repair. DNA Repair, 2009, 8, 253-261.	2.8	7
45	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
46	Activation of ATM depends on chromatin interactions occurring before induction of DNA damage. Nature Cell Biology, 2009, 11, 92-96.	10.3	123
47	Citrate Boosts the Performance of Phosphopeptide Analysis by UPLC-ESI-MS/MS. Journal of Proteome Research, 2009, 8, 418-424.	3.7	69
48	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
49	The role of the DNA damage response in neuronal development, organization and maintenance. DNA Repair, 2008, 7, 1010-1027.	2.8	124
50	The neurological phenotype of ataxia-telangiectasia: Solving a persistent puzzle. DNA Repair, 2008, 7, 1028-1038.	2.8	118
51	ATM Signaling Facilitates Repair of DNA Double-Strand Breaks Associated with Heterochromatin. Molecular Cell, 2008, 31, 167-177.	9.7	777
52	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
53	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
54	Programs for Cell Death: Apoptosis is Only One Way to Go. Cell Cycle, 2007, 6, 686-695.	2.6	107

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55	ATM and ATR Substrate Analysis Reveals Extensive Protein Networks Responsive to DNA Damage. Science, 2007, 316, 1160-1166.	12.6	2,689
56	ATM-mediated response to DNA double strand breaks in human neurons derived from stem cells. DNA Repair, 2007, 6, 128-134.	2.8	35
57	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
58	The ATM-mediated DNA-damage response: taking shape. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 2006, 31, 402-410.	7.5	514
59	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
60	Analysis of the Ataxia Telangiectasia Mutated-Mediated DNA Damage Response in Murine Cerebellar Neurons. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 7767-7774.	3.6	40
61	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
62	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
63	Inhibition of Transforming Growth Factor- β 1 Signaling Attenuates Ataxia Telangiectasia Mutated Activity in Response to Genotoxic Stress. Cancer Research, 2006, 66, 10861-10869.	0.9	152
64	Impaired genomic stability and increased oxidative stress exacerbate different features of Ataxia-telangiectasia. Human Molecular Genetics, 2005, 14, 2929-2943.	2.9	28
65	ATM-Mediated Phosphorylations Inhibit Mdmx/Mdm2 Stabilization by HAUSP in Favor of p53 Activation. Cell Cycle, 2005, 4, 1166-1170.	2.6	135
66	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
67	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
68	Deciphering Transcriptional Regulatory Elements That Encode Specific Cell-Cycle Phasing by Comparative Genomics Analysis. Cell Cycle, 2005, 4, 1788-1797.	2.6	42
69	ATM-Dependent Phosphorylation of ATF2 Is Required for the DNA Damage Response. Molecular Cell, 2005, 18, 577-587.	9.7	159
70	In silico identification of transcriptional regulators associated with c-Myc. Nucleic Acids Research, 2004, 32, 4955-4961.	14.5	26
71	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
72	Requirement of the MRN complex for ATM activation by DNA damage. EMBO Journal, 2003, 22, 5612-5621.	7.8	894

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73	ATM and related protein kinases: safeguarding genome integrity. Nature Reviews Cancer, 2003, 3, 155-168.	28.4	2,317
74	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
75	Genome-Wide In Silico Identification of Transcriptional Regulators Controlling the Cell Cycle in Human Cells. Genome Research, 2003, 13, 773-780.	5.5	275
76	ATM: Ready, Set, Go. Cell Cycle, 2003, 2, 116-117.	2.6	43
77	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
78	ATM deficiency and oxidative stress: a new dimension of defective response to DNA damage. DNA Repair, 2002, 1, 3-25.	2.8	333
79	ATM-dependent activation of the gene encoding MAP kinase phosphatase 5 by radiomimetic DNA damage. Oncogene, 2002, 21, 849-855.	5.9	31
80	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
81	ATM and ATR: networking cellular responses to DNA damage. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 2001, 11, 71-77.	3.3	557
82	Nuclear Retention of ATM at Sites of DNA Double Strand Breaks. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 38224-38230.	3.4	237
83	Ataxia-telangiectasia: chronic activation of damage-responsive functions is reduced by Î±-lipoic acid. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 289-294.	5.9	68
84	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
85	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
86	ATM Is Required for Î² Kinase (IKK) Activation in Response to DNA Double Strand Breaks. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 8898-8903.	3.4	172
87	Functional link between ataxia-telangiectasia and Nijmegen breakage syndrome gene products. Nature, 2000, 405, 473-477.	27.8	484
88	Functional link of BRCA1 and ataxia telangiectasia gene product in DNA damage response. Nature, 2000, 406, 210-215.	27.8	312
89	ATM: A mediator of multiple responses to genotoxic stress. Oncogene, 1999, 18, 6135-6144.	5.9	256
90	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

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91	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
92	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
93	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
94	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
95	Genotype-Phenotype Relationships in Ataxia-Telangiectasia and Variants. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1998, 62, 551-561.	6.2	240
96	THE GENETIC DEFECT IN ATAXIA-TELANGIECTASIA. Annual Review of Immunology, 1997, 15, 177-202.	21.8	586
97	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
98	Ataxia-Telangiectasia Locus: Sequence Analysis of 184 kb of Human Genomic DNA Containing the Entire <i>ATM</i> Gene. Genome Research, 1997, 7, 592-605.	5.5	121
99	Recombinant ATM protein complements the cellular A-T phenotype. Oncogene, 1997, 15, 159-167.	5.9	236
100	Interaction between ATM protein and c-Abl in response to DNA damage. Nature, 1997, 387, 520-523.	27.8	460
101	Hypothesis: Ataxia-telangiectasia: Is ATM a sensor of oxidative damage and stress?. BioEssays, 1997, 19, 911-917.	2.5	144
102	Loss of heterozygosity at 11q23.1 in breast carcinomas: Indication for involvement of a gene distal and close to ATM. , 1997, 18, 175-180.		58
103	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
104	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
105	A Human Gene (DDX10) Encoding a Putative DEAD-Box RNA Helicase at 11q22â€”q23. Genomics, 1996, 33, 199-206.	2.9	52
106	Genomic Organization of the ATM Gene. Genomics, 1996, 33, 317-320.	2.9	156
107	Identification and Chromosomal Localization of Atm, the Mouse Homolog of the Ataxiaâ€”Telangiectasia Gene. Genomics, 1996, 35, 39-45.	2.9	51
108	Atm-Deficient Mice: A Paradigm of Ataxia Telangiectasia. Cell, 1996, 86, 159-171.	28.9	1,392

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109	Ataxia-telangiectasia and the ATM gene: Linking neurodegeneration, immunodeficiency, and cancer to cell cycle checkpoints. <i>Journal of Clinical Immunology</i> , 1996, 16, 254-260.	3.8	77
110	Ataxia-telangiectasia: a multifaceted genetic disorder associated with defective signal transduction. <i>Current Opinion in Immunology</i> , 1996, 8, 459-464.	5.5	64
111	Predominance of null mutations in ataxia-telangiectasia. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 1996, 5, 433-439.	2.9	247
112	Relationship of the ataxia-telangiectasia protein ATM to phosphoinositide 3-kinase. <i>Trends in Biochemical Sciences</i> , 1995, 20, 382-383.	7.5	85
113	A high-density microsatellite map of the ataxia-telangiectasia locus. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 1995, 95, 451-454.	3.8	56
114	Human cDNA clones that modify radiomimetic sensitivity of ataxia-telangiectasia (group A) cells. <i>Somatic Cell and Molecular Genetics</i> , 1995, 21, 99-111.	0.7	17
115	Rapid identification of polymorphic CA-repeats in YAC clones. <i>Molecular Biotechnology</i> , 1995, 3, 85-92.	2.4	2
116	TEL1, an <i>S. cerevisiae</i> homolog of the human gene mutated in ataxia telangiectasia, is functionally related to the yeast checkpoint gene MEC1. <i>Cell</i> , 1995, 82, 831-840.	28.9	372
117	A Single Ataxia Telangiectasia Gene with a Product Similar to PI-3 Kinase. <i>Science</i> , 1995, 268, 1749-1753.	12.6	2,634
118	Ataxia-Telangiectasia: Closer to Unraveling the Mystery. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 1995, 3, 116-138.	2.8	137
119	Relatively low proportion of dystrophin gene deletions in Israeli Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophy patients. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A</i> , 1994, 49, 369-373.	2.4	19
120	A Physical Map across Chromosome 11q22-q23 Containing the Major Locus for Ataxia Telangiectasia. <i>Genomics</i> , 1994, 21, 612-619.	2.9	24
121	Physical Localization of Microsatellite Markers at the Ataxia-Telangiectasia Locus at 11q22-q23. <i>Genomics</i> , 1994, 22, 231-233.	2.9	14
122	A YAC Contig Spanning the Ataxia-Telangiectasia Locus (Groups A and C) at 11q22-q23. <i>Genomics</i> , 1994, 24, 234-242.	2.9	8
123	Origins of Hyperphenylalaninemia in Israel. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 1994, 2, 24-34.	2.8	13
124	A missense mutation, S349P, completely inactivates phenylalanine hydroxylase in North African Jews with phenylketonuria. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 1993, 90, 645-9.	3.8	22
125	Inactivation of phenylalanine hydroxylase by a missense mutation, R270S, in a Palestinian kinship with phenylketonuria. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 1993, 2, 605-606.	2.9	9
126	Paired STSs amplified from radiation hybrids, and from associated YACs, identify highly polymorphic loci flanking the ataxia telangiectasia locus on chromosome 11q22-q23. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 1993, 2, 969-974.	2.9	18

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127	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
128	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
129	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
130	A 22-bp deletion in the phenylalanine hydroxylase gene causing phenylketonuria in an Arab family. Human Mutation, 1992, 1, 344-346.	2.5	6
131	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
132	The ATC (ataxia-telangiectasia complementation group C) locus localizes to 11q22-q23. Genomics, 1991, 9, 373-375.	2.9	57
133	A single origin of phenylketonuria in Yemenite Jews. Nature, 1990, 344, 168-170.	27.8	68
134	G2 chromosomal radiosensitivity in families with ataxia-telangiectasia. Human Genetics, 1989, 84, 15-18.	3.8	31
135	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
136	Similar repair of O6-methylguanine in normal and ataxia-telangiectasea fibroblast strains. Mutation Research - DNA Repair Reports, 1983, 112, 47-58.	1.8	5
137	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
138	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
139	Induction and repair of DNA damage in normal and ataxiatelangiectasia skin fibroblasts treated with neocarzinostatin. Carcinogenesis, 1983, 4, 917-921.	2.8	50
140	The response of ataxia-telangiectasia homozygous and heterozygous skin fibroblasts to neocarzinostatin. Carcinogenesis, 1982, 3, 815-820.	2.8	68
141	An improved technique of preparing bone-marrow specimens for cytogenetic analysis. In Vitro, 1978, 14, 510-515.	1.2	24
142	Genetic toxicology of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25). Mutation Research - Reviews in Genetic Toxicology, 1977, 47, 183-209.	2.9	22
143	The ATM-mediated DNA-damage response. , 0, , 403-422.		0