Robert Wysocki

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3963383/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

50 papers	6,396 citations	279798 23 h-index	214800 47 g-index
52 all docs	52 docs citations	52 times ranked	6928 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Functional Characterization of the S. cerevisiae Genome by Gene Deletion and Parallel Analysis. Science, 1999, 285, 901-906.	12.6	3,761
2	The glycerol channel Fps1p mediates the uptake of arsenite and antimonite in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Microbiology, 2001, 40, 1391-1401.	2.5	306
3	Role of Dot1-Dependent Histone H3 Methylation in G1 and S Phase DNA Damage Checkpoint Functions of Rad9. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 8430-8443.	2.3	268
4	HowSaccharomyces cerevisiaecopes with toxic metals and metalloids. FEMS Microbiology Reviews, 2010, 34, 925-951.	8.6	254
5	The Saccharomyces cerevisiae ACR3 Gene Encodes a Putative Membrane Protein Involved in Arsenite Transport. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 30061-30066.	3.4	223
6	Isolation of Three Contiguous Genes,ACR1,ACR2 andACR3, Involved in Resistance to Arsenic Compounds in the YeastSaccharomyces cerevisiae. , 1997, 13, 819-828.		211
7	The MAPK Hog1p Modulates Fps1p-dependent Arsenite Uptake and Tolerance in Yeast. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2006, 17, 4400-4410.	2.1	177
8	Arsenic and Antimony Transporters in Eukaryotes. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2012, 13, 3527-3548.	4.1	128
9	Transcriptional Activation of Metalloid Tolerance Genes inSaccharomyces cerevisiaeRequires the AP-1â€“like Proteins Yap1p and Yap8p. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2004, 15, 2049-2060.	2.1	84
10	Yeast G1 DNA damage checkpoint regulation by H2A phosphorylation is independent of chromatin remodeling. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 13771-13776.	7.1	77
11	Yeast cell death during DNA damage arrest is independent of caspase or reactive oxygen species. Journal of Cell Biology, 2004, 166, 311-316.	5.2	73
12	Mechanisms involved in metalloid transport and tolerance acquisition. Current Genetics, 2001, 40, 2-12.	1.7	65
13	The Emerging Role of Cohesin in the DNA Damage Response. Genes, 2018, 9, 581.	2.4	62
14	The yeast aquaglyceroporin Fps1p is a bidirectional arsenite channel. FEBS Letters, 2010, 584, 726-732.	2.8	56
15	Acr3p is a plasma membrane antiporter that catalyzes As(III)/H+ and Sb(III)/H+ exchange in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2011, 1808, 1855-1859.	2.6	53
16	Metalloid tolerance based on phytochelatins is not functionally equivalent to the arsenite transporter Acr3p. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2003, 304, 293-300.	2.1	51
17	CDK Pho85 targets CDK inhibitor Sic1 to relieve yeast G1 checkpoint arrest after DNA damage. Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2006, 13, 908-914.	8.2	36
18	Characterization of the DNA-binding motif of the arsenic-responsive transcription factor Yap8p. Biochemical Journal, 2008, 415, 467-475.	3.7	35

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	The yeast permease Acr3p is a dual arsenite and antimonite plasma membrane transporter. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2010, 1798, 2170-2175.	2.6	34
20	Oxidative Stress and Replication-Independent DNA Breakage Induced by Arsenic in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003640.	3.5	34
21	New insights into cohesin loading. Current Genetics, 2018, 64, 53-61.	1.7	29
22	Mechanisms of toxic metal tolerance in yeast. Topics in Current Genetics, 2005, , 395-454.	0.7	27
23	Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Hog1 Mediates Adaptation to G₁Checkpoint Arrest during Arsenite and Hyperosmotic Stress. Eukaryotic Cell, 2008, 7, 1309-1317.	3.4	27
24	The Swi2â€“Snf2-like protein Uls1 is involved in replication stress response. Nucleic Acids Research, 2011, 39, 8765-8777.	14.5	26
25	Different Sensitivities of Mutants and Chimeric Forms of Human Muscle and Liver Fructose-1,6-Bisphosphatases towards AMP. Biological Chemistry, 2003, 384, 51-58.	2.5	23
26	Design, Synthesis, and Characterization of a Highly Effective Hog1 Inhibitor: A Powerful Tool for Analyzing MAP Kinase Signaling in Yeast. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e20012.	2.5	23
27	Arsenical resistance genes in and other yeast species undergo rapid evolution involving genomic rearrangements and duplications. FEMS Yeast Research, 2004, 4, 821-832.	2.3	22
28	The mitogenâ€activated protein kinase Slt2 modulates arsenite transport through the aquaglyceroporin Fps1. FEBS Letters, 2016, 590, 3649-3659.	2.8	21
29	Yap1 overproduction restores arsenite resistance to the ABC transporter deficient mutant ycf1 by activating ACR3 expression. Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2001, 79, 441-448.	2.0	19
30	Multiple cysteine residues are necessary for sorting and transport activity of the arsenite permease Acr3p from Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2014, 1838, 747-755.	2.6	17
31	Systematic disruption of 456 ORFs in the yeastSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Yeast, 2000, 16, 547-552.	1.7	16
32	The LSH/HELLS homolog Irc5 contributes to cohesin association with chromatin in yeast. Nucleic Acids Research, 2017, 45, 6404-6416.	14.5	16
33	Protein-fragment complementation assays for large-scale analysis of proteinâ€“protein interactions. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2021, 49, 1337-1348.	3.4	16
34	Rsp5-dependent endocytosis and degradation of the arsenite transporter Acr3 requires its N-terminal acidic tail as an endocytic sorting signal and arrestin-related ubiquitin-ligase adaptors. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2019, 1861, 916-925.	2.6	15
35	Errorâ€free <scp>DNA</scp> damage tolerance pathway is facilitated by the Irc5 translocase through cohesin. EMBO Journal, 2018, 37, .	7.8	14
36	Saccharomyces cerevisiae as a Model Organism for Elucidating Arsenic Tolerance Mechanisms. , 2011, , 87-112.		13

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Structure of E69Q mutant of human muscle fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase. Acta Crystallographica Section D: Biological Crystallography, 2011, 67, 1028-1034.	2.5	11
38	Disentangling genetic and epigenetic determinants of ultrafast adaptation. Molecular Systems Biology, 2016, 12, 892.	7.2	9
39	Elucidating the response of Kluyveromyces lactis to arsenite and peroxide stress and the role of the transcription factor KlYap8. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Gene Regulatory Mechanisms, 2014, 1839, 1295-1306.	1.9	8
40	Swi2/Snf2-like protein Uls1 functions in the Sgs1-dependent pathway of maintenance of rDNA stability and alleviation of replication stress. DNA Repair, 2014, 21, 24-35.	2.8	8
41	Identification of critical residues for transport activity of <scp>A</scp>cr3p, the <scp>S</scp>accharomyces cerevisiaeâ€...<scp>A</scp>s(<scp>III</scp>)/<scp>H</scp>⁺ antiporter. Molecular Microbiology, 2015, 98, 162-174.	2.5	8
42	Transmembrane topology of the arsenite permease Acr3 from Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2017, 1859, 117-125.	2.6	8
43	DNA Damage Tolerance Pathway Choice Through Uls1 Modulation of Srs2 SUMOylation in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2017, 206, 513-525.	2.9	8
44	The ancillary N-terminal region of the yeast AP-1 transcription factor Yap8 contributes to its DNA binding specificity. Nucleic Acids Research, 2020, 48, 5426-5441.	14.5	7
45	Mass-murdering: deletion of twenty-three ORFs from Saccharomyces cerevisiae chromosome XI reveals five genes essential for growth and three genes conferring detectable mutant phenotype. Gene, 1999, 229, 37-45.	2.2	5
46	Complex Mechanisms of Antimony Genotoxicity in Budding Yeast Involves Replication and Topoisomerase I-Associated DNA Lesions, Telomere Dysfunction and Inhibition of DNA Repair. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 4510.	4.1	4
47	Coupling of RNA polymerase III assembly to cell cycle progression in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Cell Cycle, 2019, 18, 500-510.	2.6	3
48	Yap1 overproduction restores arsenite resistance to the ABC transporter deficient mutant ycf1 by activating ACR3 expression. Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2001, 79, 441-448.	2.0	3
49	Chapter 12 Molecular mechanisms of antimony transport and detoxification. , 2021, , 275-302.		1
50	Etp1 confers arsenite resistance by affecting ACR3 expression. FEMS Yeast Research, 2022, , .	2.3	1