Mark Johnston

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

94 papers	27,330 citations	36303 51 h-index	42399 92 g-index
138 all docs	138 docs citations	138 times ranked	20277 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Opening up Peer Review. Genetics, 2020, 216, 619-620.	2.9	2
2	Handing off the Torch. Genetics, 2020, 216, 825-826.	2.9	0
3	Opening up Peer Review. Genetics, 2020, 216, 619-620.	2.9	1
4	Genetic Analysis of Signal Generation by the Rgt2 Glucose Sensor of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2018, 8, 2685-2696.	1.8	13
5	Support Science by Publishing in Scientific Society Journals. MBio, 2017, 8, .	4.1	7
6	The Std1 Activator of the Snf1/AMPK Kinase Controls Glucose Response in Yeast by a Regulated Protein Aggregation. Molecular Cell, 2017, 68, 1120-1133.e3.	9.7	33
7	A New Century of GENETICS. Genetics, 2016, 202, 1-2.	2.9	4
8	A novel role for yeast casein kinases in glucose sensing and signaling. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2016, 27, 3369-3375.	2.1	30
9	Joshua Lederberg on Bacterial Recombination. Genetics, 2016, 203, 613-614.	2.9	2
10	A Glaring Paradox. Genetics, 2015, 199, 637-638.	2.9	6
11	Cross-Talk between Carbon Metabolism and the DNA Damage Response in S.Âcerevisiae. Cell Reports, 2015, 12, 1865-1875.	6.4	38
12	SUMOylation regulates the SNF1 protein kinase. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 17432-17437.	7.1	47
13	Retrotransposon profiling of RNA polymerase III initiation sites. Genome Research, 2012, 22, 681-692.	5.5	33
14	Editorial Principles and Practices of <i>GENETICS</i>: A Peer-Edited Journal of the Genetics Society of America. Genetics, 2012, 192, 761-762.	2.9	0
15	â€œCalling Cardsâ€•for DNA-Binding Proteins in Mammalian Cells. Genetics, 2012, 190, 941-949.	2.9	57
16	The Awesome Power of Yeast Evolutionary Genetics: New Genome Sequences and Strain Resources for the<i>Saccharomyces sensu stricto</i>Genus. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2011, 1, 11-25.	1.8	348
17	YeastBook: An Encyclopedia of the Reference Eukaryotic Cell. Genetics, 2011, 189, 683-684.	2.9	9
18	Calling Cards enable multiplexed identification of the genomic targets of DNA-binding proteins. Genome Research, 2011, 21, 748-755.	5.5	45

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19	G3, GENETICS, and the GSA: Two Journals, One Mission. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2011, 1, 245-246.	1.8	0
20	Microbe domestication and the identification of the wild genetic stock of lager-brewing yeast. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 14539-14544.	7.1	568
21	A quantitative model of glucose signaling in yeast reveals an incoherent feed forward loop leading to a specific, transient pulse of transcription. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 16743-16748.	7.1	37
22	Leveraging skewed transcript abundance by RNA-Seq to increase the genomic depth of the tree of life. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 1476-1481.	7.1	101
23	Remarkably ancient balanced polymorphisms in a multi-locus gene network. Nature, 2010, 464, 54-58.	27.8	147
24	Asymmetric Signal Transduction through Paralogs That Comprise a Genetic Switch for Sugar Sensing in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2009, 284, 29635-29643.	3.4	26
25	Renewing <scp>Genetics</scp>. Genetics, 2009, 183, 3-3.	2.9	1
26	Presenting Genetics: Honoring the Past, Embracing the Future. Genetics, 2009, 183, 1203-1203.	2.9	2
27	Unusual composition of a yeast chromosome arm is associated with its delayed replication. Genome Research, 2009, 19, 1710-1721.	5.5	43
28	Reclaiming Responsibility for Setting Standards. Genetics, 2009, 181, 355-356.	2.9	2
29	Comparative genomics of protoploid <i>Saccharomycetaceae</i>. Genome Research, 2009, 19, 1696-1709.	5.5	207
30	Specialized Sugar Sensing in Diverse Fungi. Current Biology, 2009, 19, 436-441.	3.9	46
31	Linking Cell Cycle to Histone Modifications: SBF and H2B Monoubiquitination Machinery and Cell-Cycle Regulation of H3K79 Dimethylation. Molecular Cell, 2009, 35, 626-641.	9.7	159
32	Benchmarking Next-Generation Transcriptome Sequencing for Functional and Evolutionary Genomics. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 2009, 26, 2731-2744.	8.9	140
33	Carrying the Torch. Genetics, 2009, 181, 1-2.	2.9	1
34	'Calling Cards' method for high-throughput identification of targets of yeast DNA-binding proteins. Nature Protocols, 2008, 3, 1569-1577.	12.0	14
35	Calling cards for DNA-binding proteins. Genome Research, 2007, 17, 1202-1209.	5.5	34
36	Regulation of sugar transport and metabolism by the <i>Candida albicans</i> Rgt1 transcriptional repressor. Yeast, 2007, 24, 847-860.	1.7	57

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37	A Glucose Sensor in Candida albicans. Eukaryotic Cell, 2006, 5, 1726-1737.	3.4	105
38	Integration of Transcriptional and Posttranslational Regulation in a Glucose Signal Transduction Pathway in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Eukaryotic Cell, 2006, 5, 167-173.	3.4	81
39	After the Duplication: Gene Loss and Adaptation in Saccharomyces Genomes. Genetics, 2006, 172, 863-872.	2.9	84
40	Two Glucose-sensing Pathways Converge on Rgt1 to Regulate Expression of Glucose Transporter Genes in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 26144-26149.	3.4	86
41	Linking DNA-binding proteins to their recognition sequences by using protein microarrays. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 9940-9945.	7.1	63
42	Glucose as a hormone: receptor-mediated glucose sensing in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2005, 33, 247-252.	3.4	109
43	How the Rgt1 Transcription Factor of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Is Regulated by Glucose. Genetics, 2005, 169, 583-594.	2.9	82
44	The Bur1/Bur2 Complex Is Required for Histone H2B Monoubiquitination by Rad6/Bre1 and Histone Methylation by COMPASS. Molecular Cell, 2005, 20, 589-599.	9.7	155
45	CELL BIOLOGY: Whither Model Organism Research?. Science, 2005, 307, 1885-1886.	12.6	118
46	Glucose sensing and signaling in Saccharomyces cerevisiae through the Rgt2 glucose sensor and casein kinase I. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 1572-1577.	7.1	208
47	Regulatory Network Connecting Two Glucose Signal Transduction Pathways in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Eukaryotic Cell, 2004, 3, 221-231.	3.4	145
48	Large-scale screening of yeast mutants for sensitivity to the IMP dehydrogenase inhibitor 6-azauracil. Yeast, 2004, 21, 241-248.	1.7	70
49	The promise of functional genomics: completing the encyclopedia of a cell. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2004, 7, 546-554.	5.1	44
50	Associating protein activities with their genes: rapid identification of a gene encoding a methylglyoxal reductase in the yeastSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Yeast, 2003, 20, 545-554.	1.7	54
51	Yeast genome duplication was followed by asynchronous differentiation of duplicated genes. Nature, 2003, 421, 848-852.	27.8	141
52	Global Proteomic Analysis of S. cerevisiae (GPS) to Identify Proteins Required for Histone Modifications. Methods in Enzymology, 2003, 377, 227-234.	1.0	25
53	Finding Functional Features in <i>Saccharomyces</i> Genomes by Phylogenetic Footprinting. Science, 2003, 301, 71-76.	12.6	790
54	Bre1, an E3 Ubiquitin Ligase Required for Recruitment and Substrate Selection of Rad6 at a Promoter. Molecular Cell, 2003, 11, 267-274.	9.7	489

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55	The Paf1 Complex Is Required for Histone H3 Methylation by COMPASS and Dot1p: Linking Transcriptional Elongation to Histone Methylation. Molecular Cell, 2003, 11, 721-729.	9.7	642
56	The Paf1 Complex Is Essential for Histone Monoubiquitination by the Rad6-Bre1 Complex, Which Signals for Histone Methylation by COMPASS and Dot1p. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 34739-34742.	3.4	340
57	Set2-Catalyzed Methylation of Histone H3 Represses Basal Expression of GAL4 in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2003, 23, 5972-5978.	2.3	59
58	Specificity and Regulation of DNA Binding by the Yeast Glucose Transporter Gene Repressor Rgt1. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2003, 23, 5208-5216.	2.3	116
59	EVOLUTION: Heirlooms in the Attic. Science, 2003, 302, 997-999.	12.6	13
60	Gene disruption. Methods in Enzymology, 2002, 350, 290-315.	1.0	39
61	COMPASS, a Histone H3 (Lysine 4) Methyltransferase Required for Telomeric Silencing of Gene Expression. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 10753-10755.	3.4	365
62	Methylation of Histone H3 by COMPASS Requires Ubiquitination of Histone H2B by Rad6. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 28368-28371.	3.4	466
63	GENOMICS: A Crisis in Postgenomic Nomenclature. Science, 2002, 296, 671-672.	12.6	8
64	Functional profiling of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae genome. Nature, 2002, 418, 387-391.	27.8	3,938
65	Surveying Saccharomyces Genomes to Identify Functional Elements by Comparative DNA Sequence Analysis. Genome Research, 2001, 11, 1175-1186.	5.5	218
66	COMPASS: A complex of proteins associated with a trithorax-related SET domain protein. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2001, 98, 12902-12907.	7.1	534
67	Grass-roots genomics. Nature Genetics, 2000, 24, 5-6.	21.4	10
68	Increasing galactose consumption by Saccharomyces cerevisiae through metabolic engineering of the GAL gene regulatory network. Nature Biotechnology, 2000, 18, 1283-1286.	17.5	168
69	A comprehensive analysis of proteinâ€“protein interactions in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Nature, 2000, 403, 623-627.	27.8	4,490
70	The yeast genome: on the road to the Golden Age. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 2000, 10, 617-623.	3.3	25
71	Function and Regulation of Yeast Hexose Transporters. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 1999, 63, 554-569.	6.6	616
72	Binding of the glucose-dependent Mig1p repressor to the GAL1 and GAL4 promoters in vivo: regulationby glucose and chromatin structure. Nucleic Acids Research, 1999, 27, 1350-1358.	14.5	52

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73	Functional Characterization of the S. cerevisiae Genome by Gene Deletion and Parallel Analysis. Science, 1999, 285, 901-906.	12.6	3,761
74	Feasting, fasting and fermenting: glucose sensing in yeast and other cells. Trends in Genetics, 1999, 15, 29-33.	6.7	379
75	The nuclear exportin Msn5 is required for nuclear export of the Mig1 glucose repressor of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Current Biology, 1999, 9, 1231-1241.	3.9	179
76	Systematic analysis ofS. cerevisiae chromosome VIII genes. Yeast, 1999, 15, 1775-1796.	1.7	42
77	Glucose sensing and signaling by two glucose receptors in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. EMBO Journal, 1998, 17, 2566-2573.	7.8	318
78	Gene chips: Array of hope for understanding gene regulation. Current Biology, 1998, 8, R171-R174.	3.9	49
79	Characterization of Three Related Glucose Repressors and Genes They Regulate in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 1998, 150, 1377-1391.	2.9	166
80	Grr1 of Saccharomyces cerevisiae is connected to the ubiquitin proteolysis machinery through Skp1: coupling glucose sensing to gene expression and the cell cycle. EMBO Journal, 1997, 16, 5629-5638.	7.8	202
81	Expression of the <i>SUC2</i> Gene of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> is Induced by Low Levels of Glucose. Yeast, 1997, 13, 127-137.	1.7	100
82	Life with 6000 Genes. Science, 1996, 274, 546-567.	12.6	3,548
83	Two glucose transporters in Saccharomyces cerevisiae are glucose sensors that generate a signal for induction of gene expression.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1996, 93, 12428-12432.	7.1	387
84	Towards a complete understanding of how a simple eukaryotic cell works. Trends in Genetics, 1996, 12, 242-243.	6.7	15
85	Genome sequencing: The complete code for a eukaryotic cell. Current Biology, 1996, 6, 500-503.	3.9	54
86	Isolation of yeast artificial chromosomes free of endogenous yeast chromosomes: construction of alternate hosts with defined karyotypic alterations.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1995, 92, 11706-11710.	7.1	28
87	Identifying DNA-Binding Sites and Analyzing DNA-Binding Domains Using a Yeast Selection System. Methods, 1993, 5, 125-137.	3.8	43
88	A genetic method for defining DNA-binding domains: application to the nuclear receptor NGFI-B.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1993, 90, 9186-9190.	7.1	30
89	Regulated expression of the GAL4 activator gene in yeast provides a sensitive genetic switch for glucose repression.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1991, 88, 8597-8601.	7.1	215
90	Isolation and characterization of the ZWF1 gene of Saccharomyces cerevisiae, encoding glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. Gene, 1990, 96, 161-169.	2.2	175

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91	Galactose as a gratuitous inducer of GAL gene expression in yeasts growing on glucose. Gene, 1989, 83, 57-64.	2.2	170
92	The Escherichia coli proB gene corrects the proline auxotrophy of Saccharomyces cerevisiae pro1 mutants. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1988, 212, 124-128.	2.4	12
93	Genetic evidence that zinc is an essential co-factor in the DNA binding domain of GAL4 protein. Nature, 1987, 328, 353-355.	27.8	182
94	Molecular cloning of the GAL80 gene from Saccharomyces cerevisiae and characterization of a gal80 deletion. Gene, 1984, 32, 75-82.	2.2	64