Alan G Hinnebusch

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

140 papers	19,061 citations	19657 61 h-index	12946 131 g-index
163 all docs	163 docs citations	163 times ranked	14994 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	uS5/Rps2 residues at the 40S ribosome entry channel enhance initiation at suboptimal start codons <i>in vivo</i>. Genetics, 2022, 220, .	2.9	5
2	Distinct functions of three chromatin remodelers in activator binding and preinitiation complex assembly. PLoS Genetics, 2022, 18, e1010277.	3.5	3
3	Large-scale movement of eIF3 domains during translation initiation modulate start codon selection. Nucleic Acids Research, 2021, 49, 11491-11511.	14.5	14
4	Reprogramming of translation in yeast cells impaired for ribosome recycling favors short, efficiently translated mRNAs. ELife, 2021, 10, .	6.0	22
5	Down-Regulation of Yeast Helicase Ded1 by Glucose Starvation or Heat-Shock Differentially Impairs Translation of Ded1-Dependent mRNAs. Microorganisms, 2021, 9, 2413.	3.6	8
6	eIF1 discriminates against suboptimal initiation sites to prevent excessive uORF translation genome-wide. Rna, 2020, 26, 419-438.	3.5	26
7	Chromatin remodeler Ino80C acts independently of H2A.Z to evict promoter nucleosomes and stimulate transcription of highly expressed genes in yeast. Nucleic Acids Research, 2020, 48, 8408-8430.	14.5	15
8	eIF2Î± interactions with mRNA control accurate start codon selection by the translation preinitiation complex. Nucleic Acids Research, 2020, 48, 10280-10296.	14.5	17
9	Selective Translation Complex Profiling Reveals Staged Initiation and Co-translational Assembly of Initiation Factor Complexes. Molecular Cell, 2020, 79, 546-560.e7.	9.7	92
10	Distinct interactions of eIF4A and eIF4E with RNA helicase Ded1 stimulate translation in vivo. ELife, 2020, 9, .	6.0	24
11	Functional interplay between DEAD-box RNA helicases Ded1 and Dbp1 in preinitiation complex attachment and scanning on structured mRNAs in vivo. Nucleic Acids Research, 2019, 47, 8785-8806.	14.5	32
12	A network of eIF2Î² interactions with eIF1 and Met-tRNAi promotes accurate start codon selection by the translation preinitiation complex. Nucleic Acids Research, 2019, 47, 2574-2593.	14.5	18
13	Temperature-dependent regulation of upstream open reading frame translation in S. cerevisiae. BMC Biology, 2019, 17, 101.	3.8	10
14	eIF1 Loop 2 interactions with Met-tRNA _i control the accuracy of start codon selection by the scanning preinitiation complex. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, E4159-E4168.	7.1	32
15	Gcn4 Binding in Coding Regions Can Activate Internal and Canonical 5â€² Promoters in Yeast. Molecular Cell, 2018, 70, 297-311.e4.	9.7	48
16	Please do not recycle! Translation reinitiation in microbes and higher eukaryotes. FEMS Microbiology Reviews, 2018, 42, 165-192.	8.6	85
17	Conserved mRNA-granule component Scd6 targets Dhh1 to repress translation initiation and activates Dcp2-mediated mRNA decay in vivo. PLoS Genetics, 2018, 14, e1007806.	3.5	29
18	SWI/SNF and RSC cooperate to reposition and evict promoter nucleosomes at highly expressed genes in yeast. Genes and Development, 2018, 32, 695-710.	5.9	63

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19	Tma64/eIF2D, Tma20/MCT-1, and Tma22/DENR Recycle Post-termination 40S Subunits InÂVivo. Molecular Cell, 2018, 71, 761-774.e5.	9.7	62
20	Yeast Ded1 promotes 48S translation pre-initiation complex assembly in an mRNA-specific and eIF4F-dependent manner. ELife, 2018, 7, .	6.0	48
21	Translational initiation factor eIF5 replaces eIF1 on the 40S ribosomal subunit to promote start-codon recognition. ELife, 2018, 7, .	6.0	76
22	Rps3/uS3 promotes mRNA binding at the 40S ribosome entry channel and stabilizes preinitiation complexes at start codons. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, E2126-E2135.	7.1	47
23	Structural Insights into the Mechanism of Scanning and Start Codon Recognition in Eukaryotic Translation Initiation. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 2017, 42, 589-611.	7.5	240
24	Molecular Landscape of the Ribosome Pre-initiation Complex during mRNA Scanning: Structural Role for eIF3c and Its Control by eIF5. Cell Reports, 2017, 18, 2651-2663.	6.4	54
25	eIF1A residues implicated in cancer stabilize translation preinitiation complexes and favor suboptimal initiation sites in yeast. ELife, 2017, 6, .	6.0	39
26	Interface between 40S exit channel protein uS7/Rps5 and eIF2Î± modulates start codon recognition in vivo. ELife, 2017, 6, .	6.0	11
27	Yeast eIF4A enhances recruitment of mRNAs regardless of their structural complexity. ELife, 2017, 6, .	6.0	63
28	eIF4B stimulates translation of long mRNAs with structured 5â€² UTRs and low closed-loop potential but weak dependence on eIF4G. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 10464-10472.	7.1	86
29	Translational control by 5â€²-untranslated regions of eukaryotic mRNAs. Science, 2016, 352, 1413-1416.	12.6	830
30	Genome-wide cooperation by HAT Gcn5, remodeler SWI/SNF, and chaperone Ydj1 in promoter nucleosome eviction and transcriptional activation. Genome Research, 2016, 26, 211-225.	5.5	49
31	Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 3 plays distinct roles at the mRNA entry and exit channels of the ribosomal preinitiation complex. ELife, 2016, 5, .	6.0	54
32	Blocking stress response for better memory?. Science, 2015, 348, 967-968.	12.6	1
33	Translational control 1995â€"2015: unveiling molecular underpinnings and roles in human biology. Rna, 2015, 21, 636-639.	3.5	7
34	Conformational changes in the P site and mRNA entry channel evoked by AUG recognition in yeast translation preinitiation complexes. Nucleic Acids Research, 2015, 43, 2293-2312.	14.5	21
35	Genome-wide analysis of translational efficiency reveals distinct but overlapping functions of yeast DEAD-box RNA helicases Ded1 and eIF4A. Genome Research, 2015, 25, 1196-1205.	5.5	143
36	Interaction between the tRNA-Binding and C-Terminal Domains of Yeast Gcn2 Regulates Kinase Activity In Vivo. PLoS Genetics, 2015, 11, e1004991.	3.5	35

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37	Conformational Differences between Open and Closed States of the Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Complex. Molecular Cell, 2015, 59, 399-412.	9.7	195
38	Rli1/ABCE1 Recycles Terminating Ribosomes and Controls Translation Reinitiation in 3â€²UTRs InÂVivo. Cell, 2015, 162, 872-884.	28.9	184
39	The Î²-hairpin of 40S exit channel protein Rps5/uS7 promotes efficient and accurate translation initiation in vivo. ELife, 2015, 4, e07939.	6.0	24
40	Conserved residues in yeast initiator tRNA calibrate initiation accuracy by regulating preinitiation complex stability at the start codon. Genes and Development, 2014, 28, 502-520.	5.9	26
41	Accumulation of a Threonine Biosynthetic Intermediate Attenuates General Amino Acid Control by Accelerating Degradation of Gcn4 via Pho85 and Cdk8. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004534.	3.5	11
42	Enhanced Interaction between Pseudokinase and Kinase Domains in Gcn2 stimulates eIF2Î± Phosphorylation in Starved Cells. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004326.	3.5	22
43	Structural Changes Enable Start Codon Recognition by the Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Complex. Cell, 2014, 159, 597-607.	28.9	173
44	NuA4 Links Methylation of Histone H3 Lysines 4 and 36 to Acetylation of Histones H4 and H3. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2014, 289, 32656-32670.	3.4	30
45	Eukaryotic translation initiation factor eIF5 promotes the accuracy of start codon recognition by regulating Pi release and conformational transitions of the preinitiation complex. Nucleic Acids Research, 2014, 42, 9623-9640.	14.5	30
46	Rps5-Rps16 communication is essential for efficient translation initiation in yeast<i>S. cerevisiae</i>. Nucleic Acids Research, 2014, 42, 8537-8555.	14.5	14
47	Enhanced eIF1 binding to the 40S ribosome impedes conformational rearrangements of the preinitiation complex and elevates initiation accuracy. Rna, 2014, 20, 150-167.	3.5	36
48	The Scanning Mechanism of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation. Annual Review of Biochemistry, 2014, 83, 779-812.	11.1	667
49	Identification and Characterization of Functionally Critical, Conserved Motifs in the Internal Repeats and N-terminal Domain of Yeast Translation Initiation Factor 4B (yeIF4B). Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2014, 289, 1704-1722.	3.4	14
50	Exome sequencing identifies recurrent somatic mutations in EIF1AX and SF3B1 in uveal melanoma with disomy 3. Nature Genetics, 2013, 45, 933-936.	21.4	436
51	Yeast eIF4B binds to the head of the 40S ribosomal subunit and promotes mRNA recruitment through its N-terminal and internal repeat domains. Rna, 2013, 19, 191-207.	3.5	66
52	Î²-Hairpin Loop of Eukaryotic Initiation Factor 1 (eIF1) Mediates 40 S Ribosome Binding to Regulate Initiator tRNAMet Recruitment and Accuracy of AUG Selection in Vivo. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 27546-27562.	3.4	44
53	Vps Factors Are Required for Efficient Transcription Elongation in Budding Yeast. Genetics, 2013, 193, 829-851.	2.9	19
54	Yeast Eukaryotic Initiation Factor 4B (eIF4B) Enhances Complex Assembly between eIF4A and eIF4G in Vivo. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 2340-2354.	3.4	23

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55	Coordinated Movements of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factors eIF1, eIF1A, and eIF5 Trigger Phosphate Release from eIF2 in Response to Start Codon Recognition by the Ribosomal Preinitiation Complex*. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 5316-5329.	3.4	74
56	Overexpression of Eukaryotic Translation Elongation Factor 3 Impairs Gcn2 Protein Activation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2012, 287, 37757-37768.	3.4	20
57	Translational Homeostasis via eIF4E and 4E-BP1. Molecular Cell, 2012, 46, 717-719.	9.7	18
58	The C-Terminal Domain of Eukaryotic Initiation Factor 5 Promotes Start Codon Recognition by Its Dynamic Interplay with eIF1 and eIF2Î². Cell Reports, 2012, 1, 689-702.	6.4	66
59	The Mechanism of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation: New Insights and Challenges. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology, 2012, 4, a011544-a011544.	5.5	395
60	Specific Domains in Yeast Translation Initiation Factor eIF4G Strongly Bias RNA Unwinding Activity of the eIF4F Complex toward Duplexes with 5â€²-Overhangs. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2012, 287, 20301-20312.	3.4	54
61	Coordinated movement of eukaryotic translation initiation factors 1, 1A, and 5 within the 43S ribosomal preinitiation complex (PIC) mediates the response to start codon recognition.. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 550.2.	0.5	0
62	Multiple elements in the eIF4G1 N-terminus promote assembly of eIF4G1â€¢PABP mRNPs<i>in vivo</i>. EMBO Journal, 2011, 30, 302-316.	7.8	85
63	Molecular Mechanism of Scanning and Start Codon Selection in Eukaryotes. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 2011, 75, 434-467.	6.6	341
64	Depletion of eIF4G from yeast cells narrows the range of translational efficiencies genome-wide. BMC Genomics, 2011, 12, 68.	2.8	60
65	Identification of compounds that decrease the fidelity of start codon recognition by the eukaryotic translational machinery. Rna, 2011, 17, 439-452.	3.5	24
66	Functional Elements in Initiation Factors 1, 1A, and 2Î² Discriminate against Poor AUG Context and Non-AUG Start Codons. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2011, 31, 4814-4831.	2.3	71
67	Guanine Nucleotide Pool Imbalance Impairs Multiple Steps of Protein Synthesis and Disrupts G<i>CN4</i> Translational Control in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Genetics, 2011, 187, 105-122.	2.9	24
68	Evidence That Eukaryotic Translation Elongation Factor 1A (eEF1A) Binds the Gcn2 Protein C Terminus and Inhibits Gcn2 Activity*. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 36568-36579.	3.4	39
69	An upstream ORF with non-AUG start codon is translated in vivo but dispensable for translational control of GCN4 mRNA. Nucleic Acids Research, 2011, 39, 3128-3140.	14.5	30
70	The Î²/Gcd7 Subunit of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 2B (eIF2B), a Guanine Nucleotide Exchange Factor, Is Crucial for Binding eIF2 <i>In Vivo</i>. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2010, 30, 5218-5233.	2.3	35
71	The C-Terminal Region of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 3a (eIF3a) Promotes mRNA Recruitment, Scanning, and, Together with eIF3j and the eIF3b RNA Recognition Motif, Selection of AUG Start Codons. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2010, 30, 4415-4434.	2.3	86
72	Snf1 Promotes Phosphorylation of the Î± Subunit of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 2 by Activating Gcn2 and Inhibiting Phosphatases Glc7 and Sit4. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2010, 30, 2862-2873.	2.3	49

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73	Regulatory elements in eIF1A control the fidelity of start codon selection by modulating tRNA_i^{Met} binding to the ribosome. Genes and Development, 2010, 24, 97-110.	5.9	103
74	The 5â€²-7-Methylguanosine Cap on Eukaryotic mRNAs Serves Both to Stimulate Canonical Translation Initiation and to Block an Alternative Pathway. Molecular Cell, 2010, 39, 950-962.	9.7	126
75	Active destruction of defective ribosomes by a ubiquitin ligase involved in DNA repair: Figure 1.. Genes and Development, 2009, 23, 891-895.	5.9	13
76	Regulation of Translation Initiation in Eukaryotes: Mechanisms and Biological Targets. Cell, 2009, 136, 731-745.	28.9	2,754
77	Archaeal aIF2B Interacts with Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factors eIF2Î± and eIF2BÎ±: Implications for aIF2B Function and eIF2B Regulation. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2009, 392, 701-722.	4.2	34
78	eIF1 Controls Multiple Steps in Start Codon Recognition during Eukaryotic Translation Initiation. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2009, 394, 268-285.	4.2	108
79	Genetic identification of yeast 18S rRNA residues required for efficient recruitment of initiator tRNA^{Met} and AUG selection. Genes and Development, 2008, 22, 2242-2255.	5.9	35
80	eIF3a cooperates with sequences 5â€² of uORF1 to promote resumption of scanning by post-termination ribosomes for reinitiation on <i>GCN4</i> mRNA. Genes and Development, 2008, 22, 2414-2425.	5.9	125
81	Disrupting Vesicular Trafficking at the Endosome Attenuates Transcriptional Activation by Gcn4. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2008, 28, 6796-6818.	2.3	23
82	Ribosomal Protein L33 Is Required for Ribosome Biogenesis, Subunit Joining, and Repression of GCN4 Translation. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2007, 27, 5968-5985.	2.3	50
83	Dissociation of eIF1 from the 40S ribosomal subunit is a key step in start codon selection in vivo. Genes and Development, 2007, 21, 1217-1230.	5.9	146
84	New Modes of Translational Control in Development, Behavior, and Disease. Molecular Cell, 2007, 28, 721-729.	9.7	181
85	In Vivo Stabilization of Preinitiation Complexes by Formaldehyde Cross-Linking. Methods in Enzymology, 2007, 429, 163-183.	1.0	63
86	N- and C-terminal residues of eIF1A have opposing effects on the fidelity of start codon selection. EMBO Journal, 2007, 26, 1602-1614.	7.8	106
87	eIF3: a versatile scaffold for translation initiation complexes. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 2006, 31, 553-562.	7.5	334
88	Initiation of Protein Synthesis. , 2006, , 219-322.		0
89	Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 3 (eIF3) and eIF2 Can Promote mRNA Binding to 40S Subunits Independently of eIF4G in Yeast. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 1355-1372.	2.3	111
90	Interaction of the RNP1 Motif in PRT1 with HCR1 Promotes 40S Binding of Eukaryotic Initiation Factor 3 in Yeast. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2006, 26, 2984-2998.	2.3	58

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91	TRANSLATIONAL REGULATION OFGCN4AND THE GENERAL AMINO ACID CONTROL OF YEAST. Annual Review of Microbiology, 2005, 59, 407-450.	7.3	1,091
92	The eIF1A C-terminal domain promotes initiation complex assembly, scanning and AUG selection in vivo. EMBO Journal, 2005, 24, 3588-3601.	7.8	80
93	Polyribosome Binding by GCN1 Is Required for Full Activation of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 2Î± Kinase GCN2 during Amino Acid Starvation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2005, 280, 16514-16521.	3.4	70
94	The Novel ATP-Binding Cassette Protein ARB1 Is a Shuttling Factor That Stimulates 40S and 60S Ribosome Biogenesis. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 9859-9873.	2.3	60
95	GCN2 Whets the Appetite for Amino Acids. Molecular Cell, 2005, 18, 141-142.	9.7	54
96	Interactions of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 3 (eIF3) Subunit NIP1/c with eIF1 and eIF5 Promote Preinitiation Complex Assembly and Regulate Start Codon Selection. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 9437-9455.	2.3	152
97	Nuclear surveillance and degradation of hypomodified initiator tRNAMet in S. cerevisiae. Genes and Development, 2004, 18, 1227-1240.	5.9	426
98	An Array of Coactivators Is Required for Optimal Recruitment of TATA Binding Protein and RNA Polymerase II by Promoter-Bound Gcn4p. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 4104-4117.	2.3	83
99	The Essential ATP-binding Cassette Protein RLI1 Functions in Translation by Promoting Preinitiation Complex Assembly. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 42157-42168.	3.4	155
100	A Triad of Subunits from the Gal11/Tail Domain of Srb Mediator Is an In Vivo Target of Transcriptional Activator Gcn4p. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 6871-6886.	2.3	132
101	YIH1 Is an Actin-binding Protein That Inhibits Protein Kinase GCN2 and Impairs General Amino Acid Control When Overexpressed. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 29952-29962.	3.4	51
102	Functions of eIF3 downstream of 48S assembly impact AUG recognition and GCN4 translational control. EMBO Journal, 2004, 23, 1166-1177.	7.8	95
103	Study of Translational Control of Eukaryotic Gene Expression Using Yeast. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2004, 1038, 60-74.	3.8	24
104	Domains of eIF1A that mediate binding to eIF2, eIF3 and eIF5B and promote ternary complex recruitment in vivo. EMBO Journal, 2003, 22, 193-204.	7.8	120
105	A Multiplicity of Coactivators Is Required by Gcn4p at Individual Promoters In Vivo. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2003, 23, 2800-2820.	2.3	131
106	Translational control by TOR and TAP42 through dephosphorylation of eIF2alpha kinase GCN2. Genes and Development, 2003, 17, 859-872.	5.9	250
107	The yeast eIF3 subunits TIF32/a, NIP1/c, and eIF5 make critical connections with the 40S ribosome in vivo. Genes and Development, 2003, 17, 786-799.	5.9	133
108	The Yeast Eukaryotic Initiation Factor 4G (eIF4G) HEAT Domain Interacts with eIF1 and eIF5 and Is Involved in Stringent AUG Selection. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2003, 23, 5431-5445.	2.3	82

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109	Serine 577 Is Phosphorylated and Negatively Affects the tRNA Binding and eIF2Î± Kinase Activities of GCN2. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 30675-30683.	3.4	39
110	Mutations that bypass tRNA binding activate the intrinsically defective kinase domain in GCN2. Genes and Development, 2002, 16, 1271-1280.	5.9	45
111	Gcn4p, a Master Regulator of Gene Expression, Is Controlled at Multiple Levels by Diverse Signals of Starvation and Stress. Eukaryotic Cell, 2002, 1, 22-32.	3.4	315
112	Development and characterization of a reconstituted yeast translation initiation system. Rna, 2002, 8, 382-397.	3.5	134
113	Direct eIF2-eIF3 contact in the multifactor complex is important for translation initiation in vivo. EMBO Journal, 2002, 21, 5886-5898.	7.8	119
114	The tRNA-binding moiety in GCN2 contains a dimerization domain that interacts with the kinase domain and is required for tRNA binding and kinase activation. EMBO Journal, 2001, 20, 1425-1438.	7.8	81
115	Tight Binding of the Phosphorylated Î± Subunit of Initiation Factor 2 (eIF2Î±) to the Regulatory Subunits of Guanine Nucleotide Exchange Factor eIF2B Is Required for Inhibition of Translation Initiation. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 5018-5030.	2.3	306
116	Transcriptional Profiling Shows that Gcn4p Is a Master Regulator of Gene Expression during Amino Acid Starvation in Yeast. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 4347-4368.	2.3	660
117	Dual Function of eIF3j/Hcr1p in Processing 20 S Pre-rRNA and Translation Initiation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 43351-43360.	3.4	60
118	A multifactor complex of eukaryotic initiation factors, eIF1, eIF2, eIF3, eIF5, and initiator tRNAMet is an important translation initiation intermediate in vivo. Genes and Development, 2000, 14, 2534-2546.	5.9	251
119	Defects in tRNA Processing and Nuclear Export Induce GCN4 Translation Independently of Phosphorylation of the Î± Subunit of Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 2. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2000, 20, 2505-2516.	2.3	79
120	Physical and Functional Interaction between the Eukaryotic Orthologs of Prokaryotic Translation Initiation Factors IF1 and IF2. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2000, 20, 7183-7191.	2.3	84
121	Uncharged tRNA Activates GCN2 by Displacing the Protein Kinase Moiety from a Bipartite tRNA-Binding Domain. Molecular Cell, 2000, 6, 269-279.	9.7	404
122	The WD protein Cpc2p is required for repression of Gcn4 protein activity in yeast in the absence of amino-acid starvation. Molecular Microbiology, 1999, 31, 807-822.	2.5	43
123	Transcriptional Activation by Gcn4p Involves Independent Interactions with the SWI/SNF Complex and the SRB/Mediator. Molecular Cell, 1999, 4, 657-664.	9.7	148
124	GCD14p, a Repressor of <i>GCN4</i> Translation, Cooperates with Gcd10p and Lhp1p in the Maturation of Initiator Methionyl-tRNA in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1999, 19, 4167-4181.	2.3	60
125	Identification of Phosphorylation Sites in Proteins Separated by Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis. Analytical Chemistry, 1998, 70, 2050-2059.	6.5	178
126	Regulation of Guanine Nucleotide Exchange through Phosphorylation of Eukaryotic Initiation Factor eIF2Î±. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 12841-12845.	3.4	103

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127	cpc-3, the Neurospora crassa Homologue of Yeast GCN2, Encodes a Polypeptide with Juxtaposed eIF2Î± Kinase and Histidyl-tRNA Synthetase-related Domains Required for General Amino Acid Control. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 20404-20416.	3.4	61
128	Complex Formation by All Five Homologues of Mammalian Translation Initiation Factor 3 Subunits from Yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 18573-18585.	3.4	135
129	A Ribosomal Protein Is Required for Translational Regulation of GCN4 mRNA. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 32870-32877.	3.4	15
130	Autophosphorylation in the Activation Loop Is Required for Full Kinase Activity In Vivo of Human and Yeast Eukaryotic Initiation Factor 2Î± Kinases PKR and GCN2. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1998, 18, 2282-2297.	2.3	241
131	The Gcn4p Activation Domain Interacts Specifically In Vitro with RNA Polymerase II Holoenzyme, TFIID, and the Adap-Gcn5p Coactivator Complex. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1998, 18, 1711-1724.	2.3	98
132	Identification of a Translation Initiation Factor 3 (eIF3) Core Complex, Conserved in Yeast and Mammals, That Interacts with eIF5. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1998, 18, 4935-4946.	2.3	173
133	Dimerization by Translation Initiation Factor 2 Kinase GCN2 Is Mediated by Interactions in the C-Terminal Ribosome-Binding Region and the Protein Kinase Domain. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1998, 18, 2697-2711.	2.3	56
134	Identification of GCD14 and GCD15, Novel Genes Required for Translational Repression of GCN4 mRNA in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 1998, 148, 1007-1020.	2.9	22
135	Design of an expression system for detecting folded protein domains and mapping macromolecular interactions by NMR. Protein Science, 1997, 6, 2359-2364.	7.6	142
136	Sequences 5â€² of the first upstream open reading frame inGCN4mRNA are required for efficient translational reinitiation. Nucleic Acids Research, 1995, 23, 3980-3988.	14.5	44
137	Phosphorylation of initiation factor 2Î± by protein kinase GCN2 mediates gene-specific translational control of GCN4 in yeast. Cell, 1992, 68, 585-596.	28.9	752
138	The General Control of Amino Acid Biosynthetic Genes in the Yeast Saccharomyces Cerevisia. Critical Reviews in Biochemistry, 1986, 21, 277-317.	7.5	109
139	Multiple upstream AUG codons mediate translational control of GCN4. Cell, 1986, 45, 201-207.	28.9	637
140	Principles and Practice of DNA Microarray Technology. , 0, , 978-994.		0