

# Suse Broyde

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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88  
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101543

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all docs

113  
docs citations

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times ranked

1411  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mechanism of lesion verification by the human XPD helicase in nucleotide excision repair. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2022, 50, 6837-6853.	14.5	6
2	Translesion Synthesis Past 5-Formylcytosine-Mediated DNA-Protein Cross-Links by hPol $\eta$ Is Dependent on the Local DNA Sequence. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2021, 60, 1797-1807.	2.5	8
3	Impact of DNA sequences on DNA "opening" by the Rad4/XPC nucleotide excision repair complex. <i>DNA Repair</i> , 2021, 107, 103194.	2.8	5
4	Molecular dynamics simulations reveal how H3K56 acetylation impacts nucleosome structure to promote DNA exposure for lesion sensing. <i>DNA Repair</i> , 2021, 107, 103201.	2.8	8
5	Light-induced modulation of DNA recognition by the Rad4/XPC damage sensor protein. <i>RSC Chemical Biology</i> , 2021, 2, 523-536.	4.1	3
6	Variable impact of conformationally distinct DNA lesions on nucleosome structure and dynamics: Implications for nucleotide excision repair. <i>DNA Repair</i> , 2020, 87, 102768.	2.8	7
7	Tethering-facilitated DNA "opening" and complementary roles of $\hat{\imath}^2$ -hairpin motifs in the Rad4/XPC DNA damage sensor protein. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2020, 48, 12348-12364.	14.5	9
8	The DNA damage-sensing NER repair factor XPC-RAD23B does not recognize bulky DNA lesions with a missing nucleotide opposite the lesion. <i>DNA Repair</i> , 2020, 96, 102985.	2.8	5
9	Transcriptional Bypass of DNA-Protein and DNA-Protein Conjugates by T7 RNA Polymerase. <i>ACS Chemical Biology</i> , 2019, 14, 2564-2575.	3.4	17
10	Structure and mechanism of pyrimidine-pyrimidone (6-4) photoproduct recognition by the Rad4/XPC nucleotide excision repair complex. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2019, 47, 6015-6028.	14.5	48
11	5-Formylcytosine-induced DNA-protein cross-links reduce transcription efficiency, but do not cause transcription errors in human cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2019, 294, 18387-18397.	3.4	16
12	Nucleotide Excision Repair and Impact of Site-Specific 5 $\hat{\imath}^2$ ,8-Cyclopurine and Bulky DNA Lesions on the Physical Properties of Nucleosomes. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2019, 58, 561-574.	2.5	18
13	Rotational and translational positions determine the structural and dynamic impact of a single ribonucleotide incorporated in the nucleosome. <i>DNA Repair</i> , 2019, 73, 155-163.	2.8	15
14	Synergistic effects of H3 and H4 nucleosome tails on structure and dynamics of a lesion-containing DNA: Binding of a displaced lesion partner base to the H3 tail for GG-NER recognition. <i>DNA Repair</i> , 2018, 65, 73-78.	2.8	10
15	Enhanced spontaneous DNA twisting/bending fluctuations unveiled by fluorescence lifetime distributions promote mismatch recognition by the Rad4 nucleotide excision repair complex. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2018, 46, 1240-1255.	14.5	23
16	Visualizing Spontaneous DNA Dynamics and its Role in Mismatch Recognition by Damage Recognition Protein Rad4. <i>Biophysical Journal</i> , 2018, 114, 85a.	0.5	3
17	Lesion Sensing during Initial Binding by Yeast XPC/Rad4: Toward Predicting Resistance to Nucleotide Excision Repair. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 2018, 31, 1260-1268.	3.3	20
18	Molecular basis for damage recognition and verification by XPC-RAD23B and TFIIH in nucleotide excision repair. <i>DNA Repair</i> , 2018, 71, 33-42.	2.8	55

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19	5-Formylcytosine mediated DNA-protein cross-links block DNA replication and induce mutations in human cells. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2018, 46, 6455-6469.	14.5	39
20	Nucleotide Excision Repair Lesion-Recognition Protein Rad4 Captures a Pre-Flipped Partner Base in a Benzo[a]pyrene-Derived DNA Lesion: How Structure Impacts the Binding Pathway. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 2017, 30, 1344-1354.	3.3	32
21	The Nonbulky DNA Lesions Spiroiminodihydantoin and 5-Guanidinohydantoin Significantly Block Human RNA Polymerase II Elongation <i>in Vitro</i> . <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2017, 56, 3008-3018.	2.5	14
22	Nucleosome Histone Tail Conformation and Dynamics: Impacts of Lysine Acetylation and a Nearby Minor Groove Benzo[a]pyrene-Derived Lesion. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2017, 56, 1963-1973.	2.5	20
23	Repair-Resistant DNA Lesions. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 2017, 30, 1517-1548.	3.3	48
24	Bypass of DNA-Protein Cross-links Conjugated to the 7-Deazaguanine Position of DNA by Translesion Synthesis Polymerases. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2016, 291, 23589-23603.	3.4	33
25	Entrapment of a Histone Tail by a DNA Lesion in a Nucleosome Suggests the Lesion Impacts Epigenetic Marking: A Molecular Dynamics Study. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2016, 55, 239-242.	2.5	10
26	Differences in the Access of Lesions to the Nucleotide Excision Repair Machinery in Nucleosomes. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2015, 54, 4181-4185.	2.5	15
27	Recognition of Damaged DNA for Nucleotide Excision Repair: A Correlated Motion Mechanism with a Mismatched <i>cis-syn</i> Thymine Dimer Lesion. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2015, 54, 5263-5267.	2.5	26
28	Resistance to Nucleotide Excision Repair of Bulky Guanine Adducts Opposite Abasic Sites in DNA Duplexes and Relationships between Structure and Function. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0137124.	2.5	17
29	Structural basis for the recognition of diastereomeric 5 <sup>2</sup> ,8-cyclo-2 <sup>2</sup> -deoxypurine lesions by the human nucleotide excision repair system. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2014, 42, 5020-5032.	14.5	69
30	Ribonucleotides as nucleotide excision repair substrates. <i>DNA Repair</i> , 2014, 13, 55-60.	2.8	19
31	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Studies of an N <sup>2</sup> -Guanine Adduct Derived from the Tumorigen Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene in DNA: Impact of Adduct Stereochemistry, Size, and Local DNA Sequence on Solution Conformations. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2014, 53, 1827-1841.	2.5	8
32	The relationships between XPC binding to conformationally diverse DNA adducts and their excision by the human NER system: Is there a correlation?. <i>DNA Repair</i> , 2014, 19, 55-63.	2.8	33
33	Adenine DNA Adducts Derived from the Highly Tumorigenic Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene Are Resistant to Nucleotide Excision Repair while Guanine Adducts Are Not. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 2013, 26, 783-793.	3.3	40
34	Role of Structural and Energetic Factors in Regulating Repair of a Bulky DNA Lesion with Different Opposite Partner Bases. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2013, 52, 5517-5521.	2.5	15
35	Free Energy Profiles of Base Flipping in Intercalative Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon-Damaged DNA Duplexes: Energetic and Structural Relationships to Nucleotide Excision Repair Susceptibility. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 2013, 26, 1115-1125.	3.3	18
36	Nucleotide excision repair of 2-acetylaminofluorene- and 2-aminofluorene-(C8)-guanine adducts: molecular dynamics simulations elucidate how lesion structure and base sequence context impact repair efficiencies. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2012, 40, 9675-9690.	14.5	61

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37	Structural, energetic and dynamic properties of guanine(C8)â€“thymine(N3) cross-links in DNA provide insights on susceptibility to nucleotide excision repair. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2012, 40, 2506-2517.	14.5	29
38	Nucleotide Excision Repair Efficiencies of Bulky Carcinogenâ€“DNA Adducts Are Governed by a Balance between Stabilizing and Destabilizing Interactions. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2012, 51, 1486-1499.	2.5	46
39	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Solution Structure of an N2-Guanine DNA Adduct Derived from the Potent Tumorigen Dibenz[a,l]pyrene: Intercalation from the Minor Groove with Ruptured Watsonâ€“Crick Base Pairing. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2012, 51, 9751-9762.	2.5	12
40	Intercalative Conformations of the 14 <i>R</i> (+)- and 14 <i>S</i> (â€“) <i>trans-anti</i> -DB[ <i>a,l</i> ]P- <i>N</i> <sup>6</sup> -dA Adducts: Molecular Modeling and MD Simulations. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 2011, 24, 522-531.	3.3	28
41	Probing for DNA damage with $\hat{I}^2$ -hairpins: Similarities in incision efficiencies of bulky DNA adducts by prokaryotic and human nucleotide excision repair systems in vitro. <i>DNA Repair</i> , 2011, 10, 684-696.	2.8	49
42	Resistance of bulky DNA lesions to nucleotide excision repair can result from extensive aromatic lesionâ€“base stacking interactions. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2011, 39, 8752-8764.	14.5	62
43	Base Sequence Context Effects on Nucleotide Excision Repair. <i>Journal of Nucleic Acids</i> , 2010, 2010, 1-9.	1.2	33
44	Distant Neighbor Base Sequence Context Effects in Human Nucleotide Excision Repair of a Benzo[a]pyrene-derived DNA Lesion. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2010, 399, 397-409.	4.2	34
45	Visualizing Sequence-Governed Nucleotide Selectivities and Mutagenic Consequences through a Replicative Cycle: Processing of a Bulky Carcinogen <i>N</i> <sup>2</sup> -dG Lesion in a Y-Family DNA Polymerase. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2009, 48, 4677-4690.	2.5	16
46	Differential Nucleotide Excision Repair Susceptibility of Bulky DNA Adducts in Different Sequence Contexts: Hierarchies of Recognition Signals. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2009, 385, 30-44.	4.2	48
47	The Sequence Dependence of Human Nucleotide Excision Repair Efficiencies of Benzo[a]pyrene-derived DNA Lesions: Insights into the Structural Factors that Favor Dual Incisions. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2009, 386, 1193-1203.	4.2	67
48	Transcription of DNA containing the 5-guanidino-4-nitroimidazole lesion by human RNA polymerase II and bacteriophage T7 RNA polymerase. <i>DNA Repair</i> , 2008, 7, 1276-1288.	2.8	15
49	Lesion processing: high-fidelity versus lesion-bypass DNA polymerases. <i>Trends in Biochemical Sciences</i> , 2008, 33, 209-219.	7.5	59
50	DNA Adduct Structureâ€“Function Relationships: Comparing Solution with Polymerase Structures. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 2008, 21, 45-52.	3.3	52
51	Exocyclic amino groups of flanking guanines govern sequence-dependent adduct conformations and local structural distortions for minor groove-aligned benzo[a]pyrenyl-guanine lesions in a GG mutation hotspot context. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2007, 35, 1555-1568.	14.5	32
52	Dynamics of a Benzo[a]pyrene-derived Guanine DNA Lesion in TGT and CGC Sequence Contexts: Enhanced Mobility in TGT Explains Conformational Heterogeneity, Flexible Bending, and Greater Susceptibility to Nucleotide Excision Repair. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2007, 374, 292-305.	4.2	46
53	The human DNA repair factor XPC-HR23B distinguishes stereoisomeric benzo[a]pyrenyl-DNA lesions. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2007, 26, 2923-2932.	7.8	94
54	Assignment of Absolute Configurations of the Enantiomeric Spiroiminodihydantoin Nucleobases by Experimental and Computational Optical Rotatory Dispersion Methods. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 2006, 19, 908-913.	3.3	33

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55	Role of Base Sequence Context in Conformational Equilibria and Nucleotide Excision Repair of Benzo[a]pyrene Diol Epoxide-Adenine Adducts. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2003, 42, 2339-2354.	2.5	20
56	DNA Adducts from a Tumorigenic Metabolite of Benzo[a]pyrene Block Human RNA Polymerase II Elongation in a Sequence- and Stereochemistry-dependent Manner. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2002, 321, 29-47.	4.2	59
57	Thermodynamic and structural factors in the removal of bulky DNA adducts by the nucleotide excision repair machinery. <i>Biopolymers</i> , 2002, 65, 202-210.	2.4	128
58	Molecular topology of polycyclic aromatic carcinogens determines DNA adduct conformation: a link to tumorigenic activity. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2001, 306, 1059-1080.	4.2	63
59	Stereochemical, Structural, and Thermodynamic Origins of Stability Differences between Stereoisomeric Benzo[a]pyrene Diol Epoxide Deoxyadenosine Adducts in a DNA Mutational Hot Spot Sequence. <i>Journal of the American Chemical Society</i> , 2001, 123, 7054-7066.	13.7	51
60	The Food Mutagen 2-Amino-3,8-dimethylimidazo[4,5-f]quinoxaline: A Conformational Analysis of Its Major DNA Adduct and Comparison with the 2-Amino-3-methylimidazo[4,5-f]quinoline Adduct. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 2001, 14, 476-482.	3.3	8
61	Conformational Determinants of Structures in Stereoisomeric Cis-Opened anti-Benzo[a]pyrene Diol Epoxide Adducts to Adenine in DNA. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 2000, 13, 811-822.	3.3	19
62	Stereochemical Origin of Opposite Orientations in DNA Adducts Derived from Enantiomeric anti-Benzo[a]pyrene Diol Epoxides with Different Tumorigenic Potentials. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1999, 38, 2956-2968.	2.5	42
63	Solution Structure of the (+)-cis-anti-Benzo[a]pyrene-dA ([BP]dA) Adduct Opposite dT in a DNA Duplex. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1999, 38, 10831-10842.	2.5	39
64	Origins of Conformational Differences between Cis and Trans DNA Adducts Derived from Enantiomeric anti-Benzo[a]Pyrene Diol Epoxides. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 1999, 12, 597-609.	3.3	31
65	Solution Structure of the N-(Deoxyguanosin-8-yl)-1-aminopyrene ([AP]dG) Adduct Opposite dA in a DNA Duplex. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1999, 38, 10843-10854.	2.5	29
66	Conformational Analysis of the Major DNA Adduct Derived from the Food Mutagen 2-Amino-3-methylimidazo[4,5-f]quinoline. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 1999, 12, 895-905.	3.3	26
67	Solution Structures of Aminofluorene [AF]-Stacked Conformers of the syn-[AF]-C8-dG Adduct Positioned Opposite dC or dA at a Template-Primer Junction. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1999, 38, 10855-10870.	2.5	25
68	Solution Structure of the Aminofluorene [AF]-Intercalated Conformer of the syn-[AF]-C8-dG Adduct Opposite dC in a DNA Duplex. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1998, 37, 81-94.	2.5	68
69	Solution Structure of the Aminofluorene [AF]-External Conformer of the anti-[AF]-C8-dG Adduct Opposite dC in a DNA Duplex. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1998, 37, 95-106.	2.5	62
70	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Solution Structures of Covalent Aromatic Amine-DNA Adducts and Their Mutagenic Relevance. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 1998, 11, 391-407.	3.3	127
71	A Molecular Mechanics and Dynamics Study of the Minor Adduct between DNA and the Carcinogen 2-(Acetyl-amino)fluorene (dG-N2-AAF). <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 1997, 10, 1123-1132.	3.3	15
72	NMR Solution Structures of Stereoisomeric Covalent Polycyclic Aromatic Carcinogen-DNA Adducts: Principles, Patterns, and Diversity. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 1997, 10, 111-146.	3.3	331

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73	Solution Conformation of the (̂)-trans-anti-[BP]dG Adduct Opposite a Deletion Site in a DNA Duplex: Intercalation of the Covalently Attached Benzo[a]pyrene into the Helix with Base Displacement of the Modified Deoxyguanosine into the Minor Groove. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1997, 36, 13780-13790.	2.5	34
74	Solution Conformation of the N-(Deoxyguanosin-8-yl)-1-aminopyrene ([AP]dG) Adduct Opposite dC in a DNA Duplex. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1996, 35, 12659-12670.	2.5	55
75	Solution Conformation of the (̂)-cis-anti-Benzo[a]pyrenyl-dG Adduct Opposite dC in a DNA Duplex: Intercalation of the Covalently Attached BP Ring into the Helix with Base Displacement of the Modified Deoxyguanosine into the Major Groove. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1996, 35, 9850-9863.	2.5	85
76	The molecular mechanics program DUPLEX: Computing structures of carcinogen modified DNA by surveying the potential energy surface. <i>Molecular Engineering</i> , 1995, 5, 219-227.	0.2	0
77	Solution Conformation of [AF]dG Opposite a -1 Deletion Site in a DNA Duplex: Intercalation of the Covalently Attached Aminofluorene Ring into the Helix with Base Displacement of the C8-Modified Syn Guanine into the Major Groove. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1995, 34, 6226-6238.	2.5	35
78	Solution Conformation of the (-)-trans-anti-Benzo[c]phenanthrene-dA ([BPh]dA) Adduct opposite dT in a DNA Duplex: Intercalation of the Covalently Attached Benzo[c]phenanthrenyl Ring to the 3'-Side of the Adduct Site and Comparison with the (+)-trans-anti-[BPh]dA opposite dT Stereoisomer. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1995, 34, 1295-1307.	2.5	91
79	Solution Conformation of the (+)-cis-anti-[BP]dG Adduct Opposite a Deletion Site in a DNA Duplex: Intercalation of the Covalently Attached Benzo[a]pyrene into the Helix with Base Displacement of the Modified Deoxyguanosine into the Minor Groove. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1994, 33, 11518-11527.	2.5	50
80	Solution conformation of the (+)-cis-anti-[BP]dG adduct in a DNA duplex: Intercalation of the covalently attached benzo[a]pyrenyl ring into the helix and displacement of the modified deoxyguanosine. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1993, 32, 4145-4155.	2.5	169
81	Structural characterization of an N-acetyl-2-aminofluorene (AAF) modified DNA oligomer by NMR, energy minimization, and molecular dynamics. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1993, 32, 2481-2497.	2.5	143
82	Solution conformation of the (+)-trans-anti-[BPh]dA adduct opposite dT in a DNA duplex: Intercalation of the covalently attached benzo[c]phenanthrene to the 5'-side of the adduct site without disruption of the modified base pair. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1993, 32, 12488-12497.	2.5	87
83	Influence of benzo[a]pyrenediol epoxide chirality on solution conformations of DNA covalent adducts: the (-)-trans-anti-[BP]G.cntdot.C adduct structure and comparison with the (+)-trans-anti[BP]G.cntdot.C enantiomer. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 1992, 31, 5245-5252.	2.5	176
84	Minor-Groove Binding Models for Acetylaminofluorene Modified DNA. <i>Journal of Biomolecular Structure and Dynamics</i> , 1989, 7, 493-513.	3.5	37
85	Prediction of DNA structure from sequence: A build-up technique. <i>Biopolymers</i> , 1989, 28, 1195-1222.	2.4	87
86	An analysis of the structural and energetic properties of deoxyribose by potential energy methods. <i>Journal of Computational Chemistry</i> , 1987, 8, 1199-1224.	3.3	29
87	Energy Minimized Structures of Carcinogen-DNA. Adducts: 2-Acetylaminofluorene and 2-Aminofluorene. <i>Journal of Biomolecular Structure and Dynamics</i> , 1986, 4, 365-372.	3.5	35
88	Carcinogen-base stacking and base-base stacking in dCpdG modified by (+) and (?)anti-BPDE. <i>Biopolymers</i> , 1985, 24, 2279-2299.	2.4	31